

13.2 History and Government Paper 2 (311/2)

SECTION A (25 marks)

1. Give **two** archaeological sources of information on History and Government. (2 marks)
 - (i) Tools/utensils used by man;
 - (ii) Weapons used by man;
 - (iii) Settlements/ruins of the past/rock painting;
 - (iv) Remains of human/animals;
 - (v) Plant remains
 - (vi) Garments/Ornaments
 - (vi) Coins used by man

(any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
2. Give **two** reasons that made early human beings to live in groups during the Stone Age period. (2 marks)
 - (i) For companionship;
 - (ii) For security;
 - (iii) To share resources;
 - (iv) To help one another.

(any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
3. Identify **two** ways through which early agriculture spread in Africa. (2 marks)
 - (i) through migration;
 - (ii) through trade;
 - (iii) through intermarriages;
 - (iv) through wars.

(any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
4. State **two** limitations of using animal transport. (2 marks)
 - (i) Animals are affected by poor health/injuries/attacks by wild animals;
 - (ii) Rugged terrain/extreme weather conditions hampers the movement of animals;
 - (iii) Animal transport has limited carrying capacity;
 - (iv) Animal transport is time consuming/slow;
 - (v) Some animals are stubborn;
 - (vi) Animal transport is limited to daytime and not night time.

(any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
5. Why was silent trade practised by Trans-Saharan traders? (1 mark)
 - Due to language barrier/lack of common language.
6. Identify the main factor that led to the growth of the ancient town of Meroe. (1 mark)
 - Existence of iron ore.
7. What was the main function of the Council of elders among Africa societies during the pre-colonial period? (1 mark)
 - They mediated/settled disputes/made peace in the community.
8. State **two** social factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa by European powers. (2 marks)
 - (i) The need to abolish slave trade;
 - (ii) The desire to spread Christianity/protect missionaries;
 - (iii) The desire to spread western civilization/education;
 - (iv) The need to settle surplus population.

(any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
9. Name **one** African country that was not colonised by the European powers. (1 mark)
 - (i) Ethiopia
 - (ii) Liberia

(any 1 x 1 = 1 marks)

10. State **two** roles played by the African Chiefs in the British Colonial administration in Nigeria. (2 marks)
- (i) They represented the colonial government at the local level;
 - (ii) They recruited labour for public works;
 - (iii) They collected taxes for the colonial government;
 - (iv) They communicated colonial government policies to the people;
 - (v) They tried/heard cases in the local courts. (any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
11. Name the chartered company that administered Zimbabwe during the process of colonisation. (1 mark)
- The British South Africa Company (BSAC). (1 mark)
12. Give the **main** reason for the formation of the League of Nations in 1919. (1 mark)
- To promote/sustain world peace/security. (1 mark)
13. Give **two** economic reasons for the growth of African nationalism in Ghana. (2 marks)
- (i) The order by the colonial government that Africans uproot cocoa trees affected by diseases;
 - (ii) The colonial government denied Africans trading licences;
 - (iii) African farmers earned low incomes from the sale of cocoa to European firms;
 - (iv) High unemployment rate for the Africans.
 - (v) Sharp increase in prices of goods. (any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
14. Outline **two** factors that enabled Tanzania to maintain national unity since independence. (2 marks)
- (i) Adherence to the policy of socialism (ujamaa);
 - (ii) Application of the constitution;
 - (iii) Use of Kiswahili as a national language;
 - (iv) Leadership that was willing to embrace changes/good leadership
- (any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
15. What is 'veto power' as used by the United Nations? (1 mark)
- A decision cannot be adopted if any of the permanent members of the Security Council votes against it. (1 mark)
16. Name **one** major political party in the united states of America. (1 mark)
- (i) Republican party;
 - (ii) Democratic party. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
17. Name **one** type of election held for the House of Common in Britain. (1 mark)
- (i) General election;
 - (ii) By-election. (any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

SECTION B (45 marks)

*Answer any **THREE** questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.*

18. (a) Give **three** physical characteristics of the Homo erectus. (3 marks)
- (i) had upright posture/bipedal;
 - (ii) had protruding jaws;
 - (iii) was about 5 feet tall/1.52m;
 - (iv) had slopping forehead.
 - (v) had deep set eyes/deep eye socket;
 - (vi) Had hairy body. (any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

- (b) Explain **six** cultural practices of Homo Sapiens during the New Stone Age. (12 marks)
- (i) made microlithic tools which were small and more efficient than the earlier tools;
 - (ii) lived in rock shelters/caves/huts to protect themselves from harsh weather/wild animals;
 - (iii) Decorated shelters with animal paintings/hunting scenes;
 - (iv) Began to domesticate animals/plants in order to ensure regular food supply;
 - (v) Developed speech which made communication easier;
 - (vi) Developed government by setting up rules/laws;
 - (vii) Developed religion as evidence by the practice of burying the dead with their possessions.
 - (viii) They practised simple Art and Craft work/pottery/basketry/weaving;
 - (ix) They started a settled way of life where they established villages;
 - (x) They wore a variety of garments/clothings;
 - (xi) They decorated bodies with red ochre/wore ornaments.
19. (a) State **three** disadvantages of coal as a source of energy. (any 6 x 2 = 12 marks) (3 marks)
- (i) Coal is bulky to transport;
 - (ii) Coal causes pollution;
 - (iii) Mining of coal can lead to injuries/death;
 - (iv) It is a non-renewable source of energy;
 - (v) Coal was expensive to mine and transport.
- (b) Explain **six** effects of the scientific inventions on industry. (any 3 x 1 = 3 marks) (12 marks)
- (i) Machines have been improved which produce goods on a large scale;
 - (ii) Alternative sources of energy have been developed for use in industries;
 - (iii) Invention of steam engine has improved transportation of raw materials to the industries/finished goods to the market;
 - (iv) The development of the printing press has enabled people to read and acquire knowledge/information about industrialization;
 - (v) there has been loss of lives through industrial accidents;
 - (vi) Data processing/storage has been improved by use of computers;
 - (vii) Robots have been developed which have reduced over reliance on human labour/reduced labour costs.
 - (viii) Development of telecommunication has led to buying/selling of goods on the internet/e-commerce;
 - (ix) Research has enabled industries to recycle waste products in manufacturing usable goods. (any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)
20. (a) State **three** factors that contributed to the development of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (3 marks)
- (i) availability of trade items;
 - (ii) demand for slaves in the New World;
 - (iii) availability of sailing ships;
 - (iv) the discovery of the compass;
 - (v) availability of fire arms;
 - (vi) existence of trade routes/trade links. (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

- (b) Explain **six** negative effects of Trans-Atlantic trade on African Communities. (12 marks)
- (i) There was increased instability/conflicts among communities as traders raided for slaves;
 - (ii) Many Africans lost their lives during the slave raids;
 - (iii) Traditional industries declined as Africans acquired a taste of European goods;
 - (iv) There was increased suffering among families as their loved ones were separated/sold to slavery;
 - (v) Some kingdoms declined due to continuous attacks from their neighbours in search of trading items;
 - (vi) There was destruction of property as communities raided each other for trade items;
 - (vii) It contributed to the decline of the Trans-saharan trade as many people found it more profitable;
 - (viii) There was a decline in agricultural production as the able bodied people were taken away into slavery.
 - (ix) There was serious depopulation in west and parts of Central Africa due to slave trade;
 - (x) Trade exposed west Africa to new diseases;
 - (xi) There was fear and insecurity due to frequent raids on African settlements;
 - (xii) Weakened African Communities - could not resist colonisation;
 - (xiii) African lost confidence in their chiefs who sold them to slave dealers.

(any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

21. (a) State **three** factors that enabled European powers to colonise Africa in the late 19th Century. (3 marks)

- (i) Disunity among African communities;
- (ii) Superior weapons used by European armies;
- (iii) Weak African communities due to wars/natural calamities;
- (iv) Some communities collaborated with the Europeans;
- (v) African ignorance about European intentions;

(any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

- b) Explain **six** effects of the partition of Africa on African communities.

- (i) Africans lost independence as Europeans established colonies;
- (ii) African economies weakened by the European exploitation of the resources;
- (iii) the African system of government were replaced by European system;
- (iv) Africans adopted European language which became official languages in the colonies;
- (v) Modern African states were created by the boundaries drawn during the partition;
- (vi) Some African communities were split by the boundaries which were drawn during the partition;
- (vii) Africans lost land as Europeans established permanent settlements.
- (viii) Africans lost their lives/property as they resisted occupation.
- (ix) African cultures were undermined through the introduction of Western education/spread of Christianity/health;

- (x) Closer ties were forged between Africans and Europeans which created over-dependance on Europe;
- (xi) Intensification of warfare among African communities;
- (xii) Infrastructure was developed to link major mining and agricultural areas;
- (xiii) Introduction of new policies eg. forced labour, taxation which were unpopular among Africans.

(any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)

22. (a) Give **three** functions of the Kabaka of Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)
- (i) He was the Commander in-Chief of the armed forces;
 - (ii) Kabaka appointed/dismissed Saza chiefs/senior government official;
 - (iii) He was head of traditional religion;
 - (iv) He was the head of judiciary/final court of appeal;
 - (v) He awarded honours to officers who offered distinguished service;
- (any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)
- (b) Describe the political organisation of the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)
- (i) The Shona were ruled by an emperor/King who had absolute authority over the subjects;
 - (ii) The emperor's position was hereditary so as to reduce succession disputes;
 - (iii) The emperor was assisted in the administration by the queen mother, the queen sister, army commander, head drummer, head door keeper or head cook ;
 - (iv) There was an advisory council whose work was to advise the emperor. ;
 - (v) there empire was divided into provinces which were headed by Provincial/lesser kings;
 - (vi) the provinces were divided into Chiefdoms ruled by chief;
 - (vii) Under the chief were headmen who were in charge of the villages.
 - (viii) The empire had a standing army whose main duty was to defend/expand the empire.
 - (ix) The king/emperor was symbol of unity as he was semi-divine .
 - (x) there existed priests who acted as spies for the emperor/king.
- (any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)
23. (a) Identify **five** ways through which the United Nations (U.N) promotes good governance in the world. (5 marks)
- (i) Sends observers to monitor national elections in various states.
 - (ii) Provides financial/logistical assistance to countries during national elections;
 - (iii) Helps countries to attain independence/establish democratic governments;
 - (iv) Sends peace keeping forces to war torn countries;
 - (v) Ensures representation of member states in the General Assembly;
 - (vi) Arbitrates disputes between countries/warring groups;
 - (vii) Monitors/condemns violation of human rights.
- (any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- (b) Explain **five** achievements of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) since its formation. (10 marks)
- (i) Provided a platform where member countries would speak with one voice in international fora.;
 - (ii) Has encouraged member countries to articulate their national interests before those of the super powers;
 - (iii) Enables the member countries to exert their voting power/influence in world affairs.;
 - (iv) Hastened the attainment of independence to those countries that were still under colonial rule;
 - (v) Has promoted peace/security by encouraging member countries to observe neutrality in super power conflicts;
 - (vi) Has played a key role in disarmament by condemning the arms race.
 - (vii) Has promoted the creation of a new international economic order by encouraging member countries to trade with any of the two super power blocs/ financial assistance from both power blockers..
 - (viii) Has given funds to the needy countries through a fund, created to address demanding circumstances.

(any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

24. (a) State **three** objectives for the formation of Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

(3 marks)

- (i) to cooperate in creating a conducive environment for foreign/cross border/domestic investment;
- (ii) to cooperate in the promotion of peace/security/stability among member states;
- (iii) to strengthen relations between COMESA members and the rest of the world/adopt a common position in international fora;
- (iv) to cooperate in realizing the objectives of the African economic community;
- (v) to promote a more balanced/harmonious development of its production/ marketing structures;
- (vi) to promote joint development in all economic fields in order to raise the living standards of the people.

(any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

- (b) Explain **six** challenges facing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

(12 marks)

- (i) poor transport network has hampered movement of goods/services between member states;
- (ii) The member countries produce similar goods thus limiting the market;
- (iii) Some member countries belong to other regional economic blocks/hence not fully committed to COMESA/divided loyalty;
- (iv) Civil wars in some member states hamper smooth flow of goods due to insecurity hence lowering the volume of trade;
- (v) Border disputes among some member states make it difficult for them to cooperate;
- (vi) Some member states prefer trading with their former colonial masters thus posing stiff competition to products from COMESA region;
- (vii) Failure of some member states to harmonise tariffs has undermined free flow of goods /services;

- (viii) withdrawal of some member states has undermined the planning/financing of COMESA operations;
- (ix) Member states pursue their national interests thereby working against the objectives of COMESA;
- (x) Personality differences between the leaders eg. Museveni and Albashir;
- (xi) Quarrels over trading rights eg. Egypt and Kenya;
- (xii) Natural calamities eg. floods, drought leading to massive food shortages and famine

(any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)