

Term 2 - 2023
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
311/2
FORM FOUR (4)
Time: 2½ Hours

MARKING SCHEME.



SECTION A (25 marks).

1. **Identify two types of monarchical government** (2mark)
 - i. constitutional monarchy
 - ii. absolute monarchy
2. **What was the most important development of man in the middle stone age** (1 marks)
 - i. Invention and use of fire
3. **State two social consequences of development of early agriculture in Egypt** (2mark)
 - i. Led to population increase
 - ii. Led to settled/permanent sedentary life
 - iii. Led to development of urban centers/urbanization
 - iv. Led to development of writings
4. **Give the main role of Berbers during the Trans-Saharan trade** (1marks)
 - i. Financed the trade
5. **Name two metals that were used as currency in pre-colonial period** (2marks)
 - i. Gold
 - ii. Copper
 - iii. Iron
6. **State two limitations of using fire and smoke signal in communication** (2marks)
 - i. Smoke signals could be easily misinterpreted.
 - ii. Its effectiveness depends on weather.
 - iii. The message could be missed if there was no one on the lookout.
 - iv. It can only be used to cover a short distance.
 - v. The range of message conveyed was limited.
 - vi. It cannot be used to convey confidential messages.
7. **Give two factors for the decline of Meroe as an early urban Centre** (2marks)
 - i. Rise of Axum Kingdom in Ethiopia which denied her access to Red Sea.
 - ii. Increasing desertification of the region which affected agricultural activities.
 - iii. It was faced with external attacks e.g. by Axum.
 - iv. There was depletion of minerals e.g. iron.
8. **Identify two ways in which industrial revolution in Europe contributed to colonization of Africa** (2marks)
 - i. The need for raw materials for their raw materials
 - ii. Desire to establish market for their manufactured
 - iii. Desire by Europeans industrialists to invests their surplus capital in Africa
9. **Name one treaty signed between Lobengula and the British during the process of colonization of Africa** (1mark)
 - i. Moffat treaty
 - ii. Rudd concession
10. **Mention the method of colonial administration used by French in Senegal after assimilation failed** (1marks)
 - i. Association
11. **Who was the first president of FRELIMO movement in Mozambique** (1mark)
 - i. Eduardo Mondlane Chirambo
12. **State two ways in which korea was affected by cold war** (2marks)

- ii. It triggered civil wars/political instability in the country.
- iii. Korea received military/economic assistance
- iv. It led to division of Korea into north and south Korea

13. Give one function of the trusteeship council of the United Nations Organizations (1mark)

- i. In charge of territories that were taken from the Axis powers that were still under the colonial rule.

14. State two benefits enjoyed by members of Commonwealth (2marks)

- i. Technical/financial assistance to member countries
- ii. Favourable trading opportunities
- iii. It offers educational opportunities
- iv. Members gained economic development

15. Identify two ways in which poverty has undermined economic development in Democratic Republic of Congo since independence (DRC) (2marks)

- i. It has reduced purchasing power of many people
- ii. It has made it difficult for Tanzania to compete favorably with other countries
- iii. It has resulted to dependency on foreign aid
- iv. It has made it difficult to fully exploit natural resources
- v. Has led to low infrastructure development

16. Name one member of common Market for southern and eastern Africa (COMESA) from North Africa (1mark)

- i. Egypt
- ii. Sudan

17. Give two houses of parliament in India (2marks)

- i. Council of state /Rajya sabha/Upper House
- ii. The house of the people/Lok sabha/Lower House

SECTION B (45 MARKS).

18 (a) Give three characteristics of Microlithic tools that were made during the late stone age (3marks)

- i. They were small in size.
- ii. They were hafted / fixed with handles.
- iii. They were used to perform multiple tasks
- iv. They were more efficient
- v. They were sharper

(b) Explain six challenges that marked agrarian revolution in Britain (12marks)

- i. Abolition of fallows.
- ii. Inter-cropping was introduced to enable farms to retain fertility
- iii. Use of iron hoes/ploughs/seed drills/threshers

- iv. Land consolidation to give room for large scale farming
- v. Application of new methods of farming e.g. Use of fertilizers
- vi. The use of machines/machinery in farming/harvesters/harrows
- vii. Land enclose system was introduced/fencing
- viii. Royal agricultural society was introduced
- ix. Use of pesticides

19 (a) State five factors that undermined the Trans-Saharan trade (5marks)

- i. Exhaustion of main trade items like gold and salt
- ii. Tuaregs changed their roles of guides and started robbing traders
- iii. External invasion by Morocco caused disruption of some commercial activities
- iv. The rise of trans-Atlantic rendered the trade unpopular
- v. Invasion of north Africa by the Turks along trade routes
- vi. Fall of empires like Songhai left leadership vacuum.
- vii. Political instability /insecurity brought anarchy
- viii. Colonization of West Africa by Europeans who took over resources in West Africa.

(b) Describe five economic results of Trans-Saharan trade (10 marks)

- i. They were able to acquire new (essential) commodities e.g. clothes
- ii. Commercial towns developed along the trade routes,
- iii. It enhanced local trade.
- iv. Emergence of wealthy merchants
- v. Wealth acquisition led to growth of empires
- vi. Development of transport e.g. use of Camel
- vii. Over exploitations of natural resources in west Africa eg Gold

20 (a) Outline three reasons why the policy of assimilation was easily applied in the four communes of Senegal (3marks)

- i. High percentage of Mullatos in the population due to intermarriages
- ii. Earlier interactions /trade links with Europeans
- iii. Most people had converted to Christianity.

(b) Explain six effects of the British direct rule Zimbabwe (12marks)

- i. It led to the alienation by settlers
- ii. African traditional rulers lost their power
- iii. Africans were subjected to heavy taxation
- iv. Introduction of pass laws which restricted African movement
- v. It undermined African traditional economy as some Africans worked in White farms.
- vi. It led to the development of transport network/infrastructure
- vii. It led to the introduction of new crops in the region.
- viii. Loss of independence by Africans as they were subjected to British rule.
- ix. Led to development of transport and communication network
- x. Africans were subjected to forced labour.

21 (a) State five methods used by the nationalists in South Africa in their struggle for majority rule (5marks)

- 1) Use of trade union movements
- 2) Peaceful Protests and demonstrations
- 3) Armed resistance e.g use of guerilla
- 4) Use of print medias
- 5) Use of public rallies
- 6) International forums such as pan-Africanism, UN
- 7) Pressure groups e.g black conscious movement
- 8) Formation of political parties
- 9) Hunger strikes by nationalists

(b) Discuss five ways in which Kwame Nkurumah contributed to the liberation struggle in Africa (10marks)

- i. He funded nationalists in other countries e.g. Guinea,Algeria
- ii. He supported other African leaders who faced political threats from their former colonial masters
- iii. He championed trade unionism in Africa
- iv. He attended Pan-African congress in 1945 which agitated for decolonization in Africa
- v. He initiated the formation of the Ghana-Guinea union in 1958 as a practical step towards building of African unity.
- vi. He convened two Pan-African congress in 1958 and all African people's conference that led to formation of OAU in 1963.
- vii. Provided military support to neighboring countries like Algeria against colonial rule.

SECTION C (30 marks) .

22 (a) State five factors that contributed to the rise and expansion of the Asante kingdom by the 19th century (5marks)

- 1) The land was fertile and well watered this was suitable for mixed farming
- 2) The golden stool centralized unity and stability
- 3) It had efficient standing army strengthened by the introduction of guns and gun power
- 4) Good leaders like Obiri Yeboa, Osei Tutu created the unity and stability in the kingdom
- 5) Trans-Atlantic trade provided revenue
- 6) Strong standing army
- 7) Odwira festival enhanced cohesion
- 8) Availability of minerals e.g gold
- 9) Centralized political system reduced succession disputes

(b) Describe political organization of the Buganda kingdom (10marks)

- i. Buganda was centralized state/Kingdom headed by the Kabaka
- ii. The court was the final court of appeal His
- iii. The Kabaka was Commander in chief of the Army
- iv. There was a Prime Minister who assisted the Kabaka to run the government/Katikiro
- v. There was a legislative body (Lukiiko) which discussed important matters affecting the kingdom/Parliament.
- vi. There were minor chiefs in charge of clans, these were known as the Bataka.
- vii. The Kingdom was divided into countries called Sazas headed by Saza chiefs.
- viii. The countries were divided into sub-countries called Gombolola headed by a Muluka Chief
- ix. There was a standing army charged with responsibility of defending the kingdom and conquering more land.
- x. Vassal states were governed by Batongoles who were appointed by the Kabaka.
- xi. There was a council of ministers which consisted of Katikiro (Prime minister)
- xii. Omulamuzi (Chief justice)
- xiii. Symbols of authority included Royal tomb royal drum royal throne royal spear

23 (a) Name three key personalities who met during the peace settlement of 1919 at the end of World War 1 (3marks)

- i. Lloyd George (P. M. Britain)
- ii. George Clemenceau (P.M. France)
- iii. Woodrow Wilson (President USA)
- iv. Vittorio Orlando (P. M Italy)

(b) Explain six factors that enabled the allied powers to win the Second World War (12marks)

- i. Allies had more wealth and raw materials in terms of food, raw materials
- ii. The axis powers made more tactical mistakes e.g. Hitler failed to prepare for a winter campaign in Russia
- iii. The allies had more supporters than the Axis powers who remained four i.e. Germany, Bulgaria, Austria and Turkey.
- iv. U.S.A's entry into the war on the side of Allies attack of Pearl Harbor.
- v. Germany's forces were overstretched by fighting war in many fronts.
- vi. Allied forces had better arms than the Axis powers e.g. Atomic bombs.
- vii. A chief forces controlled North sea blocked Germany and ensure safe transportation of troops and equipment
- viii. Unity morale and determination of allied leaders and fighters

24 (a) State three requirements one has to fulfill in order to contest as a presidential candidate in USA (3marks)

- i. U.S.A citizen by birth
- ii. Must be 35 years and above.
- iii. Must have lived in USA for at least 14years.

(b) Describe six responsibilities of the prime minister in Britain (12marks)

- i. Appoints and dismisses cabinet ministries with the consent of the monarch
- ii. Chairs cabinet meetings.
- iii. Is the leader of the house of commons
- iv. He/she is the of the British government
- v. Initiates both domestic and foreign policies.
- vi. Represents Britain in international fora.
- vii. Recommends to the sovereign the appointment of senior civil servants like, chief Justice and high commissioners.
- viii. Represents the country in international forum
- ix. Determines when elections will be held
- x. He/she is the leader of the party that nominates him/her.

