

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**PAPER 2****TERM THREE****MARKING SCHEME****SECTION A [25mks] ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.**

1. Mention **one** method of dating fossils. [1mks]
 - i. Geological periods
 - ii. Fission track dating
 - iii. Statistical dating
 - iv. Stratigraphy
 - v. Chemical dating
 - vi. Lexico-statistics dating
2. State **two** stages of human evolution according to Charles Darwin. [2mks]
 - i. Aegytopithecus
 - ii. Dryopithecus/Proconsul
 - iii. Ramapithecus /Kenypithecus
 - iv. Australopithecus/Zinjanthropus
 - v. Homo habilis
 - vi. Homo erectus
 - vii. Homo sapiens
 - viii. Homo sapiens sapiens
3. Name the tools made by early man during the Middle Stone Age period. [1mk]
 - i. Sangoan tools i.e scappers, chisel picks, plane picks, daggers, choppers, spears
4. State **two** theories that explain the origin of agriculture. [2mks]
 - i. Diffusion theory
 - ii. Independent theory.
5. Identify the **main** item of trade from West Africa during Trans-Saharan trade. [1mk]
 - i. Gold
6. Give **one** example of international trade. [1mk]
 - i. Trans – Atlantic trade/ Indian ocean trade
7. State **two** advantages of human transport. [2mks]
 - i. It was readily available
 - ii. It was a cheap method
 - iii. It was flexible
 - iv. Was convenient
 - v. Accidents were rare.
8. Name **two** types of print media. [2mks]
 - i. News papers
 - ii. Magazines
 - iii. Journals [periodicals]
 - iv. Books
 - v. News letter

9. Give the contribution of Alexander Graham Bell in the field of industry. [1mk]
- Invented telephone
10. Give **two** reasons why Japan emerged as an industrial power. [2mks]
- Government reforms
 - Energy resources
 - Natural resources
 - Political stability
 - Large-domestic market
 - Education & research
 - Capital
 - Large population that provided market and labour. [Any other]
11. Give **one** factor for the decline of Meroe. [1mk]
- Exhaustion of minerals
 - Exhaustion of forests
 - Attack by the Axum kingdom
 - Stiff competition from neighbouring kingdom.
12. State **one** result of the invention of the wheel in Mesopotamia. [1mk]
- Was used to move war chariots
 - Helped in carrying agricultural produce
 - Led to the development of roads.
 - Used in making of pots
13. Give **one** economic reason that made European countries to scramble for colonies in Africa. [1mk]
- Need for cheap raw materials
 - Readily market
 - Need for cheap labour
 - Need to invest their surplus capital
 - Speculations that Africa had plenty of minerals.
14. State **two** reasons why indirect rule was unsuccessful in Southern Nigeria. [2mks]
- There was linguistic disunity.
 - People in S. Nigeria were opposed to forced labour, taxation and oppression.
 - The educated elite resented the rule by uneducated traditional chiefs
 - The southern people had cultural division. [any 2]
15. Give **two** colonial systems of administration [2mks]
- Direct rule
 - Indirect rule
 - Assimilation policy
 - Association
16. State **two** results of the Ndebele war with the British in 1893. [2mks]
- Ndebele were pushed to the reserves
 - Subjected to forced labour
 - Subjected to taxation
 - Cattle were confiscated

- v. Loss of lives.
- vi. Loss of independence [any 2]
- 17. List **two** problems encountered by nationalists in South Africa. [2mks]
- i. Nationalists were killed.
- ii. Nationalist were harassed by security agents.
- iii. Many people fled to other countries.
- iv. Trade unionists were intimidated.
- v. Use of pass law curtailed movement of the nationalists.



SECTION B [45 MKS]

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.

- 18.
 - a) Identify **three** ways in which early man used stone tools. [3mks]
 - i. To hunt
 - ii. To scrap animal skin
 - iii. Sharpening
 - iv. Digging roots
 - v. Skinning animals
 - b) Describe the way of life of early man during the late Stone Age period. [12mks]
 - i. Made simple tools called microliths
 - ii. Wore clothes from animal skins
 - iii. Made shelter from tree branches and grass
 - iv. Painted animals he hunted.
 - v. Decorated the body with red ochre
 - vi. Communicated using spoken language
 - vii. Started to grow crops and keeping livestock
 - viii. Buried the dead -religion
 - ix. Development of trade
 - x. Development of government
 - xi. Settled life
- 19.
 - a) Identify **three** reasons why African slaves were preferred by Europeans during Trans-Atlantic trade. [3mks]
 - i. They were stronger
 - ii. They were immune to diseases
 - iii. They were readily available,
 - iv. They were cheaper to acquire
 - v. They were easily identified because of the skin colour.

[mark any other correct]
 - b) Explain SIX factors that led to the decline of Trans- Atlantic trade. [12mks]
 - i. Humanitarian groups opposed slave trade.
 - ii. American independence of 1776.
 - iii. Development of legitimate trade

- iv. Role of economists
 - v. Development of machinery
 - vi. French revolution of 1789
 - vii. Closure of American slave market
 - viii. Christian revival movements. *[mark any other correct]*
- 20.

a) Mention **five** economic activities carried out by Buganda community in the 19th century. [5mks]

- i. Growing crops
- ii. Hunting and gathering
- iii. Trading
- iv. Livestock keeping
- v. Fishing
- vi. Pottery and basketry
- vii. Boat making and canoes
- viii. Cloth making from tree barks

b) Explain **five** factors that led to the growth of the Shona kingdom in the 19th C. [10mks]

- i. Good and able leaders e.g Chikura
- ii. Participated in trade and therefore acquired a lot of wealth.
- iii. Strong army for defending the community
- iv. Farming – Availability of food
- v. Religion- Based on Mwari cult
- vi. Mineral resources – gold, copper
- vii. Centralisation enhancing political order.

21.

a) State **three** roles of Kwame Nkrumah in the struggle for independence in Ghana. [3mks]

- i. Formed political party Convention Peoples Party.
- ii. United Africans in the struggle for independence
- iii. Started a newspaper where African grievances were published.
- iv. Held political rallies to sensitise africans

b) Explain **six** challenges faced by Front for the liberation movement of Mozambique(FRELIMO) in the struggle for independence in Mozambique.

[12mks]

- i. Ideological differences among leaders
- ii. Competition from other guerrilla movements e.g COREMO
- iii. Shortage of basic needs
- iv. Assassination of their leader Edwardo Mondlane that demoralised them
- v. Use of cruel and ruthless method by the Portuguese to suppress it
- vi. It was termed as a terrorist movement by the church.

SECTION C [30MKS]

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS.

22.

a) Outline the structure of the French system of administration in West Africa. [5mks]

- i. Minister for colonies based in France
- ii. Governor in charge of colonies [Lieutenant]
- iii. Commandant de Cercle [Province]
- iv. Chef de sub division [District]
- v. Chef de canton [location]
- vi. Chef de village [village]

b) Explain **five** effects of the British rule in Zimbabwe. [10mks]

- i. Africans were displaced from their land
- ii. Africans were subjected to poverty and suffering
- iii. Africans were pushed into reserves
- iv. African chiefs lost their authority and power over their subjects
- v. Africans chiefs betrayed their fellow Africans i.e acted as puppets of the British
- vi. Africans were subjected to heavy taxation
- vii. African traditional economy was undermined
- viii. Introduction to Christianity and western education undermined African culture
- ix. Africans were subjected to forced labour
- x. There was racial segregation
- xi. Infrastructure was improved
- xii. Led to introduction of new crops
- xiii. Led to the rise of African nationalism

23.

a) State **three** duties of Emirs in North Nigeria during colonial period. [3mks]

- i. They collected taxes
- ii. They recruited labourers for public works
- iii. They headed local government
- iv. They tried cases in the local customary courts
- v. Maintained law and order.
- vi. Appointed village heads
- vii. Communicated colonial policies to the people.
- viii. Supervised construction of roads and markets

b) Explain **six** causes of the maji maji rebellion. [12mks]

- i. The forced cotton –growing programme
- ii. Taxation
- iii. Forced labour
- iv. Employment of akindas and Jumbes
- v. Harsh German rule
- vi. Role of religion i.e Kinjekitile Ngwale
- vii. Land alienation
- viii. Desire to revenge by the Ngoni
- ix. Sexual abuse
- x. Cultural interference

xi. Desire to regain independence

24.

a) State **five** terms of Berlin conference of 1884- 1885. [5mks]

- i. Any European power claiming any region in Africa was to inform other European powers interested.
- ii. European powers were to declare their sphere of influence or areas they wished to occupy.
- iii. European power claiming a sphere of influence was required to follow it up with effective occupation
- iv. All European powers were to abolish slave trade
- v. R. Congo and Niger were to be left free and open for navigation
- vi. The European powers recognised the demands of king leopard II over Congo free state. [mark any other]

b) Explain five reasons why Samori was defeated by the French.

[10 mks]

- i. He did not receive British protection since the British did not want to conflict with French.
- ii. African rulers such as Tieba and Seku whom he came into conflict with supported the French /divide and rule policy by the French
- iii. The non-Muslims Africans supported the French since they were against islam religion
- iv. Samori used the scorched earth policy which was disliked by many people
- v. Samori lost some of his source of wealth for example the Bure Gold mines
- vi. The non-Mandinka communities did not fully support Samori since he always mistreated them.
- vii. The French had superior weapons compared to the Mandinka
- viii. The French surrounded Samori's capital at Dabakala forcing him to surrender