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**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**FORM 4 PAPER 2**

**TRIAL 2, 2019**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. List down one disadvantage of electronic as a source of History and Government.

 (1mk)

* It’s only used where there is electricity
* Expensive to obtain
* Requires experts
1. The main difference between humans and other primates (1mk)
* High brain capacity /ability to think /reasons
1. The picture writing invented in Egypt (1mk)
* Hieroglyphics
1. Two characteristics of regional trade (2mks)
* Has a larger geographical region
* Involves exchange of a large variety of goods
* Traders acted as middlemen between the buyers of goods and producer
* It has established markets days
1. Negative impacts of telecommunication (2mks)
* Mode of telecommunication, erodes moral values
* Disposal of telecommunication gadgets may lead to environmental pollution
* Continuous use of some means of telecommunications may lead to addiction.
1. Two factors that enhanced the spread of iron working in Africa (2mks)
* Migrations
* Trade
* Warfare
* Intermarriages
1. Natural factors for the growth of Meroe (2mks)
* Availability of forests / wood that was used for smelting
* Presence of iron ore deposit
1. Two symbols of unity among the Asante kingdom (2mks)
* Golden stool – Asantelene
* Black stool – Omanhene
* Odwiradfestival
* The Asantehene
1. Main reason for the convening of the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 (1mk)
* To peacefully divide Africa among the Europea-powers
1. Reasons for use of direct rule in Zimbabwe (1mk)
* The British wanted direct control of mineral wealth so as to maximize profit
* Existed large number of Europeans to be used in administration
* Zimbabwe lacked well established traditional systems of government.
* Past resistance by the people of Zimbabwe made British lose trust in African leaderships.
* The BSACO provided finances to pay for administrative costs
1. Methods used by Nationalists in South Africa in their struggle for independence.

 (1mk)

* Hunger strikes
* Strikes/boycotts/sit- in major cities
* Formation of underground movements
* Formation of political parties
* Trade unions
* Diplomacyeg use of U.N.O and O.A.U
* Churches eg Anglican church
* Use of media egPamphlets
1. The immediate cause of 2nd world ware (1mk)
* Territorial violationse.g German invaded Poland and Belgium
1. Reasons why U.S.A had remained neutral in first world war (2mks)
* The Monroe Doctrine of of Isolation of 1923
* Many people of German descent in U.S.A and there was fear that if U.S.A declared war on Germany the war would shift to American soils.
* U.S.A had commercial interest with the two countries therefore she did not want to take risk
* The war had not interfered directly with U.S.A
1. Main function of international court of Justice (1mk)
* Settling disputes over international borders.
1. Weapons of cold war (2mks)
* Economic sanctions
* Propaganda
* Military assistance to the enemy of opposite sides.
* Financial /technical assistance
1. Founders of Pan-Africanism (2mks)
* Booker T. Washington
* George Padmore
* Marcus Garvey
* N.E.B Bois
1. One failure of organization of African unity (1mk)
* Failed to deal with Congo crisis
* It was silent to issues of democratic reforms leading to dictatorship
* Failed to prevent the Rwanda genocide
* Failed to achieve total peace and unity in Africa
1. a) Three characteristics of regional trade (3mks)
* Occurs on larger geographical region
* Involves exchange of a large variety of goods.
* Traders acts as middlemen
* Has established market places

b) Reasons for decline of Trans-Atlantic Trade (12mks)

* Decline for demand of Sugar
* Independence of USA. This deprived Britain her profits
* Industrial revolution replaced human labour with machines
* Christian missionaries condemned slave trade as being in human
* There were several slave revolts
* Contributions of Africans who campaigned against slave trade eg King Nzinga
* The impact of French revolution which spread ideas of liberty
* Development of legitimate trade which replaced slave trade
* Role of the economist who argued free labor was better than forced labour
1. a) Reasons for Lewanika collaboration with British
* Needed protection from the internal enemies
* He had been influenced by Khama of Ngwato to seek British assistances
* He wanted to protect his kingdom against external invasion egNgoni
* He desired western education and civilization of his people
* Lewanika realized the futility of resisting against the British
* He was encouraged by missionaries to seek British protection.
* He wanted to safeguard his independence
* He wanted to acquire material benefits

b) Five reasons why the Frelimosucceeded in armed struggle against the Portuguese

 (10mks)

* Frelimo had a large number of fighters
* FRELIMO used guerilla tactics
* Local people gave logistical support of where about of Portuguese army
* Movement cultivated its own food
* Frelimo got military support from African countries
* Role of O.A.U (organization of African Unity) Unitedthe independent African countries against Portuguese.
* Women mobilized the masses who astonished men to join war.
* Frelimo tactic of attacking Portuguese at different points at the same time thus Portuguese fighting in different fronts.
* Lisbon coup that was caused by officers who were anti-government encouraged the FRELIMO.
* Ethnicity was overcome by free mingling of people
1. a) Three demands by the Austrian-Authorities to the Serbian Government in relation to Sarajevo Assassination (3mks)
* Serbia should suppress all societies which were organizing anti-Austrian propaganda.
* Serbia should dismiss all officials to whom Austrian objected.
* Austrian police should be allowed to enter Serbia to ensure above demands were fulfilled.
* Austria to be allowed to participate in the inquiry of the cause of the assassination
* Serbia to explain the assassination of the archduke
* Austria to apologize to Serbia

b) Political effects of the Second World War (12mks)

* The war led to the rise of two super powers, USA & USSR
* Communist zone was extended to include nearly half the continent of Europe resulting into an “iron curtain” that geographically divided Europe.
* Led to cold war, an ideological and economic struggle between the opposing blocks
* With Eastern Europe dominated by former Soviet Union the weakened Western powers had to receive assistance from USA to prevent them from failing into communist hands.
* UNO was founded in 1945 to promote peace, security and international co-operation.
* Led to division of Germany into East & West Germany
* Led to creation of state of Israel aimed at settling the Jews.
* It catalyzed the movement towards decolonization. It intensified the struggle for independence in the colonies.
* With introduction of Marshal’s plan, USA found herself getting more involved in European affairs.
* The war led to the production of nuclear weapons. The world had to live under the threats of a nuclear war.
1. a) Five challenges facing the commonwealth. (5mks)
* Shortage of funds
* National interests
* Ideological differences
* Membership to other organizations
* Civil wars
* Border disputes
* Racial discrimination
* Domination by developed countries
* Colonial injustices

b) Five objectives of the East African Community (10mks)

* To promote trade among the three East African countries
* Provide common services in areas eg railways, harbors
* Provide for free trade of goods with use of a common currency
* Provide wider & more secure market for goods produced
* Facilitate free movement of people
* Enhance& strengthen classes ties & understanding between members
* Bring economic balance the states & equally share assets
* Establish similar custom tariffs& duties to non-member states
* Enhanceself-sufficiency, self-reliance and full independence from rest of world
* Provide a forum where the three states would discuss issues concerning them
1. a)Three factors that contributed to decline of Buganda (3mks)
* Weak leader after death of KibakaMutesa.
* There emerged religious conflicts between Christians, Muslims and traditionalists
* Authority of Kabaka was undermined by the Christian court officials
* After signing of Buganda agreement Buganda kingdom came under British rule
* DaudiChwa, being an infant could not exert his authority as king, thus was assisted by Prime Minister, Apollo Kagwawho collaborated with British

b) Social organization of Asante during C 19th

* They were organized into two clans who spoke their own dialect of Akan
* Believe in one supreme creator, Nyame.
* Ancestors were taken as intermediaries between the divine and living
* Religion and politics were inseparable
* Golden stool was most important symbol of religious reverence in Kumasi and Asantehene
* Asantehene, Omanhene and chiefs were all religious s leaders who conducted religious ceremonies within their respective area.
* Each clan had its own stool (black stools) believed to have come from Nyame.
* Creative arts was taken as an important part of their civilization as dancing, singing
1. a) Five factors for the growth of the Shona Kingdom (5mks)
* Farming
* Trade
* Able leadership
* Strong Army
* Availability of mineral resources
* Religion
* Acquisition of Arms

b) Why assimilation policy failed in Senegal (10mks)

* The policy was expensive, especially the costs of privileges it provided such as education.
* There was problems of cultural differences between Africans and the French
* African chiefs who had lost their authority over their subjects strongly opposed policy of assimilation.
* French lacked adequate personnel to supervise the process
* French feared that its application would result to the loss of labour on their farms
* Politically the system threatened their status quo: French feared if Africans were elected to join French chambers of deputies they would outnumber the Frenchmen.
* Disregard of African laws based on African culture & Islam caused a lot of African resentment
* High standards expected by the French for one to be assimilated made the policy unworkable.
* Fear by some Frenchmen that assimilated Africans could be their economic rivals.
* French were unable to agree to destroy the French colonial empire, they began to agitate for abolition of the policy
* The rise of African nationalism undermined the policy
1. a) Three duties of Emirs (3mks)
* Collected taxes
* Recruited labor for public works
* Headed local governments
* Tried cases in the local customary courts
* Maintained law & order
* Appointed village heads
* Communicated colonial policies to the people
* Supervised construction of roads and markets

b) Six reasons why Ghana attained independence earlier than other African countries

 (12mks)

* There was rapid economic & social changes which were caused by cultivation of cocoa changes that affected cocoa farming after Second World War resulted into political change.
* There was a large group of educated elites who were on the frontline calling for decolonization in Ghana
* Nkurumah’s populist leadership provided the unity required for nationalism in Ghana
* Nkurumah participated in the pan African Manchester conference whose countries resolved that all countries have a right to self-determination.
* Ghana was a small country with good system of transport and communication. This made the movement of information faster and effective.
* There was presence of few Europeans, this made the struggle for independence not to be bloody or have any complications.