

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

APRIL 2023

TIME: 2½ hours

MARKING SCHEME

Section A (25 marks)

1. Give the name of the tools made by early man during the New Stone Age period (1 mark)
 - (i) *Microlithic tools*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)
2. State **two** distinct characteristics of Homo Erectus. (2 marks)
 - (i) *Was upright/ bipedal or walked on two legs.*
 - (ii) *The brain capacity was ranged from 700cc and 1250 cc./ Had higher thinking capacity.*
 - (iii) *Had more developed speech than earlier creatures*
 - (iv) *Had more developed hand for grasping objects*
 - (v) *Had long skull*
 - (vi) *Had protruding jaws.*
 - (vii) *Was about five feet, six inches tall*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
3. Identify **one** form of writing during the early civilizations resulting from early agriculture. (1 mark)
 - (i) *Hieroglyphics*
 - (ii) *Cuneiform*

Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)
4. State **two** factors that promoted large-scale farming in Britain during the Agrarian Revolution. (2 marks)
 - (i) *Invention of machines for extensive farming.*
 - (ii) *Discovery of fertilizers which led to high yields*
 - (iii) *Discovery of pesticides and fungicides facilitated control of diseases.*
 - (iv) *Improvement of transport especially the railway*
 - (v) *Discovery of canning and refrigeration*
 - (vi) *High demand of food by the increasing urban population*
 - (vii) *Demand for agricultural and industrial raw materials*
 - (viii) *Reclamation of wastelands giving rise to more arable land*
 - (ix) *Development of new breeds of crops through research*
 - (x) *Migration of people to towns created room for plantation farming in rural areas.*
 - (xi) *The enclosure system pushed people out of the rural areas thus creating room for plantation farming.*
 - (xii) *Abolition of fallows ensured no loss of production.*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

5. State **two** ways in which poor transport system has contributed to food shortages in Africa. (2 marks)
- (i) *Poor transport has led to high transport costs thus high prices of food*
 - (ii) *It has led to poor distribution of food*
 - (iii) *It causes delays in transportation of food leading to wastages and losses*
 - (iv) *It demoralizes farmers leading to low agricultural production*
 - (v) *It undermines the effectiveness of agricultural extension officers*
 - (vi) *Agricultural inputs do not easily reach the farms leading to poor production*
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
6. Identify **two** political benefits of Trans-Saharan-trade to the people of Western Sudan. (2 marks)
- (i) *Development of kingdoms like Mali and Songhai*
 - (ii) *Introduction of weapons for defence/creation of strong armies*
 - (iii) *Emergence of powerful leaders*
 - (iv) *Introduction of Sharia/Islamic law to be used in administration*
 - (v) *Establishment of diplomatic ties between West Africa and North Africa*
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
7. State **two** characteristics of Macadam roads. (2 marks)
- (i) *They are all weather roads*
 - (ii) *They are durable.*
 - (iii) *Water drain off with ease.*
 - (iv) *They were smooth hence providing good motoring surface*
 - (v) *They are wide.*
 - (vi) *They are straight*
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
8. Give one early source of energy. (1 mark)
- (i) *Wood*
 - (ii) *Wind*
 - (iii) *Water*
 - (iv) *Direct use of sunlight*
- Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)
9. State **two** political results of industrial Revolution in Europe. (2 marks)
- (i) *It led to scramble and partition of Africa*
 - (ii) *It gave rise to Marxism ideology that condemned capitalism*
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
10. State **one** contribution of Joseph Lister in the field of medicine in the nineteenth century. (1 mark)
- (i) *He discovered the use of antiseptics in surgery.*
- 1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)
11. Identify **two** factors that facilitated colonization of Africa in the nineteenth century. (2 marks)
- (i) *There was disunity among African communities.*
 - (ii) *The Africans lacked modern weapons.*
 - (iii) *African warriors were not well trained like the Europeans.*
 - (iv) *Some communities had earlier been weakened by diseases and other natural calamities.*
 - (v) *Some African leaders collaborated with the Europeans.*
 - (vi) *Some African communities lacked strong leadership.*

- (vii) *Europeans received reinforcements or military back up from home and from other colonies.*
- (viii) *Some communities were demoralized after their leaders were captured and even killed.*
- (ix) *The European troops used ruthless war tactics like scorched earth policy which destroyed the economic base of most communities thus weakening them.*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

12. Give **one** reason why the Shona supported the British forces against the Ndebele during the Anglo-Ndebele war of 1893. (1 mark)
- (i) *To stop raids from the Ndebele*
 - (ii) *They did not want to be ruled by Ndebele*

Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

13. State **one** reason why Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda collaborated with the British. (1 mark)
- (i) *He wanted protection from both internal enemies especially the religious groups such as traditionalists, Muslims, Catholics and Protestants.*
 - (ii) *He wanted protection against external enemies like the Bunyoro.*
 - (iii) *He also wanted to secure his position as a leader.*
 - (iv) *He wanted the British to help him gain regional supremacy over the surrounding kingdoms like Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro.*

Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

14. Give **two** political developments in South Africa which facilitated establishment of a multi-racial government. (2 marks)
- (i) *Release all the political prisoners*
 - (ii) *Repeal of Apartheid laws*
 - (iii) *Africans were allowed to take part in elections*
 - (iv) *Lifting the ban on political parties*
 - (v) *Removal of P.W. Botha, the apartheid hard line leader*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

15. Give the name given to Germany and her supporters during the First World War. (1 mark)
- (i) *Triple Alliance/Central powers*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

16. Identify **one** mandated territory of the League of Nations in West Africa. (1 mark)
- (i) *Cameroon*
 - (ii) *Togo*

Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

17. Give the **main** reason why the League of Nations was established in 1919. (1 mark)
- (i) *To promote peace in the world*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

Section B (45 marks)

18. (a) State **five** reasons why man turned from hunting and gathering to agriculture. (5 marks)
- (i) *The need to supplement hunting and gathering which was tedious/ tiring.*
 - (ii) *Overhunting depleted stocks of animals on which human beings relied on for food.*
 - (iii) *The realization that some animals were social e.g. a cat*
 - (iv) *Presence of indigenous crops like wheat and barley.*
 - (v) *Some crops and animals had economic value*

- (vi) *Migration of animals made man to seek an alternative source/ reduction of animal population/ calamities such as bush fires/floods destroyed vegetation and drove away animals.*
- (vii) *Climatic changes which caused poor root and fruit yields/ weather at sometimes hindered gathering and hunting.*
- (viii) *Development of improved tools which enabled effective cultivation of crops.*
- (ix) *Increase in human population led to high demand for food.*
- (x) *There was competition for food between human beings and animals*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** effects of Agrarian revolution in United States of America (USA).

(10 marks)

- (i) *Many parts of the U.S.A have been opened up for both settlement and agriculture.*
- (ii) *Manufacturing centers and urban areas in general are easily fed.*
- (iii) *Adequate food has promoted urbanization/rural urban migration.*
- (iv) *Expansion of industries as a result of raw materials from the agricultural sector*
- (v) *Mechanization in the farms has helped to release many people for jobs in industries/rural-urban migration.*
- (vi) *Exports of farm products earn the country foreign exchange.*
- (vii) *Plenty of food has led to increase in population.*
- (viii) *Food is regularly donated for humanitarian purposes in different parts of the world.*
- (ix) *It led to improvement in transport and communication.*
- (x) *It encouraged the shipping of slaves mainly from Africa to work in the farms.*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

19. (a) Identify **five** ways in which iron working spread in Africa.

(5 marks)

- (i) *Through trading activities as it was a trade item.*
- (ii) *Through migration of communities like the Bantu.*
- (iii) *Travellers and messengers may have introduced and copied the art from other communities.*
- (iv) *Through warfare between communities as iron weapons were used.*
- (v) *Through professional smiths.*
- (vi) *Through conquest and occupation by communities.*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** factors that led to emergence of Japan as an industrial power. (10 marks)

- (i) *The government made education compulsory and encouraged research leading to creative ideas.*
- (ii) *People were encouraged to study abroad leading to technological advancement.*
- (iii) *There was financial assistance from the USA for industrialization.*
- (iv) *The availability of raw materials like coal, cotton and iron from within and outside Japan*
- (v) *The culture of hard work among the Japanese.*
- (vi) *The government policies encouraged local and foreign investment.*
- (vii) *The cheap and skillfully made products attracted markets locally and abroad.*
- (viii) *The topography was unsuitable for agriculture. This made her to develop other sectors thus diversifying the economy.*
- (ix) *The development of hydro electric power provided energy for industrialization.*
- (x) *The prevailing peace in the country promoted industrial development.*
- (xi) *Improvement in transport accelerated the process of industrialization.*
- (xii) *Availability of skilled and unskilled labour.*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

20. (a) Give **five** causes of the Maji Maji rebellion of 1905 to 1907 in Tanganyika. (5 marks)
- (i) *Cruelty and brutality of the German colonial administrator's especially of the Akidas and Jumbes.*
 - (ii) *Forced labour on German plantations and other works which dehumanized the Africans.*
 - (iii) *African labourers were given low wages in the communal cotton scheme established by the Germans*
 - (iv) *Imposition of taxes e.g. hut tax which provoked resentment among the Africans.*
 - (v) *Compulsory growing of cotton on unsuitable soil hence poor yields.*
 - (vi) *The Africans wanted to regain their lost independence.*
 - (vii) *Disrespect of African cultures by the German administrators' e.g. in Uganda where the Germans misbehaved with the Ngindo women.*
 - (viii) *The charismatic role played by Kinjenkitile in using religion to unite the people of Southern Tanganyika against the Germans.*
 - (ix) *Land alienation by the Germans for the growing of cash crops e.g. cotton*
 - (x) *The Germans despised and disrespected the African religious beliefs.*
 - (xi) *There existed trade rivalries between the Germans and Africans.*
 - (xii) *The Ngoni were seeking revenge for the massacre of 1898 where a large number of them were killed and their property looted and destroyed by the Germans.*
- Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** reasons why Samori Toure resisted the French for so long. (10 marks)
- (i) *He wanted to maintain his independence from the French interference.*
 - (ii) *He wanted to protect his gold fields especially the Bure mines from French exploitation.*
 - (iii) *He wanted to retain his authority as a leader i.e. as Al- Imam, a title he adopted in 1874.*
 - (iv) *He wanted to protect his trade which earned him revenue to purchase arms and ammunitions.*
 - (v) *He wanted to safeguard Islam from Christian influence/ He was fighting a holy war (Jihad).*
 - (vi) *He had a strong army and weapons thus had confidence in his army.*
 - (vii) *He wanted to preserve Mandinka culture.*
 - (viii) *He was unhappy with French's activities of selling arms to his enemies like Tiebba of Sikasso.*
 - (ix) *He wanted to protect the Mandinka land from European occupation.*
- Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)
21. (a) Give **five** qualifications for one to be assimilated in Senegal. (5 marks)
- (i) *Ability to speak French*
 - (ii) *A distinguished record in the military service*
 - (iii) *Acquisition of a set standard of education*
 - (iv) *The practice of monogamy*
 - (v) *Show good conduct*
 - (vi) *Be reasonably rich*
 - (vii) *Show loyalty to the French government*
 - (viii) *A distinguished record in the colonial service administration for at least 10 years*
- Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)
- (b) Describe **five** effects of direct rule in Zimbabwe. (10 marks)
- (i) *It led to land alienation resulting in displacement of Africans.*
 - (ii) *The African traditional rulers lost their independence.*

- (iii) *Africans had limited rights since the day-to-day running was in the hands of British without much reference to African interests.*
- (iv) *Africans were subjected to heavy taxation.*
- (v) *Africans were subjected to forced labour.*
- (vi) *British South Africa Company was given too much power in the administration of the colony.*
- (vii) *It undermined African economy as some worked in the white farms.*
- (viii) *Led to the development of transport network in the country.*
- (ix) *It led to introduction of new crops.*
- (x) *It led to introduction of Western education into the country.*
- (xi) *It led to spread of Christianity in the country.*
- (xii) *Africans were denied freedom of movement by being confined in reserves and required to carry identity cards.*
- (xiii) *It led to the rise of African nationalism in the country.*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

Section C (30 marks)

22. (a) State **three** economic activities of the Baganda during the pre-colonial period.

(3 marks)

- (i) *They were cultivators of crops like bananas, millet and sorghum.*
- (ii) *They kept animals*
- (iii) *Fishing on Lake Victoria was also an important economic activity.*
- (iv) *They took part in local, regional and international trade*
- (v) *Iron working was also done and they made weapons and farm tools.*
- (vi) *Salt mining was also practiced by the Baganda.*
- (vii) *They practiced craft working like weaving, pottery and canoe making.*
- (viii) *They manufactured bark clothes*
- (ix) *They also took part in hunting and gathering.*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

- (b) Describe the social organization of Asante Kingdom in the eighteenth Century.

(12 marks)

- (i) *The kingdom was composed of many communities who spoke Akan or Twi language.*
- (ii) *The Asante were organized in clans.*
- (iii) *Marriage between members of the same clan was prohibited. They practiced exogamy and polygamy.*
- (iv) *Inheritance of property was matrilineal.*
- (v) *The community was bound together by the Golden Stool.*
- (vi) *There was an annual cultural festival (odwira) held at Kumasi to honour the ancestors.*
- (vii) *The society was divided into social classes (social stratification).*
- (viii) *The Asante worshipped many gods and goddesses.*
- (ix) *The King, chiefs and Omanhenes were religious leaders (semi divine).*
- (x) *The ancestors mediated between god and the people.*
- (xi) *They believed in a supreme god called Onyame.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

23. (a) Identify **three** roles of the church in promoting African Nationalism in South Africa.

(3 marks)

- (i) *It spoke against injustice carried out by the apartheid regime.*

- (ii) *They condemned racial discrimination in the pulpit and at meetings and functions in various places.*
- (iii) *They were involved in mass mobilization of the Christian followers to fight apartheid policies*
- (iv) *They carried out massive civic education hence people became aware of their rights.*
- (v) *They appealed to other churches and governments abroad to come and rescue the suffering blacks.*
- (vi) *They provided welfare services to the displaced people during the period of struggle as well as to asylum seekers.*
- (vii) *They contributed morally and materially to the liberation struggle.*
- (viii) *The press/media owned by the churches joined in condemning apartheid besides highlighting the plight of the people to the outside world.*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

- (b) Explain **six** problems encountered by African Nationalists in South Africa. (12 marks)
- (i) *The nationalists were arrested/ detained which crippled their activities thereby slowing down the struggle.*
 - (ii) *The political parties were banned by the government making it difficult for nationalists to coordinate their activities.*
 - (iii) *The government enacted pass laws which restricted movement thus hampering their interactions.*
 - (iv) *They lacked adequate funds to finance the struggle thus slowing their operations.*
 - (v) *They lacked press freedom making it difficult for them to spread their ideas.*
 - (vi) *They lacked advanced weapons thereby making them less effective in their armed struggle.*
 - (vii) *They had different approaches in their struggle (moderated/ radical wings) thus creating a loophole which was exploited by the government.*
 - (viii) *Some nationalists were killed, which led to low morale hence slowing down the momentum of the struggle.*
 - (ix) *Use of divide and rule policy to divide the Africans.*
 - (x) *Nationalists were always trailed by secret police on apartheid information.*
 - (xi) *Many nationalists were forced to flee the country*
 - (xii) *The nationalists were not united creating tension among themselves thus rendering their struggle less effective.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

24. (a) State **three** functions of the Assembly of the League of Nations. (3 marks)
- (i) *It controlled the budget of the organization*
 - (ii) *Admission of new members to the organization*
 - (iii) *Consideration of treaties*
 - (iv) *Supervision of the League of Nations Council*
 - (v) *Appointment of non-permanent members to the Leagues Council*
 - (vi) *Amendment of the Covenant of the League*
 - (vii) *Giving approval to the appointment of the Secretary General*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

- (b) Describe **six** achievements of the League of Nations. (12 marks)
- (i) *It provided health services through the establishment of International Health Organization.*
 - (ii) *It championed for the welfare of workers through the establishment of International Labour Organization.*

- (iii) *It assisted the refugees through the Refugee Commission.*
- (iv) *It settled disputes between different European countries e.g. between Turkey and Iraq over Mosul area, Sweden and Finland over Aaland Islands, as well as Germany and Poland over Upper Silesia.*
- (v) *It supervised the mandated territories through the Mandates Commission.*
- (vi) *It organized disarmament conferences in Europe.*
- (vii) *It controlled the trafficking of dangerous drugs and trade in children and women.*
- (viii) *It helped in economic reconstruction of European countries like Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria using money raised from member states of the League.*
- (ix) *It supervised the repatriation of many prisoners of war from 26 nations.*
- (x) *The committee on intellectual co-operation helped states to promote education and the spread of ideas concerning peace.*
- (xi) *It drew up conventions regarding transportation in international roads, rivers and seas.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

