**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT - PAPER 2**

**ARISE AND SHINE TRIAL 1 EXAM**

**MARCH/APRIL-2020**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A [25 marks]**

***Answer All the Questions in This Section***

1. **Name one source of information on the creation theory of man. (1 mark)**
2. The Bible
3. The Koran

***(Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)***

1. **Identify two artifact that can be found in archeological site (2 marks)**
2. Tools
3. Weapons
4. Pottery
5. Ornaments
6. Garments
7. Coins

***(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)***

1. **State two ways in which agriculture spread in Africa. (2 marks)**
2. Through migration
3. Through trade
4. Through intermarriages
5. Through war

***(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)***

1. **Give the main form of transport used during the Trans-Saharan trade. (1 mark)**
2. Camels

***(Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)***

1. **Identify one way in which HIV/AIDS affects industrialization. (1 mark)**
2. Many of the infected are the middle age who are productive workers reducing labour force.
3. A lot of funds is used by the government to treat opportunistic diseases rather than industrialization
4. The affected have to spend much of their income in treatment hence affect their purchasing power

***(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)***

1. **Outline two social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece (2 marks)**
2. It was a cultural centre /music/arts/theatre
3. It was an educational centre
4. It was a sports centre
5. It was a religious centre

***(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)***

1. **State two economic activities of Shona during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)**
2. They grew crops
3. They kept livestock
4. Traded with Arabs and Swahili traders /engage in trade
5. They hunted elephants for ivory
6. They were iron workers/blacksmiths
7. Mined gold
8. Were fishermen

***(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)***

1. **Give two social reasons which made the European countries to scramble for colonies in Africa. (2 marks)**
2. The need to abolish slave trade
3. The desire to spread/protect missionaries
4. The desire to spread western civilization/education
5. The need to settle surplus population

***(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)***

1. **State one way in which Ndebele benefited after British Ndebele war (1893-1896) (1 mark)**
2. The Ndebele indunas were made headmen
3. The Shona police was removed from Matebele land.

***(Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)***

1. **Identify one political reform introduced by President Fredrik De Klerk that led to the achievement of black majority rule in South Africa. (1 mark)**
2. He released all the political prisoners
3. Repealed apartheid laws
4. Allow Africans to join political parties/participate in elections.

***(Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)***

1. **Name the system of administration introduced by the French after the assimilation policy. (1 mark)**

* Association

***(Any 1x 1 = 1 mark)***

1. **Identify the main reason why many nations of the world turn against Germany during the First World War. (1 mark)**

* The invasion of Belgium (neutral country) by Germany with an aim of attacking France

***(Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)***

1. **Highlight two social effects of the First World War. (2 marks)**
2. Massive loss of human lives/many people were killed
3. Led to starvation as many productive people went to war and crops destroyed.
4. Led to displacement of many people leading to refugee problem
5. Led to spread of diseases

***(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)***

1. **Name two nations which were placed under the League of Nations after the end of World War. (2 marks)**
2. Tanganyika
3. Togo
4. Cameroon
5. Iraq
6. Rwanda
7. South West Africa
8. Palestine

***(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)***

1. **Outline two duties of the United Nations Secretariat. (2 marks)**
2. Register treaties
3. Publishing reports
4. Interpret speeches & translate into UN official language
5. Implement policies
6. Bring to the attention of the Security Council any problem that threatens international peace.

***(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)***

1. **Name one superpower nation that was involved in cold war. (1 mark)**
2. United States of America (USA)
3. United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR)

***(Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)***

1. **Give the main reason for the formation of non-aligned movement. (1 mark)**

* To ensure independent African nations would not be absorbed into either Eastern or Western blocs in political, social & economic differences / to maintain neutrality of independent African countries on international affairs.

***(Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)***

**SECTION B: 45 MARKS**

***Answer Any Three Questions in This Section***

1. **(a) Highlight five changes which marked the Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (5 marks)**
2. Fallows were abolished
3. Inter-cropping was introduced.
4. The use of iron hoes/ploughs/seed drills/thresher machine.
5. Introduction of crop rotation
6. The use of machines/machinery in farming /harvesters/harrows
7. Land enclosure system was introduced /fencing
8. The Royal Agricultural Society was established
9. Scientific principles of farming were applied /selective breeding /cross breeding
10. Use of fertilizers
11. Use of pesticides/fungicides

***(Any 5 X 1)=5mks***

**(b) Discuss five effects of the Agrarian Revolution in the United States of America. (10 marks)**

1. The invention of the new farm machines enabled farmers to put more land under cultivation
2. It enhanced agricultural research /scientific inventions which resulted into better crop varieties /animal breeds
3. There was improved transport infrastructure which speeded up the movement of farm produce.
4. The use of machines on farms replaced human labour.
5. There was an increase in food production which stimulated population growth.
6. It led to the expansion of urbanization. Many parts of the USA were opened up for farming/settlement.

***(Any 5 X 2)=10mks***

1. **(a) Outline five methods which were used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa. (5 marks)**
2. Signing of treaties
3. Military conquest/force
4. Company rule
5. Diplomacy
6. Treachery
7. Divide and Rule

***(Any 5 X 1)=5mks***

**(b) Explain five reasons why Africans were defeated during the Maji Maji rebellion. (10 marks)**

1. The use of the scorched earth policy by Germans led to destruction of farms.
2. Disunity among the Africans made it easy for the Germans to defeat them.
3. Germans were well-trained and had a disciplined army.
4. Germans had superior weapons.
5. The Germans received reinforcement from Germany and other countries like Somali, etc.
6. Arrest of African leaders demoralized the fighters resulting to their surrender.
7. Large powerful communities which had been defeated by Germans did not join the war leltehe, Yau and Nyamwezi
8. The African traditional religion which had promised that magic water could protect them from the German bullets failed hence their defeat.
9. Poor organization of Africans/leaders compared to the Germans who had proper structure of command.

***(Any 5 X 2)=10mks***

1. **(a) Outline three reasons why the policy of assimilation was easily applied in the four communes of Senegal. (3 marks)**
2. The people had earlier interacted with the Europeans
3. Most of the people were Christians
4. People were exposed to the outside world due to the proximity to the coast.
5. People were detribalized /of mixed origin /mulators
6. People in the communes had learnt how to speak French.

***(Any 3 X 1)=3mks***

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

1. Africans lost large tracts of land to the white settlers thereby straining relations between the two groups.
2. Introduction of forced labour as the white settlers required cheap labour in their farms.
3. Formation of African National Movements to address their grievances against white dominion
4. Loss of power by traditional rulers as the British appointed their own administrators who ruled the people directly.
5. Imposition of taxes on Africans in order to force them to provide labour to the whites so as to raise money.
6. Africans were exposed to deplorable working conditions which exposed them to risks.
7. Introduction of pass laws which restricted the movement of Africans.
8. Africans were confined into reserves thereby creating room for European settlement.
9. Exploitation of mineral resources/Agricultural resources for the benefit of the colonial government at the expense of African development.
10. Loss of independence by Africans as they were subjected to British colonial rule.
11. It undermined African culture
12. Africans were subjected to racial segregation
13. It led to development of transport and communication network
14. Africans were subjected to poverty and suffering

***(Any 6 X2)=12mks***

1. **(a) Outline five characteristics of the commonwealth nations. (5 marks)**
2. Members of common wealth use English as an official language.
3. Members maintain close cultural ties i.e. participate in common wealth games every four years.
4. .Members cooperate in the file of education i.e. have exchange programmes.
5. Members recognize the queen England as the head of common wealth.
6. Members share common democratic institutions from Britain i.e. judiciary, civil services and free politics.

(Well stated 5x1=5 mks)

**(b) Discuss five reasons why PAN-AFRICAN movement had not established itself in Africa well before 1945. (10 marks)**

1. There was lack of adequate African representation in the movement before 1945. Africans in the movement were few and were staying outside Africa as political excise of students
2. Colonial authorities could not allow Africans organize a movement that was against their policies. Such movements were outlawed.
3. The divided and rule policy used by Europeans made it impossible for Africans to communicate and cooperate.
4. Africans in each colony were mainly concerned with issues that affect them directly e.g. land alienation, forced labour and taxation
5. The only countries that were independent (Liberia and Ethiopia) could not champion

Pan-Africanisms since they had their own internal problems and paid little attention to international matters.

1. Lack of venue to hold meetings on the African soil since the colonial government would not have allowed such meetings.
2. Poor state of transport and communication at the time did not permit fast spread of pan-Africanisms.
3. Few people were educated and only a minority Africans had higher education hence there was widespread illiteracy and ignorance.
4. Africans were too poor to contribute to pan-African efforts.

(Any 5 x2=10 marks)

**SECTION C: 30 MARKS**

***Answer Any Two Questions from This Section***

1. **(a) Give three functions of the Kabaka of Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)**
2. He was the commander in chief of the armed forces
3. Kabaka appointed/dismissed saza chiefs
4. He was the head of traditional religion
5. He was the head of judiciary/final court of appeal
6. He awarded honors to officers who offered distinguished service

***(Any 3 X 1)=3mks***

**(b) Describe the political organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)**

1. The Shona were ruled by an emperor/king
2. The emperor’s position was hereditary
3. The emperor were assisted in the administration by the queen mother, queen sister, army commander, head drummer, head cook etc
4. There was an advisory council whose work was to advise the emperor.
5. The empire was divided into provinces which were headed by provincial /lesser kings.
6. The provinces were divided into chiefdoms ruled by chief
7. Under the chief were headmen who were in charge of the villages
8. They had a standing army whose work was to defend.
9. The emperor was a symbol of unity.

***(Any 6 X 2)=12mks***

1. **(a) Identify five weapons used during the cold war. (5 marks)**
2. Words and propaganda
3. Use of veto power
4. Spirit of non-cooperation
5. Economic sanctions
6. Powers to provide financial aid to enemies of the opposing bloc
7. Military aid to enemies of the opposite side

***(Any 5X 2 = 10 marks)***

**(b) Explain five causes of the cold war. (10 marks)**

1. The disagreement between USSR and USA over reduction of arms which led to arm race
2. The occupation of Eastern Europe by Soviet Union caused fear among USA and her allies in Western Europe /iron curtain policy by USSR
3. The ideological differences pursued by the USA and her allies were checked by USSR by use of her veto power thus increasing the tension.
4. The involvement of both USA and USSR in European conflicts in the late 1940s created tension among them
5. American’s Marshall Plan to revive European economies after war made USSR and her allies to form the Warsaw Pact thus intensifying rivalry.
6. Construction of the Berlin wall by USSR in Germany to block western after the 2nd world war. **(any 5x2=10mks**
7. **(a) State three ways in which one can qualify as a member of the House of Lords in Britain. (3 marks)**
8. By being appointed by monarchy
9. Through hereditary
10. Appointment by virtue of one’s position in the society e.g. Bishops, Archbishop etc.

***(Any 3 X 1 = 3 marks)***

**(b) Describe six duties of the Prime Minister of Britain. (12 marks)**

1. Appoint/dismiss ministers with the consent of the monarch
2. Recommends to the monarch the appointment of high ranking officers in the government
3. Chairs cabinet meeting
4. Settle disputes between various government ministers/departments
5. Heads the government /chief executive
6. Oversees the implementation of cabinet decisions
7. Leads the house of common
8. With the support of the parliament, can change /amend laws
9. Represent the country in international forums/conferences
10. Determines when elections are held.

***(Any 6 X 2= 12 marks)***