**MARKING SCHEME HISTORY PAPER 311/2**

**Section A: Answer all thequestions in this section (25 marks)**

**1. State two archaeological sources of information on History and Government. (2 marks)**

* Weapons used by man
* Tools used by man
* Settlements
* Remains of human/animals
* Plant remains
* Garments
* Coins used by man

**2. State two ways in which early man obtained food. (2 marks)**

* Hunting
* Gathering
* Farming
* Fishing
* Livestock keeping

**3. State one theory explaining the origin of agriculture. (1 mark)**

* Diffusion/One Area Theory
* Independent Developed Theory

**4. Explain two roles of Tourages in Trans-Saharan Trade. (2 marks)**

* Provided security
* Guided the traders through the desert
* Preserved the oasis

**5. Identify two improvements which were made on Macadamized roads in the 19th**

**Century. (2 marks)**

* Tar was put on the surface to make it smooth
* Roads were widened to create highways
* Roads were straightened
* Roads were strengthened by adding more layers of gravel

**6. Give two principal organs of the United Nations. (2 marks)**

* General Assembly
* Security Council
* Secretariat
* Economic and Social Council
* Trusteeship Councils
* International Court of Justice

**7. State two disadvantages of using wind as a source of energy. (2 marks)**

* Irregular
* Unreliable
* Destructive

**8. State the main reason that led to the decline of Meroe. (1 mark)**

* Rise of Axum Kingdom
* Desertification

**9. Give two functions of the Kabaka in the Buganda Kingdom. (2 marks)**

* He was the supreme judge
* He controlled trade
* He was

**10. What is direct democracy? (1 mark)**

**11. Identify one African country that was not colonized. (1 mark)**

**12. Identify one super power that was involved in cold war. (1 mark)**

* USA

**17. Name two political parties in India. (2 marks)**

* Congress Party
* Bharatiya Janata Party
* CPI(M) and CPIM-L)

**Section B: answer any three questions in this section (45 marks)**

1. **(a)State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the**

**Neolithic period. (5 marks)**

* Due to increased human population more food was required.
* There was competition for food between animals ad human beings
* Overhunting depleted stocks of animals on which human beings relied on for food
* Calamities such as bushfire / flood destroyed vegetation / drove animals away
* Some crops and animals had economic value
* Animals were domesticated to provide security
* Hunting and gathering became tiresome
* Climatic changes

**5 @ 1 = 5**

**(b) Explain five causes of food shortages in Africa today.**

* Climate – as many parts of Africa experience little so no rain
* Population as rapid population growth rate has overtaken food production rate
* Storage as inadequate storage facilities lead to food wastage.
* Transport as poor state of roads in many African countries hinders transportation of food from the areas of surplus to areas of deficit.
* Environmental degradation like deforestation leads to soil erosion leading to waste.
* Poor land use and agricultural practices.
* Desertification in many parts of Africa
* Overemphasis on cash crop farming has contributed to low food production.
* Rural – urban migration.
* Lack of fund to buy farm implements by many farmers.
* Political instability in many countries e.g. Ethiopia Sudan, DRC, Burundi and Rwanda.
* Neglect of drought-resistant crops
* Pest and diseases destroy hectare of food crops
* Over reliance on food aid
* Poor attitude towards agricultural activities
* Poor Economic planning.

**19. (a) Identify three methods used by nationalists in Ghana during their struggle for independence.**

* They formed political parties.
* They used boycotts/demonstrations/strikes/go-slows.
* They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support.
* They used newspapers to articulate their views.
* They used Legislative Council.
* They composed songs/poems to attack colonialism.
* They used trade unions.
* They used the international fora.

**Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)**

**(b) Describe six factors that contributed to the struggle for independence in South Africa.**

* Loss of land due to land alienation
* Restriction of Africans from staying in urban areas/sharing facilities with the whites.
* They disliked the idea of carrying pass – books that restricted their movement.
* There was racial segregation/discrimination in residential areas.
* They hated the racial segregation in schools following the passing of Bantu Education Act in 1953/ Low quality education prepared them for low cadre jobs. They also disliked of being forced to use Afrikaan language in schools.
* The banning of non-white political organizations like A.N.C and trade unions.
* Africans were denied parliamentary representation/ voting rights.

**20** **. a)** **State five factors that contributed to the rise and expansion of the Asante Kingdom**

**by the 19th century.**

* Unity – Several city states emerged around Kumasi and supported each other.
* Trade – Trans-Atlantic slave trade brought a lot of wealth, many trade routes converged at Kumasi.
* Good leadership: were shrewd and courageous e.g Obiri Yeboa, Opoku Ware, Osei Tutu etc.
* The Golden stool brought unity to the Kingdom.
* Strong economic base: Fertile land and ideal climate ensured adequate food and wealth from Kola nuts and wild game from the forested region.
* Odwira festival made the state more cohesive.
* Strong standing army which was large and used modern arms acquired from trade.
* Mineral wealth especially from gold.
* Centralized political system under Asantehene provided stability.
* The Asante were brave and proud people who desired to free themselves from the oppressive Denklyrian role.

**Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)**

**(b) Describe the political organization of the Asante Empire in the pre-colonial period.** Asante had a centralized political system.

* Rule by a King Asantehene whose office was hereditary.
* king ruled with the help of confederacy or union council consisting of state Kings Omanehene.
* State Kings swore an oath of allegiance
* The empire consisted of three administrative division.

1. Metropolitan / Asante / Kumasi

Lay within a radius of 30 – 40 miles of Kumasi and was nuclea of the empire directly under Asantehene / Kumasihene.

1. Amatoo: States outside Kumasi about 80 km radius of Kumasi and originally part of the original union, governed by Omanhenes.
2. Provincial states: conquered states loosely bound to Kumasi and ruled by consuls appointed by Asantehene.

* Asante people were bound together by the golden stool – symbol of authority of

Asantehene.

* State Kings / omanhene had black stools as symbols of authority in their area of jurisdiction.
* There was an annual Odwira festival where state kings assembled at Kumasi to pay allegiance to the king, honour the death and settle any dispute.
* Asante had a strong standing army.
* There was the High court of the union based at Kumasi were state citizens could appeal.
* There was a bureaucracy where people were appointed on merit. Asantehene could appoint, transfer and dismiss officers at will.
* By 19th C there were 3 departments to improve administrative efficiently.
* Anokobia stool – min of Home Affairs
* Gyasewa stool – min of Economic affairs
* Record keeping where muslim scholars were employed.
* The overall leader of the army was Asantehene and he had a deputy who would lead the army when the king was unavailable.

**Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)**

**21. a) Identify three chartered companies which were used by European powers to acquire colonies in Africa. (3 marks)**

* Imperial British East African Company (I.B.E.A.Co)
* British South African Company (B.S.A.C).
* German East African Company (G.E.A.Co)
* The Royal Niger Company. **(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)**

**b) Discuss six political impacts of Partition of Africa by European Powers.(6 marks)**

* Influenced state formation in Africa due to the drawing of partition boundaries.
* Led to loss of independence for Africans.
* African traditional leaders lost their powers and influence over their people.
* African traditional systems of administration were destroyed.
* Led to introduction of foreign systems of administration such as direct rule.
* Africans were subjected to harsh colonial policies and laws such as pass laws.
* Use of divide and rule tactics intensified tribal animosity and hatred.
* Establishment of administrative forts enhanced law and order.
* Africa was introduced to world politics through participation in world wars.
* Partition boundaries split communities of Africa placing them in different states.

**(6x2 = 12 marks)**

**Section C:**

**Answer any two questions in this section (30 marks)**

**22a.** **Major organs of the United Nations Organisation**

1. -The General Assembly
2. -The Security Council
3. -The International court of justice
4. -The Economic and social council
5. -The secretariat
6. -The trusteeship council

**(Any 3×1=3mks)**

**b. i).Reason why it has become difficult for the United Nations to successfully achieve her**

**goals in the world today**

i)Inadequate capital to carry out some of the operations

ii).UNO does not have a standing army and has to rely on member states

iii).UNO member states are also members of other organizations thus divided loyalty

iv).Veto power is being misused by many permanent Security Council members to block some UNO resolutions.

v).Ideological differences between member states spill to the United Nations and undermine unity of purpose.

vi).There are feelings of the UNO being dominated by rich powerful countries at the

expense of the young poor third world countries

vii).For sometime, the cold war undermined the unity of the United Nations member states

viii).Border disputes between member states undermine unity in the United Nations Organization. **6×2=12mks**

**23. a).** **Reasons for the collapse of the League of Nations**

(i) inadequate finance

(ii) rejection by USA

(iii) it lacked its own military wing

(iv) Member states minded their own interests and offered little support to the league

(v) the league was not comprehensive enough

(vi) conference of ambassadors in Paris frustrated its operations

(vii) the policy of appeasement by some nations

(vii) belief that it was dominated by the allied powers **(5 x 1 = 5mks)**

**b).** **Political results of the Second World War.**

**(i)** Led to the formation of U.N.O

**(ii)** Led to emergence of USA as a super power

**(iii)** Led to rise of nationalism in Africa and Asia

**(iv)**  Led to partition of Germany

**(v)** Led to political change in Europe

**(vi)** Led to establishment of communist governments

1. **x 2 = 10mks)**

***24. a) State five constitutional powers of the president of India. (5mrks)***

1. Appoints state governors and Supreme Court judges/ambassadors.
2. Appoints the prime minister in consultation with parliament.
3. Assents bills in parliament.
4. Dissolves parliament.
5. Can declare a state of emergency and rule by decree when state security is threatened.
6. Nominates the 12members to the council of states/upper house.

5x1=5mrks.

***b) Explain five advantages of the Federal System of Government in the United States of America. (USA)***

1. It enables different states to live together without losing identities.
2. Enables states to have more economic viability.
3. States are more able to tackle their common problems jointly rather than individually.
4. The existence of the joint defense force ensures security for small states.
5. Several states work as one political unit.
6. Ensures that the interests of small states and minority groups are better protected.
7. It enables member states to benefit from the federal pool of resources.
8. It eases trade by eliminating custom duties.

**5x2=10mrks**