**HISTORY & GOVERNEMNT PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

SECTION A.

1. May contain biases / exaggerations
2. Information may be misinterpreted / misunderstood by readers
3. There may be factual errors / omissions/ contradictions by the authors
4. These services are limited to literate members of the society
5. They are expensive to obtain / procure

1 x 2 = 2mks

1. There were more wild animals in the grasslands / Availability f food
2. The climate in the grasslands was warmer
3. The grasslands provided much needed water

1 x1 = 1mk

1. - Basin / Floor

* Canal
* Shadoof / Bucket 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. - Making utensils

* To make weapons
* As a medium of exchange
* It was mixed with other metals to make alloys
* It is used for making tools e.g. chisel
* Used as a trade item
* Used to make statues, hamlets, plaques

1 x 2 = 2mks

1. Pasteurisation ( 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
2. -
3. –
4. It was surrounded by mountains and sea making it secure / security
5. It was a centre of leaning and all which attracted people Educational center.
6. It was a religious / cultural centre
7. It was a trading centre commercial centre
8. There were valleys with fertile soils for food production
9. It was an administrative centre

1 x 2 = 2mks

1. –
2. The head cook
3. The gatekeeper/ chancellor
4. The court steward / chanter tan/ chancellor
5. The Queen mother
6. The head drummer
7. The head of the army
8. The treasurer
9. The senior sin inlaw
10. The king sister
11. Nine principal wives of the king

1 x 2 = 2mks

1. The scramble was the struggle by completion/ rush by Europeans for colonies in Africa whereas partition was sharing/ dividing up Africa into European spheres influence.

1 x 2 = 2mks

1. Nigeria

* Ghana / Gold coast
* Gambia
* Sierra Leone 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. - Demonstration

* Sending petition to the British government
* Seeking support organisation of African unity and united nations
* Formed political parties
* Condemning apartheid in churches
* Hunger strikes
* Use of mass media / newspapers / pamphlets
* Made ….. / boycotts/ setting go slow

1 x 2 = 2mks

1. - European governments spent huge sums of money

* There was massive destruction of property
* It led to economic depression / employment / starvation / inflation

1 x 2 = 2mks

1. - The General Assembly

* The security council
* The economic and social council
* The secretariat
* The Trusteeship council
* The international court of Justice

1. - He established the universities of Dar-es-salaam and Sokolne

* He made Kiswahili the medium of instruction in school
* He made education to be free compulsory from primary schools to university
* He popularised the philosophy of Education for self-reliance.

1. - A country should be independent

* A country should not be a member of either NATO or WARSAW past military alliance

1. i) Summons parliament after a general election

* Prologues parliament
* Dissolves parliament
* Assent to bills /signing
* Nominating members to the house of lords

1 x 1 = 1mk

SECTION B.

1. a) - animals are a threat / dangerous to humans

* His difficult to locate / spot the animals
* It requires many people
* Hunting is tiresome / cumbersome
* Animals run faster than man.

b) - There was security as people could protect themselves against enemies

* Living as a group enable people to work together henceaccomplishing tasks with ease them work.
* Settling in village assured man of permanent dwellings thereby reducing movement
* Man began growing crops there by ensuring regular food supply
* Man domesticated animals which provided animal products thereby reducing hunting activities
* Living in villages promoted interaction thereby increasing social cohesion/s shame of ideas / resources.
* People were able to exchange good / services hence getting what they did not have
* It enabled them to build better shelter thereby protecting themselves from harsh weather conditions.

1. a) - To winnow grains

* To dry grains
* To drive / turn wind mills
* To propel boats / starting ships
* To drive water pumps

b) - The use of iron tools made cultivation of the land easier

* iron tools were used to clear forests thereby enable enabling people to migrate / settle in those areas
* iron weapons were used to fight other communities thereby increasing war/ conflict
* cultivation of food
* migration and settlement
* defencing
* rise of powerful states
* increased food production since more land was brought under cultivation
* decline of other metals
* the demand for iron tools enhancedtrade between communities

1. a) Trade

* Christianity
* Exploration
* Were establishing settlements
* Were signing imperial treaties
* Were mining
* Were involved in farming
* Were involved in stamping out slave trade
* Were involved in spreading Western education.

b) - Many lives were lost due to the protected war between the two groups

* There was destruction of properly as the Mandinka applied
* The Mandinka were defeated and hence subjected to French colonial rule
* The traditional institutions of the Mandinka were disrupted
* The Mandinka experienced famine as most of the people were engaged in the war at the expense of serving ……….
* Displacement of many people thereby becoming refugees in the neighbouring states
* The war created suffering / misery among the people ready to a state of despair
* SamoreToure was captured and deprived to Garbon
* The Mandika economic activities were disrupted by mining trade
* It laid down the ground for African Nationalism

1. a) Africans were not allowed to vote for black representation in government

* They were prohibited from living in urban areas/ sharing facilities with whites.
* The pass laws restricted African movement
* They were confined into Bantustans / reserves
* The labour laws denied them equal employment opportunities
* Low quality education prepared then equal employment
* The land Acts gave whites exclusive rights over land

1 x 5 = 5mks

b) - Some were arrested / detained which crippled their activities

* Banning of political partners by the government making it difficult for the Nationalists to coordinate their activities
* The Nationalists were not united, created tension among themselves rendering their struggle less effective
* The government enacted / pass laws which restricted movement thus hampering their interaction
* They lacked adequate funds to finance the struggle thus slowing down their operations
* They lacked press freedom making it difficult for them to spread their ideas
* They lacked advanced weapons thereby making them less effective in their armed struggle
* They had different approaches in their struggle thus creating a loop hole which was exploited by the govt.
* Some Nationalists were killed which led to low morale hence slowing down the movement of struggle
* Us of divide and role policy to divide the African

5 x 2 = 10mks

SECTION C.

1. a) - He was the commander in chief of the Armed Forces

* Appointed / dismissed Saza chiefs / senior govt official
* He was the head of traditional religion
* He was the head of judiciary / final court of appeal
* He awarded honours to officers who offered distinguished service / land as award.

b) - They were ruled by an emperior who had absolute authority over the subjects

* The emperors position was hereditary so as to reduce succession dispute
* The emperor was assisted in the administration by the queen mother, the queen sister, army commander, head drummer, head door keeper or head cook.
* There was an advisory council whose work was to advise this emperor
* The empire was divided into provinces which were headed by provincial / lesser kings
* The provinces were divided into chiefdoms ruled by chief
* Under the chief were headmen who were in charge of the village
* The empire had a stand of army where main duly was to defend/ expand the empire
* The king /emperor was symbol of unity as he was semi divine
* There existed priests who acted as spies for the emperor / king

6 x 2 = 12mks

1. a) Human sacrifice

* Polygamy
* Killing of the twins
* Watercraft
* Female Genital mutilation.

b) Colonial secretary - London – Incharge of British colonial government

Governor - Northern Nigeria ensure effective administration the colony

Resident / Provincial commissioner - province incharge of the protectorate

court

District officer - District

Maintained law and order in the district

Emits - Emirates (local arithmetic’s)

* + - * Collected taxes
* Maintained law and order
* Filed minor cases in Islamic courts
* Paid public police and messengers

1. a) The president

* The vice president
* The cabinet
* The civil service

b) Head of state

- Chief executive ie ensures that laws and government policies are implemented

- initiates bills in the congress

- keeps congress informed on international development i.e. he is the chief diplomat

* Commander in chief of armed forces
* He is the national voice of the people
* He is the overall protector of peace eg he intervenes in natural disasters, raise riots and other emergencies
* He is the head of the party that nominated him

6 x 2 = 12mks