**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT TERM 1 YEAR 2021 EXAM**

**FORM 4**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Name the political party that was founded by Kwame Nkrumah in 1949 ( 1 mk)

**Convention Peoples’ Party(CPP)**

1. State five factors that led to the growth of nationalism in Ghana (5mrks)

**a) The early Introduction of cocoa growing led to adoption of money economy in Ghana ahead of other countries. This enabled faster social and economic transformation of the people.**

**b) The colonial government’s attempt to tamper with cocoa growing by ordering cutting of coca trees hurt people to the level of developing nationalistic feelings against the British.**

**c) Ghana was one of the first countries in Africa to receive western education from the missionaries. There was a large class of elites with western university education accompanied with leadership skills to spearhead nationalism their country.**

**d) The existence of ex-servicemen in Ghana also played an important role in the campaign for independence.**

**e) The granting of trading licences by the government selectively to European traders while deliberately denying then Africans.**

**f) Ghana had comparatively better developed transport and communication system. Also being a small country, movement of information, ideas and people was easy, quick and efficient. This facilitated nationalist activities.**

**g) The charismatic and strong leadership provided by Kwame Nkrumah brought cohesiveness among people of Ghana. He formed the CPP party, which became the symbol of struggle for the oppressed people of Ghana.**

**h) The participation of Kwame Nkrumah in the Pan-African Manchester conference in 1945, which championed the right of countries to self-determination, made the country take the lead in Africa in championing this right.**

**i) The people of Ghana were more exposed to international affairs than other countries in Africa due to its location in a region, which had the earliest contacts with European traders and colonizers.**

1. Name three methods used by African nationalists to fight for political liberation in South Africa. (3 mks)

* **Formation of political parties e.g ANC**
* **Formation of Millitary alliances e.g Poqo(PAC) and Umkhonto we sizwe(ANC)**
* **Demonstrations**
* **Trade unionism**

1. Give three challenges faced by the Ghanaian nationalists in the struggle for independence. (3mks)

* **Shortage of funds**
* **Ideological differences among african leaders.**
* **Harassment by the colonial government.**

1. Mention two ways in which President Nyerere of Tanzania assisted the liberation movement in Mozambique. (2mks)

* **Mwalimu Julius Nyerere invited some of the liberation groups to relocate to Tanzania in 1962. The political groups united to form the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO) with Eduardo Mondlane Chirambo, formerly a lecturer at Syracuse University in USA, as its first president.**
* **From 1962 to 1964, FRELIMO undertook guerilla training in Bagamoyo and at the Mozambique institute in Dar es Salam in preparation for war. From September 1964, they began a full-scale war against the Portuguese along river Ruvuma and extending their attacks on the Cabo Delgado province.**

1. What was the main method used by Thomas Joseph Mboya in the struggle to protect African rights against colonialism ( 1 mk)

**Formation of trade unions**

1. Identify the main political challenge the former president Moi experienced during his era in 1982. (1mk)

**Attempted Coup de tat’ by a section of the air force led by Hezekiah Ochuka.**

1. State six contributions of Ronald Ngala in Kenya.( 6 mks)

* **Founder of KADU**
* **Led KADU during the second Lancaster House Conference of 1962**
* **At independence he became an MP and leader of opposition.**
* **He headed various ministries**
* **In 1957 he was elected to LEGCO**
* **He was a member of various political parties e.g. Coast African Association.**
* **He formed government after 1961 election when KANU declined unless Kenyatta was released.**

1. State three duties of returning officers. ( 3 mks)

**a) They set up polling booths in each polling station.**

**b) They receive nomination papers from prospective candidates**

**c) They distribute ballot papers and boxes to polling stations.**

**d) They supervise the voting and counting of votes in the constituency.**

**e) They appoint the presiding officers in each polling station.**

**f) Announcing the results of the elections.**

1. What is the main role of the Ethics & Anti- corruption commission **( 1mk)**

**Investigate and deal with corruption cases.**

1. Name Two electoral regulations governing elections in Kenya ( 2 marks)

**a)All citizens have the freedom to exercise their political rights**

**b) Not more than two-thirds of the members of elective public bodies shall be of the same gender.**

**c) Persons with disabilities must receive fair representation.**

**d) There must be universal suffrage based on the aspiration for fair representation and equality of vote.**

**e) The elections should be free and fair and will be by secret ballot, free from violence, intimidation, improper influence or corruption.**

**f) The elections will be conducted by an independent body, transparent; and administered in an impartial, neutral, efficient, accurate and accountable manner.**

1. Name the body that was created to conduct elections following the disbanding of Electoral commission of Kenya in 2008 *(1mk*)

**INTERIM INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION (IIEC)**

**Please note its’ not IEBC**

1. Give any three roles of the Kenya Defence forces in Kenya (*3mks*)

**a) The Defence Forces are responsible for the Defence and protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic.**

**b) They assist and cooperate with other authorities in situations of emergency or disaster.**

**c) They may be deployed to restore peace in any part of Kenya affected by unrest or instability only with the approval of the National Assembly.**

**d) The forces also assist in the preservation of internal security. For example the handling of the attempted coup by the Kenya Army in 1982.**

**e) They participate in nation building activities such as road and bridge construction.**

**f) The military also assists the public during emergencies and calamities such as floods, famine, fire outbreaks, landslides and other disasters. For example during the E l Nino rains-construction of mobile bridge on Mombasa-Nairobi highway.**

**g) The Navy specializes in detecting and fighting off criminals who use water masses like the Indian Ocean to commit crimes within the Kenyan territory. E.g. Somali Pirates.**

**h) The Kenya Army takes part in peacekeeping Missions, such as the United Nations peace keeping operations in different parts of the world and also the African Union and Commonwealth.**

1. State five problems that faced the early political organizations in Kenya up to 1939 ( 5 mks)

**a) Their members were subjected to harassment by the colonial government, especially arresting and dispersing demonstrators.**

**b) The organizations were demoralized through the deportation of the leaders like Thuku (EAA). Muindi Mbingu (UMA) and Mwambichi (THA).**

**c) The associations experienced political wrangles between members as witnessed in KCA between 1931 1nd 1839 and CAA upon departure of its tow key leaders.**

**d) Many of the leaders of the organizations had little experience in running political parties and therefore mismanaged their offices.**

**e) The organizations were faced with financial inadequacy. Many Africans were**

**experiencing financial problems due to land alienation, taxation and poor working**

**conditions and therefore could not adequately contribute to the associations.**

**f) There was a lot of disunity since most organizations were ethnic-based**

1. Which event prompted U.S.A to join in the Second World War? (1mk)

**The German generals using submarines named U-boats (underwater boats) attacked**

**American ships (Lusitania) that were carrying food and weapons to Great Britain. Some Americans were killed by the submarines. Germany also wrote a secret telegram note to Mexico suggesting that the two countries work together to attack the United States (the Zimmerman Telegram- because the person who sent it was named Arthur Zimmerman-the German foreign minister).**

**OTHER REASONS WHY USA ENTERED THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES WERE;**

**a) America was concerned with safeguarding her trade with Britain. (US– Anglo relationship was strong). USA was fully aware that the a defeat of Allied powers would cost her financial and industrial institutions**

**b) The USA and British intelligence were able to link some Germany sympathizers with the industrial sabotage in factories and trade unions in the USA.**

**c) Cruelty of the Germans led to the growth of anti-Germany feelings in the United States. Many of the Allies sympathizers had relatives in either France or Britain. American people decided that they wanted their country to enter the war to punish Germany.**

16. Identify five factors that made the central powers to be defeated during the First World War (5mks)

a) **Allied powers had many supporters drawn from 25 states some of which were**

**Britain, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy, USA, Japan and Portugal. They had more**

**Man-power than the central powers.**

**b) Germany failure to effectively control her expensive colonies and others turned**

**against her.**

**c) USA entry into war on the side of the allies accelerated the defeat of the central**

**powers. The industrial might of USA and her economic wealth helped the Allies to**

**force the central powers to their knees.**

**d) The Allies had able and focused political leaders like Lloyd George-the British**

**Premier and Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier.**

**e) Germans/axis powers made serious technical mistakes like invasion of the neutral Belgium by Germany which turned the world opinion against the central powers.**

**f) Superior naval power of the Allies. The superiority of the British Royal Navy enabled the Allies to enforce a naval Blockade that caused severe food shortages among the central powers.**

**g) Germany fought the war on many fronts.**

**h) Germany was badly led down by her colleagues like Italy who decamped and**

**Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary who had to be assisted all the time. Turkey on her part easily accepted defeat.**

**i) The Allies had financial and industrial resources in Europe and in their colonies**

**which were used to great advantage during the war.**

**j) The Allies had powerful weapons e.g. they used Tankers, Aircraft and Battleships.**

**k) The allies were united under the Command of General Foch which disadvantaged the central powers. German also used young and inexperienced soldiers after 1918 due to heavy causalities.**

**l) The central powers were surrounded by the Allies as they lay in the centre of**

**Europe. They also lacked an extensive coastline and thus were easily blockaded.**

1. Identify the immediate event that led to the outbreak First World War. (1mk)

**Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinard and his wife Sophie**

1. State two demands made by Austria to Serbia after the assassination at Sarajevo (2mks)

* **That Serbia should explain the assassination of the Archduke and his wife**
* **Apologies to Austria-Hungary**
* **Suppression of all anti-Austrian publications and organizations**
* **Participation of Austrian officials in the inquiry**
* **Dismissal of all officials whom Austria objected to**
* **Allowing Austrian police to enter Serbia territory to ensure that the demands are fulfilled.**

1. Explain four factors that enabled the allied power to win the Second World War (4 mks)

**a) Allies had more wealth in terms of food, raw materials and equipment.**

**b) Allies controlled the North Sea, which ensured safe transportation of troops and equipment. They were also able to block the central powers in the sea.**

**c) Entry of USA in the war led to defeat of Germany. America had strong American air force and war resources,**

**d) Germany’s inability to control her expansive territories and some turned against her and in favour of the allied powers.**

**e) The unity, morale and determination of the allied leaders and fighters.**

**f) Popular sentiment was for allied victory and Hitler’s defeat.**

**g) Hitler's over-confidence and craziness did not allow him to comprehend the enormity of opposition up against him and the axis forces.**

**h) External support especially from the colonial people in Africa, Asia and elsewhere.**

**i) Axis powers dropped out of war one by one.**

**j) Allies had better industries and financial resources/ superior economy, war tactics and superior diplomacy by all the allied powers.**

**k) The axis powers made serious tactical mistakes e.g. Hitler failed to prepare for a winter campaign in Russia and was obsessed with the idea that Germans must not retreat.**

**l) When the USSR recovered from her losses, she rearmed herself and attacked**

**Germany.**