

# **MARKING SCHEME**

## **SUKELLEMO HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PP2**

### **SECTION A**

1. **Identify two unwritten sources of information on History and government. (2 marks)**
  - Oral traditions
  - Linguistics
  - Anthropology
  - Genetic Study
  - Archaeology/Paleontology.
2. **The most important development of man in the Middle Stone Age Period. (1 mark)**
  - Invention and use of fire.
3. **The disadvantages of the Open field system practiced before Agrarian Revolution. (2 marks)**
  - Land was not fully utilized due to following and the cast tracks and paths that went through the land.
  - The practice of ploughing and leaving land fallow wasted time and labour /pieces of land were also scattered leading to a waste of time and labour.
  - The open field system discouraged livestock breeding due to the spread of pests and diseases.
  - It was difficult to practice selective breeding.
  - It was difficult to get enough hay for the livestock during winter.
4. **Why African slaves were preferred to other races. (2 marks)**
  - Africans were available in large numbers.
  - They were found to be cheaper to use than European labourers and American Indians.
  - They were thought to be stronger and hence more suitable for manual labour.
  - They were thought to be immune to both European and tropical diseases.
5. **One advantage of animal transport. (1 mark)**
  - Animals are cheap to maintain
  - Accidents are rare because they do not move at high speed
  - Animals are able to sense danger
  - Animals can be used in inaccessible areas.
6. **One traditional form of communication. (1 mark)**
  - Drum beats
  - Fire and smoke signals
  - Horn blowing
  - Screams and cries
  - Messengers
7. **Give two factors that facilitated the spread of iron working in Africa. (2 marks)**
  - Trade
  - Migration
  - Warfare
  - Inter-marriages
8. **Two functions of Ancient Athens as an urban center. (2 marks)**
  - It was a trading center
  - It was a cultural center

- It was a religious center
  - It was a sports center
9. **The main factor that unified the Shona Kingdom. (1 mark)**
- The Mwasi cult
10. **The main significance of the Berlin conference in Africa's Colonial History**
- It led to the partitioning/sharing of the African continent among European powers.
11. **List one commune in Senegal where the policy of Assimilation succeeded. (1 mark)**
- St Louis
  - Goree
  - Dakar
  - Rufisque
12. **Two methods used by Nationalists in Ghana in the struggle for independence.(2 marks)**
- Use of the mass media/they wrote publications
  - They held public rallies
  - Use of international forums
  - They used protests and demonstrations
13. **Two reasons that made the U.S.A. join the 1st World War on the side of the allied forces.**
- Pressure from the public/Allies sympathizers who had relatives in France and Britain.
  - The USA was aware that the defeat of the Allies would cost her industrial and financial institutions
  - A secret Telegram by Arthur Zimmerman infuriated U.S.A.
  - The British and the USA intelligence were able to link some German sympathizers to industrial sabotage in factories.
  - Germans declaration that the seas around the British Isles were a war zone.
14. **Give two specialized agencies of the United Nations that provide financial assistance to member sates. (2 marks)**
- World bank.
  - International monetary funds(IMF)
15. **Name one African who later became president who attended the 5th Pan-African Congress at Manchester in 1945. (1 mark)**
- Kwame Nkurumar from Ghana
  - Jomo Kenyatta from Kenya
  - Hastings Kamuzu Banda from Malawi
16. **What was the name of the indigenous cultural revival programme introduced by President Mobutu Sese Seko? (1 mark)**
- The Authenticity programme
17. **Identify one house of the Indian Parliament. (1 mark)**
- Council of States/Rajya Sabho/Upper House
  - House of the People/Lok Sabha/Lower House

## SECTION B

**18. a) State three distinct features of the Homo Habilis. (3 marks)**

- Had small teeth and small jaw
- Was about six feet tall
- Had well developed thumb and could handle tools
- Had a bigger body about six feet tall
- The shape of the face and skull resembled that of modern man (3 marks)

**b) Describe the culture of the Early man during the Middle Stone Age period. (12 marks)**

- Man-made improved tools named Sangoan/by La vallois method e.g shapers, daggers, spear points.
- Man continued hunting and gathering to get food using improved hunting methods.
- Man ate cooked food with the invention of fire.
- Man developed rock art as he painted pictures of the animals he hunted on walls of caves.
- Man wore animal skins/made shells and necklaces and painted their body with red ochre and oil.
- Man communicated using clicks and grunts. (12 marks)

**19. Give three advantages of using railway transport over road transport. (3 marks)**

- Transport bulky goods
- It's cheap compared to road transport
- It's faster compared to road transport
- There is no traffic congestion in railway transport
- Can be used during all-weather unlike some roads which are only used during dry season (3marks)

**b. Explain six effects of telecommunication on modern society. (12 marks)**

- It has led to the spread of ideas of different parts of the world
- Television, videos, cinemas and computers provide entertainment
- It has created employment
- It has facilitated weather forecasting, navigation and space exploration
- It's a medium of transmitting education programmes all over the world
- Security has improved through camera, close circuit television etc
- It has promoted trade through advertisement on radio, television and computers
- Information can be relayed to far places or remote areas through radio, television etc
- It has promoted immorality
- It has made tax collection easier
- Government earns revenue from telecommunication
- It has promoted water and air transport
- It has enhanced information management e.g. the use of computers for information storage and processing (12 marks)

**20. a) State three factors for the growth of Shona Kingdom. (3 marks)**

- Agriculture/ mixed farming which produced enough food for the population.
- Long distance trade which made Shona acquire arms and wealth for growth and expansion.
- Able leaders who led their people in conquering their neighbours.
- The kingdom had a strong standing army to conquer her neighbours.
- Availability of mineral resources e.g. gold and copper.
- Had a strong religion based on Mwari Cult which promoted unity.
- Shona acquired firearms through trade with the East African Coast which strengthened her neighbours. (3 marks)

**b) Describe the social organization of the Asante Kingdom. (12 marks)**

- The Kingdom composed of many communities who spoke the Akan language.
- They were organized into clans made up of related families and each clan had its own black stool.
- Marriage was exogamous and polygamous.
- Inheritance of property was matrilineal
- The community was held together by the Golden stool
- They had an annual festival (Odwira) held at Kumasi to honour the ancestors.
- The community as divided into social classes/stratification; there were king, the chiefs, the wealthy, the farmers, traders and fishermen and the lowest groups were slaves.
- They had ancestors who mediated between the people and the gods.
- They believed in a supreme God called Onyame
- The Asantehave, Omanhane and chiefs were all religious leaders and conducted spiritual ceremonies within their respective areas. (12 marks)

**21.a) Chattered companies that were used to administer European colonial possessions in Africa.**

- Imperial British East African Company
- Royal Niger Company
- British South African Company
- British East African Company
- German East African Company (3 x 1 = 3mks)

**b) Explain six political effects of the partition of Africa. (12mks)**

- Africans lost their independence as the Europeans established colonies
- African system of governments was replaced by European systems.
- Modern African states were created by the boundaries drawn during partition.
- African communities found themselves splits into different neighboring states without consultation.
- Local rulers lost their authority to European colonial administrators
- Intensification of tribal/ethnic difference eg Rwanda & Burudi.
- Administrative post / forts / bases were established across the continent of Africa.
- Closer ties were forged between Africans and Europeans which created over dependency.
- Intensification of warfare among African communities due to the divide and rule strategy. (12 marks)

## SECTION C(30 MARKS )

### 22. (a) State three similarities between the French and the British structure of administration in Africa (3mk)

- Both had a governor as the chief executive of the colony
- They had provinces as administrative units
- Both had districts as administrative units
- Both had locations as administrative units
- They had sub-locations. (3 marks)

### (b) Explain six problems experienced by the French administrators in Senegal. (12mks)

- communicate/language barrier made it difficult for the administrators to be effective
- Poor transport network hampered their mobility there by making it difficult to reach certain areas
- Resistance by African traditional leaders created obstacles fearing loss of their positions
- The policy of assimilation required patience/was time consuming since some African were reluctant to forsake their way of life
- They faced hostility from Muslims who were opposed to French values which embraced Christianity
- The appointed chiefs were undermined by their fellow African as they were viewed as colonial agents.
- The French business people opposed the policy as they did not want competition from assimilated Africans
- It was an expensive policy to implement and sustain
- Rise of African Nationalism and Negritude which condemned the policy.
- The French politicians opposed the policy for fear of being outnumbered in the French Chamber of Deputies.
- There was increased dissatisfaction from the African elite who were elected to the French parliament as they faced discrimination from their French counterparts.
- The French citizens feared that the policy would make it impossible to exploit resources from the assimilated African. (12 marks)

### 23a) State three roles played by United States of America in ending the Second World War.(3mks)

- The U.S.A provided modern military equipment to the allied forces.
- She gave financial support to the allied forces.
- She provided military personnel to the allied powers.
- U.S.A blockaded the Panama Canal against the central powers.
- She dropped atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki which forced Japan to surrender.

(3 marks)

**23b) Explain six effects of the cold war. (12 mks)**

- The disagreements between the Soviet Union and the United States of America over reduction of arms led to arms race.
  - The occupation of Eastern Europe by Soviet Union **caused fear among U.S.A and its allies** in Western Europe/Iron curtain policy by the USSR.
  - The ideological differences pursued by the U.S.A and U.S.S.R created mistrust/suspicion among them leading to hostility.
  - The domination of United Nations by United States of America and her allies was checked by U.S.S.R through the use of her veto power thus increasing the tension.
  - The involvement of both United States of America and U.S.S.R in European conflicts in the late 1940s created tension among them.
  - America's Marshal plan to revive European economies after the war made U.S.S.R to counteract by arming a similar one/COMECON thus enhancing tension.
  - Led to formation of military alliances/N.A.T.O by United States of America and her allies led to U.S.S.R and her allies to form a similar alliance/Warsaw pact thus intensifying the rivalry.
  - Led to construction of the Berlin wall by U.S.S.R in Germany to block Western countries after the Second World War.
- Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

**24a). Identify three groups People who are disqualified from voting in Britain**

- Clergymen
- Members of the House of Lords
- Foreigners
- Those who hold certain offices e.g. civil service
- Mentally unsound persons
- Bankrupt persons
- Persons convicted of election malpractices.
- members of armed forces, judges, e.t.c

(3 marks)

**24b) Explain six Functions of the British Prime Minister**

- Can appoint and dismiss ministers
- Settling inter-departmental disputes
- Presiding over cabinet meetings
- Leader of the House of Commons
- Leader of his/her party
- Overseeing the implementation of cabinet decisions
- Recommends to the monarch suitable

(6x2 =12 marks)