**HISTORY $ GOVERNMENT PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25MAKRS)**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

1. **Give two archeological of information on history and government. (2mks)**
2. Tools / utensils / ornaments used by man.
3. Weapons used by man.
4. Settlements/ ruins of the past / rock paintings
5. Plant remains / carbonized seed, fire / charcoal, garments, ornaments.
6. **State two methods used by early man to find food during the stone Age**

**Period (2MKS)**

1. Hunting
2. Gathering
3. Farming
4. Fishing
5. **Name one method of irrigation used in the development of early**

**agriculture in Egypt (1mk**)

Basin, Canal / Shadoof

1. **Name two metals that were used as currency in pre – colonial Africa. (1mk)**
2. Iron
3. Gold
4. Copper
5. Silver
6. Bronze
7. **Give the main use of steam power during the industrial revolution n Europe.**

Driving energy machines. **(1mk)**

1. **Identify the main factor that led to the growth of the Ancient town of Meroe**

**Existence of iron ore. (1mk)**

1. **State two ways in which the Trans- Sahara trade led to the development of kingdoms in Western Sudan (2mks)**

(i).The revenue from trade was used to expand kingdoms e.g. Old Ghana, Mali etc:

(ii)The acquisition of horses and firearms led to building of strong armies to expand states.

(iii) The Islamic laws (sheria) introduced to Western Sudan was used to improve administration.

(iv)Trade motivated kings to acquire territories.

1. **Name the chartered company that was used to administer Tanganyika during the process of colonization.**

The German East Africa Company. (1mk)

1. **Name two officials who assisted the ruler of the Shona to administer**

**the Kingdom. (2mks)**

(i)The headcook

(i)Headgate keeper / chancellor

(ii)The court steward / chamberlain/ chancellor

(iii) The head drummer.

(vi)The head of the Army

(vii)The treasures

(viii)The senior son in-law

(ix)The nine principal wives of the king

(x)The king sister

**10. Give the main reasons why the European powers held Berlin Conference of 1884to1885.**

To divide up Africa among European nations in a peaceful manner. **(1mk)**

**11.State two social factors that to the scramble for colonies in Africa by European powers.**  (i). The need the abolish slave trade. **(2mks)**

(ii) . The desire to spread Christianity / protect missionaries.

(iii). The desire to spread western civilization / education

(iv). The need to settle surplus population.

**12. Name the German Author of the letter which was intercepted the Americans in 1917**

**Aurthur Zimmerman (1mk)**

**13. State the immediate cause of the 1st World War. (1mk)**

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie at Sarajevo. **(1mk)**

**14. State one contrition of Marcus Garvey to Pan Africanism (1mk)**

(i). Promoted African Culture

(ii). Established academies for African children.

(iii). Assisting to uplift the civilization of African communities .

(iv). Creating universal fraternity among the black race.

**15. State two challenges that faced Ujamaa villages in Tanzania during president**

**Julius Nyerere’s rule. (2mrks)**

(i). Great relation instate owned firms.

(ii). Personal commitment dropped / care free attitude among government officials.

(iii). Ujamaa villages could not be applied where cash crops such as coffee were grown due to

Lack of space / better lifestyle.

**16. Give two economic benefits enjoyed by members of the commonwealth. (2MKS)**

(i). Favorable trading opportunities to members.

(ii). Financial assistance given to the poor nations.

(iii). Technical / research assistance to members countries.

(iv). Support for youths programs / projects for development.

**17. A part from Versailles Treaty, name two other peaces treaties that were signed to end the first World War .(2mrks)**

(i). St. German treaty.

(ii). Neuilly treaty

(iii). Lausanne treaty

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

**Answer any three questions from this section**

**18. (a). Give three physical characteristics of the Homo erectus. (3mks)**

(i).Had upright posture / bipedal

(ii). Had protruding jaws

(iii). Was about 5 feet tall.

(iv). Had deep set eyes

(v). Had hairy body.

**(b). Explain six cultural practices of Homo sapiens during the new stone age. (12mks)**

(i). Made microlithic tools which were small and more efficient than the earlier tools.

(ii). Lived in rock shelter/ caves to protect themselves from harsh weather / wild animals.

(iii). Decorated shelters with animals paintings / hunting scenes.

(iv). Began to domesticate animals/ plants in order to ensure regular food supply.

(v). Developed speech which made communications easier.

(vi). Developed government by setting up rules / laws.

(vii). Developed religion Art and craft work / pottery / basketry weaving.

(viii). They started a settled way of life where they established villages.

**19.(a). State three government policies which have contributed to industrialization in India. (3mks)**

(i). Restriction ion imported goods.

(ii). Promotion of technical and scientific education.

(iii). Development of heavy industries by the government.

(iv). Emphasis on industrialization on the five years development plans.

(iv). Encouragement of foreign investment in the country.

**(b). State six factors that have promoted industrialization in south Africa (12mks)**

(i). The availability of many sources of energy to provide the

required power of industrialization.

(ii). The existence of varied mineral resources to sustain the process

of Industrialization

(iii). The presence of well development transport network to facilitate

. the movement of raw materials and finished goods to the market

(iv). The availability of both internal and external markets for their

manufactured goods.

(v). The availability of both skilled and unskilled manpower required for

Industrialization.

(vi). The availability of capital generated from South Africa trade in

order goods has enabled her set up industries.

(vii). The government’s sound industrial policies which encouraged

both local and foreign investors to boost industrialization.

(viii). The high quality f goods has led to increased demand for South

Africans manufactured goods.

**20. (a). Identify 3 methods used by the French to acquire colonies in**

**West Africa. (3mks)**

(i). Signed treaties with African rulers.

(ii). Treachery / divide and rule / played off one community against

the other.

(iii). Used force to conquer the African / military expedition.

**(b). Describe the social organization of the Shona during the**

**pre- colonial period. (12mks)**

(i). The Shona believed in one powerful god Mwari’

(ii). They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time

to time.

(iii). The Shona communicated with the spirits through medium / Oracles .

(iv). Shona elders were highly respected .

(v). Priests came from Rozwi clan.

(vi). They had sacred places of worship /shrines

(vii). They were clan based.

(viii). They lived in circular stone houses.

(ix). It was a polygamous society.

**21. (a). Give three reasons why it took long for Mozambique to achieve independence from Portugal. (3mks)**

(i).Was reluctant to part with the economic wealth of Mozambique.

(ii). Portugal was ruled by kings who had no regard for human rights.

( iii). Portugal regarded Mozambique as one of its provinces and not a colony.

(iv). Portugal had succeeded suppressing revolts by Africans before Nationalism took

root in Mozambique.

(v). Lack of unity among Africans until 1960’s.

**(b). Explain six factors that favoured the success of FRELIMO nationalists during their struggle for independence in Mozambique. (12mks)**

(i). Use of guerilla tactics to attack the Portuguese from different parts of country strained colonial resources.

(ii). The local population was recruited in the army which out numbered the

Portuguese forces.

(iii). Mozambique was highly forested thus provided goods cover for the guerilla

fighters from Portuguese war planes.

(iv). Frelimo fighters were working on familiar ground terrain.

(v). The Frelimo nationalists cultivated their own food thus being self sufficient in

food supplies

(vi). The nationalists were aided financially, materially and morally by communist countries which

enabled them to continue with the struggle.

(vii). Support by the organization of African unity (OAU) inspired the nationalists to keep

on the struggle.

(viii). The Frelimo leaders were well organized . / co- ordinate the struggle effectively.

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer any two questions from this section.**

**22. (a). Give any 3 categories of land in Zimbabwe as per the land Appointment**

**Act of 1930 (3mks)**

(i). Native reserves areas for African population.

(ii). Native purchase area where African would buy land.

(iii). European area was exclusively

(iv). Unassigned area for government utilities.

**(b). Explain the effects of Direct rule in Zimbabwe (12mks)**

(i). Large traits of land belonging to African were alienated by the white settlers .

(ii). Africans indigenous rulers lost their political power.

(iii). Africans were subjected to intense economic exploitation.

(iv). Africans were forced to provide cheap labour on settler farms due to the exploitation.

(v). Africans cultures were eroded.

(vi). Cash crops farming, transport, trade and industry were enhanced in settler regions.

(vii)British rule provoked African nationalism due to economic exploitation and political expression of Africans.

**23.(a). Identify 3 English speaking member countries of the Economic community of West Africa states (ECOWAS)**  **(3mks)**

(i). Ghana

(ii). Nigeria

(iii). Sierra Leone

(iv). Gambia

**(b).** **Give six reasons why the Central powers were defeated in the**

**First World War.**  **(12mks)**

(i). The allied powers had more states supporting them.

(ii). Allies had more financial and industrial resources.

(iii). Allied powers controlled the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean and blocked the central powers.

(iv). The invasion of neutral Berlgium by Germany made the world to turn against the

central powers.

(v). The entry of USA into the war helped to defeat the central powers.

(vi). The central powers were located in the central part of Europe and were surrounded

by enemies.

(vii). Multines in German Army weakened the German resistance.

(viii). The failure of the Schlieffen plan.

(ix). God political leadership among the allied powers.

**24. (a). Identify 3 functions of the British parliament. (3mrks)**

(i). Act of parliament e.g. the MagnaCarta .

(ii). The British conventions which have been used from generation to generation over a long period of time.

(iii). Decisions made by the British law courts from time to time.

(iv). The Hansard – official verbatim report of proceedings in parliament.

(v). Royal prerogatives / powers of the monarch to declare war or peace.

(vi). Legal publications by reputable authorities e.g. scholars, lawyers, statesmen and political thinkers.

**(b). Explain the functions of the British parliament. (12mrks)**

(i). The British parliament discusses and makes laws.

(ii). It amends laws when need arises.

(iii). The British parliament controls government expenditure given that the approval of parliament is mandatory for all government expenditure in Britain

(iv). The British parliament approves the government budget and ways of raising money.

(v). The British parliament directs government foreign policy and keeps development programmers on track.

(vi). It checks on the role of law is maintained / it can pass a vote of no confidence on the government of Britain.

(vii). It discusses or debates issues of national interest in Britain.