**MWAKICAN JOINT EXAM (MJET)**

**FORM 3**

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2**

**SECTION A: (25mks)**

1. Identify one specific tool invented by Homo Sapiens that greatly improved his way of life (1mk)

* Microlithic tool/microlith

1. Identify the term used to refer to animal and plant remains found by Charles Darwin (1mk)

* Fossils

1. Identify two sub species of the Homo Sapiens (2mks)

* Cro-magnon
* Neanderthal man
* Rhodesian man

1. Why is the period of early man referred to as Stone Age? (1mk)

* Early man used mainly stone as raw material to make tools and weapons

1. Name the famous building in Athens built in honour of the goddess Athena (1mk)

* The Parthenan

1. Who discovered penicillin? (1mk)

* Alexander Flemming

1. State two advantages of using bicycles as a mode of transport (2mks)

* Cheap to buy and maintain
* Can be used in inaccessible areas

1. State two factors responsible for the decline of Merowe as an urban centre (2mks)

* Rise of Axum in the East
* Exhaustion of iron ore/Deforestation
* Deforestation caused decline of iron industry

1. Identify the title given to the state kings in the Asante Kingdom (1mk)

* Omanhene

1. Give the main advantage of the cell phone (1mk)

* It is portable/portability

1. Identify two treaties that Lewanika of the Lozi signed with the British (2mks)

* Otto Van Bismarck

1. Which European leader was responsible for convening of the Berlin conference 1884 – 1885? (1mk)

* Lochner treaty
* Corynden treaty
* Lawley treatytreaty with Harry Ware

1. Give two strategies employed by Samori Toure in his war of resistance against the French (2mks)

* Scorched-earth-policy
* Guerilla warfare

1. Apart from river Congo, name the river that was declared free to all Europeans for navigation at the Berlin conference (1mk)

* River Niger

1. What was the main contribution of religion in the Maji maji uprising against German rule in Tanganyika? (1mk)

* Unifying factor

1. Give two reasons why the British adopted the system of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria (2mks)

* It had succeeded in India and Uganda
* Lack of enough personnel
* Indirect rule was cost-effective
* Helped dilute African resistance
* Poor transport and communication network in the vast protectorate
* Existence of a well established system of government based on Islamic law

1. Define the term the Egyptian question in the scramble and partition of Africa (1mk)

* Refers to the ownership of the Suez Canal in Egypt

1. List two communes in Senegal where Assimilation was successfully applied (2mks)

* St. Louis
* Rufisque
* Dakar
* Goree

**SECTION B (45mks)**

**Answer any three questions**

1. a) What factors led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia? (5mks)

* Existence of indigenous crops e.g. wheat, barley & existence of indigenous animals
* High rainfall from Zaygroes mountains
* Fertile soils
* Availability of water for irrigation from Tigris-Euphrates
* Settlement of Suwerians who had knowledge on agriculture
* Availability of farm implements (1x5=5mks)

b) Explain five factors that have led to shortage of food in Third World countries (10mks)

* + Poor methods of farming
  + Poor infrastructure
  + Adverse weather conditions
  + Political upheavals and political instability
  + Rural-urban migration
  + Over reliance syndrome
  + Neglect of drought resistance crops
  + Lack of storage facilities
  + Poor economic planning
  + HIV/AIDS pandemic
  + Cash crop farming at the expense of food crops (2x5=10mks)

1. a) Give three stages of evolution of man (3mks)

* Aegytopithecus
* Dryopithecus Africans/proconsul
* Kenyapithecus/Ramapithecus
* Australopithecus/Zinjathropus/Nut cracker
* Homo habilis

b) Describe six ways in which the discovery of fire improved man’s way of life (12mks)

* + Used to roast/cook thus stopped eating raw food
  + Used to provide warmth when it was clod
  + Used to provide light at the dwelling places
  + Improved hunting
  + Used to frighten wild animals thus improved security
  + Tool making was improved/was used to harden tips of tools
  + Communication between people living at different places became possible
  + Man preserved food by drying it over fire
  + Enabled man to migrate to colder places(2x6=12mks)

1. a) Identify three ways in which water was used in industries during the 18th century (3mks)

* To turn waterwheels/grinding stones in flour mills
* To wash/clean machines
* To cool machines
* To turn spinning machines in textile industries
* To produce steam to drive machines

b) Explain six social results of the Industrial revolution in Europe during the 18th century (12mks)

* + Many people migrated to towns to look for jobs leading to overcrowding
  + Increased population in towns led to shortage of houses/development of slums
  + Poor sanitation which made people to suffer from various diseases
  + Factories emitted pollutants into the air, water & land thus affecting people’s health
  + Those who did not secure employment in the towns engaged in crimes & other social evils
  + Led to social stratification i.e. rich & poor
  + Women & children were exploited because they worked long hours
  + Trade unions developed in order to fight for the rights of the workers
  + Led to family break ups as some industrial workers neglected their homes

1. a) Identify five causes of Maji maji rebellion in 1905 – 1907 (5mks)

* Forced labour
* Taxation
* Land alienation
* Germans mistreated Africans e.g. flogging, whipping them
* Africans disliked Jumbes & Akidas
* Africans were inspired by Kinjekitile Ngwale
* Rape of women – Ngindo by Europeans
* Ngoni wished to revenge for the Ngoni massacre
* Germans despised African culture
* Africans were forced to grow cotton on infertile land (1x5=5mks)

b) Why were the African communities defeated by the Germans during maji maji rebellion?

(10mks)

* + Africans had inferior weapons which could not match German modern weapons
  + German soldiers were well trained
  + Disunity among Africans i.e. some collaborated with Germans
  + Use of scorched-earth-policy led to famine thus weakening Africans.
  + Magic water failed to protect Africans from German bullets
  + Capture & execution of African leaders demoralized the fighters
  + Germans got reinforcement which strengthened their fight against Africans
  + Large powerful communities e.g. Hehe, Chagga and Nyamwezi did not join the war since they had been defeated by the British
  + Africans were not well coordinated in their fight

**SECTION C (30mks)**

**Answer any two questions**

1. a) Identify 3 European powers that acquired colonies in Africa. (3mks)

* Britain
* France
* Germany
* Portugal
* Belgium

b) Explain six reasons why the Lozi collaborated with the British during colonization (12mks)

* + Lewanika collaborated in order to protect his kingdom against Germans and Portuguese/European enemies
  + Lewanika desired western education and civilization for his people
  + Lewanika wanted the British to protect him against his internal enemies/safeguard his position
  + He was encouraged to collaborate by chief Khama of the Ngwato who had already collaborated
  + Lewanika saw the futility of resisting a strong power like Britain so he chose to collaborate
  + He wanted to promote trade between the British and his people
  + He was influenced by missionaries e.g. Francois Coilland
  + Lewanika wanted to protect his kingdom from attacks by other African communities e.g. Ndebele (2x6=12mks)

24. a) Give three economic activities of the Baganda in the pre-colonial period (3mks)

* + Grew crops e.g. bananas
  + Practiced hunting and gathering
  + Engaged in trade – long distance trade
  + Fished in Lake Victoria
  + Made clothes from barks
  + Practiced basketry & pottery
  + Iron working (1x3=3mks)

b) Describe the political organization of the Buganda in the pre-colonial period (12mks)

* + Headed by king - Kabaka
  + Kingship was hereditary
  + Kabaka was assisted by prime minister. Treasurer and chief justice
  + Had parliament called Lukiiko
  + Had standing army
  + Kingdom divided into Sazas headed by Saza chief
  + Saza further divided into Gombolola under Gombolola chiefs
  + Gombolola further divided into Miluka under Miluka chiefs (2x6=12mks)

1. a) Outline five reasons why Samori Toure’s second empire was not suitable (5mks)

* He was cut off from his gold mine at Bure
* He was cut off from Freetown where he used to buy fire arms
* The southern frontier of his empire was open to French attacks from Ivory Coast
* He was surrounded by enemies from all sides
* He was at war with the communities he had attacked during his expansion campaign

b) Explain five factors that led to the defeat of Samori Toure by the French (10mks)

* + The constant movement of his army and people denied him time to concentrate on gainful activities resulting in inadequate food supplies
  + The scorched-earth-policy he employed when fighting made his people impoverished and they turned against him
  + Some African communities in the area supported the French against Samori Toure e.g. Tieba of Sikasso and Ahmed Sekou of Tuklor Empire
  + The French had superior weapons
  + Non-Mandinka and non Muslim in his empire supported the French because he had mistreated them.
  + The British refused to support Samori Toure against the French
  + Establishment of second empire to the East denied him access to fire arms
  + He was cut off from Bure gold mines

(2x5=10mks)