**MWAKICAN JOINT EXAM (MJET)**

**FORM 3 END TERM 1 2015**

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. What is pre-history? [1 Mark]
   * Is the study of man in the distant past/before the invention of writting
2. State two ways in which man benefited by becoming bi-pedalism. [2 Marks]

Man was able to:

* + See coming danger from far
  + Spotting animals for food
  + Carrying food and young ones
  + Making carrying tool

1. Give two reasons why coal was used as the main source of industrial energy in Britain during the industrial revolution. [2 Marks]
   * It was cheap
   * Readily available
   * Provided a lot of energy
2. Give two physical features of zinjathropus. [2 Marks]
   * Had a large skull
   * Bipedal
   * Powerful teeth and jaw
   * Smaller and slender
3. Name the African leader who signed the Bissandugu treaty. [1 Mark]
   * Samori Toure
4. Identify two types of government. [2 Marks]
   * Democratic
   * Aristocratic
   * Dictatorial
   * Mornachial
5. What was the main item of trade from North Africa in the trans-Saharan trade? [1 Mark]
   * Salt
6. Name two titles used to refer to the Swahili official in the administration of German Tanganyika.

[1 Mark]

* + Akidas
  + Jumbes

1. State two scientific discoveries during the nineteenth century which contributed to food preservation. [2 Marks]
   * Discovery of canning
   * Invention of refrigeration
   * Invention of pasteurization
2. Why was “silent” “trade” practiced by Trans-Saharan traders? [1 Mark]
   * Due to language barrier/ lack of common language
3. Name a country in West Africa that was not colonized by the European power. [1 Mark]
   * Liberia
4. Name the type of constitution used in Britain. [1 Mark]
   * Unwritten constitution
5. State two roles played by Tuareg in the Trans-Saharan trade. [2 Marks]
   * Protected the caravans from hostile communities/ robbers
   * Maintained desert oases
   * Provided food stuff to traders
   * Acted as interpreter for the traders
   * Served as guides to the caravans through the desert. (any 2x1 = 2 Marks)
6. Identify two early forms of communication used by early man. [2 Marks]
   * Verbal communication
   * Gestures
   * Fire & smoke signals
   * Drum beats
   * Horn blowing
   * Screams & cries
   * Messengers

(any 2x1 = 2 Marks)

1. State two forms of African reaction to European colonization. [2 Marks]
   * Resistance
   * Collaboration
   * Mixed reaction (any 2x1 = 2 Marks)
2. Identify one archeological sites in Africa out side East Africa. [1 Mark]
   * Omo river (Ethiopia)
   * Hadar (Ethiopia)
   * Fayum (Ethiopia)
   * Taung (Botswana)

**SECTION B (45mks)**

**Answer any three questions from this section**

1. a) State five characteristics of early agriculture in Europe before the agrarian revolution

[5 Marks]

* Land was owned by the feudal kings who distributed it to the nobility, who the rented to the peasants.
* Practiced open field system where land was unfenced
* Simple farm implements were used
* Poor farming methods
* Farmers grew poor quality plants & kept poor quality animals
* Inadequate feeds during winter made farmers to slaughter most of the animals.
* Uncontrolled animal & plants diseases that were also spreading very fast because of unfenced and common grazing field. (any 5x1 = 5 Marks)

b) Explain five effects of Agrarian revolution in Britain. [10 Marks]

* Increased food production/ adequate food supply
* Higher life expectancy & improved standards of living
* Diversification of agriculture
* Farmers abandoned small scale/ subsistence farming & established large scale/ plantation farming.
* Agro-based industries developed in Europe as they were provided with agricultural raw materials.
* Agriculture became commercialized which led to expansion of local & international trade.
* Development of infrastructure
* Scientific research & inventions in agriculture were promoted
* Landless farmers migrated to USA, Canada etc and spread agrarian revolution to these countries.
* Establishment of royal society in 1838 whose journals published the new ideas and techniques of learning allover the country. (any 5x2 = 10 Marks)

1. a) Give three ways in which the early man adapted himself to the environment during the stone

age period. [3 Marks]

* Development of an upright posture
* Development of a larger farm
* Development of speech/ means of communication
* Development of fore limbs into hands. (any 3x1= 3 Marks)

b) Describe the way of life of early man during the new Stone Age. [12 Marks]

* Made tools & weapons from several materials which were lighter/ sharper/ convenient known as microliths.
* Cloths – made clothes out of hides/ skins/ flax and decorated their bodies with red ochre.
* Food – Ate cooked/ roasted meat, gathered fruits, vegetables, roots, birds, eggs, fish, domesticated animals/ crops.
* Shelter – Lived in huts made of tree branches roofed with grass. Decorated the huts with animal paintings.
* Governments – man developed a way of governing themselves by having a set of rules to control their relations.
* Religion – Human developed religious beliefs as they started burying the dead.
* Art work/ crafts – man started making pots, baskets etc during their free time.

(any 6x2 = 12 Marks)

1. a) State five roles of Tuaregi in the Trans-Saharan trade. [5 Marks]
   * They guided traders thro the desert
   * They provided security to the caravans
   * They took care of the aged
   * They acted as interpreters to trade caravans
   * At times they acted as middlemen
   * They arranged for food, water and accommodation for the traders & animals.

(any 5x1 = 5 Marks)

b) Explain the social effects of the Trans-Atlantic trade on West African states. [10 Marks]

* Depopulation in large parts of Africa
* W. Africa uses exposed to new diseases like T.B
* Gave rise to mullato population in W. Africa
* Families disintegrated as some members were captured.
* Misery and suffering due to slave trade
* Enmity developed between the communities due to slave trade.
* Roles in societies changed as men were taken into captivity
* Chiefs/ leaders in Africa stopped being guardian of their subjects and sold them
* Abolition of slave trade led to the emergence of Sierra Leone & Liberia to settle the moles.

(any 5x2 = 10 Marks)

1. a) State three European nations that scrambled for West African in the 19th Century. [3 Marks]
   * Britain
   * France
   * Portugal
   * Germany. (any 3x1 = 3 Marks)

b) Explain six reasons why Samori Toure was able to resist the French for a long time.

[12 Marks]

* + He used his wealth to pay and enlist many workers and soldiers in his service.
  + He had a large army(standing) of 35,000 supported by a reserve of 90,000 more men.
  + He used to manufacture his own weapons supplemented by imported weapons.
  + Was a devoured Muslim leader who managed to get support to declare a filed against the infidels.
  + Applied diplomatic tactics to wade off French annexation by approaching the British for calibration and interaction.
  + He convincingly acquired a large arms supply from the British as long as he played them against the French.
  + He organized successful guerilla attacks on French troops
  + He employed the scorched earth policy military tactics to devastate French soldiers.
  + He enlisted local support for a long time for replenishment of food
  + His soldiers knew their area of operation to avoid the French attacks.

(any 6x2 = 12 Marks)

**SECTION C (30mks)**

**Answer any two questions from this section**

1. a) Identify five economic factors that led to the scramble and partition of Africa. [5 Marks]
   * They wanted raw materials for their industries
   * They needed market for their industrial goods
   * They needed cheap labour in the production of acquired raw materials
   * There was speculation about the availability of mineral deposits in Africa
   * They wanted to invest their surplus capital in Africa. (any 5x1 = 5 Marks)

b) Explain the terms of the Berlin conference of 1884. [10 Marks]

* That any state laying claims any part of Africa must inform other interested parties
* That all Europeans must declare their sphere of influence/ lands they occupy in Africa.
* That once an area is declared a sphere of influence, effective occupation must take place immediately.
* Any powers acquiring territory in Africa must undertake to stop slave trade and safeguard African interests.
* That river Congo & Niger basins were left free for navigation
* Killing leopards’ claims over Congo Free State was recognized.
* That if a European power claims a certain part of African coast the land in the interior or behind that coast became a sphere of influence of the claim land.

(any 5x2 = 10 Marks)

1. a) State five benefits of the partition of Africa to Europeans. [5 Marks]

* European states were able to send their unemployed people to work and settle in Africa.
* Europeans were able to exploit African resources for their industries
* European states were able to expand their industrial market to Africa.
* It promoted the formation of commercial companies which were given charters to exploit African resources.
* If re-affirmed European claims of African land.
* It helped to prevent inter-European over rivalry on African claims.
* It enhanced European states in establishing their administration in Africa

(any 5x1 =5 Marks)

b) Explain five obstacles the colonial government faced in the administration of colonies in Africa

[10 Marks]

* They lacked support from home governments.
* African states demanding for independence
* Presence of tropical diseases
* They lacked common language with local people
* They use poor transport system.
* They lacked geographical known as home of their colonies.

(any well explained 5x2 = 10 Marks)

1. a) State three functions of the Katikiro in the traditional Buganda kingdom. [3 Marks]
   * organized tax collection
   * organized public works
   * planned wars on Kabakas name
   * Had to protect the Kabaka during war. (any 3x1 = 3 Marks)

b) Explain six factors that led to the rise and growth of the Asante Empire. [12 Marks]

* There emerged strong rulers like Osei Tutu
* The Odwira festival had annually made the state more cohesive
* Had strong permanent army with modern weapons.
* The kingdom was at the center of trading in the Trans-Atlantic trade
* Had centralized political system under the Asantehenne that provided stability.
* The area had a variety of trading items
* Decline of Den-Kyiria kingdom made Asante to arrest their independence
* They were united under the golden stool
* The kingdom had a strong agricultural base. (any 6x2 = 12 Marks)