**JOINT PRE-MOCK 2021**

**311/2- HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**FORM FOUR 2021/2022**

**PAPER 2**

**September 2021**

**TIME: 2½ hours**

Name………………………………………………. School………………………... Class………………….Class No……………………Date………………………….

**Instructions to Students**

**(a).This paper consists of three sections: A, B and C.**

**(b) Answer ALL questions in section A, THREE in section B and TWO in section C**

**(c). Answers to the questions must be written in the answer booklet/sheets provided.**

**(d).This paper consists of 3 printed pages**

**(e). Students should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as**

 **indicated and no questions are missing.**

**(f) Candidates should answer the questions in English.**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Answer ALL the questions in this section**

1. Give **two** types of monarchical government (2marks)
2. **Absolute monarchy**
3. **Constitutional monarchy (2x1=2mks)**
4. Name the earliest ancestor of man whose skull was discovered in the Fayum valley in Egypt (1mark)
5. **Aegyptopithecus \*(1x1=1mk)**
6. State the **main** reason why agriculture developed in Egypt (1mark)
7. **Availability of R. Nile which provided water for irrigation and fertile silts (1x1=1mk)**
8. Identify **one** invention that revolutionilised food preservation in the 19th century (1mark)
9. **Canning process**
10. **Pasteurization**
11. **Refrigeration (Any 1x1=1mk)**
12. What was the **main** item of trade during the Trans-Saharan trade? (1mark)
13. **Salt (1x1=1mk)**
14. Identify **two** historical documents that are sources of the British constitution (2marks)
15. **Magna Carta of 1215 AD**
16. **Petition of Right of 1628 (2x1=2mks)**
17. Give the **main** contribution of William Morton to surgical science (1mark)
18. **Use of ether/anaesthesia to reduce pain during a surgical operation (1x1=1mk)**
19. Name the founders of the early urban centre of Kilwa? (1mark)
20. **The Persians (1x1=1mk)**
21. State **one** problem that the city of London experienced in the pioneering years (1mark)
22. **Razed by fire in 120AD**
23. **Looted by the Romans after a rebellion**
24. **Internal revolts by peasants who destroyed property**
25. **Outbreak of diseases e.g. plague**
26. **Enemy attacks (Any 1x1=1mk)**
27. Give **one** non-peaceful method used by Europeans to occupy Africa (1mark)
28. **Military conquest/ use of force (1x1=1mk)**
29. Name **two** African countries that were under Italian colonial rule (2marks)
30. **Italian Somali-land**
31. **Eritrea**
32. **Libya (Any 2x1=2mks)**
33. Identify **two** characteristics of the French policy of assimilation (2marks)
34. **Administrative assimilation.**
35. **Political assimilation**
36. **Personal assimilation**
37. **Economic assimilation (Any 2x1=2mks)**
38. State **two** external factors that facilitated the growth of African nationalism. (2marks)
39. **African participation in world wars**
40. **Spread of Lennist-Marxists ideas**
41. **Pan-Africanists mainly based in USA pushed for independence of Africa**
42. **United nation that stressed the need for political independence.**
43. **Nationalism in Asia/ independence of India in 1947 motivated the African countries (Any 2x1=2mks)**
44. Give **one** way in which colonial rivalries between European nations contributed to outbreak of world wars. (1mk)
45. **Colonial disputes increased political tension among European powers that later resulted in world wars (1x1=1mk)**
46. State **two** political functions of the Kabaka before the 20th century (2marks)
47. **He appointed and dismissed senior officials eg the Lukiiko**
48. **He was the supreme judge and final court of appeal**
49. **He was commander-in-chief of the armed forces**
50. **He gave guidance to the Katikiro, ssaza chiefs, Gombolola chiefs on administrative issues**
51. **Nominated one of his sons to be his successor**
52. **He rewarded loyal chiefs (Any2x1=2mks)**
53. Identify **two** treaties signed by Lewanika of Lozi that permitted British occupation of Lozi territory (2marks)
54. **Ware Concession**
55. **Lochner treaty/Lochner-Lewanika treaty**
56. **Coryndon treaty (Any 2x1=2mks)**

1. Identify **two** European powers that participated in World war I on the side of the Central powers (2marks)
2. **Germany**
3. **Austria Hungary**
4. **Bulgaria**
5. **Ottoman empire (Any 2x1=2mks)**

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any THREE questions in this section**

18. (a)State **three** ways employed by the early man to domesticate animals. (3marks)

1. **Sparing some of the captured animals**
2. **Protecting some of the animals from their predators.**
3. **Tending sick and injured animals that he came across.**
4. **Sheltering some of the animals and providing them with shelter and food (Any 3x1=3mks)**

 (b) Explain **six** problems associated with open field system of farming (12marks)

1. **Land was not fully utilized which lowered production.**
2. **There was wastage of land due to cart tracks and foot paths that criss-crossed the land.**
3. **Ploughing the fallow fields and leaving them idle was a waste of labour and time.**
4. **Families had to walk long distances to reach their fields since pieces or land were scattered all over as land was divided into portions and strips.**
5. **Getting hay for winter breeding was not easy making the farmers to slaughter the animals during Autum.**
6. **Selective breeding was not easy to practice due to common grazing fields.**
7. **The system discouraged livestock rearing due to common grazing field which resulted into easy spread of livestock diseases. (Any 6 well explained x2=12mks)**

19. (a) Identify  **five** disadvantages of human porterage (5marks)

1. **Limited load is carried**
2. **Affected by unfavourable weather conditions**
3. **Insecurity**
4. **Its slow / time consuming**
5. **It is tiring/tedious /cumbersome (Any 5x1=5mks)**

 (b) Explain **five** impacts of telecommunication to the growth of social-economic sphere of life (10marks)

1. **It serves as a medium of public education and research**
2. **They provide mass entertainment and development of popular arts**
3. **There is improvement in trade as business transactions and advertisements are done faster and more efficiently**
4. **Creation of employment to those who operate the devices and the telecommunication companies**
5. **Source of revenue eg through licences to the telecommunication service providers**
6. **There is improvement in air and water transport as movement of the planes and ships is controlled and monitored through telecommunication industry**
7. **Remote areas have been opened up as is is now possible to have communication with such areas (Any 5 well explained x2=10mks)**

20. (a) Give **five** reforms introduced by the Germans in Tanganyika after the Maji Maji rebellion. (5marks)

1. **Corporal punishment was abolished.**
2. **Kiswahili became an official language.**
3. **Communal cotton growing was stopped.**
4. **Forced labor was stopped.**
5. **Africans were involved in the administration as Akidas and Jumbes.**
6. **Newspapers that incited the whites against the Africans were censored (Any 5x1=5mks)**

 (b) Explain **five** reasons for the failure of the Maji Maji uprising (10marks)

1. **Germans had superior weapons as compared to the inferior weapons of the Africans**
2. **Failure of the magic water. It didn’t give them immunity against the German bullets**
3. **Lack of unity among the African fighters thus it was easy to defeat them**
4. **The capture and execution of African leaders like Kinjekitile Ngwale demoralized the fighters.**
5. **Germans received reinforcements from Somalia and Sudan.**
6. **The famine of 1907 made Africans to abandon the war.**
7. **Some Africans collaborated with the Germans (Any 5 well explained x2=10mks)**

 21.(a) State **three** factors that enabled European powers to colonise Africa in the late 19th century. (3marks)

1. **Disunity among African communities**
2. **Superior weapons used by European armies**
3. **Weak African communities due to wars / natural calamities**
4. **African ignorance about Europeans intentions**
5. **Some communities collaborated with the Europeans (Any 3x1=3mks)**

 (b) Explain **six** political effects of the partition of Africa to the African people (12marks)

1. **Africans lost their independence as Europeans established colonies**
2. **African system of government was replaced by European system**
3. **Modern African states were created by the boundaries drawn during the partition**
4. **African communities found themselves split into different neighbouring states without consultation**
5. **Local African leaders/ rulers lost their authority to European colonizing powers**
6. **Africa was given to chartered companies**
7. **Administrative forts / posts / bases were established across the continent – Africa**
8. **Intensification of tribal or ethnic differences e.g. Rwanda, Burundi (Any 6 well explained x2=12mks)**

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions in this section**

22.(a) State **three** reasons why the British used direct rule in Zimbabwe. (3marks)

1. **The British wanted direct control of economy and maximize profit.**
2. **There existed a large number of European settlers and BSA Co. officials who could take up leadership positions.**
3. **Zimbabwe lacked well established traditional system of govern to be use.**
4. **Past resistance by the Shona and Ndebele made the British not to trust in the leadership of Africans.**
5. **The BSA Co. provided finances to pay for administrative costs.**
6. **The British wanted to ensure complete control over the African communities. (Any 3x1=3mks)**

 (b) Describe the structure of British colonial rule in Northern Nigeria. (12 marks)

1. **At the top was the colonial secretary based in London.**
2. **Under the colonial secretary was the governor who was in charge of the administration of the colony.**
3. **The colony was divided into provinces headed by a resident /provincial commissioner (P.C).**
4. **The provinces were further sub-divided into districts headed by district officers (D.O) answerable to the P.C**
5. **Districts were sub-divided into locations/emirates headed by the chiefs/emirs.**
6. **Locations were sub-divided into villages headed by headmen who assisted the chiefs. (Any 6well described x2=12mks)**

23.(a) State **three** economic reasons for the rise of nationalism in Ghana. (3marks)

1. **Farmers were upset by the meagre/little profit they received from the sales of cocoa to European farms.**
2. **European manufactured goods were very expensive.**
3. **The British ordered the farmers to cut down their cocoa trees after an outbreak of the swollen shoot disease.**
4. **The government granted the trading licence selectively to European traders and denying the same to Africans.**
5. **Unemployment especially ex-service men (Any 3x1=3mks)**

 (b) Discuss **six** factors that favoured FRELIMO in the war against colonial government. (12marks)

 **i) Many Africans joined the nationalistic war.**

 **ii) They used guerrilla warfare as the region was heavily forested.**

1. **They were fighting on their terrain which was familiar.**
2. **They cultivated their own food relieving the local people the burden.**
3. **They got support from communist countries ie training guerrilla, proving food, medicine, weapon, ammunition etc**
4. **Ethnicity was overcome by the free mingling of people from different areas.**
5. **Independent African countries through OAU, united against the Portuguese, hosted the guerrilla providing them with training ground.**
6. **They attacked the Portuguese at different points at the same time forcing the government to post troops all over the country making it easier to be attacked by the FRELIMO.**
7. **They involve women in the management of its military and mobilizing the masses hence recruited in the FRELIMO. (Any 6 well discussed x2=12mks)**

24.(a) State **three** reasons for the entry of U.S.A in the world war 1. (3marks)

1. **Allied sympathizers pressurized the government to join the war on the side of the Allied.**
2. **The secret telegram by the German foreign minister ‘Arthur Zimmermann’ to German embassy in Mexico annoyed the USA and led her to join the Allies.**
3. **USA was aware that the defeat of the Allies would cost her industrial and financial institutions a great deal in contracts and loans.**
4. **German sympathizers were linked with industrial sabotage in factories and trade unions.**
5. **German’s policy of unrestricted submarine warfare/Sinking of American ships by Germany (Any 3x1=3mks)**

 (b) Explain **six** reasons why the Allied won the World War I. (12marks)

1. **They had more manpower than the central powers.**
2. **They had more financial and industrial resources in Europe and from colonies.**
3. **They had powerful weapon that was used with unmatched skills.**
4. **The invasion of neutral Belgium by Germans helped to turn world opinion against the central powers.**
5. **Their sea power enabled them to enforce a naval blockade which caused severe food shortage among the Central Powers.**
6. **They had good political leadership who were competent and focused.**
7. **They demonstrated a great sense of unity of command under General Foch, German lost most of her troops and had to use young inexperienced soldiers.**
8. **German was let down by her colleagues leaving German face the Allied forces single-handedly.**
9. **The entry of USA into the war was a big help to the Allied.**
10. **There was political instability in Germany which affected her military strength.**
11. **The Spanish flu led to low morale among the Central Powers as they retreated (Any 6 well explained x2=12mks)**