**MWAKICAN JOINT EXAMINATION**

**FORM 4 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2**

**MAKING SCHEME**

**TERM I 2016**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

1. Characteristics of a Government
* Enforce the Law by taking action against those who break them.
* A government should be acceptable
* A government should have laws/rules which regulate the conduct of citizens.
* Soverernity - people give the government the authority to exercise power throughout vetting.
* Jurisdiction – Every Government operates within a given geographical area

Any 2 x 1 = 2marks

1. Demerits of oral traditions
* Information may be exaggerated
* It is expensive
* It is time consuming
* Some information may be concealed by informants
* Some information may be forgotten
* It does not give accurate dates

Any 2 x 1 = 2marks

1. Main featue in development of man in middle stone age period
* Invention of fire 1mk
1. Two countries that were colonized by Portugal
* Angola
* Mozambique
* Portuguese Guinea 2mks
1. Two communes of Senegal where assimilation policy was successful.

Goree Rasfique

Dakar St. Louis

1. British engineer who pioneered the construction of Tarmac roads
* John Macadam 1mk
1. Uses of the wheel in ancient Mesopotamia
* Used in war chariots
* Transporting farm produce on carts
* Used in making potters cby
* In transportation of Logs 2mks
1. Trade good for North Africa in the Trans-saharan trade - salt, horses and camels, glassware beads, mirrors, spices, rugs, fire arms 2mks
2. Contributions of Religion in the maji maji uprising.
* Used to mobilize the people of Southern Tanganyika against the German
* To encourage and unite Africans against Germans
* Interpretation of the German invasion as a bad Omen causing diseases, famine and drought. 2mks
1. Two inventions that contributed to the Agrarian revolution in U.S.A.
* Invention of steel plough by John Decre 1837
* The mechanical reaper by Cyrus Mccomick
* Invention of food refrigeration on canning 2mks
1. Main cause of cold war
* Ideological difference between the two super posers U.S.A and U.S.S.R 1mk.
1. Main function of the golden stool in Asante empire

It was a symbol of unity

1. Two ways in which Industrial Revolution contributed to colonization of Africa.
* Africa was a source of Raw materials e.g minerals
* Africa was a market for manufactured goods
* Africa was outlet to invest surplus capital
* Cheap labour was available to produce raw materials 2mks
1. Two types of early roads
* Roman roads
* Macadam roads 2mks
1. Definition of Pany-Africnism
* A movement that aims at uniting all peoples of African descent in the world 1mk

SECTION B 45 MARKS

1. ((a) African leaders who have been awarded Nobel peace prize.
* Nelson Madela
* Desmond Tutu
* Fredrick deKlerk 3mks

(b) Challenges faced by Africans Nationalist in their struggle for Independence

 - Harassment, arrests and detention by colonial government

* Ban of African political parties
* Inadequate finances to implement their programmes
* Disunity among nationalists i.e Radicals verses moderates.
* High levels of illiteracy among the Africans
* Nationalist were denied Access to mass media limiting their activities
* Lack of a common language
* Lack of fast means of transport 12mks
1. (a) characteristics of Industrial revolution in Europe
* Extensive use of mechanized power, heavy machinery and other forms of expensive capital equipment.
* Rise of factory systems
* Production of good in large quantities due to use of machines
* Change of living styles of the peoples of Europe
* High living standards and high population growth rate
* Rebirth of learning, scientific knowledge increased and there were many inventions.
* Growth of modern capitalism as individual acquired a lot of wealth.
* Growth of trade union movement to cater for workers rights 5mks

(b) Factors that hinder industrialization in Developing countries

- Competition from developed countries who produce cheaper high quality goods.

* Poor means of transport and communication systems that hinder transportation of raw materials and finished products.
* Lack of adequate capital to finance industrialization as they rely on Agricultural economy
* Poor educational systems which does not produce industrial experts.
* Political instabilities in some countries which is snot conducive for industrialization
* Very high poverty levels among the citizens which reduces purchasing power for manufactured goods.
* Countries have poor economic policies
* Neo colonialism
1. (a) Conditions Africans had to fulfill to become fully assimilated in French West Africa
* Able to speak French
* Be able to read and write
* Serve in the French Government
* Be a resident in one of the four communes in Senegal
* Be monogamous
* Accept Christianity 3mks

(b) Factors that undermined the Application of the French policy of Assimilationism West Africa.

* It was confined only in the four communes of Senegal
* It was expensive to implement
* Some African cultures were still very infact due to little contacts with Europeans
* French traders feared that assimilated Africans would become serious economic rivals.
* Traditional African rulers did not want to loose their antity over the assimiles.
* Muslims resisted fiercely the French attempt to convert them to Christianity
* French realized it would not be possible to Exploit the African who had attained Assimile status
* French citizen in France opposed the policy for fear of being outnumbered in the chamber of deputies.
* Racial discrimination undermined the assimilation policy since the French never accepted the assimiles as their equals 12 mks

SECTION C 30 MARKS

1. (a) Five features of the cold war
* No actual military confutation between U.S.A and U.S.S.R.
* Negative propaganda by the opposing blocs
* No lives were lost in U.S.A or U.S.S.R as a result of the war
* No destruction of property occurred in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
* Hatred and suspicion increased between Eastern and Western blocs
* Manufacture and testing of deadly weapons increased.
* Stiff technologies competition between U.S.S.R and U.S.A emerged 5mks

(b) Effects of cold war on International Relations

* It undermined peace and security
* Led to development in Science and technology
* Led to spread of capitalism and communism ideologies
* Led to formation of economic military alliances like COMECON and E.E.U, NATO and MARSAN pact.
* Led to formation of N.A.M a neutral policy approach
* Formation of Afro-Asia bloc to exert their influence in the U.N.
* Led to a series of political crises e.g Konea, Vietnam, Afagamistan etc.
* The suspicion and mistrust divided the world into two blocs
* Led to the division of some states e.g Germany, Korea, etc.
* Led to rise of dictators e.g Bokassa, Mobutu Seseko and Idi Amin.
1. (a) Reasons why Non-Aligned movement was formed
* Developing states did not want to join the power bloc rivalry between U.S.A and U.S.S.R.
* Developing states wanted to safeguard their independence and national interests.
* Developing states wanted to exert their influence in the international affairs
* They wanted to get maximum aid from both blocs for economic development
* They were against the arms race by the superpowers which was a threat to international peace.
* They needed co-operation among themselves to ensure peace and avoid another world war 5mks

 (b) Factors that affected the performance of N.A.M

 - Large size of membership (116) affected ideogical coherence.

 - Did not have a permanent army effect it’s decision effectively.

* Political instabilities among members states e.g D.R.C and Rwanda.
* Boundary disputes between members states hindered co-operation
* Dependency of N.A.M member to their former colonial masters.
* Poor economies/failed to meet their financial obligations
* Differences among the member states
* Divided loyalty of N.AM. members to other international organizations e.g. commonwealth, U.N. etc.
* Personality difference between leaders of members states.
* Break of U.S.S.R and the end of cold war
1. (a) Achievements of the League of Nations
* Maintained world peace for almost 20 years
* Helped members to settle disputes through international court of Justice
* Assisted refugees and drought relief programmes
* Helped to reconstruct economies of affected states in WW1
* Promoted international co-operation of states
* Laid down the foundation of U.N.6
* Promoted workers welfare through international labour organization 3mks

 (b) Reasons for the failure of the league of Nations.

* There was non – commitment to the covenant
* Countries followed their nation interest and ignored world interests
* League lacked a military with larmy to effect it’s decisions
* Secret alliances continued to be signed by different states
* Britain and France adopted the Appeasement policy towards dictators
* Nationalism in the colonies undermined the leagues efforts to maintain peace.
* It suffered financial shortages to implement its programmes
* There was rise of dicators who refused to respect decisions of the league e. Hitle, Massolini, Hirohito etc.
* The great economic depression of 1929 led to unemployment which weakened the league 12mks