HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME

Form 4 term 2 2019

SECTION A - (25 MARKS)

1. Identify two objects used by archeologists to reconstruct the activities of the people who lived in pre-historic times. (2 marks)
* The remains of the weapons that they used
* The remains of the tools that they used
* The remains of human bones
* The remains of animals found at the pre-historic sites
* The remains of plants man lived on
* The remains of their dwelling places
* The remains of their artwork e.g. rock painting
* The remains of traditional crafts e.g. pottery
* The remains of beads
* The remains of coins
* The remains of garments
* The remains of charred tree trunks/ charcoal and carbonized seeds. (2 x 1= 2marks)
1. **State two economic activities of early man during the Stone Age period. (2marks)**
* Hunting wild animals
* Gathering wild fruits, roots and vegetables
* Fishing
* Crop and animal farming
* Trading
* Making stone implements
* Crafts eg Pottery. (2x1=2marks)
1. **Name one town that developed as a result of early agriculture in Egypt. (1mark)**
* Akhetaton
* Aswan
* Memphis
* Thebes (1x1=1mark)
1. Which country pioneered space exploration? (1mark)
* USSR (1x1=1mark)
1. **State two types of signals used in early communication. 2marks**
* Gestures .
* Use of plants by the roadside .
* Fire /smoke .
* Drumbeats
1. Give one symbol of unity in the Shona Kingdom in the 19th century (1 mark)
* The Royal fire (1 x 1 = 1mark)
1. **List two traces of artifacts that indicate that Meroe was an ancient urban center. (2marks)**
* Ruins of temples
* Pyramids
* Palaces.
* Heaps of slag from iron works.
1. **Identify two countries that were colonized by Britain in order to protect the waters of the Nile.(2marks)**
* Uganda in 1894
* Kenya 1895
* Sudan 1898.
1. Name the peace treaty signed between Samori Toure and the French in 1886. (1 mark)
* Bisandugu peace treaty. (1 x 1 = 1mark)
1. State two reasons why Kabaka Mutesa welcomed Christian missionaries to Buganda. (2 marks)
* Wanted to acquire Western Education and medicine.
* Wanted to counter the muslims and traditionalists in his Kingdom and establish a centralized
religious authority.
* He wanted help against Khedive Ismael’s threat in his Northern districts.
* To sought help against his traditional enemies eg mukama of Bunyoro.
* Wanted to trade in order to get firearms. (any 2 x 1= 2marks)
1. Identify the main factor that led to the failure of the French policy of Assimilation in

Senegal. (1 mark)

* Cultural differences between the French and Africans. (1 x 1 = 1mark)
1. **Name the political party that led Ghana to independence from Britain in 1957. (1 mark)**
* The Convention People’s Party (C.P.P.) (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
1. **Name two nations that were declared as mandated territories after the Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919. (2 marks)**
* Tanganyika.
* Togoland.
* Namibia
* Rwanda
* Burundi (2x1 = 2marks)
1. Which policy was adopted by the Allied powers in order to avoid another world war (1 mark)
* The appeasement policy (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
1. **Identify one superpower that was involved in the Cold War (1 mark)**
* United States of America (USA)
* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
1. **State two characteristics of the Commonwealth member states (2 marks)**
* Members of the Commonwealth use English as the official language of communication
* Members appreciate each other’ cultural values
* Member countries co- operate in the field of education
* Member countries have similar government institutions/ parliamentary system/ Judiciary/ civil service/ military practices
* They participate in Commonwealth games
* They have economic ties/ the rich nations assist the poor ones with economic/technical aid
* They recognize the queen/ king of England as the head of Commonwealth. (2x1=2 marks)
1. **Highlight one principle of African socialism as laid down in the Arusha declaration of 1967. (1 mark)**
* Self-reliance
* Nationalization of the main means of production
* Ujamaa/socialism policy
* Human equality/non-discrimination. (1x1 =1 marks)

**Section B (45 marks)**

1. **(a) Give three factors that favoured early agriculture in Mesopotamia (3 marks)**
* The fertile silts that were deposited by the two rivers
* Availability of indigenous crops and animals
* Water from the two rivers facilitated irrigation
* Reclamation of swampy land by draining off excess water and constructing dykes
* Various inventions of the Sumerians such as the plough and the seed drill
* Labour was provided by the local population and slaves (3x1=3 marks)

**(b). Explain six cultural practices of early man during the late Stone Age. (12 marks)**

* Made Microlithic tools which were small and more efficient that the earlier tools
* Lived in rock shelters/cave/hats to protect themselves from harsh weather/wild animals
* Decorated shelters with animal paintings/hunting scenes
* Began to domesticate animals/plants in order to ensure regular food supply
* Developed speech which made communication easier
* Developed government by setting up rules/laws
* Developed religion as evidence by the practice of burying the dead with their possessions
* They practiced simple Art and Craft work/pottery/basketry/weaving
* They started a settle way of life where they established villages
* They were a variety of garments/ clothing
* They decorated their bodies with red ochre/wore ornaments. (any 6x2 =12 marks)
1. **Name three kingdoms in West Africa that contributed to the development of Tran Saharan trade. (3 marks)**

- Ghana

- Mali

- Shonghai (3x1=3 marks)

(b) **Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic Trade (12 marks)**

* The Industrial Revolution led to the replacement of human labour with machines which were more efficient/retention of Africans in Africa to provide raw materials for industries.
* The leading economists were against slave labour and argued that free labour was more productive/profitable than slave labour
* Philanthropists/Christian missionaries strongly campaigned against slave trade thus leading to its decline
* America attained political independence and abolished slavery and slave trade leaving Britain with no colonies where she would take slaves to work/ closure of slave markets in the U.S.A after the civil war
* The development of legitimate trade which subsequently replaced slave trade
* Britain abolished slave trade and influenced other European nations to stop the practice by signing anti-slave trade treaties
* The French Revolution of 1789 impacted negatively on slave trade as the ideas of liberty and equality of all people were spread. (Any 6 x 2= 12 marks)
1. **(a) State five characteristics of the industrial revolution in Europe (5 marks)**
* cottage industry was replaced by the factory system whereby factories were set up with workers and machinery hosed together
* mass production of goods in the factories
* use of machine labour instead of human/animal labour
* urbanization and better means of transport
* better and more efficient energy resources, and extensive use of coal
* increased scientific knowledge and application of scientific principles in industry (5x1=5 marks)

**b) Explain five reasons why Britain pioneered the industrial revolution. (10 marks)**

* Existence of a large population which provided steady market for her manufactured goods.
* Availability of external market in her colonies for her industrial goods
* Availability of iron ore for heavy industries
* Existence of cottage industries which acted as a base for industrial expansion.
* Availability of labour force especially following the displacement of the people from the rural areas as a result of the Agrarian Revolution.
* Existence of capitalists/entrepreneurs who were willing to invest in the industries.
* Scientific improvement and expansion of industries
* Existing banks and insurance systems gave financial help and security to industrialists.
* Britain had a strong navy which protected her merchants from foreign competition
* Britain’s policy of free trade encouraged industrialization
* Availability of skilled labour force.
* Britain accumulated wealth / availability of capital which was invested in industries.

(5x2 =10 marks)

1. **(a) State five terms of the Berlin Conference for 1884- 1885 (5 marks)**
* Any power that had a claim over an area should occupy it effectively/ develop it
* All the participants were to end slavery and slave trade in their areas of occupation
* Any power laying claim on an area in Africa had to notify the others so as to avoid conflict.
* The European powers were to ensure that security of all Europeans within their areas of occupation was guaranteed.
* The Niger, Congo and Zambezi rivers and their tributaries were declared free for navigation and commerce.
* Congo was declared a Free State under King Leopold II of Belgium. (Any 5x1 =5 marks)

**(b) Explain five negative effects of European partition of Africa (10 marks)**

* Many Africans lost life through European pacification wars
* Loss of independence and disruption of state organization among African communities under the European powers
* Local African rulers lost their authority as colonial rule was imposed
* Some African communities found themselves split into different neighbouring states without being consulted
* Tribal differences intensified as the colonial powers played one tribe against another
* Loss of African land which was alienated for European settlement
* Exploitation of African labour for European economic gain. Taxes were thus imposed to force Africans to work
* It led to systematic erosion of African culture and cultural values
* African economic activities such as mining and pastoralism were disrupted
* Emergence of racial segregation with the Europeans being favoured over the Africans (5x2=10 marks)

 SECTION C (30 MARKS)

1. **(a) Give five reasons why Pan African Movement was not established in African continent before 1945 (5 marks)**
* There were few African representatives and the ones who existed were either students abroad or individuals in exile
* The divide and rule strategy applied by the European powers hindered unity of the Africans
* Lack of contact and communication between Africans in the French, British Spanish, Italian and Portuguese colonies. In each colonies, there were specific issues of interest to the Africans
* The colonial regimes could not allow Africans to participate in movements that were opposed to colonial rule
* The French policy of discrimination made Africans desire to adopt French culture and citizenship, thus discouraging African unity
* Lack of suitable venues to hold meetings on African soil before Ghana attained independence
* There was little attention given to the movement by the two independent African states, Ethiopia and Liberia, as they were more pre occupied by their internal problems (5x1=5 marks)

**(b)Explain five challenges facing the New East African Community since its inception in 2001. (10 marks)**

* There is still suspicion that the Kenya is likely to dominate as the New East African Community as before for Kenya is more developed than the three.
* Opening up of the region has been accompanied with trans-border smuggling of goods and vehicles.
* Cattle rustling across the borders is a major challenge facing E.A.C.
* Members of the EAC are also members of other regional economic organizations e.g.COMESA leading to divided loyalty.
* The Kenyan business people have complained that Tanzanian Authorities subject their products to tariff barriers.
* Poor infrastructure within the three member states hinders transportation and makes goods very expensive.
* The relations between the three states are strained by arrests of fishermen in Lake Victoria.
* Financial problems – member states are poor so unable to remit their contributions to EAC.
* Production of similar goods hampers trade among member states EAC.
* EAC members do not have common currency and their currencies fluctuate against international currencies.
* Member states of EAC produce and export agricultural products / goods which earn little money in International market and are subject to price fluctuations. (Any 5x2=10mks)
1. **(a) Give three political changes introduced by Mobutu Sese Seko which led to
dictatorship in the Democratic Republic of Congo (3 marks)**
* He made himself head of state and government thus centralized power in his hands.
* He banned all political parties. In 1967 he formed the People’s Revolutionary Movement and made it the only legal party.
* He reformed the constitution and stripped parliament off its powers.
* Mobutu abolished the federal system of government and local assemblies.
* He declared himself president for life in 1970. (3x1=3 marks)

**(b). Explain six economic challenges which Tanzania has faced since independence (12 marks)**

* Poverty levels have increased
* Rise of African enterprise widened the gap between the rich and the poor
* Negative attitude towards UJAMAA led to use of force in implementation resulting to decrease in production
* Volume of imports outweighed that of exports causing trade imbalance
* Foreign investors feared the economic slump and left Tanzania for Kenya and Uganda
* Price fluctuation in World market for crops for example tea, sisal and coffee
* Nyerere did not believe in foreign loans for development and the donors did not accept the policy of nationalization
* The Tanzania currency was devalued leading to inflation
* Tanzania’s mineral resources are not fully exploited due to poverty, lack of technical expertise and poor transport system.
* Collapse of the East Africa Community denied Tanzania a large market for her goods
* Failure of ujamaa as a development strategy eroded the confidence of the leaders.
* Food shortage due to prolonged draught and lack of commitment to farming.
* War with Uganda between 1978 -1979 affected Tanzania economically (any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)
1. **(a) Identify five organs of the United Nations.** (5 marks)
* The General Assembly;
* The Security Council;
* The Secretariat;
* The International Court of Justice;
* The Economic and Social Council;
* The Trusteeship Council.
* Specialized agencies (Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**b) Discuss five socio-economic achievements of the United Nations (10marks)**

* The UN has been instrumental in improving the status of women and securing equal rights for women in education, voting and others
* The UN has been at the forefront in alleviating human suffering through distributing relief food supplies and provision of relief services to victims of various disasters
* It has initiated development programmes in developing nations, by designing and implementing projects in different fields such as agriculture and industry, and by provision of technical and financial assistance
* The UN has been involved in vaccination, prevention and cure of various diseases. It has conducted global action against malaria, measles, TB, tetanus, polio, HIV and eradicated small pox
* It has conducted a global campaign against malnutrition and boosted agriculture through WFP and UNICEF
* Through its organs, it has preserved historical/cultural sites and cultural assets, and encouraged scholarly and academic cooperation through UNESCO the World Bank and the IMF have played a key role in economic reconstruction, and maintaining the stability of the world currencies to promote international trade (6x2=12marks)