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**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2 TERM 2 - 2019**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

**1. Two forms of oral tradition**

-Folk tales -songs -myths

-Proverbs -stories -Narratives

-Tongue twisters -myths -legends

-riddles (2x1=2mks)

**2. Early man like creature associated with modern man.**

-Homosapiens (1x1=1mk)

**3. Identify one river responsible for early Agriculture in Mesopotamia.**

-Tigris

-Euphrates (1x1=1mk)

**4. Give the name used to describe tools during the new Stone Age period.**

-microlithic tools (1x1=1mk)

**5. Two advantages of using a motorcycle as a means of transport.**

-Can meander through traffic jams

-Offer door to door services.

-Faster compared to bicycle.

(2x1=2mks)

**6. Identify the main source of energy in early industrial revolution.**

-coal (1x1=1mk)

**7. Person who invented telephone**

-Alexander Graham Bell (1x1=1mk)

**8. Communes in Senegal where the policy of assimilation succeeded.**

-Goree

-St. Louis

-Rusfique

-Dakar

**9. Two factors for the rise of the Buganda kingdom.**

-Sound economy based on Agriculture

-Strong Army

-Decline of Bunyoro Kitara

-Small in size hence easy to govern.

-L. Victoria as good communication. (any 2x1=2mks)

**10. Main reason why Europeans used the scorched earth policy against African resistance.**

-To starve African communities. (1x1=1mk)

**11. Two African communities that participated in the Maji Maji rebellion.**

-Zaramo -Wamatumbi -Ndendence

-Ngoni -Luguru -Pogoro

-Bena -Wamwera -Bunga

(2x1=2mks)

**12. Two reasons why the British used indirect rule in Zimbabwe**

-wanted to acquire full control of the economy

-Europeans were so many in Zimbabwe.

-Traditional system of administration were destroyed by the British.

-British wanted total control over the African communities.

-there was availability of funds to pay the salaries of administration.

-British had no confidence with traditional Chiefs. (Any 2x1=2mks)

**13. Immediate cause of the First World War**

-Assassination of Australian ruler and his wife in Sarajevo Bosnia. (1x1=1mk)

**14. The organ of the League of Nations that dealt with settlement of disputes.**

-International court of justice. (1x1=1mk)

**15. Two member states of COMESA from North Africa**.

-Egypt

-Eritirea

-Ethiopia

-Sudan

-Djibouti (any 2x1=2mks)

**16. Policy adopted by allies to avoid the outbreak of another war after world war one.**

-Policy of appeasement (1x1=1mk)

**17. Ways in which the executive is formed in India.**

-Through appointment of the prime minister.

-The prime minister names the cabinet. (2x1=2mks)

**SECTION B(45MARKS)**

**18. (a) Five hunting methods by early man**

-Chasing animals towards steep cliff.

-Chasing animals towards swampy areas.

-Chasing animals using bows, arrows, and stones.

-Waiting them near watering points.

-Trapping e.g. digging a deep holes then covering with delicate materials.

-Cutting animals injured by others. (Any 5x1=5mks)

**(b) Similarities in Agriculture in Egypt and Mesopotamia.**

-Practised along river valleys.

-Availability of fertile soils due to deposition of silt.

-Practised through irrigation.

-Use of simple tools and implements.

-Use of slave labour.

-Grew traditional crops and kept traditional animals.

-Availability of storage facilities.

-There was government support. (Any 5x2=10mks)

**19.(a) Five disadvantages of road transport**

-The high number of accidents on roads lead to loss of lives.

-Pollution caused by exhaust fumes from vehicles causes environmental degradation.

-The use of roads is limited to specific areas i.e. cannot go beyond land.

-Construction of all-weather roads is expensive.

-Due to increased number of vehicles on roads traffic congestion is a major concern in

most urban cities and towns.

-When roads become impassable that are not all weather, they inconvenience the users.

-The quantity of goods carried is limited as roads cannot carry bulky goods compared to

the railway. (5x1=5mks)

**(b) Negative impacts of modern means of communication.**

-Rise in global crime e.g. drug trafficking, terrorism, fraud and money laundering.

-Erosion of moral values through phonographic materials.

-Promotion of addictive tendancies.

-Exposure to radioactive rays which are health hazards.

-Noise pollution if the volume is high and loud.

-Warfare, has made war to be more destructive than ever before.

-Cultural imperialism where developed countries imposes their culture to the rest of the

world. (Any 5x2=10mks)

**20.(a) Five reasons why south Africa took too long to achieve majority rule.**

-Nationalists were arrested and imprisoned e.g. Mandela.

-Those who attempted to protest were tortured to death. E.g Steve Biko.

-A lot of violence was used on any demonstration.

-Divide and rule policy used by the government e.g. establishing black homeland.

-Banning political parties and other organizations.

-lack of finances and other resources affected nationalistic activities.

-The white government possessed a lot of wealth and was able to suppress nationalistic

movement effectively.

-Nationalists were denied access to the state owned mass media outlets and most of

their newspapers were banned. (Any 5x1=5mks)

**(b) Five methods used by Africans to fight apartheid policy in South Africa.**

-They formed political parties which articulated African grievances e.g. A.N.C.

-Trade unions – they were formed by workers to champion their rights.

-Demonstrations – peaceful matches were organized to express African grievances.

-Civil disobedience e.g. in 1952 African boycotted buses designated for European.

-Force or military action – they formed armed wings.

-They destroyed government installations such as railways and bridges.

-Diplomacy – they contacted O.A.U and U.N.O to intervene.

-International community put sanctions against South Africans apartheid regime.

-Hunger strike – Those in detention and under arrest employ hunger strike as a weapon

to earn attention.

-The Church – Religious leaders like Desmond Tutu preached media – ANC set up radio

station in from lines states which broadcasted to South Africa.

-Negotiation – They were involved indirect negotiation with the government. (5x2=10mks)

**21.(a) Three objectives of the Arusha declaration of 1967 in Tanzania.**

-To promote self-reliance.

-To build a socialist society/ujamaa.

-To ensure equal distribution of resources.

-Nationalize means of production. (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Six reasons why the pan-African movement had not established itself in the African**

**continent before 1945.**

-There were few African representatives in the movement.

-The colonial government opposed such movements by Africans.

-The divide and rule policy by Europeans between Africans in the colonies.

-The two independent countries in Africa, Ethiopia and Liberia gave the movement little

attention as they had internal problems.

-The French policy assimilation blind folded the Africans who were given political rights

and desired to acquire French citizenship.

-These were more pressing problems in Africa like land alienation than unity of Africa.

-Lack of suitable venue to hold conferences on African soil due to colonialism.

(6x2=12mks)

**SECTION C**

**22.(a) Five aims of Non-aligned movement**

-To safeguard the sovereignty of member states.

-To push for independence if third world countries.

-To work towards disarmament of super-powers.

-To discourage military alliances promoted by the super powers.

-To promote active participation by third world countries and discourage neo-

colonialism.

-To fight racism in the world.

-To pursue an independent policy based on a peaceful co-existence.

-To establish an econ0omic order.

-To improve agriculture and increase food production and stability in price.

**(b) Five factors that contributed to the decline of the cold war**.

-The death of Joseph Stalin of Russian in 1953 who was an advocate of communism.

-The successor of Truman, David Eisenhower was able to reach a compromise with the

soviet an atmosphere.

-Milkhail Gorbucher leader of USSR introduced openness and economic restructuring.

-USSR adopted more liberal policy asking for aid to reconstruct her economy from west.

-Collapse of communism rule in Eastern European countries and countries accepting

western democracy.

-Unification of German with the collapse of Berlin wall, East and West Germany were

united in 1990.

-Reagan policy – president Reagan of USA longed for peace and asked Russian leaders to

consider easing tension between USA and USSR.

-Dissolution of Warsaw Pact in 1991 and former Soviet Union formed NATO ended the

war peacefully in 1991. (5x2=10mks)

**23.(a) Three results of the bombing of Nagasaki and Heroshima in Japan**

-Many people lost their lives.

-Property of great value were destroyed.

-The radio-active elements caused many diseases.

-Many people were maimed.

-Many people suffered psychologically.

-Japan surrendered unconditionally.

-Led to economic decline. (Any 3x1=3mks)

**(b) Six factors which contributed to the rise of Japan as an industrial power after the second**

**world war.**

-The government made education compulsory and encouraged research leading to

innovative ideas.

-People were encouraged to study abroad leading to technological advancement.

-There was financial support for industrialization.

-The availability of raw materials for industrialization from and outside Japan.

-The culture of hard work encouraged local and foreign investment.

-The government policies encouraged local and foreign investment.

-The cheap and skilfully made products attracted market locally and abroad.

-The topography was unsuitable for agriculture. This made japan to develop other

sectors.

-The development of hydro-electric power produced energy for industrialization.

-The improvement in transport accelerated the process of industrialization.

-Availability of skilled and unskilled labour.

-Enterprising citizens who are willing to invest.

(6x2=12mks)

**24.(a) Three qualifications of a united states president**

-He should be at least 35 years old.

-Be an American citizen by birth.

-Must have been a resident of the country for 14 years. (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Six functions of the president of the USA**

-He is the head of state in that capacity he represents the state abroad and foreign

dignitaries.

-Chief executive – He executes laws policies passed by the congress.

-Chief diplomat – He keeps congress informed of international development.

-Chief legislative – He initiates bills and pursue legislators to support him. He can also

use veto powers to pass bills.

-He is the commander in chief of armed forces. He makes effective use of the ruling

party. The president can use his/her party affiliation to his/her advantages.

(6x1=12mks)