**312/2**

**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)