311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

FORM FOUR

PAPER 2.

END OF TERM TWO 2019.

MARKING SCHEME.

1. What is oral traditions?

It is the practice of handing down historical information by word of mouth from one

Generation to another.

(1x1=1mk)

1. Name one branch of history
2. Economic history
3. Social history
4. Political history.

(1x1=1mk)

1. Give two ways in which agrarian revolution in Britain affected the live of small

Scale farmers.

1. Many of them lost their land to rich farmers.
2. Landless poor were forced to migrate to towns.

(2x1=2mks)

1. The main trade item from Africa during trans-Atlantic trade.

Slaves (1x1=1mk)

1. Two means of water transport used during ancient times
2. Use of rafts.
3. Use of logs
4. Use of trunks
5. Use of canoes.

(Any 2x1=2mks)

1. Why coal was used as the main source of energy in Britain
2. It was cheap
3. It was available in large quantities.
4. It was more efficient than other sources of energy.

(1x1=1mk)

1. State one audio visual source of information on History and Government.
2. Televisions
3. Films
4. Videos
5. Micro films. ( 1x1=3mks)
6. Give two social functions of Athens in Greece.
7. It was a cultural center.
8. It was an educational center.
9. It was a Sports center.
10. It was a religious center.
11. It was a recreation/ entertainment center.

(Any 2x1=2mks)

1. Functions of ssaza chiefs in Buganda.
2. To maintain law and order.
3. To collected taxes
4. They recruited men for military service.
5. They settled disputes
6. They were members of lukiiko who advised kabaka

(Any 2x1=2mks)

1. Name one country in Africa that was never colonized.
2. Ethiopia
3. Liberia

(Any 1x1=1mk)

1. Name two methods used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa
2. Signing of treaties
3. Military conquests
4. Use of diplomacy and force
5. Treachery
6. Use of company
7. Name one leader of FRELIMO in Mozambique
8. Eduardo Chirambo Mondlane
9. Samora machell

( 1x1=1mk).

1. State two terms of Versailles peace treaty
2. Germany to surrender some of the territories e.g.Ascace and Lorraine to France
3. Germany to surrender all her colonies.
4. Germany to pay for war reparations
5. The city of Danzig to be a free city under the League of Nations.
6. Germany was restricted to an army of 100,000 men and its equipment limited.

(Any 2x1=2mks)

1. Give two weapons used during cold war
2. Propaganda
3. Economic sanctions
4. Military assistance to enemies
5. Financial aid to enemies

(2x1=2mks)

1. Name two English speaking members of ECOWAS
2. Ghana
3. Nigeria
4. Liberia
5. Gambia
6. Sierra Leone.

(Any 2x1=2mks)

1. Give two political challenges faced by democratic republic of Congo
2. Assassination of Patrice Lumumba
3. Secessionist threats by Katanga and Kasai
4. Mobuto organized a bloodless coup.

(Any 2x1=2mks)

1. Who is the head of Government in Britain?

The Prime minister. (1x1=1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

1. (a)State five uses of fire by early man.
2. Fire provided warmth during cold nights.
3. Fire provided light at night
4. Fire was used for security to scare away wild animals.
5. Fire was used to harden tips of tools
6. Fire was used in hunting
7. Fire was used to cook food
8. Fire was used in communication
9. Fire was used to preserve food

(Any 5x1=5mks)

(b) Explain five reasons why Africa is considered the cradle of man.

i) The availability of forests provided possible shelter.

ii) Africa is centrally located and it’s from here man moved to other parts.

1. Compared to other continents, Africa has oldest fossils.
2. The savannah grasslands provided suitable hunting grounds.
3. Africa has many rivers which provided water for use by man.
4. Africa continent has relatively good climate which favored settlement.

(Any 5x2=10mks)

1. (a) state three uses of gold in ancient Egypt
2. It was used as a measure of wealth
3. It was used to make ritual tools
4. It was used to make utensils

(Any 3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six factors which have contributed to industrial supremacy in U.S.A

i) USA was occupied by European immigrants who came with skills.

ii) Agricultural mechanization released laborers to Industries.

1. USA had good transport and communication networks.
2. Had abundant natural resources e.g. minerals
3. Long period of peace after independence which encouraged industrialization.
4. Availability of sources of energy like electricity, oil and natural gas.
5. Availability of both skilled and unskilled laboures
6. The government supported industries by giving capital.
7. Capitalism ideology promoted industrialization.
8. The isolationist policy during world wars this created a good environment.
9. Availability of banking and insurance.
10. USA had many enterprising citizens.
11. USA had visionary leaders like Delano Roosevelt who promoted industrialization.

(Any 6x2=12mks)

1. (a)Give five reasons why Fredrick Lugard used indirect rule in Northern Nigeria.
2. Existence of a well-established centralized system of administration e.g.Sokoto

Caliphate.

1. To guard against resistance by the local people making British rule acceptable.
2. The region was vast with high population and distance to be covered.
3. Lack of adequate finances.
4. Lack of sufficient trained European administrative personnel.
5. In direct rule had succeeded in India and Uganda.
6. The use of Sharia, which provided base to be used to administer the territory.

(Any 5x1=5mks)

(b) Explain five challenges faced by French assimilation policy in Senegal.

i) It lacked enough funds to sustain as it was very expensive.

ii) The policy was only confined to the four communes, meaning those outside were

Not affected.

1. There was cultural disparity between the French and Africans e.g. Africans were polygamous while French were monogamous.
2. Racial discrimination where French resented the idea of equality with Africans.
3. The French traders feared economic rivalry with Africans who were assimilated.

The French feared that assimilation would make it impossible to exploit raw materials.

1. The African chiefs were opposed to the policy as it undermined their authority.
2. The Africans who were elected to the French chamber of deputies were discriminated by their French counterparts.
3. The African Muslims rejected any attempt to convert to Christianity.
4. There was difference between French legal system and African customary laws e.g. inheritance, land cases, divorce marriage.
5. The rise of nationalism and negritude which strongly condemned the policy.

(Any 5x2=10mks)

1. (a) State five causes of chimurenga war.
2. They were safeguarding their independence.
3. The British had destroyed their traditional authority e.g. the Monarchy.
4. The British refused to recognize the powers of the indunas.
5. The company officials were very brutal to Africans.
6. The British alienated African land and pushed them to reserves.
7. The company7 interfered with shonas trading activities
8. The company had confiscated the cattle belonging to the Ndebele.
9. They were forced to work on mines and farms.
10. The company introduced forced hut taxation.
11. The recruitment of Shona into native police did not go well with the Ndebele.

(Any 5x1=5mks)

(b) Factors which enabled Samori Toure to resist the French for so long.

i) Samori was a soldier with a well-organized equipped army.

ii) He used scorched earth policy which delayed the advance of the French.

1. He was a devoted Muslim who believed to fighting a jihad.
2. Use of guerilla warfare which delayed the conquest.
3. Samori knew very well the terrain of his land to his advantage.
4. He signed peace treaty to buy time and prepare to attack.
5. He had a military workshop that supplied him with weapons.
6. His army was united as well as his people.

(Any 5x2=1omks)

SECTION C (30MKS)

1. (a) Name three permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.
2. China
3. France
4. United States of America.
5. Russia
6. Britain/ United Kingdom.

(Any 3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six common features of the Commonwealth Members.

i) They all acknowledge the British Queen as their head.

ii) They have similar education systems

1. They share common English language.
2. There is regular consultations between Heads of state.
3. They regularly exchange ideas in the field of finance, technical assistance, science, trade and education.
4. They have adopted similar forms of government i.e. parliamentary government
5. They practice universal adult suffrage.
6. They maintain close economic ties.
7. They have similar legal features.

(Any 6x2=12mks)

1. (a) State three reasons why the central powers were defeated during the First World War.
2. The might of the allied sea power – they enforced naval blockades which crippled the central powers.
3. There were mutinies in the Germany armies leading to their defeat
4. The allies had greater manpower , drawn from numerous nations
5. The allies had abundant wealth, food, raw materials and armament’s

(Any 3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six political results of the Second World War.

i) It led to emergency of SSA? USSR as superpowers with different ideologies.

ii) It led to establishment of communist governments in Eastern Europe like Hungary

and Czechoslovakia.

1. Germany was partitioned into west and east creating capitalism and communism.
2. It caused the fall of dictators in Europe like Hitler and Mussolini.
3. European Economic cooperation was formed to assist nations whose economies were destroyed during the war.
4. It led to formation of the United Nations Organization to replace the League of Nations.
5. It led to division of Europe into two opposing blocks, hence cold war.
6. The myth of European superiority was destroyed due to the defeat of British and Americans forces in the Far East by Japan.
7. It led to the creation of the nation of Israel to settle the displaced Jews.

(Any 6x2=12mks)

1. (a) State three failures of Organization of African unity (O.A.U)
2. It was not able to condemn human rights violation in some countries like Rwanda.
3. It has solved boarder disputes in many countries
4. It did not punish dictatorial presidents like Idd Amin and Bokassa.

(Any relevant cases 3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six achievements of Economic Community of West African States

(ECOWAS).

1. It adopted the defense Act which implied that if one member is facing external attack, others would support through ECOWAS Monitoring Group ( ECOMOG)
2. They signed a protocol establishing a mechanism for conflict and prevention, management, resolution and peace keeping.
3. The members have benefitted from a tariff barrier removed from goods.
4. It has stimulated the expansion of transport, economy and infrastructure.
5. Good relations has been promoted hence socio cultural exchange takes place.
6. It has facilitated free movement of people from one country to another.
7. It has developed a joint examination syllabus for West African States.
8. ECOWAS has set up a development fund.

(Any 6x2=12mks)