

4.9.2 History & Government Paper 2 (311/2)

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section on the space provided after question 24.

1.	<p>Two sources of information on History and Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Archaeology(ii) Linguistics(iii) Electronic(iv) Oral tradition(v) Written documents(vi) Palaeontology(vii) Genetics/ Botany/ Zoology/ Biology(viii) Anthropology(ix) Geology. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
2.	<p>What the Creation Theory states on the origin of man. ⇒ It states that man was created by God/ Supreme being.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
3.	<p>Name the person who invented the seed drill. ⇒ Jethro Tull</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
4.	<p>Give two modern ways of communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Television(ii) Radio(iii) Telephone/cellphone/ mobile phone(iv) Telegraph(v) Electronic mail (e-mail)(vi) Facsimile transceiver (fax)(vii) Telex(viii) Pager(ix) Internet/ social media/ zoom/ skype/ Face Book/ Instagram/ twitter/ google. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
5.	<p>Give two factors which were responsible for the emergence of the ancient town of Cairo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) It was a religious centre.(ii) Presence of water from River Nile.(iii) Strategic location / it was along a caravan route.(iv) Availability of water transport/river Nile.(v) Trading activities.(vi) It was an education centre. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 =2 marks.</p>
6	<p>Who Omulamuzi was in Buganda Kingdom in the 19th Century. ⇒ The Chief Justice.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>

7	<p>Identify two systems of administration used by the Europeans during colonial period in Africa.</p> <p>(i) Direct rule. (ii) Indirect rule. (iii) Assimilation. (iv) Association.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>										
8	<p>Name two organs of the Commonwealth.</p> <p>(i) Heads of States Summit. (ii) Ministerial meetings. (iii) The Secretariat.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>										
9	<p>The organ of the African Union that hears cases of the human rights abuses. ⇒ The Court of Justice</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>										
10	<p>Identify one main political party in the U.S.A.</p> <p>(i) The Democratic. (ii) The Republican.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>										
11	<p>Outline two political challenges that DRC has faced since independence.</p> <p>(i) Civil wars/Shaba rebellion. (ii) Secession of Katanga/Kasai. (iii) Political assassinations. (iv) Military coups/overthrow of governments/ army mutiny. (v) Dictatorship/suppression of democracy. (vi) Existence of militia groups. (vii) Political interference by former colonial masters. (viii) Refugee crises. (ix) Political and ideological differences between Kasavubu and Lumumba. (x) The interference of the UN in the internal matters of Congo. (xi) Tribalism/ ethnic differences.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>										
12	<p>Give the main reason for the formation of ECOWAS. ⇒ To promote economic integration/development among member states.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>										
13	<p>Identify two officials who assisted Mutapa in the administration of the Shona Kingdom during the pre-colonial period.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(i) Queen mother</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(vi) Head doorkeeper/ gatekeeper.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Head drummer</td> <td>(vii) The Chief cook/Head cook</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) The Principal wife</td> <td>(viii) The Chancellor.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) King's sister/emperor's sister/ Queen's sister.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v) Military Commander</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>	(i) Queen mother	(vi) Head doorkeeper/ gatekeeper.	(ii) Head drummer	(vii) The Chief cook/Head cook	(iii) The Principal wife	(viii) The Chancellor.	(iv) King's sister/emperor's sister/ Queen's sister.		(v) Military Commander	
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14	<p>Give two factors which led to the growth of London as an urban centre.</p> <p>(i) Well-developed transport network/ports/railway. (ii) Shipping activities/presence of Port of London. (iii) Trading activities. (iv) Industrialization/textile/metal works/ship building.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
15	<p>Name one early source of energy.</p> <p>(i) Wood (ii) Wind (iii) Water</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
16	<p>State the main use of the pipeline as a means of transport. ⇒ Transport of fuel/petroleum products.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
17	<p>Definition of the term barter trade It is the exchange of goods for other goods or services without a medium of exchange/ money.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

*Answer any **three** questions from this section on the space provided after question 24.*

18. (a)	<p>State five social factors which led to European scramble for colonies in Africa.</p> <p>(i) The spread of Christianity by missionaries. (ii) Support by influential people in Europe/ David Livingstone/ W. T. Stead. (iii) The need to settle their surplus population. (iv) Missionaries demand for protection. (v) Humanitarianism in Europe/desire to abolish slave trade/ slavery/ inhuman trade. (vi) Racism/European superiority complex/civilization/ paternalism/ jingoism.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 x 1 =5 marks.</p>
(b)	<p>Discuss five reasons why nationalism grew in Mozambique.</p> <p>(i) Africans resented racial segregation/discrimination which dehumanized/eroded their dignity. (ii) The Portuguese security police were harsh/ruthless in their treatment of the Africans. (iii) Africans were against land alienation by the Portuguese as it rendered them landless/impoverished. (iv) Arbitrary replacement of African/traditional chiefs by Portuguese officials thus denying them participation in governance. (v) Imposition of taxes by the Portuguese administrators thereby subjecting them to economic hardships. (vi) Disrespect of the African culture by the Portuguese was resented by the Africans as the Portuguese considered it backward/ they kept African women as mistresses.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (vii) The Portuguese subjected Africans to forced labour which they detested. (viii) The Portuguese limited the African freedom of expression, intellectual advancement/ strict censorship of the press. (ix) Inadequate representation of the Africans in parliament in Lisbon. (x) Inspiration of independence African countries such as Tanzania/ Rwanda. (xi) Africans were subjected to long working hours and low wages. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 well discussed x 2 =10 marks.</p>
19 (a)	<p>Give five characteristics of the Industrial Revolution in Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Increased use of iron/steel in construction of machines and buildings. (ii) Production of goods in large quantities. (iii) The application of scientific knowledge in production. (iv) The development of trade unions. (v) The rise of modern capitalism /creation of more wealth. (vi) The use of machines. (vii) The emergence of the factory system. (viii) The development of modern/better forms of transport/railways/roads. (ix) The use of new sources of energy/electricity/steam/petroleum/coal. (x) Improved living standards of the people. (xi) The development of trade as manufactured goods were sold locally and abroad. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 x 1 =5 marks.</p>
(b)	<p>Explain five reasons why Britain was the first country in the world to industrialize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Britain enjoyed political unity/peace stability/ strong leadership for a long time; which favoured industrial activities. (ii) She had massive wealth from trade/enough external capital from colonies abroad/ America and Africa, which was invested in industry. (iii) Britain had military might particularly the navy which protected her merchants/ guarded trade routes in the sea. (iv) Due to the Agrarian Revolution which had taken root there, there was reliable supply of raw materials required in their industries/ food for industrial workers. (v) Availability of a good banking/insurance system which provided credit facilities and security against losses/accidents in industry/ internal capital. (vi) There were mineral resources such as coal which was a source of energy. (vii) Availability of labour/ unskilled labour which was provided by the people who migrated to urban areas due to displacement by land enclosure system. (viii) Large population in the country provided ready market for her finished products/ internal / domestic / local market. (ix) Britain had good transport system like roads and railway which ensured safe and timely transportation of raw materials. (x) Britain had a policy of free trade without internal customs which favoured industrialization. (xi) The existence of cottage industries which laid the foundation for industrialization. (xii) Scientific and technological inventions like the steam engine and electrically provided more reliable source of energy.

	<p>(xiii) The British government provided the necessary support/goodwill and favourable policies for industrial growth.</p> <p>(xiv) The existence of rich merchants who were willing to invest in industries.</p> <p>(xv) Availability of skilled labour for machines in the factories.</p> <p>(xvi) She exported her products to the European countries and her colonies/ external market.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 well described points x 2 =10 marks.</p>
20. (a)	<p>Highlight five economic developments which have taken place in the DRC since independence.</p> <p>(i) Nationalization of industries.</p> <p>(ii) Encouragement of foreign investments.</p> <p>(iii) Development of hydroelectric power.</p> <p>(iv) Encouragement of public-private partnership.</p> <p>(v) Development of transport infrastructure/network/roads/railways/water.</p> <p>(vi) Exploitation of minerals.</p> <p>(vii) Expansion/improvement of agricultural sector.</p> <p>(viii) The development of entertainment/music industry.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks.</p>
(b)	<p>Explain five economic challenges faced by Tanzania since independence.</p> <p>(i) Natural calamities/drought which reduced agricultural production/economic growth of the country.</p> <p>(ii) Nationalization policy adopted by President Julius Nyerere forced many foreigners to leave the country, making them lose their interest; leading Tanzania to lose out on profits.</p> <p>(iii) The adoption of socialism/Ujamaa was resisted in some areas as it did not consider differences in economic potential.</p> <p>(iv) Shortage /insufficient donor funds has slowed down the country's economic programmes.</p> <p>(v) Poor transport infrastructure has reduced economic growth/exploitation of resources.</p> <p>(vi) Depreciation of the Tanzanian shilling has made exports less competitive in the world market/reduced foreign exchange earnings.</p> <p>(vii) Corruption has compromised the government development agenda.</p> <p>(viii) Collapse of the initial East African Community denied the country a common market for her goods.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 well described x 2 =10 marks.</p>
21. (a)	<p>Identify five European powers which colonized African.</p> <p>(i) Britain/ United Kingdom/ Great Britain.</p> <p>(ii) France</p> <p>(iii) Belgium</p> <p>(iv) Portugal</p> <p>(v) Italy</p> <p>(vi) Holland/Netherlands</p> <p>(vii) Spain.</p> <p>(viii) Germany.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks.</p>

(b)	<p>Explain five results of the Mandinka resistance against French invasion in the 19th century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Many people lost their lives due to conflict/war between them and French soldiers. (ii) Property like houses, food stores and livestock were destroyed due to the use of scorched earth policy by the Mandinka warriors. (iii) It sowed the seeds of nationalism among the Africans who later organized movements to liberate themselves/inspired other nationalists. (iv) The Mandinka lost their independence to the French. (v) The Mandinka lost control over all their trading/economic activities/such as gold mines. (vi) Their leader Samori Toure was captured and deported to Gabon where he died in 1900. (vii) The Mandinka people were forced to flee/displaced from their areas thereby becoming refugees in neighbouring state/kingdoms. (viii) Mandinka people experienced starvation/famine as farming activities were neglected. (ix) The war created suffering / misery among the people leading to a state of despair. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 well explained x 2 =10 marks.</p>
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SECTION C (30 marks)

*Answer any **two** questions from this section on the space provided after question 24.*

22. (a)	<p>State three functions of the Legislature in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It makes laws. (ii) It approves the national budget. (iii) It links the people with the government. (iv) It amends some laws. (v) It elects the president. (vi) It debates matters of national/international importance. (vii) It supervises the performance of ministers. (viii) It can declare Highways and Waterways to be national highways and waterways. (ix) It can impeach the president. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 =3 marks.</p>
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(b)	<p>Discuss six advantages of the Federal Government of the United States of America (USA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It promotes unity among different states while retaining their distinct identity. (ii) It creates a more viable economic unit where individual states can access market/trade with each other. (iii) It safeguards rights of smaller states from domination by the bigger states. (iv) It guarantees security of states as they have a joint defence force. (v) It enhances political influence of individual states since they speak/take a common stand on international issues. (vi) It enables the states to benefit from a common pool of resources. (vii) It enhances trade among states through the elimination of trade barriers/use of a common currency. (viii) It enables state to solve common challenges such as terrorism/drug/human trafficking. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 6 well explained x 2 =12 marks.</p>
23. (a)	<p>Identify three challenges faced by the Pan-African movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Disagreements among its leaders/ideological differences. (ii) Illiteracy/ignorance among some Africans. (iii) After independence, the movement was restricted to African-continent /lack of support from blacks in the diaspora. (iv) Negative propaganda spread by the European powers. (v) Inadequate Africans' participation in the Pan African affairs/denied travel visas by colonial governments. (vi) Hostility from European powers/ imprisonment of leaders/ not allowing venues for meetings in Africa. (vii) Inadequate funds/lack of economic empowerment. (viii) Differences/divisions between Anglophone and Franco-phone countries. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 =3 marks.</p>
(b)	<p>Discuss six achievements of the East African Community, 2001</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It has provided a forum where East African leaders can discuss matters affecting them harmoniously/peacefully. (ii) Tariffs for industrial goods produced in East Africa have been reduced/investment procedures have been eased thereby increasing the volume of trade. (iii) The introduction of the East African passport/opening of borders has eased movement of citizens within member countries. (iv) It has facilitated the improvement and expansion of transport and communication among the member states such as low telephone calling rates. (v) Professionals/artisans and business people are able to provide services within the community. (vi) The law societies in member states formed Law Society of East Africa which offers legal advice on matters affecting the Community. (vii) It has promoted trade among member states by encouraging citizens to conduct trade in all the member states. (viii) There is a functional legislative/Assembly with representatives from the member states who deliberate on matters touching on the Community. (ix) It has enhanced development of industries. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 6 well described points x 2 =12 marks.</p>

24. (a)	<p>Highlight three achievements of the United Nations since it's formation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It has assisted in disarmament efforts. (ii) It has preserved world peace/security. (iii) It has promoted/protected human rights. (iv) It has alleviated human suffering/control diseases/famine. (v) It has promoted democracy. (vi) It has combated terrorism. (vii) It has helped resettle displaced persons/refugees. (viii) It has assisted in reconstruction of shattered economies. (ix) It has arbitrated disputes among countries. (x) It has promoted decolonization. (xi) It has helped maintain/promote/protect cultural interaction in the world. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 =3 marks.</p>
(b)	<p>Explain six challenges which are faced by the United Nations in its effort to maintain world peace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It lacks a standing army/military as it relies on the goodwill of the member states. (ii) There is lack of objectivity in voting by some member states who vote as a block according to their interests. (iii) National interest of individual member states are given more prominence/ importance than those of the United Nations. (iv) Inadequate funds as some member states fail to remit their contribution on time thereby hampering its operations. (v) Meddling into affairs of former colonies among the powerful nations has continued to bring suspicion/ mistrust among member states. (vi) Political instability as a result of constant conflicts in many parts of the world undermines the operation of the United Nation/ civil wars/ conflicts among ethnic countries. (vii) Terrorism in the world has threatened efforts to attain international peace. (viii) Inability to implement certain decisions/policies due to use of the veto power. (ix) Ideological differences which have heightened suspicion among member states. (x) Different levels of development among members make some feel disenfranchised/ denied development or opportunities/ disadvantaged. (xi) Members always prioritize their membership/ commitment to regional organizations at the expense of those of the UN/ divided loyalty. (xii) Natural disasters/floods/drought/famine/ landslides strain the organization's budget thereby delaying its development projects. (xiii) Mass production / sale of arms poses a threat to world/peace. <p style="text-align: right;">Any 6 well explained points x 2 =12 marks.</p>