**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**MALIET EXAM 2019.**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**FORM THREE**

**SECTION A.25 MARKS.**

**1. Give any two dating methods used in archaeology to determine age of fossils.**

1. Chemical dating i.e. radio carbon and potassium argon.
2. Geological dating.
3. Statigraphy.
4. Statistical method.
5. Fission track dating. **Any 2x1**

**2. State two features of Homo erectus.**

1. Had an upright posture.
2. Had a large capacity of upto 1100cc.
3. Was highly intelligent and made refined tools.
4. Communicated using speech.
5. Was large in stature of 5.5 feet tall.
6. Possessed a prominent brow ridge over the eyes.

**Any 2x1=2mks**.

**3. List two factors which influenced early man to begin domesticating animals.**

1. Man found some animals friendly.
2. Changes in climatic conditions.
3. Competition between man and wild animals.
4. Hunting becomes tiresome.
5. Man cared for the injured animals. **Any 2x1**

**4. Give two effects of food shortage in third world countries.**

1. Led to high mortality rates.
2. Led to insecurity and political instability.
3. It led to decrease in population.
4. Led to increase in poverty.
5. Decline in the economy.
6. Erosion national prestige.
7. Led increase in foreign debts.
8. Dumping problem.
9. Led to refugee problem.
10. Led to spread of diseases. **Any 2x1**

**5. State the main limitation of barter trade during Trans-Saharan trade.**

1. Trade requires double coincidences of need. **1x1**

**6. State two characteristics of macadam road.**

1. They have curved surfaces
2. Had a Good drainage
3. Roads were straight.
4. Had a smooth surface.
5. They are cheap and durable.
6. Had three layers. **any 2x1**

**7. Name the engineer who designs the diesel engine.**

1. Rudolph diesel. **1x1**

**8. Give two disadvantages of cell phone.**

1. They may be prone to poor reception especially where they are reliant on internal antennas.
2. Their use is dependent on the availability of electricity. The phone must be recharged after a number of days. In areas where accessibility to electricity is a problem, mobile phones may not be so much in use.
3. The continuous use of mobile phones has raised fears of possible side effects of radioactive rays on human beings.
4. Handsets are easily stolen due to their small size **any 2x1**

**9. State two uses of copper in Egypt’s.**

1. It was used to make utensils and containers like pots.
2. It was used to make tools e.g. chisels and axes.
3. It could also be used to make ornaments like rings and bangles.
4. It was used in making weapons e.g. daggers and swords.
5. It was mixed with other metals for various purposes e.g. Tin for bronze Alloys like bronze & brass.
6. It was used as a medium of exchange / used as currency in for of copper bars.
7. It was used as a trade item.
8. It was used as medicine i.e. an ointment for wounds especially in Central Africa.
9. It was used to make King’s plaques and artwork / Statues / **any 2x1**

**10. State one factor that facilitated the growth of Meroe.**

1. Availability of natural resources especially iron ore / Iron smelting.
2. It was located strategically at the intersection of different transport & communication routes.
3. It was forested, hence abundant wood fuel.
4. Fertile soils, hence agricultural production was high.
5. Trading activities around the area attracted large settlements.
6. Religious centre, hence temples were constructed.

**Any 2x1**

**11. State the main function of the golden stool in the Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period.**

1. Symbol of unity. **1x1**

**12. Name the colony of French in West Africa.**

1. Guinea.
2. Mali.
3. Mauritanian.
4. Niger.
5. Senegal.
6. Ivory Coast.
7. Dahomey.
8. Upper Volta. **1x1**

**13. State one political reason that led to scramble and partition of Africa.**

1. Unification of Germany.
2. Nationalism.
3. Militarism. **1x1**

**14. Give two resolutions of the Berlin conference of 1884 to 1885**.

1. Any power that laid claim on any African country was to occupy the later fully.
2. Any power laying claims on any Africa territory was to inform the others for ratification.
3. Rivers Congo, Niger and Zambezi basin would be free for trade.
4. Congo basin was given to Leopold II and it was open for free trade. It later became Congo Free State.
5. If a country claimed the Coast, the immediate hinterland became their sphere of influence.
6. Slave trade was to be stopped in favour of legitimate trade.
7. European powers reasserted their occupation and control of the African territories.
8. Peaceful solving of conflicts.
9. African territories were partitioned, thus effective spheres of influence.
10. European nations vowed to protect missionaries & traders in their areas regardless of their nationalities. **any 2x1**

**15. Name the leader who led MajiMaji rebellion between 1905-1907.**

1. Kinjekitile Ngwale. **1x1**

**16. Name the treaty signed between Samori Toure and the French in 1886.**

1. Treaty of Bisandugu.  **1x1**

**17. Identify two communities who took part in Chimurenga war of 1896-1897.**

1. Shona.
2. Ndebele. **2x1**

**SECTION B.**

**ANY THREE QUESTIONS.**

**18.(a).State three limitation of oral traditions as a source of history and government**.

1. Information may be exaggerated / distorted.
2. Some facts may be forgotten, hence omitted as time is dynamic and changes may occur.
3. Some information may be deliberately concealed.
4. Some information may not give dates and chronology of events.
5. It is expensive.
6. It is time consuming.
7. It may emphasize on dominant groups only / May be biased on a few groups of people.
8. It may be false.
9. The information depends on questionnaire. **any 3x1**

**(b).Explain the importance’s of learning history.**

1. The study of History enables the learner to know the origin of mankind, and his progress and development.
2. It enables the learner to appreciate the achievements and learn from the failures of mankind.
3. It enables the learner to understand how human beings depend and relate to each other.
4. It also enables us to understand our culture and also the other
5. It inspires patriotism and nationalism.
6. It enables the learner to know the political, Social & economic organization / development of our societies.
7. It enables us to increase knowledge / Gain more knowledge.
8. It gives time & space to past / historical events
9. It enhances the utilization of historical records of events such as famine, and tries to avoid repeat of the same.
10. It enhances the development of our critical thinking / mind.
11. It provide intellectual fulfillment to the learner.
12. It influences career choices. **any 6x2**

**19. (a).State five factors that favoured the start of early agriculture in Mesopotamia.**

1. Availability of cheap slave labour to work in the farms.
2. Existence of transport systems like the wheel, canoes and animals.
3. Settlement of people in Mesopotamia from Iran plateau who had the knowledge of agriculture
4. Construction of dykes to control flooding which enabled them to continue with farming throughout the year.
5. High demand for food for the growing population
6. Availability of water from the rivers Tigris and Euphrates and rains for irrigation.
7. Political stability enabled the people to continue with agriculture without interruption.
8. Availability of suitable soil which was deposited around the rivers during flooding.
9. Invention and use of farm tools like hoes and ploughs enabled easier farming.
10. Building of storage facilities / granaries.
11. Knowledge of irrigation like shadoof.
12. The area was endowed with indigenous crops like wheat & animals like sheep. **any 5x1**

**(b).Explain five causes of food shortage in the third world countries.**

1. Many parts of Africa experience little or no rain at all over several years, leading to crop failure and hence food shortage / natural hazards.
2. The rapid population growth has overtaken the food production rate resulting in food shortage.
3. Inadequate food storage facilities have contributed to food wastages as farmers cannot store food for a long time.
4. Poor state of roads in many countries hinders transportation of food from areas of surplus to areas of deficit.
5. Low prices of food stuffs have discouraged farmers who may have invested so much capital leading to food shortages.
6. Many farmers in Africa lack enough capital to purchase the required farm inputs.
7. Due to crop disease and pests, a lot of food is destroyed either on the farms or in the stores leading to food shortages.
8. The emphasis on cash crop farming at the expense of food crops has led to low food production, thus shortages of food.  **any 5x2**

**20.(a)State five factors that led to decline of Trans-Atlantic trade.**

1. Development of industrial revolution in European shifted demand for slaves to demand for agricultural produce.
2. Attainment of independence by U.S.A left Britain without colonies where she could take slaves to work / Closure of slave market in America.
3. Rise in humanitarians e.g. missionaries in Britain forced her to abandon slave trade and slavery / Philanthropists.
4. The development of legitimate trade which was more profitable and less costly.
5. Britain abolished slave trade and influenced other countries in European to stop slave trade and slavery by signing treaties.
6. Leading economists argued that free people were more productive than slaves. E.g. Adam Smith.
7. French revolution in 1789 and spread of its ideas of liberty. **any 5x1**

**(b).Explain five social impacts of Trans-Atlantic trade on the people of West Africa.**

1. It led to separation of families.
2. It led to displacement of families during slave raids.
3. It led to untold suffering and misery. People suffer during raids, as they were being shipped to America and as they worked in the plantations.
4. It led to hatred, fear and insecurity due to frequent raids.
5. It led to changes in the roles of women. Women become the head of the family and perform tasks that would have traditionally been performed by men.
6. It led to loss of many lives during slave raids and as they were being shipped across the Atlantic Ocean.
7. It led to depopulations in west africa.Many people died during slaves’ raids or on their way to America. **any 5x2**

**21.(a).State three modern source of energy.**

1. Oil/petroleum.
2. Electricity.
3. Atomic energy. **any 3x1**

**(b).Explain six factors that led to industrialization in USA.**

1. Abundant natural resources e.g. iron.
2. Availability of sources of energy e.g. Coal.
3. Enterprising citizens e.g. Bankers.
4. Development of transport and communication.
5. Availability of raw materials.
6. Political stability.
7. Government support encouraged research at universities.
8. Availability of labour from the high population (Skilled and Unskilled).
9. 1st and 2nd world wars.
10. Foreign investments, due to capitalism philosophy **any 6x2**

**SECTION:30MARKS.**

**ANY TWO QUESTIONS.**

**22.(a).State three factors for the growth of Buganda kingdom.**

1. Abundant rainfall and suitable soils thus sound economy based on Agric.
2. Their conquests earned them territory, human, animal and natural resources.
3. Able leaders who were able to unite the people.
4. Centralised government which reduced chances of conflict of interest.
5. Standing army and navy which was strong and loyal for defense and territorial expansion.
6. Decline of Bunyoro Kitara kingdom created a political vacuum to be filled by Buganda.
7. The Kingdom was small & united, thus easy to hold together for easy administration & stability.
8. Contact with the coastal trading communities e.g. Arabs and Swahili in long distance trade which enabled them to gain guns for defense.
9. Ganda tradition which divided labour made everyone to be responsible.
10. High population provided enough labour and soldiers.
11. Annexation of Biddu, Kyagwe and Busoga by Buganda increased her sources of slaves, iron, ivory and livestock, thus strengthening the economy.
12. The neighboring Kingdoms eg. Toro, Ankole & Busoga were weak, and hence offered no challenge
13. They welcome the British in the 19th Century, who helped them to expand.

**any 3x1**

**(b).Describe social organization of Shona.**

1. Mwene mutapa was the Chief priest and he was regarded as a semi-divine king.
2. They believed in a supreme creator God whom they called Mwari.
3. They believed in both good and bad spirits: Vadzimu(family spirits) Mhondoro (Clan spirits) and Chamiruka (National Spirit).
4. They had intermediaries (Svikiro) who was a departed family or clan member.
5. Chamiruka settled clan disputes and protected the clans (community)
6. Rozwi clan provided priests who presided over religious ceremonies and sacrifices.
7. They were divided in to clans whose names were coined from animals like monkeys, whose meat was never consumed.
8. They lived in circular stone buildings.
9. They respected the elders for peace when they die.
10. They had sacred places for worship e.g. Shrines, where sacrifices were offered. **any 6x2**

**23.(a).State three economic factors for the scramble and partition of Africa**.

1. To look for market for their products following industrialization.
2. Following the industrialization, they generated a lot of wealth and there was need for a place to invest their surplus capital.
3. They were looking for minerals or metals, which were believed to be existing in Africa.
4. Most parts of Africa had good climate and fertile soils suitable for farming and other economic activities.
5. European traders in Africa asked for protection from their mother countries upon facing competition from the African merchants and those from other European countries.
6. They wanted to stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade. **any 3x1**

**(b).Explain six impacts of partition of Africa.**

1. Europeans gained fame and prestige for having colonial possessions.
2. It speeded up economic development of European nations.
3. It led to the introduction European administrative systems in Africa e.g. use of Chartered Companies.
4. New boundaries in Africa were drawn.
5. Introduction of European languages in Africa.
6. The setting up of boundaries led to the split of some communities e.g. Somali.
7. Africa continued to maintain closer links with European countries through trade, education and diplomatic relations/ Neocolonialism.
8. Exploitative measures like forced labor, taxation and land alienation.
9. African cultures were undermined/ European civilization was spread.
10. It led to the fall of some African Kingdoms e.g. Asante
11. Africa became a source of raw materials and markets on European manufacture goods.
12. Development of infrastructure
13. Disruption of African traditional economic activities.
14. Recruitment of Africa labour for European economic gain
15. It speeded up economic growth of European countries
16. Africa was underdeveloped due to exploitation of her resources
17. Introduction of large-scale agriculture
18. It created over-dependence on Europe by Africa on financial and technical support
19. Africans were introduced on the international system of trade and finance
20. Growth of industries
21. Economic exploitation through taxation and land alienation.
22. There was introduction of wage labour to Africa
23. It led to spread of christianity.
24. It undermine african culture as africans adopted western civilization.
25. It led to the spread of western education and more africans were able to read and write.
26. Led to introduction of western medicine.
27. Africans lost their lives during the resistances. **any 6x2**

**24.(a).Name three treaties sign between Lewanika and the British.**

1. Ware treaty.
2. Lochner treaty.
3. Lawley treaty.
4. The coryndon treaty. **any 3x1**

**(b).Explain six results of Lozi collaborations.**

1. Lewanika received payment of 2000 Pounds yearly.
2. He lost his authority as the administration was taken over by the British South Africa Company.
3. The British South Africa Company took over the control of the minerals.
4. Lozi land was alienated and given to the British settlers.
5. The Lozi were forced to pay taxes so as to maintain the administration.
6. The Lozi were to provide forced labor for the settlers.
7. The Lozi were employed in the civil service.
8. The British South Africa Company developed infrastructure in Barotseland / Education / Spread Christianity.
9. The British established their rule in N. Rhodesia peacefully.
10. Lewanika was honored with the title of Paramount Chief until his death.
11. The British used Barotseland as a base to conquer the neighboring communities.
12. The Lozi were protected by the British from external attacks. **any 6x1**