**Marking scheme**

**FORM FOUR HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER TWO 311/2**

**TERM TWO 2019**

**TIME 2HRS 30MINS**

 **SECTION A**

***ANSWE ALL QUESTIONS (25MKS)***

1. State one advantage of written materials as a source of history. (1mk)
* It is reliable
* May be translated
* More accurate
* Preserve history
* Not biased
1. Give one characteristic of Homo erectus. (1mk)
* Was upright
* Had long protruding jaws
* Had slopping forehead
* Had deep eye socket
* Had hairy body
1. Identify two ways in which early man used stone tools. (2mks)
* As weapons to protect himself
* For hunting and gathering
* For construction of shelter
* For skinning
* For chopping and cutting
1. Identify one advantage of barter as a method of exchange in the Trans-Saharan trade. (1mk)
* Used where there was no currency
* Used in areas where trade is not well developed to allow use of currency
* Used where there is no other method of trade in provision of essential wants
1. State two results of the construction of Suez Canal. (2mks)
* Shortened trade route between Europe and Asia
* Facilitated transformation of raw materials and finished goods
* Link the port of Suez and Said
* Helped to irrigate the dry lands near the water sources
1. State one advantage of telephone as a means of communication. (1mk)
* It is a fast way of relaying information
* There is immediate feedback
* Information cannot be distorted
1. State two similarities between the Buganda and the Ndebele systems of government in the 19th century. (2mks)
* Centralized administration
* Headed by overall ruler
* Kingdoms divided into regions
* A standing army
* Had capital city
1. Identify one way in which Africans reacted to European colonization of Africa. (1mk)
* Resistance
* Collaboration
1. State one way through which the Europeans maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa. (1mk)
* Partition agreements
1. State two conditions that one had to fulfill in order to become fully assimilated in French West Africa. (2mks)
* Ability to read, write and speak French
* Learn French mannerism
* Offer service in the French military
* Be converted to Christianity
1. Name two external factors that led to the growth of Nationalism in Africa. (2mks)
* Participation of Africans in the world war
* Pan Africanism
* Rise of USA and USSR
* Formation of UNO
1. State two ways in which the treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 affected Germany. (2mks)
* Germany was to pay war reparations
* Germany military to be reduced
* Germany population and size to be reduced
* Germany use the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine
1. Identify one leader who was a founder member of the Non-Aligned movement. (1mk)
* Pandit Nehm of India
* Kwame Nkuruma of Ghana
* Marshal Broz Tito of Yugoslaria
* Gamal Nasser of Egypt
* Halle Selassie of Ethiopia
1. Give two political changes introduced by Mobutu Sese Seko which led to dictatorship in the democratic republic of Congo. (2mks)
* Ban of all political parties
* Amended the constitution to reduce parliament off its powers
* Abolished the federal form of government
* Civil servants to be appointed by central government
1. Give one function of monarchy in Britain. (1mk)
* Summoning and opening the new parliament
* Commander- in –chief of the armed forces
* Approve cabinet appointment
* Nominate members to the house of lords
* Represents the country in international forums
1. State one condition that one must fulfill to become a senator in the U.S.A. (1MK)
* Be at least 30 years old
* Have been an American citizen for at least 9 years
1. Give two powers of the Indian parliament. (2mks)
* Initiate amendment to the constitution
* Debate on the national and international matters
* Can impeach the president
* Over see the administration of the country

**SECTION B (45mks)**

***Answer three questions***

1. (a) Give three benefits of domesticated animals to man. (3mks)
* Provide regular food supply in form of milk and meat
* Animal skins were used for clothing
* Some animals protected man against dangerous animals
* Bones from animals were used to make ornaments
* Hooves and horns were used as containers and drinking vessels
* Some animals were used for transport
* Animals produce manure which improved agriculture

(b) Explain six effects of early agriculture in Egypt. (12MKS)

* Improved farming led to increased food production
* Surplus food increased trading activities
* Healthy feeding led to rise in population
* Development of writing as a way of keeping records
* Development of science such as astronomy as a way of predicting floods
* Farmers settled down permanently which improved their standard of living
* It led to job specialization eg farmers, traders, soldiers
* It led to invention of farming implements
* Developed religion for divine protection of the farm
1. (a) Identify three types of trade. (3mks)
* Local trade
* Regional trade
* International trade

 (b) Describe six effects of the Trans-Saharan trade on the people of Western Sudan. (12mks)

* It led to the development of towns along trade routes
* Wealth from the trade was used to expand the kingdoms
* Acquisition of horses as a means of transport led to building of strong armies for expansion
* It led to emergence of a wealth class of merchants
* The people of western Sudan became Muslims
* Islamic education was adopted by many people in western Sudan
* Arabic architectural design spread to western Sudan
* Islamic laws were introduced and used in administration
* Slave trade was encouraged resulting in enormous suffering
* Western Sudan was opened to the rest of the world
1. (a) Name three chartered companies that were used by Europeans to administer their colonies in Africa. (3mks)
* The British south Africa company
* The German East Africa company
* The royal Niger Company
* Imperial British East Africa company

 (b) Explain six factors that undermined company rule in Africa in the 19th century. (12mks)

* Inadequate transport and communication network
* Language barrier between company officials and native Africans
* Inadequate capital necessary for effective administration
* Company officials lacked administrative skills and experience
* Few company officials do administer the vast regions
* Hostility from the Africans against the Europeans
* There was no co-ordination between the company officials in Europe and Africa
1. (a) Give three reasons why the British used direct rule in Zimbabwe. (3mks)
* To control the economy of Zimbabwe to maximize profit
* The local political institution (induna system ) which the British could have used to administer the union had been destroyed during the British occupation of Zimbabwe
* To control African resistance
* There were number of Europeans who were familiar with the area as well as the British administration
* Availability of capital which enabled the British to employ their own officers

 (b) Explain the effects of the British rule in Zimbabwe. (12mks)

* Alienation of African land resulting to displacement of Africans
* African traditional rulers lost their political powers and served as puppets of the British
* Africans were subjected to heavy taxation
* It undermined African traditional economy as Africans were permanently in settler farms
* It undermined African culture
* Africans were subjected to forced labour
* Africans were denied freedom of movement by being confined to the reserves
* Colony power rested in the hands of the company (British south Africa company) with no reference to the Africans

 SECTION C (30mks)

*Answer two questions*

1. (a)State five factors that promoted Nationalism in Ghana. (5mks)
* Inadequate African representation in the legislation council
* Lack of independence by traditional African chiefs created discontent against the colonial government
* Alienation of African land by British
* Introduction of taxation which was resisted by the Ghananians

* The ex-service war in the world wars inspired Africans to fight for their independence
* Existence of young educated Africans in Ghana who understood the ideals of democracy
* High rate of unemployment
* The charismatic leadership of Kwame Nkurumah

 (b) Explain five methods that were used by the International community to hasten the attainment of Independence in South Africa. (10mks)

* They publicly condemned the apartheid regime in the international forum
* International organization such as UNO and OAU pressurized the South Africans government to grant Africans self rule
* They imposed economic sanctions on the south African government
* They gave financial and material support to the freedom fighters in south Africa
* They allowed freedom fighters to use their countries as military training grounds
* They supplied fighters with weapons
* They allowed the fighters to open up offices in their territories
1. (a) State five causes of the Second World War between 1919 and 1939. (5mks)
* Hittlers ambition
* Weaknesses of the league of nations which was unable to prevent militarization in Europe
* Rise of dictators in Europe and Asia
* Policy of appeasement adopted by Britain and France which failed to prevent German and Italy aggression
* Weakness of treaty of Versailles which was more punitive to German that made it to rebel
* Great economic depression of 1929 that created tension in the European countries

 (b) Explain five social effects of World War II (10mks)

* Great loss of lives from both sides
* Massive suffering and misery
* Displacement of people hence creating refugee problem
* Great destruction of properties
* Spread of infectious diseases
* Advancement in the field of health, better drugs and surgical operations to treat injuries caused by the war
* Created mistrust and bitter feelings among countries
1. (a) State three functions of the Federal Government of U.S.A. (3MKS)
* Levying and collection of taxes
* Paying government debts
* Supporting armed forces
* Resolving disputes between states
* Admit new states into the union
* Handle foreign affairs

 (b) Explain six ways through which the power of the U.S.A president are checked. (12mks)

* The congress approves presidential appointments
* The congress can impeach a sitting president
* The constitution limits the presidency to two term each 4 years
* Pressure groups can influence a presidential decision
* Mass media monitors the president
* The congress the refuse to approve the use of government funds
* Public opinion – opinion polls reflect the wishes and the feelings of the American people