**SAMIA SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

**MARKING SCHEME**

***HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT***

***PAPER 2***

1. ***Give the relationship between history and government 2mks***
* History is the study of man’s past activities while government is the study of how people are governed.
1. ***Name two types of dwellings used by the early man during the early stone age period 2mks***
* Canes
* Forests
* Roul shelders
* Tree tops
1. ***Theories explaining the origin of agriculture 2mks***
* One areal diffusion theory
* Independent development theory.
1. ***State two ways in which Africans participated in the trans-Atlantic trade 2mks***
* They marched the slaves to the coast
* They acted as middle men
* They raided slaves
* They transported trade items
1. ***Disadvantages of animal transport 2mks***
* Animals may be attacked by wild animals
* They carried smaller loads compared to motor vehicles
* It is slow and tedious mode of transport
* Pack animals could be stubborn when tired or healthy loaded
* The animals can only cover a limited distance
* Rajya Sabha/council of states
1. ***Give one early forms of material used in writing messages 1mk***
* Scrolls
* Parchments
* Stone tablets
1. ***Give two energy sources during the industrial revolution 2mks***
* Coal
* Oil
* Steam
* Electricity
1. ***Give the main factor that led to the decline of meroe 1mk***
* Decline in forest that could be used to smell iron
1. ***Outline two ways in which the acquisition of fire earns enabled the kingdom of Buganda to expand during the pre-colonial period 2mks***
* They were used to conquer neighboring communities
* They were used to defend the kingdom
1. ***State one way through which the Europeans maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa 1mk***
* Signing treaties
* Organized Berlin conference
1. ***Identify two benefits enjoyed by the assimilated Africans in Senegal 2mks***
* They were allowed to vote
* They were allowed to vie for a post in French parliament
* They were excepted from forces labour
* They were allowed to become French citizens
* They were allowed to move freely in French empire
* They were employed in the French civil service /enjoyed the services of French judiciary system.
1. ***Give one political reform introduced by Fredrick De Klerk that led to majority rule in south Africa 1mk***
* He released all political prisoners
* He repealed a partheid laws
* He allowed Africans to join political parties
1. ***Highlight one way in which economic rivalries between Europeans powers contributed to the outbreak of the first world war 1mk***
* Competition for overseas market caused tension
* Competition for sources of raw materials fueled tension
* Tarrifs woes amongst themselves caused tension
* Competition for areas to invest surplus capital led to tension
1. ***Name two founder members of Non-Aligned movement 2mks***
* Marshall tito of Yugostajia
* Gamel Aboel Nasser of Egypt
* Jawaharlal Nehra of India
* Dr. Ahmed surkanao of Indonesia
* Choe En-Lai of China
1. ***Give one financial institution established by the African union 1mk***
* African monetary fund
* African central bank
* African investment bank
1. ***Identify one principle of Arusha declaration of 1967 1mk***
* Self reliance
* Socialism
* Equality
* Nationalization
1. ***Name one house of parliament in India 1mk***
* Lok Sabha ( House of the people)
* Raja Sabha ( council of state)

**Section B 45 marks**

1. ***a. State five ways in which the discovery of fire by early man improved his way of living 5mks***
* It provided light at night
* It enabled man to cook/roast food
* It was used for hunting and gathering as bush fires pushed animals to confined areas
* It was used to harden the tips of tools
* It was used as means of communications
* It was used to clear bushes to facilitate settlement
* It was used to scare away wild animals/protection
* It was used to extract poison from plants
* Fire enabled man to harden pottery which was used for storage, cooking or trade
* Early man preserved food by drying it over the fire.

***b. Explain five challenges faced by early humans in hunting and gathering activities 10mks***

* Attacks /injuries by wild animals discouraged them as it post threats to their lives
* Scarcity of animals fruits in some cases denied them vegal or supply of food
* Unfavourable weather conditions made it difficult to carry out their activities
* Locating animals /fruits was difficult as it involves covering a wider areas
* It was time consuming since it involves chasing of animals
* Many people were required for the success of the activities
* It was tedious as wild animals ran faster than human beings
* Poisonous fruits roots could be gathered leading to lose of life
* Stiff competition with wild animals / human beings for food.
1. ***a. Identify five traditional forms of communication 5mks***
* drum beating
* horn blowing
* fire and smoke signals
* use of messengers
* use of gestures
* use of whistlers
* use of screams and cries
* use of flags

***b. Explain five positive effects of telecommunication 10mks***

* Enables storage of information for future use
* Generates revenue to the government for other development
* Creates employment opportunities enabling people to improve their living standards
* Promotes education through radio, television and iternet
* Enhances security as crime could be easily detected using various telecommunication service
* Promotes the spread of ideas by use of radio, television and internet
* Has promoted space exploration through use of satellites
* Promotes entertainment to the people
* Promotes trade through e-commerce
* Enhanced weather forecasting through use of satellites
* Enhance reality as live pictures are transmitted to the viewers
* Promotes accessibility to remote areas the use of cell phones
* Enhances faster transmission of information hence save time
* Promotes cultural exchange hence enhancing understanding between nations
* Promotes water/air transport through the use of telecommunication from devices that
1. ***a. State five methods which were used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa 5mks***
* Military conquest/ use of force
* Living Africans with Europeans goods
* Use of chartered companies
* Signing of treaties/collaboration diplomacy
* Divide and rule

***b. Explain five consequences of the Lewanika collaboration with the British 10mks***

* They lost their independence to the British
* Lewanika powers were reduced
* Led to introduction of western education in Barotshaland and chief
* They got protection against her enemies
* Lozi people were forced t provide labour on the settler farms
* Their land was inherited
* Lewanika received payment of $2000 yearly
* The lozi people forced to pay taxes to the civil service
* The British company took over the control of Barotsheland
1. ***a. Give five ways used by nationalists in Ghana to fight for independence 5mks***
* They formed political parties
* They used boycotts demonstration/strikes /go-slows
* They used international forum
* They used newspapers to articulate their grievances
* They composed songs/poems to attack colonialists
* They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support

***b. Explain five differences between the use of British indirect rule and French assimilation policy*** ***10mks***

* The British used traditional rulers as chiefs while the French appointed assimilated Africans to become chiefs
* Africans traditional rulers under British rule retained most of their powers whereas chiefs under French rule has limited powers
* Assimilated Africans in French colonies became full French citizens while in the British colonies educated Africans remained colonial subjects
* British colonies were administered as separate territories while French colonies were administered as province of France
* British indirect rule preserved African cultures while assimilated undermined African cultures
* Laws used to govern French colonies were made in the chamber of deputies in France while laws governing the British colonies were made in the legislative council
* Most French administration were represented in the French chambers of deputies while in British colonies laws were made by the colonial legislative assemblies
* Africans in French colonies were military officers while the British administrators were both professionals and non-professionals

**Section C 30 marks**

1. ***a. State three factors that led to the growth of Asante kingdom 3mks***
* Peace and unity brought by the golden stool and the odwiva festival
* Several cities/small states that developed around Kumasi that supported each other
* The empire had a strong agricultural vase that provided enough food
* A large and efficient army equipped with modern weapons acquired through trade with Europeans
* A lot of wealth derived from the trans-atlantic trade
* Cemtralized political systems under asante
* The empire had able rulers such as Oser Tutu, Opuku Ware
* Disintegration of the Denkyira Kingdom enabled the Asante to assert their independence
* The kingdom was centrally geographical well placed /situated.

***b. Describe three social organization of the Shona 12mks***

* The Shona was organized into clans
* They believed in a supreme creator Mwari, but also worshipped many gods
* There were family clan and ancestral spirit
* The emperor was considered seme-divine
* They practiced polygamy
* They had medicine men who treated the sick (Nganga)
* They had a tattoo marks and elaborated hairstyles
1. ***a. State three ways through which united nations promotes good governance 3mks***
* By sending observers to monitor elections
* Provides financial and logistical assistance to countries during national elections
* Helped countries to attain independence and establish democratic government
* Send peace keeping forces to war form countries
* Ensures representation of members in the general assembly
* Arbitrates disputes between countries and other warring groups
* Monitors and condemns violation of human rights

***b. Explain six challenges facing the Common Market for East Africa (COMESA) 12mks***

* Divided interests among the members states
* Personality differenced among leaders
* Boundary conflicts undermined their activities
* Political instability among the member states /civil wars
* Poor transport and communication network
* Withdrawal of member states
* Nationalism among the member states
* Failure of some member states to harmonize tarrifs has undermined free flow of goods thus limiting the market
* Internal calamities such as floods, drought leading to massive food shortage
* Quarrels over trading rights among member such as Egypt and Kenya
1. ***a. State three functions of the house of Lords in Britain 3mks***
* Sitting as a court of appeal for criminal cases
* Questioning ministers about activities of the government and staging debates on general issues
* Facilitating the lower house (House of commons) in the process of law making or legislation
* Holding bills from lower house long enough to seek public appeal that the lower house has no time address

***b. Explain six powers of the president in India 12mks***

* Powers to dissolve parliament
* Powers to assent or vote a bill
* Powers to declare state of emergency
* He/she is the major symbol of unity
* Powers to appoint state governors and supreme court judges
* Powers to appoint prime minister on the advice of the parliament
* Powers to be the commissioner –in-chief of the armed forces