

NAME.....ADM NO.....STREAM.....
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311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

2 HRS 30 MINS

NOV/DEC 2021

BUNAMFAN EXAMINATIONS – 2021

MARKING SCHEME

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper consists of three sections; A, B and C
2. Answer All the questions in section A, three questions from section B and two questions from section C
3. All questions must be answered in the answer booklet provided.

FOR EXAMINERS' USE

SECTION A	SECTION B			SECTION C		TOTAL
1-17						

SECTION A

1. What is political history as an area of study in History and Government? (1mark)

- Forms of government
- Law making process
- History of political leaders
- Sharing of powers among organs of government.

1x1=1mark

2. Mention the earliest stone tool that was used by early man during the Old Stone Age.(1mark)

Oldowan tools/pebble

Any 1x1=1mark

3. Give the main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt. (1mark)

Availability of water for irrigation from River Nile

4. Give two inventions which encouraged production of perishable agricultural goods during the agrarian revolution. (2marks)

- i. Discovery of canning
- ii. Invention of refrigeration
- iii. Invention of pasteurization

Any 2x1=2

5. State two ways in which Africans participated in the Trans-Atlantic Trade. (2marks)

- i. They acted as middlemen between European merchants and interior communities.
- ii. They acquired/raided slaves
- iii. Rulers sold their own subjects/they were sold as slaves
- iv. They marched slaves to the coast
- v. They transported trade items to the coast

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

6. State two ways in which railway transport promoted industrialization in Europe

- i. Facilitated the transport of bulky and heavy raw materials to industries
- ii. Speeded up transportation of manufactured goods to various market
- iii. Facilitated the transportation of heavy industrial sources of energy
- iv. Transported industrial workers to industries and back enhancing performance
- v. Opened mining and farming in the interior for raw materials
- vi. Facilitated transport of heavy machines in the installation in industries

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

7. Give one reason why coal was used as the main source of industrial power in Britain during the Industrial Revolution. (1mark)

- i. It was cheap
- ii. It was available in large quantities
- iii. It was more efficient than other sources of energy at the time

Any 1 x 1 = 1mk

8. Identify two social functions of the Ancient city of Athens in Greece. (2marks)

- i. It was a cultural centre/music/art/theatre
- ii. It was an educational centre
- iii. It was a sport centre

- iv. It was a religious centre
- v. It was a recreation centre/ entertainment centre Any 2 x 1 = 2

9. State the main function of the Golden stool in the Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period. (1mark)

- i. It was a symbol of unity/bound together all the Asante states
Any 1 x 1 = 1mk

10. Give one contribution of religion in the Maji Maji rebellion. (1mark)

- i. It gave people courage and confidence to fight the Germans
- ii. It gave spiritual strength to fight a superior force
- iii. Through religion, suspicions among communities were wiped out/provided unity among the fighters

Any 1 x 1 = 1

11. Why was Ethiopia not colonized by the Europeans in the nineteenth century? (1mark)

Ethiopia successfully defeated the Italians at Adowa/Ethiopia under Menelik II defeated the Italians.

Any 1 x 1 = 1

12. Identify two ways in which Samori Toure acquired fire arms during the Mandinka Resistance. (2marks)

- a) By manufacturing locally
- b) From organized raids on enemies
- c) By trading with the British. Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

13. Identify one political reform introduced by President de Klerk that led to the achievement of black majority rule in South Africa. (1mark)

- i. He released all the political prisoners
- ii. He appealed apartheid laws e.g. pass laws
- iii. He allowed Africans to join political parties/participate in elections.

Any 1 x 1 = 1mk

14. Give one weapons used during the cold war.

- Economic sanction
- Propaganda
- Boycotts
- Policy on non-cooperation
- Economic and military alliance

15. Name two agencies of the United Nations Organization which deal with the problem of health.

(2marks)

- a) World Health Organization (WHO)
- b) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

NB – abbreviations do not score Any 1 x 1 = 1mk

16. Give two non-British colonies who are members of the Commonwealth. (2marks)

- i. Mozambique
- ii. Cameroon
- iii. Togo

17. State two components of congress in the U.S.A.

(2 mks)

- i) House of senate

ii) House of Representative

SECTION B

18

(a) State three disadvantages of hunting as an economic activity of the early man.

- (i) attacks/injuries by animals discouraged them as it posed threats to their lives
- (ii) scarcity of animals/fruits in some cases denied them regular supply of food
- (iii) Unfavorable weather conditions made it difficult to carry out activities
- (iv) Locating animals/fruits was difficult as it would involve large areas
- (v) It was time consuming as it involved chasing the animals for long distances.
- (vi) Many people were required for the success of the activities
- (vii) It was tedious as animals ran faster than human beings/wild fruits/roots could be found in far off areas.
- (viii) Poisonous fruits/roots could be gathered leading to loss of life
- (ix) Stiff competition with wild animals among human beings for food

18b)) Describe the way of life of human being during the old Stone Age period. (12 marks)

- i. He made Oldowan tools in the 1st half of the period e.g. Choppers, Pebbles, Flakes. Acheulian / Pebble tools were made in the 2nd half e.g. choppers, hand axe, cleavers, scrapers, arrow heads, spear heads etc.
 - ii. He communicated using gestures and whistling.
 - iii. He used stone tools for many purposes like skinning animals.
 - iv. He lived in small groups to assist each other.
 - v. He ate raw food as fire had not been invented.
 - vi. He obtained food through hunting and gathering.
 - vii. They used simple hunting methods like traps and throwing stones as they chased after the animal.
 - viii. He had no clothes, but the hairy bodies kept them warm.
 - ix. They had no specific / permanent dwelling places, and therefore climbed on trees and hid in caves for protection from predators.
- Any 6x2= 12 mks*

19 a) highlight five problems faced by factory works in Europe during the industrial revolution

- i. They were paid low wages.
- ii. They worked for long hours.
- iii. They were exposed to accidents.
- iv. Inadequate housing made them to live in slums.
- v. Poor sanitation led to outbreak of diseases.
- vi. Accident victims were laid off without compensation

19 b) Factors that enabled West Germany to recover after the two wars

- i. West Germany still had a high population which provided sufficient labour.
- ii. Through Marshall Plan, the USA pumped a lot of money into West Germany which assisted her industries.
- iii. Germany's industries were not totally destroyed by the two wars.
- iv. Industrial unrest and strikes were not very common in Germany and therefore industrialization was not interrupted after the two wars.
- v. Good leadership in Germany accelerated the industrialization process.

20. a) Outline three tactics employed by Samoure Toure of the Mandinka to resist the French rule (3 mks)

- i) Applied scorched earth policy
- ii) Guerrilla warfare
- iii) Transfer for his empire to the east
- iv) Diplomacy i.e., signing treaties

(any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Explain six results of Lozi collaboration (12 mks)

- i) The Lozi lost their independence to the British
- ii) The leaders gained recognition/fame
- iii) They were protected from their traditional enemies
- iv) The Lozi assisted the British to conquer other communities of the Ndebele.
- v) Trade between the Lozi and British increased
- vi) The Lozi benefited from the missionary work in education / health
- vii) The Lozi acquired manufactured goods
- viii) Christianity was spread in the region.
- ix) The land was alienated
- x) Their cattle were confiscated
- xi) They had to pay taxes to the British
- xii) Lewanika power were greatly reduced
- xiii) He become a mere employee of the company receiving only a stipend.
- xiv) He lost control of the former vassal chiefs who could no longer pay tributes to him.
- xv) The Lozi aristocracy was broken/ the royal class reduced to positions of tax collectors for the company
- xvi) Led to the arrival of more settlers in Baroste land.
- xvii) Barotse was finally incorporated into Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) as a British protectorate.

(any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

21 (a) Give three principles of Arusha Declaration of 1967 in Tanzania. (3 marks)

- i. Self-reliance
- ii. Nationalization of main means of production
- iii. Ujamaa/socialism policy
- iv. Human equality/non-discrimination

(Any 3x1=3 marks)

(b) Explain six political challenges in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since independence (12 marks)

- i. The army mutiny in the country
- ii. Secession tendencies of some regions like Katanga and Kasai
- iii. The banning of opposition political parties created a one-party state which stifled democracy in the country
- iv. The dictatorial regime was introduced by replacing federal system with the central government under his control
- v. Appointments based on loyalty/kinship in administration created disunity in the country
- vi. The stripping off parliament of its powers through constitutional amendments led to the establishment of a totalitarian regime
- vii. The opposition to the government created tension in the country leading to arrest and harassment of opposition leaders

- viii. The riots/demonstrations due to civilian dissatisfaction with the regime caused political tension and instability in the country
- ix. Civil wars divided the country along tribal lines hence compromising national unity
- x. Rebellion against the regime backed by external forces led to overthrowing of the government

(Any 6 x2 =12 marks)

SECTION C

22a) State five Terms of the Versailles Treaty

5marks

- i. Germany was forced to surrender some of her colonies in Europe to the allied powers / Alsace-Lorraine / Saar valley.
- ii. Germany was to surrender her overseas colonies to the League of Nations.
- iii. Germany was to pay 6.5 billion pounds to the allies as reparation money.
- iv. Germany was restricted to an army of 100,000 men and its equipment was limited / reduce her military strength.
- v. Germany was required to release all her prisoners of war.
- vi. All German forces West of R. Rhine were to be withdrawn.
- vii. It proposed the formation of the League of Nation to manage world peace.
- viii. There was to be no unity between Germany and Austria.

b) Explain five Social results of Second World War

10mks

- i. Depopulation and great suffering as Millions of people perished either in war or due to famine and diseases.
- ii. People suffered psychologically and emotionally from the loss of loved ones and torture of the war.
- iii. The end of the war witnessed change in the status of women. Women started doing work, which was initially monopolized by men. E.g. military and management.
- iv. There was permanent ill health and shortening of life for millions of peoples because of years of under- nourishment or captivity.
- v. There was massive Destruction of property such as homes, houses, buildings, roads and bridges.
- vi. A large number of people were displaced as people moved to look for peaceful areas and this led to great suffering. The new refugees included the Jews, Slavs and the poles.
- vii. The war fomented bitter feelings and mistrust among the countries that fought
- viii. The war helped to shade off the myth popularized by Europeans that they were a superior race to Africans as European casualties in the war proved that they were mortals

23 a) state five Aims of Pan Africanism

- i. To unite peoples of African origin to free themselves from social discrimination and colonial rule.
- ii. To challenge ideological supremacy of the Whites.
- iii. To improve African conditions in the Diaspora and Africa.
- iv. To restore the dignity of black people
- v. To create a forum to channel African grievances.
- vi. To fight neo-colonialism in Africa.
- vii. To secure independence for all African states.

b) Explain five Problems AU has encountered since its formation in 2001. 10 mks

- i. Political instability/civil wars in many countries make it difficult to execute some of its programmes.
- ii. Border disputes between member states create disunity in the continent.
- iii. Lack of democracy in some countries has contributed to its inability to end human rights abuse/violation.
- iv. Interference of African affairs by the developed countries undermines the union's effort to implement its policies.
- v. Due to neocolonialism, the member states are more attached to their former colonial masters at the expense of the union.
- vi. Ideological differences between some member states create divisions within the union, thus making it difficult to reach at an agreement.
- vii. Lack of a standing army renders it ineffective in implementing decisions which call for military intervention.
- viii. National interests are given priority at the expense of the union's interests
- ix. Inadequate funds make it difficult for the union to fulfill all its obligations.
- x. Divided loyalty by belonging to other organizations.

24. a) State five sources of the British constitution.

(5 marks)

- i) Statutes / Acts of Parliament
- ii) ancient customs of the British people / common law.
- iii) Law of precedents / Past judicial decisions.
- iv) Customs / Procedures of parliament e.g. standing orders etc.
- v) Historical documents e.g. the Magna Carta of 1215 AD.
- vi) Conventions and practices.
- vii) The Hansard / official verbatim of parliamentary proceedings.

(Any 5 × 1 = 5 marks)

b) Explain five functions of the U.S federal government.

(10 marks)

- i) Regulation of commerce within & without U.S.A.
- ii) Making and regulation of the U.S currency.
- iii) Handles foreign affairs.
- iv) Declares war & maintains the armed forces.
- v) Admits new states to the federation.
- vi) Resolves disputes involving states within the federation.
- vii) Enacts federal laws.
- viii) Provides common defense.
- ix) Levies and collects taxes.
- x) Pays government debts.
- xi) Established federal courts.

(first 5 × 2 = 10 marks)