

**311/2 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (2017)****PAPER 2****MARKING SCHEME**

1. Name one pre-historical site found in the Rift Valley (1mk)

- Hyrax hill.
  - Kariandusi.
  - Njoro River.
  - Gambles cave.
- Any 1×1=1mk

2. State one way in which early man obtained food during the old stone age (1mk)

- Hunting.
  - Gathering.
  - Farming.
- Any 1×1=1mk

3. State two ways in which people in developing countries are affected by food shortages (2mks)

- Has led to death.
  - Increased suffering due to famine.
  - Social problems like raids and theft.
  - Caused migration of people.
  - Has affected agricultural based industries.
- Any 2×1=2mks

4. Give one advantage of drumbeating as a form of communication over the use of smoke signals (1mk)

- A wide range of messages can be sent.
  - Messages can be conveyed over a wide area.
  - Drumbeats can be used at any time.
  - Message is conveyed faster.
- Any 1×1=1mk

5. State two ways through which slaves were obtained during the Trans-Atlantic slave trade (2mks)

- Slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.
  - By selling prisoners of war.
  - Lonely travellers were kidnapped.
  - Criminals were sold as slaves.
  - Enticing children with sweets.
  - Selling those unable to repay debts.
- Any 2×1=2mks

6. State two ways in which the industrial revolution contributed to European expansion overseas (2mks)

- They were looking for markets for their manufactured goods.
  - Wanted raw materials for their industries.
  - Wanted to invest surplus capital.
  - Wanted to settle their excess population.
- Any 2×1=2mks

7. Give one way in which poor transport network hinders industrialization in the third world countries (1mk)

- Poor transport network causes delay in marketing goods.
  - Causes delays in supplying industrial raw materials.
  - Bring about high transport costs.
- Any 1×1=1mk

8. Give the main role of the royal fire among the Shona during the pre-colonial period (1mk)

- Was a symbol of political unity in the kingdom.
- 1×1=1mk

9. State one way in which the Ndebele benefited after the British-Ndebele war of 1893-1896 (1mk)

- The Ndebele Indunas were made headmen.
  - The Shona police were removed from Matabele land.
- Any 1×1=1mk



*b). Describe the way of life of early human beings during the Old Stone Age (12mks)*

- They made simple stone tools for domestic use/oldowan tools.
- They lived in small groups in order to assist each other.
- They obtained their food through hunting and gathering.
- They used simple hunting methods such as chasing wild animals and laying traps.
- They ate raw food because fire had not been discovered.
- They had no specific dwelling places.
- They sheltered from predators by climbing trees and hiding in caves.
- They wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm.
- They lived near rivers and lakes. Any 6×2=12mks

19. *a). Give three roles played by the Tuaregs during the Trans-Saharan trade (3mks)*

- The Tuaregs acted as takshifs or desert guides. They guided the traders throughout the desert.
- They also guarded the oasis in the Sahara which served as the resting places and watering places.
- They provided security to the traders as they moved through the desert. 3×1=3mks

*b). Explain six effects of the Trans-Saharan trade on the people of western Sudan (12mks)*

- The Trans-Saharan trade stimulated the emergence of urban centers along the trade routes e.g. Taghaza, Gao and Timbuktu.
- Profit from the trade led to growth of strong empires with very strong kings e.g. Ghana, Mali and Songhai.
- There emerged a class of wealth merchants who took part in trade.
- Trans-Saharan trade also led to the spread of Muslims culture in western Sudan. For example religion, education, sharia law and architecture.
- Transport also developed. The trade routes were developed to modern roads. Also introduction of use of camels and horses led to improved transport.
- Trans-Saharan trade also led to the development of skills. For example gold smithing and cloth dyeing.
- It also led to introduction of iron tools. This led to development of agriculture in Western Sudan ensuring food security.
- Population increase in Western Sudan also occurred. Some traders from the North settled in Western Sudan and also food security led to population increase.
- Contact between North Africa and Western Sudan belt led to the introduction of European goods and ideas in Western Sudan. This was made possible by the long history of contact between North Africa and Southern Europe.
- Introduction of firearms, daggers and horses led to increased warfare in the region. This led to the death of many people.
- Many people were captured and sold as slaves. This created insecurity, misery and fear.
- The demand for ivory led to destruction of wildlife.
- The trade also led to European invasion of West Africa resulting to colonization. Any 6×2=12mks

20. a). *Identify three features of a cellphone (3mks)*

- Ability to make and receive calls.
- They have personal phonebooks capable of storing people's telephone contacts.
- Ability to send and receive short text messages (sms).
- Ability to store messages, display and record the telephone numbers of the caller.
- There are other features that vary from phone to phone which include:
  - Calculator, clock and calendar.
  - Access to the internet.
  - Digital camera capability.
  - Ability to store e-mails.

b). *Explain six effects of the development of railway transport in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (12mks)*

- Goods/people could be transported with ease.
- It enabled trade to expand.
- It led to the development of urban centers/towns.
- It promoted industrialization.
- It created employment opportunities.
- It was a source of government revenue.
- It led to the exploitation of natural resources. Any 6×2=12mks

21. a). *Identify five peaceful methods used by nationalists in South Africa in the struggle for independence (5mks)*

- Demonstrations.
- Sending petition to the British government.
- Seeking support organization of Africa Unity and United Nations.
- Forming political parties.
- Condemning apartheid in churches.
- Hunger strikes.
- Use of mass media/newspapers/pamphlets.
- Trade unions/boycotts/seating or go slow. Any 5×1=5mks

b). *Explain five reasons why Ghana achieved independence earlier than other African countries (10mks)*

- There was a large group of educated elites who were on the frontline calling for decolonization of Ghana.
- Kwame Nkrumah's populist leadership provided the unity required for nationalism in Ghana.
- There was a small presence of European settlers in Ghana compared to other countries.
- Ghana was comparatively small in size and was well served with a good system of transport and communication.
- Kwame Nkrumah's participation in the African Manchester Conference of 1948 which resolved that all countries have a right to self-determination, hastened the pace of decolonization in Ghana.
- In Ghana, Africans were allowed to grow cocoa and the income from the crop helped to finance nationalistic activities.

Any 5×2=10mks

**SECTION C**

22. a). *Identify five features of direct rule of Zimbabwe (5mks)*

- There were a large number of European settlers in Zimbabwe than in many African colonies. This influenced the system of administration where the whites took up all the administrative positions.
- The European settlers developed an attitude of belief that the territory was pre-ordained to be a white settlers' colony.
- Between 1890 and 1923, the colony was administered by a commercial company, the British Southern African Company.
- The colony was under an administrator, below whom there was a chain of European civil servants. Europeans born in Africa served in many subordinate positions.
- Direct rule was applied to the Africans who had resisted and were defeated by the company. All the decisions were made by company agents and the African chiefs were agents of the colonial system.
- The Legislative Council was started as early as 1898, comprising four company agents (nominees) and elected settler representatives. The European settlers attained a measure of self-government by 1923.
- The European settlers' need for African labor to work in their farms. The Africans were compelled to provide the labor through legislations by the Legislative Council.
- Africans were subjected to racial segregation and they suffered in the hands of the settlers' regime than in other systems of colonial administration. Any 5×2=10mks

b). *Explain five effects of British rule in Zimbabwe (10mks)*

- Africans lost large tracts of land to the white settlers thereby straining relations between the two groups.
- Introduction of forced labour as the white settlers required cheap labour in their farms.
- Formation of African Nationalist movements to address their grievances against white domination.
- Loss of power by traditional powers as the British appointed their own administrators who ruled the people directly.
- Imposition of taxes on Africans in order to force them to provide labour to the whites so as to raise money.
- Africans were exposed to deplorable working conditions which exposed them to risks.
- Introduction of pass laws which restricted the movement of Africans.
- Africans were confined into reserves thereby creating room for European settlements.
- Exploitation of mineral resources/agricultural resources for the benefit of the colonial government at the expense of African development.
- Loss of independence by Africans as they were subjected to British colonial rule.
- Racial segregation.
- Western education/Christianity.
- Development of transport and communication network.
- Undermined African culture. Any 5×2=10mks

23. a). Name three African founder members of the Pan-African movement (3mks)

- Jomo Kenyatta.
- Julius Nyerere.
- Leopold Senghor.
- Kwame Nkurumah.
- Nnamdi Azikiwe.
- Kamuzu Banda.

Any 3×1=3mks

b). Explain six challenges faced by the Pan-African movement (12mks)

- The movement lacked adequate funds to run its operation.
- The movement failed to resolve fully the differences that arose among the independent African countries that emerged between the French-speaking countries and the Anglophones.
- It did not have a base in Africa since most African countries were still under colonial rule.
- There were sharp differences between the extremists and moderates e.g. Dubois and Booker T. Washington.
- The economic empowerment of African states was not achieved as most of them remained dependent on their colonial masters for economic support. This ended up setting in a new form of colonialism (Neo-colonialism).
- Many European groups fought the activities of the Pan-Africanists. Marcus Garvey's imprisonment was the result of such hostility.
- Illiteracy and ignorance among some people of African descent hindered them from offering constructive support to the Pan-African leaders.
- After independence in the 1960's, the movement was restricted to the African continent. The absence of African Americans in the continent affairs dealt a big blow to its progress.
- Europeans used their domination of the international media to spread negative propaganda that it was a communist movement.

Any 6×2=12mks

24. a). Identify three privileges enjoyed by the members of parliament in Britain (3mks)

- Freedom of speech.
- They are protected against arrest for civil offences, 40 days prior and 40 days after a session of parliament.
- They cannot be harassed within the precincts of parliament.

3×1=3mks

b). Explain six functions of the House of Lords in Britain (12mks)

- Sits as a Court of Appeal to listen to criminal cases.
- Assists the House of Commons in legislation of laws.
- Debates non-controversial bills when the House of commons does not have time for them.
- Holds bills from the House of Commons for a certain period to seek public opinion.
- Scrutinizes activities of the government in various ministries.
- Debates general issues of national importance.

Any 6×2=12mks