

END OF TERM TWO FORM 4 EVALUATION EXAM

MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (311/2)

Paper 2

July/August 2018

SECTION A

1. Two limitations of using written records.

- i) They are expensive to obtain/procure.
- ii) May contain biases/exaggerations.
- iii) These sources are limited to literate members of the society.
- iv) Information may be misinterpreted/ misunderstood by readers.
- v) There may be factual errors/omissions/ contradictions by author.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

2. Scientific theory that explain origin of human beings.

- i) Evolution theory.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

3. One method of irrigation used in Egypt.

- i) Shadoof.
- ii) Canal.
- iii) Basin.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

4. Two problems faced by traders when using barter system.

- i) Some goods were not divisible into smaller quantities.
- ii) Lack of double coincidence of wants.
- iii) Difficult to determine the exact volume of some goods.
- iv) Some goods were perishable/problem of storing the goods.
- v) It was cumbersome to transport bulky goods.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

5. Two methods used to acquire slaves during the Trans-Atlantic Trade.

- i) Slave traders kidnapped lonely travellers.
- ii) Slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.
- iii) Debtors were sold to slave traders.
- iv) Some people were enticed and eventually sold into slavery.
- v) Prisoners of war who had been captured during local wars were sold to slave traders.

- vi) Through slave raids.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

6. Two disadvantages of using fire and smoke signals.

- i) Can only be used to cover short distances.
- ii) Range of messages passed was limited.
- iii) It was affected by weather changes.
- iv) The message could be missed if no one was on look out.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

7. One scientific discovery during the 19th century that contribute to food preservation.

- i) Refrigeration.
- ii) Canning.
- iii) Pasteurization.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mks)

8. One metal used as currency in Pre colonial Africa.

- i) Gold
- ii) Copper.
- iii) Iron.
- iv) Silver.
- v) Bronze

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

9. Two factors that led to the growth of Athens as an urban centre.

- i) It was surrounded by mountains and seas making it secure/security.
- ii) It was a centre of learning and art which attracted people/ education centre.
- iii) It was a religious/cultural centre/sport thus attracted many people.
- iv) It was a trading central/commercial centre.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

10. State main function of the Golden stool.

- It was a symbol of unity.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

11. One treaty signed between Lobengula and the British.

- i) The Moffat treaty.
- ii) Rudd concession

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

12. Two chartered companies used to administer colonies.

- i) Imperial British East Africa Company.
- ii) British South African Company.
- iii) German East African Company.
- iv) Royal Niger Company.

(No mark for abbreviation)

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

13. One political party that fought for independence in Ghana.

- i) The united Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)
- ii) The Convention Peoples Party. (CPP)
- iii) The National League of the Gold Coast (NLGC)

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

14. Two types of weapons used in cold war.

- i) War of words/propaganda.
- ii) Economic sanctions.
- iii) Military assistance.
- iv) Finance/technical Aid.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

15. Two ways in which NAM safeguard their national security.

- i) By keeping off from conflicts of non-member countries.
- ii) By maintaining their sovereignty/independence.
- iii) By maintaining their economic independence.
- iv) By not identifying with either communism or capitalism.
- v) By taking independent decisions/actions in international fora.
- vi) By not joining military alliances.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

16. One financial institution established by African Union.

- i) The Africa Monetary Fund.
- ii) The African Central Bank.
- iii) The African Investment Bank.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

17. One major political party in Britain.

- i) The conservative party.
- ii) The labour party. (Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18a) Five ways in which the development of the upright posture improved the early man's way of life.

- i) The early man was able to move/walk/run faster with long strides.
- ii) Man could use the hands to carry out farming activities.
- iii) Man could use the hands to grasp items conveniently.
- iv) Man could spot/sight the animals/wild fruits which he used to hunt/gather from far distances.
- v) Man could see the impending danger from distance and take appropriate measures.
- vi) Man used hands to make tools/weapons which were used for different purposes.
- vii) Man used the hands to defend himself/attack the enemies.
- viii) Man used the hands to perform/carry out domestic chores/young ones.

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) Life of man in the old stone Age period.

- = Tools and weapons.
1st phase man used olduwan/pebble tools.
2nd phase man use acheulian tools
- = Tools were used for skinning, hunting, digging up roots, scrapping animal/skins cutting meat.
- = Shelter man found shelter on top of trees, on rocky shelters, in caves, in thick forest.
- = Social group man lived in groups of about 20-30 people.
- = Food - Hunting and gathering was the main economic activity of man.
- = Communication - man used gestures, whistling and crick sound to communicate.
- = Clothing - man work no cloth as he had not discovered to how to make one but their body was covered with fur/hair which kept them warm.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12marks)

19a) Advantages of animal transport over human transport.

- Animals carry a wider load compared to human being.
- Animal have the ability to sense danger unlike man.
- Can cover a longer distance compared to man.

- Human transport is slower compared to animal transport.
- (Any other 3x1=3marks)

b) Factors which promoted plantation farming in Europe during the Agrarian Revolution.

- Invention of machines e.g seed drill.
- Discovery of farm inputs e.g fertilizers for improvement of soil fertility.
- Reclamation of waste land to make it productive.
- increase in population that provided enough labour on farm.
- Development of agricultural research.
- Discovery of pesticides & fungicides to cure crops and animal diseases.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

20a) Why Mzilikazi welcomed the missionaries in Matebele land.

- The missionaries were friendly.
- They assisted him by repairing his guns.
- They helped him to inoculate his cows.
- They wrote and interpreted letters for him.
- They provided medical care to the sick.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

b) Why Samori Toure was finally defeated by the French in 1898.

- Samori's people and army were constantly on the move and could not engage in any economic activity, they thus lacked adequate food supply.
- He lost Bure gold mines/reserves to the French and could therefore not sustain his army as before.
- He was cut off from Freetown where he bought ammunitions and guns.
- Africans societies failed to unite and support Samori against the French. He sought for alliance with Ahmed Seku of Tukolor and Tieba of Sikasso but to no avail.
- It was difficult to defend his second empire as it was open to attack on all side, either to the British or the French.
- He was attacked by the local communities whom he had earlier faced, during his retreat to the East.
- The local resistance also weakened him.
- The British refused to support him due to their policy of non-interference. He fought all alone.

21a) State three similarities between the French and the British structure of administration in Africa. (3mks)

- Both had a governor as the chief executive of the colony;
- They had provinces as administrative units.
- Both had districts as administrative units.
- Both had locations as administrative units;
- They had sub-locations.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3marks)

b) Explain six ways in which the application of direct rule in Zimbabwe affected the Africans. (10 marks)

- African land was alienated for white settlement/lost land.
- People of Zimbabwe were oppressed and suppressed by administration - denied African movement.
- The African rules lost their political autonomy and served as puppet chiefs - BSAC was given too much powers.
- African cultures was undermine as Western education and Christianity, British legal system were introduced.
- The mean of transport and communication were developed.
- The Africans were subjected to heavy taxation.
- The Africans were forced to supply labour to settles and public works and mines.
- The African elites were neglected leading to rise of nationalism.
- African traditional economy was disrupted as they worked for settlers.
- New crops were introduced in Zimbabwe which became major crops.
- The British encouraged trade.

(6 x 2 = 12marks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

22a) Economic activities of the Shona.

- Mixed farming - cultivated crops
- Reared animals.
- Practised trade - long distant trade.
- Skilful hunters - elephant for ivory.
- Skilled craftsmen - made spears, hoes, knives.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

b) Social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)

- The community was divided into clans whose names were derived from animal names.
- They believed in a supreme god called Mwari/Mlimo/Mulungu or Lesa.
- They believed in ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time. The types of spirits included Vadzimu/family spirits, Mhondoro/ Clan spirits and Chamiruka or Chaminuka/national spirit.
- The Shona communicated with God through mediums, intermediaries or oracles e.g Chamiruka (national spirit) and Svikiro (departed family or clan elder).
- The priests presided over religious functions such as offering sacrifices to God.
- The Shona elders were highly respected.
- The priests came from the Rozwi clan.
- They had sacred places of worship e.g shrines where sacrifices were conducted.
- They lived in circular stone houses.
- They were polygamous in nature. Marriage between related clans was, however not allowed.
- They had a royal fire that was kept burning in the emperor's court.

23a) Five achievements of the League of Nations.

- i) It promoted health services/established International Health Organisation.
- ii) It championed for the welfare of the workers/ established the International Labour Organisation.
- iii) It provided relief to refugees/war casualties/ areas hit by famine.
- iv) It settled disputes between different European Countries.
- v) It supervised mandated territories.
- vi) It organized disarmament conferences in Europe.
- vii) It helped to reduce trade in dangerous drugs.
- viii) It helped in economic reconstruction of European countries.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5marks)

b) Explain the factors that have undermined the activities of the United Nations (UN)

- i) Occurrence of natural catastrophes such as floods.
- ii) Accumulation of arms by some states.
- iii) Divided interest of some members.
- iv) Global terrorism from groups such as Al-

ovaeda.

- v) Conflicting ideologies by different countries.
- vi) Members concentrate more on matters of national interest than those of UN.
- vii) Lack of standing military wing.
- viii) Some members fail to remit their subscriptions to the UN.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

24a) Identify three circumstances that may make a Vice President assume presidency in India.

- i) When the sitting President dies.
- ii) If the President becomes incapacitated.
- iii) When the President resigns.
- v) When the President is removed or impeached.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3marks)

b) Six functions of the President of India.

- i) The President is the head of state with executive powers to carry out his duties.
- ii) The President seeks advice from parliament when appointing the Prime Ministers.
- iii) He/she is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- iv) He is a member of the legislative.
- v) He ascends to/vetoes bills before they become law.
- vi) He establishes special councils to arbitrate on inter-state disputes.
- vii) He dissolves parliament to call for general elections.
- viii) He is empowered by the constitution to declare a state of emergency/rule the state by decree when the security of the state is threatened.
- ix) He nominates the 12 members to the "Council of states"/upper house.
- x) He appoints state governors and supreme court judges.
- xi) He calls the leader of the winning party after general elections to form the government.
- xii) He is the leader of the political party that nominates him for the elections.
- xiii) He pardons offenders.

(Any 6 well explained x 2 = 12 marks)