**MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL**

**MOCK EXAMINATION**

**JUNE 2024.**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Identify one type of artifact that is likely to be found in an archaeological site (1 mark)**

1. Tools
2. Weapons
3. Pottery
4. Ornaments
5. Garments
6. Coins

 ***(First 1x1= 1 mark)***

**2. What is the name given to stone tools made by early man in the second phase of the old Stone Age period. (1 mark)**

Acheulian tools

 ***(1x1= 1 mark)***

**3. Identify two inventions that led to improvement of agriculture in Britain during the agrarian revolution. (2 marks)**

1. Invention of seed drill
2. Mechanical thresher
3. Mechanical reaper
4. Fertilizers/manure
5. Selective breeding

 ***(First 2x1= 2 marks)***

**4. State two ways in which the Trans-Atlantic trade contributed to the decline of the economy of West Africa communities. (2 marks)**

1. The removal of strong labour force in West Africa as slaves.
2. Killing of people during slave raids reduced the needed labour force in agriculture.
3. Destruction of African properties such as homes, farms and livestock during the slave raids.
4. Introduction of manufactured goods undermined indigenous industries such as iron smithing.
5. Slave raiding created instability and fear which discouraged people from working in the farms and other traditional industries.

 ***(First 2x1= 2 marks)***

**5. State two results of space exploration. (2 marks)**

1. Space exploration has promoted scientific research.
2. New discoveries have been made due to space exploration and this has increased man’s understanding of the universe.
3. It has promoted the production of complicated weapons which is dangerous to human race.
4. It has facilitated scientific and technological development.

 ***(First 2x1= 2 marks)***

**6. State one disadvantage of using horn blowing as a means of communication. (1 mark)**

1. It was restricted to those who knew the tones.
2. Message could not be heard beyond the mountains or hills./messages could not be conveyed over long distance/ in a noisy environment.
3. One could misinterpret the message.

 ***(First 1x1= 1 mark)***

**7. State the main contribution of the discovery of chloroform in the field of medicine.**

 **(1 mark)**

It was used to reduce pain during surgery. ***( 1x1= 1 mark)***

**8. State two factors that led to the decline of Kilwa. (2 marks)**

1. Disruption of the gold trade due to frequent wars between the various African communities.
2. Attack and occupation of Kilwa by the Portuguese who plundered the town.
3. Dynastic quarrels among the Persian rulers (sultans) in Kilwa led to disunity in the town.
4. Rise of rival trading centres such as Mombasa and Lamu reduced the town’s importance.
5. Insubordination from towns controlled by Kilwa such as Sofala.

 ***(First 2x1= 2 marks)***

**9. State two duties of Omanhene in the Asante kingdom during the 19th century (2 marks).**

1. Gave up the right to declare war at will with fellow king
2. Provide a contingent of soldiers when called upon to do so by Asantehene
3. Swear an oath of allegiance to Asantehene
4. Grants their subjects the right to appeal to the high court of union at Kumasi
5. Attend the annual Odwira festival to honour the dead/pay allegiance to Asantehene/settle disputes.

 ***(First 2x1= 2 marks)***

 **10. Name two colonies of France in West Africa. (2 marks)**

i) Senegal ii) Mauritania iii) Niger

iv) Ivory Coast v) Guinea vi) Mali vii) Bukina Faso viii) Benin

 ***(First 2x1= 2 marks)***

11. **State one disadvantage of indirect rule in Africa during the colonial period (1 mark).**

1. The new duties of the traditional rulers such as collecting taxes made them unpopular.
2. Traditional rulers lost their independence and this made them resist the British.
3. The chiefs often disregarded what was unfamiliar to them and only paid attention to what they understood well.
4. Some regions lagged behind in terms of development because local rulers opposed any radical changes e.g. Northern Nigeria.

 ***(First 1x1= 1 mark)***

**12. Identify one method that the nationalists in Mozambique used in the struggle for independence. (1 mark)**

1. Guerrilla war fare
2. Protests/demonstrations.
3. Formed political parties e.g. FRELIMO to articulate their grievances.
4. Sought international support e.g. from Algeria and Tanzania.

 ***(First 1x1= 1 mark)***

**13. Why did Britain and France adopt the policy of appeasement after the First World War? (1 mark)**

1. They wanted to avoid European war
2. To protect their interest in the Far East/Japan.

 ***(First 1x1= 1mark)***

**14. Give two economic benefits enjoyed by the members of the commonwealth. (2 marks)**

1. Favourable trading opportunities to members.
2. Financial assistance given to the poor nations.
3. Technical/research assistance to member countries.
4. Support for youth programmes/projects for development.

 ***(First 2x1= 2 marks)***

**15. State one function of the secretariat of Common Market for East and Southern Africa (1 mark)**

1. It undertakes research on behalf of COMESA.
2. It provides technical support/advisory services to the member state in the implementation of the treaty.
3. It promotes joint transactions by member states.
4. It ensures continued operation of the common market.

**16. What was the main ideological difference between Patrice Lumumba and Joseph kasavubu in Democratic Republic of Congo? (1 mark)**

Kasavubu wanted a federal system of government while Patrice Lumumba wanted a unitary system of government. ***(1x1= 1 mark)***

**17. Name two houses that make up the parliament of India. (2 marks)**

1. Rajya Sabha/Council of states/Upper House.
2. Lok Sabha/House of the people/Lower House.

 ***(2x1= 2 marks)***

**SECTION B: 45 MARKS**

**18.(a). Identify three hunting techniques used by early human beings (3 marks).**

1. Trapping animals around water points
2. Chasing animals and throwing stones after them.
3. Chasing animals over steep cliffs where the animals could fall and break their limbs.
4. Digging large pits on the paths that animals used and covering with twigs and grass to trap the animals.
5. Chasing animals towards swampy/muddy areas where the animals would get stuck and caught.

 ***(First 3x1= 3 marks)***

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

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

 ***(Any 6x2= 12 marks)***

**19.(a). State three characteristic of the Roman roads. (3 mark)**

1. They were standardized.
2. Had slightly convex road surface.
3. Roadsides had deep trenches to facilitate drainage
4. Were straight.
5. Had bridges across rivers and tunnels across hills.
6. Had foundation of 1.5m deep filled with heavy rocks first followed by smaller layers of stones.

 ***(First 3x1= 3 marks)***

**(b). Explain six advantages of using railway transport. (12 marks)**

1. It’s a cheaper means of transporting heavy goods over long distances compared to motor vehicle.
2. Trains are less prone to accidents than motor vehicles.
3. Helps in transportation of bulky and heavy goods since they have large carrying capacity.
4. Railways require less maintenance cost once built unlike roads which develop pot holes.
5. Trains can be used in all-weather since they use rails unlike a motor vehicle which can get stuck in mud when it is wet.
6. Trains have no congestion/jam since at any particular time only one train is given track.
7. Trains are reliable/efficient since they follow fixed time schedules which help travelers to plan for their journeys in advance.
8. Passenger’s trains have facilities such as dining and toilets making it comfortable for passengers travelling over long distances unlike road transport where such services are rare.
9. Electrified railway systems in developed countries are very fast and thus more effective for passenger transport.

 ***(First 6x2= 12 marks)***

**20.(a). Give five reasons why Lewanika of the Lozi collaborated with the British during the colonization of Africa (5 marks)**

1. Lewanika collaborated with the British in order to protect his kingdom against the Germans/Portuguese/European enemies.
2. Lewanika desired western education and civilization and wanted the British to introduce it in his country/wanted his son to be educated.
3. Lewanika wanted the British to protect him against his internal enemies.
4. Lewanika wanted to safeguard his position as the king of the Lozi.
5. Lewanika was encouraged to collaborate with the British by King Khama of the Ngwato who had already sought British protection against the Boers.
6. Lewanika saw the futility a stronger power like Britain, so he chose to collaborate.
7. Lewanika wanted the British to protect his kingdom from attack by other African communities such as the Ndebele and Shona.
8. Lewanika was influenced by the European missionaries who had visited earlier to collaborate.
9. Lewanika collaborated in order to preserve the economic structure of his people.
10. Desire for the promotion of trade between Britain and the Lozi.

***(First 5x1= 5 marks)***

**(b). What were the results of the Buganda collaboration with the British during the 19th century? (10 marks)**

1. Christianity and European influence was introduced in Buganda.
2. Islamic influence to the kingdom declined as that of the Christians grew stronger.
3. Kabaka got protection from his traditional enemies such as the Bunyoro.
4. The British administration used the Baganda in their administration in the rest of Uganda.
5. The Baganda advanced more economically than other communities because of the benefits they received from the British.
6. The Baganda lost their independence and the British established their rule over them.
7. The Kabaka was recognized by the British as the ruler of Buganda although his powers were greatly reduced.
8. The Baganda were subjected to economic exploitation such as land alienation/mining/taxation/forced labour.
9. Trade developed between the British and the Baganda acquired European goods such as guns, clothes etc.
10. The Baganda were used by the British to conquer other regions e.g. the Basoga and the Bagisu.

 ***(Any 5x2= 10 marks)***

**21.(a). Give three reasons why there were civil wars in the democratic republic of Congo immediately it attained independence. (3 marks)**

1. On 5th July 1960 Africans in the army staged a mutiny demanding an end to Belgian domination.
2. The Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba wanted a unitary system of government while the president Kasavubu wanted federal. This caused division among them.
3. Patrice Lumumba the prime minister was assassinated in 1961 and this led to anger and rebellion among his followers.
4. Moishe Tshombe took advantage of the crisis in Congo and declared the session of Katanga in 1960.

 ***(First 3x1= 3 marks)***

**(b). Explain six political challenges faced by the Democratic Republic of Congo during the reign of Mobutu Sese Seko. (12 marks)**

1. The banning of opposition political parties created a one party state that stifled democracy in the country.
2. The dictatorial regime was introduced by replacing federal system with the central government under his control.
3. Appointments based on loyalty/kinship in administration created disunity in the country.
4. The stripping off parliament of its powers through constitutional amendments led to the establishment of a totalitarian regime.
5. The opposition to the government created uncertainty/tension in the country leading to the arrests/harassment of opposition leaders.
6. The riots/demonstrations due to the civilians’ dissatisfaction with the regime caused political tension/instability in the country.
7. Civil wars divided the country along tribal line hence compromising national unity;
8. Rebellion against the regime backed by external forces led to the overthrowing of the government.

 ***(First 6x2= 12 marks)***

**22.(a). What were the causes of the Second World War? (5 marks)**

1. The military alliances encouraged aggression among some states.
2. The great depression of 1929-1931 caused economic problems that triggered conflict between nations.
3. Britain and France practiced the policy of appeasement which encouraged dictators to became more aggressive.
4. The rise of dictators in Europe such as Adolf Hitler who had unfair demands on other countries sparked the war.
5. Weakness of the league of nations to prevent the growing militarism in Europe made some countries to take advantage and become aggressive.
6. Hitler’s ambition to restore Germany’s dominance in Europe destabilized European peace that resulted into war.
7. Nationalism in Europe hindered international cooperation as nations became occupied chiefly with solving their own problems instead of co-operating with their neighbors.
8. The treaty of Versailles which blamed Germany for being solely responsible for the First World War made Hitler to adopt an aggressive policy which led to war.
9. The arms race in Europe made countries more aggressive and militants ready to fight at the slightest provocation.

 ***(Any 5x2= 10 marks)***

**(b). Explain five factors that contributed to the end of cold war. (10 marks)**

1. The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R weakened the position of Russia.
2. The coming to power of Mikhail Gorbachev as head of the Soviet Union who adopted peaceful coexistence policy/ death of U.S.S.R president Stalin who was a hard liner.
3. Gorbachev’s policy of restructuring and openness/ prestroika
4. American diplomatic effort to foster friendly coexistence with U.S.S.R.
5. unification of Germany in 1990 ended the U.S.A and U.S.S.R conflict over East and West Germany
6. The support of cold war in 1991 led by America was a proof that U.S.S.R was willing to cooperate with the western capitalist.
7. Dissolution of the Warsaw pact with the fall of communisms in Eastern Europe.
8. Signing of the strategic arms reduction treaties between U.S.A and Russia who agreed to cut down their nuclear warheads
9. U.S.A president Reagan’s policy of flexibility and openness helped in diffusing tension during the cold war.

 ***(First 5x2= 10 marks)***

**23.(a). Name five member states of the Economic Community of West African States.**

 **(5 marks)**

Benin Niger Gambia Sierra-Leon Guinea Senegal

Ghana Nigeria Guinea Bissau Togo Cape Verde

Mauritania Liberia Burkina Faso Mali Ivory Coast.

 ***(First 5x1= 5 marks)***

**(b). What are the achievements of the Economic Community of West African States?**

 **(10 marks)**

1. It has standardized education in the region through use of common examination in the syllabus.
2. It has fostered peace in the region through its military wing.
3. It has promoted cultural exchange among member states as member states are connected through roads, telecommunications.
4. It has improved agriculture in the region through sharing of technological know- how.
5. It has facilitated free movement of people and goods in the region through removing trade barriers among member states.
6. Heads of state have been able to meet at the authority of heads of states and government meetings and consult on pertinent issues concerning the region.
7. It has promoted developments in the fields of transport/ communications/agriculture/industry.
8. It has set up a development fund to finance development projects in the region.
9. ECOWAS has created a wider market for goods from member states.
10. It has brought together countries with different economic, social and political approaches.
11. Members have been able to access Nigerian petroleum and petroleum products cheaply than in the open markets.

 ***(Any 5x2= 10 marks)***

**24.(a). State three ways in which a person can be a member of the House of Lords in Britain (3 marks)**

1. By virtue of office one holds.
2. Heriditary.
3. Appointment by the mornach.

 ***(First 3x1= 3 marks)***

**(b). Explain six responsibilities of the state governments in the United States of America.**

 **(12 marks)**

1. They have a governor who is the administrative head.
2. Each state has law courts which handle internal affairs.
3. Each state has its own social amenities such as education, health, public work.
4. Each state has state police to cater for the maintenance of law and order in the state.
5. Each state generates its own revenue necessary for discharging its responsibilities.
6. Each state has its own constitution for internal affairs
7. Each state has a bi-cameral legislature to legislate laws for the state.
8. Each state is responsible for its own development.
9. They regulate commerce/trade in order to ensure stability in the sector.

 ***(First 6x2= 12 marks)***