**EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER (311/2)**

**MARCH / APRIL - 2019**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Identify **two** social activities considered by anthropologist in the study of man. (2 marks)

* Music
* Dance
* Religious beliefs and practices
* Language

2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. Give meaning of the term ‘’Evolution of man’’. (1 mark)

* Transforming from simple life slowly over millions of years through environmental adaptation.

1 x 1 = 1 mark

1. State **one** theory of origin about knowledge of iron working in Africa. (1 mark)

* It spread to North Africa from Middle East / Diffusion / one area theory.
* It developed independently in different parts of Africa / independent theory.

1x 1 = 1 mark

1. Name **two** participants of Trans – Saharan trade. (2 marks)

* Tuaregs
* Barbers
* Arabs
* Western Sudan rulers
* Western Sudan people

2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. What was the **main** cause of Agrarian Revolution in Europe? (1 mark)

* Increased scientific knowledge and better technology which could be applied to agriculture.

1 x 1 = 1 mark

1. How was silent trade (dumb barter) carried out? (1 mark)

* Involved putting goods side by side at designated points/ sites without talking. The purchaser arrives at the point, examines the goods and when satisfied, they took away the goods.

1 x 1 = 1 mark

1. State **two** shortcomings of sea transport. (2 marks)

* Too slow for transportation of goods urgently required.
* Harbours are expensive to build and maintain.
* Port congestion – due to inadequate loading and off – loading facilities/ delayance.
* Ships are expensive to build and maintain.
* Sea transport affected by adverse weather.
* Restricted to coastline areas.

2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. Give **two** uses of coal. (2 marks)

* To heat water.
* Provide light.
* Used as raw material.
* For domestic fuel – heating / open fire places.
* Used in the smelting of iron and steel e.g. metallurgical coal.
* Used in thermal generations to produce thermal electricity.

2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. Give **one** reason why the Buganda Agreement of 1900 was signed. (1 mark)

* Define position of Buganda in the country.
* To reduce the cost of British administration / since Buganda was to meet the cost of administration.
* Define the relationship between Buganda and the British government.

1 x 1 = 1 mark

1. State **two** problems which faced the League of Nations. (2 marks)

* Lack of military strength to implement its objectives.
* No support from major powers e.g. USA, Italy, Germany and Japan.
* Lack of adequate funds.
* Unable to settle disputes between member states.
* Rearmament policy/ some countries/ members states decided to satisfy their military pursuits.
* League had a faulty foundation – German was punished heavily and therefore German and her allies could not be expected to honour the treaty.

2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. Identify **two** political factors which led to the outbreak of the Second World War. (2 marks)

* Weakness of the League of Nations.
* Rise of nationalism in German and Italy.
* German determination to revenge against penalties imposed during the Versailles Treaty.
* Failure of France and Britain to rein on German militarization / policy of appeasement.
* Arms race / production of weapons by countries enhancing their attacks / defence system.
* Emergence and rise of dictators in Europe.

2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. Name of permanent member of the Security Council. (1 mark)

* USA
* China
* France
* Russia
* Britain

1 x 1 = 1 mark

1. State **one** merit of the federal government of the United States of America. (1 mark)

* Helps different states to live together harmoniously.
* Makes federal states economically viable in terms of accessing market
* Can fight against a common problem e.g. terrorism.
* States benefit from the pool of resources.
* Eases trade by use of common currency / and elimination of customs.

1 x 1 = 1 mark

1. Identify **two** benefits of international relations. (2 marks)

* Promote economic growth through trade.
* Countries assist one another especially in terms of financial and technical assistance.
* Enhance peace and security in the world in general.
* Countries are able to solve or get collective solutions to world problems.
* Promote cultural exchange.

2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. State **two** categories of members of the executive in the United States of America. (2 marks)

* The president.
* Vice – president.
* Cabinet.
* Civil service.

2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. Identify **two** ways United Nations provides humanitarian assistance. (2marks)

* Assist refugee/ displaced persons with clothes in order to preserve human dignity.
* Resettles displaced persons by negotiating their resettlement in safe areas.
* Provides relief food in drought stricken areas in order to avert loss of lives.
* Provision of medical supplies to the victims of war/ other calamities so as to restore human health.
* Build houses / materials for construction.
* Provides education to vulnerable group in order to promote literacy.
* Assist in evacuating people affected by floods to safer grounds to avert suffering.
* Protect refugees by ensuring their respect/ observance of basic human rights.

**Section B (45 Marks)**

**Answer any three questions from this section.**

1. a) State **three** theories which have been put forward to explain the origin of man. (3 marks)

* Creation or Biblical theory.
* Mythical or traditional theory.
* Scientific theory/ evolution.

3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Describe **six** characteristics of Paleolithic period. (12 marks)

* Tools and weapons e.g. scrappers, chisel picks etc. which were refined for specific functions.
* Food – man got his food through hunting and gathering man ate cooked food.
* Clothes – man began to wear animal skins, waist belts.
* Invention of fire – for cooking and warming up himself and other uses.
* Shelter- man continued sleeping in rock / caves shelters.
* Rock art – man printed pictures of animal he hunted on wall caves. This was among other reasons to pastime and observation of the life of animals which he eventually domesticated.
* Language – improved his language/ used gestures/ clicks/ grants.
* Most of the able bodied men taken away destroying local industries and economic activities.

6 x 2 = 12 marks

1. a) State three features of macadam roads. (3 marks)

* They are straight.
* All weather roads.
* Are durable.
* Drain water off with ease.
* Provides good motoring surface.
* Are wide.

3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain **six** economic impacts of Triangular trade on the western African community. (12 marks)

* Contributed to the emergence of towns – e.g. Lagos, Dakar etc.
* Contributed to the decline of Trans – Saharan trade as their attention was concentrated to the coastal areas.
* Decline of economic development – labour depleted as most able bodies people were taken.
* Much destruction of property e.g. houses etc. during the slave raids.
* Decline of traditional industries – as many manufactured goods were introduced in the West Africa.
* Most of the able bodied men taken away destructing local industries and economic activities.

6 x 2 = 12 marks

1. a) Outline **five** factors which led to the rise of Buganda Empire. (5 marks)

* Centralized system of administration – led to effective control of the empire/ enhanced loyality to the ruler/ unity.
* Able and strong / competent rulers e.g. Kabaka Mutesa I.
* Strong army / for defence of the kingdom.
* Decline and weakness of the neighbouring kingdoms e.g. Bunyoro – Kitara.
* Long distance trade – enabled the kingdom to attain wealth for maintenance.
* Fertility of the soil and good climate promoted agriculture for growing of bananas the staple food.
* Iron fields provided raw materials for manufacture of superior iron weapons.

5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Describe the social organization of the Asante kingdom in West Africa. (10 marks)

* The Asante lived in clans who formed the state.
* The golden stool – introduced by Osei Tutu was a symbol of unity / united all states.
* The Asante people had a national festival called Odwira – time to honour dead / symbol of loyalty/ symbol of unity.
* The Asante people were polytheistic/ worshipped many gods and goddesses.
* Asantehene played both political and religious roles/ presided over religious ceremonies.
* Worshipped their gods through ancestors/ acted as intermediaries between gods and the people.
* Believed in life after death.
* In the 19th century they embraced Islam / many were converted/ Islamic culture.

5 x 2 = 10 marks

1. a) State **three** areas in Africa which were considered strategic and acquiring them become a priority to European governments. (3 marks)

* south Africa because of its location i.e. the sea route to East indies/ in terms of trade/ transport on high seas/ military south Africa goods base for worship/ it was easy to control both the Indian and Atlantic ocean.
* Egypt after construction of Suez Canal – which was an engineering feat worth admiring and was link between middle east, east indies and Europe/ facilitation of trade between the two regions.
* All coastal areas of Africa were strategic because acted as a gate – way into the interior of Africa/ also provided place where ships could stop and rest. Repair / refreshment / military base.

3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain **six** roles played by traders in the colonization of Africa in the 19th century. (12 marks)

* They signed treaties between them and the rulers – over 200 treaties were signed.
* They set up colonial administration at a time their countries were not ready to do so.
* Provided cheap administrative capital which mother governments could not raise.
* Used force to pacify rebellious communities and later they were given charters by their home government to rule over African people.
* Did the initial spade – work for the colonization process to continue / through provision of funds.
* Initiated effective occupation at a time mother countries were unwilling.
* Trade appealed for help in difficult conditions and later asked their mother countries to take over areas they were operating in.
* Invested heavily hence made colonization inevitable.

6 x 2 = 12 marks

**Section C (30 Marks)**

**Answer any two questions from this section.**

1. a) State **five** objectives of Pan – African Movement. (5 marks)

* To unite people of Africa origin against European colonization.
* To appeal to missions and humanitarians to protect against colonial aggression and exploitation as well as land alienation.
* Find ways of establishing better relations between the Europeans and African on the one hand and among Africans on the other.
* To up hold the values of African civilization among the leaders and people.
* Provide forum through which black peoples from all over the world could voice their protests against European oppression.
* Secure the independence of the African people.
* Stop slavery.

5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Explain **five** challenges which face ECOWAS. (10 marks)

* Nationalism among members’ countries has made member states giving priority to their own domestic interests.
* Border closures between Ghana AND Togo as well as between French and English speaking countries.
* Member states of ECOWAS are also members’ states of other regional organization this has created divided loyalty and commitment.
* There is also the problem of different currencies. This creates problems of rate of exchange therefore trade is hindered.
* There is division between the Francophone and Anglophone states in terms of administrative approach.
* Poor infrastructure e.g. roads, railways and underdeveloped communication links between French and English speaking countries.
* The linguistic barrier has caused problems for the efficient operation of the organization.
* Ideological differences between leaders of members states leading to suspicion and mistrust.
* Political stability in member states of military groups in Nigeria and Ghana. Problems in

Sierra leone, Liberia, Liberia, Ivory coast etc. – all these hamper co- operation.

* Economic hard ship in the region and therefore member states have not been resettling their dues as required.

5 x 2 = 10 marks

1. a) State **five** political reforms introduced in DRC under Mobutu Sese Seko’s reign. (5 marks)

* Suspended the constitution and stripped parliament of its powers.
* He centralized powers abolishing federal system and local assemblies and because the head of state.
* Formed one party dictatorship by banning all parties.
* Civil servants were appointed by the main government.
* Changed the name of Congo to Zaire to differentiate it from Congo Brazzaville.
* Reduced administrative regions to 8.

5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Describe differences between AU and OAU. (10 marks)

* OAU – was an association of African states under heads of state and government executives while Au is Union of African people and ensures their participation in the union.
* AU has mechanisms of accountability on issues of security, statability development and cooperation through the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) unlike OAU.
* AU has an ambitious development agenda known as the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).
* AU has proposed a peace and Security Council with powers to enforce the law understanding African military and an African Count of Justice (ACJ).
* OAU had a policy of non – interference principle by not allowing for intervention affairs of member states with conflicts.

5 x 2 = 10 marks

1. a) State **three** sources of the British Constitution. (3 marks)

* Legal publication by reputable authorities like scholars, lawyers, statesmen and political thinkers.
* Acts of parliament, e.g. the parliamentary Act of 1911, Magna Calta.
* Hansard which is the official Verbatim reports of parliament.
* Conventions and practices.
* Decisions made by the British law courts.

3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain **six** functions of the Indian president. (12 marks)

* Head of state.
* Commander in chief of the armed forces.
* He has power to declare an emergency in the state and rule by decree.
* Has power to assent or Veto a bill.
* Can dissolve the parliament.
* Appoints state governments and Supreme Court judges.
* Appoint prime ministers.
* The president act as a symbol of unity.
* Offers prizes/ awards to people with great talents.

6 x 2 = 12 marks.