

NAME.....ADM NO.....STREAM.....

SCHOOL.....SIGNATURE.....

311/2

## **HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**2 HRS 30 MINS**

**JUNE 2022**

# **BUNAMFAN CLUSTER EXAMINATIONS – 2022**

## **MARKING SCHEME**

visit [www.freeksepastpapers.com](http://www.freeksepastpapers.com) to download free resources

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**1. Give one contribution of archeology to the study of History.**

**1mark**

- Provides information on the origin of humans cradle/earliest human beings
- provides information on peoples ways of life
- helps people to locate historical sites.
- provides information on the chronological order of historical events/dating.

**2. Give two reasons why human beings lived in groups during the Stone Age period.**

**2marks**

- for companionship
- for security
- to share resources
- to help one another

**3. Identify two ways through which early agriculture spread during the Stone Age period.**

**2marks**

- through migration
- through trade
- through intermarriages
- through wars

**4. State two characteristics of Roman roads**

**2marks**

- roads were straight
- raised above the ground to prevent flooding
- had deep trenches on sides to prevent flooding
- Had bridges funnel.

**5. Identify two early forms of written communication**

**2marks**

- pictures
- scrolls
- parchment
- stone tablet

**6. Name the earliest metal to be smelted by man.**

**1mark**

- gold

**7. State the contribution of Alexander Fleming in the field of medicine.**

**1mark**

- he discovered penicillin antibiotic that could cure many diseases and pheumonia.

**8. Identify two social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece.**

**2marks**

- cultural centre/ music/art theatre
- educational centre
- sport centre
- religious centre

**9. State the main factor that unified the communities of Shona kingdom during the pre-colonial period.**

**1mark**

- mwari religious cult (mulimo religion)

**10. – State the capital of Samori Touré’s second empire**

Dabakala

**11. Identify two ways in which Africans reacted to European rule.**

**2marks**

- armed resistance
- collaboration
- Mixed reaction

**12 Name the political party that led Mozambique to independence** **1mark**

- liberation front of Mozambique (FRELIMO)

**13 State two functions of the Lukiko among the Baganda.** (2mks)

- Advise the Kabaka
- Made the laws.
- It also directed tax collection and planned expenditure,
- it acted as the final court of appeal
- it represented the needs of the people to the kabaka.
- It helped the kabaka in general administration.

2 @ 1 = 2mks

**14 Name two classifications of human rights.** (2mks)

- Civil and political rights
- Social economic and cultural rights
- Solidarity rights ( rights, pertaining to the whole community

2 @ 1 = 2mks

**15. Identify the religion that is closely related with the growth of Kilwa.**

- Islam

1×1= 1 mk

**16. Other than assimilation which other method of colonial administration did the French adopt.**

Association

1×1= 1

**11. Identify the French colonies in central Africa**

- French Congo
- Chad

1×1= 1 mk

### **SECTION B (45MKS)**

**18 (a) State five factors that favored the beginning of agriculture during the New Stone Age** (5mks)

- inventing of tools which made digging possible
- permanent settlements enabled man to practice farming.
- increased population led to high demand for food
- climatic changes led scarcity of wild food
- hunting and gathering become tedious
- Availability of indigenous crops; wheat, barley
- competition of wild food between man and animals

**(b) Explain the five effects of Agrarian revolution in Europe.** (10mks)

- increased food production due to improved methods of farming
- population increase due to abundant food supply
- development of plantation farming
- expansion of industries due to availability of raw materials.
- diversification of agriculture eg new crops and animals were introduced
- development of trade both local and international
- improved standard of living due to availability of food
- migration of people to other regions eg U.S.A., Canada, South Africa as a result of loss of land due to large scale farming
- landlessness – poor sold of their land to rich landlords
- unemployment – farm machinery lanced manual workers jobless

**19(a) State three disadvantages of coal as a source of energy** (3mks)

- Coal was expensive to mine and to transport to the required destination.
- Coal mining was risky to miners who often lost their lives when mines collapsed and buried
- It is bulky and transporting it is difficult.
- burning of coal e.g sulphur dioxide polluted the air and caused acid rain.
- It produced too much smoke when used in locomotives.

**(b) Explain six effects of scientific revolution on industry. (12mks)**

- introduction of machines which have improved leading to large scale manufacture of goods
- Introduction of alternate source of energy for use in industries
- development of printing press has enabled people to read and acquire knowledge on industries.
- improved storage of information eg computers
- development of telecommunication which has enabled buying selling goods on internet
- research has enabled industries to recycle waste products and manufacture usable goods.
- development of robots has reduced a human labour therefore reducing costs.
- loss of lives due to industrial accidents
- invention of steam engine – has improved transportation of raw materials to the industries and finished goods to the markets.

**20(a) State three factors that enabled European powers to colonize Africa in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. (3mks)**

- disunity among African community
- superior weapons used by European countries
- weak African communities due to wars and natural calamities
- some Africa communities collaborated with Europeans

**(b) Explain six effects of the partition of Africa on African communities. (12mks)**

- Africa lost independence to colonialists
- Africa economies were weakened by European exploitations resources
- Africa system of government was replaced by European systems of administration
- African languages were replaced by European languages eg French, English
- creation of modern African states by boundaries drawn during partition of Africa separated related communities e.g Maasa In Kenya/Tanzania, Somali – Kenya/Somali
- Africans lost land to European colonialist
- Loss of and property
- African culture was undermined through introduction of western education medicine and religion (Christianity)
- development of infrastructure

**21. (a) Five causes of the Maji Maji rebellion in central Tanganyika between 1905-1907.**

- Forced labour
- Compulsory cotton growing on fertile land
- The Africans disliked the rule by Akidas
- The Germans mistreated Africans rulers /flogging /whipping.
- The German officials sexually abused the African women.
- Africans were against the introduction of tax by the Germans.
- Africans were inspired by the prophecy of Kinjekitile Ngwale.
- The Ngoni fought to seek revenge over the Boma massacre of 1897
- Africans wanted to regain their lost independence.
- Germans despised/looked down upon the African way of life.

*5×1=5 mks*

**(b) Why African communities were defeated by the Germans during the Maji Maji rebellion**

- Africans had inferior weapons which could not match the German modern weapons.
- German soldiers were well trained.
- The Africans were disunited.
- The Germans used the scorched earth policy which led to famine and hence weakened the Africans.
- The magic water failed to protect the Africans from German bullets.
- Capture /execution /imprisonment of African leaders demoralized the fighters.
- Africans were not well coordinated /organized in their fight against the Germans. *Any 5×2=10 mks*

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**22.a) State five factors for the growth of the Buganda Empire. (5mks)**

- i. Abundant rainfall and suitable soil, thus sound economy based on Agriculture.
- ii. Their conquests earned them territory, human, animal and natural resources.
- iii. Able leaders who were able to unite the people.
- iv. Centralized government which reduced chances of conflict of interest.
- v. Standing army and navy which was strong and loyal for defense and territorial expansion.
- vi. Decline of Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom created a political vacuum to be filled by Buganda.
- vii. The Kingdom was small and united, thus easy to hold together for easy administration & stability.
- viii. Contact with the coastal trading communities e.g. Arabs and Swahili in long distance trade which enabled them to gain guns for defense.
- ix. Ganda tradition which divided labour made everyone to be responsible.
- x. High population provided enough labour and soldiers.
- xi. Annexation of Biddu, Kyagwe and Busoga by Buganda increased her sources of slaves, iron, Ivory and livestock, thus strengthening the economy.
- xii. The neighboring Kingdoms eg. Toro, Ankole & Busoga were weak, and hence offered no challenge.
- xiii. They welcome the British in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, who helped them to expand.

**b) Describe the political organization of the Asante kingdom during the pre-colonial period.**

**(10mks)**

Political Organization

- i. They were a centralized state led by Asantehene; and were grouped into three divisions: nuclear (Kumasi), Amato (outside states) and the conquered states.
- ii. Asantehene was the commander in- chief of the armed forces.
- iii. The conquered states were ruled by Omanhene but treated as provinces of Asante. Asantehene appointed representative in each conquered state.
- iv. The Asantehene ruled with the help of a confederacy of kings (Omanhene), Confederacy council.
- v. They took an oath of allegiance to ensure loyalty to the Asantehene.
- vi. The Omanhene represented the Asantehene in the conquered states / Omanhene were autonomous but were expected to pay tribute to the Asantehene and contribute soldiers in times of war.
- vii. They had a standing army for external defense.

- viii. They had a Golden Stool introduced by Asantehene Osei Tutu in the 18th Century, and it symbolized unity.
- ix. They had a well-established judicial / court system based at Kumasi, headed by Asantehene.
- x. The Omanhenes were given power to try minor cases in the provinces.
- xi. The annual Odwira festival strengthened solidarity and nationalism in the kingdom.
- xii. The conquered states had black stools which signified unity

**23. (a)- lack of enough manpower to administer the vast region**

- system had succeeded in other areas eg India
- inadequate funds to support the system
- Northern Nigeria had a well established system administration whose structure the British and utilize easily
- would minimize Africa resistance
- poor transport and communication would hinder increment of administrators.

**(b) – british used traditional rulers as chiefs while the French appointed assimilate persons as chiefs.**

- British appointed Africa chiefs to retain most of their powers while chiefs under French policy had limited powers
- British administrators were both professional and non professionals while French administrator were military officers.
- British did not allow Africa representative in House of Commons while French allowed African representative in French chamber of Deputies
- laws used to British colonies were made by colonial legislative assembly while laws to govern French colonies were made in Franch chamber of Deputies
- French allowed assimilated Africans to become French citizens but British did not give citizenship to Africans in their colonies
- French system destroyed African cultures while British preserved African cultures in their colonies.

**24 (a) Reasons why it took too long for Mozambique to achieve independence from Portugal**

- Portugal was reluctant to part with the economic wealth of Mozambique.
- Portugal was ruled by kings who had no regard for human rights.
- Portugal regarded Mozambique as one of its provinces and not a colony.
- Portugal had succeeded in suppressing revolts by Africans before nationalism took root in Mozambique.
- Lack of unity among Europeans up to 1960.
- Illiteracy among Africans in Mozambique

*3×1=3 mks*

**(b) Factors that favored the success of FRELIMO Nationalists during their struggle for independence in Mozambique**

- Use of guerilla tactics to attack the Portuguese from different parts of the country.
- The local population was recruited into the army which outnumbered the Portuguese forces.
- Mozambique was highly forested thus provided good cover for the guerilla fighters from Portuguese war planes.
- FRELIMO fighters were working on familiar ground /terrain.
- The FRELIMO nationalists cultivated their own food thus being self-sufficient in food supplies.
- The nationalists were assisted by communists' countries financially, materially and morally
- Support from OAU inspired the nationalists to keep on the struggle.
- The FRELIMO leaders were well-organized.

- The recognition of the role of women.
- Elimination of ethnic differences by FRELIMO appealed to all the Mozambicans.
- Setting up of administrative structures in liberated areas encouraged the Africans in Mozambique to support the struggle.

*Any*

**6×2=12 mks**

visit [www.freekcsepastpapers.com](http://www.freekcsepastpapers.com) to download free resources