**FORM 3 END TERM II**

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Identify one type of artifact that is likely to be found in archeological site (1 Mark)

* *Weapons*
* *Pottery*
* *Tools*
* *Ornaments*
* *coins*

1. Name one source of information on the creation theory (1 Mark)

* *Bible*
* *Quran*

1. Give the main form of transport that was used in the trans-Saharan trade. (1 Mark)

* *Animal*
* *Camel*
* *Horse*

1. Name two groups of people that were involved in the trans-Atlantic trade. (2 Marks)

* *The Europeans*
* *African middlemen and chiefs*
* *American middlemen*

1. Identify the main factor that contributed to the growth of Athens in ancient Greece. (1 Mark)

* *Trade*
* *Commerce*

1. Give the main reason why the Europeans powers held the berlin conference of 1884 to 1885.

(1 Mark)

* *To discuss how to partition/ share Africa among themselves*.

1. Give two reasons that made early human being to live in groups during the Stone Age period.

(2 Marks)

* *For security*
* *For companionship*
* *To share resources*
* *To help one another.*

1. Identify two ways through which early agriculture spread in Africa. (2 Marks)

* *Through migration*
* *Through trade*
* *Through intermarriage*
* *Through wars.*

1. Name two metals that were used as currency in pre-colonial Africa. (2 Marks)

* *Iron*
* *Gold*
* *Copper*
* *Silver*
* *Bronze*

1. State two advantage of the use of money over barter trade as a medium of exchange. (2 Marks)

* *Money is lighter to transport than goods.*
* *Money is easily divisible into smaller units*
* *Money is convertible into electronic device for payment.*
* *Money can be stored for a longer period.*
* *In barter trade one can’t determine actual value of goods*.

1. State two disadvantages of using wood as a source of energy. (2 Marks)

* *Wood is affected by rain*
* *Produces smoke/ pollutes*
* *Leads to deforestation*
* *Its cumbersome to use.*

1. Give two functions of chiefs in Zimbabwe during colonial period (2 Marks)

* *Collected taxes on behalf of the colonizers*
* *Solved minor disputes among Africans*
* *Recruited labour for Europeans*
* *Supervised communal work*
* *Interpreted government policy to the people*

1. Give two results of the French assimilation policy in Senegal. (2 Marks)

* *All colonies were subjected to the same law*
* *Racial discrimination was minimal in the colonies*
* *It undermined African culture*
* *African represented by deputies in the National Assembly*

1. State two roles played by the African chiefs in the british colonial administration in Nigeria.(2 Marks)

* *They recruited labour for public works*
* *They collected taxes for the colonial administration*
* *They tried cases in the local courts*
* *They communicated colonial government policies to the people.*

1. State two social factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa by European powers(2 Marks)

* *Need to abolish slave trade*
* *Desire to spread Christianity/ protect missionaries*
* *Desire to spread western colonization.*
* *Need to settle surplus population*.

**SECTION B. (45 MARKS)**

**(Answer any THREE questions)**

2. Give three ways in which the invention of the wheel revolutionalized transport in Europe before the 19th century. (3 Marks)

* *People could travel faster than before.*
* *They could cover long distances*
* *The chariots were more comfortable*
* *Heavy loads could be carried over long distances.*
* *Travelling became more secure*

1. What are the disadvantages of using air transport? (2 Marks)

* *It’s expensive to maintain/ procure an air craft*
* *The aircraft can only land and take off in specific areas.*
* *Aircraft cannot carry bulky goods compared to other means of transport*
* *Its operations are affected by unfavourable weather conditions.*
* *It emits gases which pollutes the air.*
* *It has facilitated terrorism/ drug trafficking.*
* *Use of air transport in warfare has led to destruction of property.*
* *Accidents by the aircrafts are fatal.*
* *Requires experts to operate.*

*(Any 6x2 = 12 Marks)*

1. Give three methods used to acquire slaves from west during the Trans-Atlantic trade. (3 Marks)

* *Slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.*
* *Prisoners of war were sold*
* *Slave traders kidnapped lonely travellers.*
* *Local rulers sold their subjects obtained through raid.*
* *Debtors were sold*
* *Children were enticed and sold.*

*(Any 3x1=3 Marks)*

1. Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (12 Marks)

* *Leading economists were against slave labour and argued free labour was more productive.*
* *Christian missionaries campaigned against slave trade.*
* *Industrial revolution led to the replacement of human labour with machines.*
* *U.S.A attained political independence and abolished slavery and slave trade/ closure of American slave markets.*
* *The development of legitimate trade replaced slave trade.*
* *Britain abolished slave trade and influenced other European nations to do the same.*
* *French revolution of 1789 spread ideas of liberty and equality of all people.*

2. State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the neo-lithic period. (5 Marks)

* *Due to increased human population, more food was required.*
* *There was competition for food between man and animals*
* *Overhunting depleting animals stocks*
* *Calamities such as bush fire/ floods destroyed vegetation.*
* *Some crops & animals had economic value.*
* *Animals were domesticated for security*
* *Change in climate which caused aridity.*

*(Any 5x1=5 Marks)*

1. Explain five causes of food shortages in Africa today. (10 Marks)

* *Rapid population increase has overtaken food production*
* *Inadequate storage facilities, leads to loses as farmers cannot store food*
* *Climate where most parts of Africa receive little rainfall leading to crop failure.*
* *Poor state of road leads to problems of transportation of food.*
* *Low prices discourage many farmers to invest in agriculture.*
* *Many farmers don’t have capital to buy inputs*
* *Pests and diseases*
* *Emphasis on cash crop at the expense of food crops.*
* *Civil wars*
* *Poor food policies*
* *Lack of modern farming methods*
* *Overdependence in food aid*
* *Rural – urban migration.*

*(Any 5x2=10 Marks)*

2. Identify three ways in which water was used in industries during the 18th century. (3 Marks)

* *To cool machines*
* *To turn spinning machines in textile industries*
* *To produce steam power to drive machines*
* *To clean the machines*
* *To turn water wheel/ grinding stones.*

*(Any 3x1==3 Marks)*

1. Explain six social effects of the industrial revolution in Europe during the 18th century. (12 Marks)

* *Many people migrated to towns to look for jobs*
* *Increased population in towns led to shortage of houses resulting in development of slums.*
* *Poor sanitation which led to outbreak of diseases.*
* *Factories emitted pollutants in air, water and land affecting peoples health.*
* *Those who were unemployed engaged in crimes in towns*
* *Led to social stratification where the poor were discriminated by the rich.*
* *Women and children were exploited for they worked for long hours.*
* *Trade unions developed inorder to fight for the right of industrial workers.*
* *Family breakups as some industrial workers neglected families.*

**SECTION C. (30 MARKS)**

**(Answer any TWO questions)**

2. Give three conditions which one had to fulfill inorder to become a French citizen in Senegal.

(3 Marks)

* *Literate*
* *Able to speak French*
* *Be a Christian*
* *Practice monogamy*
* *Must have worked in the French civil service.*

1. Explain six differences between the use of British indirect rule and the French assimilation policy. (12 Marks)

* *British used traditional rulers as chiefs unlike French appointed assimilated persons as chiefs*
* *African traditional rulers under British retained most of their powers while chiefs under French rule had little powers.*
* *British colonies were administered as separate territories while French colonies were regarded as provinces*
* *Most French administrators were army officers while British administrators were professionals and non-professionals.*
* *Africans in French colonies were represented in the French chamber of deputies while those in british colonies were not represented.*
* *Laws used to govern French colonies were made in the chamber of deputies in france while in British colonies laws were made by Legco in the respective colonies*
* *Assimiles in French colonies became French citizens while in British, Africans remained subjects.*
* *British indirect rule preserved African culture while assimilation undermined African culture.*

*(Any 6x2=12 Marks)*

1. State three factors that enabled European powers to colonize Africa in the late 19th C (3 Marks)

* *Disunity among African communities*
* *Superior weapons used by Europeans armies*
* *Weak African communities due to natural calamities*
* *Some communities collaborated with the Europeans*
* *Africans ignorance about European intention*

*(Any 3x1=3 Marks)*

1. Explain six effects of the partition of Africa on African communities. (12 Marks)

* *Introduction of new policies e.g. forced labour*
* *Infrastructure was developed along major mining and agricultural areas*
* *Intensification of warfare among african community*
* *Close ties were turged between Africans and Europeans which created overdependence on Europe.*
* *African culture were undermined through the introduction of western education/ Christianity*
* *Africans lost land as European established permanent settlements*
* *Some african communities were split by the boundaries drawn.*
* *Modern african states were created*
* *Africans adopted European languages*
* *African economies were weakened through European exploitation.*
* *Africans lost independence as Europeans established colonies.*

*`(Any 6x2=12 Marks)*

2. Give three functions of the Kabaka of the Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period.

(3 Marks)

* *Was the Commander in Chief of the armed forces*
* *Head of traditional religion*
* *Head of judiciary/ final court of appeal.*
* *Appointed/ dismissal of Saza chiefs*

1. Describe the political organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (12 Marks)

* *Ruled by an emperor/ king who had absolute power*
* *King position was hereditary*
* *The king was assisted in administration by several officials eg queen mother, sister etc*
* *There was an advisory council to advice the king*
* *The emperor was divided into provinces headed by lesser kings*
* *The provinces were divided into chiefdoms ruled by chiefs.*
* *They had a standing army*
* *King was a symbol of unity/ semi-divine*
* *There existed priests who advised the king*

(Any 6x2=12 Marks)