**Name………………………………...............Index Number………………….**

**Date………………………..........Candidates Sign.....………………………….......**

**311/2**

**History and Government**

**Paper 2**

**July/ August 2017**

**TIME: 2 Hours**

**JULY/AUGUST EXAM**

**History and Government**

**Paper 1**

**2 Hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. *This paper consists of section A, B and C*
2. *Answer all questions in section A, three questions from section B and two questions from section C*
3. *Answers to all the questions be written on the full scarps provided.*
4. *Candidates should answer the questions in English*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | | | | C | | |
| 1-17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

* 1. Identify two unwritten sources of information on History and government [2MKS]

* 1. State the main way in which the diminishing of forests contributed to the development of the Neolithic culture. [1MKS]
  2. State one reason that made early human beings to live in groups during the stone age period. [1MKS]
  3. Give two common factors that led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. [2MKS]
  4. Highlight two agricultural practices in Britain before the Agrarian Revolution. [2MKS]
  5. What was the main commodity obtained from West Africa during the Trans-Saharan trade? [1MKS]
  6. State one use of the wheel in ancient Mesopotamia. [1MKS]
  7. State two negative effects of modern means of transport. [2MKS]
  8. Give the main advantage of a cell phone. [1MKS]
  9. State one role of religion in the political organization of the Shona kingdom. [1MKS]
  10. State two factors that undermine industrialization Brazil. [2MKS]
  11. Highlight the main political factor which prompted France to look for colonies in Africa. [1MKS]
  12. Name the leader of the Ndebele who resisted the British. [1MKS]
  13. State two social reforms undertaken during the reign of Mobutu Sese Soko in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). [2MKS]
  14. Identify two methods that the security council of the United Nations can use to maintain peace and security in the world. [2MKS]
  15. What event made the United States of America (U.S.A) join the Second World War? [1MKS]
  16. State two conditions that one should fulfill in order to be elected president of India. [2MKS]

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer three questions in this section.***

* 1. a) Outline five changes that marked the Agrarian Revolution in Britain.

b) Explain five ways in which food shortage affects people in Third World Countries.

* 1. a) Give five factors that influenced the development of urban centres in Africa during the pre-colonial period. [5 marks ]

b) Describe five social effects of urbanization on European society in the 19th century. [10 marks]

* 1. a) State five negative effects of the partition of Africa on African communities

[ 5 marks ]

b) Explain five factors that contributed to the defeat of Samori Toure by the French. [10 marks]

* 1. a) Identify five methods used by nationalists in Ghana in their struggle for independence. [ 5 marks]

b) Describe five problems faced by nationalists in South Africa in their struggle against apartheid.

[10 marks]

* 1. a) State three factors that contributed to the success of the allied power in the First World War. [ 3 marks]

b) Explain six problems faced by the League of Nations its effort to maintain world peace. [12marks]

* 1. a) Identify three organs of the East African Community – 2001. [3 marks]

b) Explain six achievements of the economic community of West African States (ECOWAS) since its formation [12 marks]

* 1. a) State three functions of the House of Commons in Britain.[ 3 marks]

b) Describe six functions of the Monarch in Britain. [12 marks]

**JULY/AUGUST EXAM**

History and Government Paper 2 Marking Scheme

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

1. Identify two unwritten sources of information on History and government
2. oral traditions
3. linguistics
4. anthropology
5. archaeology/palaentology
6. geology
7. Geology
8. genetics/biology

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. State the main way in which the diminishing of forests contributed to the development of the Neolithic culture.
2. It reduced the availability of animals and edible plants that man depend on for food and forced him to start agriculture. 1x1 = 1 marks
3. State one reason that made early human beings to live in groups during the stone age period.
4. for companionship
5. for security
6. to share resources
7. to help one another

1x1 = 1 mark

1. Give two common factors that led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia
2. Agriculture was practiced in river valleys
3. farmers depended on flood water for farming
4. they developed systems of irrigation
5. they used farm implements made of stones, wood and later metal
6. the planting of indigenous crops
7. use of both human and animal labour

Any 2x1 = 2 marks

1. Highlight two agricultural practices in Britain before the Agrarian Revolution
2. Small scale/subsistence farming
3. Shifting cultivation/leaving land fallow in order to regain fertility.
4. Use of simple tools
5. Open field/land was not fenced/strip farming.

Any 2x1 = 2 marks

1. What was the main commodity obtained from West Africa during the Trans-Saharan trade?
2. gold
3. State one use of the wheel in ancient Mesopotamia.
4. it was used for transport/carts
5. to move war chariots
6. It was used by porters to make pots from clay.

1x1 = 1 mark

1. State two negative effects of modern means of transport.
2. Have caused accidents leading to loss of lives
3. they have caused environmental pollutions
4. they have promoted international terrorism
5. they can lead to spread of diseases

Any 2x1 = 2 marks

1. Give the main advantage of a cell phone.
2. it is portable 1x1 = 1mark
3. State one role of religion in the political organization of the Shona kingdom.
4. it united the people
5. the king was the chief religious authority
6. they could communicate with ancestors/spirits
7. The king assumed a lot of power due to the role he played in the religious due to the role he played in the religious rituals
8. Priests were a link between the king and the people.

Any 1x1 = 1 mark

1. State two factors that undermine industrialization Brazil.
2. Lack of adequate capital
3. low purchasing power of her population
4. poor transport and communication network
5. under exploitation of natural resources
6. huge foreign debt
7. her manufactured goods face stiff competition from developed countries
8. Highlight the main political factor which prompted France to look for colonies in Africa.
9. the need to re-assert herself following defeat and humiliation in the Franco Prassian war of 1870-71 1x1 = 1 mark
10. Name the leader of the Ndebele who resisted the British.
11. Lobengula

1x1 = 1 mark

1. State two social reforms undertaken during the reign of Mobutu Sese Soko in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
2. In 1971, he introduced a cultural revival programme that outlawed European names in favour of African names
3. The government supported the Zairian culture especially in music and sports.
4. Primary education and secondary education provided.
5. The government provided a national insurance programme for the sick and pension schemes for workers
6. Hospitals were built

Any 2x1 = 2 marks

1. Identify two methods that the security council of the United Nations can use to maintain peace and security in the world.
2. impose sanctions against offending nations
3. Deploy peace – keeping forces to warring nations
4. order cease-fire operations between warring nations

Any 2x1 = 2 marks

1. What event made the United States of America (U.S.A) join the Second World War?

i) The attack of the American fleet at pearl habour in Hawaii in 1941

1x1 = 1 mark

1. State two conditions that one should fulfill in order to be elected president of India.
2. One should be a citizen of India
3. The person should be aged 35 years and above.
4. one should qualify for election as a member of the house of the people
5. one should not be a government employee/not hold any office of profit within the government
6. one must be nominated by a political party

Any 2x1 = 2 marks

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer three questions in this section.***

1. a) Outline five changes that marked the Agrarian Revolution in Britain.
2. Land consolidation/enclosure system.
3. Mechanization of farming/new tools e.g. seed drill, horse drawn hoe
4. use of fertilizers to maintain soil fertility
5. abolition of the wasteful fallows
6. Development of new methods of breeding livestock and crop
7. establishment of large scale farming
8. establishment of the royal agricultural society which publicize new ideas and techniques of farming
9. Discovery of pesticides and fungicides which facilitated control of crop pests and diseases.
10. Use of Norfolk crop rotation system
11. intercropping

b) Explain five ways in which food shortage affects people in Third World Countries.

i) It causes death/people starving to death

ii) It has led to migration of people affected by food shortages/problem of refugees

iii) It has led to migration of people affected by food shortages/problem of refugees

1. It has adversely affected agricultural based industries
2. it hampers economic development e.g. children cannot pursue education when they are hungry
3. it has led to dependence on food aid from developed countries
4. It has led to increase in food deficiency diseases
5. a) Give five factors that influenced the development of urban centers in Africa during the pre-colonial period.
6. Some urban centers developed out of market centers/trading activities e.g. Carthage Sofia, Mombasa, Timbuktu and Kilwa
7. Development of Agriculture led to concentration of people in settlements which developed into towns e.g. Memphis, Akhectaton, Thebes and Aswan
8. Religious centres attracted population concentration and later became towns e.g. Akhetation in ancient Egypt, Timbuktu in Mali, Kuwasi in Asante Empire.
9. Harbours and ports developed into urban centres e.g. Mombasa.
10. Administrative centres developed into urban centres e.g. Kumasi
11. Major cross – roads influenced the development of urban centres
12. Mining centres developed into settlements which became towns e.g. Meroe
13. Availability of water from rivers, springs and oases enhanced the growth of towns as water was used for domestic and irrigation purposes.
14. The presence of major centres of education such as universities contributed to the growth of urban centres e.g. Fez, Alexandria and Timbuktu

any 5x1 = 5 marks

b) Describe five social effects of urbanization on European society in the 19th century.

i) Rural-urban migration led to overcrowding in urban areas

ii) Inadequate housing led to the development of slums

iii) Poor sewage and sanitation led to outbreak of diseases e.g. cholera and typhoid

iv) Widespread unemployment led to high rate of crime and violence/insecurity in urban centers

v) Poor working conditions e.g. child labour, long hours of working

1. Inadequate social amenities due to high population concentration in urbacentre
2. Concentration of population in urban centres led to shortage of food which led to malnutrition
3. Anti-social activities such as drug abuse alcoholism, prostitution due to frustration and suffering
4. It led to interaction between different communities

Any 5x2 = 10 marks

1. a) State five negative effects of the partition of Africa on African communities
2. Loss of independence as Europeans established colonies
3. African economies were weakened by European exploitation of the resources
4. The African system of government were replaced by European systems
5. Some African communities were split by the boundaries which were drawn during the partition
6. Africans lost land as Europeans established permanent settlements
7. Africans lost their lives/property as they resisted occupation
8. African cultures were undermined through the introduction of Western education and culture
9. It led to the introduction of new policies e.g. forced labour and taxation which were unpopular among Africas.

Any 5x1 = 5 marks

b) Explain five factors that contributed to the defeat of Samori Toure by the French.

i) Samori was unable to win British support against the French

ii) There were differences and disunity among African rulers. Samori did not get help of his neighbouring kings e.g. Ahmadu Sekou of Tukolor

iii) Samori was faced with local resistance due to his schorched earth policy and ruthlessness

iv) Non-Mandinka Subjects did not give the right support against the French whom they saw as their liberators.

v) French soldiers were better armed and trained

vi) Shifting of the empire eastwards weakened him economically

vii) The new empire was surrounded by the French and the British/Samouri found himself surrounded by enemies

1. Samori was tricked that if he surrounded, he would be allowed quiet retirement in his home village but was instead deported to Gabon where he died in 1900.

Any 5x2 = 10 marks

1. a) Identify five methods used by nationalists in Ghana in their struggle for independence
2. They formed political parties.
3. They used boycotts/demonstrations/strikes/go slows
4. they organized political rallies to mobile mass support
5. they used newspapers/mass media to articulate their views
6. they used legislative their views
7. They used trade unions
8. they used the international fora

Any 5x1 = 5 marks

b) Describe five problems faced by nationalists in South Africa in their struggle against apartheid.

i) Many nationalists were killed

ii) Arrests and harassment by security agents

iii) They were forced into exile to Angola, Zimbabwe e.t.c.

iv) Political parties were outlawed

v) Censorship of newspapers

1. Banning of trade unions
2. Pass laws were used to curtail their freedom of movement
3. Divide and rule tactics by the racist government

Any 5x2 = 10 marks

1. a) State three factors that contributed to the success of the allied power in the First World War
2. The force of the allied powers outnumbered those of the central powers.
3. the allied powers had more finances resources than the central powers
4. the allied power had stronger weapon compared to the central powers
5. The allied powers received support from other countries which boosted their ability in the war.
6. The navy of the allied powers was superior to the one of the central powers thereby blockaded the seas thus cutting off supplies for the central powers
7. Germany was deserted by some of her supporters in the later years of the war
8. The entry of the USA in 1917 boosted the strength of the Allied powers
9. there was political instability in Germany which affected her military strength

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six problems faced by the League of Nations its effort to maintain world peace.

i) Some European nations opposed the peace treaty of Versailles because it favored the allied nations that had fought against Germany

ii) U.S.A did not support the League because it did not want to get involved in European affairs

iii) Membership of the organization was not all inclusive as some countries were left out

iv) The league conference of ambassadors violated the objective of maintaining world peace by supporting some nation’s claims against others

v) Most members were concerned with their sovereignty as opposed to the interests of the League of Nations

vi) Some members of the league adopted the policy of appeasement towards certain regimes in order to avoid confrontation thus weakening it.

vii) Shortage of funds made it difficult for the league to implement its programmes

viii) The league lacked its own army to implement its decisions

ix) The rise of dictators in Europe weakened the league as the dictators refused to accept it resolutions

x) The economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world economies hence they were unable to support the league financially

1. a) Identify three organs of the East African Community – 2001
2. The summit of heads of state
3. council of ministers
4. coordinating committee
5. sectoral committees
6. East African court of justice
7. East African legislative assembly
8. the secretariat

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six achievements of the economic community of West African States (ECOWAS) since its formation

I) It has standardized education for West African states by establishing a common examination syllabus

ii) It has promoted peace through the ECOWAS monitoring group (ECOMOG)

1. It has promoted peaceful co-existence among states in the region
2. It has promoted inter-regional trade within the region/provided a wider market for goods from member states
3. It has promoted cultural exchange among the member states.
4. It has promoted cultural exchange among the member states
5. It has improved regional transport communication systems/Links
6. It has improved agricultural know-how
7. It has facilitated free movement of people in the region
8. there is an increase in job opportunities in the region

Any 6x2 = 12 marks

1. a) State three functions of the House of Commons in Britain.
2. Make/repeal/amend laws
3. Control the executive
4. Determine the source of government revenue
5. control government expenditure/finance
6. Discuss issues affecting the people

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

b) Describe six functions of the Monarch in Britain.

I) The King/Queen is the head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces

ii) Opens/prorogues/dissolves parliament

iii) Invites the leader of the winning party to form a government

iv) Represents the county in international forum

1. Give royal assent to a bill before it becomes a law
2. Appoints the Arch-Bishop of the church of England
3. The symbolic head of the commonwealth
4. Bestows honors to deserving citizens
5. exercises prerogative of mercy/pardon convicted criminals
6. appoints members of the house of Lords/creates peers

Any 6x2 = 12 marks