

## **JOINT EXAMINATION**

### **FORM 3 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 - 311/2**

#### **MAKING SCHEME**

#### **TERM II**

#### **SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

1. Two advantages of land enclosure system in Britain
  - It was easy to control animal diseases
  - It was possible to practice large scale farming.
  - Farmers could access loans from financial institutions
  - It allowed the use of machines2mks
  
2. Two industries established by the early man
  - Tool making
  - Pottery
  - Weaving
  - Cloth making2mks
  
3. Result of the invention of the wheel in Mesopotamia
  - Improved agriculture since it was used in shad oof irrigation
  - Used to make pots
  - Improved transport through making of chariots1mk
  
4. The first people to use iron in the world
  - The Hittites1mk
  
5. Terms of the Berlin conference of 1885
  - River Congo and Niger to be open to all powers.
  - Any power occupying any region in Africa should allow others to trade.
  - There was to be effective occupation in sphere of influence.
  - The hinterland behind the coastal possession of any power belonged to that power.

- Any European state laying claim on any part of Africa must inform other interested parties to avoid future conflict.
- Any power acquiring territory in Africa must undertake to stamp out slave trade and safeguard the interests of Africans, Christian missionaries, traders and explorers

(2mks)

6. Two countries that were colonized by Portugal in Africa

- Angola
- Mozambique
- Portuguese Guinea
- Cape verde

(2mks)

7. Two Roles of the Tuaregs in the trans-saharan trade.

- Acted as route guides
- Protected the oasis in the desert
- Acted as interpreter to the traders
- Provided security to the trade caravan

2mks

8. Contribution of Alexander Graham Bell in communication

- He invented the telephone

1mk

9. Territories acquired by Germany from France in the Franco-prussian war of 1870 – 71

- Lorraine
- Alsace

10. Functions of the Buganda traditional parliament

- Made laws of the kingdom
- Advised the Kabaka
- Directed the collection of taxes
- Planned expenditure in the Kingdom
- Represented peoples concerns
- Settled disputes in the Kingdom
- Acted as the final courts to try cases under them

2mks

11. Two functions of the Emirs in Northern Nigeria during the colonial period.

- Impose and collect taxes
- Maintained law and order in their areas.

- Settled minor disputes in their areas.
- Supervised communal work eg road construction.
- Recruited a bodied men to provide labour to settlers or the government (2mks)

12. Functions of London as an early urban centre in Europe 2mks

- Transport and communication centre
- Administrative centre
- Commercial centre
- Industrial centre
- Education centre
- Historical centre

13. Two uses of Bronze in Egypt 2mks

- Made weapons eg Swords , spears
- Decorated temples, palaces and pyramids
- Made statues and ornaments

14. Main factor that led to the rise of the ancient town of meroe 1mk

- Iron working/irons melting

15. One country that was not colonized in Africa 1mk

- Liberia
- Ethiopia

## **SECTION B 45 MARKS**

16. (a) Uses of tools made by man in the middle stone age period 5mks

- Cutting meat and vegetables
- Skinning animals
- Scrapping skins
- Digging up roots and tubers
- Sharpening other tools
- Hunting
- Peeling tubers
- - Defence against wild animals.

5x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Way of life of the early man in the New stone age period 10mks

- made refined tools known as microliths
- Made better shelter from tree branches and grass/built huts
- Decorated hut walls with drawings of animals they hunted.
- ate cooked food from game meat, fish etc.
- He hunted and gathered food
- He domesticated some plants and animals.
- established permanent settlements/sedentary life
- Lived in groups with rules and regulations/government.
- He began specialized skills e.g basketry, pottery and iron working
- He started to trade
- Man began religion 5 x 2= 10mks

17. Ways in which slaves were obtained during the Trans-Atlantic trade 5mks

- were exchanged with manufactured good
- Prisoners of war were sold
- Luring of children
- Kidnapping lonely travelers
- Raiding villagers
- Selling of debtors
- Selling of outcasts and criminals
- “Weak” eg windows and orphans 5x 1 = 5mks

(b) Factors that led to the decline of the trans-Atlantic trade 10mks

- Development of the industrial revolution where machines replaced human labour.
- The need to retain Africans in Africa to produce raw materials.
- The role of humanitarians and missionaries who preached against the inhuman trade.
- Britain urged other countries to stop the trade by signing treaties end slave trade.
- Attainment of independence by U.S.A in 1776 left Britain with no colonies take slaves to work in .

- The French revolution of 1789 spread ideas of liberty, equality and brotherhood of all mankind
  - Christian revival movement in the 19<sup>th</sup> century perceived slavery and slave trade as evil.
- 5 x 2 = 10mks

18. Five causes of the maji maji Rebellion 5mks

- German East Africa Company imposed heavy taxes on Africans.
- Use of forced labour in cotton plantations
- The Jumbes and Akidas were brutal while collecting taxes
- African women were raped against their culture and traditions
- Christian missionaries were against African traditional beliefs.
- Kinje ketile Ngwale instilled courage and confidence in the African fighters
- The need to revenge on Ngoni massacre by Germans
- Land alienation by German settlers.
- The Harsh and ruthless German rule hated by Africans
- Africans being forced to grow unprofitable cotton in the dry areas by Germans

5x 1 = 5mks

(b) Results of Lewanika's collaboration with the British 10mks

- Lewanika was to receive 850 sterling pounds a year as his stipend
- the company to provide schools, industries, postal services, transport and telegraphic facilities.
- the company to appoint officials and pay for administration of the areas.
- Lewanika was to stop slavery and witchcraft in his area.
- Lewanika powers were reduced to a paramount chief.
- Lewanika lost control of former vassal chiefs who came under the British.
- Lozi aristocracy was broken and the royal class became tax collectors of the company
- Barotse land was incorporated into Northern Rhodesia as British protectorate.
- Lozi were employed in the civil service.
- Lozi land was alienated and given to British settlers

- Lozi were forced to pay taxes. 5 x 2 = 10mks

19. (a) Early written forms of communication 3mks

(i) Pictures

(ii) Stone tablets/clay tablets

(iii) Parchments

(iv) Scrolls 3x1 = 3mks

(b) Ways through which modern society has benefited from the development in telecommunication 12mks

- It has facilitated commercial transaction between countries and individuals
- It has provided employment
- Promoted space research through satellite communication
- It has been used in modern war fare to provide information to the parties involved.
- It has promoted Education services
- Promoted mass entertainment . T.V. Radio, cinema etc.
- Has helped to improve travel by air and water
- Has promoted national unity and patriotism through fast transmission of ideas
- Promoted storage of information through use of computers
- Has enabled organizations and individuals access information at their own convenience

6x 2 = 12 mks

### **SECTION C 30MKS**

20. (a) Symbols of royal authority in Buganda Kingdom 3mks

- The throne (Namulondo)
- royal spears
- royal tools
- royal drums

3x1 = 3mks

(b) Political organization of the Buganda Kingdom 12mks

- had a centralized system of administration
- Kabaka was the head of Buganda state and the seat was hereditary
- The kingdom was divided into counties called sazas under a hereditary chief
- The counties were sub-divided into sub-counties called Gombololas each under a Gombolala chief.
- Gombolala were divided into smaller units called Miluka under Miluka chiefs.
- Kabaka appointed leaders to govern the vassal states called the Abatangole.
- Kabaka had the royal officials who worked with him at his court.
- Kabaka had symbols of royalty which enhanced his political status e.g throne, drums, the 5 years and the royal stool.
- Lukilko was the law making body in the Kingdom.
- Kabaka was assisted in administration by the queen mother and queen sister, katikiro, omulamuzi and omwanika.
- The capital of Buganda was at Mengo where the palace was situated. 6x 2 = 12mks

21. (a) Characteristics of a good constitution

- should be definite and specific in content
- should be comprehensive covering all aspects of Government
- should be durable and elastic. Be able to avoid being tampered with but flexible to accommodate changing needs of the society
- be able to protect the changing but fundamental rights of citizens.
- must give room for amendment and clearly state the procedure

(b) Advantages of a written constitution (10mks)

- It is rigid and cannot be altered or manipulated by politicians or interested groups.
- It is readily available for reference since it is in one document

- In crisis, it provides very clear guidelines on the procedures to be followed ensuring stability in the country e. g death of a president
- It is fundamental to the newly formed nations e.g Kenya, south Sudan to take off in an orderly manner.
- Countries with ethnic and religious diversity require a written constitution so that the identity of the various groups are preserved and maintained.
- It is supported by the majority of the citizens e.g 70% in a referendum. 5 x 2 = 10mks

22. (a) Reasons why the British applied the policy of indirect rule in their colonies 3mks

- Inadequate man power to handle all the administrative responsibilities in the colonies.
- Inadequate funds set aside for colonial administration
- Direct system led to stiff resistance by African communities
- The policy had succeeded in India and Buganda.
- The poor transport and communication network posed serious hurdles to the few British personnel to carry out their duties. 3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) Effects/Results of African collaboration to European Invasion 12mks

- Collaborating communities failed to safeguard their Independence and were eventually colonized.
- Some leaders e.g Iwanika of the Lozi, and the Buganda Kabaka were recognized but their powers greatly reduced.
- Collaborating leaders got protection from their traditional enemies.
- Collaborators were used to conquer other resisting communities.
- Collaborating communities got western education, medicine and Christian religion
- Trade increased between the communities and the Europeans
- Like any other community they were subjected to economic exploitation eg land alienation, mining, taxation and forced labour 6 x 2 = 12mks



