**NAME: ……………………………………. ADM NO: …………. CLASS: ………………**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**FORM FOUR**

**END OF TERM 1 YEAR 2022 EXAM**

**TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

This paper consists of three sections; A, B and C. Answer all questions from section A, three questions from section B and two questions in section C. All answers must be written on the answer sheets provided.

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all the questions from this section.**

**1. Name the branch of history that deals with study of culture, believes and way of live**

**among communities. (1 mk)**

Social History

**2. Identify two similarities between early agriculture in Egypt and Mesopotamia.**

**(2 mks)**

- Use of shadorf canal method of irrigation

- It was practiced along river valleys

- Indigenous crops were grown

- Use of simple instruments

**3. State two advantages of using currency system of trade. (2 mks)**

- It is not bulky

- It is divisible into smaller amounts

- It is a measure of value for goods and services

**4. Name the ‘ship’ which was used to transport goods across Sahara desert during**

**trans-Saharan trade. (1 mk)**

Camel

**5. What was the main disadvantage of using sailing ships to transport goods. (1 mk)**

- They relied on wind- Accidents leads to loss of lives

**6. State two negative impacts of modern means of communication. (2 mks)**

- Contribute to environmental pollution

- Has promoted international terrorism

- Wars have been revolutionized.

**7. Give two uses of gold in ancient Egypt. (2 mks)**

- to make coins

- to make swords

- trade item

**8. State one function of Nairobi as a modern city. (1 mk)**

- It is an administrative town

- commercial and financial centre

- It is a commercial centre

- Educational centre

**9. Identify two sources of British constitution. (2 mks)**

- Judicial precedent

- Historical document

**10. State the impact of wars of resistance on African religion. (1 mk)**

- Africans lost faith in their religion as it failed to protect them from European bullets.

**11. State the main reason why British failed to offer Sarmori Toure assistance against**

**the French. (1 mk)**

- The policy of non-interference prohibited her from such aventure as agreed during

Berlin Conference.

**12. Give the main reason why the French used assimilation policy in administering the**

**colonial posseton. (1 mk)**

- French revolution of 1789 believed in equality and brotherhood of humanity.

**13. Mention two types of nationalism that existed in South Africa. (2 mks)**

- African Nationalism

- Afrikaner Nationalism

- British Nationalism

**14. Identify one of the state men who dominated the Paris peace conference of 1919.**

**(1 mk)**

- Woodrow Wilson USA President

- Lloyd George British President

- Georges Clemencean French Premier

- Vittorio Orlando Italian Premier

**15. Give the immediate reason that dragged United States of America into 2nd world**

**war.**

- Japanese attack on Pearl harbours (1 mk)

16. What was the main ideological difference between Joseph Kasavumbu and Patrice

**Lumumba of Congo. (1 mk)**

- Joseph Kasavumbu wanted a federal type of government while Lumumba favoured a

strong unitary government.

**17. Name two houses in U.S.A. parliament. (2 mks)**

- Senate

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

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

**18. (a) State three ways in which discovery and use of stones changed the life of early**

**man.** (3 mks)

- Stones were used during hunting

- Stone tools were used for cutting meat and vegetables

- Stone tools were used for skinning animals

- Stone tolls were used for digging roots.

**(b) Describe the way of life of early human beings during the Old Stone Age.**

**(12 mks)**

- They made simple tools known as Oldwan tools for domestic use

- They lived in small groups of up to 20 people

- They obtained food mainly from hunting and gathering

- They ate raw food since fire had not been discovered

- They sheltered on trees and in vaces to escape predators

- They communicated by use of gestures and whistling

- They used simple hunting methods and hunted small animals for food.

**19. (a) Mention five importance of Lukiiko among the Baganda people. (3 mks)**

- Lukiiko made laws

- They advised Kabaka on matters affecting the country

- They represented peoples concerns and needs to the Kabaka

- They directed the collection of taxes in the kingdom and planned expenditure

- They helped Kabaka in general administration

- They acted as final court of appeal/assisted in settling disputes

**(b) Describe the political organization of Asante Kingdom upto 19th century.**

**(12 mks)**

- The Asante had a centralized political system headed by an emperor

- They had a federal type of government where the empire was divided into three

parts; Kumasi, Amatoo states and provincial asante.

- They had a symbol of National unity (golden stool) and a symbol of authority (block

stool)

- The Asante had a standing army used for protection and expansion purposes

- A cultural festival Codwira festival) was organized yearly that brought unity

- The emperor was the commander-in-chief of the army.

**20. (a) State three political reasons that led to colonization of Africa. (3 mks)**

- The unification of Germany

- Nationalism in Europe

- Millitarism

- Public opinion

**(b) Explain six reasons why Africans were defeated in the wars of resistance.**

**(12 mks)**

- Africans used inferior weapons

- Disunity among African communities

- Military weakness among African warriors

- Africans were affected by National calamities e.g drought, famine and diseases

- Europeans got reinforcement from other regions they controlled.

- Failure of religion to protect Africans

- Capture and execution of African leaders demoralized warriors

**21. (a) Give five reforms introduced in Congo by Mobutu Sese Seko that led to**

**dictatorship.** (5 mks)

- He banned all political parties but 1967 form movement *populaire de la* Revolution

(MPR) as only legal party

- He became head of state and government centralizing power

- He reformed constitution and stripped parliament of its powers

- He abolished the federal system and local assembly

- He reduced the number of administrative regions to eight

- In 1970 general elections, Mobutu was elected president He become president for

life.

**(b) Explain five social challenges facing Tanzania since independence. (10 mks)**

- High rate of population increase is straining available amenities

- Unemployment has hit a large portion of the population leading to rura-urban

migration

- levels of crime have continued to increase

- Provision of education has not been easy and illiteracy levels are still high despite

introduction of free education

- Access to health care has been a matter of concern to many.

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

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

**22. (a) State five differences between British and French systems of administration in**

**Africa. (5 mks)**

- The British were keen when appointing traditional rulers while French just hand-

picked anyone who met her qualification

- The British gave traditional rulers a lot of power while French undermined African

Chieftaincies.

- British colonies were administered separately while French colonies were governed

as a federation and treaty as overseas provinces

- British used both professional and amateurs while French used military officers to

administer colonies.

- Laws in French colonies were made in France while in British laws were made in

respective colonies.

- Indirect rule preserved African culture while Assimilation policy underned African

culture.

**(b) Explain five impacts of direct policy in Zimbabwe. (10 mks)**

- Large tracks of land were taken away from Africans by the white settlers leading to

displacement of Africans

- The African Indigenous rulers lost their political power

- Africans were subjected to intense economic exploitation e.g payment of taxes and

forced labour

- The white settlers were able to enhance the production of cash crops, transport and

industry

- The British rule in Zimbabwe provoked African nationalism

- Economic exploitation and loss of land made Africans to provide cheap labour on

white farms.

- African cultures were greatly undermined especially through separation of families.

**23. (a) State functions of United Nations General Assembly. (5 mks)**

- To elect jointly with security council the judges of international court of justice and

secretary general

- To consider and approve the UN budget

- To elect non-permanent members of Security Council

- To make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation

- To admit new members, suspend or dismiss members with recommendations from

security council

- To consider and make recommendations on the principles of co-operation in the

maintenance of peace and security

- - To discuss any question relating to international peace and security organization

- To receive and consider reports from security council and other organizations.

- To promote high standards of living

**(b) Discuss five achievements of United Nations since its inception. (10 mks)**

- Promotion of world peace and understanding by putting in place mechanisms

and methods

- Disarmament efforts through signing treaties to control arms

- Humanitarian assistance through provision of relief and social services

- Promotion of democracy and good governance e.g sending observers during elections

- Development agenda by providing multi-lateral and technical assistance to

developing nations.

- Provision of Health care through WHO

- International co-operation in dealing with global issues e.g environment

- Promoting the rights of women

- Cultural exchange.

**24. (a) Give five organs of the economic community of West African States ECOWAS**

- The authority of the head of state and governments

- The council of ministers

- The tribunal

- Executive secretariat

- Specialised commission

**(b) Explain five factors that led to the collapse of East Africa Community in 1977.**

(10 mks)

- Perceived gains that Kenya was the main beneficiary

- Personality difference eg between Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Idi Amin of

Uganda.

- Ideological difference: Tanzania adopted socialism while Kenya and Uganda adopted

a capitalist mixed economy. This increased tension.

- Political instability in Uganda after military coup

- National pride and interest

- Boundary closure