

311/2

**HISTORY AND
GOVERNMENT**

Paper 2



Nov. 2019 – 2½ hours

Name Index Number

Candidate's Signature Date

Instructions to candidates

- (a) This paper consists of **three** sections; **A, B and C.**
- (b) Answer all the questions in section **A**, **three** questions from section **B** and **two** questions from section **C.**
- (c) Answers **must** be written in the space provided after Question 24.
- (d) This paper consists of **20** printed pages.
- (e) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.
- (f) Candidates should answer the questions in English.

For Examiner's Use Only

Section	Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
A	1 – 17	25	
B	18 – 21	45	
C	22 – 24	30	
Total Score			



919372



Turn over

SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer all the questions in this section in the space provided after Question 24.

1. Give the meaning of the term "Stone Age period". (1 mark)
2. Identify **one** method of irrigation which was used in ancient Egypt. (1 mark)
3. Name the centre where freed slaves were settled by the missionaries in Tanzania. (1 mark)
4. Identify the **main** item of trade from West Africa during the Trans Saharan trade. (1 mark)
5. Outline **two** characteristics of Macadam roads. (2 marks)
6. Give the early form of writing in Mesopotamia. (1 mark)
7. State **two** disadvantages of using electricity as a source of energy. (2 marks)
8. Outline **two** functions of the ancient town of Kilwa. (2 marks)
9. Give **one** symbol of unity among the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
10. Identify the **main** method which was used by the European powers to suppress resisting African communities. (1 mark)
11. Name the British administrator who introduced indirect rule in Northern Nigeria. (1 mark)
12. State **two** political factors which undermined the struggle for majority rule by the nationalists in South Africa. (2 marks)
13. Highlight **two** ways in which the cold war was fought. (2 marks)
14. Identify **two** permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. (2 marks)

15. Give **two** common services that the East African Community provided to its members between 1967 and 1977. (2 marks)
16. Name the **two** political parties in Tanzania which merged to form Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM). (2 marks)
17. Give **one** chamber of the Congress in the United States of America. (1 mark)

SECTION B (45 marks)

Answer any three questions from this section in the space provided after Question 24.

18. (a) State **five** effects of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** solutions to food shortage in the African countries. (10 marks)
19. (a) Outline **three** disadvantages of using barter system of trade. (3 marks)
- (b) Discuss **six** factors for the decline of Trans-Atlantic trade. (12 marks)
20. (a) Identify **three** effects of scientific inventions on medicine. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** challenges which South Africa has faced in the process of industrialisation. (12 marks)
21. (a) State **three** terms of the Berlin conference. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **six** reasons for the defeat of Samori Toure by the French. (12 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer any two questions from this section in the space provided after Question 24.

22. (a) Identify the **three** countries that formed Triple Alliance before the outbreak of the First World War. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the Allied powers were able to defeat the Central powers during the First World War. (12 marks)
23. (a) State **five** objectives of the African Union. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** challenges facing the East African Community (EAC), 2001. (10 marks)
24. (a) Identify **five** ways through which the supremacy of parliament may be limited in Britain. (5 marks)
- (b) Discuss **five** functions of the Federal Government in the United States of America. (10 marks)

[This area contains multiple horizontal dotted lines for writing.]