HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2
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BUURI EAST STANDARDS

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A: 25MARKS

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

1. **Identify two branches of history.**
   - Political history
   - Social history
   - Economic history

   ANY 2X1=2mks)
2. **Give two reasons that made early human beings to live in groups during the stone age period.**
   - For companionship
   - For security
   - To share resources
   - To help one another

   ANY 2X1=2mks)
3. **Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began.**
   - The broadcasting method

   Any 1x1=1mk)
4. **Identify the earliest methods of trade used during the trans-Saharan trade.**
   - Barter trade

   Any 1x1=1mk)
5. **State one advantage of horn blowing as a means of communication during the pre- colonial period.**
   - It was used to send a variety of messages .
   - Used to send messages over long distance.
   - It could be used at any time.

   Any 1x1=1mk

6. **State two advantages of using steel over iron during the industrial revolution in Europe.**
   - It was harder
   - It was lighter
   - It was stronger
   - It was flexible
   - It could not rust

   Any 2x1= 2mks)

7. **Identify the main factor that contributed to the growth of Athens in ancient Greece.**
   - Trade /commercial activities

   Any 1x1=1mk)

8. **Identify one symbol of unity in the shona kingdom during the pre-colonial period.**
   - The royal fire
   - Mwenemutapa/king /emperor

   1x1=1mk)

9. **Give one aspect of democracy.**
   - Political aspect
   - Social aspect
   - Economic aspect

   1x1=1mk)

10. **State two social factors that led to the scramble for coloniesl in Africa by the European powers.**
    - Need to abolish slave trade.
    - Desire to spread Christianity / protect missionaries.
    - The desire to spread western civilization/ education.
    - Need to settle suplus population.

    1x1=1mk)

11. **Name the European power that colonized Zimbabwe.**
    - Britain

    1x1=1mk)

12. **Give two economic reasons for the growth of Africa nationalism in Ghana.**
    - The order by the colonial government that Africans uproot cocoa trees affected by diseases.
    - The colonial government denied Africans trading license .
    - African farmers earned low income from the sale of cocoa to European firms.
    - Sharp increase in prices of farm inputs.

(any 2x1=2mk)

13. State two ways in which the rise of dictations in Europe contributed to the outbreak of the second world war. (
    - They overthrew democratic governments.
    - They rearmed themselves.
    - They engaged in acts of aggression / attacked other countries

    Any 2x1=2mks)

14. Name the organ of the commonwealth which is responsible for policy making.
    - Head of states summit

    1x1=1mk)

15. Identify two structures of the organization of African union. (OAU)
    - The assembly of Heads of state and Government.
    - The council of ministers.
    - The secretariat
    - Commission for mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

    2x1=2mks)

16. Identify two principles of Arusha declaration.)
    - Self – reliance
    - Nationalization of main means of production.
    - Ujamaa / socialism policy
    - Human equality / non discrimination.

    2x1=2mks)

17. Identify one parliamentary duty of the Monarch in Britain.
    - Summons parliament after a general election
    - Prologues parliament
    - Dissolve parliament
    - Assents bill of parliament.
    - Nominates member to the house of lords. Any 1x1= 1mk)

SECTION B: 45MARKS)

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.

18. a) **State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the Neolithic period.**

- Due to increases human population more food was required.
- There was competition for food between human beings and animals.
- Over hunting depleted stocks of animals on which human beings relied on for food.
- Hunting and gathering had become tiresome/ insecure.
- Calamities such as bush fire/floods destroyed vegetation- drove away animals.
- Some crops and animals had economic value.
- Animals were domesticated to provide security.
- There was change in climate which caused aridity.

(any 5x1=5mks)

b) **Explain five results of early agriculture in Mesopotamia .**

- it led to settled life.

- Led to emergence of urban centre. E.g ur, Babylon, Nuppur and uruk.

- Led to development of writing and arithmetric.
- Led to development of religion.
- it resulted in increased food production.
- It led to increased population due to plenty of food.
- led to emergence of social classes in the society. E.g rich, peasants and slaves.
- it led to invention of the wheel.
- led to development of trade.

Any5x2=10mks)

19. a) **state three characteristics of macadamized roads.**

- They were cheap to construct.
- They were durable
- They were all weather roads.
- They were all straight and with smooth surfaces.
- they had good drainage system.

3x1=3mks)

b) **Explain six factors that facilitated growth and development of trans-Atlantic trade.**

- Demand for slaves in Europe rose causing Europeans to turn to Africa for slaves.
- Expansion of plantation agriculture in America led to increased demand for labour force.
- Availability of fire arms made it easy to raid African communities for slaves to work in plantations and mines in America.
- Industrial revolution led to high demand for raw materials and so Africa become part of the solution.
- In Europe there was cut out competition for raw materials for industries occasioned by industrial revolution.
- Presence of individual industrialists and investors who were ready to invest their capital in trade.
- Development of ship building industry where large ships were constructed and could carry greater capacity of cargo.
- Industrialized European nations found market in Africa where they could sell their manufactured goods.
- European countries had long trade links with west Africa which eventually facilitated the growth and development of trans-atlantic trade.

Any 6x2= 12mks)

20. a) **State three economic activities of the Asante.**

- They practiced crop cultivation e.g yams ,vegetables and fruits .
- They kept livestock e.g cattle and sheep.
- They practiced trade e.g traded in slaves ivoly and gold in return for guarns.
- They pratised iron working
- They were hunters and gathers.
- They practiced art and craft such as pottery and basketry.

3x1=3mks)

b) **Discuss six results of Lewanika collaboration.**

- Bulozi lost their independence to the british as lewanika power/ authority was reduced.

- The lozi aristocracy was broken and the royal class was reduced to the position of tax collectors on behalf of B.S.A.C.
- Baroste land was incorporated into Zambia (Northern Rhodesia)
- Bulozi got british protection against their enemies the Ndebele.
- Though with less power, lewanika was made a paramount chief.
- It led to introduction of western education and development infrastructure in Baroste land.

Any 6x2=12mks

19. a**) Outline three reasons why the policy of assimilation was easily applied in the four communes of Senegal.**

- the people had earlier interacted with the Europeans.
- They had in married with the European.
- Most of the people were Christians.
- People were expected to the outside world due to the proximity to the coast.
- People were detribalized / of mixed origin /mulatoes.
- People in the communes had learnt how to speak French. **3x1=3mks)**

b) **Explain six effects of the British direct rule in Zimbabwe.**

- Africans lost large tracts of the land to the white settlers thereby straining relations between the two groups.
- Introduction of forced labour as the white settlers required cheap labour in their forms.
- Formation of African nationalism movement to address their grievances against white domination.
- Loss of power by traditional rulers as the british appointed their own administrators who ruled the people directly.
- Impression of taxes on Africans in order to force them to provide labour to the whites so as to raise money.
- Africans were exposed to deplorable working conditions which exposed them to risks.
- Introduction of pass laws which restricted the movement of Africans.
- Africans were confined into reserve there by creating room for European settlement.
- Exploitation of minerals resources /agricultural resources for the benefits of the monial government at the expense of Africans development.

- Loss of independence by Africans as they were subjected to British colonial rule.
- It undermined African culture / introduction of western education / Christianity and separation of families.
- Africans were subjected to racial segregation.
- It led to the development of transport and communication network.
- Africans were subjected to poverty and suffering .

Any 6x2= 12mks)

SECTION C: 30MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. a) ***State five methods used by African nationalists in south Africa.***

- They organized political parties to articulate their grievances to the white authorities in south Africa.
- They made use of trade unions to pass for better working and living conditions.
- They organized protest, marches ,demonstrations and defiance campaigns.
- Use of force against the unjust regime in south Africa.
- They used diplomacy in attempt to get government attention.
- Used hunger strikes to press the government to grant them their rights.
- Organized peaceful protests to force the government to listen to their grievances .
- Use of media to highlight the injustices of the apartheid regime.
- Use of churches in campaigning against the apartheid regime.

Any 5x1=5mks

b) **Explain five challenges faced by the Nationalists in Mozambique.**

- They lacked basic needs such as food clothes and medicine.
- Ideological differences led to the formation of rival guerilla movement such as MANU,COREMO& FRELIMO.
- The nationalists were demoralized due to the assassination – of their leader Eduardo Mondlane.
- Portuguese government ruthlessly surprised the nationalists movement.
- The south Africa apartheid government assisted Portuguese to fight the nationalists.
- Portugal outlawed political movements.
- The Christians church in Mozambique condemned nationalist movement.

Any 5x2= 10mks)

23. a**) State three permanent members in the council of the league of Nations.**

- Britain
- France
- Italy
- U.S.A
- Japan

Any 3x1=3mks)

b) **Explain six achievements of economic community of west Africa states. (ECOWAS)**

- Through Ecomog (EOWAS Monitaring group Ecowas helps restore and foster peace in several member states – e.g Liberia.
- Problems facing the region are overcome by head of states who meet regularly .e.g conflicts prevention.
- Provision of wider marked for goods from member states.
- Growth in economy due to reduced and removed of trade tariffs with respects to member states.

- Expansion of transport, economy and infrastructure, promoting interaction among member states.
- Citizens are able to move freely from one county to another.
- Standardization of education system in the region- e.g joint syllabus for west African states.

any 6x2= 12mks)

24. a) **Give three ways on how to become a member of the house of Lords in Britain**

- Through appointment by the monarchy.
- Though heredity
- Through appointment by virtue of ones position in the society.

. 3x1=3mks)

b**) Explain six functions of the cabinet in India**

- It formulates policy matters that are allowed by the state/federal government in the provision of services.
- It recommends all major appointments made by the president in various sectors of the government.
- It advices the presidential /prime minister on various matters of the state/fedral government .
- It settles inter-departmental disputes in order to ensure harmonious working relation between them.
- It co-ordinates activities (programmes/functions of the departments in their respective ministries.
- It defends governments policies /decisions both within and outside the parliament, thereby popularizing those policies.
- It approves all proposals for the legislative enactment of government policies.
- It oversees the execution /implementation of government policies so as to ensure services delivery to the people .

Any 6x2= 12mks)

(E N D)