

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

MARCH/APRIL 2019

TIME: 2½ hours

MOKASA 1 JOINT EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 2

Section A (25 marks)

1. **Define the term history.** (1 mark)
(i) *It is the study of man's past activities/events*
1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)
2. **Identify two methods used by archeologists to date fossils.** (2 marks)
(i) *Chemical dating like Radio Carbon (/Carbon 14 method*
(ii) *Geological periods*
(iii) *Statistical dating*
(iv) *Fission Track*
(v) *Lexico Statistics*
(vi) *Stratigraphy*
Any 2 point @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
3. **Name one sub-species of Homo Sapiens.** (1 mark)
(i) *Cro Magnon*
(ii) *Neanderthal man*
(iii) *Rhodesian man*
Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)
4. **Give two characteristics of early agriculture in Europe before the Agrarian revolution.** (2 marks)
(i) *Small scale farming*
(ii) *Shifting cultivation*
(iii) *Subsistence/ peasant farming*
(iv) *Use of simple tools*
(v) *Broadcasting/scattering of seeds*
(vi) *Use of open field system of farming/Strip farming*
(vii) *Land belonged to the feudal land lords*
(viii) *Land was unconsolidated*
(ix) *They practiced inter cropping*
(x) *They practiced common grazing*
(xi) *They used human and animal labour/no machines*
(xii) *Poor breeds of crops/animals were raised*
Any 2 point @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
5. **Identify one river responsible for early agriculture in Mesopotamia.** (1 mark)
(i) *Tigris*
(ii) *Euphrates*
Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)
6. **Give two shortcomings of barter trade.** (2 marks)
(i) *Some commodities are bulky or heavy thus difficult to transport*
(ii) *It may not be easy to establish exchange rates of commodities/value*
(iii) *Perishable goods are likely to go to waste if negotiations are not done in time*
(iv) *It requires coincidence of demand and supply*

(v) *Indivisibility of some trade commodities*

(vi) *It consumes time and energy*

Any 2 point @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

7. **Give two advantages of using a motorcycle as a means of transport. (2 marks)**

(i) *They are cheap to acquire and maintain*

(ii) *They are flexible*

(iii) *They are readily available*

(iv) *They are convenient for short distances*

Any 2 point @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

8. **Identify the person who invented the first aeroplane. (1 mark)**

(i) *The Wright brothers/Wilbur Wright/Orville Wright*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

9. **Name two early metals used in industrial development. (2 marks)**

(i) *Iron*

(ii) *Steel*

(iii) *Bronze*

(iv) *Copper*

(v) *Gold*

Any 2 point @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

10. **Give two advantages of metal tools over stone tools. (2 marks)**

(i) *They were durable.*

(ii) *They could not break easily.*

(iii) *They could be re- sharpened when blunt.*

(iv) *Molten metals could be cast into a variety of shapes with patterns and designs on them.*

(v) *Broken objects could be re- worked.*

Any 2 point @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

11. **Identify one early urban centre in Europe. (1 mark)**

(i) *Athens*

(ii) *London*

Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

12. **Give the main reason for the development of Kilwa as an early urban centre. (1 mark)**

(i) *The control of Sofala gold trade*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

13. **Identify two communities that took part in the Maji Maji rebellion. (2 marks)**

(i) *Matumbi*

(ii) *Pogoro*

(iii) *Ngindo*

(iv) *Mbunga*

(v) *Ngoni*

(vi) *Zaramo*

- (vii) *Luguru*
- (viii) *Sangu*
- (ix) *Wamakonde*
- (x) *Wamwere*
- (xi) *Ndendeule*
- (xii) *Bena*

Any 2 point @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

14. **Give the main reason why Europeans used scorched earth policy against African resistance.**
(1 mark)

- (i) *To weaken them economically, socially and politically*
1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

15. **Name two communes in Senegal where the policy of assimilation was applied successfully.**
(2 marks)

- (i) *St. Louis*
- (ii) *Goree*
- (iii) *Dakar*
- (iv) *Rufisque*

Any 2 point @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

16. **Name the policy adopted by France and Britain to avoid the outbreak of another war after the First World War.**
(1 mark)

- (i) *Appeasement policy*
1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

17. **Identify the immediate cause of the Second World War.**
(1 mark)

- (i) *German invasion of neutral Belgium*
1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

Section B (45 marks)

18. **(a) Identify five hunting methods used by early man.**
(5 marks)

- (i) *Digging pits for them to fall into them*
- (ii) *Using traps/snares*
- (iii) *Chasing them and throwing weapons at them*
- (iv) *Driving animals towards swampy/muddy/water bodies*
- (v) *Driving animals over cliffs*
- (vi) *Using other animals like dogs*
- (vii) *Chasing animals until they get tired*
- (viii) *Poisoning/drugging the animals*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

- (b) Describe the culture of man in the Middle Stone Age period.** (10 marks)

- (i) *Man continued hunting and gathering especially big animals*
- (ii) *Man-made tools like hand axes using levallois method.*
- (iii) *Man did fishing on rivers and lakes*
- (iv) *They lived in groups and camps for protection purposes*
- (v) *They made shelters and also lived in caves.*
- (vi) *They used simple hunting methods of chasing animals and throwing stones at them as well as using traps*

- (vii) *They started wearing animal skins as clothing*
- (viii) *They painted themselves using red ochre and oil*
- (ix) *Distinct language developed to enhance communication*
- (x) *Rock painting was done on cave walls and rocks.*
- (xi) *They decorated themselves with necklaces made from seeds and animal bones*
- (xii) *Fire was made during this period and was used for a number of purposes like providing warmth during cold seasons*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

19. (a) Identify five methods used to acquire slaves during the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

(5 marks)

- (i) *Raids organized by chiefs*
- (ii) *Sale of war captives*
- (iii) *Leaders sold their subjects to enrich themselves/ slaves were exchanged with European products*
- (iv) *They were obtained through kidnapping*
- (v) *Social misfits were sold*
- (vi) *Through enticement /trickery*
- (vii) *Selling of debtors/ panyarring*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain five factors responsible for the decline of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

(10 marks)

- (i) *The rise of humanitarian movement in Britain which viewed slave trade as unjust and inhuman e.g. William Wilberforce, James Fox and Thomas Clarkson.*
- (ii) *Leading economists like Adams Smith argued that free people were more productive than slave labour.*
- (iii) *The development of industrial revolution in Britain shifted the demand of slaves to agricultural produce.*
- (iv) *Resistance by Africans both in West Africa and in the new world made the Europeans to abandon the activity.*
- (v) *The need to discourage mass migration of population from Africa so as to retain market for European manufactured goods.*
- (vi) *The result of American civil war of 1865 won by those opposed to slavery led ending the crucial slave trading/ closure of the slave market in the United States of America*
- (vii) *The coming of Christian missionaries who condemned the activity as unchristian.*
- (viii) *The attainment of independence by the USA in 1776 left Britain without colonies where they could take slaves to work.*
- (ix) *The use of machines in farms and industries rendered slave labour unnecessary.*
- (x) *Effects from the French revolution of 1789 spread liberty and equality among all thus discouraged slave trade.*
- (xi) *Development of legitimate trade which was more profitable and less costly replaced slave trade and slavery.*

(xii) Britain influenced other European countries to stop the slave trade by signing anti slave trade treaties.

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

20. (a) List five traditional forms of communication.
(5 marks)

- (i) Drum beats
- (ii) Horn blowing
- (iii) Messengers/human beings/runners/birds/animals
- (iv) Fire and smoke signals
- (v) Gestures and signals/body movements
- (vi) Flags
- (vii) Bells
- (viii) Whistles
- (ix) Screams and cries/whistles
- (x) Semaphores

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain five negative impacts of modern means of communication.

(10 marks)

- (i) Some have promoted immorality through watching of pornographic films.
- (ii) They have promoted international crime and drug abuse.
- (iii) It has encouraged idleness and addiction to programmes by viewers.
- (iv) They have created unemployment
- (v) Some are expensive to buy and install
- (vi) Some like radios and televisions cause noise pollution
- (vii) Some programmes on televisions promote violence
- (viii) Prolonged exposure to computer screens cause eye problems
- (ix) Mobile phones can cause illnesses through exposure to radioactive rays

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

21. (a) Give five economic activities of the Shona Empire during the pre-colonial period.
(5 marks)

- (i) They grew crops/ agriculture
- (ii) They kept livestock
- (iii) They traded with Arabs and Swahili traders/ took part in long distance trade/ trade
- (iv) They hunted elephants for ivory
- (v) They were iron worked/ blacksmiths
- (vi) They made clothes from wild cotton/ bark fibres
- (vii) They mined gold
- (viii) They were fishermen
- (ix) They gathered/ gathering

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Discuss the social organization of the Asante Empire in the pre-colonial period.
(10 marks)

- (i) The kingdom was composed of many communities who spoke Akan or Twi language.
- (ii) The Asante were organized in clans.
- (iii) Marriage between members of the same clan was prohibited. They practiced exogamy and polygamy.
- (iv) Inheritance of property was matrilineal.
- (v) The community was bound together by the golden stool.
- (vi) There was an annual cultural festival (Odwira) held at Kumasi to honour the ancestors.
- (vii) The society was divided into social classes (social stratification).
- (viii) The Asante worshipped many gods and goddesses/polytheists.
- (ix) The King, chiefs and Omanhenes were religious leaders (semi divine).
- (x) The ancestors mediated between god and the people.
- (xi) They believed in a supreme god called Onyame.

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

Section C (30 marks)

22. (a) Give three methods used by African nationalist in South Africa in their struggle for independence. (3 marks)

- (i) Formation of trade unions to fight for workers' rights.
- (ii) Formation of political parties to air their grievances e.g. ANC
- (iii) The use of mass media e.g. radios and newspapers
- (iv) Leaders engaged in direct negotiation with the government.
- (v) Many detained nationalists went on hunger strike
- (vi) Imposition of economic sanctions by international organizations like U.N.O
- (vii) The churches took part in protest demonstrations e.g. the Anglican Church
- (viii) Through armed resistance e.g. the armed wing of ANC
- (ix) Use of boycotts and strikes against the regime.
- (x) They also organized protests and demonstrations.

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

- (b) Explain six problems encountered by nationalists in Ghana in their struggle for independence. (12 marks)

- (i) The nationalists were arrested/ detained
- (ii) The political parties were banned
- (iii) The government enacted pass laws which restricted movement thus
- (iv) They lacked adequate funds to finance the struggle thus slowing their operations.
- (v) They lacked press freedom making it difficult for them to spread their ideas.
- (vi) They lacked advanced weapons thereby making them less effective in their armed struggle.
- (vii) They had different approaches in their struggle (moderate/radical wings) thus creating a loophole which was exploited by the government.

- (viii) *Use of divide and rule policy to divide the Africans.*
- (ix) *Rivalry between political parties e.g. CPP and NLD towards o*
Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

23. **(a) Give three terms of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885. (3 marks)**

- (i) *African territories were partitioned thus effective sphere of influence.*
- (ii) *The Niger, Congo, Nile and Zambezi rivers were declared free areas for European navigation.*
- (iii) *The Congo basin was given to Leopold's (II)'s International African Association..*
- (iv) *The European nations vowed to protect missionaries and traders in their areas irrespective of their nationalities.*
- (v) *It was unanimously agreed that slave trade be stopped in favour of legitimate trade.*
- (vi) *European powers reasserted their occupation and control of the African territories.*
- (vii) *Nations were encouraged to use peaceful means in solving their differences.*
- (viii) *Any state laying claim of any part of Africa must inform other interested groups.*
- (ix) *The European countries with coastal possessions in Africa could have the immediate hinterland as their sphere of influence.*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain six results of Buganda collaboration. (12 marks)

- (i) *It led to loss of independence.*
- (ii) *It led to introduction of Christianity and European influence in Buganda.*
- (iii) *Islamic influence declined.*
- (iv) *Buganda got protection from external enemies like Bunyoro.*
- (v) *Kabaka gained recognition and was referred to as His highness.*
- (vi) *Kabakas power was gradually eroded as British administrators gave authority to his officers.*
- (vii) *Buganda was given an advantageous position in the colonial administration and was helped to conquer other communities.*
- (viii) *Buganda advanced more economically than other communities as it acquired European manufactured goods like clothes.*
- (ix) *Buganda benefited from western education and medicine.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

24. **(a) Outline the structure of the League of Nations. (3 marks)**

- (i) *The Council*
- (ii) *The Secretariat*

- (iii) *The International Court Of Justice*
- (iv) *The International Labour Organization*
- (v) *The Mandates Commission*
- (vi) *The Assembly*
- (vii) *The Minorities Committee*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

**(b) Explain six causes of the Second World War.
(12 marks)**

- (i) *The rise to power of Adolf Hitler and his determination to restore Germany's lost glory.*
- (ii) *Unfavourable conditions imposed on Germany by the treaty of Versailles humiliated and made her nurse a grudge against the allied powers.*
- (iii) *The growths of nationalism made countries to be inward looking and therefore were reluctant to participate in international issues.*
- (iv) *The great depression of the 1930s intensified economic instability and forced some countries to practice economic protectionism.*
- (v) *The inability of the League of Nations to implement its resolutions and punish those who violated them encouraged the aggressors to pursue their objectives/ ambitions and this intensified tension in the world.*
- (vi) *The policy of appeasement practiced by France and Britain encouraged the dictators to carry on with their acts of aggression*
- (vii) *Establishment of alliances between major powers encouraged acts of aggression because of the feeling of mutual support*
- (viii) *The rise of dictators in the 1920's and 1930's destroyed democratic rights*
- (ix) *Armament and increased armed forces increased tension contrary to the wishes of the Versailles treaty*
- (x) *The Spanish civil war (1936 - 1939).*
- (xi) *Territorial violations e.g. in 1935 Italy invaded Ethiopia,*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)