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**CEKENAS END OF TERM TWO EXAM-2022**

**FORM FOUR EXAM**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education. (K.C.S.E)*

***History paper 2***

***311/2***

***Marking scheme***

**Section A (25mks)**

**1. Identify one branch of history.**  (1mk)

i. social history

ii. Political history

iii. Economic history.

**2. Name the tools made by Homo erectus during the second phase of the Stone Age period (1x1=1mk)**

Acheulian tools

**3. Name two types of dwellings used by the early man during the Stone Age period.**

i. Tree tops

ii. Rock shelters

iii. Caves

iv. Forests

**4. State one method of irrigation used in ancient Egypt. (1x1=1mk)**

i. Basin irrigation

ii. Canal irrigation

iii. Shadoof irrigation

**5. Identify one effect of the development of steamships. (1x1=1mk)**

i. Increased use of coal

ii. Expansion of trade

iii. Increase in the use of water transport

**6. State two ways in which Agrarian revolution contributed to rural urban migration.**

i. Mechanization of farms left many people jobless leading them to move to towns.

ii. Enclosure system created a group of landless people who moved to urban centres.

(2x1=2mks)

**7. State two disadvantages of using petroleum as a source of energy.**

i. It is expensive to extract and transport

ii. It is non-renewable

iii. It pollutes the environment

(2x1=2mks)

**8. State the main contribution of Dr. Christian Bernard in the field of medicine.**

He discovered how to perform a heart transplant.

(1x1=1mk)

**9. Identify two ways in which direct democracy is practiced.**

i. Referendum

ii. Recall

iii. Plebiscite

iv. Initiative (2x1=2mks)

**10. Name the chartered company that administered Southern Rhodesia during the process of colonization.**

British South African Company

B.S.A (0) No abbreviation (1x1=1mk)

**11. State the main reason why Samori Toure fought the French in the 19th century.**

To protect the Mandinka empire/ to safeguard the Mandinka’s independence. (1x1=1mk)

**12. Give two ways through which the attainment of independence in Ghana contributed to the liberation of other African countries from colonial rule.** (2x1=2mks)

i. Nkrumah helped other leaders e.g. in Guinea

ii. He funded other liberation movements.

iii. He called pan-Africa conferences that created O.A.U

**13. Name the political movement that led the Mozambicans in the struggle for independence.**

Frelimo (1x1=1mk)

**14. Name two member countries of Commonwealth who were not under the British colonial rule in Africa.**

i. Togo

ii. Cameroon

iii. Mozambique

(2x1=2mks)

**15. State two ways in which the British government has ensured the independence of the judiciary.**

i. Salaries of judges not open to discussion by parliament

ii. Retirement age of judge has been set at 75 years

iii. A judge can only be dismissed by a resolution from both houses.

(2x1=2mks)

**16. Identify the policy adopted by Tanzania during the Arusha Declaration of 1967.**

The Ujamaa Policy (1x1=1mk)

**17. State two ways in which a person may become a member of the House of Lords in Britain.**

i. Through inheritance/ peerage

ii. By being nominated by the Queen/ Monarch/ knighting

iii. By holding a senior position in certain office e.g. Bishop of Canterbury and judges

(2x1=2mks)

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

**18.a) State three ways in which poor transport and communication has contributed to food shortages in third world countries.**

i. Have led to high transportation of food causing wastage and losses

ii. Leads to delays in transportation of food causing wastage and losses

iii. Discourages farmers to produce more.

iv. It undermines the effectiveness of agricultural extension officers.

(3x1=3mks)

**b) Explain six factors that led to Agrarian Revolution in the USA.**

i. Availability of land for farming

ii. Government provided funds to farmers

iii. Supply of slave labour from Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

iv. Demand for agricultural raw materials in industries.

v. Development of preservation methods like canning and refrigeration

vi. Development of good transport systems

vii. Increase in population demanded for more food production

viii. Immigrants from Britain introduced new farming methods in America

ix. Government recognition of individual ownership of land

x. Mechanization of farms i.e. use of farm machines e.g. tractors.

(6x2=12mks)

**19a) State five developments that have taken place in road transport since 1750AD.**

i. Roads have been tarmacked

ii. Bridges have been constructed

iii. Dual carriages for easy transportation have been constructed

iv. Motorways have been constructed

v. Flyovers and under passes have been constructed

vi. Super highways have been constructed

vii. Street lighting have been elevated.

(5x1=5mks)

**b) Explain five factors that have undermined the effectiveness of telecommunication services today.**

i. It has promoted international social crimes such as terrorism, fraud and drug trafficking.

ii. Have promoted immorality among the children and youth all over the world.

iii. Pornographic materials disseminated through the internet have undermined the cultural and social values of the society.

iv. They have addictive effect on users.

v. They are expensive to buy and install hence not accessible to many people.

vi. They can lead to noise pollution if their volume is not properly controlled.

vii. The prolonged exposure to radioactivity can cause certain types of cancer.

viii. Illiterate people may not benefit from it.

ix. Irresponsible reporting causes disunity and chaos in the society.

x. It can easily portray a biased and subjective view which may not be true.

xi. Has a short lifespan

xii. Has led misleading advertisements and information e.g. alcohol and drugs.

(5x2=10mk)

**20. a) State five ways through which slaves were obtained during the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.**

i. By selling prisoners of war to slave traders.

ii. Through exchange of slaves for European manufactured goods.

iii. Lone travelers were kidnapped and sold to slave dealers.

iv. Some rulers sold their subjects/ criminals to slave dealers/ weak subjects.

v. By enticing people/ children using desirable goods such as cloths and sweets/ enticing people.

vi. Through raiding- villages were attacked and captives sold to slave dealers.

vii. Through panyarring – selling off debtors

(5x1=5mks)

**b) Explain the challenges that faced Trans-Saharan traders.**

i. Lack of common languages between the Northerners and the people of Western Sudan created communication barrier.

ii. Frequent attacks by wild animals including snakes and scorpions as they crossed the desert

iii. Scarcity of water and food in the desert

iv. Many traders lost their way in the desert sand ended up dying of dehydration

v. Many traders were killed by frequent desert storms experienced in the Sahara desert.

vi. Unbearable hot desert temperatures during the day and extreme cold at night exposed them to serious sickness.

vii. The long journey across the Sahara desert was stressful taking them up to three months.

(Any5x2=10mks)

**21.a) State five terms of the Berlin Conference.**

i. That any state laying claim to any part of Africa must inform other interested parties.

ii. That all signatories must declare the sphere of influence an area under each nation’s occupation.

iii. Once an area is declared a sphere of influence, effective occupation must be established in the area.

iv. That any power acquiring territory in Africa must undertake to stamp out slave trade.

v. That the river Congo and river Niger basins are to be left free for any interested power to navigate.

vi. That if an European power claims a certain part of the African coast, the land in the interior or behind that coastal possession becomes a sphere of influence of the claimant.

vii. That any country that wishes to declare a protectorate in Africa has to show that its authority in the region is firm enough to protect existing European rights and guarantee free trade.

(5x1=5mks)

**b) Explain the effects of the Shona Ndebele war (Chimurenga) of 1896-1897.**

i. The Africans lost their independence to the British.

ii. There was enormous loss of life and property.

iii. Africans were alienated from their land.

iv. Missionaries had the freedom to spread their faith

v. The Indunas were to be recognized as headmen and no Shona police were to be stationed in Matebele land.

vi. The Africans suffered from famine and starvation.

vii. Company rule was discredited by the colonial office due to poor administration.

(Any 5x2=10mks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**22.a ) Give reasons why united states of America was reluctant to join the first world war during the initial stages.**

i. Desire to abide with terms of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 which forbid her from interfering with European affairs.

ii. Fear of revolt by her citizens of German origin

ii. Fear of an outbreak of civil war between Americans of German descent and those of other European nationalities.

iv. The war had not interfered with the United States interest until 1916.

(Any 3x1=3mks)

**b) Explain the challenges that faced the League of Nations.**

i. Inability to prevent aggression as states failed to support its covenant on disarmament.

ii. Inadequate funds to run its affairs as members failed to honour their pledges.

iii. Lack of good will and commitment to implement resolutions.

iv. Lack of military force to prevent aggression

v. Members were reluctant to present cases to the international court of justice for arbitration.

vi. Refusal of USA to join the league or ratify the treaty of Versailles left it weak.

vii. Lack of support from some league members e.g. Russia, Japan

viii. The policy of appeasement by some league members failed to stop aggression from Japan, Germany and Italy.

(Any 6x2=12mks)

**23.a) Identify three financial institutions of African Union (AU).**

i. The African Central Bank

ii. African Monetary fund

iii. African Investment Bank

(3x1=3mks)

**b) Explain six economic challenges facing African Countries since independence.**

i. Colonial hangovers where many African countries never detached themselves from their colonial masters.

ii. Slow industrial climate due to poor investment policies.

iii. Unfavourable climate which leads to poor agricultural produce.

iv. Poor infrastructure/ transport network is poor

v. Over reliance on primary exports which fetch low income when exported.

vi. Corruption and mismanagement in handling resources

vii. Poor economic planning among African governments

viii. Unemployment is high among populations in Africa leading to crime and lack of purchasing power.

(Any 6x2=12mks)

**24. a) State three responsibilities of the state governments in the United States of America.**

i. Every state generate revenue necessary for discharging its responsibilities.

ii. There exist a state police to cater for the maintenance of law and order

iii. Every state provides educational facilities, health facilities and other public amenities for the welfare of the residents.

iv. Each state has law courts that cater for its internal affairs.

v. They make state laws.

(3x1=3mks)

**b) Explain the duties of Prime Minister in Britain.**

i. Leader of the party that nominate him/her

ii. Represents the country in international forums/ conferences

iii. Determines the date on which elections are to be held

iv. Appoints/ dismisses ministers with the consent of the Monarch

v. Chairs cabinet meetings

vi. Leads the House of Commons.

vii. Settle disputes between the various government ministries/ departments

viii. Recommends to the monarch the appointment of high ranking officers in the government.

ix. Heads the government/ chief executive

x. With the support of the parliament can change, amend and repeal laws.

(Any 6x2=12mks)