 **311/2 - HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT - Paper 2**

 **(Theory)**

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

 ***HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 1***

***2 HRS 30 MINS***

**Name ……………………………………………… Index Number ………………………... Class…………………………………... Candidates Signature…………………………….**

 **Date ……………………………………**

 **2022 TRIAL 3 MIDTERM INTERNAL EXAMINATION**

  ***(Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education)***

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 311/2

**INSTRUCTIONS**

The paper consists of three sections

* *Answer all questions in section A (25 marks)*
* *Answer three questions in section B (45 marks)*
* *Answer two questions in section C (30 marks)*
* *All questions should be answered in correct English.*

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 311/2 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. **State two shortcomings of oral tradition as a source of information in history (2 marks)**

* Some information may have been forgotten
* Stories may change due to various reasons
* It may not provide the accurate dates of sequence of events
* It is expensive since one has to travel. (Any 2 x 1=2 marks)

2. **State two archaeological sources of information of history and government (2 marks)**

* Weapons used by man
* Tools used by man
* Remains of plants /animals
* Remains of coins (Any 2 x 1=2 marks)

3. **Give one main physical features of Homo erectus (1 marks)**

* Had an upright posture and walked on two legs
* (Any 1 x1=1 marks)

4. **State two theories explaining the origin of agriculture. (2 marks)**

* Diffusion theory
* Independent theory (Any 2 x1=2 marks)

5. **Identify two methods of irrigation used by the Sumerians (2 marks)**

* Basin irrigation
* Shadoof irrigation (Any 2 x1=2 marks)

6**. Give two methods of trade 2 marks. (2 marks)**

* Barter trade
* Currency trade (Any 2 x1=2 marks)

7. **Identify two roles of Tuaregs in the Trans-saharan trade. (2 marks)**

* Provided security
* Guided the traders through the desert
* Protected the oasis

8. **State one negative effects of modern means of transport. (1 mark)**

* Have caused accidents leading to loss of lives.
* Have caused environmental pollution
* They have promoted international terrorism. (Any 1 x1=1 mark)

9. **Give one advantage of cell phone. (1 marks)**

* It is portable (Any 1 x1=1 mark)

10. **State one role of religion in the political organization of Shona Kingdom. (1 mark)**

* It united the people
* Priests were a link between the King and ancestors
* The king was the chief religious authority
* The king assumed a lot power due to the role he played in the religious rituals.

11**. State one factor that undermines industrialization in Brazil. (1 mark)**

* Lack of adequate capital
* High poverty levels leading to low purchasing power.
* Poor transport and communication network
* Under-exploitation of natural resources
* Her manufactured goods face stiff competition from developed countries
* Inadequate technology (Any 1 x1=1 mark)

12. **Identify the main political factor which prompted France to look for colonies in Africa.(1 mark)**

* The need to re-assert herself following the defeat and humiliation in the Franco-prussian war(1870-1871) (Any 1 x1=1 mark)

13. **Give one economic reason for the growth of African nationalism in Ghana (1 mark)**

* The order by the colonial government that Africans uproot cocoa trees affected by diseases
* Colonial government denied Africans trading licenses.
* African farmers earned low income from the sale of cocoa to European firms.
* Sharp increases in prices of farm inputs. (Any 1 x1=1 mark)

14. **State two ways in which the rise of dictators contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War. (2 marks)**

* They overthrew democratic governments
* They re-armed themselves
* They engaged in acts of aggression. (Any 2 x1=2 marks)

15. **Name one organ of commonwealth which is responsible for policy making. (1 mark)**

* Heads of state and governments summit. (1 x1=1 mark)

16. **Identify one main cause of the cold war. (1 mark)**

* Ideological differences between U.S.A and U.S.S.R (1 x1=1 mark)

17. **Identify two structures of the African union. (2 marks)**

* Assembly heads of state and government.
* The council of ministers.
* The secretariat
* Commission for mediation, conciliation and arbitration. (Any 2 x1=2 marks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

18**. (a) Outline five changes that marked the Agrarian Revolution in Britain (5 marks)**

* Land enclosure /land consolidation
* Mechanization of farming/use of machinery
* Use of fertilizers to maintain soil fertility
* Abolition of wasteful fallows.
* Development of new methods of breeding
* Discovery of pesticides and fungicides
* Intercropping (Any 5 x1=5 marks)

 **(b) Explain five ways in which food shortage affects people in third world countries. (10 marks)**

* National prestige is eroded as countries resort to food aid from developed countries.
* It causes death due to starvation
* It has adversely affected agricultural based industries due to shortage of raw materials
* It has to increase in food deficiency diseases (malnutrition)
* It may lead to dumping of foodstuffs that are unsuitable for human consumption

(Any 5 x2=10 marks)

19. **(a) Give five factors that influenced to the development of urban centers in Africa during the pre-colonial period.**  (5 marks)

* Some urban centers developed as market center like Sofala, Mombasa, Timbuktu and Kilwa.
* Development of agriculture leading to the concentration of people in settlements which developed into towns like Memphis, Thebes and Aswan.
* Religious centers attracted population concentration and later became urban centers
* Administrative centers developed into towns
* Mining centers developed into towns like Meroe
* Availability of water from river springs and oases enhanced growth of towns
* Presence of major centers of education such universities contributed to the growth of urban centers.

**(b) Describe the social effects of urbanization on European society in the 19th century. (10 marks)**

* Rural urban migration led to overcrowding in urban areas.
* Inadequate housing led to the development of slums.
* Poor sewerage and sanitation led to outbreak of diseases like cholera and typhoid
* Widespread unemployment led to high rate of crime ,violence and insecurity
* Inadequate social amenities due to high population concentration in urban areas.
* Concentration of population in urban areas led to shortage of food which led to malnutrition
* It led to interaction between communities. (Any 5 x2=10 marks)

20. (a) **Identify five methods used by European powers to acquire colonies in Africa (5 marks)**

* Military conquest
* Diplomacy and force
* Company rule
* Signing of treaties
* Treachery (5 x1=5 marks)

 (b) **Explain five negative effects of the partition of Africa on African communities. (10 marks)**

* Loss of independence as Europeans established colonies
* African economies were weakened by European exploitation of their resources.
* The African systems of government were replaced by European systems
* Some African communities were split by boundaries which were drawn during the partition
* Africans lost their land as Europeans established permanent settlements
* African cultures were undermined through western education and culture
* Intensification of ethnic conflicts due to divide and rule strategy. (Any 5 x2=10)

21. (a) **Identify five methods used by nationalists in Ghana in their struggle for independence.**  (5 marks)

* They formed political parties
* They used boycotts, demonstration/strike/go-slows.
* They organized political rallies
* They used newspapers
* They used trade unions
* They used international fora (Any 5 x1=5 marks)

 (b) **Describe five problems faced by nationalists in Mozambique. (10 marks)**

* Severe shortage of food in liberation areas made peasants to migrate withdrawing their support for the movement
* Portuguese strict laws which outlawed political movements forcing political parties like Frelimo to operate largely from outside Mozambique
* Ideological differences among political parties led to formation of rival liberation movements
* The attitude of the Catholic Church was hostile to the liberation movement as Catholics sympathetic to liberation movements were threatened with ex-communication
* Assassination of liberation leaders like Mondlane provided a temporary set back
* Inadequate funds to organize their activities
* South Africa apartheid government gave reinforcement to the Portuguese.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

22. (a) **Give three conditions which one had to fulfill in order to become a French citizen in Senegal.** (3 marks)

* Able to read and write
* Able to speak in French
* Be a Christian
* Worked for the French government or military service
* Practice monogamy (Any 3 x1= 3 marks)

 (b) **Explain six differences between the British indirect rule and the French assimilation policy.**

 (12 marks)

* British used traditional rulers, the French appointed assimilated leaders
* African traditional rulers retained the powers while in the French colonies African rulers had limited powers
* British colonies were separately administered French colonies were part of the provinces of France
* French administrators were military officers, the British administrators were both professionals and non-professionals.
* French colonies were represented in the French chamber of deputies, the British were represented in the House of Commons.
* Laws in French colonies were made in the chamber of deputies while in the British laws were made in various Legislative assembly colonies
* Assimilated Africans became full citizens, educated Africans in British colonies became subject.
* British colonies rule preserved African culture, assimilation undermined African culture

23. (a) **Outline five causes for the first world wars 1914-1918 (5 marks)**

* System of alliances
* 1st and 2nd Moroccan crisis
* Imperialism each nations wanted as many colonies as possible
* Arms race 1900-1914
* Need for revenge France and Germany
* Nationalism e.g in Balkans
* Sarajevo assassination (Any 5 x1=5 marks)

(b)**Explain the results of the world war I (10 marks)**

* **L**oss of life
* Properties of immense value destroyed
* A lot of money was used to purchase arms
* The war seriously weakened European’s economic domination in the war
* It created a huge refugee problem
* Disrupted economic activities
* Creation of new nations
* Undermined the existence of Great Turkey
* Many Indians and Africans went home determined to be independent
* The league of nations was formed (Any 5 x2=10 marks)

24. (a) **Give five achievements of the league of Nations between 1919-1939 (5 marks)**

* Promoted health services(WHO)
* Championed the welfare of the workers
* Provided relief to refugees, areas hit by calamities
* Settled dispute between different countries of the world
* Supervised mandated territories
* It organized dis-armament conferences in Europe
* Reduced trade in dangerous drugs

 (b) **Why did the league of Nation fail to maintain world peace (10 marks)**

* Some European nations were opposed to it because it favored the allied nations
* U.S.A did not support the league
* Members were not all inclusive others were not given the chance to join it
* Most members were concerned with the sovereignty
* Violated the objectives of the league by supporting nations against others
* Lacked an army
* Shortage of funds
* Rise of dictators
* The economic depression did not allow the nations to support the league.