**MARKING SCHEME**

**311/2**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 2**

**TIME:2 ½ HRS**

**MINCKS FORM 4 END OF YEAR, 2022**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (KCSE)**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 2.**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

* In section A Answer all the questions
* Section B answer any three questions in this section
* Section C answer any two questions in this section

**SECTION A (25MKS)**

**Answer all the Questions**

1. Define prehistory (1mk)

* Unrecorded history /unwritten
* Activities man engaged in before writing was invented

2. Name **one** area in Africa where the remains of Australopithecus were first discovered (1mk)

* Ohduvai George in Tanzanian
* Tolling in Botswana
* Lake Natron in Tanzania

3. Give **two** inventions that led to the agrarian revolution in Britain (2mks)

* The seed drill
* Horse –drawn hoe
* Selective breeding of livestock
* Mechanical reaper
* Mechanical thresher
* Introduction of fertilizers

4. What is the difference between barter and trade in which currently is used as a medium of exchange (2mks)

* Barter trade refers to exchange of goods for other goods/ services whereas trade is where currency is used is exchange of goods for money.

5. Give **two** features of the Roman roads by 300AD (2mks)

* They were straight
* They were well drained
* They were durable
* They had bridge/tunnels

6. Give **two** factors which should be considered when sending message (2mks)

* Urgency of message / speed
* Language of receiver
* Distance between the sender and the receiver of the message.
* Availability of communication facilities /methods

7. Identify the **main** source of energy use in the early stages of industrial revolutions in Europe (1mk)

* Coal

8. Name the scientist who invented the first modern portable mobile handset (1mk)

* Dr. Martin cooper

9. State **two** ways through which the growth of Cairo was influenced by river Nile (1mk)

* Water from the river was used for transportation
* Water from the river was used for domestic and industrial used.
* The valley contained fertile soils thus encouraged settlements /Agriculture
* Vegetation along the river provided building materials.

10. Name t**wo** Portuguese colonies in Africa (2mks)

* Mozambique
* Angola
* Portuguese/Guinea

11. Identify **two** communes in West Africa where the policy of assimilation was successfully provided. (2mks)

* Goree
* Dakar
* Rufisque
* St. Louis

12. Identify **two** types of nationalism in South Africa (2mks)

* Afrikaners Nationalism
* British nationalism/white
* African nationalism

13. What event prompted the United States of America to join the First World War (1mk)

* Germany`s declaration of unrestricted sub-marine war fare sinking of USA ships

14. Identify the **main** organs of the united nation organization (2mks)

* General assembly
* The security council
* The secretariat
* Trusteeship council
* Economic and social council
* International court of justice

15. State the **main** reason for the formation of ECOWAS (1mk)

* To promote economic interaction /development among state promote trade

16. State **one** **main** of Arusha declaration in Tanzania (1mk)

* To promote self-reliance
* To build a socialist society/ujamaa
* To ensure equal distribution of resources
* To nationalize means of production.

17. Name **one** house of parliament in India (1mk)

* House of the people lower house /loksabha
* Council of state upper house , /Raiya sabha

 **SECTION B 45MARKS**

**Answer any three questions in the section**

18. Identify **five** uses of stone tools by the early man (5mks)

* Skinning
* Scrapping
* Digging
* Cutting
* Defense/protection/security
* Grinding
* Sharpening

b) Explain **five** causes of food shortage in Africa today (10mks)

* Many parts of Africa experience little or no rain at all
* Rapid population growth rate has overtaken food production rate
* Inadequate food storage facilities was contributed to food wastage
* Poor state of roads hinder transportation of food from areas of surplus to those of deficit.
* Low prices of food stuff has discouraged many farmers who invest their capital in farmers leading to food shortage.
* Many farmers lack enough capital to buy farm inputs
* Due to crop disease / pest a lot of food is destroyed
* Emphasis of cash crop farming at the expenses of food crops
* Environmental degradation through deforestation
* Civil wars in many African countries has displaced people
* The young bodied persons migrated to urban centers
* Hiv/aids pandemic has impacted negative of the labour force in food production

19a) Give **three** methods used to acquire slaves from invest Africa during Trans-Atlantic trade (6mks)

* Exchanged for European manufactured goods
* Prisoners of war
* Kidnapped lonely travelers
* Some local rulers sold their subject some people were enticed
* Debtors were sold to slave traders

b) Describe the organization of Trans-Sahara n trade (12mks)

* Rulers of western indies regulated trade
* It involved traders from North Africa and people from West Africa.
* The people involved were Arabs and Berbers from the north, Tuanegs from the desert and people of west African
* Arabs in the north organized caravans
* Departure date were set after the end of the rainy season when storms were minimal
* Berbers and Tuaregs acted as guides/ and provided security in the desert.
* Traders moved in canvan of up to 100 Carmel’s
* Local agents maintained good relations with local rulers in return local rulers offended security to the traders from the North they bought salt copper needless
* Barter silent trade was used

20. What were the terms of the Berlin conference (1884-1885) (3mks)

* Any power that had a claim over area should occupy it effectively
* All the participation were to stamp out slavery in their areas of occupation
* Any power laying claim to an area in Africa had to notify ,others so as to avoid conflict
* The European power were to ensure that security of all Europeans within their areas of occupation was guaranteed.
* Conflicts over boundaries were to be settled through negotiation
* Cong was declared a free state under king Leopard II of Belgium.
* The Nigeria Congo and Zambezi rivers were declared free for navigation and commerce

b) Explain **six** reasons why Samori Toure was finally defeated by the French. (12mks)

* Constant movement of the people army denied them opportunities to carry out economic activities leading to inadequate supply
* Samori was cut off from free town where the used to buy firearms
* Lack of support from other African rulers of Ahmadu Seku of Tukolor empire
* The scorched earth policy that he adopted lacked support from civilians who resisted against him.
* Someone’s ability to appease the conquered sate /people denied him the needed support.
* The British policy of non-interference denied him their support against the french
* The non-mandika and no –Muslims in his empire supported the French.
* The loss of sure hold mine

21. State **three** economic reasons for the rise of nationalism in Ghana (3mks)

* Farmers were upset by the meagre /little profit.
* European manufactured goods were very expensive
* British ordered the farmers to cut down their cocoa trees after an outbreak of the swollen shoot disease
* The government granted the trading license selectively to European traders and denying the same to Africans.
* Unemployment especially ex-service men.

b) Explain **six** factors that contribute to the success of the front for liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) in the struggle for independence (12mks)

* The local people supported the fighters thereby inspiring them.
* FRELIMO cultivated their own food this ensured steady food supply
* FRELIMO was familiar with the terrain which gave them advantage over Portuguese
* The support of OAU to the FERLIMO encouraged the nationalists to continue with the struggle
* FRELIMO used guerilla warfare /tactics
* The system of administration established in liberated areas by FRELIMO appealed to the Africans who in turn supported them
* Friendly frontline states provided bases for operation making it difficult for the Portuguese to suppress them.
* Recognition of the role of women by FRELIMO e.g. mobilizing the community acting as spies
* Elimination of ethnicity among nationalists
* FRELIMO strategy of attacking from different point at the same time.
* They had large army which outnumbered the Portuguese soldiers
* The coup in Portugal in 1974 carried out by soldiers who were against colonial was encouraged FRELIMO.

**SECTION C (3MRKS)**

**Answer any two questions in this section**

22. Sate three European dictators responsible for Second World War. (3mks)

* Joseph Stalin
* Benito Mussolini
* Adolf Hitler
* General Franco
* Salazar of Portugal
* General koisa kuniaki of japan

b) Explain **six** political results of the Second World War

* Led to emergence of two super powers USA
* Led to development of cold war
* Germany was divided into that is west and east Germany
* It led to production and use of nuclear weapons
* It led to creation of the state of Israel
* Led to creation of UNO 1945 to promote world peace and security
* Led to collapse of dictatorship in western Europe
* Growth of military technology
* Rise of nationalism in Asia and Africa.

23. State **five** characteristics of the common wealth member states (5mks)

* They use English as the official language
* The English monarch king even is recognized as the hand
* They cooperate in sports /games
* Have a close cultural ties
* They make consultations /exchange information
* Most have a common military tradition based on British one
* Most have similar education system with similar structures.
* They enjoy universal adult suffrage
* Members hold regular conferences of heads of states.

b) Describe **six** achievements of no-aligned movement since its formation. (10mks)

* It advocated for political freedom which led to attainment of independence of countries which were under colonials rule.
* It kept off military activities of two super powers which helped reduce international

Tensions.

* It provided a forum for members to voice their concern on international issues.
* Its member state have been helped to solve conflict dispute.
* Has condemned use arms race hence reduction of arms/disarmament
* It has enabled member to vote as a block thereby influencing world affairs.
* Helped members to safeguard their national security
* It raised fund which were used to cushion frontline states from effects of sanctions imposed on them.
* It has created a new scientific technological order so as to bridge the gap between the developed and developing countries
* Promoted trade between member’s states by creating new economic order.

24 State **three** requirements one was to fulfil in order to contest as presidential candidate in the USA (3mks)

* Be at least 35 years old
* Be an American citizen by birth
* Must have been a resident of the country 14 years

b) Discuss **five** functions of the federal government in the united states of American (12mks)

* It levies /collects taxes which enables the government to finance its operation
* It pays debts /loans extended to the government by institution such as world bank
* It admits new state in the union in the union like Abaska which was lost to be admitted
* It enacts passes amends laws which regulates operations of the federal state government
* It handles to reign affairs
* It declares war and make peace
* It resolves disputes among state in order to enhance cooperation
* It establish federal courts which determine cases beyond jurisdiction
* It makes issues currency regulates its values
* It gives giants to individuals state
* It regulates internal and external trade
* It establishes federal armed forces defense.