**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**AUGUST – 2022**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**ACK MUMIAS DIOCESE EVALUATION TEST**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

**Marking** **Scheme**

1. Two unwritten sources of information on History and Government (2mks)
2. Oral traditions
3. Archaeological/ Paleontology
4. Genetics
5. Linguistics
6. Anthropology (2x1=2mks)
7. Give Two reasons that made early human being to live in groups during the stone age period. (2mks)
8. For companionship
9. For security
10. To share resources
11. To help one another

(2x1=2 mks)

1. Two ways in which the Sumerians in Mesopotamia reclaimed land for Agriculture (2mks)
2. They build banks/dykes along rivers to stop flooding.
3. They dug ditches to drain water from swamps.
4. They used canal to irrigate land.
5. They used shadoof to draw water to irrigate the land.

(2x1=2mks)

1. One theory of origin about the knowledge of iron working in Africa. (1mk)
2. One area theory
3. Independent theory.

(1x1=1)

1. Two ways in which Africans participated in the Trans-Atlantic Trade. (2mks)
2. They acted as Medicine men between Europeans Merchants and interior communities.
3. They acquired/ raided slaves.
4. Rulers sold their own subjects/ they were sold as slaves.
5. They marched slaves to the coast.
6. They transported trade items to the coast

(2x1=2mks)

1. Two benefits of the developments of the Railway Transport in Europe during the 19th century. (2mks)
2. Goods could be transported with ease.
3. It enable trade to expand.
4. It led to development of urban centers/ towns.
5. It promoted industrialization.
6. It created employment opportunities.
7. It eased movement of people.
8. It was a source of government revenue.
9. It led to the exploitation of natural resources such as minerals, fisheries and forestry.

(2x1=2mks)

1. Two systems of administration used by the Europeans during the colonial period in Africa. (2mks)
2. Direct Rule
3. Indirect Rule
4. Assimilation
5. Association

(2x1=2mks)

1. Two reasons why early urban centers in ancient Egypt developed along the Nile Valley. (2mks)
2. Water from the River was used for transportation.
3. Water from River was used for domestic use/ industrial use.
4. The Nile Valley contained fertile soils / silt

(2x1=2mks)

1. Two officials who assisted the ruler of the Shona to administer the Kingdom. (2mks)
2. The head cook
3. Head gate keeper/ chancellor.
4. The Court Steward/ chamberlain.
5. The queen Mother.
6. The Head drummer.
7. The Head of Army.
8. The Treasurer.
9. The Nine Principal Wives.
10. The King’s sister.

(2x1=2mks)

1. One characteristics of human rights (1mk)
2. They are universal.
3. They are indivisible.
4. They have limitation.
5. They may be suspended under special circumstances.
6. They cannot be taken away.

(1x1=1mk)

1. How humanitarian factors influenced the scramble for Africa. (1mk)
2. They advocated for the occupation of Africa in order to stamp out Slave Trade.

(1x1=1mk)

1. One economic problem that was experienced by the British Colonialists in Nigeria. (1mk)
2. They lacked adequate funds.
3. Poor transport and communication undermined their work.
4. They lacked adequate skilled labor.

(1x1=1)

1. The political party that led Ghana to independence in 1957 (1mk)
2. The Convention People`s Party (CPP)

(1x1=1mk)

1. The country that was blamed for the outbreak of the First World War (1mk).
2. Germany.

(1x1=1mk)

1. One weapon used during Cold War. (1mk)
2. Propaganda/ war of words.
3. Economic Sanctions.
4. Military assistance.
5. Financial/ Technical aid.

(1x1=1mk)

1. One function of the court of Justice of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. (COMESA) (1mk)
2. To interpret the provision of the treaty.
3. To hear/ adjudicate any disputes among members states.

(1x1=1mk)

1. The country in Africa which was created to settle freed slaves. (1mk)
2. Liberia.

(1x1=1mk)

**SECTIONS B 45 MKS (Answer any 3 Questions)**

1. a) Five uses of stone tools by Early Man. (5mks)
2. Grinding seeds/ grains.
3. Skinning Animals.
4. Scrapping animal skins.
5. Sharpening weapons.
6. Digging roots.
7. Cutting meat/ vegetable/ roots.
8. Defense/ protection/ security.
9. Hunting/ killing of animals.

(5x1=5mks)

b) Five reasons why Africa is regarded as the original homeland of Mankind. (10mks)

(i) The availability of forests provided possible/ habitat/ settlement for Early man.

(ii) Africa is centrally located and it’s from here that man may have migrated to other parts of the world/ center of Pangaea.

iii) Compared to other continents, the oldest fossils of man were discovered in Africa / Archaeological sites are many.

1. The Savanna grasslands available in the continent provided suitable hunting grounds for the Early Man.
2. Africa has many rivers/ lakes which provided water for use by the Early Man.
3. African continent has relatively good climate which may have favored human settlement/ warm.

(5x2=10mks)

1. a) State five disadvantages of using Barter Method of trade during the Trans-Saharan trade. (5mks)
2. It only occurred when there was double coincidence of wants
3. Some goods were not divisible.
4. Lack of common language undermined it.
5. It lacked a common measure of value.
6. Some goods were bulky/ difficulty to carry.
7. Some goods were perishable.

(5x1=5mks)

b) Describe the organization of the Trans-Saharan Trade. (10mks)

(i) It involved the Berbers/ Arabs from North Africa who traded with people of Western Sudan.

(Ii) They were middlemen who coordinated trading activities between the two regions/ rich Merchants from the North.

1. The Tuaregs guided/ protected the traders from possible attacks.
2. The Camels were used as the main means of Transport across the desert.
3. The traders were organized into Caravans in order to enhance security across the desert.
4. Barter/ Silent trade was used as the traders lacked a common language.
5. Trade goods were sourced from North Africa and Western Sudan/ West Africa; from North Africa we had salt, Horses, Guns, Clothes, and Mirrors, from Western Africa. We had Gold, Kolanuts, Ivory, Animal skins, Ostrich feathers.
6. There were definite trade Routes followed by the traders in order to avoid getting lost.
7. Kings and Chiefs maintained law and order in their territory thereby creating a conducive trading environment.
8. The traders made stops at the Oasis to refresh themselves and let their Camels drink water.
9. The rulers in the Western Sudan regulated trade/ controlled the amount of Gold / Levied taxes/ received gifts.

(1x10=10mks)

20a) Five methods which were used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa. (5mks)

1. Signing treaties.
2. Military conquest/ use of force.
3. Company rule.
4. Diplomacy/ collaboration
5. Treachery/ Trickery.
6. Divide and Rule
7. Enticement.

(5x1=5mks)

b) Five reasons why the Africans were defeated during the Maji Maji Rebellion. (10mks)

(i) The use of the scorched Earth Policy used by the Germans led to destruction of farms/ food thereby weakening their resolve to continue with the war.

(ii) Disunity among the Africans made it easy for the German to defeat them.

1. Germans had a stronger/ disciplined army , which was supported by Mercenaries from other parts of Africa like Somalia/ New Guinea.
2. Germany had superior weapons/ Guns compare to African soldier / warriors who used mainly bows and arrows / Africans had inferior weapons.
3. The arrest/ captive of African leaders by Germany demoralized the fighters resulting to their surrender.
4. The African traditional Religion which had promised that magic water could protect them from German bullets failed hence their defeat/ Failure of magic water.
5. Poor organization of African/ leaders compared to the Germans who had a proper structure of command.
6. German received reinforcement from Germany and other centers eg Somalia/ New Guinea.
7. Large/ powerful communities which had been defeated by Germany did not enter the war eg Hehe, Yao, Nyamwezi.

(5x2=10mks)

21a) Three reasons why the policy of assimilation was easily applied in the four communes in Senegal. (3mks)

1. The people had earlier interacted with Europeans.
2. They had intermarried with the Europeans.
3. Most of the people were Christians.
4. People were exposed to the outside world due to proximity to the coast.
5. People were detribalized/ of mixed origin) Mullatoes.
6. People in the four communes had learned how to speak French.

(3x1=3mks)

b) Six effects of the British Direct rule in Zimbabwe. (12mks)

(i) African lost large tracts of land to the white settlers thereby straining relations between the two groups.

(ii) Introduction of forced labor as the white settlers required cheap labor on their farms.

(iii)Formation of African Nationalist movement to address their grievances against white domination.

1. Loss of power by traditional rulers as the British appointed their own administrators who ruled the people directly.
2. Imposition of the taxes on African in Order to force them to provide labor to whites so as to raise money.
3. Africans were exposed to poor working condition which exposed them to risks.
4. Introduction of pass laws which restricted the movement of Africans.
5. Africans were confined into reserves thereby creating rooms for Europeans settlement.
6. Exploitation of mineral resources/ Agricultural resources for the benefits of the colonial government at the expense of African development.
7. Loss of independence by Africans as they were subjected to British Colonial rule.
8. It undermined African culture / introduction of Western education/ Christianity and separation of families.
9. Africans were subjected to racial segregation.
10. It led to the development of transport and communication network.
11. African were subjected to poverty and suffering.

(6x2=12mks)

**SECTION** **C 30 MKS (Answer any Two** **Questions)**

22a) Three reasons why the United States of America (USA) did not join First World War in 1917 (3mks)

1. The Monroe doctrine prohibited USA involvement.
2. She had commercial/ Trade relations with both alliances.

(iii)The war had not interfered with her interests before 1917.

(iv)Fear of revolt by her citizens of German descent/ Stirring a civil war in the country

(3x2=3mks)

b) Explain Six effects of the First World War. (12mks)

1. It led to the massive loss of human life as conflict between opposing camps continued.
2. There was massive destruction of property/ infrastructure thereby causing a lot of suffering / poverty/ loss of livelihood.
3. It led to displacement of people thereby creating refugees/ homeless people.
4. It led to the use of colossal amounts of money by nations.
5. It led to food shortages as people joined the war.
6. It created insecurity/ fear, animosity, suspicion among people increased.
7. USA emerged as the leading world power thereby upsetting the existing balance of power in the world.
8. It led to emergency of the new nations eg Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Czeckslovakia, Poland as some former states disintegrated.
9. It led to the formation of the League of Nations to maintain world peace.
10. It led to the rise of Nationalism in Africa and Asia.
11. It led to the spread of diseases such as STD`s and Pneumonia/ Spanish influenza.
12. It led to the advancement of surgery and manufacturing of Pharmaceuticals.
13. It led to the development of Transport eg Aircraft and motor vehicles.
14. It led to the promotion of the status of women in Europe and USA.
15. Economic activities were disrupted/ economic depression eg farming, Industry, trade.
16. Germany oversees colonies and investments were taken over by the League.
17. The size of the Germany was reduced by an eighth and her population by 6.4 Million.
18. The political boundary of the Turkish Empire was reduced/ Turkey lost Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.
19. Germany and her Allies were made to pay her war damages amount 6.5 billion pounds.
20. Germany was to reduce her army to 100,000 men.

(6x2=12mks)

23a) State three common characteristics of Common Wealth member States. (3mks)

1. They used English as the official language.
2. The English Monarch/ King/ Queen is recognized as the Head.
3. They Co-operate in games/ sports.
4. They make consultations/ exchange information eg financial trade, Science, Education, and Technical existence.
5. They have close economic ties.
6. Most of states have similar legal administrative system/ Parliamentary system.
7. They have a common Military tradition based on the British one.
8. They enjoy universal adult suffrage.
9. Members hold regular conferences of Heads of State.

(3x1=3mks)

b) Describe Six achievements of the Common Wealth Since its formation. (12mks)

1. It maintains peace by sending peace keeping missions to war torn areas/ regions.
2. It has established a fund to assists the economically poor member states to meet their needs.
3. It provides technical assistance/ expertise to the less developed members.
4. It promotes the development of education by offering scholarships/ exchange programmes.
5. It promotes Mutual understanding/ cooperation among members by holding joints sports/ games/ cultural activities.
6. It promotes consultations among member states in areas of common interest by holding joint forums.
7. It has promoted good governance through holding regular meetings by the members of Parliament/ sending observers during elections.
8. It promotes the development of the youth through the Common Wealth Youth Programme.
9. It has enabled the members’ states to speak in one voice/ have a common stand in International fora.
10. It promotes trade among Member States.

(6x2=12mks)

24 a) Three ways in which the Monarch is important in British. (3mks)

1. It contributes to better understanding between Britain and other countries.
2. It provides continuity to the executive authority.
3. It’s a symbol of Common Wealth Unity.
4. It states the standards of social life.
5. It inspires the head of government with a sense of responsibility/ Dignity.
6. It acts as a useful counselor to the head of government.

(3x1=3mks)

b) Explain Five functions of the House of Lords in Britain (12mks)

1. It checks powers of the House of Commons hence prevent hasty legislations.
2. It provides a forum for utilization of talents of people who could not win in the general elections.
3. It enhances unity as commoners are created Lords by the Queen and then join the House of Lord.
4. It provides continuity in the operations of parliament as old and experienced peers retain their seats in the House of Lords, so they provide guidance to new and young politicians.
5. It sits as a court of appeal for criminal cases. On such occasions the court is presided over by Lord Chancellor/ speaker.
6. It questions ministers about the activities of the government and general issues of National importance.
7. It addresses non-controversial bills that the lower house has no time to address.
8. It holds bills from the lower house long enough to seek public approval.

(6x2=12mks)