**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A: 25 marks**

**Answer All Questions in this section**

1. **Identify one electronic source of information in History and Government. 1mk**

i) Micro films

ii) Radio

iii) Film/video

iv) Television

v) Computers/ data bases/data banks Any 1 x 1 = 1mk

**2. Name** **one theory that explain the origin of man.**  1mk

i) Creation theory

ii) Mythical/Tradition theory

iii) Evolution theory Any 1 x 1 = 1mk

3. **Give two roles of takshifts during the Trans-Saharan Trade.**  2mks

i) They guided traders through the desert

ii) They provided security to the caravans

iii) They acted as interpreters to trade merchants

iv) Acted as middlemen 2 x 1 = 2mks

4. **Give the name given to the Buganda parliament upto 19th century**. 1mk

i) Lukiko Any 1 x 1 -= 1mk

5. **Name two inventions that improved textile industry in Britain during industrial revolution**. 2mks

i) cotton gin

ii) the flying shuttle

iii) Steam power

iv) water frame Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

6. **Identify one advantage of Macadamized roads**  1mk

i) they were cheap to construct

ii) They were durable

iii) They were all weather roads

iv) They were straight

v) They were well drained

vi) They were smooth hence motoring surface was comfortable

vii) They were wide to accommodate more traffic Any 1 x 1 = 1mk

7. **State two factors that led to the development of Kilwa into an early urban centre. 2mks**

i) Security/ protected Island

ii) Existence of Indian Ocean

iii) Presence of land and luxurious paltances

iv) The gleaming building like the Great Mosques

v) Control of gold trade 2 x 1 = 2mks

8. **Identify two ways in which the invention of the wheel promoted early transport. 2mks**

i) Eased transportation of heavy loads

ii) Facilitated speedy transportation of people and goods

iii) Enhanced movement of soldiers during the battles led of the development of roads

iv) Facilitated transportation of goods over long distances

v) Mode of travelling was more comfortable 2 x 1= 2mks

9. **Identify one symbol of unity in the Shona kingdom during the pre-colonial period. 1mk**

i) Royal fire

ii) Mwari cult Any 1 x 1 = 1mk

10. **Give the main reason why nationalism developed in Ghana during the colonial period.**

1mk

i) presence of a large group of educated African/Elites

Any 1 x 1 = 1mk

11. **Identify any two qualifications one had to meet to be assimilated in French West Africa.**

2mks

1. To be Monogamous
2. To be literate in French
3. To be a resident of the four commons
4. To have served in the civil service/French army
5. To be a Christian Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

12. **Name one social challenge that Tanzania has faced since independence. 2mks**

i) Lack of basic amenities e.g water and housing

ii) Unemployment

iii) illiteracy level are high

iv) High levels of crime

v) Inequality gap is very wide Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

13. **Give the main characteristics of the commonwealth member states.**  1mk

i) They were all former British colonies. 1 x 1 = 1mk

14. **Name two organs of the East African community (EAC) 2001.** 2mks

i) The summit

ii) The council of ministries

iii) The coordinating committee

iv) The East African Court of Justice

v)The East African Legislative Assembly

vi) The Secretariat any 2 x 1 = 2mks

15. **Outline two compositions of the Executive Arm of the Government in the USA.** 2mks

i) The President

ii) Vice President

iii) The Cabinet

iv) The civil servants Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

16. **Name two categories of people who are not eligible to the election in the House of Commons in Britain.**  2mks

i) The Clergy

ii) Holders of certain officers i.e Judges

iii) Aliens/Non Citizens

iv) Members of the House of Lords (2 X 1 = 2mks)

17. **Name one military Alliance formed by super powers during the cold war**

i) NATO (North Atlantic Treaty organisation)

ii) Warsaw Pact

**SECTION B: (45 marks)**

**ANSWER Any Three Questions in This Section**

18. a**) State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the**

**Neollitic period.**  5mks

1. Due to increases in human population hence more food was required.
2. There was competition for food between human beings and animals
3. Over hunting depleted stocks of animals on which human beings for food
4. Calamities such as bush fire/floods destroyed vegetation/drove away animals
5. Some crops and animals had economic value
6. Animals were domesticated to provide security
7. There was change in climate which caused aridity

Any 5 x 1= 5m**ks**

b**) Explain five results of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. 10mks**

i) It had settled life and better standards of living

ii) Led to emergence of urban centres e.g Ur, Babylon, Nippur and Uruk

iii) Led to development of writing and arithmetic

iv) Led to development of religion

1. It results in food production hence higher population
2. Led to emergence of social classes in the society e.g rich, peasants and slaves
3. It led to invention of the wheel /scientific inventions
4. Led to development of trade (any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

19. a) **State three disadvantages of coal as a source of energy.**  3mks

i) coal is bulky to transport

ii) coal causes pollution

iii) Mining of coal leads to death

iv) It is non-renewal source of energy

v) Coal was expensive to mine and transport

b**) Explain six effects of the scientific inventions on industry during industrial revolution** 12mks

i) Machines have been improved which produce goods on a large scale

ii) Alternative sources of energy have been developed for use in industries

iii) Invention of steam engine has improved transportation of raw materials to the

finished goods to the market

iv) The development of the printing press has enabled people to re ad and acquire information about industrialization.

v) There has been loss of lives through industrial accidents

vi) Robots have been developed which have reduced over reliance on human labour

1. Development of telecommunication has led to buying/selling of goods on the commerce.
2. Research has enabled industries to recycle waste products in manufacturing usable goody.

Any well explained 6 x 2 = 12 mks

20. a)  **State five social functions of the Ancient Athens as an early urban centres.**

**5mks**

i) It was a religious centre

ii) Recreational centres

iii) Educational centre

iv) Historical centre

v) Sporting centre Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

b) **Explain six factors for the emergence of growth of early urban centres on pre-** **colonial Africa.**

i) Growth and development of mining centres and small scale industries

ii) Trade: Functions of major trade routes which developed into towns

iii) Worship centres such as shrines attracted population settlement

iv) Administrative areas – of pre-colonial kingdoms became centres that attracted

settlement

v) Areas where agriculture was concentrated like River valley attracted settlements

like Cairo.

vi) Defence considerations like Hill tops and islands became urban centres.

vii) The need for security led people to settle together as a group.

21. a) **Give three reasons why the Maji Maji rebellions failed**. 3mks

i) The Germans had superior weapons

ii) Germans had well trained, organised army and better military tactics

iii) Africans were demoralized as th4 magical water failed to protect them from

German bullets.

iv) Africans in South Tanganyika were disorganised e.g Wamatunbi revolted even before the others were ready/poor coordination.

v) The killing and capture of their leaders such as Kinjeketile Ngeale and Mpande demoralised the fighters.

vi) Severe famine and starvation in the region in 1907 weakened then because of scorched earth policy by the Germans

vii) Africans lacked unity. Some collaborated with the Germans against fellow Africans or did not join the war.

viii) The Germans got reinforcement from Somalia.

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

b) **Explain six reforms introduced by the German administration after the Maji Maji rebellion.**  12mks

1. Corporal punishment was abolished
2. Governor Rechenburg rejected extra taxation of Africans
3. Settlers who mistreated workers were punished
4. Forced labour was stopped
5. Africans were encouraged to grow cotton for their benefit as communal cotton growing was stopped.
6. Africans were involved in administration as Akedas and Jumbes
7. Newspapers that incited settlers against African were censored.
8. Medical services and educational facilities for Africans were improved.
9. Kiswahili became an official language of the colony
10. The Germans attempted to rule fairly though some recognised traditional chiefs.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks

**SECTION C: 30 marks**

**Answer any TWO questions from this section**

22. **a) Give three factors that led to the growth of Buganda Kingdom. 3mks**

i) Buganda was ruled by strong and able rulers who were able to unite the people

ii) Buganda was small and cohesive so easy to control

iii) Buganda was strategically located i.e next to Lake Victoria.

iv) Buganda was wealthy. She acquired wealth during the long distance trade.

v) Buganda had centralised political system under Kabaka

vi) Acquired guns which they used to expand and strengthen their kingdom from

trade.

vii) She had strong economy based on agriculture

viii) The decline of Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom created a vacuum which made Buganda

to rise.

1. Buganda had a strong army
2. Ganda traditions which emphasized on division of labour.

**b) Describe the social organisation of the Shona Kingdom. 12mks**

i) The Shona were divided into clan with animal names such as leopard

ii) The Shona were polygamous and exogamous in marriage

iii) THE Shona had pamlineal inheritance system where they inherited through the father.

iv) The Shona were highly religious, worshipped god called Mwari, the supreme creator who was worshipped through priests

v) The priests presided over the religions functions and came from the Rozwi clan

vi) They believed in the ancestral spirits who acted as intermediaries between people and god.

vii) They had three main spirits namely:

Vadzimu - family spirits

Mhundoro – clan spirit

Chaminuka - The national spirit

viii) They practiced division of labour according to sex

ix) They lived in stone buildings. Their skills in masonry was quite remarkable.

23. **a) State five methods used by African Nationalists in South Africa to struggle against apartheid policy.**  5mks

i) They organised political parties e.g ANC

ii) They used trade unions

iii) They organised defiance campaigns to force change in the regime

iv) They used diplomacy

v) The detained used hunger strikes to press the government against to grant them

their rights

vi) Organised peaceful protests

vii) Use of mass media to highlight the injustices against the apartheid regime

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

**b) Explain five challenges faced by the nationalists in the fight against the colonialism in Mozambique 10mks**

i) They lacked basic needs such as food, clothes and medicine

ii) Ideological differences led to the formation of rival guerrilla movements such as MANU, CUREMO and FRELIMO

iii) The nationalists were demoralized due to the assassination of their leader Edwardo Modlane.

iv) Portuguese government was ruthless to the nationalist’s movement

The South Africa Apartheid government assisted Portuguese to fight the nationalist

vii) The Portugal outlawed political movement

vii) The Catholic church in Mozambique condemned nationalist movement

24. **a) State three causes of the First World War 1914 – 1918). 3mks**

i) The defeat if France by the Germany in the Franco-Prussian wars made France look for an excuse for war.

ii) The Arms race in Europe encouraged countries to be more aggressive.

iii) The disagreement between Britain, France and Germany over Morocco created tension (Moroccan Crisis)

iv) Nationalism in the Balkans fuelled the already existing political rivalry in Europe/Many European powers wanted independence from Turkey.

v) Dissatisfaction during the sharing of colonies at the Berlin conference created distrust among the European powers/European imperialism.

vi) The assassination of the Austine Hungarian Heir from Ferdinand at Sarajevo sparked off the war. (Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

**b) Discuss the political effects of the Second World War 1939 – 1945. 12mks**

1. The war led to the emergency of the USA and the USSR as super powers
2. Led to the partition of Germany into East and West
3. Ideological and economic emerged between two blocks hence cold war
4. Led to the rise of Nationalism in Asia and Africa.
5. Led to emergence of communist government in many parts of the Eastern Europe
6. Led to the formation of United Nations Organisation in 1945 to promote peace, security and international justice
7. Led to creation of the state of Israel in 1948 inorder to resettle the Jews
8. Led to formation of Marshal Plan
9. The war led to the production of Nuclear weapons and atomic bombs.

**Any 6 x 2 = 12mks**

**311/2**

**History and government**

**Paper 2**

**Time: 2 ½ Hours**

**ACK – NAMBALE EVALUATION TEST - 2021**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**Time: 2 ½ Hours**

**Instruction to Candidates**

1. This paper consists of Three Sections A. B and C
2. Answer All questions in section A, THREE questions in section B and Two questions in section C
3. Answer all the questions must be written on the papers provided

**FOR EXAMINER’S USE ONLY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SECTION** | **QUESTION** | **MAX. SCORE** | **CANDIDATE SCORE** |
| A | 1 – 17 | 25 |  |
| B | 18 – 21 | 45 |  |
| C | 22 – 24 | 30 |  |
| **TOTAL SCORE** |  | **100** |  |

**SECTION A: (25 marks)**

**Answer All Questions in this section**

1. Identify one electronic source of information in History and Government. 1mk

2. Name one theory that explain the origin of man. 1mk

3. Give two roles of takshifts during the Trans-Saharan Trade. 2mk

4. Give the name given to the Buganda parliament upto 19th century. 1mk

5. Name two inventions that improved textile industry in Britain during industrial revolution. 2mks

6. Identify one advantage of Macadamized roads 1mk

7. State two factors that led to the development of Kilwa into an early urban centre. 2mks

8. Identify two ways in which the invention of the wheel promoted early transport. 2mks

9. Identify one symbol of unity in the Shona kingdom during the pre-colonial period. 1mk

10. Give the main reason why nationalism developed in Ghana during the colonial period.

**1mk**

11. Identify any two qualifications one had to meet to be assimilated in French West Africa.

2mks

12. Name one social challenge that Tanzania has faced since independence. 2mks

13. Give the main characteristics of the commonwealth member states. 1mk

14. Name two organs of the East African community (EAC) 2001. 2mks

15. Outline two compositions of the Executive Arm of the Government in the USA. 2mks

16. Name two categories of people who are not eligible to the election in the House of Commons in Britain. 2mks

17. Name one military Alliance formed by super powers during the cold war. 1mk

**SECTION B: (45 marks)**

**ANSWER Any THREE Questions in This Section**

18. a) State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the

Neollitic period. 5mks

b) Explain five results of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. 10mks

19. a) State three disadvantages of coal as a source of energy. 3mks

b) Explain six effects of the scientific inventions on industry during industrial revolution 12mks

20. a) State five social functions of the Ancient Athens as an early urban centres. 5mks

b) Explain six factors for the emergence of growth of early urban centreson pre-

colonial Africa.

21. a) Give three reasons why the Maji Maji rebellions failed. 3mks

b) Explain six reforms introduced by the German administration after the Maji Maji

rebellion. 12mks

**SECTION C: (30 Marks)**

**Answer any TWO questions from this section**

22. a) Give three factors that led to the growth of Buganda Kingdom. 3mks

b) Describe the social organisation of the Shona Kingdom. 12mks

23. a) State five methods used by African Nationalists in South Africa to struggle against apartheid policy. 5mks

b) Explain five challenges faced by the nationalists in the fight against the colonialism in Mozambique 10mks

24. a) State three causes of the First World War 1914 – 1918). 3mks

b) Discuss the political effects of the Second World War 1939 – 1945. 12mks