

# HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

## FORM 4

### MID TERM EXAM

#### MARKING SCHEME

#### SECTION A (20 MARKS)

Answer All Questions In This Section.

1. Define the term Government. (1 mark)  
**This is exercising power and authority over a group of people.**
2. Differentiate between history and pre history. (2 marks)  
**History is the period after writing while pre history is the period before invention of writing.**
3. Mention **one** archeological evidence that shows presence of Chinese traders at the East African coast before 1500AD. (1 mark)  
**Remains of:**
  - Chinese Ships ( Ship wrecks)
  - Chinese utensils ( bowls)
4. Who invented the telephone? (1 mark)  
**Alexander Graham Bell**
5. Which was the first country to undergo the industrial revolution? (1 mark)  
**Britain**
6. Give **one** role of the Odwira festival among the Asante. (1 mark)
  - Appeasing the dead.
  - To solve conflicts among people.
7. Highlight **one** Kenyan community that shown mixed reaction to the British. ( 1 mark)
  - Luo
  - Agikuyu
  - Akamba
8. Mention **one** common grievance among early political organizations in Kenya. ( 1 mark)
  - Return of african land.
  - Abolition of Kipande system.
9. Which political party led Ghana to independence in 1957? (1 mark)  
**Convention Peoples' Party (CPP)**
10. Identify **one** feature of the independence constitution in Kenya. (1 mark)
  - Judiciary
  - Executive
  - Bicameral legislature
  - Majimboism
  - Bill of rights
11. Mention **one** function of the IEBC in Kenya. (1 mark)
  - Register voters.
  - Conduct elections.
  - Review boundaries.
  - Recruit election officials.
  - Announce and declare election winners.
12. Name **one** department in the National Police Service. (1 mark)
  - Kenya police
  - Administration police
13. Mention any **one** country that formed the Tripple Entete in World War 1. (1 mark)
  - France
  - Britain

- **Russia**
14. Why was U.S.A reluctant to join World War 1. (1 mark)
- **The war had not interfered with her interests directly.**
  - **Principles of the Monroe Doctrine.**
  - **U.S.A had citizens from both sides of the war.**
15. Give any **two** social effects of World War 2. (1 mark)
- **Massive loss of lives**
  - **Rise in the social status of women**
  - **Contraction of diseases e.g Sexually Transmitted Diseases**
  - **Widespread suffering.**
16. Identify **one** method used in easing the Cold War. (1 mark)
- **Mikhail Gorbachev's Policies – Glasnost and Perestroika**
  - **Death of Josef Stalin of Russia.**
  - **A series of negotiations.**
17. Name **one** major political party in the United States of America. (1 mark)
- **Democratic Party**
  - **Republican Party**

### SECTION B (30 MARKS)

18. a) Give five grievances of the Kikuyu Central Association which were presented by Jomo Kenyatta to the colonial secretary in 1929. (5mks)

- Land alienation
- Taxation of Africans
- Lack of African representation to the Legco
- Lack of quality education for Africans
- Release of Harry Thuku
- Abolition of forced labour
- Abolition of kipande system

b) Explain five problems faced by Africans working for the European settlers during the colonial period. (10mks)

- Low wages
- Poor living conditions as they were crowded in residential houses with inadequate sanitation
- They were subjected to long working hours without compensation which made develop negative attitude towards work.
- They were forced to pay taxes despite poor remuneration
- There were inadequate social amenities/schools/health facilities
- They were despised on basis of colour/race and this lowered their dignity.
- They were provided with inadequate food rations which led to malnutrition
- The working conditions were very difficult as they were sometimes mistreated/whipped

19. a) Identify **three** principles of the Arusha declaration of 1967. (3 marks)

- Self-reliance
- Nationalization of the main means of production
- Ujamaa/socialism policy
- Human equality/non-discrimination

b) Explain the political challenges facing the Democratic Republic of Congo. (12 marks)

- There was general lack of preparedness of the people for independence. Foreigners controlled even the army and the police.
- The assassination of Patrice Lumumba in 1961, which plunged the country into the Congo crisis.
- Political instability/military coup d'état. In November 1965, Mobutu organized a military coup. In 1997, Kabila ousted Mobutu
- Ethnic differences/tribal clashes/civil wars, which split the country into two parts at independence. One controlled by Lumumba and another controlled by Kasavubu.
- The problem of Secession. Secessionist movement of the Katanga region (Shaba) led by Tsonbe and Kasai under Kilonji seceded.
- Foreign interference/intrigues. Belgium constantly interfered and intervened in Zaire's internal matters. France and Britain also began to interfere from 1977 during the cold war period.
- Mutinies in the army were common.

20. a) Apart from Britain name three permanent member states of the UN security council.(3mks)

- USA
- France
- Russia
- China

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

b) Explain six causes of the cold war after 1945. (12mks)

- Ideological difference between capitalist USA and the communist USSR
- Arms race and failure of the two powers to agree on arm reduction plan.
- Economic rivalry and formation of marshal plan by USA and COMECON by USSR
- Formation of military alliances and military support to opponents enemies.
- Use of Russian veto powers in the UN to defeat USA proposal.
- Differences over Germany as USA wanted a strong Germany to assist in economic prosperity in other European nations while the soviet union wanted a Politically weak Germany

(6 x 2 = 12mks)