

SULIMO 2025 MARKING SCHEME

311/2 History and Government

SECTION A: Answer all questions in section (25 marks)

1.State two disadvantages of oral traditions as a source of History and Government.

(2 marks)

- i. Information may be forgotten or omitted
- ii. Does not provide chronology of events
- iii. Information may be biased
- iv. Information may be exaggerated
- v. It is time consuming
- vi. It is expensive

2.Identify two sub species of Australopithecus.

(2 marks)

- i. Australopithecus Africanus
- ii. Australopithecus Anamnesis
- iii. Australopithecus Robustus
- iv. Australopithecus Afarensis

3.State the main mode of transport used during the Trans-Sahara Trade.

(1 marks)

- i. Use of pack animal, Camel

4.What was the contribution of Alexander Graham Bell in the field of science.

(1 mark)

- i. He invented the Telephone

5.Identify the form of writing that developed in Egypt as a result of development of agriculture.

(1mark)

- i. Hieroglyphics

6.State the main factor that led to emergence of Cairo as urban centre.

(1 mark)

- i. Presence of water from R. Nile for industrial and domestic use.

7.Give the main source of energy during the pre-colonial period.

(1 mark)

- i. Wood

8.Highlight two symbols of unity among the Asante Kingdom.

(2 marks)

- i. Golden stool
- ii. Odwira festival
- iii. Asantehene

9.State two strategic reasons for the scramble and partition of Africa. (2 marks)

- i. The Egyptian Question
- ii. French activities in the Congo and West Africa
- iii. The activities of King Leopold II of Belgium

10.Highlight two communities that participated in the Majimaji Rebellion. (2 marks)

- i. Ngindo
- ii. Matumbi
- iii. Zaramo
- iv. Bena
- v. Pogoro
- vi. Ndendeule
- vii. Ngoni
- viii. Wamwera
- ix. Luguru
- x. Mbunga

11.State two events that led to the end of first world war. (2 marks)

- i. The surrender of Russia
- ii. The entry of USA on the side of the Allies

12.Name two founder members of the Non-Aligned Movement. (2 marks)

- i. China, Chou En Lai
- ii. India, Jawarhalal Nehru
- iii. Indonesia, Ahmed Surkano
- iv. Egypt, Gamel Abdel Nasser
- v. Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito

13.Identify one financial institution of the African Union. (1 mark)

- i. The African Monetary Fund
- ii. The African Central Bank
- iii. The African Investment Bank

14.Outline two principles of the Arusha declaration. (2 marks)

- i. Self-reliance

- ii. Ujamaa, socialism
- iii. Nationalization
- iv. Avoidance of discrimination, human equality

15. Give the main duty of the United Nations General Assembly. (1 mark)

- i. To supervise other organs of the United Nations

16. Identify the main political challenge facing the African countries. (1 mark)

- i. Political instability

17. What is the name of the body in-charge of Elections in India. (1 mark)

- i. The Electoral Commission of India

SECTION B: Answer any three questions in this section (45 marks)

18 a) State five factors that led to development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (5 mark)

- i. Availability of water from R. Tigris and Euphrates for irrigation
- ii. Availability of labour from Sumerians,
- iii. Population increase, demand for food
- iv. Availability fertile soils
- v. Availability of indigenous crops and animals
- vi. Presence of heavy rainfall
- vii. Presence of invention tools like the plough, seed drill
- viii. Favourable climate
- ix. Use of land reclamation methods, dykes

b) Explain five effects of food shortage in the third world countries. (10 marks)

- i. Slow economic growth
- ii. Loss of lives
- iii. Overdependence on foreign countries
- iv. Malnutrition
- v. High crime rate
- vi. Refugee problem
- vii. Decline in agro based industries
- viii. Increased food prices
- ix. High school drop outs
- x. High debt burden
- xi. Poverty, Poor quality of life

19 a) Outline five reasons why African slaves were preferred during the Trans-Atlantic trade.

(5 marks)

- i. They were thought to be stronger
- ii. They were available in large numbers
- iii. They could not easily escape
- iv. They were thought to be immune to diseases
- v. They were cheaper to acquire

b) Explain five positive impact of the modern means of transport.

(10 marks)

- i. Improved trade
- ii. Improved agriculture
- iii. Increased social interaction
- iv. Facilitated space exploration
- v. Increased government revenue
- vi. Increased employment opportunities
- vii. Increased exploitation of natural resources
- viii. Widespread migration, settlement of people
- ix. Facilitated sharing of ideas, spread of ideas
- x. Development of urban centres

20 a). Give five factors that promoted scientific revolution in Europe in the 19th century. (5marks)

- i. The emergence of the rebirth, renaissance period
- ii. Discovery of the printing press
- iii. The inability of religion to solve man's problems
- iv. The need to provide solutions to man's problems
- v. Explorers and the discovery of the new world
- vi. Presence of funds from the government and rich individuals

b) Discuss five challenges facing industrialization in Brazil.

(10 marks)

- i. Competition from developed countries
- ii. Low purchasing power, high levels of poverty
- iii. Poor transport system
- iv. Poor technology
- v. Inability to fully exploit her natural resources, low population to provide labour
- vi. Monopoly of resources by multinational companies
- vii. Huge foreign debt

- viii. Repatriation of profits by foreign investors
- ix. Historical background, neocolonialism

21 a). Highlight five methods used by Nationalists in Ghana to fight for their independence. (5 marks)

- i. They formed political parties
- ii. They used boycotts, demonstrations, strikes and go slows
- iii. They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support
- iv. They used newspapers to articulate their views
- v. They used the legislative council
- vi. They used trade unions
- vii. They used international forum

b) Explain five factors that contributed to the success of FRELIMO in the struggle for independence in Mozambique. (10 marks)

- i. It got support from the local people
- ii. The movement cultivated its own food
- iii. The fighters were familiar with the terrain
- iv. It got support from communist countries
- v. It was supported by OAU
- vi. The fighters used guerrilla tactics
- vii. Got support from friendly African states\
- viii. Their system of administered was accepted by liberated states
- ix. It recognized the role of women
- x. They employed the strategy of attacking from different sides at the same time
- xi. It had a large army

SECTION C: Answer any two questions from this section (30 marks)

22 a). Name three members of the Axis powers during the second world war. (3 marks)

- i. Germany
- ii. Italy
- iii. Japan
- iv. Hungary
- v. Romania
- vi. Bulgaria
- vii. Slovakia
- viii. Finland

ix. Croatia

b) Explain six effects of the Cold War.

(12 marks)

- i. It undermined international peace and security world
- ii. Led to hostility and mistrust among nations
- iii. Led to developments in science and technology
- iv. Led to the splitting of some countries like Korea
- v. Led to series of crises and actual wars in some cases
- vi. Led to the spread of communist and capitalist ideologies
- vii. Led to the formation of economic and military alliances
- viii. Led to the formation of the Afro Asian block
- ix. Led to coups and counter coups, emergence of dictators
- x. Led to division of Europe into two, Communist East and Capitalist West

23 a) Give three principal organs of the United Nations.

(3 marks)

- xi. The General Assembly
- xii. The Economic and Social Council
- xiii. The Trusteeship Council
- xiv. The Security Council
- xv. The Secretariat
- xvi. The International Court of Justice

b) Explain six challenges facing the African Union since its formation in 2002.

(12 marks)

- i. Political instability, civil wars
- ii. Border disputes
- iii. Lack of democracy in some countries
- iv. Interference from developed countries
- v. Neo colonialism
- vi. Ideological differences
- vii. Lack of a standing army
- viii. National interests
- ix. Inadequate funds
- x. Divided loyalty
- xi. Personality differences

24 a). Identify three categories of persons who are not allowed to contest for the British Parliamentary seats.

(3 marks)

- i. Aliens, foreigners
- ii. Members of the House of Lords, Nobles, Peers

- iii. Clergymen of the Church of Scotland, England, Ireland, Roman Catholic Church
- iv. Public officers, judges, civil servants, members of the armed forces
- v. Persons declared bankrupt
- vi. Persons who have committed electoral offence, corrupt cases
- vii. Members of the royal family
- viii. A person serving a jail term of more than one year
- ix. A person of unsound mind, incapacitated persons

b) Discuss six political challenges that Democratic Republic of Congo has faced since independence. (12 marks)

- i. Competition for political dominance by political parties has undermined unity
- ii. Ethnic differences have divided the country
- iii. Mutiny staged by African soldiers created anarchy
- iv. Secession of some regions caused instability
- v. Political assassinations
- vi. Inadequate personnel to replace the Belgians
- vii. Personality differences among leaders
- viii. Belgium interference in the affairs of the country
- ix. Killing of Belgian nationals following the army mutiny created a state of lawlessness
- x. Political and ideological differences between Patrice Lumumba and Joseph Kasavubu

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