

Name.....Adm.No.....Class.....



Candidate's Signature.....

MOMALICHE 3 CYCLE 7 JOINT EXAMINATION TEST

(The Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education)

HISTORY

Paper 2

FORM 4

November 2021

Instructions to Candidates

1. *Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.*
2. *Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.*
3. *All working must be clearly shown.*
4. *Non-programmable silent electronic calculators and KNEC mathematical tables may be used.*

For Examiner's Use only

Questions	Maximum score	Candidates score
1 - 27	80	

1. State TWO advantages of written materials as a source of History and Government. (2mks)



- (i) *Written materials ensure relatively permanent storage of historical events for future reference.*
- (ii) *Written material can easily translated to different languages*
- (iii) *Written materials cannot be easily distorted/changed/interfered with.*
- (iv) *They provide relatively accurate historical events*

2. State ONE theory that explain the origin of early people. (1mk)

- (i) *The evolution theory/Darwin's theory/Scientific theory.*
- (ii) *The creation theory /Biblical theory/Koranic theory.*
- (iii) *Mythical or traditional theory/Oral tradition.*

3. Identify TWO aspects of the culture of the early man that had their origins in the Late Stone Age. (2mks)

- (i) *Growing crops.*
- (ii) *Establishing permanent settlements.*
- (iii) *Making microlithic composite tools e.g scrappers, plates, lunates, harpoons.*
- (iv) *Domesticating animals.*
- (v) *Beginning of religion.*
- vi. *Beginning of government.*
- vii. *Pottery/basketry.*

4. State TWO ad vantages of barter as a method of exchange in the Trans-Saharan trade . (2mks)

- i. *It facilitated trade between communities*
- ii. *it enable people to acquire the communities that they needed.*
- iii. *It enabled people to determine the value of their commodities.*

5. Identify the MAIN commodity from Africa in the Trans-Atlantic trade. (1mk)

I. Slaves.

6. Identify ONE way in which in which the invention of the wheel promoted early transport . (1mk)

- i. *It facilitated transport over long distances.*
- ii. *It eased transportation of heavy loads.*
- iii. *It facilitated speedy transportation*

7. State TWO advantages of the telephone as a means of communication. (2mks)

- i. *the message is spoken/personal contact/feedback.*
- ii. *The message is direct/can't be distorted.*
- iii. *It is fast.*
- iv. *It is efficient.*

8. Give the MAIN reason why the trade union movements were formed in European during the nineteenth century.

I. To fight for the welfare of workers/to enable workers to collectively negotiate for better terms of service with the employers.

9. Give ONE importance of the Odwira Festival in the ancient kingdom of Ashanti. .

- i. *Promoted unity of the people/solidarity.*
 ii. *It brought the kings together to pledge loyalty to the Asantehene or Emperor.*
 iii. *It provides opportunity for the kings to settle disputes.*
 iv. *It provides an opportunity for the kings to honour the dead.*
10. Name TWO symbols of unity in the Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
- i. *The Kabaka/King*
 ii. *Religion*
11. Give TWO functions of chiefs in Zimbabwe during the colonial period. (2mks)
- i. *They collected taxes on behalf of the colonizers*
 ii. *They solved minor disputes among Africa*
 III. *They recruited labour for the Europeans.*
 iv. *They interpreted government policy to the people.*
12. Define assimilation as a policy that was used by the French to administer their colonies in Africa.
- i. *A French policy/system of colonial administration, based on the assumption that French subjects could be made similar to the French with regard to culture/civilization.*
13. Identify ONE role that the Convention Peoples' Party (CPP) played in the struggle for independence
- i. *It demanded that voting rights be extended to all people.*
 ii. *It mobilized the people to oppose colonial rule/sensitized Africa about their rights.*
 iii. *It advocated for a unitary government.*
14. Name TWO political parties that fought for independence in South Africa. (2mks)
- i. *Africa National Congress (ANC).*
 ii. *Pan-Africa Congress (PAC).*
 III. *United Democratic Front (UDF).*
 IV. *The national Front (NF).*
 V. *South Africa Communist Party (SACP).*
 VI. *Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).*
15. Given the main reason for the failure of the League of Nations. (1mk)
- i. *The rearmament of Germany.*
16. Name ONE agency of the United Nations organization (UNO) which deals with the problem of health. (2mks)
- i. *World Health Organization (WHO).*
 II. *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).*
17. State TWO advantages of being a member of the Commonwealth organization. (2mks)
- i. *Enables a country to get financial aid*
 ii. *Enables a country to develop trade links.*
 iii. *Enables the country to get technical support/educational training.*
 iv. *Provides social/material exchange of ideas among members.*

SECTION B (45 MKS)

18. (a) Give THREE factors which influence early man to begin domesticating animals.
(3mks)

- i. *Change in climatic conditions resulted in aridity which forced animals to migrate.*
- ii. *Over hunting by early man led to the reduction of animal population.*
- iii. *Increase in human population forced the animal to migrate further away.*
- iv. *Adoption of settled life necessitated the dog/hunting.*
- vi. *Man found some animals friendly e.g. Dog, cat.*
- vii. *Economic value of some animals e.g. cow, sheep.*
- viii. *Religion purpose/used in offering sacrifice*

(b) Explain four advantages of land tenure system in Britain.

- i. *It led to the development of large scale farming.*
- ii. *Led to increased food production*
- iii. *Increase food production led to increase population*
- iv. *It facilitated the mechanization of agriculture e.g the use of seed drill, mechanical thresher and combine harvester.*
- v. *Increased food production led to the establishment of industries which provided employment opportunities to the displaced poor.*
- vi. *It enhanced the control of the spread of pests and diseases and led to the production of high quality produce*
- vii. *Improved transport system to transport agricultural produce to the market.*
- viii. *Invention of new methods of maintaining soil fertility e.g use of manure, crop rotation and use of fertilizers*
- ix. *Mechanization of local and international trade.*

19. (a) Identify THREE scientific inventions of the twentieth century which have led to a reduction in death rates.

- i. *The grouping of blood into various groups by Landsteiner in 1960 facilitated blood transfusion.*
- ii. *Penicillin, an antibiotic by Dr. Alex Fleming in 1928 prolongs lives of by treating infections.*
- iii. *The polio vaccine in 1954 by Jonas Edwards and other vaccines except small pox.*
- iv. *Transplant surgery by Christian Barnard, a South African surgeon in 1967 succeeded in prolonging lives of heart patients/liver, kidney etc.*
- v. *Kidney dialysis machine in 1943 has prolonged lives of kidney patients/life supporting machine.*
- vi. *Heart valve in 1961 has prolonged lives through replacement of defective valves.*
- vii. *Use of Retroviral drugs to prolong aids sufferers lives.*

(b) Explain SIX effects of scientific inventions on agricultural development in Europe during the 19th Century.

- (i) *Invention of machines such as tractors promoted scale farming.*
- ii. *Use of artificial fertilizers to improve soils led to high yields of crops.*
- iii. *Use of pesticides in farming led to improved quality*

iv. *Cross breeding of crops and animals led to improve quality/exotic products.*

v. *improved infrastructure such as roads and railways led to effective marketing of farm products.*

vi. *Refrigeration/canning/pasteurization led to effective preservation of farm products.*

vii. *Controlling temperatures in storage rooms led to preservation of farm products for long .*

20. a) State three factors which influence the growth of Athens. (3mks)

- i) *It was surrounded by mountains and sea making it secure.*
- ii) *It was a centre of learning/art which attracted people.*
- iii) *It was a religious centre*
- iv) *It was a trading centre*
- v) *There were valleys with fertile soils for food production.*
- vi) *It had good port facilities.*

Any 3x1= 3mks

b) Describe six consequences of urbanization on European communities during the 19th Century. (12mks)

- i) *Migration of people to urban centres led to overcrowding.*
- ii) *Inadequate housing due to high concentration of people in urban centres.*
- iii) *Poor sewerage and sanitation facilities exposed people to diseases e.g typhoid and cholera.*
- iv) *Concentration of industries led to environmental pollution which resulted in malnutrition.*
- v) *Concentration of people led to shortage of food which resulted in malnutrition.*
- vi) *Frustrations and suffering urban life led to anti-social behaviour e.g drug abuse, alcoholism and prostitution.*
- vii) *Poor working conditions e.g child labour, long working hours and lack of workman's compensation dehumanized urban dwellers.*
- viii) *High concentration of people in urban centres strained the social amenities e.g schools and hospitals.*
- ix. *Led to social interaction between different classes of people.*
- x. *Shortage of housing led to the development of slums.*
- xi. *Excessive rural -urban migration led to unemployment.*
- xii. *Overcrowding in towns led to inadequate recreational facilities.*

Any 6 well explained points x 2 = 12 mks

21. a) Give three reasons why Samori Toure resisted French colonization in West Africa. (3mks)

- i) *he wanted the Mandinka to retain their independence/ he was fighting a holy war.*
- ii) *He wanted to safeguard Islam from Christian influence /he was fighting a holy war.*
- iii) *He wanted to preserve the Mandinka culture.*
- iv) *He wanted to protect the Mandinka land from European occupation.*
- v) *He wanted to protect Mandinka economic resources /gold mines .*
- vi) *He wanted to retain his authority.*

Any 5x1= 5mks.

b) Explain six factors which enabled Samori Toure to resist for a long period French colonization in West Africa between 1882 and 1898.

- i) *He had a large well organized army which was a formidable force for the French .*
- ii) *He equipped his army with modern weapons which were acquired from Europe and also manufactured some locally.*
- iii) *He used Mandinka nationalism and Islam to unify the soldiers/army/he convinced his people that they were fighting a jihad/European infidels.*
- iv) *He had adequate food supply which sustained the army*

SECTION C (30 MKS)

22.a) Outline FIVE reasons why the Economic Community of west Africa states was formed . (5mks)

- i) *To promote economic co-operation among West African states e.g in transport and agriculture .*
- ii) *To promote unity and solidarity among member states.*
- iii) *To promote free movement of people among member states.*
- iv) *To create a customs union in the region.*
- v) *To promote industrial development among member states.*
- vi) *To promote cultural interaction among member states.*
- vii) *To promote peace in the region.*
- viii) *To promote economic independence for member states .*
- ix) *To establish a fund to finance viable economic projects.*

Any 5x1=5mks

b) Discuss five factors that undermined the activities of the Organization of African unity (OAU) (10mks)

- i) *Existence of national interests among member states which override continental commitment.*
- ii) *Personal differences among leaders have made it difficult for some of them to come together.*
- iii) *Lack of funds to facilitate implementation of OAU activities as some of the member states do not remit their subscription regularly.*
- iv) *Lack of army force to enforce decisions of the organization especially on urgent and critical issues.*
- v) *Interference by foreign powers/governments in some of the activities undertaken by the organization.*
- vi) *Divided loyalty-membership for other international organizations by some member states e.g the commonwealth.*
- vii) *Political instability and the resulting refugee problem makes it difficult for the organization to operate effectively.*
- viii) *Attachment to former colonial masters by some member states. For instance former French colonies look up to France for assistance.*
- ix) *Existence of basic problems within member states which require immediate attention e.g famine, drought and diseases.*
- x) *Different political ideologies among members states.*
- xi) *Disputes among member states e.g border disputes.*
- xii) *Lack of executive authority to enforce decisions /weak secretariat .*

Any 5 well explained points 2= 10mks

23.a) Give five reasons why there were civil wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) soon after independence. (5mks)

- i) Lack of qualified personnel to administer the country /poor governance .
- ii) The economy of the country was in the hands of foreigners/Belgians.
- iii) Hostilities between clans and communities brought wars.
- iv) Ethnic differences between Katanga and Kasai Provinces/attempt to secede by Katanga.
- v) Army mutinies due to the control by foreign officers.
- vi) Struggle for leadership

Any 5x1= 5mks

b) Explain five economic challenges which Tanzania has faced since independence . (10mks)

- i) *Economic hardship/lack of finances for funding development programmes.*
- ii) *Frequent drought/famine which cause suffering to the poor and eat into the already weak economy /harsh climatic conditions.*
- iii) *Hostile neighbours especially Uganda during the time of Idi Amin and Kenya as a result of the closure of the common border in 1977/Uganda invasion by Tanzania*
- iv) *The collapse of east African Community/Unstable union among the countries of East Africa.*
- v) *General poverty of the masses and the government's instability to so be problem*
- vi) *Poor transport and communication network within the country.*
- vii) *Corruption and inefficiency in the running of state co-operations which has led to low production.*
- viii) *Inflation/devaluation of the currency.*
- ix) *The country suffers from huge external debt.*

24. a) State five functions of the President of the United States of America (USA) (5mks)

- i) *The president is the Head of state. He/she welcomes foreign dignitaries, represents the state abroad and officiates at national ceremonies.*
- ii) *He /She appoints Cabinet Ministers and Senior Civil Servants with the approval of the congress.*
- iii) *He /She guides and controls foreign affairs being the chief diplomat. To this effect he keeps congress informed of international developments.*
- iv) *He initiates bills by building coalitions and persuading legislators to support or oppose measures or by using his or her veto powers.*
- v) *He is the commander in-chief of the Armed forces. He can therefore declare war on the enemies of the USA.*
- vi) *He chairs cabinet meetings*
- vii) *He appoints Supreme Court judges including the Chief Justice.*
- viii) *He is the national voice of the people.*

Any 5x1= 5mks

b) Explain how the system of government of the United States of America (USA) works. (10mks)

- i) *It is a federal system of government consisting of fifty states.*
- ii) *Each state is republic with its own government*

- iii) *Each state is headed by a Governor*
- iv) *Each state has its own constitution guiding affairs e.g education and health*
- v) *The Federal Government Is headed by the President who is elected every four years but subject to a maximum of two terms.*
- vi) *The president is assisted by the Vice=President who can take over in case the president dies.*
- vii) *The Federal government has a bicameral legislature (Congress) made up of two houses ; the Senate and the House of representatives.*
- viii) *Members of the congress are elected by popular votes.*
- ix) *The congress makes laws.*
- x) *The judiciary comprises of the Federal Courts and the Supreme court.*
- xi) *The Supreme Court is the highest court.*
- xii) *The Federal government controls foreign affairs , trade , defence, taxation, issuing of currency and solving disputes between states and citizens of different states.*

Any 5 well explained points x 2 = 10mks