

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)
FORM FOUR
311/2
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. Write your name and index number in the spaces provided.
2. Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided.
3. This paper consists of section A, B and C.
4. Answer ALL questions in section A any three in section B and any two questions in section C.
5. All questions must be answered in English.

SECTION A

Marking scheme

1. **Identify the main method used by anthropologists to obtain information on history and government (1mark)**
 - Observation (1x1=1marks)
2. **Give evidence that shows the early man developed religious practices during the late Stone Age period (1mark)**
 - They buried their dead with their belonging. (1x1=1marks)
3. **State two theories that explain the origin and spread of agriculture (2marks)**
 - i. diffusion theory one area theory / centrifugal
 - ii. independent theory (2x1=2marks)
4. **Name two participants of the Trans-Saharan trade (2 marks)**
 - i. Tuaregs
 - ii. Takshifs
 - iii. Berbers (2x1=2marks)
5. **State the main advantages of using a cellphone as a means of communication (1mark)**
 - It is mobile / carried anywhere. (1x1=1mark)
6. **Name two symbols of authority in the Buganda kingdom in the pre- colonial period (2marks)**
 - i. Royal spear
 - ii. royal drum
 - iii. Throne
 - iv. Royal tombs (2x1=2marks)
7. **State two factors that led to the decline of Meroe as an early urban center in Africa (2marks)**
 - i. The rise of the Axum Kingdom which developed East of Meroe
 - ii. King of Axum subdued and destroyed Meroe in 350A.D

- iii. Desertification due to deforestation led to decline of food supply for her people
- iv. Exhaustion of iron ore (2x1=2marks)

8. Name two communities that took part in the maji maji uprising of 1905-1907 in Tanganyika (2marks)

- i. Ngindo
- ii. Matumbi
- iii. Pogoro
- iv. Ngoni
- v. Mpunga/mbunga
- vi. Luguru
- vii. Zaramo
- viii. Bena
- ix. Ndendeule
- x. Wamwera (2x1=2marks)

9. State two social factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa (2marks)

- i. The need to abolish slave trade
- ii. Desire to spread Christianity / to protect missionaries
- iii. Desire to spread in civilization / education
- iv. Need to settle surplus population (2x1=2marks)

10. Give one system of administration used by the British colonial Government (1mark)

- i. Direct system of ruling
- ii. Indirect system of ruling. (1x1=1mark)

11. Identify the underground movement formed in South Africa after the banning of African national congress party (ANC) (1mark)

- Umkhonto we Sizwe / spear of the nation. (1x1=1mark)

12. Identify two communes in Senegal where the policy of assimilation was successful (2marks)

- i. Dakar
- ii. St Louis
- iii. Goree
- iv. Rufisque (2x1=2marks)

13. State the main reason why USA did not take part initially in the First World War (1mark)

- In line with Monroe Doctrine. (1x1=1mark)

14. Name the organization where the king/queen of England is the head. (1mark)

- Common wealth. (1x1=1mark)

15. State the immediate incident that sparked off the Second World War (1mark)

- German invasion of Poland led by Adolf Hitler. (1x1=1mark)

16. Name two permanent members of the united nation security council (2marks)

- Britain
- U.S.A
- Russia
- France
- China (2x1=2marks)

17. Name the international organization that took over from organization of African union. (1mark)

- African Union (1x1=1mark)

SECTION B

18. a) Give 3 dwelling places of man in the Stone Age period (3marks)

- Rock Shelters
- Tree trunks
- On trees
- Caves/stone cares
- In forest (3x1=3marks)

(b) Factors that led to Agrarian Revolution in U.S.A

- Immigration of people as the result of land enclosure system spread the skills and knowledge of Agriculture
- Practice of plantation / large – scale farming due to use of machinery
- Discovery of refrigerator by an American Scientist which preserved food at low temperature
- Infrastructure development such as roads, water ways and communication networks
- Crop zoning as different regions had suitable soils for different crops
- Use of hybrid seeds / Animals cross breeding / selective breeding
- Use of farm machinery e.g. steel plough by John Deere
- Invention of and use of fertilizers
- Use of pesticides to control crop and animal diseases
- Discovery of oil and electricity which were used as energy in farms and industries for processing agricultural raw materials to finished goods.

(6x2=12marks)

19. a) Mention 3 continents involved in the Trans- Atlantic trade (3marks)

- i. America
 - ii. Africa
 - iii. (iii) Europe
- (3x1=3marks)

(b) Organization of the Transatlantic Trade

- i. It spread between N. Africa the Americas and Europe across the Atlantic Ocean.
 - ii. The Europeans brought manufactured goods to West Africa and exchanged them with slaves
 - iii. Slaves were sold at particular centers along the Coast of West Africa e.g. Lagos, Accra etc
 - iv. The slaves were stored in barracoons awaiting transportation to the Americans
 - v. Trade goods brought to Africa included cloths, guns, ammunitions, knives, enamel bowls, metal bars, spirits, glassware, jewelry , sugar etc
 - vi. The main form of transport was water transport. The sailing ships docked in prominent ports in West Africa e.g. Lagos, Whyday, Accra etc. from Europe there were ports such as Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow
 - vii. The middlemen transported slaves to the ports exchanged with European traders at the Coast
 - viii. In America, slaves were auctioned to landowners used to work in the plantation for production of raw materials to be transported to European industries.
- (6x2=12marks)

20. (a) Economic reasons why the Europeans acquired colonies in Africa

- i. To obtain cheaper source of raw materials for their industries.
- ii. To search for markets for their manufactured goods
- iii. To acquire areas to invest their surplus capital
- iv. Need to protect European traders and investment in Africa
- v. Need for cheaper labor in production of he required materials after abolition of slave trade.
- vi. Availability of pockets of minerals in Africa such as gold, bronze etc.

(5x1=5marks)

(b) Reasons why Lewanika collaborated with the British

- i. To protect his kingdom against the Germans and the Portuguese
- ii. Desired W. education and civilization
- iii. He wanted to get protection from internal enemies / safeguard his position
- iv. He was encouraged to collaborate by King Khama of Ngwato who had already sought British protection against the Boers
- v. He saw the futility of resisting a strong power like Britain
- vi. He wanted the British to protect his Kingdom from attacks by the Shona and Ndebele
- vii. He was influenced by European missionaries who had earlier visited his kingdom like Henry Morton Stanley

(5x2=10marks)

21. (a) Reasons why the British used direct role to administer S. Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) (3mks)

- i. To have full control of the economy of Zimbabwe through exploiting the resources
- ii. To ensure complete control over the African communities to reduce resistance
- iii. To replace existing traditional system of administration of Indunas which had been destroyed / disrupted by British occupation of the area?
- iv. Existing of BSAC that supplied enough personnel who occupied admin posts
- v. BSAC had enough money to pay for admin cost
- vi. The Chimurenga war (1896 – 1897) eroded the British confidence in using traditional chiefs in the admin of the colony. (3x1=3marks)

(b) Challenges faced by Nationalists in S. Africa

- i. Harassed / detained /jailed by security agents which demoralized them.
- ii. Political parties / associations were banned thereby denying them their rights to associate / assemble
- iii. They were forced into exile as they feared to be persecuted / tortured / death
- iv. The pass laws introduced by the apartheid regime curtailed their movement
- v. The Apartheid regime prescribed / censored publications which denied them the right to access information
- vi. Their communities were divided along ethnic lines / Bantustans hence hampered formation of a United trial
- vii. Inadequate funds hence couldn't out activities effectively
- viii. Division among the Nationalist / leadership wrangles.

(6x2=12marks)

SECTION C

22. **(a) Weapons used during the first world war (3mks)**

- i. Poisonous gas
- ii. Tankers
- iii. Machine guns
- iv. Airplanes / aircrafts
- v. Sub marines. (3x1=3marks)

(b) Reasons why the league of Nations failed to maintain world peace.

- i. Some aero planes nations opposed the peace treaty of Versailles because it favored the allied nations that had fought against German.
- ii. U.S.A did not support the league because it did not want to get involved in European affairs
- iii. The membership of the organization was not all that inclusive. Some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join.
- iv. The league violated the objectives of maintaining world peace by supporting some nations claim against others.
- v. Members were concerned with their sovereignty as opposed to the interests of the league of Nations.
- vi. Some members of the league adopted the policy of appeasement towards certain regimes in order to avoid confrontation thus weakening it.
- vii. Shortage of funds made it difficult for the league to implement its programmes
- viii. The league lacked its own army to implement its decisions where peace was threatened
- ix. The search for colonies diverted the members attention from the activities of the league of Nations
- x. Rise of dictatorship regimes weakened the league as these dictators refused to accept its resolution

- xi. The economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world economies, hence they were not able to support the league financially.
(6x2=12marks)

23. (a) characteristics of the commonwealth members states

- i. The use of English as the official language
- ii. They recognize king / queen as the head
- iii. They co-operate in sport / games / exchange information
- iv. They have close economic ties
- v. Most of the states have similar legal / administration system / parliamentary system
- vi. They have a common military tradition based on the British one
- vii. They enjoy universal adult suffrage
- viii. Members hold regular conferences of heads of states. (5x1=5marks)

(b) Challenges facing economic community of west African states (ECOWAS)

- i. Poor transport and communication
- ii. Division between francophone and Anglophone countries
- iii. Political instabilities in member countries e.g. Liberia, Nigeria etc
- iv. National interests outweigh regional issues
- v. ECOWAS members are also members of other organizations
- vi. Ideological differences which leads to mistrust and suspicion
- vii. Members states are still dependent on former colonial masters / neo-colonialism
- viii. Disparities in size, population and wealth that hinder development
- ix. Use of different currencies that keep fluctuating thus hampering trade
- x. Closure of borders making movement of people and services difficult
- xi. A lot of foreign interference
- xii. Influx of workers from less to more developed areas within the member states.
(5x2=10marks)

24. (a) Social problems faced by Democratic republic of Congo (DRC) since independence

- i. High number of refugees who have fled due to civil wars in their countries
- ii. High poverty caused by unemployment
- iii. High unemployment rates due to high population / rural urban migration
- iv. Inadequate social facilities / infrastructures
- v. Increased crime rates such as theft
- vi. Population pressure due to high birth rate
- vii. Poor developed system of health in the country. (3x1=3marks)

(b) Political challenges in Africa since independence

- i. Ideological differences created by the world wars
- ii. Lack of experienced leaders at independence who were to take over the leadership after colonizers
- iii. Political instability characterized by coup d'états e.g. Nigeria, D.R.C, Somali etc.
- iv. Ethnicity / tribalism leading to serious political crises
- v. Neo colonialism as most countries still heavily relies on their former colonial masters
- vi. Dictatorial role leading to competition and mismanagement of state resources
- vii. Introduction of multi-partisan democracy leading to political confusion
- viii. Rise of nationalism where national interests conflicts with continental and global interests. (6x2=12marks)