

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

MARCH/APRIL 2020

TIME: 2½ hours

MOKASA 1 JOINT EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 2

Section A (25 marks)

1. **Define the term Genetics as a source of information on history and government.** (1 mark)
(i) *This is the scientific study in which characteristics of parents are passed to the off springs*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)
2. **Give two features of Australopithecus.** (2 marks)
(i) *It stood upright or was bipedal*
(ii) *Had small canines*
(iii) *Had a brain capacity of between 450 to 550 cc*
(iv) *Was short and strong*
(v) *Had low forehead*
(vi) *Had stereoscopic vision using deep set eyes*
(vii) *Had grinding molars*
(viii) *The skull and jaw was much larger than that of modern man*
(ix) *They were hairy*
(x) *Had a large face*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
3. **Name the person who invented the Mechanical Thresher in 1876 which speeded up the process of crop harvesting.** (1 mark)
(i) *Andrew Meikle*

- 1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)*
4. **Identify two items of trade from West Africa during the Trans-Saharan trade.**
(2 marks)
- (i) *Gold*
 - (ii) *Slaves*
 - (iii) *Ivory*
 - (iv) *Kola nuts*
 - (v) *Animal skins*
 - (vi) *Ostrich feather*
 - (vii) *Copper*
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*
5. **Identify one country in Africa that was created as a settlement for freed slaves.**
(1 mark)
- (i) *Sierra Leone*
 - (ii) *Liberia*
- Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*
6. **Define the term communication.**
(1 mark)
- (i) *Communication refers to the sending/ passing on of information, skills, feelings, messages etc. from one individual/ place to another by way of an established channel*
- 1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)*
7. **Give two advantages of screams and cries as traditional means of communication.**
(2 marks)
- (i) *It is fast way of communication*
 - (ii) *It can be used at any time*
 - (iii) *They convey a variety of messages*
- Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*
8. **Identify one theory that explains the origin of iron working in Africa. (1 mark)**
- (i) *One area theory/diffusion theory*
 - (ii) *Independent development theory*
- Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*
9. **Give the main contribution of Isaac Newton during the scientific revolution.**
(1 mark)
- (i) *He formulated the gravitational pull*
- 1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)*
10. **Apart from Johannesburg, name one other modern urban centre in Africa.**
(1 mark)
- (i) *Nairobi*
- 1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)*
11. **Name the leader who introduced the Golden stool in the Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period.**
(1 mark)
- (i) *Osei Tutu*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

12. **Identify two French colonies in Central Africa.**

(2 marks)

- (i) *Central African Republic*
- (ii) *Chad*
- (iii) *Gabon*
- (iv) *Republic of the Congo*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

13. **Give two benefits enjoyed by the assimilated Africans in during the French administration in Senegal.**

(2 marks)

- (i) *They were allowed to send representatives to the French Chamber of Deputies.*
- (ii) *They were enfranchised (right to vote) like the French people in France.*
- (iii) *They were provided with the same education rights like the French people.*
- (iv) *They enjoyed the rights of the French Judicial System*
- (v) *They were exempted from forced labour*
- (vi) *They were exempted from arbitrary arrests*
- (vii) *They were exempted from paying taxes*
- (viii) *They were allowed trading rights like the French people in France*
- (ix) *They were allowed to operate Local Authority structures like those in France.*
- (x) *They were allowed to serve in the French civil service*
- (xi) *The Muslims were allowed to maintain their Islamic law*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

14. **Identify two contributions of Nelson Mandela in the fight for freedom and democracy in South Africa.**

(2 marks)

- (i) *He was the founder member of the ANC youth league/ Umkhonto we Sizwe which used violence to attain African liberation*
- (ii) *He took part in the formulation of the 1955 proclamation of the Freedom Charter that demanded equal rights to all races*
- (iii) *He was involved in defiance campaigns to protect against segregation laws*
- (iv) *He mobilized African support and worked hard to unite the Africans*
- (v) *Being a lawyer, he represented Africans who found themselves in the wrong side of the law*
- (vi) *In 1962 he toured many parts of the world to seek material support for the liberation struggle*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

15. **Highlight two factors that led to the failure of the German Von Schlieffen plan during the First World War.**

(2 marks)

- (i) *Russia mobilized her forces faster than expected and this meant that German forces had to be deployed to the Eastern front earlier than anticipated.*
- (ii) *The German invasion of Belgium was not as fast as anticipated as they faced resistance.*
- (iii) *The British entry into the war also contributed to the delay.*

(iv) *Both sides were evenly matched in terms of weapons than the Germans had thought.*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

16. **Name two permanent members of the United Nations Organizations (UNO) Security Council. (2 marks)**

- (i) *United States of America*
- (ii) *Britain/United Kingdom*
- (iii) *China*
- (iv) *France*
- (v) *Russia*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

17. **Define the term Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). (1 mark)**

(i) *It is an organization whose members follow a policy of neutralism/independence in international affairs*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

Section B (45 marks)

18. (a) **Give five reasons why Africa is considered as the cradle of mankind. (5 marks)**

- (i) *The availability of forests provided possible shelter/habitat/settlement for the early man.*
- (ii) *African is centrally located and it is from here that man may have migrated to other parts of the world/centre of Pangea.*
- (iii) *Compared to other continents, the oldest fossils of man were discovered in Africa/archaeological sites are many.*
- (iv) *The savanna grasslands available in the continent provided suitable hunting grounds for the early man.*
- (v) *Africa has many rivers/lakes which provided water for use by the early man.*
- (vi) *African continent has relatively good climate which may have favoured human settlement/warm.*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) **Describe the way of life of man during the Old Stone Age period. (10 marks)**

- (i) *They made simple stone tools for domestic use/ Oldowan tools/pebble tools*
- (ii) *They lived in small groups in order to assist each other*
- (iii) *They obtained their food through hunting and gathering*
- (iv) *They used simple hunting methods such as chasing wild animals and laying traps*
- (v) *They ate raw food because fire had not been discovered*
- (vi) *They had no specific dwelling places*
- (vii) *They sheltered from predators by climbing trees and hiding in caves*

- (viii) *They wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm*
- (ix) *They lived near rivers and lakes*
- (x) *They communicated by use of gestures and whistling*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

19. **(a) Give five advantages of human transport. (5 marks)**

- (i) *It was readily available*
- (ii) *It was cheap*
- (iii) *It was flexible*
- (iv) *accidents*
- (v) *It was convenient*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain five disadvantages of air transport. (10 marks)

- (i) *It is expensive to procure, maintain and use aircrafts.*
- (ii) *Construction of air strips requires a lot of resources like land.*
- (iii) *They can only take off and land in designated areas thus inconveniencing the users.*
- (iv) *Aircrafts cannot carry bulky goods as compared to other forms.*
- (v) *Its operations are affected by weather conditions.*
- (vi) *They cause air pollution*
- (vii) *Using aircrafts has contributed to terrorism and drug trafficking*
- (viii) *Use of aircrafts in military has led to massive destruction of property and deaths of many people.*
- (ix) *Accidents involving aircrafts are fatal.*
- (x) *It requires skilled personnel to manage its operations*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

20. **(a) State five functions of London as an urban centre. (5 marks)**

- (i) *It is transport and communication centre e.g. airports, seaports, road convergence and railway stations.*
- (ii) *It is a political and administrative center as the monarchy, prime minister and the cabinet is based there.*
- (iii) *It is a commercial center due to availability of banks, car marts, and insurance.*
- (iv) *It is an industrial center as many industries are situated there like textile industries, iron and steel industries and food processing industries.*
- (v) *It is an education center as many institutions are there some being the oldest in Europe like Oxford and Cambridge.*
- (vi) *It is a historical and cultural center e.g. presence of museums, and theatres.*
- (vii) *It is a residential centre*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain five factors responsible for the growth of early urban centres in Africa. (10 marks)

- (i) *Discovery of crop farming led to the development of farming centers which attracted population and later became towns*
- (ii) *Trading activities between different communities led to the development of trading centres which later became towns.*
- (iii) *Trading centres that were used for religious activities developed into towns.*
- (iv) *Areas that had adequate security attracted population concentration and thus led to the development of towns.*
- (v) *Places that were used for administrative functions developed into towns*
- (vi) *Places along the coast where ships stopped for supplies developed into towns.*
- (vii) *Mining centres developed into settlements which became towns for example Meroe.*
- (viii) *Places where water for use was available attracted settlements and grew into towns.*
- (ix) *Towns developed at cross roads*
- (x) *Development of centres of learning e.g. Alexandria*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

21. **(a) Identify five reasons for the growth of nationalism in Mozambique. (5 marks)**

- (i) *The arbitrary replacement of the traditional rulers by the Portuguese administrators whenever they felt they were not performing.*
- (ii) *The massive alienation of African land by the Portuguese who pushed Africans to regions of unfavourable conditions.*
- (iii) *The exposure of Africans to severe economic exploitation like forced labour where the labourers faced mistreatment.*
- (iv) *The rampant racial discrimination by the Portuguese*
- (v) *The Portuguese imposed many restrictions on Africans, limiting their freedom of expression and intellectual advancement/censorship of the press.*
- (vi) *The security police treated Africans with great cruelty.*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (10 marks)

(b) Explain five reasons for the slow decolonization process in Mozambique. (10 marks)

- (i) *Portugal was reluctant to part with the economic wealth of Mozambique/source of revenue for the Lisbon government.*
- (ii) *Portugal was ruled by kings who had no regard for human rights/authoritarian regime*
- (iii) *Portugal regarded Mozambique as one of its provinces and not a colony.*
- (iv) *Portugal had succeeded in suppressing revolts by Africans before nationalism took root in Mozambique.*
- (v) *There was lack of unity among Africans until 1960's.*

- (vi) *Illiteracy among Africans in Mozambique/few educated elites to spearhead liberation struggle.*
- (vii) *Many Portuguese settlers had invested heavily in farming, mining, building, construction and in other sectors thus were reluctant to leave.*
- (viii) *The support, which the colonial government got from South Africa, enabled them to get uranium, which they used, for making bombs used to suppress African independence riots*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

Section C (30 marks)

22. (a) **Give three ways in which trade contributed to the rise of Asante Empire.**
(3 marks)

- (i) *It encouraged her to acquire revenue to sustain the army.*
- (ii) *They got weapons to expand the kingdom*
- (iii) *The wealth boosted the king's fame.*
- (iv) *The need for goods to export encouraged the kings to conquer more territories.*
- (v) *The king used the wealth from trade to reward loyal provincial rulers.*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

- (b) **Describe the political organization of the Buganda kingdom during the 19th century.**
(12 marks)

- (i) *The Buganda's political system was based on a centralized monarchy headed by Kabaka based in Mengo.*
- (ii) *The office of the Kabaka was hereditary.*
- (iii) *The Kabaka was the commander – in – chief of the armed forces/military leader.*
- (iv) *The Kabaka was assisted in running the government by a council of ministers comprising of Katikiro (Prime Minister), Omuwanika (Treasurer) and Omulamuzi (Chief Justice).*
- (v) *The Bataka were minor chiefs in charge of clans whose duties included guarding the clans land, collected tributes, and maintained law and order.*
- (vi) *The kingdom had a parliament called Lukiiko made of Kabakas' nominees and whose functions included advising the Kabaka and making laws for the kingdom*
- (vii) *The kingdom was divided into counties called Sazas each headed by a Saza chief.*
- (viii) *The counties were divided into sub counties called Gombolola each headed by a Gombolola chief who collected collected taxes and maintained law and order.*
- (ix) *The Gombololas were divided into smaller divisions called Miluka each headed by a Muluka chief.*
- (x) *Kabaka had powers to appoint and dismiss senior officials.*
- (xi) *There existed a standing army charged with the responsibility of defending the kingdom and conquering new territories.*
- (xii) *The vassal states were governed by Batongoles who were appointed by the Kabaka.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

23. (a) **State three functions of Emirs during the British administration in Nigeria.** (3 marks)

- (i) *They represented the colonial government at the local level in administration*
- (ii) *They recruited labour for public works*
- (iii) *They collected taxes for the colonial government*
- (iv) *They communicated the colonial government policies to the people*
- (v) *They tried/heard cases in the local courts*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) **Explain six reasons why indirect rule policy failed in Southern Nigeria.** (12 marks)

- (i) *Southern Nigeria did not have centralized indigenous system of administration*
- (ii) *Lack of homogeneity in the South because there were many tribes hence many languages.*
- (iii) *The British introduced new ideas e.g. forced taxation and direct taxes.*
- (iv) *The failure of British administrators to understand how socio- economic and political system of southern Nigeria which was based on the office of the Oba made them gives up easily.*
- (v) *Opposition from educated elites who felt left out of the administrators of their country.*
- (vi) *The educated people in S. Nigeria resented the chief's appointment by the British because they were illiterate.*
- (vii) *The Obas of Southern Nigeria had defined powers such as mediation thus when they were given wide ranging powers, the people became discontented.*
- (viii) *Communication barrier between the British supervisors, the warrant chiefs and the people often led to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.*
- (ix) *Misuse of power by the warrant chiefs who raised taxes for their own benefit.*
- (x) *The use of excessive force to suppress any form of resistance provoked resentment e.g. shooting of women during a demonstration against the British administration.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

24. (a) **State three effect of Cold War.** (3 marks)

- (i) *It undermined world peace and security as each super power struggled to control the world.*
- (ii) *It led to developments in military science and technology/space race*
- (iii) *It led to real wars in some parts of the world e.g. in Korea, Vietnam and Angola.*
- (iv) *It led to formation of military and economic alliances like NATO and Warsaw Pact*
- (v) *It led to the spread of capitalist and communist ideologies to different parts of the world.*
- (vi) *It polarized the World into two blocs.*
- (vii) *There were coups and counter coups in third world countries leading to the rise of dictators*

- (viii) *Out of fear of being dominated by the other, these powers established military bases in different parts of the world.*
- (ix) *It resulted into an arms race between the two powers as each wanted to outdo the other in military technology.*
- (x) *It led to economic stagnation due to military spending especially in manufacturing weapons, and spying activities.*
- (xi) *Formation of Non Aligned Movement by developing countries who preferred taking an independent course in foreign policies*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain six challenges faced by the Commonwealth of Nations. (12 marks)

- (i) *Dominance by developed countries especially Britain in decision making.*
- (ii) *Political instability in some member countries in Africa and Asia like in Pakistan.*
- (iii) *Shortage of funds due to low level of economic growth in some member countries.*
- (iv) *Withdrawal of some member countries as it is a voluntary organization e.g. South Africa in 1961, Pakistan in 1972 and The Gambia withdrew from the organization in 2013.*
- (v) *There is lack of commitment among member states as a result of membership to other organizations thus divided loyalty.*
- (vi) *Lack of an executive authority/army to enforce its decisions.*
- (vii) *Border disputes among the member states e.g. India and Pakistan over Kashmir.*
- (viii) *The feeling of nationalism among some member states where national interests tend to come first at the expense of external unity.*
- (ix) *Racialism championed by member countries e.g. the use of Visa's to gain entry to some member countries.*
- (x) *Personality differences between leaders of member countries in handling disputes/issues.*
- (xi) *Ideological differences among member states e.g. those inclined to capitalism and communism*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)