

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

JUNE 2017

2½ hours

**FORM FOUR JUNE EXAMINATION**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

**Paper 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**1. What is the difference between an absolute monarchy and a constitutional monarchy?** **(1 mark)**

- An absolute monarchy is the head of state i.e. King or queen is unrestricted while a constitutional monarchy is where the power of the head of state is determined by the constitution. *(1x1=1 mark)*

**2. Give the main factor that contributed to the evolution of organisms.** **(1 mark)**

- Climate change. *(1x1= 1 mark)*

**3. Give two difficulties faced by European immigrants in North America in the pioneer years.** **(2 marks)**

- Diseases in the new environment
- Hostility from indigenous American – Indians
- Lack of adequate knowledge *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

**4. Identify two problems encountered by traders during the trans-Saharan trade.** **(2 marks)**

- hostile desert communities
- long and stressful journey
- the desert temperatures
- loss of direction
- scarcity of food and water
- frequent land storms
- attacks from wild animals
- disruption during intercommunity wars
- communication barrier *(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)*

**5. Mention two factors which undermine scientific advancement in the less developed countries.** **(2 marks)**

- lack of adequate funds
- Theoretical curriculum
- Over dependency on developed nations
- inadequate support from governments
- High level of literacy

➤ Brain drain *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

**6. Give one reason for the decline of Meroe as an early urban centre. (1 mark)**

➤ the rise of Axum kingdom denied her access to the red sea

➤ Increasing desertification of the region *(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

**7. Give two similarities between the political organization of Asante and Shona. (2 marks)**

➤ Both had centralized political system

➤ Rules by a king

➤ Had a standing army *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

**8. Identify one source of British law. (1 mark)**

➤ Statutes

➤ Customs

➤ Precedents

➤ Historical documents

➤ Conventions and practices

➤ Custom of parliament *(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

**9. What was the strategic factor for European colonization of Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> c (1 mark)**

➤ The Egyptian question

➤ French activities in the Congo

➤ the activities of king Leopold of Belgium *(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

**10. Give two reasons which motivated Fredrick Luggard to use indirect rule in Nigeria. (2 marks)**

➤ Lack of enough man power

➤ Cost effective

➤ To dilute African resistance

➤ Poor infrastructure

➤ Had succeeded in Uganda and India

➤ Had a well-established system of government based on sharia law *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

**11. Show how Portugal's poverty impacted negatively on her colonies. (1 mark)**

- led to massive economic exploitation of minerals, crops, taxes etc
- had little money to invest in the colonies *(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

**12. What was the main factor that motivated USA to join the First World War? (1 mark)**

- The unrestricted submarine warfare *(1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

**13. Give two benefits of international relations. (2 marks)**

- Promote economic growth through trade
- Enhance peace and security in the world
- Promote understanding and unity
- Encourage cultural exchange
- Help get solutions to world problems *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

**14. Mention two reasons why NAM emerged among developing countries. (2 marks)**

- Developing countries wanted to safeguard their independence
- Did not wish to join the rivalry of the power blocs
- Wanted to create their distinct identity in world affairs
- They hated the arms race that threatened the world *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

**15. Identify one weapon used during the cold war. (1 mark)**

- Propaganda
- Economic sanctions
- Giving financial support to enemies of the opposite side
- Giving military support to the allies of the enemy *(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

**16. Mention one merit of a federal system of government. (1 mark)**

- Provides economic viability
- States can easily tackle common problems jointly
- They enjoy a joint defense force
- States benefit from the federal pool of resources
- Eases trade through a single currency *(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

**17. Identify two categories of persons who are denied to contest a constituency seat in Britain. (2 marks)**

- Clergyman of the church of England

- Holders of certain offices e.g. judges, civil servants, members of the armed forces, police and other public officers
- Aliens
- Members of the house of lords *(Any 2 x 1 =2 marks)*

### **SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**18. (a) Identify three features of Aegyptopithecus. (3 marks)**

- Herbivores teeth
- Its hands could enable it to jump skillfully from one tree to another
- weighed about 4kgs
- Had stereoscopic vision
- Had a tail *(Any 3x1=3 marks)*

**(b) Describe the culture of man during the Upper Paleolithic period. (12 marks)**

- Man made tools with skill and precision known as microliths.
- Man made shelters using tree branches and grass
- He also made clothing using tree barks, fibers and animal skins
- Man domesticated plants
- Man domesticated animals
- They decorated the walls of their huts with painting of animal scenes
- Man started leading a settled life/sedentary life.
- Man had free time to engage in specialized crafts like basketry, pottery and smelting of bronze and iron
- Religious beliefs developed as he tried to explain the course of events of his daily life
- Rules and laws were set up to improve his social life/government
- Rock painting as seen in Kumi in Uganda indicate initial stages of writing
- They started exchanging items with others thus marking the stages of trading activities
- Hunting and gathering was still practiced using improved methods
- His language improved thus effective communication *(Any 6 x 2=12 marks)*

**19. (a) Give three uses of iron. (3 marks)**

- Manufacturing heavy and light machines
- In construction of bridges.

- Making railways
- Making ship and vehicle parts
- Making storage containers and utensils
- Reinforcing concrete in buildings
- Making many tools and utensils for general use by man *(Any 3x1 =3 marks)*

**(b) Explain six economic effects of Industrial Revolution in Europe. (12 marks)**

- Development of banking and insurance industry.
- It led to mass production of goods.
- Growth of surplus capital for investment.
- Employments improved people's standards of living.
- It promoted agriculture in Europe.
- Improvement of transport systems like railways.
- European economies were diversified as there was job specialization.
- There was the production of a variety of goods.
- It led to the rise of trade unions to protect the workers' rights.
- Increased trading activities were realized.
- It led to the growth of towns in the continent.
- Establishment of factories in place of cottage industries/home industries.

*(Any 6 x2=12 marks)*

**20. (a) Identify three countries where the British applied indirect rule. (3 marks)**

- Nigeria
- Uganda
- Gambia
- Sierra Leone
- Ghana /Gold Coast *(Any 3x1=3 marks)*

**(b) Explain six characteristics of direct rule in Zimbabwe. (12 marks)**

- There was a large number of European settlers which greatly influenced the system of administration giving them an advantaged position over the African communities
- The British settlers believed that the territory was to be a white settler colony

- The colony was administered by a commercial company (BSA Co) for a long time (1890-1923)
- The company was headed by an administrator, below whom was a long chain of European civil servants
- The system was applied to the Africans e.g. collecting taxes
- There was a legislative council comprising four company nominees and elected settler representatives
- The Europeans acquired large tracts of land and therefore adopted measures to compel Africans to provide labour
- There was widespread suffering and oppression of Africans in the hands of settler regime
- Racial segregation e.g. use of parallel development policy
- Africans did not participate in their governance
- There was restrictive voting qualifications
- A native affairs department was created under European Native Commission.
- In 1923, Zimbabwe gained internal self government under the settlers. *(Any 6x2= 12 marks)*

**21. (a) Give three principles of Arusha Declaration of 1967 in Tanzania.**

**(3 marks)**

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

*(Any 3x1=3 marks)*

**(b) Explain six political challenges in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since independence**

**(12 marks)**

- The army mutiny in the country
- Secession tendencies of some regions like Katanga and Kasai
- The banning of opposition political parties created a one party state which stifled democracy in the country
- The dictatorial regime was introduced by replacing federal system with the central government under his control

- Appointments based on loyalty/kinship in administration created disunity in the country
  - The stripping off parliament of its powers through constitutional amendments led to the establishment of a totalitarian regime
  - The opposition to the government created tension in the country leading to arrest and harassment of opposition leaders
  - The riots/demonstrations due to civilian dissatisfaction with the regime caused political tension and instability in the country
  - Civil wars divided the country along tribal lines hence compromising national unity
  - Rebellion against the regime backed by external forces led to overthrowing of the government
- (Any 6 x2 =12 marks)*

### **SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

- 22. (a) Give three reasons that led to the failure of Von Schlieffen plan during the First World War (3 marks)**

- Russia mobilized her forces faster than expected meaning that German forces had to be deployed to the Eastern Front earlier than anticipated.
- The German invasion of Belgium was not as fast as anticipated
- The entry of Britain into the war
- Both sides were more evenly matched than the Germans had thought.
- The German forces attacked the French from the east and from the west, thereby creating a vacuum in the centre which the British and the French used to attack them *(Any 3x1=3 marks)*

- (b) Explain why the Central Powers were defeated during World War 1.**

**(12 marks)**

- The Allied powers had more manpower than the Central Powers
- The Allies had better industrial and financial resources from both Europe and the colonies in terms of food, raw materials and war equipment
- The Allies had powerful weapons e.g. tanks, aircraft and the battleships
- The invasion of the neutral Belgium by Germany helped to turn world opinion against the Central Powers, who were seen as unreasonable and arrogant
- The Allied sea power which enabled to enforce a naval blockade, which caused severe food shortages among the Central Powers

- Good political leadership among the Allies who included Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, George Clemenceau, the French Prime Minister, Woodrow Wilson, the U.S.A. President, Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Prime Minister
- Unity among the Allied powers under General Foch Ferdinand
- The withdrawal of some members of the Central Powers from the war leaving Germany alone to face the Allies
- The entry of the U.S.A. into the war accelerated the defeat of the Central Powers
- The mutinies in the German army eventually made her to surrender
- The epidemic of deadly Spanish flu worsened the situation leading to low morale among the Central Powers as they retreated
- The failure of the Schlieffen Plan and the removal of all hope about a quick Germany victory put a big strain on them since they had to face war on two fronts, Eastern and Western fronts.

*(Any 6x2=12 marks)*

**23. (a) Name five organs of the East African Community – 2001. (5 marks)**

- The Summit of Heads of State
- The Council of Ministers
- The Coordinating Committee
- Sectoral Committees
- The East African Court of Justice
- The East African Legislative Council
- The Secretariat

*(Any 5x1=5 marks)*

**((b) Explain five challenges facing the East African Community – 2001.**

**(10 marks)**

- Suspicion still exists among member states that Kenya is once again likely to be the dominant partner
- Member States give more preference to their internal matters at the expense of community affairs which has slowed down the process of integration
- Kenyan business people in the region have complained that in spite of the signing of the Treaty, the Tanzanian authorities subject their products to tariff barriers
- Trans-border smuggling of vehicles and other goods

- Kenyan fishermen are frequently arrested and their boats and fishing gear confiscated by both the Ugandan and Tanzanian authorities who accuse them of fishing in their waters
- Cattle rustling across the borders have been another challenge facing the EAC especially along the Kenya-Uganda border, where the Pokot and the Karamajong attack each other. The Kuria of Kenya also experience these incidents along the Tanzania's border with Kenya
- Membership of EAC are also member to other regional and economic organizations further complicates the work of EAC e.g. Tanzania is a member of the Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC) while Kenya and Uganda belong to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- Member States produce similar goods making it difficult for them to trade with each other
- The EAC members do not a common currency hindering trade among the countries
- Poor transport and communication network among the member countries which hinder the movement of people and goods *(Any5x2=10 marks)*

**24. (a) How are the powers of the President of the United States of America**

**Checked?**

**(5 marks)**

- Appointees of the president have to be approved by the U.S.A. Congress
- The president can be impeached
- The president cannot appropriate federal revenue without authority
- The president cannot dissolve Congress and call for general elections
- Cannot ratify foreign treaties without the approval of the Congress
- Serves for a maximum of two-four year term of office
- Closely monitored by the media
- Economic aid and any form of aid to foreign nations is subject to approval by the U.S.A. Congress
- Pays heed to opinion polls
- The Supreme Court may declare a president to have acted unconstitutionally

*(Any5x1=5 marks)*

**(b) What are the functions of the Monarch in Britain?**

**(10 marks)**

- Inviting the leader of the party with majority votes in the House of Commons to form a government (Prime Minister) in Britain
- Summons and opens the new British Parliament

- Gives royal assent before a bill becomes a law in Britain
- Commander –in-chief of the armed forces in Britain
- Legal head of state in Britain
- Symbol of national unity in Britain
- Dissolves parliament at the end of its term of office in Britain
- Approves cabinet appointments in Britain
- Nominates members of the House of Lords in the British Parliament
- Represents the country in international forums
- Appoints the Archbishop of the Church of England
- Grants honours to deserving persons in Britain
- Exercises a prerogative of mercy and pardons convicted criminals in Britain
- Symbol head of the Commonwealth
- Appoints judges in Britain.

*(Any 5x2=10 marks)*