

311/2  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 2  
MARCH/APRIL 2017  
2½ hour

**FORM FOUR JOINT EVALUATION 2017**  
**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**Paper 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

1. **Define Anthropology as a source of information on History and government (1mk)**
  - It is the study of human beings, their origin and development customs and social relationships **1x1= 1mk**
2. **Name the two human species associated with Oldowan tools(2mks)**
  - Australopithecus
  - Homo habilis **2x1=2mks**
3. **Give two inventions that made early agriculture in Egypt to succeed (2mks)**
  - Invention of irrigation
  - Development of tools for farming
  - The art of writing to keep records
  - Development of calendar
  - Invention of storage facilities **2x1=2mks**
4. **State two characteristics of local trade.**
  - It covers small area
  - The number of traders and items exchanged are few
  - It was controlled by chief/king in the community
  - It was conducted in a specific area eg under a tree.
  - It was conducted on specific days
  - The producers sold goods directly without involving middlemen.
  - **2x1=2mks**
5. **Name one political factor that led to the decline of trans-Saharan trade (1mk)**
  - Political instability/collapse of empires

- Colonization of North and West Africa
  - Invasions of the region by the Almoravids, Tuaregs and Morroccans. **1x1=1**
6. **State two Improvements made on modern roads from the macadamized roads**
- They were wider
  - Are dual carriage ways
  - Have fly-overs
  - Have underground tunnels
  - Have been straightened
  - Have modern control lights and road signs **2x1=2mks**
7. **What was the main contribution of Alexander Graham Bell in communication?**  
He invented telephone **1x1=1mk**
8. **The main use of steam energy driving during the industrial revolution**
- Was used to drive industrial steam engines. **1x1=1mk**
9. **Give one reason for the decline of Athens as an early urban centre (2mks)**
- Outbreak of war between Athens and Sparta
  - Plague outbreak
  - Conquered by Macedonians. **1x1=1mk**
10. **State two functions of the Lukiiko in the Buganda Kingdom during the 19th century**
- It formulated laws
  - Advised the Kabaka on matters affecting the kingdom
  - Represented people's concerns to the Kabaka
  - They helped the Kabaka in general administration.
  - Settled disputes/final court of appeal.
  - Directed the collection of taxes and planned expenditures **2x1=2mks**
11. **Identify the main aim of the Berlin Conference between 1884 and 1885.**  
- To divide up Africa among European nations in a peaceful manner **1mk**
12. **State two reasons why Britain used direct rule in Zimbabwe (2mks)**
- They cherished to control the economy of Zimbabwe to maximize profit
  - The indigenous institutions based on the Induna system had been destroyed during the british occupation of Zimbabwe to ensure complete control of the Africans
  - Existence of imperial British South Africa company personnel who were familiar with the area.
  - The company had enough finance to pay for administration **2x1=2mks**
13. **Identify one treaties signed between Lobengula and the British (1mk)**
- Moffat treaty
  - Rudd concession **1x1=1mk**
14. **Give two reasons why Von Sclieffen plan failed.**
- Belgium put up a stiff resistance giving British time to move her forces to Belgium.

- French soldiers put up a brave resistance and were able to protect Paris.
- British entry in the the war led to delay.
- Russia mobilized her forces faster than expected making Germany to fight on two fronts.

2x1=2mks

15. Identify the main difference between membership into the house of lords and house of commons in Britain (1mk)

- Membership into the house of Lords is through nomination by the monarch while membership to the house of commons is through direct election by the people 1x1=1

16. Give one agency of the United Nations organization that deals with the welfare of children In the world

UNICEF- United Nations International Children's Education Fund

UNESCO-United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization

1x1=1mk

17. Name the organ that deals with the administrative work of the African union(AU) The secretariat (1mk)

## SECTION B (45 MARKS)

### ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

18. (a) State five disadvantages of open field system of agriculture before agrarian revolution

- It allowed the operation of feudal land system patterns that were unproductive.
- Land was not fully and effectively used as much of it was left fallow
- Peasants cultivated enough for the family consumption
- Foot paths and cart tracks transverse the fields hence erosion.
- The pieces of land were unconsolidated.
- Animal diseases easily spread
- It discouraged scientific agriculture like selective breeding, crop rotation, padlocking etc.
- Farming lacked enough cattle feeds/hay during winter.5x1=5 mks

(b) Explain five effects of land enclosure system in Britain during the agrarian revolution (10mks)

- The enclosure system increased food production since farms were individually owned.
- The lands were intensively cultivated with improved methods
- It led to a few people amassing large tracks of land.
- It led to landlessness among the poor

- It led to mechanization of farms
- It enhanced specialization in farming activities
- It led to rural-urban migration in search of employment **5x2=10mks**

**19. (a) Identify five factors for the growth of the Asante Empire.**

- Peace and unity brought by the golden stool and the Odwira festival
- Several cities that developed around Kumasi that supported each other.
- The empire had a strong agricultural base that provided enough food
- A large and efficient army equipped with modern weapons acquired through trade with Europeans
- A lot of wealth derived from the Trans-Atlantic trade.
- Centralized political systems under Asantehene.
- The kingdom was geographically well placed. **5x1=5 mks**

**(b) Explain five social features of the Buganda Kingdom (10mks)**

- Was stratified society/social classes e.g. royal family, chiefs and commoners/peasants.
- Practiced polytheism - i.e worshipped many gods and goddesses
- Believed in a creator god known as katonda
- The Buganda wore clothes made of barks of trees and animal skins
- They lived in Beehive shaped houses made of wooden poles and thatched with grass.
- Had specialists e.g. prophets, medicinemen
- Worshipped in shrines
- They practiced polygamy.
- Offered sacrifices to their gods
- Kabaka was also semi-devine. **5x2=10 mks**

**20. (a) Three countries in North Africa colonized by French (3mks)**

- Algeria
- Tunisia
- Morocco. **3x1=3mks**

**(b) Explain six political effects of the partition of Africa. (12mks)**

- European powers gained fame and prestige
- Artificial boundaries were created which divided communities.
- Christians missionaries persuaded some Africans to support the Europeans
- Europeans introduced administrative systems eg direct rule, assimilation.
- Formation of states/colonies

- Fall of some kingdoms eg Asante
- African countries continue to maintain closer ties with European powers/neocolonialism
- Intensification of tribal/ethnic differences/played one tribe against another.
- Africans were introduced to world political systems and politics eg world war **6x2=12mks**

21. (a) State five methods used by African Nationalist to fight for political liberation in south Africa (5mks)

- Organized political parties eg ANC and pan- African congress to champion their grievances
- Made use of trade unions to press for better working and living conditions
- They organized protest marches, defiance campaigns and demonstrations
- The nationalist, would occasionally use military force
- African nationalist also employed diplomacy, in an attempt to get the government's attention and that of the international community many occasions the just regime to grant them freedom.
- Nationalists who were arrested or detained often went on human strike to press the government to grant them political independence
- Africa also used print media such as pamphlets and newspapers to highlight the injustice of the apartheid regime
- The church leaders such as Bishop Desmond Tutu and Alan boeseak led the fight against apartheid

(Any 5 of the above award each 1 x 5 = 5mks)

(b) Discuss five contributions of Nelson Mandela in the struggle for independence in South Africa (10mks)

- Was the founder of ANC youth league and organized defiance campaigns
- Was a member of ANC and used force to achieve independence
- Participated in the pan- African congress which supported South Africa for black.
- Was elected deputy president general of ANC
- Used his experience as a lawyer to defend many Africans who got in trouble
- Was among the nationalists who formulated the freedom charter which declared that South Africa belong to all races in the country

- In 1960, formed UMkhonto Wesizwe (spear of the Nation) to fight for African independence
- Travelled outside south Africa to solicit support from the other countries
- Was jailed for life due to his alleged subversive activities. He was released in 1990 by Frederik de Klerk
- In 1994, made history when he was elected first president for democratic south Africa

(Any 5 of the above award 2 x 5 = 10mks)

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

#### **ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

22. . (a) Name three members of triple alliance during the First World War. (3mks)

- *Germany.*
- *Austria-Hungary.*
- *Turkey. 3x1=3mks*

(b) Explain **six** reasons why the League of Nations failed to maintain world peace. (12 marks)

- Some European nations opposed the peace treaty of Versailles because it favoured the allied nations that had fought against Germany.
- The United State of America did not support the league because it did not want to get involved in Europeans affairs/The Monroe Doctrine.
- The membership of the organization was not all that inclusive. Some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join.
- The league conference of ambassadors violated the objective of maintaining world peace by supporting some nations claims against others.
- Most members were concerned with their sovereignty as opposed to the interests of the League of Nations.

- Britain and France adopted the policy of appeasement towards Germany and Italy in order to avoid confrontation thus weakening it.
- Shortage of funds made it difficult for the league to implement its programmes.
- The league lacked its own army to implement its decisions where peace was threatened. It depended on the good will of members who at times were not reliable.
- The search for colonies diverted the member's attention from the activities of the league of nations.
- The rise of dictatorship regimes in Europe weakened the league as these dictators refused to accept its resolution
- The economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world economies, hence they were not able to support the league financially.  $6 \times 2 = 12\text{mks}$

**23. State three achievements of the East African community(EAC-2001) to the member states**

- It has encouraged free movement of people within East African states
- Provides a forum where leaders can discuss issues harmoniously. The countries received financial aid from the African development bank
- Improvement and expansion of transport and communication networks. Labour disputes were easily resolved in the East African court of appeal.
- Lower tariffs for industrial goods produced in East Africa
- Professional, farmers, artisans and business people are able to interact more easily.
- It enhanced social and cultural interaction through higher education which was easily accessible to students in all the states.
- Promotes trade  $3 \times 1 = 3\text{mks}$

**(b) Discuss six political challenges which Tanzania has faced since independence (12mks)**

- Hostile neighbours e.g. Uganda during the reign of Idi Amin Dada and Kenya as a result of the closure of the common border in 1977.
- The 1977 war with Uganda was very expensive in the country
- The collapse of Ujamaa as a development strategy undermined the confidence of the leaders.

- Political instability in Zanzibar, which desired to break away from the union after the assassinate of Sheikh Abeid Karume in 1992.
  - Army mutiny in 1964
  - Terrorism e.g. the Bombing of the US embassy in Dar-es Salaam in 1998
  - Influx of refugees from neighbouring countries Rwanda and Burundi
- Any 3 x 1 = 3mks**

24. (a) Identify **three** categories of persons who are not eligible to contest for constituency seats in Britain.

(3 marks)

- Clergy men of the churches of England.
- Holders of certain offices e.g. judges, civil servants, armed forces, police officers.
- Aliens
- Members of House of Lords.

(b) explain six functions of the federal government of the united states of America (12mks)

- Settle disputes between states
- Controls defence and foreign affairs of the federation
- Gives grants to state governments
- Makes the federal constitution/laws
- Controls federal revenue and expenditure
- Controls trade
- Issue currency to member states
- Declare war and make peace with other nations
- Formulation of policy guidelines in taxation
- Formulation of policy governing internal security of the entire federal republic
- Establish federal armed forces
- Admits new states into the union/federation
- Establishes federal courts of law
- Establishes the post office