

SULIMO JOINT MOCK EXAM
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

- 1. Identify the branch of History which deals with the occupation of people. (1 mark)**
 - Economic history.
- 2. Give two distinct stages of evolution according to Charles Darwin . (2 marks)**
 - Natural selections.
 - Isolation.
 - Mutation.
 - Environmental Adaptation.
- 3. Name two methods of irrigation which were used in the ancient Mesopotamia . (2 marks)**
 - Shadoof irrigation.
 - Canal irrigation/bucket irrigation.
 - Basin irrigation.
- 4. Mention two types of trade . (2 marks)**
 - Local trade.
 - Regional trade/ Trans-Atlantic trade.
 - International trade/ Trans-Atlantic trade.
- 5. What was the main item of Trans Atlantic trade? (1 mark)**
 - Slaves.
- 6. Give two traditional methods of communication. (2 marks)**
 - Drum beats.
 - Horn blowing.
 - Massagers.
 - Gestures.
 - Fire/smoke signals/ beacon.
 - Flags.
 - Bells.
 - Cries and screams.
 - Whistle.
- 7. Identify one early source of energy. (1 mark)**
 - Wind.
 - Water.
 - Wood
- 8. Identify one factor that led to the decline of Meroe as an early urban centre (1 mark)**

- Desertification.

9. State two functions of chiefs in the Buganda Kingdom. (1 mark)

- Maintain law and order.
- Collect taxes.
- Recruit men for the army.
- Settle disputes.
- Advice king.

10. Name two treaties signed between the Lozi and the British during collaboration.(2 mks)

- Lochner Treaty of 1890.
- Coryndon Treaty of 1898.

11. Name the chartered company that administered west Africa during the colonial period.(1 mark)

- Royal Niger company.

12. Highlight two types of nationalism in South Africa. (2marks)

- African nationalism.
- Afrikana/ Boer nationalism.
- British nationalism.

13. Identify the immediate cause of world war 1. (1 mark)

- Sarajevo assassination.

14. Name two principal organs of the United Nations (2 marks)

- General assembly.
- Security council.
- Secretariat.
- International court of justice.
- Economic and social council.
- Trusteeship council.

15 Give the main political challenge that the Democratic republic has faced since independence. (1 mark)

- Frequent Military coups/political instability/rivalry.

16. Give one financial institution established by the African Union. (1 mark)

- African monetary fund.
- African central bank.
- African investment bank.

17.Name two houses of the Congress in the United States of America. (2 marks)

- House of representative.
- Senate.

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any **three** questions from this section.

18.(a) State five reasons why the early man started domesticating crops and animals during the Neolithic period. (5 marks)

- Hunting and gathering was becoming tiresome.
- Competition for food developed among human beings and animals.
- Natural calamities eg bush fires or floods which destroyed vegetations and drove away wild animals.
- Climate change eg increased drought killed many wild animals hence man domesticated some.
- Increased human population needed regular food supply.

(b) Describe the cultural and economic practices of early man during the old stone age period . (10 marks)

- **Tools;** Homo Habilis made simple stone tools for domestic use called oldulvan tools in the first phase and second phase Achelun tools..
- **Groups:** They lived in small groups in order to assist each other.
- **Food;** They obtained their food through hunting and gathering. Using simple methods of hunting. Eg chasing wild animals and laying traps.
- They ate raw food because fire had not been discovered.
- **Shelter:** They had no specific dwelling places, lived in many places such as caves, tree tops, forests, tree trunks, etc
- **Clothing;** They wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm.
- They lived near rivers and lakes.
- **Communication:** They communicated by use of crude form of communication such as gestures and whistling.

19. (a) State five positive impacts of scientific inventions on medicine. (5 marks)

- Through medical researches/experiments terminal diseases which used to kill/disfigure people have been reduced/eradicated.
- Advancement in medical science has helped to reduce suffering/ to relieve people from pain.
- It has made surgical operations safer thereby reducing the number of people who die during and after operations.

- The invention of vaccines has helped to prevent/control the spread of diseases leading to increased life expectancy.
- The technology of developing test tube babies has helped childless couples to have children.
- The inventions have made it possible for transplants of body parts such as heart, liver and kidneys, thereby sustaining human life.
- Advanced/sophisticated medical equipment which perform computer assisted surgery have been developed.
- It has led to job creation for medics/other workers who perform various duties in health institutions.
- It has led to the discovery /manufacture of drugs for treating/curing different diseases.

(b) Explain five factors that have influenced industrialization in South Africa. (10 marks)

- The existence of **mineral resources** which were used as raw materials to establish industries. E.g lead, zinc, uranium, iron ore, diamond, asbestos etc.
- The existence of **cottage industries** /industrial base laid the foundation for industrial development as people had acquired relevant skills.
- The **availability of /capital /funds/loans** provided by foreign government enabled the country to set up industries.
- **Availability of skilled manpower in south Africa**; Provision of technical / scientific education emphasized by the government produced skilled labour required in the industries.
- **Good transport communication system** made transportation of goods / services easier/cheaper thereby encouraging investment. E.g air transport, railway, and road transport system well developed.
- The **Government support**: The South Africa government adopted good policies emphasized industrialization thereby giving impetus to the sector. E.g heavy tariffs on imported goods to make difficult to import any product that can be produced in South Africa.
- The availability of various **resources of energy** required enabled the establishment of more industries eg Hydro electric powers.
- **Political stability** in the country gave people confidence to invest in industries ie after the end of Apartheid rule which encouraged trade and investment.
- **Availability of market** for industrial goods provided by large population encouraged more people to venture in industrialization.
- Availability of **external market** trade, since the goods produced in South Africa are high quality.
- Its **large population** that provided unskilled labour required in the industries and also

market for goods produced.

20. (a) Highlight five functions of Cairo.

(5 marks)

- Capital/ administrative center.
- Transport and commercial center for North Africa.
- Recreational center eg stadiums and entertainment halls.
- Historic center ie early Egyptian civilizations.
- Industrial center.
- Educational center.
- Settlement/ residential center

(b) Explain five economic effects of modern means of transport .

(10 marks)

- **Has promoted trading activities;** local and international trade has improved as perishable goods can be exported by air transport.
- **Development of agriculture;** farmers has been able to increase food production as farm inputs and produce can be transported easily.
- **Growth of industries;** raw materials, labourers and manufactured goods are transported easily.
- **Revenue for the government;** countries earn a lot of revenues from different forms of transport through licenses, toll charges and fuel levies.
- **Promote tourism;** good transport system has provided accessibility to tourist attraction sites.
- **Growth of towns;** towns like Nairobi, London and Harare grew due to their proximity to transport lines.
- **Employment of many people ;**drivers, pilots and civil engineers .
- **Exploitation of resources;** has enhanced exploitation of natural resources such as minerals, fisheries and forestry.
- **Growth of the service sector;** eg banking and insurance industries, hospitality has grown rapidly.

21. (a) Outline five European activities in Africa during the 19th century (5 marks)

- Trading /legitimate trade.
- Spreading Christianity.
- Exploring.
- Establishing settlements.
- Establishing colonial rule/colonization.
- Establishing western education.
- Establishing western health facilities.
- Mining.

(b) Discuss five reasons why the Maji Maji rebellion failed in Tanganyika (10 marks)

- The use of scorched earth policy by the Germans led to destruction of farms/food thereby weakening their resolve to continue with the war.
- Disunity among the Africans made it easy for the Germans to defeat them.
- Germans were well trained and had a disciplined army.
- Germans had superior weapons/guns compared to the African soldiers/warriors who used mainly bows and arrows.
- The Germans received reinforcement from Germany and other countries like Somali, Sudan and Guinea/mercenaries.
- Large/ powerful communities which had been defeated by Germans did not join the war eg the Hehe, Yao and Nyamwezi.
- The arrest/capture of African leaders by Germans demoralized the fighters resulting to their surrender.
- The African traditional religion which had promised that magic water could protect them from the German bullets failed hence their defeat.
- Poor organization of Africans/leaders compared to the Germans who had a proper structure of command.

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22 (a) State three reasons why the British used direct rule in Zimbabwe. (3 marks)

- The British desired to fully control the economy of Zimbabwe and maximize on profit generation through direct involvement in administration.

- The Shona and Ndebele resistance against British intrusion made them not to trust the Matabele chiefs nor use them as British agents.
- There was lack of reliable political system to be used in indirect administration of the region
- Existence of enough B.S.A Co personnel on the spot who were familiar with the area as well as the British system of government.
- Favourable climatic conditions and the expected rich mineral deposits attracted many settlers who later provided the necessary personnel.
- There was a strong desire by the Europeans to be able to direct their own affairs and destiny without interference from within or without/The spirit nationalism. 3x1=3mark

(b) Explain six differences between the British and French system of colonial administration in Africa. (12 marks)

- The British were keen to appoint traditional rulers as chiefs. The French on the other hand were not keen to appoint traditional rulers but simply handpicked individuals who met their qualifications.
- The British gave the traditional rulers a lot of power, unlike the French – who undermined African chieftaincies.
- The British colonies were administered separately by a governor accountable to Britain, unlike the French colonies which were governed as federations equated to provinces of France
- Most of the French administrators were military officers. The British used a mixture of amateurs and professionals.
- Whereas the British applied mainly the policy of indirect rule, the French applied the policy of assimilation and later, association.
- The French colonies elected their representatives to the Chamber of Deputies in France, while British colonies had legislative councils where policies were debated in the colonies.
- Laws applied in the French colonies were legislated in France while in British colonies laws were enacted by the respective legislative assemblies.
- In French colonies, assimilated Africans became French citizens with full rights, while the elite in the British colonies remained colonial subjects.
- Indirect rule preserved African cultures while assimilation undermined them.

6x2=12marks

22. (a) State three weapons used during the cold war. (3 marks)

- Propaganda
- Economic sanctions
- Military support to the allies of the enemy
- Financial aid to the enemies of the opposite side

3x1=3marks

(b) Explain six results of world war 2

(12 marks)

- Many people both soldiers and civilians lost their lives during the war.
- It led to widespread suffering/misery as many people were displaced when their homes were destroyed.
- It led to rise of debts as countries involved borrowed a lot of money to finance the war/ economic depression/ economic slump.
- Property was destroyed as bombs were used thereby impoverishing the people.
- It led to emergence of USA and USSR as super powers with different ideologies.
- It led to establishment of Communist governance in Eastern Europe like Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
- Germany was partitioned into East and West thereby creating Capitalist and Communist Germany.
- It caused the fall of dictators in Europe like Hitler of Germany/Mussolini of Italy.
- People were displaced from their areas thereby becoming refugees like the Jews/Slavs/Poles.
- It led to rise of nationalism in Asia/Africa following the return of ex-servicemen who organized/formed political movements.
- The USA introduced the Marshall Plan to assist weakened European powers.
- It led to improvement in military technology/industries leading to the production of advanced military hardware/arms race.
- It led to increased dependency of European powers on their colonies for raw materials for their reconstruction programmes.
- It changed the status of women as they were now recognized as able decision makers/leaders of families during the absence of their husbands.
- It led to the formation of the United Nations Organization to replace the League of Nations which had failed to maintain World peace/security.
- The atomic bombs used against Japan released radioactive substances which negatively affected lives of many people.
- Agriculture and industry were disrupted due to lack of equipment, raw materials and human resources.
- External trade almost came to a standstill due to fear and insecurity.
- There was high inflation rate which led to high cost of living.
- Division of Europe into two opposing blocs; the Eastern and Western.
- The myth of European military superiority was destroyed due to the defeat of the British and the American forces in the Far East by the Japanese.
- Creation of the state of Israel to settle the displaced Jews.
- The war created unemployment due to destruction of industries.

- It led to the spread of infectious diseases like tuberculosis, venereal diseases like syphilis.
- Permanent ill health and shortening of life for millions of people as a result of captivity/starvation/famine.

23. (a) Name three political parties in Britain .

(3 marks)

- The Labour party
- The Conservative Party
- The Liberal Party
- The Social Democratic Party

3X1=3marks

(b) Discuss challenges facing commonwealth

(12 marks)

- Differences in economic development levels of member states militate against cooperation. Members coming from developing world have very different outlook from those coming from the developed world.
- Ideological disputes among member states have hampered the operations of the Commonwealth of Nations.
- Lacks sufficient funds to carry out its work efficiently. Poor members normally owe many debts to their foreign masters and would therefore toe to their demands
- The problem of sovereignty. Many countries disregard the commonwealth resolutions in favour of their sovereignty.
- It lacks an effective machinery to affect its decisions. It also lacks a standing army to implement and effect its resolutions.
- Loyalty to other organizations. commonwealth members are also members of other organizations
- The colonial legacy. Many problems arising from past colonial policies have rocked the organization.
- Race and colour problem. The conflict between white and black people or other color has become another setback.
- Dominance by the big powers. This has caused dismay to the organization. Serious inner tension still undermines the commonwealth activities.
- Personality differences

6X2=12marks