

KAPSABET HIGH SCHOOL

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

311/2

2021

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

MARKING SCHEME

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)

History & Government

Paper 2

Time: 2 ½ Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES:

- *This paper consists of three sections: A, B and C.*
- *Answer all questions in section A, three questions from section B , and two questions from section C.*
- *Answers to all questions must be written in the booklet provided.*
- *This paper consists of 2 printed pages.*
- *Candidates should check to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing*

SECTION A (25MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section

1. Name one of the periods of History (1mk)
 - Pre- History
 - History
2. Identify the hominid that is associated with the invention of fire (1mk)
 - Homo erectus
3. Give two reasons that made Early human beings to live in groups during the stone age period (2mks)
 - For companionship
 - For security
 - To share resources
4. State two theories that explain the origin and spread of agriculture (2mks)
 - Diffusion theory
 - Independent theory

5. Give two reasons why the camel is referred to as “the ship of the desert” (2mks)
 - Can service for long without food and water
 - Feet are adapted to desert conditions
 - Can carry extra food in the stomach
 - Stores fat in the hump
6. What was the main item of trade from North Africa in the Trans-Saharan Trade (1mk)
 - Salt
7. Give two factors that enhanced the spread of iron working in Africa (2mks)
 - Migration
 - Trade
 - Warfare
 - Intermarriages
 -
8. Give the main advantage of a cell phone (2mks)
 - Its portable
9. Name two communities that did not take part in the MajiMaji uprising of 1905 – 1907 in Tanganyika (2mk)
 - Hehe
 - Nyamwezi
 - Chagga
10. Name the European power that colonized Zimbabwe (1mk)
 - Britain
11. Name two communes in Senegal where assimilation was successful (2mks)
 - Dakar
 - Coree
 - St. Louis
 - Rutisque
12. Give the main reason for the convening of the Berlin conference of 1884-1884 (1mk)
 - To peacefully divide Africa among European powers/ agree on the rules of partition of Africa
13. Give the main function of international court of justice (1mk)
 - Settling disputes over international borders
14. List two funders of Pan-Africanism (2mks)
 - Booker T. Washington
 - George Padmore
 - Marcus Garvey
 - W.E.B. Dubois
15. Name any two weapons used during cold war (2mks)
 - Propaganda
 - Economic sanctions

- Military assistance
- Financial assistance
- 16. Name the European power that was blamed for the outbreak of the first world war (1mk)
- Germany
- 17. Name the international organization that took over from O.A.U (1mk)
- African union
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SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions in this section

18. (a) Identify five ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of life (5mks)
- Improved stone tools through use of Levallois technique
 - Invented fire for cooking, lighting, warming etc
 - Made and lived in caves for security
 - Made clothes out of animal skins
 - Created leisure activities such as artwork
 - Developed language for effective communication
 - Migrated to warmer areas
- (5x1=5mks)

- (b) Explain how the development of Early agriculture changed the lives of Early man (10mks)

- Provided people with steady supply of food
- They started leading a settled life due to availability of food
- Agricultural surplus led to development of trade
- Population increased as people had enough food
- Development of secular laws/ government
- Led to development of social classes
- People build up permanent homes to ensure their security
- It led to development of Early urban centres

(5x2mks=10mks)

19. (a) State five uses of iron during the pre-colonial period in Africa (5mks)
- used as a medium of exchange/ currency
 - making agricultural tools e.g. hoes
 - making weapons
 - used as trade commodity
 - store of wealth

(5x1=5mks)

- (b) Explain five challenges facing industrialization in Third World Countries (10mks)

- Poor transport and communication
- Lack of capital to invest in industries
- Still competition for market from industrialized nations
- Poor technology required in manufacturing of goods
- Poor disaster management strategies in third world countries
- Political instability in third world countries
- Poverty hence low purchasing power from the people
- Low literacy levels
- HIV/AIDS scourge has reduced productive labour force
- Frequent natural calamities like flooding and drought
- Huge foreign debt

(5x2=10mks)

20. (a) Outline five methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa (5mks)

- Treaty signing
- Treachery
- Military conquest
- Divide and rule
- A blend of diplomacy and force

(5x1=5mks)

(b) Explain five reasons for the failure of the MajiMaji uprising of 1905-1907 (10mks)

- The magic water failed to protect the Africans from the German bullets
- Disunity among the African communities
- Africans did not have a well trained army
- Capture and execution of the leaders demoralized the fighters
- The Germans had superior weapons as compared to those of Africans
- The 1907 famine in southern regions as compared to those of Africans
- The Africans were not well organized in their resistance
- Germany received reinforcement from Germany and other parts of Africa

21. (a) Outline the duties of the Emirs in Northern Nigeria (5mks)

- They collected taxes
- Recruited labor for public works
- Headed local governments
- Maintained law and order
- Communicated colonial policies to the people
- Supervised construction of roads and markets

(b) Explain five roles of Kwame Nkrumah in the struggle for independence in Ghana (10mks)

- He formed a political party C.P.P. which fought for independence of Gold coast
- He attended constitutional negotiations which led to Ghana's independence
- He organized industrial boycotts by telling people to boycott European goods

- He held rallies in which he organized the Ghanians towards struggle for independence
- He wrote a newspaper the "Accra Evening News" which articulated the demands of people of Ghana
- He attended international conferences where he highlighted the cause of the Gold coast independence

SECTION C (30MKS)

Answer any two questions in this section

22. (a) State three European dictation responsible for second world war (3mks)

- Joseph Stalin
- Benito Mussolini
- Adolf Hitler
- General France

(b) Explain six political results of the second world war (12mks)

- Led to emergence of two super powers U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
- Led to developed of Gold war
- Germany was divided into two i.e. West and East Germany
- It led to production and use of nuclear weapons
- It led to the creation of the state of Israel in 1947
- Led to creation of U.N.O. in 1945 to promote world peace and security
- Led to collapse of dictatorship in western Europe
- Growth of military technology
- Rise of nationalism in Asia and Africa

(6x2=12mks)

23. (a) State the three permanent members of the council of the league of nations (3mks)

- Britain
- France
- Italy
- U.S.A.
- Japan

(3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six achievements of Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS) (12mks)

- It has helped to restore and foster peace in several member states
- Provision of wider market for goods from member states
- Growth in economy due to reduced and removal of trade tariffs with respect to member states
- Expansion of transport, economy and infrastructure
- Has promotes free movement of citizen from one county to another
- Standardization of education system in the region e.g. joint syllabus for West African States

- It has enhanced cultural exchange among the member states
 - ECOWAS has set up a developed fund to assist member states
24. (a) Why the Manchester Pan-African congress of 1945 was unique.

- ⌘ It was dominated by Africans.
 - ⌘ Was more radical in its demands.
 - ⌘ It narrowed itself to Africans problems e.g. colonization.
 - ⌘ It was attended by Trade Union representative. (3 x 1
- = 3mks)

- (b) Reasons why Pan-African movement was not properly established in Africa by 1945

- ⌘ Africans were disunited by the colonialist use of divide and rule policy.
- ⌘ Africans had other pressing grievances such as taxation, land alienation and forced labour other than African Unity and identity.
- ⌘ The Independent African countries e.g Ethiopia and Liberia did nothing to unify Africans.
- ⌘ There were very few African Elites to spearhead the movement.
- ⌘ There were no appropriate venues to hold meetings because many countries were under colonial restrictions.
- ⌘ Some policies e.g The French Assimilation hindered African unity by demeaning the Africans and their culture.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)