



311/2 -

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

- Paper 2

SEPT. 2018 - 2½ hours

Name Index Number

Candidate's Signature Date

Instructions to candidates

- Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- This paper consists of **three** sections; **A, B** and **C**.
- Answer **all** the questions in section **A**, **three** questions from section **B** and **two** questions from section **C**.
- Answers to **all** the questions **must** be written in the space provided at the end of question 24.
- This paper consists of 20 printed pages.**
- Do not remove any pages from this booklet.
- Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**
- Candidates should answer the questions in English.**

For Examiner's Use Only

Section A																		
Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total Score
Marks																		

Section B					
Question	18	19	20	21	Total Score

Section C				
22	23	24	Total Score	Grand Total

HISTORY PAPER 2 REVISION KIT & PREDICTION 2018

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. Give two chemical dating methods used by archeologists (2mks)
 - i. Radiocarbon dating
 - ii. Potassium argon dating
2. State one important point in Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection (1mk)
 - i. All living organisms are unique based hereditary factors
 - ii. Out of the many offspring's produced only a few of these manage to develop to maturity
 - iii. Only those offspring's that are able to constantly adapt to the existing environment survive
 - iv. Among the offspring's only the fittest ones survive
 - v. Isolation and adaptation are the last stages in evolution
3. Mention two ways in which the invention of the wheel promoted early man (2mks)
 - i. Facilitated travelling over long distance
 - ii. It facilitated transportation of heavy loads
 - iii. Facilitated speedy transportation of people and goods
 - iv. Enhanced expansion of paths into wider lands
 - v. Enhanced the movement of soldiers during wars
4. Name two metals that were used as currency in pre-colonial Africa (2ks)
 - i. Gold
 - ii. Copper
 - iii. Iron
5. Identify one social consequence of the development of early agriculture in Egypt (1mk)
 - i. It led to population increase
 - ii. It led to settled /permanent/sedentary life
 - iii. Led to development of urban centers/urbanization
 - iv. Led to development of uniting/authentic
6. Give two main items of the Trans-Saharan trade from western Sudan (2mks)
 - i. Gold
 - ii. Slaves
 - iii. Kola nuts
 - iv. Feathers
 - v. Hides and skins
 - vi. Ivory
 - vii. Gum
 - viii. Dyed cloth
 - ix. Pepper
7. State one limitation of using fire and smoke signals in communication(1mk)
 - i. Not universal/messages limited to the communities using them
 - ii. They conveyed messages faster
 - iii. A cheaper method of passing a message
 - iv. Depended on the prevailing weather
8. Identify two social functions of the ancient Greek city of Athens (2mks)
 - i. Education center
 - ii. Sports center
 - iii. Center for debate i.e. Agora
 - iv. Religious center
9. The chartered company that was used to administer Tanganyika during the process of colonization (1mk)

- German East Africa company
10. Name one mandated territory in Africa (1mk)
- i. Togo
 - ii. Tanganyika
 - iii. Cameroon
 - iv. Namibia
 - v. Rwanda urungi
11. Give two economic reasons which made European countries to resemble for colonies in Africa (2mks)
- i. New sources of raw materials for their industries
 - ii. Looking for new markets for their industrial products
 - iii. Looking for places to invest their surplus capital
 - iv. Looking for places to supply them with labour.
12. The leader of the Inkatha freedom party during the 1994 election in South African (1mk)
- Mangosuthu Buthelezi
13. Two ways in which mwalimu Julius Nyerere promoted the development of education in Tanganyika (2mks)
- v. Provision of free universal education beginning 1977
 - vi. Primary education was made compulsory in 1978
 - vii. Establishment of university of Dares salaam and Sokoine university of agriculture
 - viii. Education system was overhauled in the administration, curriculum and basic concepts
14. The main duty of the executive secretary of ECOWAS (1mk)
- Day-to-day administration of ECOWAS
15. The main role of the British Monarch in relation to the Anglican church of England (1mk)
- Appointment of bishops and archbishop of the Anglican church of England
16. Name one of the main political parties in Britain (1mk)
- i. Conservative party
 - ii. Liberal party
 - iii. Social democratic party
17. Two treaties signed between the allies and the central powers at the end of the 1st world war(2mk)
- i. The treaty of Versailles
 - ii. Treaty of St. germain
 - iii. Treaty of Neuilly
 - iv. Treaty of Trianon
 - v. Treaty of services /treaty of Lausanne

SECTION B (45MARKS)

18. a. Three similarities between early agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt (3mks)
- i. Both developed a system of storage and preservation of farm produce
 - ii. There was availability of water for irrigation
 - iii. Both of them developed a system of irrigation
 - iv. Both used farms implements e.g. Stone, wood and later metal tools e.g. Ox-ploughs
 - v. Both also leased animals e.g. Sheep, cattle and children
 - vi. Both developed writing/authentic to keep farm wounds
 - vii. Both handed in farm produce.
- b.Explain this results of agrarian revolution on Britain (12mks)
- i. It led to increased food production as better scientific methods were used
 - ii. It led to rapid population growth due to increased food production

- iii. Led to introduction of capital farming i.e agriculture was in the hands of professional farmers
- iv. Capital farming led to emergence of landless peasants as land was consolidated
- v. Capital farming also led to development of wage labour
- vi. Led to development of agro-based industries e.g carving
- vii. It encouraged trade in agricultural produce
- viii. It led to rural-urban migration as landless peasant moved to towns to seek employment
- ix. It led to increase in price of land and land rent
- x. Led to the development of plantation agriculture as farmers abandoned insistence agriculture
- xi. Led to transfer of scientific skills from Britain to other counties e.g USA
- xii. It led to improved transport system
- xiii. Mechanization led to decrease in demand for farm labour

19. Five factors that facilitated the development of Trans-Saharan trade (5mks)

- i. Availability of capital from the Berbers and Turges
 - ii. Existence of local trade in the western Sudan belt
 - iii. Availability of trade goods e.g. gold, houses, ivory etc
 - iv. High demand for goods especially from the South
 - v. Existence of co-operation between the Berbers and Tuaregs
 - vi. Tuaregs provided security and maintained the oases
 - vii. Existence of pack animals e.g. horses and camels for transportation
 - viii. Emergence of strong rules e.g. Mansa musa who secured the market
 - ix. Existed of well-established trade routes
 - x. Increased contacts between North Africa and Southern Europe and the Middle East.
- b.Explain ways in which Trnas-Sharan trade led to the development of kingdoms in western Sudan (10mks)
- i. It was a source of revenue and brought wealth to the kingdoms
 - ii. Kings acquired horses and five aims which they used to expand
 - iii. Blanic law cohesion was introduced by traders and was used in administration of kingdoms
 - iv. Kings were able to acquire personal wealth through trade and they became powerful and commanded respect
 - v. Muslims personnel were used by the kings as advisors and societies. This led to effective administration
 - vi. It stimulated local trade which generated wealth the state

20. a. State five resolution of the Berlin conference (5mks)

- i. Any state laying claim to any part of Africa must inform other interested parties
- ii. All signatories must declare their sphere of influence i.e. an area under their occupation
- iii. Effective occupation of areas declared sphere of influence
- iv. Any European power acquiring territory must stamp out slave trade and safeguard African interest
- v. Basis of rivers Congo and Niger left for free navigation by any European power
- vi. Any European power claiming any part of the African coast had to take the interior land
- vii. The powers recognized king Leopold's claim over Congo free state
- viii. Any power wishing to declare a protectorate in Africa had to show its authority in the region.

b.Explain the role played by religion in the Maji maji uprising of 1905-1907 (10mks)

- i. Religious leaders organized the uprising e.g. Kinjekitile Ngwale
- ii. Religious united and brought several communities together to fight the Germans
- iii. Religious helped in the spread of the rebellion and recruitment of soldiers
- iv. It provided ideology/propaganda which guided the warriors
- v. It threatened and worried those supportive to the German
- vi. Gave hope to the fighters that there who died joined the ancestors
- vii. It provided courage and determination to the fighters to face the German

21. State three characteristics of direct rule in Zimbabwe (3mks)

- i. The practice of racial segregation
- ii. Africans were to provide labour in the Europe's farms
- iii. Massive land alienation for white settlers farming
- iv. Presence of large number of European settlers which influenced system of administration
- v. The belief by the British that the colony was pre-ordained to be a white settlers colony
- vi. Administration by BSACO
- vii. Administration by white performing even simple administrative duties
- viii. Traditional rules were deprived of their judicial powers
- ix. Africans education was discouraged

b. Explain five results of the British direct rule in Zimbabwe (10mks)

- i. Large facts of land were taken away from the Africans by the white settlers
- ii. African indigenous rules lost their political power
- iii. Africans were subjected to intense economic exploitation e.g through taxation ,forced labour
- iv. Africans were forced to provide cheap labour on the white farms
- v. White settlers enhanced the production of cash crops
- vi. Transport ,trade and industry were developed in settlers regions
- vii. International justice

SECTION C (30MARKS)

22. a. State three functions of the assembly of the league of nations (3mks)

- i. To control the budget (including contributions and expenditures) of the league
- ii. To admit new members to the organization
- iii. To appoint non-permanent members to the league
- iv. To consider treaties of the organization
- v. To supervise the work of the league of nations council
- vi. To appoint the 15 judges of the permanent court of international justice

b. Explain six causes of the First World War (12mks)

- i. Economic usually among European power
- ii. Colonial rivalry
- iii. \the first monocean crisis
- iv. The second monocean crisis
- v. The Italo-Turkish colonial disputes over Libya
- vi. The arms race
- vii. The system of alliance
- viii. Need for ravage
- ix. Nationalism among European powers
- x. The Bachan wars of 1912-1913

23. a. Identify three aims of Pan-African movement (3mks)

- i. to unite of the peoples of African descent
- ii. to challenge the ideology of white supremacy
- iii. to improve the African conditions in the continent and in the diaspora
- iv. to restore the dignity of the black people
- v. to create a forum through which protects against colonialism would be channeled
- vi. to fight neo-colonialism

b. Explain six challenges that faced EAC before 2001(12mks)

- i. suspicious among members states especially on superiority of Kenya
- ii. Kenyan businessmen complain that Tanzania subjects their products to tariff barriers

- iii. Transbordered struggling of vehicles and other goods across the borders
- iv. Obtained relation between Kenyan and Uganda over Migingo Inland and the mistreatment of Kenyan fishermen
- v. Cattle –rustling across the borders leading to insecurity and deaths e.g. between Kenyan and Uganda borders
- vi. Divided loyalty as EAC members also belong to the regional block e.g. SADC, COMESA.

24. A. State five advantages of federal system of government as practiced in USA (5mks)

- i. It enables different state to live together but retain their district identities
- ii. Enables the states to have more economic viability since each state can access the market in other states
- iii. States can tackle their common problems jointly
- iv. Security for small states is ensured since there is existence of a joint defense
- v. Federation enables small states to work as one political unit
- vi. Ensures the interest of small states and minority groups are protected
- vii. Enables member states to benefit from the federal pool of resources
- viii. It eases trade by eliminating custom duties and by the use of a common currency

b. Describe five functions of the house of common (10mks)

- i. To legislate /make laws but the monarch and the house of lords can veto such laws
- ii. It's the guardian of the national wealth and controls finance
- iii. It calls attention to abuses in society and demands the settlement of public grievances
- iv. It controls the executive and can force the cabinet to resign through a non-confidence vote
- v. It's a training ground for future leaders