**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**JULY/AUGUST 2019**

**BUURI EAST STANDARDS**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education***

**MARKING SCHEME**

***SECTION A: 25MARKS***

***ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION***.

1. **Identify two branches of history.**

* Political history
* Social history
* Economic history

ANY 2X1=2mks)

1. **Give two reasons that made early human beings to live in groups during the stone age period.**

* For companionship
* For security
* To share resources
* To help one another

ANY 2X1=2mks)

1. **Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began.**

* The broadcasting method

Any 1x1=1mk)

1. **Identify the earliest methods of trade used during the trans- Saharan trade.**

* Barter trade

Any 1x1=1mk)

1. **State one advantage of horn blowing as a means of communication during the pre- colonial period.**

* It was used to send a variety of messages .
* Used to send messages over long distance.
* It could be used at any time.

Any 1x1=1mk

1. **State two advantages of using steel over iron during the industrial revolution in Europe.**

* It was harder
* It was lighter
* It was stronger
* It was flexible
* It could not rust

Any 2x1= 2mks)

1. **Identify the main factor that contributed to the growth of Athens in ancient Greece.**

* Trade /commercial activities

Any 1x1=1mk)

1. **Identify one symbol of unity in the shona kingdom during the pre-colonial period.**

* The royal fire
* Mwenemutapa/king /emperor

1x1=1mk)

1. **Give one aspect of democracy.**

* Political aspect
* Social aspect
* Economic aspect

1x1=1mk)

1. **State two social factors that led to the scramble for coloniesl in Africa by the European powers.**

* Need to abolish slave trade.
* Desire to spread Christianity / protect missionaries.
* The desire to spread western civilization/ education.
* Need to settle suplus population.

1x1=1mk)

1. **Name the European power that colonized Zimbabwe.**

* Britain

1x1=1mk)

1. **Give two economic reasons for the growth of Africa nationalism in Ghana.**

* The order by the colonial government that Africans uproot cocoa trees affected by diseases.
* The colonial government denied Africans trading license .
* African farmers earned low income from the sale of cocoa to European firms.
* Sharp increase in prices of farm inputs.

(any 2x1=2mk)

1. State two ways in which the rise of dictations in Europe contributed to the outbreak of the second world war. (

* They overthrew democratic governments.
* They rearmed themselves.
* They engaged in acts of aggression / attacked other countries

Any 2x1=2mks)

1. Name the organ of the commonwealth which is responsible for policy making.

* Head of states summit

1x1=1mk)

1. Identify two structures of the organization of African union. (OAU)

* The assembly of Heads of state and Government.
* The council of ministers.
* The secretariat
* Commission for mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

2x1=2mks)

1. Identify two principles of Arusha declaration.)

* Self – reliance
* Nationalization of main means of production.
* Ujamaa / socialism policy
* Human equality / non discrimination.

2x1=2mks)

1. Identify one parliamentary duty of the Monarch in Britain.

* Summons parliament after a general election
* Prologues parliament
* Dissolve parliament
* Assents bill of parliament.
* Nominates member to the house of lords. Any 1x1= 1mk)

***SECTION B: 45MARKS)***

***ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.***

1. a) **State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the Neolithic period.**

- Due to increases human population more food was required.

- There was competition for food between human beings and animals.

- Over hunting depleted stocks of animals on which human beings relied on for food.

- Hunting and gathering had become tiresome/ insecure.

- Calamities such as bush fire/floods destroyed vegetation- drove away animals.

- Some crops and animals had economic value.

- Animals were domesticated to provide security.

- There was change in climate which caused aridity.

**(any 5x1=5mks)**

b) **Explain five results of early agriculture in Mesopotamia .**

- it led to settled life.

- Led to emergence of urban centre. E.g ur, Babylon, Nuppur and uruk.

- Led to development of writing and arithmetric.

- Led to development of religion.

- it resulted in increased food production.

- It led to increased population due to plenty of food.

- led to emergence of social classes in the society. E.g rich, peasants and slaves.

- it led to invention of the wheel.

- led to development of trade.

**Any5x2=10mks)**

19. a) **state three characteristics of macadamized roads.**

- They were cheap to construct.

- They were durable

- They were all weather roads.

- They were all straight and with smooth surfaces.

- they had good drainage system.

3x1=3mks)

b) **Explain six factors that facilitated growth and development of trans-Atlantic trade.**

* Demand for slaves in Europe rose causing Europeans to turn to Africa for slaves.
* Expansion of plantation agriculture in America led to increased demand for labour force.
* Availability of fire arms made it easy to raid African communities for slaves to work in plantations and mines in America.
* Industrial revolution led to high demand for raw materials and so Africa become part of the solution.
* In Europe there was cut out competition for raw materials for industries occasioned by industrial revolution.
* Presence of individual industrialists and investors who were ready to invest their capital in trade.
* Development of ship building industry where large ships were constructed and could carry greater capacity of cargo.
* Industrialized European nations found market in Africa where they could sell their manufactured goods.
* European countries had long trade links with west Africa which eventually facilitated the growth and development of trans-atlantic trade.

**Any 6x2= 12mks)**

20. a) **State three economic activities of the Asante.**

* They practiced crop cultivation e.g yams ,vegetables and fruits .
* They kept livestock e.g cattle and sheep.
* They practiced trade e.g traded in slaves ivoly and gold in return for guarns.
* They pratised iron working
* They were hunters and gathers.
* They practiced art and craft such as pottery and basketry.

**3x1=3mks)**

b) **Discuss six results of Lewanika collaboration.**

* Bulozi lost their independence to the british as lewanika power/ authority was reduced.
* The lozi aristocracy was broken and the royal class was reduced to the position of tax collectors on behalf of B.S.A.C.
* Baroste land was incorporated into Zambia (Northern Rhodesia)
* Bulozi got british protection against their enemies the Ndebele.
* Though with less power, lewanika was made a paramount chief.
* It led to introduction of western education and development infrastructure in Baroste land.

Any 6x2=12mks

1. a**) Outline three reasons why the policy of assimilation was easily applied in the four communes of Senegal.**

* the people had earlier interacted with the Europeans.
* They had in married with the European.
* Most of the people were Christians.
* People were expected to the outside world due to the proximity to the coast.
* People were detribalized / of mixed origin /mulatoes.
* People in the communes had learnt how to speak French.

**3x1=3mks)**

b) **Explain six effects of the British direct rule in Zimbabwe.**

* Africans lost large tracts of the land to the white settlers thereby straining relations between the two groups.
* Introduction of forced labour as the white settlers required cheap labour in their forms.
* Formation of African nationalism movement to address their grievances against white domination.
* Loss of power by traditional rulers as the british appointed their own administrators who ruled the people directly.
* Impression of taxes on Africans in order to force them to provide labour to the whites so as to raise money.
* Africans were exposed to deplorable working conditions which exposed them to risks.
* Introduction of pass laws which restricted the movement of Africans.
* Africans were confined into reserve there by creating room for European settlement.
* Exploitation of minerals resources /agricultural resources for the benefits of the monial government at the expense of Africans development.
* Loss of independence by Africans as they were subjected to British colonial rule.
* It undermined African culture / introduction of western education / Christianity and separation of families.
* Africans were subjected to racial segregation.
* It led to the development of transport and communication network.
* Africans were subjected to poverty and suffering .

**Any 6x2= 12mks)**

***SECTION C: 30MARKS)***

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

22. a) ***State five methods used by African nationalists in south Africa.***

* They organized political parties to articulate their grievances to the white authorities in south Africa.
* They made use of trade unions to pass for better working and living conditions.
* They organized protest, marches ,demonstrations and defiance campaigns.
* Use of force against the unjust regime in south Africa.
* They used diplomacy in attempt to get government attention.
* Used hunger strikes to press the government to grant them their rights.
* Organized peaceful protests to force the government to listen to their grievances .
* Use of media to highlight the injustices of the apartheid regime.
* Use of churches in campaigning against the apartheid regime.

***Any 5x1=5mks***

b) **Explain five challenges faced by the Nationalists in Mozambique.**

* They lacked basic needs such as food clothes and medicine.
* Ideological differences led to the formation of rival guerilla movement such as MANU,COREMO& FRELIMO.
* The nationalists were demoralized due to the assassination – of their leader Eduardo Mondlane.
* Portuguese government ruthlessly surprised the nationalists movement.
* The south Africa apartheid government assisted Portuguese to fight the nationalists.
* Portugal outlawed political movements.
* The Christians church in Mozambique condemned nationalist movement.

**Any 5x2= 10mks)**

23. a**) State three permanent members in the council of the league of Nations.**

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

**Any 3x1=3mks**)

b) **Explain six achievements of economic community of west Africa states. (ECOWAS)**

* Through Ecomog (EOWAS Monitaring group Ecowas helps restore and foster peace in several member states – e.g Liberia.
* Problems facing the region are overcome by head of states who meet regularly .e.g conflicts prevention.
* Provision of wider marked for goods from member states.
* Growth in economy due to reduced and removed of trade tariffs with respects to member states.
* Expansion of transport, economy and infrastructure, promoting interaction among member states.
* Citizens are able to move freely from one county to another.
* Standardization of education system in the region- e.g joint syllabus for west African states.

**any 6x2= 12mks)**

24. a) **Give three ways on how to become a member of the house of Lords in Britain**

* Through appointment by the monarchy.
* Though heredity
* Through appointment by virtue of ones position in the society.

**. 3x1=3mks)**

b**) Explain six functions of the cabinet in India**

* It formulates policy matters that are allowed by the state/federal government in the provision of services.
* It recommends all major appointments made by the president in various sectors of the government.
* It advices the presidential /prime minister on various matters of the state/fedral government .
* It settles inter-departmental disputes in order to ensure harmonious working relation between them.
* It co-ordinates activities (programmes/functions of the departments in their respective ministries.
* It defends governments policies /decisions both within and outside the parliament, thereby popularizing those policies.
* It approves all proposals for the legislative enactment of government policies.
* It oversees the execution /implementation of government policies so as to ensure services delivery to the people .

**Any 6x2= 12mks)**

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