

# KANDARA SUB-COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOLS FORM 2 JOINT EXAMINATION

## HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

October/November - 2015

### MARKING SCHEME

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| <p>1. <b>Identify two forms of Government (2mks)</b><br/>i) Aristocracy<br/>ii) Monarchy<br/>iii) Democratic<br/>iv) Dictatorship<br/><br/>(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p> <p>2. <b>Name two sub-species of Homo sapiens. (2mks)</b><br/>i) Neanderthal man<br/>ii) Rhodesian man<br/>iii) Cro-magnon<br/><br/>(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p> <p>3. <b>State two theories that explain the origin of Agriculture. (2mks)</b><br/>i) One are/diffusion/single area.<br/>ii) Independent<br/><br/>(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p> <p>4. <b>State the main reason that led to the migration of Eastern Bantu from Shungwaya. (1mk)</b><br/>- Attack by the oromo/Galla.<br/><br/>(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p> <p>5. <b>Identify the supreme council of elders among the Ameru. (1mk)</b><br/>- Njuri Ncheke<br/><br/>(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p> <p>6. <b>Name one Arab family that was left to control Mombasa by the Imam of Oman. (1mk)</b><br/>- Mazrui family<br/><br/>(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p> <p>7. <b>State two ways in which one can become a Kenyan citizen. (2mks)</b><br/>i) Birth<br/>ii) Registration<br/><br/>(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p> | <p>8. <b>Name the method of conflict resolution that involves a court of law. (1mk)</b><br/>- Litigation<br/><br/>(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p> <p>9. <b>Name one community in the sahara desert that played a major role in the trans Saharan trade. (1mk)</b><br/>- Tuaregs<br/><br/>(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p> <p>10. <b>State two disadvantages of using rafts as a means of early transport. (2mks)</b><br/>i) Could capsize.<br/>ii) Could only be used downstream.<br/>iii) Limited load.<br/><br/>(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p> <p>11. <b>Identify one type of print media which are used for communication in modern times. (1mk)</b><br/>i) Newspaper<br/>ii) Journals<br/>iii) Periodicals<br/>iv) Magazines.<br/>v) Books<br/><br/>(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p> <p>12. <b>State two ways in which transport promoted industrialisation. (2mks)</b><br/>i) Facilitated transportation of raw materials to the industries.<br/>ii) Transportation of labour.<br/>iii) Facilitated transportation of finished products to the market.<br/><br/>(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p> <p>13. <b>Give the main factor that led to the growth of Kilwa as an early urban centre. (1mk)</b><br/>- Gold trade at sofala.<br/><br/>(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p> |
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**14. Identify the religion of the Baganda people during the pre-colonial period. (1mk)**

- Lubaale

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

**15. State the two types of constitution. (2mks)**

- i) written
- ii) unwritten

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

**16. Identify two practices of pure democracy found in the world. (2mks)**

- i) Referendum
- ii) Recall
- iii) Plebiscite
- iv) Initiative

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

**17. Identify one category of human rights. (1mk)**

- i) Civil and political.
- ii) Economic social and cultural rights.
- iii) Solidarity rights.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

### SECTION B (45 MARKS)

**18a) Name three early visitors to the coast up to 1500 A.D. (3mks)**

- i) Greeks
- ii) Romans
- iii) Persians.
- iv) Phoenicians.
- v) Chinese
- vi) Arabs

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

**b) Explain six effects of the Indian ocean trade on the people of East Africa. (12mks)**

- i) There was the emergence and growth of city states like Mombasa, Malindi.
- ii) Led to Arab settlement along the coast.
- iii) There emerged new administrative structures controlled by sultans which replaced traditional African authorities.
- iv) Islam religion was introduced.
- v) Arab and Persian architectural designs were introduced.
- vi) A new system of Government based on sharia law was introduced.
- vii) Emergence of Swahili people out of the

intermarriage between the coastal Bantu & Arabs.

- viii) A new language emerged Kiswahili.
- ix) New crop were introduced at the coast e.g rice, cloves, coconut.
- x) Decline of traditional industries due to importation of foreign goods.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

**19a) State five factors that influenced the development of early urban centres in Africa. (5mks)**

- i) Trading activities in an area.
- ii) Development of agriculture.
- iii) Mining activities.
- iv) Religious activities
- v) Major cross roads/junctions.
- vi) Protected areas i.e Islands became urban centres/security.

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

**b) Explain five factors that led to the decline of the Trans Atlantic trade. (10mks)**

- i) Industrialization led to manufacture of machines which could do a lot more work than slaves.
- ii) Campaign against slavery and slave trade by English economists, philanthropists & Christian missionaries.
- iii) Attainment of independence of USA in 1776.
- iv) The French revolution of 1789 spread the idea of liberty equality of all mankind.
- v) American civil war of 1865 led to South America defeat resulting to the closure of American slave market.
- vi) Development of legitimate trade.
- vii) Christian revival movement of the 19<sup>th</sup> century perceived slavery and slave trade to be evil.
- viii) The economist view that free labour is more productive than slave labour.

(5 x 2 = 10mks)

**20a) State three factors that facilitated the spread of iron working in Africa. (3mks)**

- i) Trade between Africa and Mesopotamia.
- ii) Through migration of the Bantu and Southern Cushites.
- iii) Travellers and messengers gave and received gifts of iron.

- iv) Through warfare.
  - v) Development of agriculture.
- (3 x 1 = 3mks)

**b) Explain six factors that led to industrialisation in Britain. (12mks)**

- i) Had accumulated a lot of wealth from trade and colonies, this provided capital for industrialisation.
  - ii) Enjoyed long period of political stability that favoured industrial activities.
  - iii) Had a strong navy that secured her trade routes.
  - iv) Agrarian revolution that provided raw materials for industries, food for the working population.
  - v) Existence of mineral resources like coal which was a source of energy.
  - vi) A good banking and insurance industry.
  - vii) A large population provided market and labour force.
  - viii) Good transport and communication networks.
  - ix) Existence of cottage industries.
  - x) Government support of industries..
- (6 x 2 = 12mks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**21. State five limitations to the right to life. (5mks)**

- i) When a person acts in self defence or in defence of property.
  - ii) When security officers execute a lawful arrest.
  - iii) When security officers act to prevent the escape of a person who is lawfully detained.
  - iv) When security officers suppress a riot, rebellion or muting.
  - v) When security officers act to prevent an individual from committing a crime.
  - vi) When the county is at war.
  - vii) When a person is sentenced to death by a court of law.
- (5 x 1 = 5mks)

**b) Explain five effects of conflicts in society (10mks)**

- i) Massive displacement of people who become refugees.
- ii) Fear and insecurity due to enmity
- iii) Loss of lives as people are killed.

- iv) Destruction of property.
  - v) Starvation due to crops destruction and disruption of agricultural activities.
  - vi) People become poor due to economic decline.
  - vii) Human suffering and misery becomes widespread.
- (5 x 2 = 10mks)

**22a) Five economic activities of the Ashanti during the pre-colonial period. (5mks)**

- i) Trade
  - ii) Crop growing.
  - iii) Livestock keeping
  - iv) Mining
  - v) Iron working.
  - vi) Basketry and pottery
  - vii) Hunting and gathering
- (5 x 1 = 5mks)

**b) Describe the political organisation of the Ashanti during the pre colonial period. (10mks)**

- i) Kingdom was ruled by an emperor/king.
  - ii) The emperor position was hereditary so as to reduce succession disputes.
  - iii) The emperor was assisted in administration by the following officials.
    - a) Queen mother
    - b) Queen suter
    - c) Army commander
    - d) Head drummer
    - e) Head cook
  - iv) The empire was divided into provinces which were headed by lesser chiefs.
  - v) There was a standing army of warriors.
  - vi) Religion played a role in government and united the people.
  - vii) Had the royal fire which was a symbol of loyalty to the King
- (5 x 2 = 10mks)