

**311/2  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 2  
MARKING SCHEME  
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**THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION  
COUNCIL  
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 2**

**COORDINATED MARKING SCHEME  
(CONFIDENTIAL)**

1. Give two sources of information on History and Government.
  - Archaeology
  - Oral traditions
  - Written records
  - Anthropology
  - Linguistics
  - Paleontology
  - Genetics/ botany/ biology/ zoology
  - Electronics
  - GeologyAny 2x1 = 2marks
2. What does the creation theory state on the creation of man?
  - States that man was created by God/supreme being1x1 = 1mark
3. The person who invented seed drill. FORM 2 TOPIC 4: DEVELOPMENT O
  - Jethro Tull1x1 = 1mark

4. Two modern means of communication.
  - Television
  - Radio
  - Telephone/cellphone/mobile phones
  - Electronic mail
  - Facsimile trans receiver(fax)
  - Telex
  - Pager
  - Internet/zoom/skype/facebook/whatsapp/telegram/instagram/twitter/social media/satellite/computersAny 2x1 = 2marks
5. Two factors which were responsible for the emergency of the ancient town of Cairo.
  - Religious center/religion
  - Presence of water from River Nile for domestic/industrial/agriculture/irrigation
  - Strategic location/it was along the Caravan route
  - Availability of water transport/river Nile
  - Trading activities
  - Educational centre
  - Cultural centreAny 2x1 = 2marks
6. Who was Omulamuzi was in Buganda Kingdom in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - The Chief Justice1x1=1mark
7. Two systems of administration used by the European during colonial period in Africa.
  - Direct rule
  - Indirect rule
  - Assimilation
  - AssociationAny 2x1 = 2marks
8. Two organs of the commonwealth.
  - Heads of state summit
  - Ministerial meetings
  - The SecretariatAny 2x1 = 2marks
9. The organ of the African Union that hears cases of the human rights abuses.
  - The court of justice1x1=1mark

10. One main political parties in the U.S.A.
- The Democratic
  - The Republican
- 1x1=1mark
11. Two political challenges that the DRC has faced since independence.
- Civil war/Shaba rebellion
  - Secession of Katanga/Kasai
  - Political assassinations
  - Military coups/overthrow of governments
  - Dictatorship/suppression of democracy
  - Existence of militia groups
  - Political interference by former colonial masters/ domination of public service by
    - Belgians
    - Refugee crises
  - Political and ideological differences between Kasavubu and Mobutu
  - Interference of UNO in the affairs of DRC
  - Army mutiny
  - Tribalism/ethnicity conflicts
  - Banning of political parties

Any 2x1=2marks

12. The main reason for the formation of ECOWAS.
- To promote economic integration/development among states. (Trade) 1x1=1mark
13. Two officials who assisted Mutapa in the administration of Shona kingdom during the colonial period.
- Queen mother
  - Head drummer
  - Principal wives
  - King's sister/emperor's sister/queen sister(Ubunga)
  - Military commander
  - Head doorkeeper/gate keeper
  - The chief cook/head cook/chief baker/battler(Mfumbiro)
  - The Chancellor
  - Senior son-in-law (Mbokurume)

Any 2x1=2marks

14. State two factors that led to the growth of London as an Urban center.
- Well-developed transport network/ports/railway
  - Shipping activities/presence of port of London

- Trading activities
- Industrialization/textile/metal works/ship building
- Educational activities
- Cultural activities
- Religious activities
- Administrative center
- Strategic location e.g. Themes
- Financial activities e.g. banks

Any 2x1=2marks

15. One early source of energy.

- Wood
  - Wind
  - Water
- 1x1=1mark

16. Main use of the pipeline as a means of transport.

- Transport of fuel/petroleum products/liquids/gas
- 1x1=1 mark

17. Definition of the term barter trade.

- It is the exchange of goods for other goods
- Exchange of goods and services for other goods and services 1x1=1mark

#### SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a). Five social factors which led to Europeans scramble for colonies in Africa.

- Spread of Christianity by missionaries
- Support by influential people in Europe e.g. David Living Stone, William Mackinon, Karl Peters, W.T. Stead
- The need to settle their surplus population
- Missionaries demand for protection
- Humanitarianism in Europe/desire to abolish slave trade which was inhuman
- Racism/European superiority complex/civilization/paternalism
- Exploration and adventure Any 5x1=5marks

(b). Five reasons why nationalism grew in Mozambique.

- African resented racial segregation/discrimination which dehumanized/eroded their dignity
- The Portuguese security police were harsh/ruthless in their treatment of Africans
- Africans were against land alienation by the Portuguese as it rendered them landless/impoverished

- Arbitrary replacement of African/traditional chiefs by Portuguese officials thus denying them participation in governance
  - Imposition of taxes by Portuguese administration thereby subjecting them to economic hardships
  - Disrespect of the African culture by the Portuguese was resented by the Africans as the economic hardships
  - Disrespect of the African culture by the Portuguese was resented by the Africans as the Portuguese considered it backward/they kept African women as mistresses
  - The Portuguese subjected Africans to forced labor which the Africans resented
  - The Portuguese limited Africans freedom of expression/ Strict censorship of the press
  - Inadequate representation of Africans in parliament in Lisbon. xi. Inspiration from other independent countries e.g. Tanzania
  - Africans were subjected to long walking hours with low wages
- Any 5x2=10marks

19. a) State five characteristics of Industrial Revolution in Europe.

- Increased use of iron/steel in construction and machines in buildings/ factories
  - Production of goods in large quantities
  - The application of scientific knowledge in production
  - The development of trade unions
  - The rise of modern capitalism/creation of more wealth
  - The use of machines
  - The emergence of the factory system
  - The development of modern/better forms of transport/railways and roads
  - The use of new sources of energy/electricity/steam/petroleum/coal
  - Improved living standards of the people
  - Development of trade
  - Factory workers were organized in shifts
- Any 5x1=5marks

b) Five reasons why Britain was the first country in the world to industrialize.

- Britain enjoyed political unity/ peace/ stability/ strong leadership for a long time which favoured industrial activities.
- She had massive wealth from trade/ enough capital/ external capital from colonies abroad/ America and Africa which was invested in industry.
- Britain had military might particularly the navy which protected her merchants/ guarded trade routes in the sea.
- Due to the Agrarian Revolution which had taken root there, there was reliable supply of raw materials required in their industries/ food for industrial workers/ raw materials from her colonies.
- Availability of a good banking/ insurance system which provided credit facilities and security against losses/ accidents in industry/ internal capital.

- There were mineral resources such as coal which was a source of energy.
  - Availability of labour/ unskilled labour which was provided by the people who migrated to urban areas due to displacement by land enclosure system.
  - Large population in the country provided ready market/ internal/ domestic/ local market for her products.
  - Britain had good transport system like roads and railway which ensured safe and timely transportation of raw materials.
  - Britain exported her products to European countries and her colonies in Africa/ external market.
  - Britain had a policy of free trade without customs which favored industrialization.
  - The existence of cottage industries which laid the foundation for industrialization.
  - Scientific and technological inventions like the steam engine and electricity provided more reliable source of energy.
  - The British government provided the necessary support/ goodwill and favourable policies for industrial growth.
  - Existence of rich merchants who were willing to invest in industries.
  - Availability of skilled labour to man machines in industries.
- Any 5x2=10marks

20. a). Five economic developments which have taken place in the DRC since independence.

- Nationalization of industries
- Encouragement of foreign investments
- Development of hydroelectric power
- Encouragement of public-private partnership
- Development of transport infrastructure/network/ roads/ railways/ water.
- Exploitation of minerals
- Expansion/improvement of agricultural sector
- The development of entertainment/music industry/ development of industries
- e.g. mining, textile, cement.

Any 5x1=5marks

b) Five economic challenges faced by Tanzania since independence.

- i. Natural calamities/drought which reduced agricultural production/economic growth of the country
- ii. Nationalization policy adopted by President Julius Nyerere forced many foreigners to leave the country, making them lose their interest leading Tanzania to lose out on profits
- iii. The adoption of socialism/Ujamaa was resisted in some areas as it did not consider differences in economic potential
- iv. Shortage/ insufficient donor funds has slowed down the country's economic programmes

- v. Poor transport infrastructure has reduced economic growth/exploitation of resources
  - vi. Depreciation of Tanzanian shilling has made exports less competitive in the world market/reduced foreign exchange earnings.
  - vii. General poverty of masses and government's inability to solve the problems
  - viii. Corruption has compromised the government development agenda
  - ix. Collapse of the initial East Africa Community denied the country a common market for her goods
  - x. Huge external debts
  - xi. Fall in major export prices.  
Any 5x2=10marks
21. a). Five European powers which colonized Africa.
- i. Britain/ Great Britain/ United Kingdom
  - ii. France
  - iii. Belgium
  - iv. Portugal
  - v. Italy
  - vi. Holland/Netherlands
  - vii. Spain
  - viii. Germany  
Any 5x1=5marks
- b). Five results of the Mandinka resistance against French invasion in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- i. Many people lost their lives due to conflict/war between them and the French soldiers
  - ii. Property like houses, food stores and livestock were destroyed due to the use of scorched earth policy by the Mandinka warriors
  - iii. It sowed the seed of nationalism among the Africans who later organized movements to liberate themselves/inspired other nationalists
  - iv. The Mandinka lost control over all their trading/ economic activities/ such as gold mines
  - v. Their leader Samori Toure was captured and deported to Gabon where he died in 1900
  - vi. The Mandinka people were forced to flee/displaced from their areas thereby becoming refugees in neighboring states/kingdoms
  - vii. Mandinka people experienced starvation/famine as farming activities were neglected
  - viii. The war created suffering/ misery among the people leading to a state of despair
  - ix. Disruption of traditional institutions e.g. chiefdoms were made ineffective in discharging duties.  
Any 5x2=10marks

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

22. a) State three functions of the legislature in India.
- i. It makes laws
  - ii. It approves the national budget
  - iii. It links the people with government
  - iv. It amends some laws
  - v. It elects the president
  - vi. It debates matters of national/international importance
  - vii. It supervises the performance of ministers
  - viii. It declares highways and waterways to be national highways and international waterways. ix. It can impeach the president
- Any 3x1=3marks
- b). Six advantages of the federal government of the United States of America (USA).
- i. It promotes unity among the different states while retaining their distinct identity
  - ii. It creates a more viable economic unit where individual states can access market/trade with each other.
  - iii. It safeguards rights of smaller states from domination by bigger states
  - iv. It guarantees security of states as they have a joint defense force
  - v. It enhances political influence of individual states since they speak/take a common stand on international issues
  - vi. It enables the states to benefit from a common pool of resources
  - vii. It enhances trade among states through the elimination of trade barriers/use of a common currency
  - viii. It enables states to solve common challenges such as terrorism/drug/human trafficking
- Any 6x2=12marks
23. a) Three challenges faced by the Pan African movement.
- i. Disagreement among the leaders/ideological differences
  - ii. Illiteracy/ignorance among some Africans
  - iii. After independence, the movement was restricted to African continent/lack of support from blacks in the diaspora
  - iv. Negative propaganda spread by the Europeans powers
  - v. Inadequate African participation in the Pan African affairs/denied travel visas by colonial governments
  - vi. Hostility from European powers/ e.g. the Europeans fought the activities of the Pan Africanists e.g. imprisonment, not allowing venue in Africa
  - vii. Inadequate funds/lack of economic empowerment
  - viii. Differences/divisions between Anglophone and Franco-phone countries
- Any 3x1=3marks
- b). Six achievements of the East African community, 2001.



- i. It has provided a forum where East African leaders can discuss matters affecting them harmoniously/peacefully
  - ii. Tariffs for industrial goods produced in East Africa have been reduced/investment procedures have been eased thereby increasing the volume of trade
  - iii. The introduction of the East African passport/opening of borders has eased movements of citizens within member countries
  - iv. It has facilitated the improvement and expansion of transport and communication among the member states such as low telephone calling rates
  - v. Professionals/artisans and business people are able to provide services within the community
  - vi. The law societies in member states formed law society of East Africa which offers legal advice on matters affecting the community
  - vii. It has promoted trade among member states by encouraging citizens to conduct trade in all member states
  - viii. There is a functional legislative/Assembly with representatives from the member states who deliberate on matters touching on the community
  - ix. Enhanced development of industries such as banking (KCB/ Equity)
- Any 6x2=10marks

24. a). Three achievements of the United Nations.

- i. It has assisted in disarmament efforts ii. It has preserved world peace/security
  - iii. It has promoted/protected human rights
  - iv. It has alleviated human suffering/control disease/famine
  - v. It has promoted democracy
  - vi. It has combated terrorism
  - vii. It has helped resettle displaced persons/refugees
  - viii. It has assisted in reconstruction of shattered economies
  - ix. It has arbitrated disputes among countries
  - x. It has promoted decolonization
  - xi. It has helped maintain/promote/protect cultural interaction in the world
- Any 3x1=3marks

b). Six challenges which are faced by the United Nations in its effort to maintain world peace.

- i. It lacks a standing army/military as it relies on the goodwill of the member states
- ii. There is lack of objectivity in voting by some member states who vote as a block according to their interests
- iii. National interests of individual member states are given more prominence/importance than those of the United Nations
- iv. Inadequate funds as some member states fail to remit their contributions on time thereby hampering its operations
- v. Meddling into affairs of former colonies among the powerful nations has continued to bring suspicion/mistrust among member states

- vi. Political instability as a result of constant conflicts in many parts of the world undermines the operations of the United Nations/ civil wars/ conflicts between and within countries
- vii. Terrorism in the world has threatened efforts to attain international peace
- viii. Inability to implement certain decisions/policies due to use of the veto power
- ix. Ideological differences which have heightened suspicion among member states
- x. Different levels of development among members make some feel disenfranchised/denied development or opportunities/disadvantaged

Any 6x2=12marks