

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

JULY 2018

2½HOURS

**GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY SECONDARY
SCHOOLS COMMON EXAMINATION 2018**

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 311/2

TIME 2½ HOURS

Instructions to candidates

- a) This paper consists of three sections: **A, B** and **C**.
- b) Answer **all** the questions in section **A**, **three** questions from section **B** and **two** questions from section **C**
- c) Answers to **all** the questions must be written in the answer booklet provided.

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1. Identify two sources of information used in the creation theory. (2mks)
2. State one method of irrigation used in Mesopotamia (1mk)
3. Give the main reason why silent trade was practiced between communities. (1mk)
4. State two disadvantages of using elephants as a means of transport. (2mks)
5. Highlight two advantages of drumbeats. (2mks)
6. State two factors which led to the growth of Cairo as an urban centre. (2mks)
7. Identify two key factors of intergration in the Shona kingdom. (2mks)
8. Give two importance of the Golden stool among the Asante Kingdom. (2mks)
9. State two British colonies in North Africa. (2mks)
10. Name one community that took part in the Maji Maji uprising. (1mk)
11. Identify one political party in Ghana that spearheaded the country to independence. (1mk)
12. What was the immediate cause of World War I. (1mk)
13. Name two European countries that adopted the policy of Appeasement during the Second World War. (2mks)
14. Identify one organs of the United Nations. (1mk)
15. Identify one weapon that was used during the Cold War. (1mk)
16. Give one financial institution established by the African Union. (1mk)
17. Highlight one function of the court of Justice in COMESA. (1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any 3 questions in this section

- 18a) Give five uses of Acheulian tools used by Early Man. (5mks)
- b) Describe the way of life of human beings during the New Stone Age. (10mks)
- 19a) Identify five factors that facilitated the spread of iron-working skills. (5mks)
- b) Explain five effects of scientific inventions on medicine. (10mks)
- 20a) Outline the social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial Period. (5mks)
- b) Discuss the political organization of the Buganda during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)
- 21a) Identify five methods used by Africans Nationalists in South Africa. (5mks)
- b) Explain five factors for the growth of Nationalism in Ghana. (10mks)

SECTION C

Answer any 2 questions in this section

- 22a) Identify three factors that led to the application of the Indirect system of administration in Northern Nigeria. (3mks)
- b) Explain six reasons why the French policy of assimilation failed in Senegal. (12mks)
- 23a) State three aims of the Non-Aligned Movement. (3mks)
- b) Explain six factors that led to the collapse of the Cold War. (12mks)
- 24a) Give three factors why Pan-African Movement became active after 1945 in Africa. (3mks)
- b) Explain six factors that led to the collapse of East African Community in 1977. (12mks)

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MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. Sources of information used in the creation theory.

- i) Bible
- ii) Quran/Koran (Any 2x1 = 2 marks)

2. One method of irrigation used in Mesopotamia

- i) Canal/ Bucket irrigation/shadoof (1x1 = 1 marks)

3. Main reason why silent trade was practiced between communities.

- i) Communication Barrier/communities could not communicate in the same language (1x1 = 1marks)

4. Disadvantages of using elephants as a means of transport.

- i) They get sores on their feet and skin.
- ii) It is difficult to put loads on them since they are huge. (2x1 = 2marks)

5. Advantages of drumbeats.

- i) Wide range of messages could be relayed.
- ii) Conveyed messages over wide areas.
- iii) Could be used at any time.
- iv) Conveyed messages faster. (Any 2x1 = 2 marks)

6. Two factors which led to the growth of Cairo as an urban centre.

- i) Transport services e.g. 19th century railways roads.
- ii) Suez Canal which opened new trade routes.
- iii) Aswan High Dam which enhanced food production.
- iv) International Trade between Egypt & other regions
- v) Cairo is a cultural centre
- vi) Development of various industries
- vii) Cairo was a centre for education
- viii) River Nile provided water (Any 2x1 = 2marks)

7. Two key factors of intergration in the Shona kingdom.

- i) Religion/ Mwari cult
- ii) Royal Fire (2x1 = 2 marks)

8. Two importance of the Golden stool among the Asante Kingdom.

- i) It made the office of Asantehene acceptable
- ii) Source of unity (2x1 = 2 marks)

9. Two British colonies in North Africa.

- i) Egypt
- ii) Sudan

(2x1 = 2 marks)

10. Community that took part in the Maji Maji uprising.

- i) Zaromo
- ii) Matumbi
- iii) Bena
- iv) Ngindo
- v) Pogoro
- vi) Bunga
- vii) Ngoni
- viii) Luguru
- ix) Wamwera
- x) Ndendeule

(Any 1x1 = 1mk)

11. One political party in Ghana that spearheaded the country to independence.

- i) Convention people's party (cpp)

(1x1 = 1mark)

12. Immediate cause of World War I.

Assassination in Sarajero/Assassination of Franz Ferdinand and his wife

(1x1 = 1 mark)

13. Countries that adopted the policy of Appeasement during the Second World War.

i) British

ii) French

(2x1 = 2marks)

14. One organ of the United Nations.

i) The General Assembly

ii) Security Council

iii) International Court of Justice

iv) The Economic & Social Council

v) The Trusteeship Council

vi) The Secretariat

(Any 1x1 = 1 mark)

15. One weapon that was used during the Cold War.

i) Propaganda

ii) Economic Sanctions

iii) Military and financial aid to the enemies

iv) Military support for the allies

(Any 1x1 = 1 mark)

16. One financial institution established by the African Union.

i) The African Central Bank

ii) The African Monetary Fund

iii) The African Investment Bank

(1x1 = 1 mark)

17. One function of the court of Justice in COMESA.

i) Ensure proper interpretation and application of the provision of the treaty.

ii) To adjudicate any dispute that may arise among member state

(Any 1x1 = 1 mark)

SECTION B

18a) Uses of Acheulian tools used by Early Man.

- i) Skinning
- ii) Cutting
- iii) Sharpening bone and wood
- iv) Scraping animal skins
- v) Digging

(5x1 = 5 marks)

b) Way of life of human beings during the New Stone Age.

- i) Man made advanced tools with skills & precision which improved hunting, gathering & fishing, these tools were known as microliths
- ii) Man made shelters using tree branches and grass
- iii) Man began domestication of plants & animals which was the beginning of agriculture
- iv) As a farmer man started leading a settled life and built semi-permanent shelters.
- v) The social way of life led to the setting up of rules and laws.
- vi) Man began to depend much more on natural forces such as rain
- vii) Man developed language and religion leading to belief in life after death.
- viii) During their free time human beings specialized in craft such as basketry, pottery & later melting of iron.

(Any 5x2 = 10 marks)

19a) Five factors that facilitated the spread of iron-working skills.

- i) Trade
- ii) Migration of Bantu
- iii) Travellers and messengers gave or received gifts of iron
- iv) Warfare
- v) Development of agriculture

(5x1=5 marks)

b) Five effects of scientific inventions on medicine

- i) Medical research has led to the discovery of preventive & curative medicine
- ii) The standard of living has been raised and life expectancy has increased due to improved health
- iii) Population has increased due to decrease in mortality rate
- iv) It has led to the production of advanced medical equipment e.g x-ray machine
- v) The manufacture of various drugs has been facilitated by scientific discoveries

(5x2 = 10marks)

20a) Social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial Period

- i) The Shona had a kingship system which was patrilineal
- ii) The Shona were a polygamous community
- iii) The Shona lived in stone buildings

- iv) The Shona kingdom was influenced by religion (Mwari cult)
- v) Believed in spirit
- vi) The priest presided over religious functions such as offering sacrifices to God

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(5x1 = 5 marks)

b) Political organization of the Buganda during the pre-colonial period.

- i) Buganda had a centralized system of political administration
- ii) The kingdom was led by a king known as Kabaka who enjoyed absolute powers
- iii) The position of the Kabaka was hereditary
- iv) Kabaka was the judicial head & final court of Appeal
- v) Kabaka was assisted in administration of the kingdom by the Lukiiko
- vi) Among official who led positions of power included Queen mother & Queen sister, Katikiro, Omulamazi, Omuwanika, mugema
- vii) Kabaka was the commander in chief of the army
- viii) Bataka were minor chiefs in charge of clans.

(Any 5x2 = 10 marks)

21a) Methods used by Africans Nationalists in South Africa

- i) Organized political parties
- ii) Trade unions
- iii) Organized protest marches, demonstrations and defiance campaigns
- iv) Occasionally resorted to force
- v) Diplomacy
- vi) Nationalists who were arrested went on a hunger strike
- vii) Mass media
- viii) Churches

(Any 5x1 = 5 marks)

b) Factors for the growth of Nationalism in Ghana.

- i) There existed a large group of young people with elementary education who could not secure jobs/establishment of only one university in Ibadan
- ii) Farmers were upset by the meagre profits they received from the estates of cocoa
- iii) A class of elite people like Kwame Nkrumah, Danquah, Akuffo Addo who could articulate the grievances of their people well
- iv) The ex-servicemen in the Gold Coast who gained more confidence in dealing with colonial authorities.
- v) The idea by the colonial government of granting trading licenses selectively to Europeans traders & denying the same for the Africans.

(5x2 = 10mks)

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SECTION C

22a) Identify three factors that led to the application of the Indirect system of administration in Northern Nigeria.

- i) The system was cost effective
- ii) Helped to dilute African resistance to British rule
- iii) The British lacked enough manpower to effectively control the vast region
- iv) Poor transport and communication network
- v) Indirect rule had succeeded in Uganda and India
- vi) The well established system of government based on Islamic law

(Any 3x1 = 3 marks)

b) Six reasons why the French policy of assimilation failed in Senegal.

- i) The policy proved very expensive especially the cost of privileges
- ii) A section of the French population objected to the idea of assimilation as Africans were regarded as good for cheap labour
- iii) Africans resented the French idea of civilization which regarded them as inferior
- iv) White administrators became arrogant and corrupt to the dissatisfaction of the blacks
- v) The French lacked adequate personnel to supervise the process of assimilation
- vi) The policy was only confined in the four communes while the rest was left untouched.
- vii) The system threatened their status quo as Africans posed unnecessary competition
- viii) It proved very difficult for Africans to abandon their cultures and be assimilated as there existed great cultural differences between the French and Africans
- ix) The traditional African rulers did not want to lose their authority over the assimiles
- x) Muslims resisted the French attempt to convert them to Christianity
- xi) Language diversity – the Africans had several ethnic languages

(Any 6x2 = 12mks)

23a) Aims of the Non-Aligned Movement.

- i) To fight for decolonization of Third World Countries
- ii) To safeguard sovereignty of member states
- iii) To promote economic independence of member states
- iv) To pursue an independent policy of peaceful co-existence
- v) To promote neutrality among member nations
- vi) To fight racism in the world
- vii) To discourage military alliances advocated by superpowers
- viii) To work for the disarmament of the superpowers

(Any 3x1 = 3mks)

b) Factors that led to the collapse of the Cold War.

- i) The superpowers adopted the detente policy. Severally they made attempts to co-exist without taking advantage of each other.

- ii) The superpowers engaged in a series of negotiations where they signed agreements on disarmament such as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)
- iii) Mikhail Gorbachev adopted liberalized policies that eased the cold war tensions
- iv) The death of Joseph Stalin who was a hard liner and could not negotiate with the Americans
- v) The super powers made attempts on disarmament especially the signing of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)
- vi) The collapse of communist rule in Europe
- vii) Dissolution of the Warsaw Pact
- viii) The unification of Germany,
- xi) Russia's support for the Gulf War.
- x) US president Ronald Reagan played a leading role in diffusing tension during the cold war.

(Any 6x2 = 12mks)

24a) Why Pan-African Movement became active after 1945 in Africa.

- i) The attainment of political independence in India and Burma encouraged nationalists in Africa
- ii) Ghana's independence in 1957 inspired other African countries to focus on the liberation
- iii) Due to the cold war, the U.S.A controlled the activities of African Americans who had links with the USSR
- iv) The 1945 Pan-African conference in Manchester, England, brought many African elites together e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Kwame Nkrumah and Kamuzu Banda
- v) World War II strengthened nationalism in the continent supported by United Nations

(Any 3x1 = 3mks)

b) Factors that led to the collapse of East African Community in 1977.

- i) Personality differences especially between president Idi Amin of Uganda and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania
- ii) Ideological differences where Tanzania pursued a socialist policy under the Ujamaa Policy while Kenya and Uganda pursued a mixed capitalist economy
- iii) Perceived unequal gains as Kenya was perceived to enjoy the lion's share of the benefits accrued from the East African community
- iv) Political instability in Uganda when Idi Amin waged an economic war against the Asian community
- v) National pride and interests, National interests were given priority to regional interests
- vi) Boundary closures – The war between Uganda and Tanzania in 1978 – 1979 was the last straw that sealed the fate of East African community
- vii) Inadequate finances to effectively manage the East African community
- viii) Inadequate compensatory and corrective measures

(Any 6x2 = 12mks)