Name………………………………………………Adm.No…………Class.......................

Candidate’s Signature……………………………….

**MOMALICHE 3 CYCLE 7 JOINT EXAMINATION TEST**

*(The Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education)*

**HISTORY**

**Paper 2**

**FORM 4**

**November 2021**

**Instructions to Candidates**

1. ***Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.***
2. ***Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.***
3. ***All working must be clearly shown.***
4. ***Non-programmable silent electronic calculators and KNEC mathematical tables may be used.***

**For Examiner’s Use only**

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| **Questions** | **Maximum score** | **Candidates score** |
| **1 - 27** | **80** |  |

1. State TWO advantages of written materials as a source of History and Government. (2mks)

(*i) Written materials ensure relatively permanent storage of historical events for future reference.*

*(ii) Written material can easily translated to different languages*

*(iii) Written materials cannot be easily distorted/changed/interfered with.*

*(iv) They provide relatively accurate historical events*

1. State ONE theory that explain the origin of early people. (1mk)

(i) *The evolution theory/Darwin’s theory/Scientific theory.*

*(ii) The creation theory /Biblical theory/Koranic theory.*

*(iii) Mythical or traditional theory/Oral tradition.*

1. Identify TWO aspects of the culture of the early man that had their origins in the Late Stone Age. (2mks)

(i) *Growing crops.*

*(ii) Establishing permanent settlements.*

*(iii) Making microlithic composite tools e.g scrappers, plates, lunates, harpoons.*

*(iv) Domesticating animals.*

*(v) Beginning of religion.*

*Vi. Beginning of government.*

*vii. Pottery/basketry.*

1. State TWO ad vantages of barter as a method of exchange in the Trans-Saharan trade . (2mks)

i. *It facilitated trade between communities*

*ii. it enable people to acquire the communities that they needed.*

*iii. It enabled people to determine the value of their commodities*.

1. Identify the MAIN commodity from Africa in the Trans-Atlantic trade. (1mk)

*I. Slaves.*

1. Identify ONE way in which in which the invention of the wheel promoted early transport . (1mk)

i*. It facilitated transport over long distances.*

*ii. It eased transportation of heavy loads.*

*iii. It facilitated speedy transportation*

1. State TWO advantages of the telephone as a means of communication. (2mks)

i. the massage is spoken/personal contact/feedback.

ii. The message is direct/can’t be distorted.

iii. It is fast.

iv. It is efficient.

1. Give the MAIN reason why the trade union movements were formed in European during the nineteenth century.

*I. To fight for the welfare of workers/to enable workers to collectively negotiate for better terms of service with the employers*.

1. Give ONE importance of the Odwira Festival in the ancient kingdom of Ashanti. . (1mk)

i. *Promoted unity of the people/solidarity.*

*ii. It brought the kings together to pledge loyalty to the Asantehene or Emperor.*

*iii. It provides opportunity for the kings to settle disputes.*

*iv. It provides an opportunity for the kings to honour the dead.*

1. Name TWO symbols of unity in the Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)

i. *The Kabaka/King*

*ii. Religion*

1. Give TWO functions of chiefs in Zimbabwe during the colonial period. (2mks)

i. *They collected taxes on behalf of the colonizers*

*ii. They solved minor disputes among Africa*

*III. They recruited labour for the Europeans.*

*iv. They interpreted government policy to the people.*

1. Define assimilation as a policy that was used by the French to administer their colonies in Africa.

i. *A French policy/system of colonial administration, based on the assumption that French subjects could be made similar to the French with regard to culture/civilization*.

1. Identify ONE role that the Convention Peoples’ Party (CPP) played in the struggle for independence

i. *It demanded that voting right s be extended to all people.*

*ii. It mobilized the people to oppose colonial rule/sensitized Africa about their rights.*

*iii. It advocated for a unitary government.*

1. Name TWO political parties that fought for independence in South Africa. . (2mks)

i. *Africa National Congress (ANC).*

*ii. Pan-Africa Congress (PAC).*

*III. United Democratic Front (UDF).*

*IV. The national Front (NF).*

*V. South Africa Communist Party (SACP).*

*VI. Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).*

1. Given the main reason for the failure of the League of Nations. (1mk)

i. *The rearmament of Germany.*

1. Name ONE agency of the United Nations organization (UNO) which deals with the problem of health. (2mks)

i. *World Health Organization (WHO).*

*II. United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF).*

1. State TWO advantages of being a member of the Commonwealth organization. . (2mks)

i. Enables a country to get financial aid

ii. Enables a country to develop trade links.

iii. Enables the country to get technical support/educational training.

iv. Provides social/material exchange of ideas among members.

**SECTION B (45 MKS)**

1. (a) Give THREE factors which influence early man to begin domesticating animals. (3mks)

i. *Change in climatic conditions resulted in aridity which forced animals to migrate.*

*ii. Over hunting by early man led to the reduction of animal population.*

*iii. Increase in human population forced the animal to migrate further away.*

*iv. Adoption of settled life necessitated the dog/hunting.*

*VI. Man found some animals friendly e.g. Dog, cat.*

*vii. Economic value of some animals e.g. cow, sheep.*

*viii. Religion purpose/used in offering sacrifice*

(b) Explain four advantages of land tenure system in Britain.

i*. It led to the development of large scale farming.*

*ii. Led to increased food production*

*iii. Increase food production led to increase population*

*iv. It facilitated the mechanization of agriculture e.g the use of seed drill, mechanical thresher and combine harvester.*

*v. Increased food production led to the establishment of industries which provided employment opportunities to the displaced poor.*

*vi. It enhanced the control of the spread of pests and diseases and led to the production of high quality produce*

*vii. Improved transport system to transport agricultural produce to the market.*

*viii. Invention of new methods of maintaining soil fertility e.g use of manure, crop rotation and use of fertilizers*

*ix. Mechanization of local and international trade.*

1. (a) Identify THREE scientific inventions of the twentieth century which have led to a reduction in death rates.

*i. The grouping of blood into various groups by Landsteiner in 1960 facilitated blood transfusion.*

*ii. Penicillin, an antibiotic by Dr. Alex Fleming in 1928 prolongs lives of by treating infections.*

*iii. The polio vaccine in 1954 by Jonas Edwards and other vaccines except small pox.*

*iv. Transplant surgery by Christian Barnard, a South African surgeon in 1967 succeeded in prolonging lives of heart patients/liver, kidney etc.*

*v. Kidney dialysis machine in 1943 has prolonged lives of kidney patients/life supporting machine.*

*vi. Heart valve in 1961 has prolonged lives through replacement of defective valves.*

*Vii. Use of Retroviral drugs to prolong aids sufferers lives.*

(b) Explain SIX effects of scientific inventions on agricultural development in Europe during the 19th Century.

(i) *Invention of machines such as tractors promoted scale farming.*

*ii. Use of artificial fertilizers to improve soils led to high yields of crops.*

*iii. Use of pesticides in farming led to improved quality*

*iv. Cross breeding of crops and animals led to improve quality/exotic products.*

*v. improved infrastructure such as roads and railways led to effective marketing of farm products.*

*vi. Refrigeration/canning/pasteurization led to effective preservation of farm products.*

*vii. Controlling temperatures in storage rooms led to preservation of farm products* for long .

1. a) State three factors which influence the growth of Athens. (3mks)
2. *It was surrounded by mountains and sea making it secure.*
3. *It was a centre of learning/art which attracted people.*
4. *It was a religious centre*
5. *It was a trading centre*
6. *There were valleys with fertile soils for food production.*
7. *It had good port facilities.*

*Any 3x1= 3mks*

b) Describe six consequences of urbanization on European communities during the 19th  Century. (12mks)

1. *Migration of people to urban centres led to overcrowding.*
2. *Inadequate housing due to high concentration of people in urban centres.*
3. *Poor sewerage and sanitation facilities exposed people to diseases e.g typhoid and cholera.*
4. *Concentration of industries led to environmental pollution which resulted in malnutrition.*
5. *Concentration of people led to shortage of food which resulted in malnutrition.*
6. *Frustrations and suffering urban life led to anti-social behaviour e.g drug abuse, alcoholism and prostitution.*
7. *Poor working conditions e.g child labour, long working hours and lack of workman’s compensation dehumanized urban dwellers.*

*viii) High concentration of people in urban centres strained the social amenities e.g schools and hospitals.*

*ix. Led to social interaction between different classes of people.*

*x. Shortage of housing led to the development of slums.*

*xi. Excessive rural -urban migration led to unemployment.*

*xii. Overcrowding in towns led to inadequate recreational facilities.*

Any 6 well explained points x 2 = 12 mks

1. a) Give three reasons why Samori Toure resisted French colonization in West Africa. (3mks)
2. *he wanted the Madninka to retain their independence/ he was fighting a holy war.*
3. *He wanted to safeguard Islam from Christian influence /he was figting a holy war.*
4. *He wanted to preserve the Mandinka culture.*
5. *He wanted to protect the mandinka land from European occupation.*
6. *He wanted to protect Mandinka economic resources /gold mines .*
7. *He wanted to retain his authority.*

*Any 5x1= 5mks.*

b) Explain six factors which enabled Samori Toure to resist for a long period French colonization in West Africa between 1882 and 1898.

1. *He had a large well organized army which was a formidable force for the French .*
2. *He equipped his army with modern weapons which were acquired from Europeans and also manufactured some locally.*
3. *He used Mandinka nationalism and Islam to unify the soldiers/army/he convinced his people that they were fighting a jihad/European infidels.*
4. *He had adequate food supply which sustained the army*

**SECTION C (30 MKS)**

22.a) Outline FIVE reasons why the Economic Community of west Africa states was formed . (5mks)

1. *To promote economic co-operation among West African states e.g in transport and agriculture .*
2. *To promote unity and solidarity among member states.*
3. *To promote free movement of people among member states.*
4. *To create a customs union in the region.*
5. *To promote industrial development among member states.*
6. *To promote cultural interaction among member states.*
7. *To promote peace in the region.*

*viii) To promote economic independence for member states .*

*ix)\_To establish a fund to finance viable economic projects.*

*Any 5x1=5mks*

b) Discuss five factors that undermined the activities of the Organization of African unity (OAU) (10mks)

1. *Existence of national interests among member states which override continental commitment.*
2. *Personal differences among leaders have made it difficult for some of them to come together.*
3. *Lack of funds to facilitate implementation of OAU activities as some of the member states do not remit their subscription regularly.*
4. *Lack of army force to enforce decisions of the organization especially on urgent and critical issues.*
5. *Interference by foreign powers/governments in some of the activities undertaken by the organization.*
6. *Divided loyalty-membership for other international organizations by some member states e.g the commonwealth.*
7. *Political instability and the resulting refugee problem makes it difficult for the organization to operate effectively.*
8. *Attachment to former colonial masters by some member states. For instance former French colonies look up to France for assistance.*
9. *Existence of basic problems within member states which require immediate attention e.g famine, drought and diseases.*
10. *Different political ideologies among members states.*
11. *Disputes among member states e.g border disputes.*
12. *Lack of executive authority to enforce decisions /*weak secretariat .

Any 5 well explained points 2= 10mks

23.a) Give five reasons why there were civil wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) soon after independence. (5mks)

1. Lack of qualified personnel to administer the country /poor governance .
2. The economy of the country was in the hands of foreigners/Belgians.
3. Hostilities between clans and communities brought wars.
4. Ethnic differences between Katanga and Kasai Provinces/attempt to secede by Katanga.
5. Army mutinies due to the control by foreign officers.
6. Struggle for leadership

Any 5x1= 5mks

b) Explain five economic challenges which Tanzania has faced since independence . (10mks)

1. *Economic hardship/lack of finances for funding development programmes.*
2. *Frequent drought/famine which cause suffering to the poor and eat into the already weak economy /harsh climatic conditions.*
3. *Hostile neighbours especially Uganda during the time of Idi Amin and Kenya as a result of the closure of the common border in 1977/Uganda invasion by Tanzania*
4. *The collapse of east African Community/Unstable union among the countries of East Africa.*
5. *General poverty of the masses and the government’s instability to so be problem*
6. *Poor transport and communication network within the country.*
7. *Corruption and inefficiency in the running of state co-operations which has led to low production.*
8. *Inflation/devaluation of the currency.*
9. *The country suffers from huge external debt.*

24. a) State five functions of the President of the United States of America (USA) (5mks)

1. *The president is the Head of state. He/she welcomes foreign dignitaries, represents teh state abroad and officiates at national ceremonies.*
2. *He /She appoints Cabinet Ministers and Senior Civil Servants with the approval of the congress.*
3. *He /She guides and controls foreign affairs being the chief diplomat. To this effect he keeps congress informed of international developments.*
4. *He initiates bills by building coalitions and persuading legislators to support or oppose measures or by using his or her veto powers.*
5. *He is the commander in-chief of the Armed forces. He can therefore declare war on the enemies of the USA.*
6. *He chairs cabinet meetings*
7. *He appoints Supreme Court judges including the Chief Justice.*
8. *He is the national voice of the people*.

*Any 5x1= 5mks*

b) Explain how the system of government of the United States of America (USA) works. (10mks)

1. *It is a federal system of government consisting of fifty states.*
2. *Each state is republic with its own government*
3. *Each state is headed by a Governor*
4. *Each state has its own constitution guiding affairs e.g education and health*
5. *The Federal Government Is headed by the President who is elected every four years but subject to a maximum of two terms.*
6. *The president is assisted by the Vice=President who can take over in case the president dies.*
7. *The Federal government has a bicameral legislature (Congress) made up of two houses ; the Senate and the House of representatives.*
8. *Members of the congress are elected by popular votes.*
9. *The congress males laws.*
10. *The judiciary comprises of the Federal Courts and the Supreme court.*
11. *The Supreme Court is the highest court.*
12. *The Federal government controls foreign affairs , trade , defence, taxation, issuing of currency and solving disputes between states and citizens of different states.*

*Any 5 well explained points x 2 = 10mks*