

FORM FOUR END OF SECOND TERM EXAM

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 2 - (311/2)

July/August 2017

MARKING SCHEME

1. Two ways through which oral traditions are used.

- i) Proverbs
- ii) Songs
- iii) Poems
- iv) Riddles
- v) Stories
- vi) Myths
- vii) Legends *any first 2 × 1 = 2 marks*

2. One characteristic of the Microlith tools.

- i) There were very small tools sometimes less than one centimetre in length.
- ii) They were glued to wood and bone handles
- iii) They were sharp
- iv) They were more efficient to use and performed multiple tasks.

any first 1 × 1 = 1 mark

3. Main contribution of Lord Viscount Townshend in Modern farming.

- i) Crop rotation. *1 × 1 = 1 mark*

4. One characteristic of regional trade.

- i) Involved a large geographical area.
- ii) Involved large variety of goods.
- iii) Participation of people who specialized mainly in trade as their means of livelihood.
- iv) Participation of traders who acted as middle men between the producer and the buyers.
- v) Involved many traders.

any first 1 × 1 = 1 mark

5. Features of camel that enable it to be best suited in arid and semi-arid areas.

- i) Have a big water storage capacity.
- ii) It has broad, padded two-toed feet for walking on sand.
- iii) Its nostrils have flaps to keep out sand during sand storms.
- iv) Camels do not sweat.

any first 2 × 1 = 2 marks

6. Challenges facing space explorers.

- i) Natural environment in space is unsuitable for human life / no oxygen / a vacuum.
- ii) It is very expensive / costly.
- iii) Spacecraft are prone to accidents e.g. solar and cosmic radiation

any first 2 × 1 = 2 marks

7. One example of early sources of energy.

- i) Wood
- ii) Wind
- iii) Water *any first 1 × 1 = 1 mark*

8. Two factors that led to the decline of Kilwa

- i) Disruption of the gold trade due to civil wars among the communities producing gold.
- ii) Dynastic rivalries.
- iii) There were series of rebellions among some of the towns colonised by Kilwa e.g. Sofala
- iv) Conquest by the Portuguese

any first 2 × 1 = 2 marks

9. Two importances of the Odwira festival in the ancient Kingdom of Asante.

- i) All Omanehenes showed their loyalty to the Asantehene.
- ii) It gave people a chance to honour the dead.
- iii) The Asante solved disputes amongst themselves during the festival.
- iv) It enhanced unity among the Asante.

any first 2 × 1 = 2 marks

10. Terms of the Berlin conference. (2 marks)

- i) Any state laying claim to any part of Africa to declare its sphere of influence.
- ii) Any state laying claim to any part to notify / inform others.
- iii) River Congo and River Niger basin were to be left free for any interested power to navigate.
- iv) Any power acquiring territory in Africa to abolish slave trade and safeguard African interests.
- v) Any country wishing to declare a protectorate in Africa was to protect the existing European rights / interests
- vi) If any European power claims a certain part of African coast, the land in the interior becomes a sphere of influence of the claimant.
- vii) Once an area has been declared a 'sphere of influence' effective occupation was to be established.

any 2 × 1 = 2 marks

11. Identify the chartered company which was used to administer the British colonial possessions in West Africa. (1 mark)

The Royal Niger Company

$1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mark}$

12. Two methods used by the Nationalists in Ghana in their struggle for independence. (2 marks)

- i) Public rallies - Educated Africans on their rights.
- ii) International forum e.g. Pan African movement.
- iii) Mass media e.g. Newspapers, Accra evening.
- iv) Composing of slogans and songs.
- v) Constitutional negotiations with the government.
- vi) Holding demonstrations.

any 2 × 1 = 2 marks

13. The main event that provoked USA to enter into the second World War. 1 mark

- i) The attack of the Pearl Harbour by Japan in 1941

$1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mark}$

14. Characteristics of commonwealth member states. (2 marks)

- i) They have accepted the British Queen as their head.
- ii) They have similar education system with the same structure.
- iii) They practice democracy and have parliamentary system of government.
- iv) Most members use English as their official language.

any 2 × 1 = 2 marks

15. The meaning of the term Pan-Africanism. (1 mark)

It is a movement that relates to all Africans and aims at uniting all people of African descent all over the world.

$1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mark}$

16. Principle of Ujamaa. (1 mark)

- i) Self reliance.
- ii) Africanisation
- iii) Communalism / social responsibility.

$1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mark}$

17. The current president of the United states of America. (1 mark)

Donald Trump. $1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mark}$

Answer any three questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

18. a) Give the first three stages in the evolution of man.(3 marks)

- i) i) Aegytopithecus/ Egyptian ape.
- ii) ii) Dryopithecus / Africanus / Proconsul/ Woodland ape.
- iii) iii) Kenyapithecus / Ramapithecus / Kenyan ape/ Asian ape.

$(3 \times 1 = 3 \text{ marks})$

b) Describe the way of life of human beings during the New Stone Age period. (10 marks)

- i) Microlith tools (advanced tools) were widely used which were more efficient/effective in farming/hunting/ defence.
- ii) They lived in more permanent shelter made of tree branches/leaves/grass which protected them from harsh climatic conditions/wild animals/rocks shelters/caves.
- iii) They practised agriculture thus were ensured regular/adequate supply of food.
- iv) Man led a more sedentary life thereby enabling him to carry out other activities.
- v) They developed a system of government in order to control the conduct of people.
- vi) They developed religious beliefs/practices which they used to explain mysteries of nature/natural phenomenon.
- vii) They practised art/craft/basketry/pottery/weaving which they used for various purposes.
- viii) They buried/cremated their dead with their possessions as an expression of their belief in life after death.
- ix) They developed a distinct language to enhance communication.
- x) They decorated their bodies with red ochre/painted their shelters.
- xi) They wore variety of garments/clothing.

$(Any 6 \times 2 = 12 \text{ marks})$

19. a) List three types of crops grown in ancient Mesopotamia (3mks)

- i) Barley
- ii) Wheat
- iii) Vines
- iv) Dates
- v) Olives
- vi) Onions
- vii) Figs
- viii) Melons

- ix) Cucumber
 $3 \times 1 = 3$ marks

b) Explain six impacts of Agrarian revolution on the European society (12 mks)

- i) Abundance of food led to increase in population
- ii) Establishment of large farms and plantation farming replaced subsistence farming
- iii) Use of improved farming methods led to high yields
- iv) Introduction of new crops e.g. wheat, beans, maize, cloves led to the diversification of Agriculture
- v) Mechanization of farming methods led to the redundancy of manual work/unemployment
- vi) Establishment of large farms encouraged the rich land lords to buy off poor farmers' land thus creating a class of landless people.
- vii) Displacement of people led to rural-urban migrations
- viii) Provided industries with raw materials which led to growth of industries
- ix) The price of land went up
- x) Those who could, migrated to abroad e.g Australia, Canada, U.S.A. New Zealand, South Africa etc
- xi) Led improvement of transport network e.g. roads, railways.
- xii) Led to expansion of trade due to surplus production

N.B Should explain the answers to score 2 marks

any well explained $6 \times 2 = 12$ marks

20.a) Give three methods used to acquire slaves from West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade. (3 marks)

- i) The slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.
- ii) Prisoners of war who had been captured during local wars were sold to the slave dealers.
- iii) Slave dealers kidnapped lonely travellers.
- iv) Some local rulers sold their own subjects to the slave dealers.
- v) Slaves were obtained through raids.
- vi) Some people were enticed and eventually sold into slavery.
- vii) Debtors were sold to slave dealers.

(Any first 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

b) Five effects of the modern forms of transport

- i) Modern transport systems have facilitated faster movement of goods and people
- ii) Transport systems have enhanced social

- developments such as schools and hospitals.
- iii) Population migration and settlement all over the world has been encouraged.
- iv) A sound transport network enhances political control in a nation.
- v) Fatal accidents have resulted due to the development of air transport.
- vi) Modern transport system has enhanced the exploitation of natural resources.
- vii) Tourism a major foreign exchange earner has been promoted.
- viii) Expansion of the transport system has led to the creation of employment opportunities.
- ix) Growth of towns/urban centres.
- x) Led to enhanced agricultural development.
- xi) Local and international trade improved.
- xii) Industrial revolution is as a result of developed transport systems.
- xiii) Countries in the world earn a lot of revenue due to charges on licenses, oil and fuel
- xiv) levies.
- xv) Exchange of new ideas, science, religion, culture has been promoted.

Any $6 \times 2 = 12$ marks

21. a) Identify three types of nationalism in South Africa. (3 marks)

- i) British nationalism
- ii) Afrikaner nationalism
- iii) African nationalism.

(3x1=3 marks)

(b) Explain six roles of Nelson Mandela in the struggle for independence in South Africa. (12 marks)

- i) As a nationalist Nelson Mandela with his friends Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu established the ANC League which became affiliated to ANC.
- ii) As Deputy President of ANC he organized the defiance campaign to protest against the oppressive apartheid laws.
- iii) He represented, as a lawyer African nationalists who were being victimized by the racist regime.
- iv) With others he formulated the freedom charter in 1955. This charter demanded equal rights for all races in the country.
- v) With the ban on political parties, Mandela and others began an underground movement of armed resistance called 'Umkonto we Sizwe' (Spear of the Nation)
- vi) In order to win support from the international community Mandela toured overseas countries e.g. Ethiopia, London, Algeria, Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia.

(Any well explained $6 \times 2 = 12$ marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)

22.a) Three ways through which trade contributed to the rise of the Asante kingdom.

- i) participation in trade enabled the kingdom to acquire revenue.
- ii) Through trade, weapons were acquired which were used to expand the kingdom.
- iii) Wealth from trade boosted the kings fame / prestige.
- iv) The need for goods for export encourage the kings to conquer more territories.
- v) The king used wealth from trade to reward loyal provincial rulers.

any first 3 × 1 = 3 marks

b) Social organization of the Shona.

- i) They were divided into clans with Animal names
- ii) Believed in existence of a supreme being i.e. 'Mwari'
- iii) Had priests who conducted religious functions from Rozwi clan.
- iv) Shona were polygamous.
- v) Lived in stone houses.
- vi) The Shona kinship was partineal
- vii) They had rain makers.
- viii) They believed in existence of ancestral spirits. i.e. Vadzimu - family spirit.

Muhundoro -clan spirit

Chiminuka - National spirit

well explained 6 × 2 = 12 marks

23.a) Name three English speaking members of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) (3 marks)

- i) Liberia
- ii) Gambia
- iii) Ghana
- iv) Nigeria
- v) Sierra Leone

any first 3 × 1 = 3 marks

b) Describe the challenges affecting the operations of ECOWAS (12 marks)

- i) ECOWAS covers a wide geographical area.
- ii) Infrastructures are poor - in some cases non existent.
- iii) Division between francophonic and Anglophonic nations.
- iv) Member countries continue to trade with other countries.
- v) Political instability .e.g. Liberia, Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso.
- vi) Foreign interference
- vii) National interests out ways common regional issues.

viii) members of ECOWAS are also members of other organizations.

ix) Different currencies of member states.

x) Huge foreign debts.

xi) Ideological differences

xii) Border disputes.

24.a) Ways of becoming a member of the House of Lords in Britain.

i) Appointment by the Monarch

ii) Through heredity

iii) Appointment by virtue of their position in society e.g. judges and Archbishops.

3 × 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six functions of the president of India. (12 marks)

i) The president is the head of the state with executive powers to carry out his duties.

ii) The president seeks advice from parliament when appointing the prime minister.

iii) He/she is the commander -in-chief of the armed forces.

iv) He is a member of the legislature.

v) He assents to /vetoes bills before they become law.

vi) He dissolves parliament to call for general elections.

vii) He establishes special councils to arbitrate on inter-state disputes.

viii) He is empowered by the constitution to declare a state of emergency / rule the state by decree when the security of the state is threatened.

ix) He nominates the 12 members of the 'council of states' / upper house.

x) He appoints state governors and supreme court judges.

xi) He calls the leader of the winning party after general elections to form the government.

xii) He is the leader of the political party that nominates him for the elections.

xiii) He pardons offenders / commutes prison sentences.

any first 6 × 1 = 12 marks