



311/2 MS
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT
Paper 2
Oct./Nov. 2017

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME

(CONFIDENTIAL)

THIS MARKING SCHEME IS THE PROPERTY OF KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL AND IT MUST BE RETURNED TO THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL AT THE END OF MARKING

This marking scheme consist of 8 printed pages

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1.	<p>Two types of oral traditions used to obtain information on History and Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Riddles ii. Myths iii. Songs iv. Poems v. Tongue twister vi. Proverbs vii. Stories / <i>narrative / folk tale</i> viii. <i>Legends</i> ix. <i>Dances</i> <p align="right">Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</p>
2.	<p>The one who discovered the Evolution Theory on the origin of man</p> <p align="center">⇒ Charlse Darwin</p> <p align="right">Any 1 x 1= 1mark.</p>
3.	<p>Two early crops to be domesticated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maize ii. Yams iii. Wheat iv. Barley v. Rice vi. Sorghum vii. Millet viii. <i>Cassava</i> ix. <i>Potatoes</i> x. <i>Banana</i> xi. <i>Grapes / vines</i> xii. <i>Beans</i> xiii. <i>Cucumbers</i> xiv. <i>Figs</i> xv. <i>Lettuce</i> xvi. <i>Onions</i> xvii. <i>Dates</i> xviii. <i>flax</i> xix. <i>olives</i> xx. <i>Melones</i> xxi. <i>Leeks</i> <p align="right">Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</p>
4.	<p>One type of trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Barter ii. Currency / monetary <p align="center"> <i>i) Local trade</i> <i>ii) Regional trade</i> <i>iii) Intenational trade</i> </p> <p align="center"><i>NB. Do not mark examples</i></p> <p align="right">Any 1 x 1= 1mark.</p>
5.	<p>Two disadvantages of using elephants as a means of transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is difficult to load them ii. They easily get sores on feet/ skin / <i>Diseases</i> iii. It is very hard to tame them /they are temperamental/ moody / <i>Death</i> iv. They cannot carry a load for a long distance v. They are slow / <i>time consuming</i> <p align="right">Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</p>
6.	<p>Two advantages of wind energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is cheap ii. It is readily available in many places / <i>Reliable</i> iii. It does not pollute the environment iv. It is renewable/ cannot be exhausted <p align="right">Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</p>

7.	<p>Two factors that led to the growth of Meroe as an Urban Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It was an intersection/ junction of many trade routes/ strategically located / <i>crossroads</i> ii. It was a mining center/ iron working iii. The area had fertile soils / farming activities iv. It had abundant wood energy / fuel <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</p>
8.	<p>The main reason why the golden stool was important in the Asante Empire.</p> <p>⇒ It united the people / it was a symbol of unity</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1= 1mark.</p>
9.	<p>One characteristic of human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They are universal ✓ ii. They are indivisible ✓ iii. They have limitation ✓ iv. They may be suspended under special circumstances / <i>derogation of human rights as during war</i> v. They are inalienable <i>(cant be taken away / transfered from some one.</i> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1 x 1= 1marks.</p>
10.	<p>How humanitarian factors influenced the scramble for Africa.</p> <p>⇒ They advocated for the occupation of Africa in order to stamp out slave trade</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1= 1mark.</p>
11.	<p>Two roles of the Emirs in Northern Nigeria during the colonial period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They collected <u>taxes</u> ii. They tried cases/ settled <u>disputes</u> iii. They maintained <u>law</u> and order iv. They recruited <u>labour</u> for public works v. They eliminated <u>practices</u> which were not acceptable to the British <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</p>
12.	<p>Two African leaders who attended the 5th Pan African Congress in 1945</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Jomo <u>Kenyatta</u> ii. Julius <u>Nyerere</u> iii. Kwame <u>Nkrumah</u> iv. Leopold <u>Sengor</u> v. Kamuzu <u>Banda</u> vi. Nnandi <u>Azikiwe</u> vii. Peter <u>Abrahams</u> viii. Obafemi <u>Awolowo</u> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</p>
13.	<p>Two nations which belonged to the Tripple Entate during the First World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Britain ii. Russia iii. Japan iv. France v. Montenegro vi. Serbia vii. Belgium <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</p>

14.	The organ of the commonwealth which is responsible for policy making ⇒ <u>Head of States Summit</u>	1 x 1= 1mark.
15.	The European power that colonized the Democratic Republic of Congo ⇒ <u>Belgium</u>	1 x 1= 1mark.
16.	One major political party in Britain i. <u>Labour Party</u> ii. <u>Democratic Party</u>	Any 1 x 1= 1mark.
17.	The first Black President of the United States of America ⇒ <u>Barack Obama</u>	1 x 1= 1mark.

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions from this section in the answer booklet provided

18 (a)	Five uses of stone tools by the early man i. <u>Grinding seeds/ grains</u> ii. <u>Skinning animals</u> iii. <u>Scrapping animal skins</u> iv. <u>Sharpening weapons</u> v. <u>Digging roots</u> vi. <u>Cutting meat/ vegetables/ roots</u> vii. <u>Defence /protection/ security</u> viii. <u>Hunting. /Killing of animals</u>	Any 5 x 1= 5 marks.
(b)	Five reasons why Africa is regarded as the original homeland of mankind i. <u>The availability of forests provided possible shelter/ habitat/ settlement</u> for the early man ii. <u>African is centrally located and its from here that man may have migrated</u> to other parts of the world / <u>Center of Pangaea</u> iii. <u>Compared to other continents, the oldest fossils of man were discovered in Africa</u> / <u>archaeological sites are my</u> iv. <u>The savanna grasslands available in the continent provided suitable hunting grounds</u> for the early man v. <u>Africa has many rivers/ lakes which provided water for use by the early man</u> vi. <u>African continent has relatively good climate</u> which may have favoured human settlement / <u>warm</u>	Any 5 points, well explained x 2 = 10 marks.
19 (a)	Five traditional forms of communication i. <u>Drum beats</u> ii. <u>Horn blowing</u> iii. <u>Messengers / human beings/ runners/ birds/ animals.</u> iv. <u>Fire and smoke signals</u> v. <u>Guestures and signals/ body movements</u> vi. <u>Flags</u>	

- vii. Bells
- viii. Whistles
- ix. screams and cries / whistles.

Point mark signals only

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Five advantages of using internet as a source of information on History and Government.

- i. It has promoted efficiency in the government operations in areas such as tax filling/ provision of various services
- ii. It has promoted education programmes as information can be accessed online
- iii. It has promoted trade as goods/ services can be sold/ brought through internet / online shopping/ diverse transactions
- iv. Job/ employment adverts / job interviews can be made through internet thereby minimizing wastage of time/ resources
- v. It has enhanced communication as people could send/ receive messages online.
- vi. It has promoted research activities as it provides information in various fields
- vii. It has enhanced quicker/ faster communication through use of social media such as Whats App/ Facebook/ twitter/ messenger
- viii. It has promoted / enhanced storage of information through use of drop box/ cloud storage
- ix. It is used for entertainment as one is able to watch video/ play games/ music online

x. *It has enhanced security systems in many countries in the world.*

Any 5 points, well explained x 2 = 10 marks.

20 (a) Five methods which were used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa

- i. Signing of treaties
- ii. Military conquest/ force
- iii. Company rule
- iv. Diplomacy / *collaboration*
- v. Treachery / *luring communities with gifts / trickery eg Menelik II and Lobengula*
- vi. Divide and rule/ playing off communities against each other
- vii. *Enticing / Luring of chiefs with gifts eg cloths and weapons.*

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Five reasons why the Africans were defeated during the Maji Maji rebellion

- i. The use of scorched earth policy by the Germans led to destruction of farms/ food thereby weakening their resolve to continue with the war
- ii. Disunity among the Africans made it easy for the Germans to defeat them
- iii. Germans had a stronger/ disciplined army, which was supported by mercenaries from other parts of africa like Somalia/ New Guinea
- iv. Germans had superior weapons/ guns compared to the African soldiers/ warriors who used mainly bows and arrows / *Africans had inferior weapons*
- v. The arrest/ capture of African leaders by Germans demoralized the fighters resulting to their surrender
- vi. The African traditional religion which had promised that magic water could protect them from the German bullets failed hence their defeat / *failure of magic water*
- vii. Poor organization of Africans/ leaders compared to the Germans who had a proper structure of command
- viii. *Germany received reinforcement from Germany and other countries eg Somalia/ New Guinea*
- ix. *Large/ Powerful communities which had been defeated by Germany did not enter war eg Ilaha, Fao, Nyamwezi*

Any 5 points, well explained x 2 = 10 marks.

21 (a)	<p>Five roles which were played by Kwame Nkrumah during the struggle for independence in Ghana</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He started a newspaper/ Accra Evening News which articulated African grievances/ their plight He formed <u>Conventions Peoples Party (CPP)</u> which mobilized the people against the colonial rule He introduced the party salute/ <u>slogan</u> which urged people to support the nationalist cause He held political <u>rallies</u> which sensitized the people He made <u>CPP</u> vibrant/ popular He produced the country's <u>flag</u> He led Ghana to <u>independence</u> from Britain <p><i>He used non violent methods eg strikes, boycotts and go-slows.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks</p>
(b)	<p>Five factors which were responsible for the growth of African nationalism in South Africa</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of African <u>elites</u> such as Walter Sisuli / Nelson Mandela promoted African consciousness The introduction of the <u>Apartheid Policy</u> which segregated the Africans / advocated for separate development Introduction of <u>pass laws</u> which forced Africans to carry passbooks thus controlled their movement The spread of <u>Christianity</u> which preached equality for all people thereby arousing Africans consciousness about their position in the society Influence of Pan Africanists like WEB Dubois who encouraged Africans on their rights Africans resented the <u>alienation of the land</u> by Afrikanas which forced them to depend on them for survival Africans resented the <u>conciliation act</u> of 1924 which made it illegal for Africans to form trade unions Lack of African representation in the <u>parliament</u> denied them a forum for airing their demand/ grievances The <u>communist act of 1950</u> outlawed any <u>opposition</u> to apartheid thereby provoking resentment from Africans Native Areas Act of <u>1923</u> restricted the number of Africans who could reside in the urban areas The <u>banning of all non white political parties</u> denied Africans a platform through which they could air their grievances <p><i>xii- Urbanization in south Africa provided a suitable environment for growth of nationalism</i></p> <p><i>xiii- Participation in the 2nd world war exposed many Africans to democratic ideas</i></p> <p><i>xiv- Exploitation of African workers in mines made them agitate for self determination.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5 points, well explained x 2 = 10 marks.</p>

SECTION C (30 marks)

22 (a)	<p>Three political causes of the First World War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria / <i>sarajevo assassination</i> Arms race Development of nationalism Desire for revenge Rivalry over colonial possession / <i>imperialism</i> The moroccan crisis The italo- Turkish dispute over Lybia The Balkan crisis/ wars <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>
--------	--

<p>(b)</p>	<p>Six effects of Second World War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Many people both soldiers and civilians <u>lost their lives</u> during the war / <i>loss of life</i> ii. It led to widespread <u>suffering/ misery</u> as many people were displaced when their homes were destroyed iii. It led to <u>rise of debts</u> as many countries involved borrowed a lot of money to finance the war / <i>economic depression</i> iv. Property was <u>destroyed</u> as bombs were used thereby impoverishing the people v. It led to <u>emergence of USA/ USSR</u> as superpowers with different ideologies vi. It led to <u>establishment of communist governance</u> in Eastern Europe like Hungary and Czechoslovakia vii. Germany was <u>partitioned into East and West</u> thereby creating Capitalist Communist Germany viii. It caused the <u>fall of dictators in Europe</u> like Hitler of Germany/ Mussolini of Italy ix. People were displaced in Asia/ Africa following the return of ex servicemen who organized formed political movement / <i>rise of nationalism</i> x. European Economic Cooperation was formed in 1957 to assist Western European nation whose <u>economies were shattered/ destroyed</u> / <i>USA - Marshall Plan</i> xi. It led to <u>improvement in military technology/ industries</u> leading to the production of advanced military hardware/ arms race xii. It led to <u>increased dependency</u> of European powers on their colonies for raw materials for their reconstruction programmes xiii. It <u>changed the status of women</u> as they were now recognized as able decision makers/ leaders of families during the absence of their husbands xiv. It led to <u>the formation of the United Nations Organization</u> to replace the Leagues of Nation which had failed to maintain world peace/ security xv. <u>Displacement of people</u> hence becoming refugees as Jews/ slaves / etc. xvi. The <u>atomic bomb used against Japan</u> released radioactive substances which affected lives of many people Any 6 points, well explained x 2 = 12 marks. xvii. <u>Agriculture and Industry were destroyed</u> due to lack of equipment, raw materials & labour xviii. <u>Extend trade</u> almost came to a stand still due to fear and insecurity xix. There was <u>high inflation rates</u> hence high cost of living xx. <u>Division of Europe</u> into the opposing blocks hence cold war/ eastern & western blocks xxi. The <u>myth of European military superiority</u> was destroyed due to the defects of the British and American forces in the far east by Japan xxii. <u>Creation of state of Israel</u> to settle displaced Jews. xxiii. War created <u>unemployment</u>, due to destruction of xxiv. Led to the <u>spread of infectious diseases</u> etc etc. xxv. <u>Prevalent ill-health and shortening of life</u> for the ppl due to malnutrition
<p>23(a)</p>	<p>Three ways in which the government of Tanzania nationalized the resources following the Arusha Declaration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Africans were put in control of the <u>factors of production</u> / <i>land/ capital/ labor</i> ii. Africans were put in charge of <u>means of production</u> / <i>machines & raw materials.</i> iii. Marketing of the produce was placed in the hands of Africans iv. The <u>distribution</u> of government resources was done by the Africans <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>

(b)	<p>Six political challenges which were experienced in the Democratic Republic of Congo at independence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Completion for political dominance by political parties polarized the country thereby undermining unity ii. Ethnic differences undermined nationalists causes thereby dividing the country iii. The mutiny staged by African soldiers created a state of lawlessness in the country iv. Secession of some regions/ Kasai/ Katanga caused instability in the central government hence weakening it v. Political assation created differences among leaders/ followers thereby creating tension in the country <i>assassination of Lumumba,</i> vi. Africans were ill prepared for independence hence the government lacked adequate personel with management / professional skills which were required to run the government/ <i>Lack of administrators</i> vii. Personality differences among ignited conflicts amongst their followers to viii. Belgium interference in the affairs of the country undermined the independence of the Africans/ <i>UNO interfere</i> ix. The killing of Belgium nationals following the army mutiny created a state of lawlessness <p><i>x) Political and Ideological differences btw Lumumba and Kasavubu</i> <i>Any 6 points, well explained x 2 = 12 marks.</i> <i>xi) civil war and split of the country into two parts, one led by Lumumba and Kasavubu</i></p>
24(a)	<p>Three ways in which the Monarch is important in Britain</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It contributes to better understand between Britain and other countries ii. It provides continuity to the executive authority iii. It is a symbol of commonwealth unity iv. It sets the standards for social life v. It inspires the head of government with a sence of responsibility/ dignity <p><i>vi. it act as a useful counselor to the head of goverment</i> Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</p>
(b)	<p>Six responsibilities of the state government in the United States of America</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. They establish the law courts which administere justice in the states ii. They allow for the formation of Local government which cater for the peoples interest/ provide services in the rural areas iii. They provide education/ health/ social amenities (services) to the people iv. They maintain law and through state police department which ensures adherence to the law/ <i>maintain law and order</i> v. They generate revenue required to finance their operations vi. They regulate labour/ industry, by making appropriate legislations vii. They regulate commerce/ trade in order to ensure stability in the sector <p><i>viii) They provide health services to the people</i> Any 6 points, well explained x 2 = 12 marks. <i>ix) provide recreational facilities to the people</i> <i>x) They make/pass laws in the states/ amend laws.</i></p>