



MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL

Kenya certificate of Secondary Education
MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2021

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 2

December 2021

MARKING SCHEME

1. State **two** advantages of archaeology as a source of history. (2 marks)
 - It gives a sense of time through dating of artefacts. / Gives detailed information.
 - Provides pre-history information.
 - Provides information of varied nature.
 - Supplements other sources.
 - Has sense of reality/ artefacts can be seen/ touched.
 - Gives accurate information. (First 2x1 = 2 marks)
2. Give the reason why tools made by man in the Late Stone Age were referred to as composite tools. (1 mark)
 - Because they were made by fixing several microliths together in a wooden or bone shaft. (1x1 = 1 mark)
/ Made of more than one material.
3. State **two** reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals. (2 marks)
 - Increased human population.
 - Competition for food between man and animals.
 - Overhunting depleted stocks.
 - Hunting and gathering was tiresome/insecure.
 - Natural calamities destroyed vegetation/ animals.
 - Climatic changes.
 - Developed of settled/sedentary life.
 - Development of tools (microliths).
 - Availability of indigenous crops e.g wheat, barley. (First 2x1= 2 marks)
4. Give **two** roles played by the Tuareges in the Trans-Saharan trade. (2 marks)
 - Maintained the oases. / Water points.
 - Guided traders.
 - Interpreted/translated information. / Languages.
 - Provided caravans with food and water.
 - They were middlemen.
 - Maintained stock records.
 - Guarded/ provided security.
 - Accommodates traders. (First 2x1= 2 marks)
5. Give **two** limitations in using animal transport. (2 marks)
 - Carry small loads.
 - Are slow and tedious.

- Can be attacked by wild animals.
 - Travel over short distances.
 - Can be attacked by diseases. / Disease causing insects.
 - Only move during the day.
 - Some are stubborn when tired. *(First 2x1= 2 marks)*
6. Identify **one** use of water in the industries in Europe during the 18th century. (1 mark)
- To turn water wheels/grinding stones in flour mills.
 - To wash/clean machines.
 - To cool the machines.
 - To turn spinning machines in textile industries.
 - To produce steam power for driving machines. *(First 1x1= 1 mark)*
7. State **one** economic effect of urbanization on European communities during the 19th century (1 mark)
- Improvement in transport/communication/roads/railways.
 - Expansion of banking facilities.
 - Trade expanded.
 - Growth of industries. / Mass production of goods.
 - Increased employment opportunities.
 - Developed insurance system.
 - Agriculture expanded. *(First 1x1= 1 mark)*
8. Give **two** functions of the Lukiko among the Buganda in the 19th century. (2 marks)
- Advised the Kabaka.
 - Represented the wishes of the people.
 - Assisted in settling disputes/final court of appeal.
 - Directed the collection of taxes/ spending of revenue.
 - Made laws for the kingdom.
 - Assisted Kabaka in general administration of the kingdom. *(First 2x1= 2 marks)*
9. State **one** way in which chief Lewanika of the Lozi collaborated with the British in the late 19th century. (1 mark)
- Allowed Christian missionaries to settle/operate in his territory. / Gave them land for settlement.
 - Acceptance of incentives from the British e.g education, western medicine.
 - Allowed the British to exploit minerals in his land. / Traded with the British.
 - Recruitment of his people as part of British army.
 - He accepted the British protection over his territory.
 - He allowed a British resident to perform administrative duties in the area. *(First 1x1= 1 mark)*
10. Differentiate between direct rule and indirect rule as used by the British in the colonial period. (2 marks)
- Direct rule involved replacement of the existing African traditional leaders with the British own appointees whereas indirect rule involved the British using the existing African traditional leaders to administer. *(1x2= 2 marks)*
11. Give **two** reasons why the National Liberation Movement was formed in Ghana during the struggle for independence. (2 marks)
- Nkurumah came from a little-known ethnic community in Southern Ghana.

- National Liberation Movement leaders wanted a federal government while Nkurumah wanted a unitary system.
 - Nkurumah's ideas were radical unlike other leaders who were conservatives. *(First 2x1= 2 marks)*
12. In what way did world war I contribute to the rise of World War II? (1 mark)
- It led to the rise of dictators such as Adolf Hitler who later on became the architects of world war II.
 - The terms of the Versailles Treaty angered Germans who wanted to reverse the situation. *(First 2x1= 2 marks)*
13. State **one** way in which Angola was affected by the cold war. (1 mark)
- It triggered civil war/ political instability in the country.
 - Angola received military/ economic assistance. *(First 1x1= 1 mark)*
14. Name **one** English speaking member country of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). (1 mark)
- Liberia. Ghana. Gambia. Nigeria. Sierra Leone. *(First 1x1= 1 mark)*
15. Name **one** political antagonist who was involved in the 1960 Congo crisis. (1 mark)
- Patrice Lumumba. Joseph Kasavubu. The Belgians. *(First 1x1= 1 mark)*
16. Name **two** major political parties in India. (2 marks)
- The Congress Party.
 - The Communist Parties of India.
 - Bharatiya Janata. *(First 2x1= 2 marks)*
17. State how the Prime Minister of Britain is elected. (1 mark)
- The leader of the party with the majority of seats in the House of Commons/ parliament becomes the Prime Minister. *(1x1= 1 mark)*
18. a) State **three** physical characteristics of Homo habilis. (3 marks)
- Developed opposable thumb for grasping.
 - Skull was similar in shape to that of modern man.
 - Was about 5 feet tall.
 - Occasionally walked on twos. *(First 3x1= 3 marks)*
- b) Explain **six** benefits of settling in villages during the late Stone Age period. (12 marks)
- There was security as people could protect themselves against enemies.
 - Living in large groups enabled people to work together hence accomplishing task with ease./ Source of labour.
 - Led to belief/ religion.
 - Led to development of trade.
 - Led to development of a system of administration/laws/government.
 - Settling in villages assured man of permanent dwelling thereby reducing movement.
 - Man began growing crops thereby ensuring regular food supply.
 - Man, domesticated animals which provided animal products thereby reducing his hunting activities.
 - Living in the villages promoted interactions thereby increasing social cohesion.
 - It enabled them to build better shelter thereby protecting themselves from harsh weather conditions. *(First 6x2= 12 marks)*
19. a) Identify **five** improvements that were made on macadamized roads in the 19th century. (5 marks)

- Tar was put on the top surface to make them smooth.
 - Roads were widened to create highways.
 - Roads were straightened.
 - Roads were strengthened by adding more layers of gravel/stones.
 - They improved drainage on either side of the road. *(First 5x1= 5 marks)*
- b) What are the advantages of using road transport? *(10 marks)*
- Roads are flexible as they spread out countrywide even in the most remote areas.
 - Its reliable/convenient as there is no time scheduled for road usage.
 - Cheaper than other modes e.g air transport.
 - Roads can be developed in stages while they are still being used.
 - Can be used by many means e.g human, animals.
 - Supplement other forms of transport e.g water, railway.
 - Roads can be used where other means of transport e.g. trains, ship cannot reach.
 - It is the commonest and easiest/ readily available form of transport. *(Any 5x2= 10 marks)*
20. a) Give **three** functions of the chiefs appointed by the French in West Africa during the colonial rule. *(3 marks)*
- Keeping register of tax payers in the colony/protectorate. / Tax collection.
 - Conscripting/recruiting Africans into the colonial army.
 - Mobilizing African labour for public works/road construction.
 - Maintenance of law and order. / Settling disputes. *(First 3x1= 3 marks)*
- b) Explain **five** reasons why the use of indirect rule in Southern Nigeria was unsuccessful. *(10 marks)*
- Southern Nigeria did not have a centralized indigenous system of government.
 - The British introduced new ideas such as forced labour/taxes which angered the people.
 - The educated Africans in Southern Nigeria resented the chiefs' appointment by the British because they were illiterate.
 - Lack of homogeneity in the South as there were so many ethnic groups, languages and customs to be understood.
 - Communication barriers between the British supervisors, the warrant chiefs, and the people often led to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.
 - The failure of the British administrator to fully understand how the socio-economic and political system of Southern Nigeria operated made them give up easily.
 - Misuse of power by the warrant chiefs who raised taxes for their own benefit.
 - Use of excessive force to suppress any form of resistance provoked resentment. *(First 5x2= 10 marks)*
21. a) Name **three** financial institutions set up under African Union to provide funding for projects and programmes. *(3 marks)*
- The African Central Bank.
 - The African Monetary Fund.
 - The African Investment Fund. *(First 3x1= 3 marks)*
- b) Explain **six** differences between the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the African Union (AU). *(12 marks)*
- The structure of the AU is more elaborate than that of OAU/The AU has more organs than OAU.

- AU unlike OAU was mandated to intervene in the international affairs of member states that violated human rights.
- AU is viewed as organization of African peoples while OAU was an organization of African executives.
- AU has an ambitious economic developments agenda for Africa whereas OAU was mainly concerned with political issues of the continent.
- AU has an accountability mechanism (the African peer review mechanism) while OAU lacked it.
- The OAU was formed by independent African countries to fight colonialism whereas AU focuses on challenges facing African countries today.
- The AU had established the court of Justice to handle cases involving victims within the member states while OAU lacked this agency.
- The AU unlike OAU has established a close working relationship with countries of the world through information communication to ensure globalization.
- AU has proposed creation of African standing army whereas OAU did not think of it.

(First 6x2= 12 marks)

22. a) Give **three** importance of Odwira festival among the Asante kingdom. (3 marks)

- Promoted unity in the kingdom.
- Brought the kings (Omanhene) to pledge loyalty to the Asantehene.
- Provided an opportunity for settling disputes.
- Provided opportunity to honour the dead.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

b) Describe the political organization of the Buganda kingdom. (12 marks)

- Buganda was a centralized kingdom headed by Kabaka.
- The office of the Kabaka was hereditary.
- The Kabaka's court was the final court of appeal.
- The Kabaka was the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- There was a legislative body (Lukiiko) which discussed important matters affecting the kingdom.
- The council of ministers assisted Kabaka to run the government like i.e Katikiro (prime minister); omuwaniika (treasurer) and Omulamuzi (Chief Justice).the kingdom was divided into counties called Ssazas headed by ssaza chiefs.
- The counties were sub-divided into sub-counties called Gombololas headed by Gombolola chiefs.
- Gombololas were sub-divided into smaller divisions called Miluka headed by Miluka chiefs.
- There were minor chiefs in charge of clans called Bataka chiefs.
- There were governors called Abatangole who governed the vassal states.
- There was a standing army for defense of the kingdom.

(Any 6x2= 12 marks)

23. a) State **three** reasons why the League of Nations was formed. (3 marks)

- Promote peace/security in the world.
- To nurture international cooperation.
- To promote the respect and sovereignty of the member states.
- To reduce armament.
- To supervise former territories of the central powers.
- To restrain aggressors through economic and military sanctions.

- To improve living and working conditions of people. *(First 3x1= 3 marks)*

b) Why did the League of Nations fail to maintain world peace? (12 marks)

- Inadequate funds to run/ implement its programmes.
- Had no military force of its own to enforce its decisions.
- The economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world economies, hence they were not able to support the League financially.
- Failure by the USA support the League since it did not want to get involved in European affairs denied it great resources.
- Nationalism; most member was concerned with their sovereignty as opposed to the interests the League of nations.
- The policy of appeasement adopted by Britain and France weakened the league which encouraged aggressors.
- The rise of dictatorship regimes in Europe weakened the league as the dictators refused to accept its resolutions.
- The membership of the organization was not all that inclusive as some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join.
- Some European nations opposed the treaty of Versailles because it favoured the allied nations that fought against Germany.
- The search for colonies diverted members attention from activities of the League of nations.
- The League Conference of ambassadors violated the objective of maintaining world peace by supporting some nation's claim against others. *(Any 6x2= 12 marks)*

24. a) Give **five** conditions one must fulfil in order to be elected the president of India. (5 marks)

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Must be 35 years of age or above.
- Should be qualified for elections as a member of the House of the People.
- Should not hold any office of profit under the government of India.
- Must be nominated by a political party. *(First 5x1= 5 marks)*

b) Explain **five** functions of the function president of India. (10 marks)

- Head of state.
- Appoints the Prime Minister.
- Commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- Assents/ vetoes bills.
- Establishes special councils to arbitrate inter-state disputes.
- Summons/dissolves parliament.
- Declares state of emergency.
- Nominates 12 members to the council of states.
- Appoints senior state officials.
- Calls for the leader of the winning party after general elections to form the government.
- Leader of the political party that nominated him/her for elections.
- Pardon offenders. *(First 5x2= 10 marks)*