**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**DECEMBER, 2020**

**TIME: 2½ hours**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**LANJET JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

**DECEMBER, 2020**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2 MARKING SCHEME**

**TIME: 2½ HOURS**

**SECTION A (25mks)**

**Answer all the questions in this section.**

1. Mention **one** disadvantages of electronic records as a source of history.(1mks)

i) They are subject to bias

ii) May be subjected to censorship

iii) They are expensive

iv) Some films are unrealistic and subject to exaggeration

v) They are dependent on electricity

2. Give the **MAIN** reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt.(1mk)

 Existence of the River Nile which provided water for irrigation.

3. State **two** problems faced by traders using barter system. ( 2mks)

i) Some trade goods are indivisible

ii) Some goods are perishable

iii) It is cumbersome to transport bulky goods over long distances.

iv) It has no common measure of value.

v) It depends on double coincidence of wants

vi) Has little room for bargaining due to lack of a common language (Any 2x1=2mks)

4. Identify the **main** role of the Berbers during the Trans-Saharan trade. (1mk)

They financed the trade (1x1=1mk)

5 Name **one** metal that was used as currency in pre-colonial Africa. (1 mark)

* + - * + Iron
				+ Gold
				+ Copper
				+ Silver
				+ Bronze

6 Give **one** advantage of using pipeline over vehicles in transporting oil.

* + - * + The pipeline delivers oil faster than vehicles.
				+ It is safer to transport oil by pipeline than vehicles.
				+ The pipeline ensures regular / continuous supply of oil to required areas / depots.
				+ It is easier to maintain the pipeline than vehicles. (1x1 = 1mk)

7. Identify **two** negative effects of television

 i) Television sets are expensive to obtain and maintain

 ii) May erode moral values

 iii) Some programmes may promote violence.

 iv) Rely on electricity which may not always be available.

 v) Television watching may become addictive.

 vi) Some of the advertisements encourage drug abuse. (Any 2x1= 2mk)

8. State the MAIN contribution of Dr. Christian Bernard in the field of medicine. (1mk)

 He pioneered in heart transplant.

9. . Identify **one** official appointed by the Kabaka to assist him in administration of Buganda in the

19th C.

1. Katikiro/ Mugema (Prime minister)
2. Omulamuzi (chief justice)
3. Omuwanika (treasurer)

Iv ) Chiefs (Any 2x1=1mk)

10. Give **two** economic reasons which made European countries to scramble for colonies in Africa.

 i) To obtain raw materials for their industries

 ii) To search for market for the manufactured goods

 iii) To acquire areas to invest their surplus capital. (Any2x1=2mks)

11. Identify **two** limitations of indirect rule in Africa.

 i) There was language barrier between the local colonial officials and the local African rulers.

 ii) System was only suited with regions with well established indigenous administrative systems.

 iii) New roles given to African rulers such as recruitment of labour made them unpopular.

 iv) Lugard’s idea of education for chiefs needed time and patience.

 v) Through the system the local rulers lost their independence

 vi) The African chiefs were more interested in the matters they understood than their new and

 unfamiliar duties like collection of taxes (Any 2x1=2mks)

12. . State **two** functions of Emirs in Northern Nigeria during colonial era.(2mks)

 i) Collected taxes

 ii) Maintained law and order

 iii) Recruited labour for public works

 iv) Presided over local law courts where customary law applied

 v) Headed local government in their areas of jurisdiction.

 vi) Appointed village heads (Any 2x1=2mks)

13. Identify **two** weapons used during cold war. (any 2x1=2mks)

* Propaganda
* Economic sanctions
* Financial aid to enemies of the opposing side
* Military aid to enemies of opposing side

14. Name **one** leader who was the founder of the Non-Aligned movements. (1 mark)

* Broz Tito -Yugoslavia
* Gamal Abdel Nasser – Egypt.
* Jawaharlal pandit - India
* Dr Ahmed surkano - Indonesia
* Chno-en-lai - China. 1x1=1 mark

15. Name the head of the government in Aristocratic government. (1 mark)

King /Queen 1x1=1 mark

16. Which body is in charge of elections in USA? (1 mark)

Electoral College. 1x1=1 mark

17. Name **two** permanent members of the United Nations(UN) Security Council (2mks)

* Britain
* France
* U.S.A
* China

 Russia (2mks)

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

***Answer any three questions from this section.***

18.(a) Give **three** ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of life (3mks)

* Used improved stone tools using Levallois method
* invented fire which was used for cooking and lighting
* man lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security
* made clothes out of animal skins by scrapping them clean using efficient stone tools
	+ - * Created leisure activities such as art work
			* Developed language for effective communication. (any 3x1mks)

(b) Discuss **six** benefits of discovery of fire to early man (12mks)

* the discovery and use of fire made to keep it possible for early man to keep warm during coldnight and seasons
* fire enhanced the security of early men as it was kept burning to keep wild animals away and other source of danger
* it was source lighting at night which facilitated other productive activities at night
* it was used as a source of food preservation method i.e. drying meat and fish
* it was used to scare animals towards set traps so that they were easily caught
* fire was used for communication
* it was used to cook and make food palatable and more nutritious
* it was used to bake and harden wood for special use e.g. hoe sticks and stool parts(any 6x2=12mkls)

19.(a) State **five** disadvantages of using fire and smoke signals in communication. (5mks)

* + - * Hard to start during rainy season
* could only give one meaning
* could not give a private information
* could only cover a short distance
* could become useless if no one is on the look out
* could not be visible in cloudy on misty weather (any 5x1=5mks)

(b) Explain the impacts of modern means of communications (10mks)

* Serves as a medium of modern communication.
* highly enhanced the level of entertainment
* has facilitated space exploration
* has encouraged speedy spread of ideas and information across the world
* Has led to destructive warfare like the use of military satellite to direct missiles to their targets
* led to terrorism
* Diseases such as cancer due to prolong exposure to radioactive substances.
	+ - * Enhanced business transactions e.g. e-commerce.
			* Has served as a medium of public education (any 5x1=10mks)

20.(a) State **three** factors influencing the growth of London (3mks)

* Trading activities
* Industrialization
* improvement of transport
* shipping activities

(b) Explain **six** problems facing Johannesburg as an urban center (12mks)

* Black Africans who work around Johannesburg were often treated almost as slaves though they are the majority
* Most of the workers who work in and around Johannesburg live in shanties mainly because of underpayment.
* Unemployment
* HIV/AIDS pandemics
* crime
* Industrial pollution
* Class divisions Europeans and the majority, blacks (any 6x2=12mks)

21.(a) **Three** ways used by Nationalists in Ghana to fight for independence.

* They formed political parties.
* They used boycotts / demonstrations / strikes / go-slows.
* They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support.
* They used newspapers to articulate their views.
* They used the legislative council.
* They composed songs / poems to attack colonialism.
* Use of trade unions.
* Used international fora. (3 x1 = 3mks)
1. **Six** factors that led to development of African Nationalism in Ghana.
* Inadequate African representation in legislative council caused discontent among the Ghanaians.
* Loss of powers by traditional African chiefs created discontent against the colonial governments.
* They need to guard against land alienation by the British united the Africans.
* Introduction of taxation by the colonial government was resented by Ghanaians.
* The meager earnings by Africans from the sale of Cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them,.
* The order by colonial government that farmers uproot their crops due to prevalence of the rooker shoot disease upset them.
* The involvement of the ex-servicemen in the Second World War inspired them to fight for their independence.
* The attainment of independence by India and Pakistan in 1947 encouraged the Ghanaians to demand for their rights to govern themselves.
* The existence of young educated Ghanaians who had understood the ideals of democracy / freedom who inspired the masses towards a worthy cause.
* High rate of unemployment among the Africans created resentment / discontent.
* The United Nations charters declaration of the importance of political independence for all the people in their struggle against colonial domination.
* The selective granting of trading license to European traders while denying the same to Africans created discontent. (6x2 = 12mks)

SECTION C (30MKS)

*Answer any two questions in this section*

22.(a) **Three** roles played by United States of America in ending the Second World War.

* The U.S.A. provided modern military equipment to the allied forces.
* She gave financial support to the allied forces.
* She provided military personnel to the allies powers.
* USA blockaded the Panama canal against the axis powers.
* She dropped atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki which forced Japan to surrender.(3x1 = 3mks)

 (b) **Six** causes of the Cold War after 1945.

* Arms race. The disagreements between Soviet Union and Unites States of America over reduction of arms led to arms race.
* The occupation of Eastern Europe by Soviet Union caused feat among USA and its allies in Western Europe / iron curtain policy.
* Ideology. The ideological differences punished by the USA and USSR created mistrust/suspicion among them leading to hostility.
* The domination of both United Nations by the USA and her allies was checked by USSR through the use of her veto power thus increasing the tension.
* The involvement of both United States of America and USSR in European conflicts in the late 1940s created tension among them.
* Marshal plan. America marshal plan to revive European economies after the war made USSR to counteract by forming a similar one, thus enhancing tension.
* Formation of military alliance. NATO by United States and her allies to form a similar alliance while USSR formed the Warsaw Pact , thus intensifying rivalry
* Berlin wall. Construction of Berlin war by USSR in Germany to made USSR Western influence led to increased tension. (6x2 = 12mks)

**23a) Give three functions of the East African Legislative Assembly. (3 marks)**

i) Provides a forum for debate on E. African issues.

ii) Acts as a watchdog for the East African community.

iii) Participates in the legislative processes ie law making. **(3 x 1 = 3marks)**

**b) Explain six achievements of ECOWAS**

i) Enhanced movement of goods between member states through the removal of trade barriers.

ii) Has promoted cultural exchange between member states.

iii) Member states have benefited from shared services/facilities e.g education, transport communication and agriculture and industry.

iv) Has helped in conflict resolution through ECOMOG.

v) Established a Development Fund for members.

vi) Has enhanced unity between Francophone and Anglophone countries in the region.

vii) Created a wider market for goods produced in the region. **(Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)**

24.(a) **Three** functions of the House of Lords.

* It amends, accepts or rejects bills in collaboration with the lower house.
* It initiates routine and non-controversial bills which the lower house has no time to address.
* Holds bills from the lower house long enough to seek public approval.
* Questions ministers about the activities of the government / checks on the powers of the executive.
* Debates on general issues of national policy.
* Sits as a court of appeal for criminal cases. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) **Six** factors that limit parliamentary supremacy in Britain.

* Moral values  whatever decisions members of the House of Commons make, they must consider moral values of the British society.
* Public opinion  members of parliament must be sensitive to public opinion especially because an unpopular government (party) may not be re-elected.
* Local authorities are empowered to make by-laws without consulting parliament.
* The interests of the institutions are always taken into account before laws are passed in parliament e.g. the church, universities, trade unions etc.
* A legislation passed by one parliament can be changed by a future one.
* International law is also taken into account when laws are made. (6x2 = 12mks)