

KAPSABET HIGH SCHOOL

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 311/2

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 Marks)

1. Give two aspects of human activities studied in political history

- i. Laws and order
- ii. Systems of government
- iii. Security
- iv. Constitution making (2x1=2mks)

2. Mention two reasons why the earliest mammals lived on trees

- i. For security
- ii. For food (2x1=2mks)

3. Give two ways in which the Sumerians reclaimed their land

- i. Built dykes to control flooding
- ii. They irrigated dry land
- iii. Built canal to drain water (2x1=2mks)

4. State the reason why land was left fallow before Agrarian revolution

- To allow land to regain its fertility(1x1=1mk)

5. Give two advantages of the seed drill invented during the agrarian revolution in Britain

- i. It enabled planting of seeds in a row

It helped in planting specific number of seeds to avoid wastage(2x1=2mks)

6. Identify two African cultures that spread to the Americans during the trans-Atlantic trade

- i. Witchcraft (juju)
- ii. Samba dancing style
- iii. Jazz music (2x1=2mks)

7. Name two wheelless vehicles that were used for transport

- i. Sledge
- ii. Travois
- iii. Sedan chair (2x1=2mks)

8. Identify two forms of messages relayed by the use of drum beats in the ancient times

- i. Declaring of the war
- ii. Arrival of strangers
- iii. Impending danger
- iv. Announcement of death
- v. Summoning for a meeting
- vi. Community ceremonies and festivals. (2x1=2mks)

9. State one way in which poverty hinders industrialization in the third world countries

- Low purchasing power which limits domestic markets
- Inadequate funds to invest in industrialization (1x1=1mk)

10. Identify two tourist attraction sites in the ancient Kilwa

- i. The great mosque
- ii. The palace
- iii. Stone citadel (2x1=2mks)

11. Give one way in which the Berlin conference solved the dispute among the European powers in Congo

- i. Rivers Congo and Niger were left free for any state to navigate
- ii. King Leopold claim over the Congo free state was recognized (1x1=1mk)

12. Name the chartered company that administered Zimbabwe during the process of colonization

- British South Africa Company (1x1=1mk)

13. Name the person who introduced the policy of association in central Africa

- Savorgnan de Brazza (1x1=1mk)

14. State one challenge faced by South African nationalists

- i. Harassment/arrest/ detention by the government
- ii. Killing of some nationalists such as Steve Biko
- iii. Banning of political parties
- iv. Intimidation of political leaders and trade unionists
- v. Banning of mass media
- vi. Use of pass laws that limited their movements
- vii. Use of divide and rule to divide Africans (1x1=1mk)

15. State one event that led to the end of World War 1

- i. Entry of USA into the war
- ii. Russian withdrawal from the war (1x1=1mk)

16. Name one financial institution established by African union

- i. African Central Bank
- ii. African Monetary Fund
- iii. African investment Bank (1x1=1mk)

17. State one condition that a country should fulfil in order to become the member of the Non-Aligned Movement

- i. A country should be independent
- ii. It should not be a member of any power blocs (1x1=1mk)

SECTION B (45marks)

18) a) State three distinct stages of evolution according to Charles Darwin

- i. Mutation
- ii. Natural selection
- iii. Isolation
- iv. Environmental Adaption(3x1=3mks)

b) Describe the culture of man during the middle Stone Age Period.

- i. Man made and used sangoan tools.
- ii. Man practiced hunting and gathering as economic activity.
- iii. Man invented and used fire for example to provide light.
- iv. Lived in caves and rock shelters.
- v. Communicated using click sounds and rudimentary language.
- vi. Wore animal skins and applied red ochre on their skin.
- vii. Practiced rock art.
- viii. Lived in small social groups for security. (6x2=12mks)

19) a) State five challenges faced by Trans – Saharan Traders.

- i. Journey was long and tiresome.
- ii. Attack by hostile communities.
- iii. Extreme desert temperatures.
- iv. Traders got lost .
- v. Scarcity of water and food.
- vi. Frequent sand storms which buried the traders
- vii. Attacks from wild animals and insects like scorpions
- viii. Disruption of the journey due to community wars.
- ix. Communication barriers.(5x1=5mks)

b) Explain five factors for the decline of the Trans- Saharan Trade

- i. Exhaustion of trading commodities such as salt and gold.

- ii. Insecurity in the region.
- iii. Invasion of the Moroccan ports.
- iv. Ottoman Turks activities brought insecurity.
- v. Moroccan invasion of the Western Sudan created insecurity.
- vi. Growth of Trans -Atlantic trade
- vii. Anti-slave trade crusaders.
- viii. Colonization of Africa. (Any 5x2=10mks)

20) a) **State five challenges faced by Johannesburg as an Urban center.**

- i. Over exploitation of Africans- They were treated as slaves.
- ii. Poor housing.
- iii. Unemployment.
- iv. HIV/AIDS
- v. High crime rates.
- vi. Pollution from industries.
- vii. A big/ large gap between the rich and the poor. (5x1=5mks)

b) **Explain five impacts of Agrarian and industrial development on urbanization.**

- i. Agriculture led to a settled way of life-leading to growth of urban centers.
- ii. Agrarian revolution led to landless populations who migrated to urban centers causing their expansion.
- iii. Mining center/industries attracted people hence forming urban centers.
- iv. Agrarian revolution led to adequate food supply leading to population growth.
- v. Financial industries to work and live in urban centers- banks.
- vi. Use of machines in agriculture displaced laborers who moved to urban centers.
- vii. Some ports that were used as export and import points attracted large settlements. (5x2=10mks)

21) a) **State three functions of the Odwira festival among the Asante.** (3mks)

- i. Pay allegiance to the Asantehere.
- ii. To honor the dead.
- iii. Omanhenes solved their disputes.
- iv. Provided unity among the states. (3x1=3mks)

b) **Explain six factors for the growth of the Buganda kingdom.**

- i. Good, strong and able leaders.
- ii. Small and compact kingdom/cohesive.
- iii. Participated in trade – long distance.
- iv. Strategically located near lake Victoria for natural defense.
- v. Strong economy based on agriculture.
- vi. Strong standing army for defense and expansion.
- vii. Acquired wealth from conquered areas ie Bunyoro- Gitara kingdom

- viii. Centralized system for stability and growth.
- ix. Ganda tradition – women farmers – men hunters. (6x2=12mks)

SECTION C: (30 Marks)

22.a) State three reasons why the policy of assimilation was easily applied in the four communes of Senegal

- i. The people had long interaction with European traders
- ii. They had a high percentage of the Mulatto population
- iii. Most of the population were Christians (3x1=3mks)

b) Explain six reasons why indirect rule failed in Southern Nigeria

- i. Southern Nigeria had many ethnic groups
- ii. Yoruba traditional leaders had more powers than others hence were rejected
- iii. Egba resented taxation
- iv. There was language barriers in the Southern part of Nigeria
- v. The educated elites resented the appointment of illiterate chiefs
- vi. Elders were affected by appointment of mission educated young men (6x2=12mks)

23. a) State five characteristics of the common wealth organization

- i. English is used as a common language
- ii. They maintain cultural ties through games and sports
- iii. They cooperate in the field of education through exchange programs
- iv. The queen of England is recognized as the head of the organization
- v. They have a common military traditions based on the British military system
- vi. They share common democratic institutions like the civil services (5x1=5mks)

b) Explain five causes of cold war

- i. Ideological differences between the superpowers i.e capitalism and communism
- ii. Arms race
- iii. Economic rivalry between the super powers i.e marshal plan and COMECON
- iv. Formation of military alliances i.e NATO and WARSAW pact
- v. Use of Russian veto powers in the UN
- vi. Differences over Germany (5x2=10mks)

24. a) State five factors limiting the powers of the US president

- i. The congress checks the powers of the president
- ii. The congress can impeach a sitting president
- iii. The congress can refuse to approve the use of public funds
- iv. The supreme court may declare president to have acted unconstitutionally
- v. The constitution limits an individual to two four year terms

- vi. Use of mass media
- vii. Presence of various pressure groups
- viii. Use of public opinion(5x1=5mks)

b) Explain five functions of the Prime Minister in Britain

- i. Appointing and dismissing ministers
- ii. Presiding of cabinet secretaries
- iii. He settles disputes between various departments
- iv. Is the leader of the House of commons
- v. Is the leader of the party that nominates him or her
- vi. They control the cabinet secretary and observing the execution of the cabinet decisions by various departments
- vii. They change laws as his /she has the majority support in the parliament. (5x2=10mks)