**LANJET JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

**MAR/APR 2024**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

**PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

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

**1. Give two limitations of using written sources of information of History. (2 mks)**

* Are limited to literate people only
* Sometimes writers are biased
* They are expensive
* \They are not readily available
* Some information may be lost during translation (Unreliable where the author omits some essential information
* Information may be misinterpreted by the readers
* It doesn’t provide information on pre-history

**2. Give one reason why Homohabilis was referred to as ‘man with ability”. (1 mk)**

* Had ability to grasp objects
* Made tools

**3. Give the main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt. (1 mk)**

* The river Nile provided reliable sources of water for irrigation and deposited rich fertile silt from the highlands

**4. Give two limitations of barter trade. (2 mks)**

* Depends on double coincidence of wants
* Indivisibility barter limits transactions
* Language barter limits transactions
* It was difficult to transport bulky goods.

**5. Give one result of the invention of the wheel in Mesopotamia. (1 mk)**

* It was used to move war chariots
* Led to the development of roads
* Led to the making of high quality pots
* Used to carry agricultural produce

**6. Name two disadvantage of using a messenger to pass information. (2 mks)**

* Slow/time consuming
* Messenger could forget information
* Information can be distorted/exaggerated
* Risky as the messenger may die on the way
* Distance covered is limited

**7. State the main contribution of the discovering of chloroform in the field of medicine.**

 (1 mk)

* It reduces pain during operations

**8. State one political effect of the development of iron technology in Africa. (1 mk)**

* Growth and expansion of empires

**9. Give two reasons that led to decline of Meroe as an early urban centre. (2 mks)**

* Conquest of Meroe by Axum in 350 AD
* The increasing desertification of the region due to deforestation

**10 State the role of golden stool in the Asante Kingdom during the 19th century. (1 mk)**

* It was a symbol of unity within the Asante Empire.

**11. State one function of the *Bataka* among the *Baganda* in the pre-colonial period.(1 mk)**

* Guarded their clan lands
* Collected tributes for the King
* Maintained law and order
* Recruited their sons to serve the *Kabaka.*

**12. Name two African countries that were not colonized. (2 mks)**

* Liberia
* Ethiopia

**13. Give the administrative applied by British in Zimbabwe. (1 mk)**

* Direct rule

**14. Name one political party that fought for independence in Ghana. (1 mk)**

* Convention People’s Party (CPP)
* National Liberation Movement (NLM)

**15. Give two reasons why USA was reluctant to join the First World War. (2 mks)**

* USA had trade relations with both Germany and Britain and her allies.
* USA respect to the Monroe doctrine of 1823 which kept her off from involving herself in quarrels of European powers
* USA had a substantial number of Germans in her territory as citizens hence did not want to offend them.
* USA never wanted the war to extend to her soil as would create unbearable consequences
* Upto 1916 the war did not interfere with her interests.

**16. Name one place in Africa where the cold war was witnessed. (1 mk)**

* Democratic republic of Congo
* Ethiopia
* Angola
* Mozambique

**17. Identify two houses that constitute the United States of America Congress.(2 mks)**

* The Senate/upper house
* The House of Representatives/lower house

**SECTION B: 45 MARKS)**

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

**18. (a) Give three functions of *Kabaka* of *Baganda* in the pre-colonial period.(3 mks)**

* Commander in chief of the armed forces
* Head of government
* Appointed dismissed *saza* chiefs/senior government officials
* Head of tradition religion
* Head of Judiciary/final court of appeal
* Controlled trade in the kingdom
* Awarded honors to the officers who offered distinguished services

 **(b) Describe the political organization of the Shona Kingdom during the pre-colonial**

 **period. (2 mks)**

* They were ruled by an emperor/King (*Mwene Mutapa)*
* The emperors position was hereditary so as to reduce succession disputes
* The emperor was assisted in administration by the queen mother court steward, the commander in chief of the army etc
* There was an advisory council to the emperor
* The empire was divided into provinces which were headed by provincial or lesser chiefs
* The empire had a standing army whose main duty was to defend/expand the empire
* The King also used his position to control trading activities in the Kingdom revenue from the trade was used to sustain the army and run the empire
* The Key factor of integration in the shone political system was religion
* The King/emperor was a symbol of unity as he was semi-divine.

**19. (a) State five factors that led to the emergence of trade. (5 mks)**

* Unequal distribution of resources necessary for human life.
* Desire to satisfy the various human needs acquiring what one did not have
* Production of surplus produce
* Specialization e.g. in iron working basketry, leather work etc
* The need to strengthen human relations for mutual benefit

 **(b) Explain five challenges faced by the Trans-Saharan traders. (10 mks)**

* The journey was long and stressful
* Attacks by desert hostile communities
* Extreme desert temperatures
* Many traders lost their way in the desert and ended up dying from dehydration
* Inadequate food and water supplies
* Many traders were killed by frequent sand storms in the desert
* Frequent attacks from wild animals, scorpions and poisonous snakes
* Inter-community wars disrupted their journey and trade
* Language barrier due to lack of common language in which to conduct commercial transactions.
* Rivalry among traders over monopoly and control of trade and trade routes.

**20. (a) Give five terms of the Berlin conference of 1884 to 1885. (5 mks)**

* Sphere of influence – all powers must declare sphere of influence
* Effective occupation – Once an area is declared a sphere of influence, effectiveness must be established
* That any state laying claim to any part of Africa must inform other interested parties
* Protection of the while man – any power that declares a protectorate in Africa has to prove that it has authority to proct existing European rights and irrespective of their nationality
* Any power acquiring a territory in Africa must undertake to stamp out slave trade
* That the river Congo and the River Niger were to be left for navigation by all powers
* King Leopold of Belgium was recognized as the head of the new Congo independent state by all powers.

 **(b) Explain five factors that influenced King *Lewanika* to collaboration with the**

 **Europeans. (10 mks)**

* *Lewanika* wanted to pressure his position as the King (*Litunga*) in the *Lozi*
* He was encouraged by the missionaries to collaborate and did so in order to gain more from them
* He was also encouraged by Chief *Kihama of Ngwato* to collaborate with the British
* He wanted his people to get access to western education and civilization
* He realized the futility of resisting the British
* He was threatened by Europeans from all directions i.e. Germans, Boers and Portuguese
* He did so to promote trade between his people and the Portuguese.

**21. (a) Give three reasons for use of assimilation policy in Senegal. (3 mks)**

* They believed their culture was superior to that of Africans and was good for the whole world to adopt
* The fact that Africans needed to be civilized and resemble them
* France felt that she had a responsibility to educate her colonies so that the people in that territory could have a rich heritage like them
* They deliberately wanted to destroy African chief families and kingdoms that were thriving before their arrival
* They were convinced it was Possible to assimilate other people culturally.

 **(b) Discuss six reasons why Ghana attained independence earlier than African**

 **countries.**  **(12 mks)**

* There were rapid economic and social changes among the Africans due to Cocoa cultivation
* There was a large number of educated Africans who provided leadership
* Nkurumah populist leadership provides the unity required for growth of nationalism
* The small size of Ghana enabled the nationalists to easily move and mobilize the masses
* There was a small number of European administrators and settlers while enhanced the struggle for independence
* Kwame Nkurumah participated in the 5th Pan-African congress in Manchester in 1945 that resolved that all countries have a right to self-determination.

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

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

**22. (a) Outline five objectives of the League of Nations. (5 mks)**

* To prevent war ever breaking out again by settling international disputes before they god out of hand
* To maintain peace through collective security members of the league to act together to restrain the aggressor through economic or military sanctions
* To solve global and social problems international co-operation’s
* To promote and respect the sovereignty of member states.
* To work towards disbarment and to discourage the production of weapons of mass destruction.

 **(b) Why did the League of Nations fail to maintain word peace? (10 mks)**

* The Sino Japanese dispute – Japan took over Manchuria region of China and the league failed to stop Japan. Japan pulled out of the League
* In 1935 Beruto Mussolirui of Italy invaded Ethiopia and when the League recommended Italy’s withdrawal from Ethiopia, Italy pulled out of the League
* The League failed to stop Germany from violating the terms of peace conference in Paris e.g. Germany embarked on remilitarization programme invaded Poland
* It failed to raise enough funds to implement some of its programmes
* The League failed in the task of persuading member states to reduce arma as stipulated in the covenant.

**23. (a) Name any three French speaking West African states that are members of the**

 **economic**

 **community of West African States (ECOWAS). (3 mks)**

* Cot d’ ivore (Ivory Coast)
* Burkina Faso
* Guinea Bissau

 **(b) Explain six problems which have plagued the East African Community since its**

 **rebirth in 2001. (12 mks)**

* Suspension still exists among member states that Kenya is once again likely to be the dominant partner
* Kenyan business people in the region have complained that in spite of the signing of the treaty, the Tanzanian authorities subject their products to tariff barriers
* The opening of the region has been accompanied by Trans-border smuggling of vehicles and other goods
* The relations between East Africa states are strained by other factors e.g. Kenyan fishermen are frequently arrested and their boats and fishing gear confiscated by both Uganda and Tanzanians authorities who accuse them of fishing in their waters
* Cattle rustling across the boarders has been another challenge often these incidents lead to death of many innocent people e.g. between the Pokot and Karamonja
* Membership of EAC members to other regions economic organizations further complicates the work of EAC e.g. Tanzania is a member of SADC while Kenyan Uganda belong to COMESA

**24. (a) Give five sources of the British constitution. (5 mks)**

* Acts of parliament e .g. Magna Carta of 1911/statutes
* Decisions made by the British law courts/law proceedings
* Legal publications by reputable authorities
* Royal prerogatives/powers of the queen/king e.g. declare war sign treaties
* The Hansard –official Verbatim report of proceedings in parliament
* Customs e.g ancient or traditional practices or common law
* Conventions and practices

 **(b) Describe five functions of the Monarch in Britain. (10 mks)**

* Manages British foreign policy e.g. signing treaties
* Summons, prologues or dissolves parliament
* Appointment of judges
* Appoints bishop/Archbishop of the church of England
* The monarch is the head of the Anglican church
* Pardons persons accused of various crimes
* Invites leaders of winning party to form government
* Is the commander in chief of the armed forces
* Is the legal head of state and symbol of national unity.