

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KAKAMEGA EVALUATION TEST
JULY/AUGUST EXAM 2025
311/2 HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER TWO MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A 25MARKS (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION)

1. Name the most common form of government in the world today (1 mark)
 - i. Democratic government 1 x 1 = 1 mark
2. Give two ways in which anthropologists acquire information in History (2 mark)
 - i. Observation
 - ii. Interviewing the elders
 - iii. Archival research
 - iv. Analyzing cultural artifacts 2 x 1 = 2 marks
3. Name one source of information on the creation theory (1mark)
 - i. Bible/Kuran/Quran/Bhagavad Gita 1 x 1 = 1 mark
4. Identify one form of writing during early civilization (1mark)
 - i. Cuneiform
 - ii. Hieroglyphics 1 x 1 = 1 mark
5. Mention two methods of trade in the pre colonial period (2 marks)
 - i. Barter trade
 - ii. Currency trade 2 x 1 = 2 marks
6. List two earliest water vessels (2 marks)
 - i. Rafts
 - ii. Dug -out canoe
 - iii. Oar driven boats
 - iv. Sailing ships
 - v. Sailing boats 2 x 1 = 2 marks
7. Give two theories that explain the origin of iron working in Africa (2 marks)
 - i. Diffusion theory
 - ii. Independent development theory 2 x 1 = 2 marks
8. Who invented the Electric lamp (1 mark)
 - i. Thomas Edison 1 x 1 = 1 mark
9. State two functions of the ancient Town of Meroe (2 marks)
 - i. Capital city of the kingdom/administrative centre
 - ii. Iron smelting centre in the region
 - iii. Major centre of agriculture
 - iv. Trading centre
 - v. Religious centre 2 x 1 = 2 marks
10. What was the main factor for the growth of Buganda Kingdom (1 mark)
 - i. Decline of Bunyoro kitara kingdom 1 x 1 = 1 mark
11. Identify two countries in Africa colonized by the Italians (2 marks)
 - i. Libya
 - ii. Italian Somaliland 2 x 1 = 2 marks
12. Name two communities in Africa that collaborated with Europeans (2 mark)
 - i. Baganda
 - ii. Lozi 2 x 1 = 2 marks

13. Mention the British administrator behind the indirect rule in Northern Nigeria (1 mark)
 i. Frederick Lugard 1 x 1 = 1 mark
14. Give two roles played by ex soldiers in the rise of nationalism in Africa (2 marks)
 i. Applied military skills to fight colonialists
 ii. Joined nationalistic movement
 iii. They made weapons used by nationalists
 iv. They mobilized African nationalists. 2 x 1 = 2 marks
15. What name was given to Britain and her supporters during the first world war (1 mark)
 i. Triple Entente/ Allied power 1 x 1 = 1 mark
16. The UN agency tasked with maintaining Workers Welfare is called (1 mark)
 i. The International Labour Organization (no abbreviations) 1 x 1 = 1 mark
17. Name the political party that led India to independence (1 mark)
 i. The Congress party. 1 x 1 = 1 mark

SECTION B 45 MARKS (ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION)

18. a) State five aspects of life which have their origin in the late stone age period (5 mark)
 i. Agriculture/ growing of crops and keeping of animals
 ii. Permanent shelter/ settlement
 iii. Crafting (pottery and basketry)
 iv. Beginning of government
 v. Religion 5 x 1 = 5 marks
- b) Describe the way of life of early man during the Old Stone Age period (10 marks)
 i. Man made simple stone tools/ Olduvai for defence
 ii. Man lived in small groups in order to assist each other
 iii. Man obtained his food through hunting wild animals and gathering roots to supplement his diet.
 iv. Man walked naked with a hairy body to keep him warm
 v. Man ate raw food e.g. birds' eggs and insects for he had not discovered fire.
 vi. Man used crude form of communication like whistling, growling and gestures.
 vii. Man lived on tree tops, caves and forests to shelter from predators and dangerous animals.
 viii. Man used simple hunting methods like chasing animals and throwing stones at them.
 ix. Man communicated by use of gestures and whistling.
 x. Man lived near rivers and lakes,
 (Any five explained points 2 marks each)
19. a) State five characteristics of industrial revolution in Europe (5 marks)
 i. Production of goods in large quantities
 ii. Development of trade unions
 iii. Use of machines
 iv. Development of better forms of transport
 v. Use of new sources of energy
 vi. Factory workers were organized in shifts. 5 x 1 = 5 marks
- b) Explain five positive impacts of scientific inventions on medicine (10 marks)
 i. It led to higher life expectancy through eradication of killer diseases like smallpox.
 ii. It led to safer and less painful surgical operations e.g. computer-assisted surgery.
 iii. Through plastic surgery one can have a new face or look.
 iv. Invention of X-ray and CT scans has made it possible to examine broken bones.
 v. Development of babies in tubes through external fertilization has helped childless couples to have children.
 vi. Inventions have made it possible for one to have heart, kidney and liver transplants.

- vii. Inventions in medicine have led to improved standards of living and increase in life expectancy. Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks
- 20.a) Identify three methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa (3marks)
- i. Signing treaties with African rulers./diplomacy/collaboration
 - ii. Use of military force/conquest.
 - iii. Use of treachery
 - iv. Company rule
 - v. Divide and rule.
 - vi. Use of operational bases 3 x 1 = 3 marks
- b) Explain six political results of the partition of Africa (12 marks)
- i. It led to introduction of new system of administration e.g direct and indirect rule.
 - ii. Africans lost their independence as colonial rule was established over them
 - iii. Present day boundaries of Africa were drawn as the Europeans established their sphere of influence.
 - iv. Some African countries resisted the coming of Europeans.
 - v. Africa was involved in international politics e.g participation in world wars.
 - vi. It led to nationalism and state formation as Africans begun to fight for independence.
 - vii. African communities were split into different states e.g Maasai in Kenya and Tanzania
 - viii. Local African rulers lost their authority to European colonizing powers e.g Samori of Mandinka.
 - ix. Africa was given to chartered companies to be administered on behalf of the colonial masters. **Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks**
- 21 a) State five reasons why the British used direct rule in Zimbabwe (5 marks)
- i. British wanted direct control of the mineral wealth to maximize on profit.
 - ii. Zimbabwe lacked well established traditional system of government.
 - iii. British had lost trust in the leadership of Africans basing on the past resistances.
 - iv. There existed a large number of European settlers who could take up leadership positions.
 - v. The BSACO. Provided finances to pay administrative costs/ availability of funds to pay administrators **Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks**
- b) Explain why Assimilation policy failed in areas outside the four communes (10 marks)
- i. The policy of assimilation was expensive especially the cost of the privillages it provided.
 - ii. Africans opposed French cultural imperialism as they were attached to theirs.
 - iii. African chiefs who lost their authority over their subjects opposed assimilation.
 - iv. The French lacked adequate personnel to supervise the process of assimilation.
 - v. Politically the system threatened their status quo as they feared Africans could outnumber them.
 - vi. Rise of African nationalism undermined the policy of assimilation.
 - vii. High standards expected by the French made the policy unworkable.
 - viii. Frenchmen feared that Africans could be their economic rivals.
 - ix. The French feared that the Africans could outnumber them in thee chamber of deputies in France. **Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks**

SECTION C 30 MARKS (ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION)

- 22a) Give three features of the Arusha declaration of 1967 (3 marks)
- i. Self reliance

- ii. Socialist society/ujamaa
- iii. Forbade discrimination on wealth.
- iv. Ownership of the principle sources and means of production. 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six challenges faced by Nationalists in South Africa in the liberation struggle (12marks)

- i. Loss of life during the apartheid rule
- ii. Arrest and detentions of leaders demoralised them.
- iii. Displacement as many nationalists were forced to leave south Africa / Exile
- iv. Banning of political parties and prosecution of their leaders
- v. Press censorship as African newspapers and journalism was banned.
- vi. Outlawing trade unions as they had political overtones.
- vii. Movement restrictions were enforced on the African nationalists.

6 x 2 = 12 marks

23a) Give three weapons used during cold war

(3marks)

- i. Propaganda/ war of words
- ii. Economic sanctions.
- iii. Military assistance
- iv. Financial aid to opposing side
- v. Technical aid to opposing side.

3 x 1 = 3marks

b) Explain six effects of cold war

(12 marks)

- i. It led to space race between Russia and USA to explore the outer space.
- ii. It caused insecurity as each power tried to spread their ideology.
- iii. It led to splitting up of Korea into South and North Korea.
- iv. Mistrust and counter accusations of the two powers threatened world peace leading to Arms race.
- v. It led to real wars in Korea and Vietnam./ Angola, D.R.C
- vi. It led to various crises in the 1950s e.g Hungarian revolution and Suez canal crisis.
- vii. It led to the rise of dictators through coups and counter coups in third world countries.
- viii. Europe was divided into two by the Berlin wall restricting movement of people from west to East Germany.
- ix. Formation of the Non-aligned movement.

6 x 2 = 12 marks

24a) State three circumstances that may make vice president assume presidency in India (3 marks)

- i. When the sitting president dies
- ii. If president becomes incapacitated
- iii. When the president resigns
- iv. When the president is removed/impeached

3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six ways the power of the USA president is checked

(12 marks)

- i. Presidential nominees to various positions must be approved by the congress.
- ii. Congress approves government expenditure for foreign policy like war.
- iii. Congress may impeach the president if his conduct is unconstitutional.
- iv. Tenure of office of a president is limited to two four year terms by the constitution.
- v. Mass media closely monitors president's actions and speeches.
- vi. Pressure groups may disapprove decisions of the presidents they consider wrong.
- vii. Public opinions – president's actions must reflect wishes and feelings of the people of USA.

6 x 2 = 12 marks