311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

JULY 2024

**MOKASA 2 JOINT EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

**Paper 2**

***Section A (25 marks)***

1. **Identify one type of oral tradition used to obtain information on History and Government. (1 mark)**
2. *Riddles*
3. *Myths*
4. *Songs*
5. *Poems*
6. *Tongue twisters*
7. *Proverbs*
8. *Stories/narratives/folk tales*
9. *Legends*
10. *Dances*

*Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*

1. **Give one reason why Homo Habilis was referred to as ‘able man’. (1 mark)**
2. *Because of the ability to make tools*

*1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)*

1. **State two negative effects of land enclosure system in Britain during the 18th Century. (2 marks)**
2. *It displaced the poor people/landlessness*
3. *It forced people to migrate to urban centres*
4. *It increased pauperism/poverty in Europe*
5. *It made some people to migrate to other countries*

*Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*

1. **State two advantages of using fire and smoke signals to pass messages in traditional societies. (2 marks)**
2. *Messages could only be understood by communities using them/limited/coded to the community users*
3. *They conveyed messages faster*
4. *It was a cheaper method of sending messages*
5. *Messages could reach many people*

*Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*

1. **Give one invention that revolutionized food preservation during the 19th century. (1 mark)**
2. *Canning*
3. *Refrigeration*
4. *Pasteurization*

 *Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*

1. **Identify two social functions of the ancient city state of Athens in Greece. (2 marks)**
2. *It was a cultural centre/music/art/theatre*
3. *It was an educational centre*
4. *It was a sports centre*
5. *It was a religious centre*

*Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*

1. **State two factors that facilitated growth of Asante Kingdom. (2 marks)**
2. *Able leaders e.g. Osei Tutu.*
3. *Unity brought about by the Golden stool/Odwira festival/common ancestry*
4. *Military strength based on the acquisition of guns and gun powder*
5. *Wealth derived from the Trans-Atlantic slave trade*
6. *A strong agricultural base/availability of food.*
7. *Centralized political system under Asantehene.*
8. *A large army*
9. *Bravery of the Ashanti*
10. *The need to free themselves from Denkyra*

*Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*

1. **State two terms of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885. (2 marks)**
2. *Any European country laying claim on any part of Africa should inform others*
3. *Those countries who signed the agreement declared their area of occupation/ spheres of influence*
4. *The interior of the coast area claimed by a European power becomes its sphere of influence*
5. *Each European country must effectively occupy their area of occupation/sphere of influence and develop it*
6. *Europeans that acquire colonies in Africa must stop slave trade*
7. *River Congo, river Niger and Zambezi basins were free for all European countries to navigate and trade*
8. *European countries should demonstrate their authority to protect Europeans in their areas of occupation e.g. missionaries, trader and explorers*
9. *Congo was declared a free state under King Leopold II of Belgium*
10. *Conflicts over boundaries were to be settled through negotiations*

*Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*

1. **State two conditions that one had to fulfill in order to become fully assimilated in French West Africa. (2 marks)**
	1. *Ability to speak French.*
	2. *Literacy in French / ability to read and write*
	3. *Service in the French government/army*
	4. *Residence in the quartre communes in Senegal*
	5. *Had to be monogamous.*
	6. *Accepting Christianity*
	7. *Show good conduct*
	8. *Be reasonably rich*
	9. *Show loyalty to the French government*

*Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*

1. **State one method which the international community used to hasten the attainment of majority rule in South Africa. (1 mark)**
2. *They allowed the freedom fighters to use their countries as military training grounds.*
3. *International organizations e.g. UNO and OAU put pressure on the South African government to grant self -rule to the majority through dialogue.*
4. *They imposed economic sanctions/arms embargo on the South African government.*
5. *Giving political asylum to political refugees and offering them with material help, education and health services.*
6. *Providing forums and venues for meetings to discuss apartheid.*
7. *They supplied the freedom fighters with armaments*
8. *They condemned apartheid in international fora*
9. *They gave financial/material support to the freedom fighters.*

*Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*

1. **Give two reasons why it took long for Mozambique to achieve independence from Portugal. (2 marks)**
	1. *Portugal was reluctant to part with the economic wealth of Mozambique/ Portugal was a poor country*
	2. *Portugal was ruled by kings who had no regard for human rights*
	3. *Portugal regarded Mozambique as one of its provinces and not a colony/ there were large number of white settlers in the country*
	4. *It was a source of electricity to South Africa apartheid regime*
	5. *Portugal had succeed in suppressing revolts by Africans before nationalism took root in Mozambique*
	6. *Lack of unity among Africans until 1960’s*
	7. *Illiteracy among Africans in Mozambique*
	8. *Most multinational companies had invested in Mozambique mines and plantations*
	9. *The colonial government was very strict in the country*

 *Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*

1. **What event prompted the United States of America (USA) to join First World War in 1917? (1 mark)**
2. *Germany’s declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare/ sinking of the U.S.A ships*

*1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)*

1. **Identify one superpower that was involved in the Cold War. (1 mark)**
2. *United States of America ( USA)*
3. *Union of Soviet Socialist Republic ( USSR)*

*Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*

1. **Name two agencies of the United Nations Organization (UNO) which deal with the problem of health. (2 marks)**
2. *World Health Organization (WHO)*
3. *United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)*

*Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*

1. **Outline one factor that enabled Tanzania to maintain national unity since independence. (1 mark)**
2. *Adherence to the policy of socialism/Ujamaa*
3. *Application of the constitution*
4. *Use of Kiswahili as the national language*
5. *Leadership that was willing to embrace changes/good leadership*

*Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*

1. **Name one house of British parliament. (1 mark)**
2. *House of Lords*
3. *House of Commons*

*Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*

1. **State one feature of state government in the United State of America. (1 mark)**
2. *They have a governor who is the administrative head.*
3. *Each state has law courts that handle internal affairs.*
4. *Each state has its social amenities like education, health and public welfare.*
5. *Each state is responsible for its own development.*
6. *Each state has its own capital city.*
7. *Each state generates its own revenue.*
8. *Each state has state legislatures to pass state laws.*
9. *Each state has state police to maintain law and order.*

*Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*

***Section B (45 marks)***

1. **(a) Identify five factors that led to early agriculture in Mesopotamia.(5 marks)**
2. *Availability of indigenous crops like wheat and barley as well as animals like cattle and sheep.*
3. *Availability of water for irrigation from rivers Tigris and Euphrates.*
4. *Existence of fertile soils/silt along the two rivers resulting from flooding and deposition.*
5. *Invention of farm tools like hoes and bronze ploughs.*
6. *High demand for food to feed the growing population.*
7. *Construction of dykes to control flooding thus farming throughout the year.*
8. *Political stability enabled people to practice agriculture without interruption.*
9. *Existence of transport systems in the form of the wheel, canoes and animals.*
10. *Availability of cheap slave labour to work in the farms.*
11. *External influence from the people of Iran plateau who had farming knowledge*

*Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)*

 **(b) Explain five effects of Agrarian Revolution in the United States of America. (USA). (10 marks)**

1. *It led to more food production due to developed machinery for farming*
2. *It encouraged agricultural research/scientific inventions which resulted into better crop varieties/animal breeds*
3. *There was improved transport infrastructure which speeded up the movement of farm produce*
4. *The use of machines in farms replaced human labour*
5. *There was increase in food production which stimulated population growth*
6. *It led to expansion of agriculture related industries which processed/ packaged/ preserved farm produce*
7. *Increased food production led to expansion of trading activities*
8. *Use of fertilizers/hybrid seeds increased food production*
9. *It led to urbanization*
10. *Many parts of USA were opened up for farming and for settlement*
11. *It encouraged the shipping of slaves mainly from Africa to work in the farms.*
12. *Surplus food is regularly donated for humanitarian assistance*
13. *It led to diversification of agriculture*

*Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)*

1. **(a) Identify five effects of scientific inventions on medicine. (5 marks)**
2. *Medical research has led to the discovery of preventive and curative medicine.*
3. *Improved health has raised life expectancy of many people.*
4. *Population has increased due to decrease in mortality rate.*
5. *Bio-degradable and environmentally friendly pesticides have improved the quality of life.*
6. *Microbes are currently used to test drugs and are better than using human beings or animals.*
7. *Medical challenges are leading to employment opportunities.*
8. *Many drugs are expensive to many people.*
9. *Certain surgical operations are also expensive.*
10. *Over reliance on drugs leads to resistance and the weakening of body defensive e mechanisms.*
11. *It has led to loss of lives through abortions.*
12. *Careless disposal of medical products have led to accidents/injuries.*

*Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)*

 **(b) Explain five factors which promoted industrialization in India. (10 marks)**

1. *Availability of industrial raw materials like iron ore, coal and manganese.*
2. *Availability of various sources of industrial energy like petroleum and H.E.P.*
3. *The country has continued experiencing considerable level of stability*
4. *The availability of cheap labour from the country’s large population.*
5. *Availability of both internal and external market.*
6. *Government promotion of industries through the five year economic plans.*
7. *Existence of a good industrial base thus proper foundation.*
8. *Well-developed transport and communication networks e.g. roads and railways.*
9. *Availability of capital for industrial development from countries like Britain.*
10. *Well-developed banking and insurance systems.*
11. *Provision of technical education has enabled the country to produce experts.*
12. *Aggressive marketing of its products abroad.*
13. *Foreign investors from countries like Britain.*
14. *Many Indians resident in other countries are steadily investing back home.*
15. *India encourages state controlled and private industrial investment.*

*Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)*

1. **(a) Give five immediate results of the partition of Africa by the Europeans. (5 marks)**
2. *Boundaries demarcating spheres of influence were drawn.*
3. *The European powers started developing their sphere of influence.*
4. *African communities sometimes found themselves split apart by created boundaries.*
5. *Africans lost their independence due to establishment of colonial rule*
6. *Some African rulers lost their positions of authority*
7. *Some Africans rebelled/resisted against European rule*
8. *Some Africans gained wealth, prestige and power through association with the Europeans/were made paramount chiefs*
9. *Some Africans supported/collaborated with Europeans in entrenching their rule*

*Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)*

 **(b) Explain five reasons why the Africans were defeated during the maji maji rebellion. (10 marks)**

1. *The use of scorched earth policy by the Germans led to destruction of farms/food thereby weakening their resolve to continue with the war.*
2. *Disunity among the Africans made it easy for the Germans to defeat them.*
3. *Germans had a stronger/disciplined army than the Africans*
4. *Africans had inferior weapons compared to the Germans*
5. *The arrest/capture of African leaders by Germans demoralized the fighters thus surrender.*
6. *Failure of the magic water to protect the fighters.*
7. *Poor organization of Africans/leaders compared to the Germans who had a proper structure of command.*
8. *The Germans received reinforcements from Germany and other countries e.g. Somalia and New Guinea*
9. *Large and powerful communities that had earlier been defeated by Germans did not enter the war e.g. the Hehe, Yao and Nyamwezi*

*Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)*

1. **(a) Identify five features of the direct rule as applied by the British in Zimbabwe. (5 marks)**
2. *It was dominated by European officials*
3. *The British used company rule/British South African Company*
4. *The Africans held low positions in government*
5. *The whites had considerable influence in the government*
6. *The British regarded Zimbabwe as a white man’s country*
7. *It embraced racial segregation*
8. *Land alienation was the common practice*
9. *There was restriction of African movement/introduction of pass books*

*Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)*

 **(b) Discuss the difference between the use of British Indirect rule and the French Assimilation policy. (10 marks)**

1. *The British used traditional rulers as chiefs while the French appointed assimilated persons to become chiefs.*
2. *African traditional rulers under British rule retained most of their powers whereas chiefs under French rule had limited powers.*
3. *British colonies were administered as separate territories under the Governor on behalf of the British government while French colonies were administered as provinces of France.*
4. *Most French administrators were military officers while the British administrators were both professional and non-professionals.*
5. *The French colonies elected their representatives to Chamber of Deputies in France, the British representatives were not represented in the House of Common and they had their Legislative Councils.*
6. *The laws used in French colonies were made in France/French Chamber of Deputies while in the British colonies they were made by respective Legislative Councils.*
7. *In the French colonies, assimilated Africans became full French citizens with full rights while those in British colonies remained colonial subjects.*
8. *British indirect rule preserved African cultures while assimilation undermined African culture.*

*Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)*

***Section C (30 marks)***

1. **(a) State any three permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. (3 marks)**
2. *United States of America*
3. *Britain/United Kingdom*
4. *China*
5. *France*
6. *Russia*

*Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)*

**(b) Explain six achievements of the Commonwealth. (12 marks)**

 *Member countries have received technical knowhow through the provision of experts and advisers in fields like agriculture.*

 *Developing member countries have acquired skills through provision of scholarships/education and setting up training programmes by developed member states of the organization.*

 *Cultural activities have been enhanced through its activities like commonwealth games and exchange programmes.*

 *Member countries have been granted with favourable trading opportunities.*

 *Provision of financial aid to developing member countries thus promoting development.*

 *It has provided a forum to member states to air their views with one voice in international fora*

*It has provided a mechanism for maintaining peace among member states through Commonwealth peace keeping force*

*It provides a forum for Heads of state to consult in international issues thus friendship and understanding.*

 *It promotes democratization among member states through sending election observers and monitors.*

 *It has a youth programme which assists projects and activities initiated by the youth in member countries.*

 *It has enhanced development of legal systems among member countries.*

*It encourages development in medical fields like in research as well as assisting members to purchase necessary medical equipment.*

*The Commonwealth Press Union fosters close co-operation between broadcasting stations of member countries.*

*Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)*

1. **(a) State three principles of Arusha declaration of 1967. (3 marks)**
2. *Self-reliance*
3. *Nationalization of main means of production*
4. *Ujamaa/socialism policy*
5. *Human equality/non-discrimination*

*Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)*

1. **Explain six economic challenges facing Tanzania since independence. (12 marks)**
2. *Natural calamities e.g. drought which reduced agricultural production*
3. *Nationalization policy adopted by President Julius Nyerere forced many foreigners to leave the country thus loss of profits*
4. *The adoption of socialism/Ujamaa was resisted in some areas as it did not consider differences in economic potential*
5. *Shortage of donor funds has slowed down the country’s economic programmes*
6. *Poor transport infrastructure has hindered exploitation of resources*
7. *Depreciation of Tanzanian shilling has made exports less competitive in the world market thus reduced foreign exchange earnings.*
8. *General poverty of masses and government’s inability to solve the problems*
9. *Corruption has compromised the government development agenda*
10. *Collapse of the initial East Africa Community denied the country a common market for her goods*
11. *Huge external debts*
12. *Fall in major export prices.*

*Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)*

1. **(a) Give three ways in which the independence of the Judiciary is guaranteed in Britain. (3 marks)**
2. *Judges are not political appointees*
3. *The judges retire at the age of 75 years*
4. *Judges are appointed based on good behavior until retirement*
5. *A judge can only be sacked through a resolution from both houses of parliament*
6. *Salaries of judges are not open to discussion in parliament*

*Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)*

1. **Explain six functions of the Cabinet in India. (12 marks)**
2. *It formulates policy matters that are followed by the state/federal government in the provision of services*
3. *It recommends all major appointments made by the president*
4. *It advises the president/prime minister on various matters of the state/federal government.*
5. *It settles interdepartmental disputes in order to ensure harmonious working relations between them.*
6. *It co-ordinates activities/programmes/functions of the departments in their respective ministries.*
7. *It defends governments’ policies/decisions both within and outside the parliament, thereby popularizing those policies.*
8. *It approves all proposals for the legislative enactment of the government policies.*
9. *It oversees the execution/implementation of government policies so as to ensure service delivery to the people.*

*Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)*