

KAPSABET HIGH SCHOOL

311/2 -

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
(Theory)

- Paper 2

-

MARKING SCHEME

Section	Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
A	1—17	25	
B	18—21	45	
C	22—24	30	
Total Score			

SECTION A.(25marks)

1. **Give one method used by the elders to pass information to the generation on History and Government in the traditional African communities**
 - i. Through the use of proverbs
 - ii. Through the use legends /myths
 - iii. Through the folktales /Narratives/stories
 - iv. Through the riddles
 - v. Through songs and dances

First 1
x1=1mk

2. **State two reasons why the early people moved from the forests to settle on the grasslands**
 - i. Availability of food in the grasslands
 - ii. Climate in the grasslands was warmer
 - iii. Grasslands provided much needed water

First 2
x1=2mks

3. **Identify the method used to plant used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began (1mk)**

Broadcasting method/scattering **1 x1=1mk**

4. **Name two groups of people that were involved in the Trans-Atlantic trade**
 - i. Europeans
 - ii. Africans
 - iii. Americans

First 2
x1=2mks

5. **State one advantage of using pipeline over vehicles in transporting oil**
 - i. Pipeline delivers oil faster than vehicles
 - ii. It is safer to transport oil by pipelines than vehicles
 - iii. Pipeline ensures regular /continuous supply of oil to the required areas/deports

1x1=1mk

6. **Identify the main source of energy used in the early stages of industrial revolution**

Coal **1**
x1=1mk

7. **Give two reasons why early urban centers in ancient Egypt developed in the Nile Valley**
 - i. Water from the river was used for transportation
 - ii. Water from the river was used for domestic/industrial use
 - iii. Nile Valley contained fertile soil for farming/availability of food from agriculture
 - iv. Nile Valley had cool temperature which encouraged settlements
 - v. Vegetation along the river banks provided building materials

First
2x1=2mks

8. **State two ways in which trade contributed to the growth of the Asante kingdom in the 18th century**
 - i. Led to the acquisition of firearms used to expand the kingdom
 - ii. Led to acquisition of revenue used to finance the operation of the kingdom
 - iii. Trade enhanced exploitation of the natural and agricultural resources which fetched revenue and food for the kingdom

First 2 x 1=2mks

9. Define the 'sphere of influence' as used by the European powers in Berlin Conference of 1884-1885

Parts of Africa claimed by different European powers in order to safeguard their socio-economic and political interest

1x1=1mk

10. Name one treaty signed between Lobengula and the British during the process of colonization of Africa in the 19th Century

- i. *Moffat Treaty*
- ii. *Rudd Concession*

First 1 x1=1mk

11. Outline two similar methods used to recruit African labour in the British and the French colonies in Africa

- i. *Imposed taxes on Africans*
- ii. *They used chiefs to recruit labour*
- iii. *They used forced labour*

12. Name the political party that led Ghana to independence in 1957

The Convention of People's Party

1

x1=1mk

13. State one way in which the rise of dictators in Europe contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War

- i. *They overthrew democratic governments*
- ii. *They rearmed themselves*
- iii. *They engaged in acts of aggression/attacked other countries*

First 1 x1=1mk

14. Give two functions of the East African Legislative Assembly of the East African Community, 2001

- i. *Makes laws/legislation*
- ii. *Monitors East Africa Operatives*
- iii. *Represents interest of the member states/provides democratization*

First 2

x 1=2mks

15. Identify two principles of the Arusha Declaration of 1967

- i. *Self-reliance*
- ii. *Ujamaa/socialism policy*
- iii. *Human equality/Non-discrimination*
- iv. *Nationalization of means of production/resources*

First

2 x 1=2mks

16. Give two categories of persons who are disqualified from contesting for constituency seat in Britain

- i. *Clergy of the Church of England/Scotland/Ireland/Roman Catholic*
- ii. *Aliens/foreigners*
- iii. *Noble/peers/Members of the House of Lords*
- iv. *Civil servants/police officers/judges/Armed Forces*
- v. *Mentally incapacitated persons*
- vi. *Persons declared bankrupt*
- vii. *Persons who have committed election offence/corrupt*
- viii. *Members of the Royal family*

- ix. *Persons serving jail term of more than one year* **First 2 x**
1=2mks

17. Name one House of Parliament in India

- i. *House of the People/Lok Sabha/Lower House*
ii. *Council of the State/Rajya Sabha/Upper House* **First 1**
x1=1mk

SECTION B.(45 MARKS): Answer any three questions from this section.

18.(a) State three characteristics of the microlithic tools used during the Late Stone Age

- i. *They were small in size/lighter*
ii. *They were more efficient*
iii. *They had handles/were crafted*
iv. *They were sharp*
v. *They were used to perform multiple tasks*

(b) Describe the way of life of human beings during the Late Stone Age

- i. *Microlithic tools were used which were more efficient/effective in hunting /defence/farming*
ii. *Man lived in permanent shelters made of branches/leaves/grass which protected them from harsh climatic conditions/wild animals*
iii. *They practiced agriculture that ensured regular/adequate food supply*
iv. *Man led sedentary life thereby enabling him to carry out other activities*
v. *Man developed a system of government in order to control the conduct of people*
vi. *Man developed religious beliefs/practices which they used to explain mysterious nature/natural phenomena*
vii. *They practiced art/basketry/pottery/weaving which were used for various purposes*
viii. *They buried/cremated the dead with possession as an expression of life after death*
ix. *They developed distinct language for communication*
x. *They decorated the body with red ochre/painted their shelter*
xi. *They wore animal skin as garment/clothing* **Any**
6x2=12mks

19.(a) State three factors that facilitated Scientific Revolution in Europe

- i. *Need to find solutions to the problems that existed at the time e.g. diseases led to scientific research*
ii. *The period of Renaissance in Europe encouraged scholars to carry scientific research*
iii. *Government and wealthy individuals provided funds to support scientific research in various fields*
iv. *The discovery of the printing press led to the printing of books, journals encouraged the spread the scientific ideas*

- v. Overseas exploration led to the discovery of new lands and encouraged the interest in new areas of knowledge and research

First 3 x1=3mks

(b) Explain six ways through which the invention of railway speeded up industrialization in Europe

- i. It facilitated the transportation of bulky/heavy raw materials to industries
- ii. It eased and speeded up transportation of bulky manufactured goods to the various markets in Europe
- iii. It facilitated the transportation of heavy industrial sources of energy such as coal industries
- iv. It provided a reliable and cheap means of transporting workers to industries and enhance their performance
- v. Revenue from railway was invested in setting up more industries
- vi. It facilitated the transportation of heavy machinery for installation in industries
- vii. It opened mining and farming in the interior of most countries
- viii. It facilitated interaction between towns and business people, promoting investment in industries

First

6x2=12mks

20.(a) Give three reasons why the Lozi collaborated with the British during the colonization of Africa

- i. They wanted to safeguard their independence
- ii. They wanted support from their enemies such as the Portuguese, the Boer, Germany
- iii. They wanted to protect their land from alienation
- iv. They wanted to acquire European manufactured goods /trade
- v. Lewanika was influenced by Chief Khama of Ngwato

First 3 x

1=3mks

(b) Explain six results of the collaboration between Lewanika of the Lozi and the British in the 19th Century

- i. Lewanika received a payment of 2000 Sterling Pounds yearly
- ii. Lewanika lost his authority as the administration was taken over by the British South African Company
- iii. The British South African Company took over control of minerals in Barotseland
- iv. The Lozi land was and given to the British settlers
- v. The Lozi were forced to pay taxes in order to maintain cost of administration
- vi. The Lozi were forced to work as labourers on settler farms
- vii. The Lozi were employed in the civil service
- viii. The British South African Company developed infrastructure Barotseland
- ix. Lewanika was honoured with the title of the Paramount Chief

- x. *The British used Barotseland as a base to conquer the neighbouring communities*
- xi. *The Lozi were protected by the British from attack*

First 6x2=12mks

21(a) Identify five reasons why Ghana achieved independence in Africa earlier than other countries in Africa

- i. *Presence of large number of African elites in Ghana who worked on the frontline in the struggle for decolonization*
- ii. *Charismatic leadership of Kwame Nkurumah provided unity needed for nationalism*
- iii. *Encouragement from Pan-African Movements which declared that all people have the right to self determination*
- iv. *Ghana was relatively small in size and was well served with good transport and communication network*
- v. *Presence of few European settlers in Ghana made the struggle easier*
- vi. *The decline of the cocoa farming affected people's economic status and created great resentment towards the British*

5x1=5mks

First

(b) Describe five problems which undermined the activities of the nationalists in Mozambique

- i. *Inadequate supply of basic needs such as food, clothing and medicine*
- ii. *Ideological differences led to the formation of rival guerilla movements such as FRELIMO, COREMO*
- iii. *The nationalists were demoralized due to the assassination of their leader Edwardo Mondlane*
- iv. *The Portuguese government ruthlessly suppressed nationalist movements through jailing, detention, massacre*
- v. *The Apartheid government in South Africa assisted the Portuguese to fight the nationalist*
- vi. *The Catholic Church in Mozambique condemned nationalistic movement activities as acts of terrorism*
- vii. *They lacked adequate funds to organize their activities*
- viii. *Fleeing of nationalists weakened their activities/exiles*

5x2=10mks

First

SECTION C :

22.(a) Give three functions of the Lukiko in the Kingdom of Buganda during the precolonial period

- i. *Helped Kabaka in general administration*
- ii. *Acted as the final Court of Appeal /settled disputes*
- iii. *Advised Kabaka*
- iv. *Presented people's interest*
- v. *Made laws*

- vi. *Directed the budget/collection*
First 3x1=3mks

(b) Describe the political organization of the Shona Kingdom

- i. *It was led by the king/emperor called Mwene Mutapa who had absolute powers*
- ii. *The emperor's position was hereditary*
- iii. *The emperor appointed officials to take charge of particular duties eg the Chancellor, Royal doctors, , Military Commander, gatekeeper, Chief Cook*
- iv. *The king was the head of religious activities/semi-divine*
- v. *The Queen's Mother, the King's Sister and the Nine principal's wives helped the king in the administration of the kingdom*
- vi. *The king used some of his main wives in dealing with foreign traders*
- vii. *There were nobles who paid tribute to the king and sent their sons to be his warriors*
- viii. *The kingdom was divided into clans ruled by chiefs*
- ix. *Mwene Mutapa appointed sub-chiefs who got their authority from Mwari (God)*
- x. *The authority of the king was symbolized by the Royal Fire. This kept burning continuously at the capital city throughout the king's rule*
- xi. *The king had a strong standing army for defense and expansion*
- xii. *There existed priests who acted as spies*

Any 6x2=12mks

23 (a) State five reasons why Pan-African Movement was not active in Africa before 1945 (5mks)

- i. *Lack of adequate African representation in the movement before 1945*
- ii. *Divide and rule policy used by the European powers in the African continent*
- iii. *Lack of avenues to hold meetings on African soil*
- iv. *Poor transport and communication to enable quick spread of the movement*
- v. *Africans concentrated on internal affairs affecting them e.g. land alienation , forced labour*
- vi. *Africans were too poor to contribute to Pan-African efforts*
- vii. *Few countries in Africa who were independent eg Ethiopia, and Liberia paid little attention to international matters*

First 5x1=5mrks

(b) Discuss five achievements of Pan-African Movements

- i. *Promoted African nationalism by discouraging colonial injustices*
- ii. *Restored African dignity/confidence by demanding respect for African values/laid basis for interest in research on African culture*
- iii. *Led to the formation of Organization of African Unity which enabled Africans to articulate their issues*

- iv. *Condemned/mobilized people to protest against European colonization*
 - v. *Made Africans aware of their status in the society thereby encouraging them to struggle for their rights*
 - vi. *Created a sense of unity among people of African descent by enlightening them on their common origin*
 - vii. *Opened/put pressure on the international community to act against apartheid regime in South Africa*
 - viii. *Encouraged the formation of Nationalists Movement which liberated Africans from colonial rule*
 - ix. *Provided a forum for Africans to air their grievances* **First**
- 5x2=10mks**

24 (a) Give three conditions that one should consider in order to be elected president of India (3mks)

- i. *One should be a citizen of India*
 - ii. *The person should be aged 35 years and above*
 - iii. *The person should qualify for election as a member of the House of the People*
 - iv. *One should not be a government employee/not hold any office of profit within the government*
 - v. *One must be nominated by a political party* **First**
- 3x1=3mks**

(b) Explain six functions of the Cabinet in India

- i. *Formulates policy matters that are followed by the state/federal governments in the provision of services*
- ii. *Recommends all major appointments made by the president in various sectors of government*
- iii. *Advices the president/Prime Minister on various matters of the state/federal government*
- iv. *Settles interdepartmental disputes in order to ensure harmonious working relations between them*
- v. *Coordinates the activities/programmes/functions of the departments in their respective ministries*
- vi. *Defends government policies/decisions both within and outside parliament thereby popularizing their policies*
- vii. *Approves all proposals for the legislative enactment of the government policies*
- viii. *Oversees the execution/implementation of the government policies so as to ensure service delivery to the people*

First

6x2=12mks

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