
KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL

KCSE 2007

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME

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24.7.2 History & Government Paper 2 (311/2)

1.
 - Archaeology.
 - Oral traditions.
 - Written documents.
 - Anthropology.
 - Linguistics.
 - Paleontology .

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
2.
 - Gathering fruits/vegetables.
 - Hunting animals.
 - Digging up roots.
 - Fishing.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)
3. The existence of the River Nile which provided water for irrigation. *(1 x 1 = 1 mark)*
4.
 - Wood.
 - Wind.
 - Water.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
5.
 - It is slow/delays the information.
 - The information may be distorted/ misinterpreted.
 - Information may be lost/misplaced/destroyed.

(1 x 1 = 1 mark)
6. It is the fastest mode of transport. *(1 x 1 = 1 mark)*
7. Barter. *(1 x 1 = 1 mark)*
8.
 - The collapse of agricultural activities.
 - Reduced trading activities.
 - External attacks from the Kingdom of Axum.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
9. It united the people/a symbol of unity. *(1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

10.
 - Britain.
 - Germany. (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
11.
 - They wanted to safeguard their independence.
 - In order to get support against their enemies.
 - So as to protect their land from being alienated.
 - They wanted to acquire European manufactured goods. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
12.
 - Entrenchment of the French culture/undermined African culture.
 - It brought division among the Africans.
 - Some Africans became French citizens/the assimilated Africans enjoyed the rights of French citizenship.
 - Senegal became an overseas province of France.
 - Traditional African leaders lost their authority.
 - The influence of Islam was reduced. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
13. The assassination of the Archduke of Austria by a Serbian student. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
14. The Africans wanted to get independence. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
15.
 - To register treaties.
 - To publish reports.
 - To conduct research.
 - To maintain records.
 - To administer programmes/policies. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
16.
 - Facilitates the development of trade between member states.
 - Shares technological information to promote economic development.
 - Provides funds for development projects in member countries.
 - Improves social relations among member states.
 - Helps promote democracy in member states/ensuring fair and free elections. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
17.
 - Indirect/representative/parliamentary.
 - Direct.
 - Presidential. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
18. (a)
 - Many people suffer malnutrition.
 - Loss of life.
 - People have to rely on relief food/food aid.
 - Money meant for economic development is used to buy food.
 - The little food available becomes expensive.
 - There is increased insecurity/people steal food.
 - Agricultural based industries lack raw materials hence they close down/unemployment.
 - Children drop out of school because of hunger.
 - Many people move to other areas thus creating congestion/refugees. (3 x 1 = 3 marks)
- (b)
 - The population growth rate in these countries should be controlled to match the available resources.

- Intensive land reclamation/irrigation schemes should be undertaken in order to increase the land acreage for growing food crops.
 - Educating people on environmental conservation measures so as to check on desertification.
 - People should be encouraged to grow/eat drought resistant crops such as cassava, sorghum, millet.
 - Pest and diseases that attack and destroy crops and livestock should be controlled by spraying.
 - Governments should build modern grain storage facilities where harvested food crops can be protected.
 - Extension officers should teach people modern farming methods which will increase production.
 - Each country should have clear land/agricultural policies that can promote self-sufficiency in food production.
 - Farmers should be advanced credit facilities in order to improve food production.
 - Governments should improve transport networks to ensure adequate distribution of food to areas that have low production.
 - Farmers should be encouraged to form co-operative societies in order to market their produce.
 - Governments should promote peaceful coexistence among communities to enable farming activities to prosper. **(6 x 2 = 12 marks)**
19. (a)
- Local trade.
 - Regional trade.
 - International trade. **(3 x 1 = 3 marks)**
- (b)
- The wealthy merchants in the north provided funds for the caravans.
 - The caravan leaders assembled the goods that were in demand in Western Sudan: salt, clothes, horses, guns, and weapons.
 - The caravans collected the basic requirements for the journey.
 - The traders travelled in a convoy.
 - The nomads/Tuaregs guided the caravans through the desert.
 - The guides charged the caravans a nominal fee for the services rendered.
 - Local agents in Western Sudan acted as intermediaries for effective communication.
 - The traders gave gifts/tributes to the rulers in Western Sudan.
 - Goods from Western Sudan included Kola nuts, slaves and gold.
 - The trade was conducted through barter.
 - There were three trade routes linking North Africa and Western Sudan. **(6 x 1 = 12 marks)**
20. (a)
- Availability of water from River Vaal.
 - A flat/plain area which enabled buildings to be constructed.
 - Existence of a variety of minerals.
 - Availability of adequate sources of energy/coal.
 - The existence of fertile soils for agricultural production **(3 x 1 = 3 marks)**
- (b)
- There has been difficulty in racial integration leading to frequent conflicts/tension.
 - Inadequate housing has led to development of slums.
 - Many people in the city are faced with the challenge of HIV/AIDS.
 - There is high rate of crime due to unemployment.
 - There is environmental degradation/pollution from industrial wastes.
 - There exists a big economic gap between the rich Europeans and the majority poor Africans.
 - There is congestion in the town due to rural-urban migration.
 - There is inadequate/expensive medical facilities.

- Negative attitude towards adherence to government policies.
- Inefficient administrative system/ unctionary administrative policy.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

21. (a)

- It led to easy transportation of bulky raw materials.
- It improved water transport which enabled Europeans to travel across the seas to Africa.
- Manufactured goods were easily transported to the interior.
- Administrators and soldiers were able to move into the interior and pacify people.
- Missionaries/traders were able to move into the interior with ease.

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b)

- The inhuman slave trade was abolished and replaced with legitimate trade.
- They introduced new crops which were grown on large farms.
- Modern methods of farming were introduced which increased yields.
- Farming and trading activities by Europeans led to the growth of towns.
- New means of transport and communication were introduced by the colonialists which made movement of people easy.
- Christian missionaries introduced western education which made Africans to be able to read and write.
- They introduced money as a medium of exchange which was a more efficient method than barter.
- Some African traditional practices were abandoned due to missionary influence.
- Manufactured goods were introduced to the Africans which changed their life style.
- The interior of Africa was opened up and became known to the rest of the world.
- Modern health facilities were introduced in Africa which led to effective control of tropical diseases.
- Social interaction was enhanced through the study of African languages.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

22. (a)

- Germany was made to surrender all her overseas colonies to the League of Nations.
- Germany was forced to pay for war damages.
- Germany lost her territories in Europe to the Allied Powers/Alsace – Lorraine.
- She was required to reduce her military strength/ disarm.
- Germany was required to release all Allied prisoners of war.
- All German forces West of River Rhine were to be withdrawn.

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b)

- The forces of the Allied Powers outnumbered those of the Central Powers.
- The Allied Powers had more financial resources than the Central Powers.
- The Allied Powers had stronger weapons compared to the Central Powers.
- The Allied Powers received support from other countries which boosted their ability in the war.
- The navy of the Allied Powers was superior to the one of the Central Powers and thereby blockaded the seas thus cutting off supplies for the Central Powers.
- Germany was deserted by some of her supporters in the later years of the war and had to fight single handedly.
- The entry of the USA in 1917 boosted the strength of the Allied Powers.
- There was political unrest/instability in Germany which affected her military strength.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

23. (a)

- He banned all the political parties except the Peoples Revolutionary Movement which he led.
- He amended the constitution stripping parliament of its powers.
- Abolished the federal system/centralised power around himself.
- Civil servants were appointed by the central government.
- He declared himself life president.

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b)

- The profits from exploitation of the country's mineral resources are taken away by foreign firms which have the monopoly of mining, thus contributing to low economic growth.
- The country has had huge debts to pay as a result of heavy reliance on foreign aid from western countries.
- Illegal trading activities due to lack of appropriate trade policies which denies the government revenue.
- High level/widespread corruption has deprived the country of money required for development.
- There has been slow economic growth due to undeveloped infrastructural facilities.
- International trade has been interrupted by political instability in the region.
- There has been high inflation due to Mobutu's financial policy of printing paper money.
- Economic decline as a result of Mobutu's inconsistent national policies.
- Constant civil wars have created a hostile environment for any form of investment.
- There has been lack of qualified personnel to oversee economic development because the colonial masters/the current governments have not invested in education adequately.
- High rate of unemployment led to widespread poverty among the people.
- Over reliance on primary commodities which are prone to price fluctuation leads to low foreign earnings.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

24.

(a)

- One must be a citizen of America by birth.
- One must be a resident of the United States of America for at least 14 years.
- Should not have been president for the two four-year terms.
- Unless one is an independent candidate, he/she must be nominated by a political party.
- Must be at least 35 years of age.
- Must be morally upright.

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b)

- To check on the excesses of the executive arm of the government.
- It approves taxation measures and ensures that government expenditure is effectively used/ accounted for.
- It participates in the law making process by discussing bills before the president gives assent.
- It amends laws which have been given an approval by all the state governments.
- It endorses treaties in conjunction with the president for harmonious living with other countries/diplomatic ties.
- Together with the president, it appoints senior civil servants.
- It appoints commissions of inquiry to investigate matters of national importance.
- Its members discuss issues that affect the lives of the citizens.
- It establishes, maintains and controls the United States armed forces.
- It admits new members to the USA union.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)