

**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL**

# **KCSE 2009**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:**

## **Schools Net Kenya Consultancy**

**P.O. Box 8076 – 00200 Nairobi, Kenya | Tel: +254202319748**

**E-mail: [infosnkenya@gmail.com](mailto:infosnkenya@gmail.com) | [www.schoolsnetkenya.com](http://www.schoolsnetkenya.com)**

## SECTION A (25 MARKS)

**1. Name two types of written materials used by historians as a source of history and government**

- (i) Books/ charts/ maps/ scrolls/ painting/ clay labels/ stone table
- (ii) Newspapers/ magazines
- (iii) Diaries/ biographies
- (iv) Journals/ periodicals
- (v) Official/ government records

**2. State two ways in which the early man obtain food**

- (i) Hunting
- (ii) Gathering
- (iii) Growing crops/ farming
- (iv) Livestock keeping/ rearing animals
- (v) Fishing

**3. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution**

Simple life forms gradually develop into higher forms of life over millions of years

( 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

**4. Identify the greatest contribution of Michael Faraday in the field of science**

He invented electricity (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

**5. Give the main use of steam powder during industrial revolution in Europe.**

Driving engines/ machines in industries ( 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

**6. State two disadvantages of using wood as a source of energy**

- (i) wood is affected by rain

- (ii) It produces smoke/ choking/ pollutes the air/ soot
- (iii) Leads to deforestation / scarcity of wood
- (iv) It is cumbersome to use (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

**7. Give two means of water transport used during the ancient time**

- (i) Sailing boats/ our driven boats
- (ii) Rafts/ logs
- (iii) Canoes
- (iv) Sailing ships

**8. State two advantages of the use of money of barter as a medium of exchange**

- (i) Money is lighter to transport than goods
- (ii) Money is easily divisible into smaller units than the actual goods
- (iii) Money is convertible into electronic devices for payment unlike goods
- (iv) In barter trade, one cannot determine the actual value of the goods transacted
- (v) Money can be stored in a longer period

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

**9. Give two reasons why the 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 use/ industrial use
- (iii) Nile valley contained fertile soil for farming/ availability of food
- (iv) Nile valley had cool temperature which encourages settlement
- (v) Vegetation along the river provided building materials

( Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

**10. State two economic activities of the Shona during the pre- colonial period**

- (i) They grew crops/ agriculture
- (ii) They kept livestock
- (iii) They traded with Arabs and Swahili traders/ took part in long distance trade/  
trade
- (iv) They hunted elephants for ivory
- (v) They were iron worked/ blacksmiths
- (vi) They made clothes from wild cotton/ bark fibres
- (vii) They mined gold
- (viii) They were fishermen
- (ix) They gathered/ gathering

**11. Define the term “ sphere “ of influence as used by the European powers in Berlin conference of 1884 and 1885**

**12. Identify one political reform introduction by President Fredrik de Klerk that led to the achievement of black majority rule in South Africa.**

- (i) He released all the political prisoners
- (ii) Appealed apartheid Laws, E.g. pass laws
- (iii) Allowed Africans to join political parties/ participate in elections

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

**13. Give one way in which the policy of “ nationalism allowed down economic development in Tanzania during the reign of Julius Nyerere**

- (i) Many Tanzanians developed a negative attitude to work/ relied on government support
- (ii) Most foreign investors withdraw from the country
- (iii) Some industries collapsed

**14. Name the organ of the United organization that promotes justice in the world.**

The international Court of Justice

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

**15. Identify one superpower that was involved in the cold water**

- (i) United States of America ( USA)
- (ii) Union of Soviet Socialist Republic ( USSR)

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**16. Name two English speaking member countries of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS)**

- (i) Liberia
- (ii) Gambia
- (iii) Ghana
- (iv) Nigeria
- (v) Sierra Leone

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

**17. Identify one house of the Congress in the united States of America**

- (i) The House of representatives

- (ii) The Senate

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**18. (a) Give three stages in the evolution of man before Homo Erectus**

- (i) Aegytopithecus/ Egyptian ape
- (ii) Dryopithecus/ Africans/ Proconsul/ woodland ape
- (iii) Kenyapithecus/ Ramapithecus/ woodland ape/ Kenya ape/ Asian ape
- (iv) Australopithecus/ Southern ape/ man ape/ Zinyanthropus/ Nut erect man
- (v) Homohabilis/ Handy man/ practical man

Note any order of responses earns marks (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

**(b) Describe six ways in which the discovery of fire by Early Man improved his way of life**

- (i) The fire was used to roast/ cook thus he stopped eating raw food
- (ii) Fire was used to provide warmth at night when it was cold
- (iii) Fire was used to provide light in the dwelling/ sites/ caves
- (iv) Fire improved hunting as man could use it to push animals to confined areas thus kill them easily.
- (v) Fire was used to frighten animals from man's dwelling places thus improved security
- (vi) Tool making was improved through the use of fire to harden sharpen tips of tools
- (vii) Communication between people living at different places was made possible by the of fire and smoke signals
- (viii) Early man preserved food by drying it over the fire

- (ix) Fire enabled man to harden pottery which was used for storage / cooking/ trade

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

**19. (a) Identify three ways in which water was used in industries during the 18<sup>th</sup> century**

- (i) To turn waterwheels/ grinding stones in four miles
- (ii) To wash/ clean the machines/ maintain cleanliness
- (iii) To cool the machines
- (iv) To turn spinning machines in textile industries
- (v) To produce steam power to drive machines

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

**(b) Explain six social effects of the industrial revolution in Europe during the 18<sup>th</sup> century**

- (i) Many people migrated to towns to look for jobs leading to overcrowding
- (ii) Increased population in towns led to shortage of houses thereby resulting to the development of slums
- (iii) There was poor sanitation which made people to suffer from various diseases
- (iv) The factories emitted pollutants into the air, water and land thus affecting in people health
- (v) Those who did not secure employment in the industrial town engaged in crime and other social evils.
- (vi) Industrial revolution led to social stratification where the poor were Discriminated by the rich

(vii) Women and children were exploited because they worked for long hours for little pay.

(viii) Trade union developed in order to fight for the rights of industrial workers to settle industrial disputes.

(ix) Due to long working schedules, some industrial workers neglected their homes leading to family breakups

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

**20. (a) Identify the three methods used by the French to acquire colonies in West Africa**

- (i) Signed treaties with the African rulers/ used diplomacy
- (ii) Played off one community against the other/ divide and rule/ treachery
- (iii) Used force to conquer the African / Military expedition

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

**(b) Explain six factors that led to the defeat of Samori Toure by the French**

- (i) The constant movements of his army and people denied them time to concentrate on gainful activities. This resulted to inadequate food supplies
- (ii) The scorched earth policy that he used when fighting made his people to be impoverished and thus turned against him.
- (iii) Some African communities in the area supported the French against Samori Toure. E.g. Liebba of Sekosso & Ahmiadu Sekou of Tuklor



- (iv) The Diplomatic tactics of playing off the British against the French worked against him as the British refused to give him support when attacked by the French
- (v) The determination by the French to establish an overseas empire made them to use their superior weapons on Samori Toure
- (vi) The non- Mandinka and non Muslim communities in his empire supported the French against him because he had conquered/ mistreated them.
- (vii) The British refused to support Samori Toure against the French due to their policy of non – interference.
- (viii) The French besieged Samori Capital/ blocking his retreat thereby forcing him to surrender
- (ix) The establishment of the second empire from the East denied him access to the coast thus affecting supply of arms
- (x) The loss of Baire gold mine cleared him the finances to sustain his forces.

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

**21. (a) Give the reasons why it took long for Mozambique to achieve independence from Portugal**

- (i) Portugal was reluctant to part with the economic wealth of Mozambique
- (ii) Portugal was ruled by kings who had no regard for human rights
- (iii) Portugal regarded Mozambique as one of its provinces and not a colony
- (iv) Portugal had succeeded in suppressing revolts by Africans before nationalism took root in Mozambique
- (v) Lack of unity among African until 1960's

(vi) Illiteracy among Africans in Mozambique

Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) **Explain six factors that favoured the success of FRELIMO nationalists during their struggle for independence in Mozambique**

- (i) Use of Guerilla tactics to attack the Portuguese from different parts of country strained colonial resources.
- (ii) The local population was recruited in the army which outnumbered the Portuguese forces
- (iii) Mozambique was highly forested thus provided good cover for the guerrilla fighters from Portuguese war planes
- (iv) FRELIMO fighters were working on familiar ground/ Terrain
- (v) The Frelimo nationalists cultivated their own food thus being self sufficient in food supplies
- (vi) The nationalist were aided financially, materially and morally by communist countries which enabled them to continue with the struggle
- (vii) Support by the organization of African Unity (OAU) inspired the nationalists to keep on the struggle
- (viii) The practice of Frelimo of setting up administrative structures in Liberated areas encouraged the Africans in Mozambique to support the struggle
- (ix) The recognition of the role of women helped the nationalist to mobilize the communities to support the struggle.
- (x) Elimination of ethnic difference appealed to all the Mozambicans to join in the common cause/ they were united.

- (xi) The Frelimo leaders were well organized./ co-ordinated the struggle effectively
- (xii) Frelimo fighters received constant flow of information about the movement of the Portuguese troops.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**22. (a) List three European Countries that formed the Triple alliance before the outbreak of the First World War.**

- (i) Germany
- (ii) Austria – Hungary
- (iii) Italy
- (iv) Romania

**(b) Describe six functions of the General Assembly of the United Nations (U.N)**

- (i) The general Assembly liaises with the Security Council in making recommendations on maintenance of peace and security
- (ii) Discusses issues relating to international peace and security.
- (iii) It elects jointly with the Security Council, the judges of the international court of Justice/ appoints the secretary/ general
- (iv) It receives/ acts on report from Security Council and other U.N organs
- (v) It approves U.N budget/ apportions the amounts of construction to be paid by each member state.
- (vi) It elects non- permanent member of the security/ Economic/ Social fields
- (vii) It promotes the development / codification of the international law
- (viii) It facilitates the realization of human fundamental freedoms
- (ix) It promotes higher/ better standards of living among nations.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

23. (a) **State five characteristics of the commonwealth member states**

- (i) Members of the commonwealth use English as the official language of communication
- (ii) Members appreciate each others cultural values
- (iii) Member countries co- operate in the field of Education
  - (a) They recognize the queen/ king of England as the head of commonwealth
- (iv) Member countries have similar government/ institutions/ parliamentary system/ judiciary/ civil service/ military practices
- (v) They participate in commonwealth games
- (vi) They have economics ties/ the rich nations assist the poor ones with economic/ technical aid

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

(b) **Explain five challenges facing commonwealth**

- (i) The commonwealth is dominated by the developed nations. This Undermines policies/ decisions made by the less developed members
- (ii) Lacks adequate funds to finance its operations since most of the members are from the less developed countries.
- (iii) Political instability/ civil wars in many member countries in Africa and Asia has affected the performance of the association in promoting peace/ good governance.
- (iv) Members of the commonwealth have a divided loyalty/ lack commitment due to their involvement in their organizations

- (v) Members of the commonwealth withdraw their membership at will and hence affect smooth operation of the club
- (vi) Ideological differences between the member countries/ capitalism/ communism make it difficult for the members to speak with one voice on matter of international concern.
- (vii) Personality difference between heads of states/ government have negatively affected the association.
- (viii) The association lacks an executive authority to enforce its decisions/ has no standing army
- (ix) The need to correct colonial injustices has created misunderstanding among the members thus making it difficult for it to effectively implement its plans
- (x) Racial discrimination reflected by lack of free movement/ restricted visa rules adopted by some counties has undermined social cohesion
- (xi) Some member countries put their national interest before those of the association thus making it difficult for the association to achieve its objectives

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

24. (a) **State three ways in which a person can become a member of parliament in**

**Britain**

- (i) Election of the member to the house of commons
- (ii) Nomination of the person by the Monarch
- (iii) Through inheritance of the house of lords
- (iv) By virtue of office
- (v) By appointments due to outstanding performance

**(b) Describe six duties of the Monarch In Britain**

- (i) The Monarch approves/ assents bills before they become laws
- (ii) The monarch approves all appointments to important state of offices
- (iii) The monarch is involved in enacting treaties between government and other countries in relation to foreign policy
- (iv) The monarch summons/ prorogues/ dissolve parliament in consultation with the prime minister.
- (v) The monarchy gives consent to all cabinet appointments
- (vi) The Monarchy has powers to pardon people who have been accused of committing various offences.
- (vii) The Monarch appoints bishops/ archbishops of the church of England
- (viii) The Monarch advises/ Counsels the head of government
- (ix) The monarch confers honours to persons who have rendered distinguished/ outstanding.
- (x) The monarchy is the commander – in chief of the Armed Forces

NB: The prime minister appoints while the monarch approves the appointments.