
**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS**

**ALLIANCE BOYS HIGH SCHOOL
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 2
MARKING SCHEME**

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ALLIANCE BOYS HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 2

MAKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. Advantages of the upright posture to the early man.
 - Could see coming danger and prepare for defences.
 - Could easily sport animals for food.
 - Could easily carry food and young ones.
 - Was easy for him to make tools. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
2. Tools used by early man in the second phase of the Old Stone Age period.
 - Acheulian. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
3. Disadvantages of silent trade
 - Transaction took long and wasted time.
 - It was difficult to establish actual value of goods.
 - Sometimes traders lacked double coincidence of wants. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
4. Form of writing that developed in Egypt as a result of early agriculture.
 - Hieroglyphics. (1 x 1 = 1mks)
5. Negative consequence of iron working in Africa.
 - Led to warfare.
 - Desertification. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
6. Two demerits of smoke signals used in traditional communication.
 - Was affected by adverse weather e.g. strong winds, fog,
 - Children could light fire during play.
 - Could only reach those on the look out.
 - No confidentiality. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
7. Advantages of space exploration
 - Enhanced weather forecasting.
 - Expanded mans knowledge of the universe.
 - Advanced air defence systems for spying. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
8. Who invented the printing press?
Johannes Gutenberg. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
9. Characteristics of industrial revolution in Europe.
 - Use of machines to replace human labour.
 - Invention of new methods of mass production.
 - Rise of factory system to replace cottage industries.
 - Production of high quality products.
 - Organizing workers into shifts.
 - Use of new sources of energy e.g oil, steam, coal. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
10. How did the Shona refer to their God
Mwari (1 x 1 = 1mk)
11. Sources of British law
 - Acts of parliament e.g Magna carta
 - Legal publications by reputable authorities.
 - The hansard i.e. official verbatim report of parliament.
 - Case laws i.e decisions made by British law courts.
 - Royal prerogatives.
 - Conventions and practices. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
12. Types of monarchial governments
 - Absolute
 - Constitutional (2 x 1 = 2mks)
13. Peaceful methods used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa.
 - Diplomacy
 - Signing of treaties

- Luring of leaders (2 x 1 = 2mks)
- 14. French method of administration that replaced the assimilation policy
 - Association (1 x 1 = 1mk)
- 15. Cause of the Second World War
 - German invasion of Poland (1 x 1 = 1mk)
- 16. Give the UN agency tasked with promoting workers welfare
International Labour Organization. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
- 17. Official head of the common wealth organization
The British Monarch. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B

18. Three hunting methods used by early man
- Chasing animals towards muddy and steep areas.
 - Digging pits and covering them with leaves.
 - Waiting for animals near watering points.
 - Setting bushes ablaze and waiting for animals to come out.
 - Throwing stones at animals. (3 x 1 = 3mks)
- (b) Culture of early man during the middle Stone Age period
- Man made sangoan/levallois tools.
 - Had learnt to wear animal skins.
 - Decorated his body with red ochre and wore beads.
 - Lived in rock shelters and caves.
- Got food by hunting and gathering.
- Cooked his food because he had invented fire.
- Man did rock art.
- Communicated using clicks and grunts.
- Lived in small groups for security reasons. (6 x 2 = 12mks)
- 19.
- (a) Economic activities carried out in Buganda kingdom in the 19th century.
- Crop farming e.g bananas
 - Livestock keeping.
 - Fishing.
 - Canoe building.
 - Cloth making using barks of trees.
 - Salt mining.
 - Iron working.
 - Pottery.
 - Basketry.
 - Trading. (5 x 1 = 5mks)
- (b) Factors for the growth of Shona kingdom
- Farming which supported the population and strengthened the economy.
 - Trade which brought a lot of wealth.
 - Able leadership with powerful kings e.g Chikura and Nyatsimba Mutota.
 - Strong army that guarded and expanded the empire.
 - Availability of mineral resources such as gold and copper that were traded in.
 - Had a strong religion i.e. Mwari/ Mlimo cult that emphasized unity.
 - Availability of strong weapons acquired through trade for defence. (5 x 2 = 10mks)
- 20.
- (a) Chattered companies that were used to administer European possessions in Africa.
- Imperial British East African Company
 - Royal Niger Company
 - British South African Company
 - British East African Company
 - German East African Company (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Positive effects of European colonization of Africa.

- Protection of the missionaries helped them to carry out the task of evangelizing Africans.
- The Berlin principle of effective occupation led to infrastructure development of the colonies.
- Helped in abolishing some evils in Africa such as witch craft and slavery.
- Led to the abolition of slave trade and the establishment of legitimate trade.
- Introduced Africa to a long lasting international trade.
- Led to the establishment of formal education in Africa.
- Urbanization as colonial administrative posts and forts grew into big towns.
- Oppressive racial rules created awareness among Africans and this led to the foundation of the Pan Africanist Movement. (6 x 2 = 12mks)

21.

(a) Reasons for the failure of the Maji Maji uprising

- Germans had strong weapons like guns while the Africans were unarmed (inferior weapons).
- Disunity among Africans some communities supported Germans against fellow Africans.
- The capturing of African leaders demoralised the fighters.
- Failure of the traditional religion to protect them against the bullets.
- Germans use of scorched earth policy starved the Africans.
- Africans were disorganized. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Disadvantages of Samori Toures second empire at Dabakala

- Samori Toure was cut off from Bure and Wagara gold mines that were the main source of wealth.
- He was cut from free town where he obtained arms.
- Southern boundary was open to attack by the French in Ivory Coast.
- The British occupation of Asante hindered his Eastward migration.
- He was besieged/surrounded by the French as they occupied all territories neighbouring Dabakala. (5 x 2 = 10mks)

SECTION C

22.

(a) Aims of the League of Nations

- Maintain world peace and avert any future wars.
- Settle international disputes peacefully.
- Supervise mandated territories.
- Nurture international cooperation.
- Promote respect of the sovereignty of member states.
- Gradually work towards disarmament. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Challenges faced by UNO

- Ideological differences among UNO leaders and member countries.
- Countries tend to put their national interests first at the expense of UNO interests.
- Insufficient funds to support its programmes.
- UNO lacks machinery to enforce its decisions as it does not have its own standing army.
- The veto power held by the five permanent members is used as a weapon of influence.
- Deep rooted regional conflicts between some member countries e.g. Gulf crisis
- Divided loyalty as members of UNO belong to other organizations. (5 x 2 = 10mks)

23.

(a) Causes of the First World War

- Imperialism
- Arms race
- First and second Moroccan crisis
- Desire of France to revenge over Franco Prussian war
- Nationalism in the Balkans.
- System of Alliance.
- Hitler's ambitions.
- Sarajevo's assassination. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Effects of cold war

- Led to space race.

- Caused insecurity in the world as each power tried to spread its ideology.
- In some countries it broke into real war e.g. Korea and Vietnam.
- Led to serious crisis e.g. Hungarian revolution.
- Led to the splitting of some countries e.g. Korea and Vietnam.
- Led to coups and counter coups in African states leading to the rise of dictators.
- The iron curtain policy led to restriction of movement in some states e.g. Germany.
- Led to arms races.

(5 x 2 = 10mks)

24.

(a) Why the Manchester Pan-African congress of 1945 was unique

- It was dominated by Africans.
- Was more radical in its demands.
- It narrowed itself to Africans problems e.g. colonization.
- It was attended by Trade Union representative.

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Reasons why Pan-African movement was not properly established in Africa by 1945

- Africans were disunited by the colonialist use of divide and rule policy.
- Africans had other pressing grievances such as taxation, land alienation and forced labour other than African Unity and identity.
- The Independent African countries e.g. Ethiopia and Liberia did nothing to unify Africans.
- There were very few African Elites to spearhead the movement.
 - There were no appropriate venues to hold meetings because many countries were under colonial restrictions.
 - Some policies e.g. The French Assimilation hindered African unity by demeaning the Africans and their culture.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)