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

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

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**ALLIANCE GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016****PAPER 2**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

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**SECTION A**

1.
  - They are faster as information reaches the audience live.
  - Can be accessed when needed
  - Films and videos gives better understanding of some aspects of social History.
  - Facilitated easy and fast retrieval of information.
2. Development of the Brain capacity / intellectual capacity.
3.
  - Development of tools.
  - Climatic changes.
  - Hunting and gathering became tiresome.
  - Availability of indigenous plants and animals. (2mks)
4.
  - Development of marine technology.
  - Development of plantations in USA.
  - Availability of slave trade in Africa.
  - Demand for raw materials in Europe Industries.
5.
  - Losing people who could have necessary skills for development.
  - Destruction of industries agriculture goods and petroleum spillage.
  - Waste of time or delay transportation of goods and works. (1mk)
6.
  - Hieroglyphics.
  - Cuneiform.
7.
  - Cooling machines.
  - Mixing chemicals.
  - to turn spinning machines in texture industries.
  - Grinding grains into flour.
8.
  - Water / food shortage.
  - Congestion – people / overcrowding.
  - Attacked by Sparta.
  - Outbreak of plague / diseases.
  - Conquered by Macedonians.
9. Were able to acquire weapons.
10.
  - Calling Berlin conference
  - Signing treaties among themselves.
11.
  - Linguistic unity
  - Existence of centralized administration.
  - Taxation system.
12.
  - Ideological differences.
  - Cold war divided and locked in border conflict.
  - coups d'etat
  - Ethnicity.
  - Neocolonialism
  - Mal administration.

- strained international relations

13.

- The Allied Forces
- The central powers.

14. People developed a lazy attitude.

- Communities in favourable climate resisted it- they felt individually they can do better.
- Able bodied young people moved from rural to urban areas to avoid exploitative system.

15. COMESA - Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

16.

- Propaganda
- Economic Sanations
- Giving financial and military assistance to the enemies of opposite site.
- giving military support to the Allies of the Enemy.

17

- Elections
- Nominations – ( House of Lords )
- Inheritance ( House of lords )
- By virtue of office e.g members of the House of Lords

### **SECTION B (45 MKS)**

#### **Answer any 3 questions**

18.

a) State 5 factors that facilitated the scientific revolution (5mks)

- The period of the renaissance (rebirth) in Europe encouraged further learning.
- The government's and individuals, especially in Europe, supported scientific research.
- The saying goes "necessity is the mother of invention made people to look for solutions for their problems.
- Over the decades, humankind believed in supernatural powers to get – answers to questions.
- With the discovery of the printing press, publication of books, magazines and journal was now available.
- Overseas explorations and discovery of new lands stimulated learning.

b) Explain factors that enabled Germany to recover after the world wars. (10mks)

- West Germany still had a high population which provided sufficient labour.
- Through the marshall plan, the USA pumped a lot of money into West Germany which assisted her industries.
- German's industries were not totally destroyed by the world wars.
- Industrial unrest and strikes were not very common in Germany and therefore industrialization was not interrupt after the two wars.
- Good leadership in Germany accelerated the industrialization process.

19.

a) State 3 reasons for the Lewanika's collaboration with the British

- Wanted to preserve and maintain his position as a king and the independency of his kingdom
- Influenced by a missionary, Franco is Coillard because he aimed at benefitting from Christianity ( Education and medication)
- Was encouraged by Chief Khama of Ngwato who had collaborated and benefited from the European.
- Lewanika hoped to benefit from Biritish by getting European goods e.g fire arms
- Wanted to be protected against his traditional enemies.
- He feared the Europeanism military superiority.

b) Describe the political organization of the Asante kingdom (12mks)

- Had a centralized government.
- The asante (king) was the head of the government
- The empire was divided into 3 administrative divisions: Kumasi, Amattoo and Vassal states.
- The confederacy union ( council and kings) were appointed by Asante.
- Kumari ws the political headquarters of the Asantehone
- The confederacy state kins ( the omanhence ) paid allegiance to the asante hene based at Kumasi.
- The Golden stool was recognized as a symbol of unity of the empire while each omanehence kept black stool.

- The confederacy states compelled to provide young men into state army.
- The succession to kingship was materialized where nephew became a king upon the death of the omanehene.
- The asantehene was assisted and advised by the asante kutoko ( council of confederacy)
- The empire holds a strong standing army with the wings in the amattoo states of the confederacy.

20.

- a) Give 3 causes of army mutiny in DRC in 1960. (3mks)
- An end to the domination of the army and government by senior Belgian officers at the expense of this Congolese.
  - Replacement of the Belgium officers with the Congolese.
  - An end to discrimination in job allocation outgrading, especially in the army.
- b) Explain political development in Tanzania since independence
- In 1964, there was merger of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania.
  - In 1977, Nyerere made Tanzania one party state through the merger of Tanganyika African Union (TANU) and Afro Shirazi party (ASP).
  - In 1967, the Arusha declaration introduced the socialist (Ujamaa) political ideology.
  - In 1967, Tanzania became of the East African Community with Julius Nyerere as its Chairman.
  - Tanzania was the headquarter of OAU Liberation Committee, supporting struggle for Independence of African states.
  - Tanzania strongly opposed apartheid regime of South Africa and helped to dismantle it.
  - It was during the reign of Julius Nyerere that he transferred capital of Tanzania from Dar-es-salaam to Dodoma.
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### **SECTION C**

21.

- a) State five characteristics of the common wealth states. (5mks)
- members of common wealth use English as a common language
  - Members maintain cultural ties i.e. participate in common wealth games every four year.
  - Members cooperate in the field of Education i.e. have exchange programmes.
  - Members recognize the queen of England as the Head of common wealth.
  - Members have a common military tradition based on British systems.
  - Members share a common democratic intuitions from Britain i.e. Judiciary, civil service free of politics.
- (Well stated = 1 x 5 = 5 mks)
- b) Explain five achievements of common wealth to its members. (10mks)
- It has promoted partnership and cooperation among its members in the field of politics, social and economic through consult action.
  - Its providing financial assistance to members.
  - It supports Education training i.e Scholarships and grants.
  - It has encouraged trade among member states
  - It has promoted technical cooperation among member states through CFTC.
  - It has enhanced social and cultural cooperation through common wealth games.
  - It has promoted understanding and tolerance through free exchange of ideas.
  - It has promoted democracy and good governance through parliamentary meetings i.e. sending observers during Elections.
  - It has provided forum for members to air their views.
  - It has promoted respects and encourages trust and friendship among members.
  - It has promoted youth programmes through CYP.
- (Well explained = 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

22.

- a) State three reasons for the failure of Schlieffen plan during First World War. (3mks)
- Russia mobilized her forces faster than expected thus Germany was forced to deploy her forces to Eastern front.
  - German invasion of Belgium did not go as fast as anticipated.
  - Both sides were more evenly matched than German throughout.
  - Britain entry into the war also contributed into the delay (1x3 = 3 mks)
- b) Explain six reasons for the Allies Victory during Second World War. (2mks)
- They had many supporters hence large army
  - Germany's failure to effectively control her expansive conquered territories created division.
  - When US recovered from her losses, she reamed herself and attacked Germany.
  - The USA entry into the war boosted the Alliens.
  - Allied forces possessed the most superior weapons.
  - Axis powers suffered from a shortage of raw materials that could sustain their military and Economy.
  - The Axis powers made serious tactical mistakes i.e. Japan and Germany.
  - Allies powers were boosted by Britain involving her empires in the war i.e. in Africa and Asia. (well explained = 2 x 6 = 12mks)

24.

- a) Give three main traditional principles that characterize the British civil service
- The tradition of anonymity
  - The principle of civil trade impartiality
  - Ministers make policies and civil servants execute policies
  - The principle of traditional assumption. ( 1 x 3 = 3mks)
- b) Explain six functions of the prime minister in Britain.
- Appointing and dismissing ministers with consent of the mornachy.
  - Recommending to monetary names of candidates for opportunities of senior judiciary officers.
  - Presiding over meetings of the cabinet
  - Setting disputes between various departments
  - Control cabinet secretaries and overseeing execution by various departments.
  - Leader of the House of common
  - Leader of the party that nominates him/her.
  - Changing laws, since he/she has the backing of the majority in parliament. (well explained = 2 x 6 = 12mks)