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

**MANG’U HIGH SCHOOL**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**Paper 2**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

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# **MANG'U HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016**

## **PAPER 2 / 311/2**

### **MARKING SCHEME**

1. Give two ways in which anthropology contributes to information on History and Government (2mks)
  - Examines Rites of passage- birth, naming, initiation, marriage and death ceremonies
  - Observes everyday things- types of food, methods of cooking, eating habits, dressing styles
  - Looks at System of worship- sacrifices, offerings, prayers e.t.c
  - Economic activities- farming, trade, crafts
  - Forms of government (monarchial, democratic, dictatorial)
2. Identify two chemical methods of dating materials used by archaeologists (2mks)
  - Radio-carbon 14 method.
  - Potassium -Argon method.
3. Give two physical features of Homo erectus.
  - They had a big brain capacity /higher thinking capacity than previous hominids
  - They walked upright /had an upright posture/bipedal.
  - They had the ability to grasp objects /Development of opposable thumb
  - Had along skull
  - Had protruding jaws

1 x 2 = 2mks
4. State Charles Darwin's theory of Evolution. (1mk)
  - Human beings developed from Simple life forms and gradually underwent slow changes over millions of years into his current state

1 = 1 mk) (1 x
5. Give the main reason why man domesticated the dog (1mks)
  - For security/Hunting and warding off wild animals
6. State any two disadvantages of using messengers to pass messages (2mks)
  - The messenger could deliver the wrong message.
  - Messengers were prone to forgetting.
  - The messengers were not reliable over long distances
  - The possibility of missing the recipient was always a challenge
7. State one disadvantage of the internet as a means of communication (1mk)
  - It has significantly contributed to moral decadence in the society especially pornography.
  - It has enhanced white collar crimes/cyber crimes/con-games.
  - It has a serious addictive effect which leads to time wastage.
8. State the major limitation of gold as a metal (1mk)
  - It is relatively soft and the edges of its tools easily become blunt.
  - Gold is very expensive and unaffordable
9. Outline two factors that influenced the development of early urban centre in Africa (2mks)
  - Discovery of crop farming led to the development of farming centers which attracted population later become towns.
  - Trading activities between different communities led to the development of trading countries which later became towns.
  - Centers that were used for religious activities developed into towns.
  - Areas that had adequate security attracted population concentration and thus led to the development of towns.
  - Places along the coast where ship stopped for supplies developed into towns.
  - Place that were used for administrative functions developed into towns.
  - Mining centers developed into settlements which became towns for example meroe.
  - Places where water for use was available attracted settlements and grew into towns.
  - Towns developed at cross routes/junctions.
  - Development of centers for learning e.g. Alexandria
  - Development of Agriculture / Food availability
10. Identify the leader who convened the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 (1mk)
  - the German Chancellor; Otto von Bismarck

11. Identify one country in Africa that was not colonized by the European powers (1mk)
- Ethiopia
  - Liberia
12. Give two reasons that influenced Lewanika to collaborate with the British (2mks)
- In order to protect his Kingdom against the Germans and Portuguese
  - Lewanika desire western education and civilization and wanted the British to introduce it in his country
  - Lewanika wanted the British to protect him against his internal enemies e.g. in 1884 Lewanika forced an internal rebellion.
  - Lewanika was encouraged to collaborate with the British by King Khama of Ngwato in Botswana who has already sought British to protect his Kingdom from attacks by other African communities such as the Ndebele and Shona.
  - Lewanika wanted the British to protect his kingdom from attacks by other African communities such as the Ndebele and Shona.
  - Desire to promote trade between his people and British especially arms
  - Lewanika was influenced by the European missionaries who had visited earlier, to collaborate.
  - Fear of European military superiority.
13. Identify the main factor that made the United States of America to join the Second world war (1mk)
- Japan surprise aerial attack on Pearl Harbour on Hawaii Island which was a naval base.
  - Japan capture of French Indo-China to acquire raw-materials; these threatened American interests in the Philippines.
14. Identify one characteristic of the cold war (3mks)
- It refers to strained relationship between the capitalist west led by U.S.A and communist east led by USSR.
  - It does not involve military combat but it is a war of words propaganda military and financial support to enemies of the opposing sides.
  - It is a psychological war between USA and supporters' one hand and USSR and her supporters on the other hand.
  - Cold war involved suspicion and arms race in the world.
  - Sometimes leading to armed conflict in various part of the world.
15. Give two functions of the council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (1mk)
- To prepare agenda for the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments.
  - Preparation of the OAU budget in readiness for approval by the Assembly
  - Implementation of the Assembly's policies and decisions
16. State any two objectives for the formation of the Economic Community of West African States (2mks)
- To liberalize trade between member states.
  - To foster cooperation in specialized fields e.g. education
  - To improve relations between member states
  - To create a customs union in the region.
  - To promote cultural interaction among member states.
  - To promote industrial development among member states.
  - To improve the living standards of the people living in the member states.
17. Name the form of government is that practiced in Great Britain? (1mk)
- Constitutional monarchy

## **SECTION B**

### **Answer any three questions in this section**

- 18.
- (a) State five factors that led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia (5mks)
- Existence of the fertile land along rivers Tigris and Euphrates
  - Availability of indigenous crops and animals e.g. barley, grapes, wheat and goats, sheep and cattle
  - Invention of farming tools e.g. hoes and ploughs
  - Availability of water for irrigation
  - Demand for food to feed the growing population

- Existence of transport systems in the form of wheels, canoes e.t.c.
- Availability of slave labour
- Settlement of people in Sumerian from Iranian plateau who had the knowledge of agriculture
- Political stability enabled people to practice agriculture

(b) What was the impact of the Agrarian Revolution in Britain?

- Introduction of new crops e.g. potatoes, citrus fruits, maize and turnips led to diversification of agriculture.
- The improved farming method led to the increase in food production  
The population increased due to abundant food.  
The Agrarian Revolution led to the expansion of both local and international trade  
The development of agriculture stimulated the expansion of transport network e.g. roads and railway to transport farm produce and farm input.  
It contributed to the Industrial Revolution by providing the raw materials required in the agro-based industries
- Displacement of the poor led to rural –urban migration.
- Mechanization of agriculture led to redundancy of manual labourers hence unemployment  
Some of the landless people migrated to USA ,Canada ,Australia New Zealand and South Africa (abroad)
- Led to the establishment of large scale farming as farmers bought more land from the profits of their produce.

18.

(a) Give three limitations of using barter trade as a method of trade (3mks)

- Time consuming.
- Not easy to estimate the value of goods.
- Difficult to transport bulky goods.
- Inconvenient for perishable goods.
- Some items are not divisible

(b) Explain any six positive results of the trans-Saharan trade (12mks)

- Growth of towns like Gao, Jenne and Timbuktu.
- Spread of Islamic education in West Africa.
- Wealthy merchants emerged
- West Africans and North Africans intermarried.
- Introduction of Islamic culture like dressing and eating habits.
- Introduction of Arabic architecture
- Development of empires like Mali and Songhai.
- Opened West Africa to the outside world.

20

(a) State any three factors that led to the growth of London as an urban centre (3mk)

- Trading activities
- Industrialization e.g. ship building, textiles and metal works.
- Improvements in transport and communication.
- Shipping activities especially on R. Thames

1\*3marks

(b) Explain six problems facing modern urban centre in Africa. (12mks)

- Inadequate social services
- Lack of housing hence squatter and slum problems
- Overcrowding in residential areas due to high population growth rates/ rural –urban migration
- Unemployment hence social evils like prostitution for livelihood.
- Poor sanitation / poor sewerage disposals
- High crime rates e.g. burglary
- Traffic congestion especially at peak hours
- high rates of pollution

Any 6 x2 = 12mks

21

(a) State five disadvantages of using road transport (5mks)

- Roads are restricted to land they cannot cross over the oceans and seas.
- Modes used in roads carry limited goods compared to rail and water transport.

- It's prone to more accidents
- Suffers congestion from traffic.
- May become impassable in rainy season if not all weather road.
- Construction and maintenance of all-weather road is expensive.

(b) Discuss any five positive results of railway transport (10mks)

- Transport was improved worldwide
- It has promoted the movement of people
- It promoted trade as bulky goods could reach the market easily
- Towns have developed along the railway line
- It opened up the interiors for mining and farming
- Industrial development has been improved / boosted as the raw materials and finished goods can be transported easily.
- It created employment opportunity to several people worldwide e.g. driver, crews, engineer etc
- It is a source of revenue to many governments

Any 5 point clearly explained each 2mks (10mks)

### **SECTION C (30marks)**

#### **Answer any two questions from this section**

22.

(a) Outline five causes of World war 1 (5mks)

- Military alliances such as the Triple Entente which created tension and threatened world peace.
- Imperialism which increased rivalry among European countries e.g. France and Germany
- The first and second Moroccan crises which increased tension among European powers i.e. Germany and France.
- Arms race among nations which them aggressive and threatened world peace.
- Assassination of Arch-duke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo-Bosnia.
- The Balkan wars which increased international tension.
- The need for revenge worsened the International situation e.g. the French had lost the Franco-Prussian war.
- The Italo- Turkish colonial dispute over Libya increased political tension.

(b) Explain five reasons why the League of Nations failed to preserve World peace (10mks)

- Inability to settle dispute between member's states. In 1937, Japan defied the league by invading Manchuria in china.
- Lack of military strength with which to implement its objectives
- Lack of adequate funds
- Nationalistic ambitions of member countries/ rearmament
- Lack of support and commitment by major powers e.g. USA, Italy, Germany and Japan
- In 1935, Benitto Mossolini invaded Ethiopia and pulled out of the League.
- Germany violated the Treaty of Versailles with impunity.
- Nations continued to sign secret treaties in violation of the League of Nations terms.
- Many countries associated the league with allies and therefore considered it partisan.
- U.S.A's rejection of the league made it weak.
- Nations continued to act as sovereign states and refused to take case to the ICJ.
- Members refused to disarm and the League of Nations did not have the machinery to enforce disarmament.
- The policy of appeasement led to aggression among members.

23.

(a) State three economic aspects of the Shona during the pre-colonial period.

- The Shona grew a variety of subsistence crops such as beans, millet and vegetables
  - Weaving and Cloth making –clothes were made from wild cotton and barks and fibres
  - They made iron tools such as spears, hoes and knives.
  - They kept livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats which provided milk.
  - They practiced farming – grew corn, millet, groundnuts, bananas
- Livestock keeping - Kept animals such as cows goats and sheep
- Traders- took part in the long distance trade
- Hunting and gathering –gathered honey and wild fruits

- Craftsmen / Skillful & carvers – used ivory and soapstone for decoration 3 x 1 = 3mks
  - (b) Describe the political organization of the Asante Empire during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (12mks)
  - It was a centralized state divided into three divisions Kumasi, Amato (Metropolitan states) and the provincial/conquered states
  - The overall ruler or king was the Asantehene
  - Conquered states were ruled by their kings but treated as provinces of Asante.
  - The Asantehene ruled with the help of a confederacy of kings (Omanhene)
  - The Omanhene represented the king in the provinces
  - The empire had a standing army for defense, service in the Army was compulsory for all able bodied men. it was divided into several wings such as Akwanstafo, Adonten etc
  - Religion played important role in ensuring unity and legitimacy of the Asantehene and Omanhene.
  - The sacred golden stool introduced by Osei Tutu was the symbol of unity, Omanhene were given black stools to symbolize unity in their territories.
  - The Odwira festival was Held annually to enhance unity and renew allegiance to the Asantehene.
  - It had a well-established judicial court system to solve disputes, headed by the Asantehene.
- 6x2=12mks

24.

- (a) Identify three ways through which a person can become a member of the House of Lords in Britain. (3mks)
- By holding office of a senior position in the Church of England. E.g. Bishop, Archbishop.
- Through peerage/heredity.
- Being nominated by the queen or king. Any 3x1=3mks
- (b) Explain six roles of the prime Minister in Britain (12mks)
- He/ She is the head of government in Britain invited by the monarch to form the government after his party wins
- Appoints and dismisses ministers but with the consent of the monarchy
- The prime minister prepares the monarchial speech to be read during the opening of a parliamentary session
- He/ She is in charge of the House of Commons i.e. lower house made up of elected Members of parliament
- Prime minister can request the monarch to dissolve parliament before its five year term of office is over
- He/ She can change laws because he or she has the support of the majority in the parliament
- The prime minister recommends to the monarchy the names of candidates to be appointed to senior judicial offices e.g. Lords, chief justice, royal commissions and those to be conferred with civil honors and distinctions
- He or she presides over the meetings of the cabinet
- Disputes between different ministries and ministers are settled by prime minister
- He/ She is in charge of appointments for example he/ she appoints civil servants and permanent secretary