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

**MOI GIRLS ELDORET HIGH SCHOOL
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 2
MARKING SCHEME**

SCHOOLS NET KENYA
Osiligi House, Opposite KCB, Ground Floor
Off Magadi Road, Ongata Rongai | Tel: 0711 88 22 27
E-mail: infosnkenya@gmail.com | Website: www.schoolsnetkenya.com

MOI GIRLS ELDORET KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 2

MAKING SCHEME

1. Give the main method used by anthropologist to gather their historical data.
– Observation (1x1=1mk)
2. Identify the method used in making sangoan tools.
(1x1=1mk)
– Levallois technique
3. Identify two external reasons for Lewanika's collaboration with British
– Raiding or attack by the Ndebele
– Influence by Khama paramount chief of Ngwato who had sought British protection in 1885.
– Feared the Portuguese from East, Germans from west and Boers from south hence needed protection.
– Encouraged by missionaries to seek British protection i.e. François coillard.
(2x1=2mks)
4. Identify the chartered company that British used to administer parts of west Africa
– The Royal Niger Company under Fredrick lugard.
(1x1=1mk)
5. Give two reasons why the location of Samori Toures second empire contributed to his defeat by the French
– Was cut off from Bure gold fields which denied him important sources of revenues for sustaining the army.
– His second empire was checked by the British occupation of Asante in 1896.
– He was exposed to war with communities he had earlier attacked.
– He was cut-off from free-town where he had secured arms. (any2 x1=2mks)
6. Identify two ancestors of man associated with the making of old wan tools
– Australopithecus.
– Homohabilis (2x1= 2mks)
7. List two inventions which Jethro Tull a British farmer invented.
– Seed drill (1707)
– Horse-drawn hoe (1707) (2x1=2mks)
8. State two regions where salt was mined during trans-Saharan trade.
– Taghaza
– L.chad
– Medan
– Bilma. (any2x1=2mks)
9. State two ways in which knowledge of iron working led to the rise of kingdoms in pre-colonial period.
– Iron arms used in war led to the rise of kingdoms
– It was used as Trade commodities to generate income to pay warriors. (2x1=2mks)
10. Identify two social classes that made up the Baganda society in the pre-colonial period.
– Royal family of kabaka
– Chiefs
– Peasants/commoners
– Slaves (2x1=2mks)
11. State one way through which the European nations maintained peace among themselves during the Partition of African Continent.
– By signing treaties among themselves.
– By organizing the Berlin conference to lay down the guiding principles of partition (1x1=1mk)
12. State two duties of native affairs Department in Zimbabwe during the colonial period.
– Allocation of land to Africans
– Collection of taxes
– Recruiting African Labour. (2x1=2mks)
13. Name the underground movement that spearheaded the armed resistance in South Africa during the apartheid system
– Umkhoto We Sizwe (spear of the nation) (1x1=1mk)

14. Identify two weapons used during cold war. (any 2x1=2mks)

- Propaganda
- Economic sanctions
- Financial aid to enemies of the opposing side
- Military aid to enemies of opposing side.

15. Identify two vessels used in space exploration.

- Rocket
- Satellites
- Space shuttles.

(2x1=2mks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions

16.

a) Identify three reasons why African slaves were more preferred than other races during the trans-Atlantic trade

- The supply of African slaves was high
- Regarded as immune to tropical diseases.
- Their complexion prevented them from escaping easily
- They could be subjected to any form of indignation.
- Both men and women could work
- They were cheap to acquire.

(any3x1=3mks)

b) Explain six factors which contributed to the decline of the Trans-Saharan Trade.

- The mine fields got exhausted and this discouraged the traders from coming to West Africa.
- Political instability in the region brought about anarchy and insecurity following the fall of empires
- The invasion of Songhai by the Almoravids and Tuaregs who spread Islam through Jihads increasing insecurity along trade routes.
- The Moroccan invasion of western Sudan in the 16th century undermined trading activities
- The growth of Trans-Atlantic Trade attracted some Trans-Saharan Traders thus weakening it.
- The colonization of North Africa and West Africa took over the resources thus weakening it.
- The invasion of North Africa by Turks created insecurity along the trade routes thus undermining the trade.
- The Tuaregs started robbing the traders.
- The abolition of slave trade affecting the trade/anti-slave crusaders
- Increased possession of fire arms intensified warfare between trading centres.

(6x2=12mks)

17.

a) Name three advantages of the use of radio over newspaper in modern society.

- It sends messages to distance places in the shortest time possible
- Serves a large number of people at the same time
- It is cheap to use
- Accepted by many as it uses local and foreign languages.

(3x1=3mks)

b) Describe six contributions of TV to economic development.

- Has promoted business and trade through advertisement.
- Created employment opportunities
- Has generated revenue for the government through taxation.
- Has educated the masses on economic issues
- Colour circuit has enhanced security in business premises.
- Has provided a variety of entertainment through various entertainment programmes thus generating income.
- Has facilitated cultural development/borrowing through music and drama.

(6x2=3mks)

18.

a) Outline five factors that led to rise of Shona community before the 19th century

- Availability of strong and flexible warriors
- Availability of strong and able rulers
- Lucrative trade that financed the kingdom
- Agricultural practice that increased food supply in the kingdom

- Availability of water from river Zambezi that help them to carry out their domestic chores easily
- Strategic location hence not easily attacked by enemies. (5x1=5mks)
- b) Describe the political organization of Asante Empire in the pre-colonial period
 - It was headed by King Asantehene who had powers to control all activities within the kingdom
 - The kingdom had several metropolitans surrounding the nuclear Kumasi and were ruled by Omanhenes
 - The kingdom was unified by Odwira festival hence making the Kingdom to grow compactly.
 - The Kingdom had strong warriors that protected the Kingdom against external attacks.
 - The Kingdom had smaller vassal states which were captured from other Kingdoms and chiefdoms.
 - The vassal state paid tribute to Asantahene. (5x2=10 mks)

19.

- a) Other than Nigeria name other three British colonies in West Africa.
 - Ghana
 - Gambia
 - Sierra Leone (3x1=3mks)
- b) Explain six reasons why the British used Direct Rule in Zimbabwe.
 - The indigenous/local political institutions based on Induna system had been destroyed during British occupation of Zimbabwe.
 - They desired to control the economy of Zimbabwe to maximize profit.
 - To ensure complete control of the Africa/to end African resistance.
 - The existence of British South Africa company personnel on the spot which were familiar with the areas.
 - The British South Africa company had enough finance to pay administrative officers.
 - The Chimurenga appraising 1896-1897 had eroded European confidence in traditional African leadership in the colony.

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions

20.

- a) Name three political parties that struggled for independence in Ghana.
 - Convention People Party (CPP)
 - United Gold Coast Convention.(UGCC)
 - National League of Gold Coast (3x1=3mks)
- b) Explain six factors that contributed to nationalism in Ghana.
 - Discontentment of the World War II ex-servicemen.
 - The granting of independence of India and Pakistan inspired the Ghanaian nationalist.
 - The colonial system of education produced many school leavers who were jobless and frustrated.
 - Exploitation of Ghanaian minerals and agricultural produce by British
 - High prices of essential goods in towns
 - Africans were denied import and export licenses
 - They were inspired by the Pan-African movement.
 - Their morale was boosted by UNO which supported decolonization (6x2=12mks)

21.

- a) Give five reasons for the failure of the peace settlement after the First World War
 - German was wholly blamed for the war and punishment was too harsh and she resented it.
 - Interest of the colonized people were not considered by the allies as the colonial benefits were handed over to France and Britain as mandates of league of nation.
 - Italy was a major power yet she was given a row deal in the peace settlement as she only got Stria which formerly belonged to Australia.
 - Interest of the minority were not considered e .g Australia/German union was disallowed yet the Australians were for it.
 - The USA senate did not support it as the USA constitution did not allow commitment to such organization like League of Nation which was proposed by Woodrow. (5x1=5mks)
- b) Discuss five causes of the Second World War.
 - Growth of nationalism
 - Great depression of 1929-1931

- Violation of Versailles treaty by German
- The policy of appeasement adopted by France and Britain
- The weakness of the league of nation which failed to prevent rearmaments of German
- Rise of dictators in Europe e.g. Adolf Hitler of German
- Formation of alliances by Western Europe which created mistrust.
- Hitler's ambition to revive Germans lost glory encouraged him to engage in acts of aggression against several European nation (5x2=10mks)

22.

a) Name three founders of Non-Aligned Movement

- Jawaharlal Nehru of India
- Abdel Nasser of Egypt.
- Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia

– Sukarno of Indonesia

– Chou-en-lai of China

(3x1=3mks)

b) Explain six factors that undermined the activities of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

- Political instability e.g. civil wars
- Ties with former colonial masters making it so difficult for member state to pursue independent line.
- Border dispute e.g. North and South Korea.
- National interest are placed first before those of NAM
- Lack of adequate funds by member countries due to poverty
- Divided loyalty-some member states are also members of other organization.
- Lack of permanent institution framework to coordinate its activities especially secretariat. (6x2=12mks)