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

**PRECIOUS BLOOD 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

PRECIOUS BLOOD KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 2 / 311/2

MARKING SCHEME

1. Two contributions of archaeology to the study of History.
 - It provides information on the origin of man.
 - It provides information on the people's way of life / culture of early man.
 - It helps people to locate historical sites.
 - It provides information on chronological order of historical events / dating historical events. (2x1 = 2mks)
2. Title of the tools made by the New Stone Age man?
Microliths. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
3. Main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt.
Existence of the River Nile which provided water for irrigation. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
4. Two inventions that led to the Agrarian revolution in Britain.
 - The seed-drill
 - The horse-drawn hoe.
 - Selective breeding of livestock.
 - Introduction of fertilizers.
 - Mechanical thresher. (2x1 = 2mks)
5. One metal that was used as currency in pre-colonial Africa.
 - Iron
 - Gold
 - Copper
 - Silver
 - Bronze (1x1 = 1mk)
6. One advantage of using pipeline over vehicles in transporting oil.
 - The pipeline delivers oil faster than vehicles.
 - It is safer to transport oil by pipeline than vehicles.
 - The pipeline ensures regular / continuous supply of oil to required areas / depots.
 - It is easier to maintain the pipeline than vehicles. (1x1 = 1mk)
7. Two challenges faced by space explorers.
 - Extreme and unfavourable space temperatures.
 - Deadly rays in space which endangers the Astronauts lives.
 - Unfavourable environment for human life. (2x1 = 2mks)
8. One disadvantage of using wood as a source of energy.
 - Wood is affected by rain.
 - It produces smoke / pollutes air.
 - Leads to deforestation / scarcity of wood.
 - It is cumbersome to use / bulky. (1x1 = 1mk)
9. One invention that revolutionized food preservation during the 19th century.
 - Canning process
 - Refrigeration
 - Pasteurization (1x1 = 1mk)
10. One use of steel during the industrial revolution.
 - For making utensils like pans.
 - For making house roofs.
 - To make farm machinery.
 - Construction of rail lines.
 - Construction of bridges.
 - Manufacture of cars
 - Construction of walls. (1x1 = 1mk)
11. Two social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece.
 - It was a cultural centre / music / art / theatre.

- It was an educational centre.
 - It was a sports centre.
 - It was a religious centre. (2x1 = 2mks)
12. One way in which Public opinion in Europe contributed to the colonization of Africa.
- Public urged their states to go for many colonies. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
13. One way in which African collaboration with the Europeans hastened colonization in Africa.
- It encouraged Europeans to settle on African land / loss of African land.
 - It created disunity among Africans.
 - It assisted the Europeans in conquering other communities.
 - Enabled the Europeans to establish their control. (1x1 = 1mk)
14. Two differences between British and French colonial administration.
- Direct and indirect (British) / Assimilation and Association (French).
 - Use of local rulers / reduced the powers of the chieftancy.
 - Administered separately by Governors / overseas provinces.
 - Elites were subjects / French citizens. (2x1 = 2mks)
15. Two ways in which the treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 affected Germany.
- It reduced the size of Germany.
 - Germany was forbidden from uniting with Austria.
 - Germany lost her colonies in Africa and other territories in Europe e.g. Alsace.
 - The size of Germany's military strength was restricted / air force abolished.
 - Germany was forced to pay war damage. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
16. One condition that a country should fulfill in order to become a member of Non-Aligned Movement.
- A country should be independent.
 - A country should be a member of either NATO or WARSAW pact military. (1x1 = 1mk)
17. Two ways in which the congress checks the powers of the President of USA.
- Senate approves appointments.
 - The president goes for two four-year term.
 - Congress may impeach president.
 - It checks president powers and actions.
 - May refuse to approve expenditure. (2x1 = 2mks)

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

- 18.
- (a) Five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals.
- There was competition for food between human beings and animals.
 - Due to increased human population, more food was required.
 - Overhunting developed stocks of animals on which human beings relied on for food.
 - Hunting and gathering had become tiresome / insecure.
 - Calamities such as bush fires / floods destroyed vegetation / drove away animals.
 - Some crops and animals had economic value.
 - Animals were domesticated to provide security.
 - Climatic change which caused aridity / weather sometimes hindered hunting and gathering. (5x1 = 5mks)
- (b) Five causes of food shortages in Africa today.
- Many parts of Africa experience little or no rain at all over several years leading to crop failure.
 - The rapid population growth rate has overtaken food production rate resulting into food shortages.
 - Inadequate food storage facilities has contributed to food wastages as farmers cannot store food for a long period.
 - Poor state of roads hinders transportation of food from areas of surplus to those of deficit.
 - Low prices of food stuff has discouraged many farmers who may have invested as much capital leading to food shortages.
 - Many farmers lack enough capital required to buy farm inputs.

- Due to crop diseases and pests a lot of food is destroyed either on the farms or in stores resulting to food shortages.
- The emphasis on cash crop farming at the expense of food crops has contributed to low food production leading to food shortages.
- Environmental degradation through deforestation / overgrazing of animals has led to soil erosion leading to wasteland hence low food production / desertification.
- Civil wars in many African countries have displaced people from their farms and thus divert their attention from farming resulting to food shortages.
- Poor food policies have discouraged farmers as they are not given enough incentives in case of crop failure / poor economic planning.
- The young able bodied persons migrate to urban centres thus leaving farming to the aged who are not able to contribute much towards food production.
- HIV / AIDS pandemic has impacted negatively on the labour force in food production. (5x2 = 10mks)

19.

(a) Three problems faced by factory workers in Europe during the industrial revolution.

- They were paid low wages / salaries.
- They worked for long hours.
- They were exposed to accidents
- Accident victims were laid off without compensation.
- Inadequate housing made them live in slums.
- They suffered from diseases due to poor sanitation. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Why the industrial revolution took place in Britain ahead of other European countries.

- Availability of ready markets for industrial products.
- Availability of raw materials from her overseas colonies.
- Sources of industrial energy e.g. coal.
- She had a well established cottage industry which provided a basis for the industrial growth.
- Availability of labour from the displaced peasants due to Agrarian revolution.
- Well developed banking and insurance systems which advanced loans to entrepreneurs.
- Protection of her trading ships from piracy by her strong navy.
- Well developed transport system both land and water.
- Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour.
- She enjoyed relatively long period of peace and stability.
- The policy of free trade in Britain e.g. removal of trade barriers. (6x2 = 12mks)

20.

(a) Name three political parties in South Africa.

- African National Congress
- Pan-African Congress
- United Democratic Front
- South African Indian Congress (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in Ghana.

- Inadequate African representation in the Legco which caused discontent among the Ghanaians.
- Loss of powers by the traditional African chiefs created discontent against the colonial government.
- The need to guard against possible land alienation by the British United the Africans.
- Introduction of taxation by the colonial government.
- The meager earnings by Africans from the sale of cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them.
- The order by the colonial government that farmers uproot their crops due to prevalence of the “swollen shoot” disease upset them.
- Involvement of the ex-servicemen in the 2nd World war inspired them to fight for their independence.
- Attainment of independence by India and Pakistan in 1947 encouraged Ghanaian nationalists.
- Existence of young educated Ghanaians who inspired the masses towards a worthy cause.
- High rate of unemployment among the Africans created resentment.
- Charismatic leadership provided by Kwame Nkrumah united the people in their struggle against colonial domination.

- Selective granting of trading licences to European traders while denying the same to the Africans created discontent. (6x2 = 12mks)

21.

(a) Achievements of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

- It defends members against external aggression.
- Members are able to conduct trade across borders.
- Members have expanded the roads and other infrastructure.
- Social cultural exchange.
- Citizens move freely across borders.
- Uniform education system. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Explain five challenges faced by Non-Aligned Movement since its formation.

- Large membership.
- Political instability due to civil strife among member states.
- Lack of funds to carry on the day-to-day activities because members are poor / poverty.
- Personality differences among leaders of the movement.
- Divided loyalty of member states because they are members of other organizations.
- Collapse of USSR / end of Cold War / Power bloc rivalry which has made it lose meaning.
- Conflicting interests / Nationalistic interests among its members has outweighed the movements objectives.
- Lack of established army to help her carry her activities effectively. (5x2 = 10mks)

SECTION C: (30 MARKS)

22.

(a) The social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period.

- Believed in the existence of one power God Mwari.
- Believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time.
- Communicated with the spirit through mediums.
- Priests presided over religious functions e.g. offering sacrifices to God.
- Priests came from Rozwi clan.
- They had sacred places of worship / shrines.
- Were organized into clans.
- They lived in circular stone houses.
- Practiced polygamous and exogamous marriages.
- The elders were highly respected. (5x1 = 3mks)

(b) The political organization of the Mwene Mutapa Kingdom during the pre-colonial period.

- The empire was ruled by the emperor who was both head of state and Government.
- The office of emperor was hereditary.
- The emperor was assisted in administering the empire by the queen mother, head drummer, emperor's sister, emperor's principal wives, chancellor and army commander.
- Empire was divided into provinces which were ruled by lesser kings / chiefs answerable to the emperor.
- They had a standing army for defence and expansion of the kingdom.
- Emperor controlled trading activities whose revenue was used to sustain the empire and the army.
- Priests acted as a link between the people and the emperor.
- The king was a military leader. (5x2 = 10mks)

23.

(a) Five reasons why the central powers were defeated in the First World War,

- The allied powers had more states supporting them.
- Allies had more financial and industrial resources.
- Allied powers controlled the North sea and Atlantic ocean and blockaded the central powers.
- The invasion of neutral Belgium by Germany made the world turn against central powers.
- The entry of USA into the war helped to defeat the central powers.
- The central powers were located in the central part of Europe and were surrounded by enemies from every side.

- The failure of the von Schieffen plan.
 - Good political leadership among the allied powers. (5x1 = 5mks)
 - (b) The social effects of the Second World War .
 - Led to loss of human life both civilians and soldiers.
 - Led to homelessness, displacements and refugee situation especially following Nazism ideology e.g. Jews were forced out of Germany.
 - Led to spread of infectious diseases like tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections especially syphilis.
 - Led to advancement in medicine and surgery due to the dire need to treat the psychologically disturbed war victims.
 - Led to mistrust and bitter feelings among nations due to destructions caused by the war.
 - Women status were upgraded and began to take duties previously done by men. (5x2 = 10mks)
- 24.

(a) Five merits of the Federal Government of the United States of America (USA).

- Helps different states to live together.
- Makes federal states economically viable in terms of accessibility to wider market.
- Enables states to tackle their problems with united front e.g. terrorism.
- Joint defence forces ensure security for small states.
- Enables states to work as one political unit.
- Protects the interests of small states and minority groups.
- Enables states to benefit from the pool of resources.
- Eases trade by way of eliminating custom duties and by use of common currency. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five reasons why parliament is the supreme institution in Britain.

- It is the only institution that can make, amend and abolish law.
- All other institutions derive their power from parliament.
- It approves the budget empowered to approve the budget of the government.
- A court of law cannot overrule or nullify a parliamentary decision / binding for all.
- Can pass a vote of no confidence in the government./Has terminative power and can remove an unpopular government from power. (5x2 = 10mks)