

KIRINYAGA COUNTY MOCK EXAMINATION – FORM 4 - 2017
HISTORY 311/2 MARKING SCHEME PAPER 2

1. **Identify two branches of History.**
 - (i) Social History.
 - (ii) Political History
 - (iii) Economic History (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
2. **Name the tools made by Homo Erectus during the second phase of the Old Stone age period.**

Acheulin tools. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
3. **State two disadvantages of the open field system during the agrarian revolution in Britain.**
 - (i) It wasted land as land was left fallow to regain fertility.
 - (ii) It was difficult to practice selective breeding.
 - (iii) It was difficult to control pest and diseases.(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
4. **Name two types of dwellings used by the early man during the Stone Age period.**
 - (i) Tree tops.
 - (ii) Rock shelters.
 - (iii) Caves.
 - (iv) Forests. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
5. **Give two features of Macadam roads.**
 - (i) They were all weather roads.
 - (ii) They were durable.
 - (iii) They had good drainage.
 - (iv) They were straight.
 - (v) They had a smooth surface.
 - (vi) They were cheap. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
6. **State one invention during the 18th Century which improve textile industry in Britain.**

Invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
7. **Name one official who assisted the Kabaka in his administration of the Buganda kingdom.**

The Prime Minister (Katikiro)
The Treasurer (Omwaniika)
The Chief Justice (Omulamuzi)
The Chiefs (Mugema)

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
8. **Identify two types of democracy in the world today.**
 - (i) Direct democracy / pure democracy.
 - (ii) Indirect democracy / representative democracy.(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
9. **State the main aim of the Berlin Conference (1884 – 1885)**

To partition Africa / to divide Africa among European powers.

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)
10. **Name the chartered company that administered Southern Rhodesia during the Process of colonization.**
 - (i) British South African Company (B.S.A.Co)
11. **State the main reason why Samori Toure fought the French in the 19th Century.**

To protect the Mandinka Empire / to safeguard the Mandinka's independence. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
12. **Give two ways through which the attainment of independence in Ghana Contributed to the liberation of other African countries from colonial rule.**
 - (i) Nkrumah helped other leaders e.g in Guinea.

- (ii) He funded other liberation movements.
 (iii) He called Pan – Africa Conferences that created O.A.U. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
13. **What event prompted the U.S.A to join the First World War in 1917?**
 Germany's aggression on the British Isles.
 (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
14. **State two ways in which the treaty of Versailles (1919) affected Germany.**
 (i) Germany lost all her colonies.
 (ii) Germany paid a heavy fine.
 (iii) Germany was totally disarmed and her army reduced to 100,000 men.
 (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
15. **Name one organization which was formed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to promote economic co-operation among Southern African countries.**
 Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
 (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
16. **State one problem which face the United Nations.**
 Lack of a military body (organ)
 Lack of enough funds.
 Divided loyalty. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
17. **Mention the two military blocs which were formed by the U.S.A and USSR during the Cold War.**
 (i) Nato (ii) Warsaw pact (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

SECTION B (45 mks)

18. (a) **Give five ways in which the development of the upright posture improved the early man's way of life during the Middle Stone Period.** (5 mks)
 - Was able to move / walk / run faster.
 - Could use the hand to carry out farming activities.
 - Could use the hands to group items conveniently.
 - Men could spot the animals / wild from far distances.
 - Man could see the impending danger from a distance and take appropriate measures.
 - Man used the hands to defend / attack animals.
 - Used hands to carry out domestic chores (carry young ones)
 - Used hands to pick fruits high above. (Any five points x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) **Describe man's way of life during the Middle Stone age period.** (10 mks)
 - Made tools and weapons e.g sangaon tools.
 - Discovered and started using fire.
 - Was a hunter.
 - Was a gatherer.
 - Wore clothes made of animal skins and painted themselves.
 - Made some artificial houses.
 - Had an improved language.
 - Practised art and rock painting on cave walls and rocks.
 - Had social organizations e.g he lived in small groups.
 (Any five well explained points x 2 = 10 mks)
19. (a) **State five disadvantages of using barter trade during the Trans-Saharan trade.**
 (i) Language barrier.
 (ii) Lack of double coincidence of wants.
 (iii) It was cumbersome to carry bulk goods.
 (iv) It was not easy to establish the exact value of goods.
 (v) Some goods could not be divided into smaller units. (Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) **Describe the organization of the Trans Atlantic trade.**

- (i) It involved the European traders who supplied finished products and slaves to the outside world.
- (ii) The American plantation owners are the ones who demanded for slave and used them in their plantations.
- (iii) The Africans acquired slaves from the interior and exchanged them for European finished Products.
- (iv) The trade items from Africa included the slave who were the main commodity, ivory, Rhinoceros horns, ostrich feathers and leopard skins among others.
- (v) Europeans brought clothes beads gun and gun powder.
- (vi) The mode of transport was ship, slaves were packed in sailing ships.
- (vii) They used barter trade which was later replaced with currency trade.

(Any 5 well explained points $\times 2 = 10$ mks)

20.(a) **What five reasons encouraged the nationalists in Mozambique to use armed Struggle to attain independence?**

- Portugal refused to listen to the grievances of Africans.
- The Nationalists were trained in fighting skills.
- O.A.U supported their course.
- They were supported by communist countries.
- The success of Mau Mau fighters in Kenya inspired them.
- The UN denounced colonialism this boosting the morale of the nationalist movement.

(Any 5 $\times 1 = 5$ mks)

(b) **Explain the problems which undermined the activities of the Nationalist in Mozambique.**

- Lack of basic needs e.g food, clothes and medicine.
- Personal ambitions caused disunity among Nationalists.
- Ideological differences led to the formation of rival guerilla movement such as MANU, COREMO and FRELIMO.
- Nationalists were demoralized due to the assassination of their leader Edwardo Mondlane.
- The Portuguese ruthlessly suppressed the Nationalist movement.
- The South Africa Apartheid government assisted the Portuguese to fight the Nationalist.

(Any five well explained points $\times 2 = 10$ mks)

21.(a) **Give three reasons why the conquest of Matebeleland was inevitable.**

- (i) Favourable climate.
- (ii) Availability of resources eg minerals.
- (iii) Lay alongside the route designed for the railway between Capetown and Cairo.
- (iv) The British had a strong military base so the Ndebele had to be conquered.

(Any 3 $\times 1 = 3$ mks)

(b) **Explain six reforms made by the German's administration after the Majimaji Rebellion in Southern Tanganyika.**

- (i) Africans were allowed to grow cotton for their own benefit.
- (ii) Corporal punishment was abolished.
- (iii) Kiswahili was made the official language.
- (iv) The Swahili and Arab Jumbes and Akidas were replaced with Africans.
- (v) Schools were built for the Africans.
- (vi) Rules on taxation were relaxed.
- (v) Forced cotton growing was abolished.

(Any 6 $\times 2 = 12$ mks)

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. (a) **State three similarities between the French and the British structure of administration in Africa.**

- (i) Both had a governor as the chief executive of the colony.

- (ii) Had provinces.
- (iii) Had districts, locations and sub-locations as administrative units. *(any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)*
- (b) **Explain six challenges experienced by the French administration in Senegal.**
 - (i) Language barrier.
 - (ii) Poor transport network.
 - (iii) Resistance by some groups.
 - (iv) It was time consuming to assimilate the Africans who were not ready to forsake their culture.
 - (v) They faced hostility from Muslims.
 - (vi) They lacked enough funds.
 - (vii) Resistance by French traders who feared competition from African traders.
 - (viii) Resistance from French parliamentarians who feared being out numbered in the French Chamber of deputies.
 - (ix) Appointed chiefs who undermined by their fellow Africans as they were viewed as colonial agents. *(Any six well explained points x 2 = 12 mks)*
- 23.(a) **List five factors that led to détente' (easing) of the cold war.**
 - The death of Josef Stalin 1953.
 - Many negotiations between U.S.A and U.S.S.R
 - Mikhail Gorbacher reforms in U.S.S.R.
 - Collapse of communist rule in Europe.
 - Ronald Reagans policy.
 - Unification of Germany.
 - Russia support to American allies in the Gulf war – Dissolution of war saw pact – arms reduction. *(Any five points x 1 = 5 mks)*
- (b) **Explain five results of the Second World War.**
 - It led to loss of destruction of property.
 - Widespread suffering.
 - Rise in debt.
 - Partition of Germany.
 - Emergence of the U.S.A and U.S.S.R as superpowers.
 - Displacement of people.
 - Rise of nationalism in Asia and Africa.
 - Growth of military technology.
 - Formation of U.N.O *(Any five well explained points x 2 = 10 mks)*
- 24.(a) **State three common characteristics of the Common Wealth States.** (3 mks)
 - Common language i.e English as official language.
 - Have cultural ties.
 - Co-operation education.
 - Recognize the queen of England as the head of common wealth. *(Any 3 points x 1 = 3 mks)*
- (b) **Discuss six achievements of the Commonwealth since its formation.**
 - Provides financial assistance to members.
 - Supports education and training .
 - Encourages trade among members.
 - Promotes technical cooperation.
 - Promotes democracy and good governance.
 - Creates a forum for member state to discuss internal affairs.
 - Maintain peace among members.
 - Promotes development of legal programmes.
 - Promotes social and cultural cooperation among members.
 - Promotes respect, trust and friendship among members.

(Any six well explained pints x 2 = 12 mks)

KIRINYAGA COUNTY MOCK EXAMINATION – FORM 4 2017

HISTORY 311/1 MARKING SCHEME PAPER 1

1. Give two example of early inhabitants of Kenya.

- (i) Gumba / Athi
- (ii) Dorobo / Okiek
- (iii) Okuro
- (iv) Ongunye

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

2. Identify two cultural practices introduced by the Cushites in Kenya.

- (i) Circumcision.
- (ii) Age set
- (iii) Taboo against eating fish.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

3. Identify the title given to the war leader among the Luo community.

- (i) Osumba Mrwayi

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

4. State one characteristic of a good constitution.

- (i) It should define duties and rights of citizens.
- (ii) Should define duties and functions of the arms of government.
- (iii) Should provide for fundamental human rights.

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

5. Which other name is used to refer to the Oromo?

Galla (1 mk)

6. Apart from the legislative council, mention two other bodies that assisted the Central government in administering the protectorate of Kenya during the colonial period.

The advisory council.

The executive council

The local native council

(2 x 2 = 4 mks)

7. Identify one recommendation of Lyttleton constitution of 1954.

- (i) A multi-racial council of ministers was constituted. B.A Ohanga was made minister for Community Development and African affairs.
- (ii) The multi-racial council of ministers was made up of official and non official members. It replaced the Governors executive council.
- (iii) The colonial government allowed for the formation of African political organizations but restricted them to the district level.
- (iv) It led to the establishment of an advisory council to discuss government policies.
- (v) African Associations emerged e.g The Kenya African National Congress founded by Argwing Khodek. The government refused to register it because of it's perceived national outlook. However, a number of district association were formed.
- (vi) In 1957, elections were held in eight constituencies and 8 members were elected to the Legco i.e Ronald Ngala, James Muimi, Benard Mate, Tom Mboya, Daniel Moi, Masinde Muliro, Oginga Odinga and Lawrence Oguda.

(Any1 x 1 = 1 mk)

8. State one major challenges facing health sectors in Kenya.

- (i) Inadequate personnel.
- (ii) Inadequate funds.
- (iii) Increase of population.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

9. **Give one rule that govern the concept of natural justice.**

- (i) Right to a fair hearing.
- (ii) The rule against bias.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

10. **Name the education commission that was established in 1982 to review the education system.**

- (i) The Mackay commission.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

11. **Name two operation Forts established by the British to enhance political control in Central Kenya.**

- (i) Fort Hall
- (ii) Fort Smith
- (iii) Fort Dagorreti

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

12. **Name two superior courts in Kenya.**

- (i) The Supreme Court.
- (ii) The Court of Appeal.
- (iii) The High court.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

13. **Identify two occasions when the Kenya National Anthem is sung.**

- (i) During National Holidays.
- (ii) During national Functions e.g sports.
- (iii) At schools on Mondays and Fridays.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

14. **State two characteristics of human rights.**

- They are universal.
- They are indivisible.
- They have limitations.
- They may be suspended.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

15. **State two terms of the Heligoland treaty of 1890.**

- (i) Germany recognised Uganda as a British Sphere of influence.
- (ii) Germany acquired island of Heligoland in the Northern sea in exchange for Wituland.
- (iii) Western boundaries of Uganda and Tanzania were defined.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

16. **Which party initiated the philosophy of African socialism in independent Kenya.**

Kenya African National Union. (KANU)

17. **Who is the current chairperson of I.E.B.C?**

Wafula Chebukati.

SECTION B

18.(a) **Name three Kalenjin speaking communities that remained in Mt. Elgon region during migration.** (3 mks)

Bok, Bongomek Kony.

(b) **Describe the social organization of the pre-colonial Somali community.**

- Divided into clans made up of related families.
- Clan headed by council of elders which settled disputes among other duties.
- Had age set system made up of circumcised boys played important role in defense of the community.
- Believed in existence to God – Wak (Waq) creator and controller.
- Religious leaders existence; mediated between people and God.

- Had divided duties according to age, religion and social standards / status.
- Practiced exogamous marriage as well as polygamy.
- Adapted Islam later.

19.(a) **State three factors that led to the decline of the coastal towns after 1500 AD.**

- Disruption of trade by the Portuguese leading to loss of revenue to sustain the towns.
- Constant warfare and conflicts between the Portuguese and the locals.
- Invasion of the coastal settlements by the Zimba.
- Increased conflicts among the city states discouraging traders from the interior to bring trade Goods to the coast.
- lack of fresh water.
- Dry spell which hindered farming activities.
- Rivalry among European nations for the control of trade.
- The city states lacked unity. They fought each other for purposes of superiority e.g Malindi and Mombasa.
- The Portuguese conquest of individual city states made them to decline e.g Pate, Mombasa, Kilwa, Mafia, Zanzibar, Sofala, Brava, Solatra and Lamu.

(b) **Explain six social impacts of the missionary activities in Kenya.**

- Christianity became widespread : It affected beliefs and practices of African traditional Religion.
- Missionaries condemned African culture and practice e.g polygamy, female circumcision.
- Western education and civilization spread: Mission schools were established.
- Missionaries, contributed to the provision of medical services: They built hospitals and dispensaries.
- Rise of independent churches and schools.
- Led to abolition of slavery and slave trade.
- Contributed to exploration of Kenya.
- Improved welfare of Africans.

20.(a) **Give five common challenges faced by both the railway builders and settler in colonial Kenya.**

- Inadequate labour.
- Inadequate essential needs.
- Hostility from some Africans.
- Tropical diseases and pests.
- Inadequate infrastructure.

(b) **Explain five internal factors that led to the growth of Kenyan nationalist activities.**

- Return of ex-service men who were informed in world affairs.
- The constitutional changes initiated by the colonial government i.e Lytteton, Lennox Boyd etc.
- The Mau Mau movement consolidated the nationalist struggle and brought direct confrontation with colonial government giving impetus for nationalist struggle.
- Lifting of ban on political organization.
- Activities of trade unions promoted growth of African nationalism activity especially in urban areas.

21. (a) **Give three grievances of the white settlers that were presented to the Duke of Devonshire in London in 1923.**

- Settlers wanted to retain Kenya highlands exclusively for the whites.
- They demanded independence from Britain.
- They wanted restriction of Indian migration to Kenya.
- They advocated for racial segregation.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) **Explain six positive effects of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period.**

- (i) It contributed to national unity as it brought together people of different ethnic backgrounds.
- (ii) Towns promoted market gardening for communities near towns e.g Kiambu.
- (iii) It led to the formation of welfare groups / Associations to cater for the needs of Africans.
- (iv) It promoted cultural interaction through sports and cultural activities.
- (v) It led to expansion of industries due to a large population that provided labour and market.
- (vi) It led to formation of trade unions to fight for the right of workers.
- (vii) There was emergence of a class of wealthy African who earned their living by selling their Labour.
- (viii) It led to the formation of political associations to address African grievances.

(Any 6 well explained points x 2 = 12 mks)

SECTION C (30 mks)

22. (a) **Identify three ways that could be used to amend the constitution in Kenya in Kenya.**

Through a parliamentary vote that must achieve 2/3 majority support.

By a referendum in which at least 20% of registered voters in at least 24 counties should give approval.

By a simple majority vote by the citizen in a referendum

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

- (b) **Explain the process of law making at the National level.**

- (i) It starts with the drafting of the intended bill in the Attorney General's chamber.
- (ii) The bill is tabled in parliament for the first time and no discussions or voting is made.
- (iii) The Bill is taken for the second reading in parliament. It is discussed / debated, amended and Proposed and voting is done. If approved it goes to the next stage.
- (iv) At committee stage, the bill is debated either by the committee of the house or by select committee, amendments are made and taken to the next stage.
- (v) The report stage, the committee of the whole house / select committee reports the amended bill to the house. The members of parliament are given the chance to confirm whether the proposals were incorporated.
- (vi) The third reading, the bill is tabled in parliament for the third reading. It is debated, further amendments are made, and voting takes place. If approved it goes to the next stage.
- (viii) Presidential assent, this is the last stage the president approves the bill and signs it to become an Act of parliament. It is then published in the Kenya Gazette for the public to see.

(six well explained points x 2 = 12 mks)

23. (a) **Identify five roles theatre play in social development of Kenya.(5 mks)**

- Educate people on different aspects of life.
- Provide entertainment.
- It reflects in the country political development.
- It has created employment.
- It help unite Kenyans.

- (b) **Explain the functions of the County Assembly. (10 mks)**

- Exercise legislative authority of county: Make laws necessary for effective performance of county government.
- Exercise authority over county expenditure committee and any other county executive organs.
- Receive and approve plans and policies of management exploitation of county resources.
- Approve policies for development and management of the infrastructure and institution in the county.
- Enhancing legislation that may set and structure and framework for better administration and management.
- Approving investment decisions and laws.
- Supervising other units within the county.

- Maintaining the execution of project under approved development plans and assessing and evaluating their impacts.

24. (a) **State three categories of recurrent expenditure in Kenya.**

- (i) Provision of medical supplies for government hospitals.
- (ii) Payment of salaries to civil servants and other government workers.
- (iii) Debt servicing.
- (iv) General repair and maintenance of government infrastructure.
- (v) Grants and bursaries to counties, parastatals and bursaries to schools and colleges.
- (vi) Contribution to international organizations.
- (vii) Supplementary expenditure.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) **Explain six reasons why it is important for the Kenyan government to prepare an annual budget.**

- (i) It enables the government to prioritize its needs. Helps the government to identify sources of revenue.
- (ii) Enables the parliament to discuss and approve government expenditure in advance.
- (iii) It is necessary for balance in development.
- (iv) It gives useful information to those who may want to keep track of government expenditure.
- (v) It enables the government to assess progress in provision of social services.
- (vi) To enable the parliament to monitor public resource utilization through its watch dog committees.
- (vii) To enable the government to assess its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary.

(Any 6 well explained points x 2 = 12 mks)