

**311/2 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (2018)****KCSE Trial Exam****MARKING SCHEME**

1. Identify any two audio-visual sources of history and government. (2mks)
  - *Microfilms* *-databanks and databases*
  - *Television* *-radio* *Any 2\*1=2mks*
2. Name a hominid that manufactured Oldwan tools during the Old Stone Age period. (1mks)
  - *Homohabilis* *Austrolopithecus* *Any 1\*1=1mks*
3. Name the two Rivers that were associated with Agriculture in the Middle East. (2mks)
  - *R.Tigris* *R. Euphrates* *2\*1=2mks*
4. Identify one way in which the invention of the wheel promoted early transport.(1mks)
  - *It facilitated travel over long distances*
  - *It eased transportation of heavy loads*
  - *It facilitated speedy transportation of people/goods*
  - *It enhanced the movement of soldiers during battle* *Any 1\*1=1mks*
5. Give two ways in which air transport has improved trade between nations.(2mks)
  - *it improved transportation of urgent documents and messages related to traders*
  - *it has improved speed with which trade goods between nations, organizations, industries are moved* *2\*1=2mks*
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6. Identify the first metal to be used by mankind.(1mks)
  - *Gold* *1\*1=1mks*
7. State two functions of the Ancient town of Kilwa. (2mks)
  - *A commercial centre* *An administrative centre*
  - *A religious centre* *Provided defense* *Any 2\*1=2mks*
8. Identify two symbols of unity in the Shona kingdom in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (2mks)
  - *the royal fire in the palace* *the king Mwene-Mutapa* *2\*1=2mks*
9. Name one country colonized by Portugal in west Africa during the scramble and partition of Africa. (1mks)
  - *Cape verde* *Guinea Bissau* *Any 1\*1=1mks*
10. State one condition that one had to fulfill in order to become fully assimilated.(2mks)
  - *Ability to speak French*
  - *Literacy in French language*
  - *Service in the French government /army*
  - *Residence in the four communes of Senegal*
  - *Had to be monogamous*
  - *Accepting Christianity* *Any 2\*1=2mks*
11. Name the political movement that led Mozambique in the struggle for independence. (1mks)
  - *Frelimo* *1\*1=1mks*
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12. State two members of the Axis powers during the event of the Second World War. (2mks)
  - *Germany* *Italy*

- *Japan* *Any 2\*1=2mks*
- 13. Name the United Nations body that deals with matters of children. (1mks)
  - *U.N.I.C.E.F( in full) – United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund*  
*1\*1=1mks*
- 14. Identify two founder members of the Non-Aligned movement. (2mks)
  - *Tito of Yugoslavia*
  - *Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt*
  - *Ahmed Sukarno – Indonesia*
  - *Jawaharlal Pandit Nehru – India* *Any 2\*1=2mks*
- 15. Give one roles of the East African legislative Assembly. (2mks)
  - *provide democratic forum for debates*
  - *protect and promote legislative processes.* *2\*1=2mks*
- 16. Identify one forum made by Mobutu Seseke in an attempt to stabilize the Democratic Republic of Congo after independence. (2mks)
  - *he reformed constitution and stripped parliament of its powers*
  - *he abolished the federal system and the local assemblies*
  - *he reduced the number of provinces to eight*
  - *the civil servants were to be appointed by the central government*
  - *he founded his own party the popular movement Revolution* *Any 2\*1=2mks*
- 17. State two bodies that conduct elections in the U.S.A. (2mks)
  - *Electoral college*
  - *The party National Convention* *2\*1=2mks*
- 18. a) Identify Agricultural changes that marked the Agrarian revolution in Europe. (3mks)
  - *Land consolidation and privatization. The rich bought land and consolidated the small pieces into large farms/ plantations*
  - *land Enclosure system-land was enclosed using hedges and fences*
  - *machines were introduced in farming e.g. seed drill/planters and combine harvesters*
  - *crop rotation was introduced and more fallow land was brought under cultivation*
  - *control of animal and crop diseases was introduced*
  - *abolition of fallows*
  - *introduction of high breed crops and animals* *Any 3\*1=3mks*
- b) Discuss possible solutions to the problem of food shortage in the African countries. (12mks)
  - *offering appropriate incentives to the farmers such as raising the minimum price for agricultural products and offering low interests loans to the farmers*
  - *adopting ideal population control measures through family planning programs*
  - *improving infrastructure in the rural areas by upgrading rural access roads in order to facilitate the marketing of farm produce*
  - *extending land reclamation programs through irrigation and draining of swampy areas*
  - *encouraging farmers not to grow cash crops but also to partition their plots so as to have room for growing food crops/to grow drought resistant crops*
  - *extending agricultural services so as to enable farmers to acquire modern farming skills*
  - *extensive research on better quality animal and crop breeds and how to control pests and diseases*
  - *discourage cutting down of trees and encourage reforestation to stop erosion and protect catchment’s areas*

- *improve storage facilities for better storage of produce* Any 6\*2=12mks
19. a) Name three main features of cell phones. (3mks)
- *making and receiving calls* has a phone booth
  - *ability to send sms* ability to store message Any 3\*1=3mks
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- b) Explain six effects of telecommunication on modern society. (12mks)
- *The message are conveyed over long distances/shorten distances*
  - *It was led to spread of ideas to different parts of the world/the world has become a global village/sharing of ideas*
  - *Television, videos, computers and cinemas transmit entertainment through pictures*
  - *Telecommunication systems are a medium of transmitting education programs all over the world*
  - *Weather forecasting, navigation and space exploration (made easy by use of satellites)*
  - *Information can be relayed through radio, television or cell phone remote places easily*
  - *It has promoted trade through advertisement on radio, television and computers*
  - *Security has improved through camera/close circuit T.V*
  - *Modern weapons have telecommunication services which are efficient*
  - *Various job opportunities employment have been created*
  - *Communication devises have made tax collection/revenue collection easier for the government e.g. electronic tax register*
  - *Management/storage of information has been made easier through the use of computer/internet*
  - *It has encouraged idleness as viewers get addicted to programs on T.V etc*
  - *It has promoted business transactions e.g. buying and selling in internet*
  - *The government earns revenue through taxation on telecommunication services It has immorally through pornography* Any 6\*2=12mks
20. a) State advantages of the use of electricity in industries during the industrial revolution (3mks)
- *the supply could be regulated/could be switched on and off*
  - *it could be used in different ways e.g. lighting, heating, tracing*
  - *it could be used far from the source/industries could be established anywhere*
  - *there was clean working environment/Non pollutant*
  - *the cost of production of goods was made cheaper* Any 3\*1=3mks
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- b) Explain the effects of scientific invention on industry. (12mks)
- *the invention and use of machines in factories have led to production in large quality of manufactured goods*
  - *the science of electronics has led to the production and use of computers in processing information, weather research and spying purposes*
  - *research in science and technology has led to the development through the use of e-mail and internet*
  - *the discovery of atomic power/nuclear has led to increased power generation for industrial use*
  - *science has revolutionized the transport network through inventions of the motor, electric trains and supersonic jets*
  - *scientific research has led to the production of alternative sources of energy for use in industries e.g. gas, oil and solar energy*
  - *improved living standards*
  - *environment pollution*
  - *development of weapons leading to loss of life*
  - *impairment development of human labor*
  - *growth of trade due to large scale manufacture of goods*

- *development of satellite for space exploration* Any 6\*2=12mks
21. a) Give five positive effects of European colonization of Africa. (5mks)
- *Formation of states: colonization helped in the formation of states. During the struggle for independence different communities came together to fight for independence*
  - *these later became independent states with many different tribes*
  - *it speeded economic growth in Europe through trade*
  - *Africans were introduced to international commerce*
  - *Development of infrastructure e.g. roads and railways by the Europeans in Africa*
  - *Development of urban centers in areas where Europeans settled*
  - *Fame and prestige: Europeans powers that gained more colonies in Africa gained fame and prestige* Any 5\*1=5mks
- b) Explain five reforms that were introduced by the Germans administration after the Maji-Maji rebellion. (10mks)
- *practices such as forced labour and taxation were stopped*
  - *Africans were involved in administration as Akidas and Jumbes*
  - *Improved medical and education facilities for Africans*
  - *Abolition of corporal punishment*
  - *Communal cotton growing program was dropped*
  - *Africans were encouraged to grow cotton for their own benefit*
  - *Kiswahili became an official language*
  - *Africans learnt the importance of unity in fighting against a common enemy*
  - *It inspired other Africans who were later to organize nationalist movement*
  - *Setting up of a colonial department in 1907 to investigate and monitor the affairs of the colony* Any 5\*2=10mks
22. a) State three reasons why the British used direct rule in Zimbabwe. (3mks)
- *British desired to control the economy of Zimbabwe to maximize profits*
  - *Existence of the British south African company personnel on the spot who were familiar with the area as well as the British system of administration*
  - *The British Africa company had enough finance to pay administrative officers*
  - *To ensure complete control of Africans to end African resistance*
  - *The indigenous/local political institutions based on Induna system had been destroyed during the British occupation of Zimbabwe* Any 3\*1=3mks
- b) Explain the results of the British rule in Zimbabwe. (12mks)
- *it led to the alienation of African land to white settlers resulting to displacement of Africans*
  - *African traditional rules lost their political autonomy and served as puppets of the British/loss of independence*
  - *The day-to day running of the colony was vested in the hands of the British without much reference to the African interests*
  - *Africans were subjected to heavy taxation*
  - *The British south African company was given too much power in the administration of the colony*
  - *It undermined African traditional economy as some Africans worked in white farms*
  - *The introduction of Christianity and western education undermined African culture*
  - *Africans were subjected to forced labour which increased European mines and farms*
  - *African freedom of movement was curtailed by being confined in reserves*
  - *Transport, trade and industry developed*
  - *Racial segregation and African dissatisfaction led to rise of nationalism*

23. a) State three aims of the Arusha declaration in Tanzania. Any 6\*2=12mks  
(3mks)
- *to promote self-reliance*
  - *to build a socialist society/ujamaa*
  - *to ensure equal distribution of resources*
  - *to nationalize means of production* Any 3\*1=3mks
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- b) Describe six challenges facing ECOWAS. (12mks)
- *difficult to co-ordinate the entire large geographical region in West Africa*
  - *poor transport and communication network*
  - *differences between the Anglophone member states in terms of administrative approach and language*
  - *colonial patterns of commercial transactions that were inherited at the time of independence present another challenge*
  - *political instability in member states*
  - *foreign interference in the affairs of member states e.g. French soldiers in Cote D'Ivoire*
  - *non-payment of funds (contributions) by member states*
  - *suspicion among member states as in the case of Guinea, Cote D'Ivoire, Senegal and Mauritania*
  - *members participate in other organization hence divided loyalty and commitment*
  - *ideological differences creating tension between some member states*
  - *influx of workers from less developed states to more developed states*
  - *closure of the borders between member states such as Togo-Ghana and Burkina Faso-Mali borders* Any 6\*2=12mks
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24. a) Identify three political parties I India. (3mks)
- *The congress party*
  - *The communist parties of India*
  - *The Bharatiya Janata party*
  - *The Akali Dal*
  - *Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam*
  - *The National Conference*
  - *Telegu Desam* Any 3\*1=3mks
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- b) Explain six functions of USA Congress. (12mks)
- *it acts as a check on the executive arm of the government by examining administrative work*
  - *it approves taxation measures and makes sure that the government expenditure is properly used and accounted for.*
  - *It makes laws*
  - *It amends laws*
  - *The senate approves treaties with foreign countries*
  - *It can appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate any problem*
  - *Senior civil servants are appointed by the president with the approval of the senate*
  - *Congress closely monitors the conduct of the president, vice president and other senior public officials*
  - *Congress is a representative body elected by people and it reflects the aspiration on interests of the American people* Any 6\*2=12mks