

**NYANDARUA WEST CLUSTER EXAMINATION
JULY/AUGUST**

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2

311/2.

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A; (25 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. Identify **two** sources of information used by Historians to write the history of man during the pre-colonial period. (2marks)

- i) Archaeology**
- ii) Oral traditions**
- iii) Linguistics**
- iv) Paleontology**
- v) Anthology**

Any 2x1=2mks

2. State **two** characteristics that distinguish man from other primates. (2marks)

- i. Ability to speak**
- ii. Ability think**
- iii. Upright posture**
- iv. Ability to make tools/weapons**

Any 2x1=2mks

3. State **one** way in which the Agrarian Revolution contributed to rural –urban migration in Europe. (1mark)

- i. The land enclosure system made many people landless and had to migrate to urban centers in search of places to work and live.**
- ii. Mechanization of farming rendered peasants jobless so they migrated to urban centers in search in search of job opportunities.**

Any 1x1=1mk

4. Name **two** metals which were used to manufacture weapons for defense in pre-colonial Africa. (2marks)

- i) **Iron**
- ii) **Bronze**
- iii) **Copper**
- iv) **Gold**

Any 2x1=2mks

5. State **two** ways how government policies contributed to industrialization in India. (2marks)

- i) **Emphasis on industrialization in the five year development plan programmes**
- ii) **Restriction on imported goods to protect the local industries**
- iii) **Development of heavy industries by the state government plans**
- iv) **Encouragement of foreign investment in the country**

Any 2x1=2mks

6. Identify the **main** reason that contributed to the growth of Meroe as an urban center. (1mark)

Presence of iron ore

1x1=1mk

7. Name any **two** places where salt was obtained from during the Trans-Saharan Trade. (2marks)

- i) **Taghaza**
- ii) **Taodeni**
- iii) **Bilma**
- iv) **Ghadames**

Any 2x1=2mks

8. Give **one** use of horns as a medium of conveying a message during the ancient times. (1mark)

- i) **During funerals**
- ii) **To summon people for meetings**
- iii) **When war was declared against enemies**
- iv) **During wedding ceremonies**

Any 1x1=1mk

9. Identify **two** ways in which European nations ensured effective occupation of their colonies. (2marks)

- i) **By constructing operation bases/ administrative posts**

- ii) **By constructing transport networks**
- iii) **By building/ constructing schools and hospitals**

Any 2x1=2mks

10. List **one** type of Nationalism in South Africa during the colonial period. (1mark)

- i) **British nationalism**
- ii) **Afrikaner nationalism**
- iii) **African nationalism**

Any 1x1=1mk

11. Identify **one** way in which Samori Toure acquired fire arms during the Mandinka resistance. (1mark)

- i) **By manufacturing locally**
- ii) **From organized raids**
- iii) **From trade with British**

Any 1x1=1mk

12. **Define indirect rule** as a policy that was used by the British to administer their colonies in Africa. (1mark)

This was a policy of colonial administration under which the British recognized the existing African political system and used it to rule over the colonies.

1x1=1mk

13. Give the **immediate cause** of the Second World War. (1mark)

Germany/ Hitler's attack of Poland.

1x1=1mk

14. State **two** characteristics of the cold war in Europe. (2marks)

- i) **Competition to recruit allies to both camps(USA & USSR)**
- ii) **Competition in giving aid to fighting group in different parts of the world**
- iii) **Arms race**
- iv) **Use of propaganda**
- v) **Competition in space exploration**
- vi) **Use of spy system**

Any 2x1=2mks

15. Mention **one** benefit of international relations. (1mark)

- i) It has enhanced peace and security in the world
- ii) It has promoted understanding and unity
- iii) It has encouraged cultural exchange
- iv) Helps in getting collective solutions to world problems
- v) It has promoted economic growth through trade
- vi) Developing countries get financial and technical assistance

Any 2x1=2mks

16. **Name** the organization that was replaced by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa States (COMESA). (1mark)

The preferential trade area [PTA]

1x1=1mk

17. Give **two** Houses that constitute the United States of America Congress. (2marks)

- i) The house of representatives
- ii) The senate

Any 2x1=2mks

SECTION B ; (45 MARKS)

ANSWER ONLY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

18a). State **five** factors which have facilitated industrial development in Britain. (5marks)

- i) Early scientific inventions
- ii) Accumulation of wealth from her trading empires and colonies
- iii) Colonization from her colonies she acquired raw materials and market
- iv) Availability of mineral resources
- v) The agrarian revolution provide raw materials for industries
- vi) Large population which provided market and labor
- vii) Good transport and communication networks
- viii) The naval forces which guarded sea routes from pirates and other intruders
- ix) Use of slave labor in plantation and mines in colonies
- x) Financial services which provided loans and credits
- xi) Government stability
- xii) Presence of cottage industries which was a base for industries
- Favorable government policies
- xiii) Availability of sources of energy.

Any 5x1=5mks

b). Explain **five** factors which have hindered industrialization in the Third World countries.

- i) **lack of adequate funds to invest in the industrial sector**
- ii) **lack of skilled personnel to work in industries**
- iii) **Poor means of transport and communication networks which hinder transportation of raw materials to industries and finished goods to markets.**
- iv) **Stiff competition from high quality and cheaply produced goods from developed countries**
- v) **High poverty levels which lowers purchasing power**
- vi) **Poor economic policies which discourages investors**
- vii) **Political instability which hinder industry and agriculture**
- viii) **Colonial and neo-colonialism which make third world countries still dependent on their former colonial masters**
- ix) **High population growth which has called for massive expenditure on food importation**
- x) **Natural calamities e.g. famine and floods**
- xi) **Inappropriate spending on defense and security limiting the funds available for industrial development.**

Any 5x2=10mks

19a). Identify **three** vessels used in space exploration.

(3marks)

- i) **The rockets**
- ii) **Satellites**
- iii) **Space shuttles**

Any 3x1=3mks

b). Discuss **six negative impacts** of telecommunications.

(12marks)

- i) **Erosion of moral values through dissemination of pornographic materials**
 - ii) **Rise in the global crime due to ease of communication**
 - iii) **Promoting addictive tendencies**
 - iv) **Health hazards due to exposure to radioactive rays**
 - v) **Noise pollution due to high volumes**
 - vi) **Telecommunication services have been used greatly to improve weaponry and conduct war (increased warfare)**
 - vii) **Cultural imperialism due to the control of the industry by the rich countries**
- Any 6x2=12mks**

20a). Give **three terms** of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885. (3marks)

- i) **All signatories must declare their sphere of influence**
- ii) **Once an area is declared a sphere of influence, effective occupation must be established in the area.**
- iii) **Any state laying claim to any part of Africa must inform other interested parties in order to avoid future rivalry**
- iv) **Any power acquiring territory in Africa must undertake to stamp out slave trade and introduce legitimate trade**
- v) **If an European power claims a certain part of African coast the land in the interior next to the coast becomes hers**
- vi) **The Congo River and the Niger Rivers basins were to be left free for any interested power to navigate**
- vii) **That any country that wishes to declare a protectorate in Africa has to show that its authority in the region is firm enough to protect existing European rights and guarantee free trade.**

Any 3x1=3mks

b). Discuss **six reforms** introduced in Tanganyika after the Maji Maji uprising. (12marks)

- i) **Corporal punishment was abolished those settlers who mistreated their workers were punished**
- ii) **Forced labor for settler farms was abolished**
- iii) **Communal cotton growing was stopped and Africans were to plant their own cotton and get profit from it**
- iv) **Better education and medical services for the Africans were introduced**
- v) **Africans were introduced in administration of the region Akidas and Jumbes**
- vi) **Newspapers that incited settlers against Africans were censored**
- vii) **Kiswahili became an official language**
- viii) **The new governor rejected extra taxation on Africans**
- ix) **Colonial administration in Tanganyika was now tailored to suit the Africans**
- x) **A colonial department in Germany government was set up in 1907 to investigate and monitor the affairs of the German East Africa.**

Any 6x2=12mks

21a).State **five** ways how Kwame Nkrumah contributed to the liberation struggle in Africa. (5marks)

- i) **He funded nationalist in other countries e.g. Algeria and Guinea**

- ii) He supported other Africa leaders who faced political threat from their former colonial masters
- iii) He championed trade unionists in Africa
- iv) He attended the Pan-African congress in 1947 which was key to defining the liberation struggles in Africa
- v) He initiated the formation of Ghana-Guinea Union in 1958 as a practical step towards building African unity
- vi) He convened two Pan-African conferences in December 1958 that led to the formation of O.A.U

Any 5x1=5mks

b) Reasons for slow decolonization of Mozambique.

- i) Portugal was a poor country and was not willing to go to Mozambique due to economic benefits it was getting from her colony (Mozambique)
- ii) Mozambique housed many settlers who had invested heavily in farming, mining, construction and other sectors. They were therefore reluctant to leave the country
- iii) Poor infrastructure and the large geographical area hampered fast movement of people and ideas
- iv) On paper there existed democracy where even Africans were allowed to participate this blindfolded the Africans
- v) Rigorous censorship and surveillance by security forces, discouraged African nationalism
- vi) Racism undermined nationalism in Mozambique. Africans were prejudiced against because of their skin color
- vii) There were very few intellectuals in Mozambique who were of African origin.

Any 5x2=10mks

SECTION C; (30MARKS)

ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.

22a). Identify **three countries** which were British Dominions. (3marks)

- i) Australia
- ii) New Zealand
- iii) Canada
- iv) New found land
- v) Irish Free State
- vi) South Africa

Any 3x1=3mks

b).Discuss **six effects** of the Cold War. (12marks)

- i) **The cold war undermined international peace and security**
- ii) **As the world was polarized into two blocs hostility, suspicion and deep sealed mistrust developed among nations**
- iii) **The cold war resulted in development in science and technology**
- iv) **It led to actual war in Korea and Vietnam**
- v) **It led to the formation of economic and military alliances e.g. COMECON and European and NATO and War Saw Pact respectively**
- vi) **It led to the spread of capitalistic and communist ideologies**
- vii) **It led to the formation of the Non Aligned Movement by independent African and Asian states**

Any 6x2=12mks

23a). Give **five duties** of performed by the Secretary General of the New East African Community. (5marks)

- i) **He /she is the head of the secretariat**
- ii) **Authorizes expenditure on behalf of members**
- iii) **Is the secretary of the summit / takes minutes**
- iv) **Keeps records of the proceedings**
- v) **Implements the decision adopted by the East Africa community summit**
- vi) **Prepares agenda for the meeting**

Any 5x1=5mks

b). Discuss **five challenges** facing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). (10marks)

- i) **Poor state of communication and transport infrastructure in the region which hinders movement of goods and people**
- ii) **Sharp division between the Francophone, Lusophone and Anglophone states in terms of administrative approach and language**
- iii) **Political instability which hinder peace in the region**
- iv) **Foreign interference in their activities**

- v) **Suspicion and mistrust e.g. Nigeria is regarded with suspicion and mistrust by the other members because of its immense population and wealth**
- vi) **Border conflict among member states**
- vii) **Divided loyalty and commitment due to membership in other organizations**
- viii) **Due to its large membership it is difficult to coordinate the activities of its members**
- ix) **Neo-colonialism due to continued ties with their former colonial masters**

Any 5x2=10mks

24a). Give **three** conditions which one should fulfill in order to be elected president of India. (3marks)

- i) **Be a citizen by birth**
- ii) **Be at least 35 years and above**
- iii) **He/she should be qualified for election as member of the house of the people**
- iv) **He/she should not hold any office**

Any 3x1=3mks

b).**Describe** the powers and functions of the president of India. (12marks)

- i) **Powers to dissolve parliament**
- ii) **Powers to declare state of emergency when there is a threat to national security**
- iii) **Power to assent to or veto a bill passed by the parliament**
- iv) **Being the commander in chief of the armed forces**
- v) **Powers to appoint the state governors, the attorney general and supreme court judges**
- vi) **Powers to appoint the prime minister on the advice off the parliament**
- vii) **Calls upon the leaders of the winning party after elections to form the government**
- viii) **Is the major symbol of national unity**

ix) Nominates the twelve members of the council of states

Any 6x2=12mks