

# **FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL 2**

## **HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 ANSWER**

### **SECTION A: (25 Marks)**

**Answer ALL the questions in this section**

1.
  - i. Subject to bias/contain foreign materials.
  - ii. May be inaccurate/give that which is appealing to the public.
  - iii. Too expensive/most people can't afford e.g. TV, radio's
  - iv. Some are unrealism e.g. acted films.
  - v. Rely on a source of power to run like electricity which many people may not have access to. (Any 2 x 1 = 2marks)
2.
  - i. The presence of many archaeological sites. Where earliest fossils were discovered in Africa.
  - ii. The reason and moist climate supported plant and animal life.
  - iii. Most primates relatives of man are in the tropics, where forest gave way to Savannah grassland suitable for war.
  - iv. Man's earliest material culture have been found in Africa. (Any 1x1 = 1 mark)
3. It refers to the early period of human history when man's tools and weapons were mainly made of stone.
4.
  - i. Trans-Atlantic Trade
  - ii. Indian Ocean Trade ( Any 2x1 = 2 marks)
5.
  - i. Cuneiform in Sumerian
  - ii. Hieroglyphics in Egypt ( Any 2x1 = 2 marks)
6.
  - i. Making ornaments/decorations/jewelries
  - ii. Making weapons like swords, daggers
  - iii. Making of statues of rulers/Pharaohs
  - iv. Used as currency
  - v. Used as an item of trade.
  - vi. To make tools like hoes chisels
  - vii. Make special tools for cutting and shaping name stones for making pyramid
  - viii. Making religious figurines e.g. god ix. Making royal regalia (Any 1x1 = 1 marks)
7.
  - i. Inadequate capital for the use in scientific research
  - ii. Illiteracy of the people makes them not to apply scientific principles
  - iii. Over - dependence on donor countries
  - iv. Little emphasis in the teaching of science in schools
  - v. Failure for the governments to assist researchers

- vi. Lack of initiative on the side of researchers
  - vii. High level of Brain drain. (Any 2x1 = 2 marks)
8.
    - i. The luxurious palace
    - ii. The great mosque known as Husuni Kubwa
    - iii. The Stone Citadel
    - iv. Under governance of the Shirazi rulers (Any 1x1 = 1 marks)
  9.
    - i. A belief in many gods/polytheism.
    - ii. They belief in the ancestral spirits.
    - iii. They had stratified/class society.
    - iv. They preached exogamous society.
    - v. They were polygamous societies.
    - vi. They had clan based societies. (Any 2x1 = 2 marks)
  10.
    - i. Discovered antiseptic for surgery (Any 1x1 = 1 marks)
  11.
    - i. Strategic reasons as states struggled to acquire specific parts of Africa because of strategic importance e.g. the Egyptian question.
    - ii. Acquisition of colonies was seen as a sign of prestige.
    - iii. To restore balance of power after the loss of Alsace and Lorraine after the crusification of Germany.
    - iv. Militarism - as many army officers favoured colonial expansion
    - v. Public opinion - majority of citizens favoured the acquisitions of colonies. (Any 2x1 = 2 marks)
  12.
    - i. To set up rates for Partitioning of Africa by the Europeans. (Any 1x1= 1marks)
  13.
    - i. They provided common forum where Africans shared their common experiences and tribulations on colonial rule thus provided a base for unity against colonialism.
    - ii. The wars demystified the myth of European superiority as Africans saw them die in the battle field just like other races.
    - iii. They acquired military skills which were later used to mobilize and train guerilla movements across Africa.
    - iv. Unfulfilled promises for participating in the war made Africans bitter with their colonial masters. (Any 2x1 = 2 marks)
  14. - Neutrality/isolationist policy (Any 1x1 = 1 mark)
  15. - The assembly (Any 1x1 = 1 mark)
  16.
    - i. Secessionist attempts by Katanga and Kasai
    - ii. Patrice Lumumba's/Prime Minister's assassination in 1960.
    - iii. Civil strife after the death of Lumumba and over throne of leaders

- iv. The overthrow of the civilian government in a military coup organized by Mobutu.
  - v. Military dictatorship and banning of political parties. (Any 2x1 = 2 marks)
17. - China, France, Russia, Britain and USA. (Any 1 x1 = 1 marks)

## **SECTION B: (45 Marks)**

**Answer three Questions from this section o the answer sheets provided**

18. i. Modern farming - use of modern seeds and fertilizers
- ii. Availability of suitable land for large scale farming
  - iii. Availability of labor from slaves
  - iv. Immigration of people from Europe (transfer of skills)
  - v. Good government policy e.g. Homestead Act of 1862 recognition of individual land ownership.
  - vi. The introduction of the enclosure system in Britain forced landless to migrate to America where they introduced new farming methods
  - vii. Determination by European immigrants to succeed in agriculture as there was no other sources of liver hood.
  - viii. Increase in demand for agricultural new materials by European industrialists.
  - ix. The development of food preservation methods of canning and refrigeration encouraged farmers to produce more
  - x. Increase in population created demand for food which led to expansion of agriculture.
  - xi. Discovery of methods of controlling around diseases led to increase production.
  - xii. The invention of the cotton gin in 1993 by Eli Whitney led to increased cotton acreage. (Any 3 x1 = 3 marks)
- (b)
- i. The invention of machines for extensive farming e.g. seed drill
  - ii. Discovery of fertilizers which led to high yields/mature.
  - iii. Discovery of pesticides and fungicides which facilitated control of diseases
  - iv. Improvement in Transport especially the railway which facilitated transportation of bulky good.
  - v. High demand for food by rapidly growing urban population.
  - vi. Demand for agricultural and industrial raw materials encouraged plantation agriculture.
  - vii. Reclamation of waste land which gave rise to more arableland.
  - viii. Development of new breeds of crops as a result of research in agriculture.
  - ix. Migration of people to towns created room for plantation farming in the rural areas.
  - x. The enclosure acts/systems pushed people out of the rural areas and created room for plantation agriculture. (Any 6x2=12marks)

19.

- i. Land.
- ii. Water.
- iii. Human.
- iv. Animal. (Any 3x1=3marks)

- i. Has promoted domestic and external trade as goods can be transported all over the world.
- ii. Has enhanced exploitation of natural resources as remote areas can be accessed
- iii. Has led to development of towns/urban centers due to well developed roads
- iv. Earns industrialized countries a lot of foreign exchange through the sale of motor vehicles
- v. Road transportation services have created many job opportunities improving standards of living.
- vi. Has increased social interactions amongst the people hence international cooperation.
- vii. It has promoted fast transportation of goods/services transport.
- viii. Has revolutionized agriculture as farmers can transport their products to the market easily.
- ix. Led to development of industry as raw materials are transported easily to the market.
- x. Government earns revenue through licensing and sale of petroleum.
- xi. Has boosted administration and security as troops can be moved quickly to trouble spots. (Any 6x2=12marks)

20.

- Meiotic language developed
- New architectural developments developed.
- Iron and other industries developed. (Any 3x1=3marks)

- Trading activities led to rise of convergent centers which later developed into towns.
- Existence of local industries led to the population concentration in places that later developed into towns e.g. mining emerged.
- Existence of trade routes which linked places led to development of towns as major cross roads.
- Existence of admin/royal centers developed into urban centers example Kumasi, Addis Ababa.
- Development of centers of learning/education developed into urban centers example Alexandria
- Development of agriculture led to availability of food which in turn encouraged people to establish permanent settlements.
- Existence of religious centers e.g. Ife led to development into urban centers.
- Places that were secure attracted population concentration later developed into towns.

- Development of ports and harbours which were used as calling stations for replenishments developed into urban centers.
- Places where water was available developed into urban centers. (Any 6x2=12marks)

21.

- The British lacked enough European manpower to effectively administer the vast region.
- It was much cheaper to rule using the African rulers because little salary would be paid to them
- It was an attempt to avoid/reduce African resistance against colonial rule.
- There was poor transport and communication network which hindered the movement.
- The system was workable in Buganda and India
- There existed a well-established system of government based on Islamic law (Sharia)
- There was communication barriers between the British and the local communities since Europeans were ignorant of African languages. (Any 5x1=5marks)

(b)

- The Muslim/sharia law was used in the administration
- Local rulers were allowed to collect taxes
- Local rulers were given mandate to recruit labour for public works
- The Emirs were mandated to maintain law and order at the local level.
- Under the Emirs were junior officers answerable to the Emirs
- The local rulers were allowed to pay a certain amount of money collected to the central government and use the remaining for their needs.
- In each province there was an appeal court under a resident
- Local rulers were not allowed to possess arms. (Any 5x2=10marks)

### **SECTION C: (30 Marks)**

**Answer three questions from this section on the answer sheets provided**

22.

- The growth of nationalism made countries to be inward looking at the expense of international affairs.
- The great depression of the 1930s caused much economic hardships in Europe
- Violation of the Versailles treaty by Germany made her nurse grudge against the allied powers.
- The policy of appeasement encouraged aggression by Germany and Italy dictators.
- The weakness of the League of Nations to implement its resolutions and punish those who violated democratic rights.
- Emergence of dictators in Europe e.g. Hitler, Mussolini and General Franco destroyed
- They systems of alliances e.g. the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis threatened peace and increased mistrust as it encouraged acts of aggression.
- The rise of Hitler and his ambition to revive Germany's lost glory by invading Czechoslovakia
- Armament and increased armed forces increased tension. (Any 5x2=10marks)
- It caused insecurity as they used force to spread their ideologies thus increasing tension
- There was the arms race that led to the production of dangerous weapons
- Emergence of crisis/wars in some countries like Korea and Vietnam
- It resulted in the developments in science and military technology as the super powers tried to compete
- It led to formation of economic and military alliances e.g. NATO, the Warsaw Pact, COMECON and European Economic Union.

- It led to the spread of capitalist and communist ideologies in the world by the super powers
- Out of fear of being dominated by others, these powers established military bases in different parts of the world.
- Formation of non-aligned movement by African and Asian countries who adopted a neutral policy to save them from joining the power bloc rivalry between USA and USSR
- It led to economic stagnation due to military spending in five manufacturing weapons and spying activities. (Any 5x2=10marks)

23.

- Legislation/making laws
- Controls the excesses of the executive
- Controls finance
- Listens to abuses in society/deals with public grievances
- Moulds leaders/training ground for future leaders
- Can amend the country's constitution
- Promotes democracy. (Any 5x1=5marks)

- The moral values of the society in Britain affect decisions made by the house of commons
- Members of parliament are sensitive to public opinion.
- Local authorities can make laws without consulting parliament.
- The interests of the institutions are always taken into account before legislation is done.
- A legislation passed by one parliament can be changed by a future one.
- The international law is considered when laws are being made. (Any 5x2=10marks)

24.

- They both have Heads of State and Government as supreme organ.
- They both have the council of ministers.
- They both have executive secretariats.
- They both have tribunals.
- They both have specialized commissions. (3x1 =3 marks)

- It has standardized the education system in the region by use of common syllabus/education
- It has fostered peace through its military wing/promoted peace and coexistence in the region.
- It has promoted mutual cooperation/spirit of togetherness
- It has promoted cultural exchange among the member states
- It has improved regional transport and communication systems/links
- It has improved agriculture through sharing of technological know-how
- It has facilitated free movement of people in the region
- There is increase in job opportunities in the region
- It has promoted the spirit of togetherness in the region
- It has promoted inter regional trade within regions. (Any 6x2=12marks)