

FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL 3

HISTORY&GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 ANSWERS

SECTION A (25 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section

1. Geological periods.

Chemical dating.

Stratigraphy

Fission track dating.

Lexico-statistics dating

. Statistical dating.

2. Developed upright posture to see enemies from far.

Started hiding in caves for security/warmth.

Improved the manufacture of stone tools to make them more efficient.

Invented fire for warmth/cooking/defence.

Started making clothes using animal skins.

3. Trade

4. Used by tourists in game reserves/beaches to fly and watch around.

During national holidays they are used to stage fighter planes to the public

5. Research

E- learning

E-library/course materials.

Electronic enrolment

E-correspondence/application/payment of fees.

6. He discovered wavelength on radio/TV communication.

7. Petroleum and petro-chemical industries.

Motor vehicle industry.

Aircraft and aerospace industry.

Electricity generation industry.

8. Kabaka and other members of the court were at the top.

The chiefs followed kabaka.

The peasants (Bakopi) were third in rank.

The slaves were at the lowest rank

9. Need for raw materials for industries in Europe

? The availability of minerals.

? Need for market for their goods.

? To invest surplus capital from trade

10. ? BSAC was given exclusive mining rights.

? Lewanika would be paid \$2000 a year and royalties of 4% of all minerals mined.

? Company would build schools/promote trade/develop telegraphy.

? The Lozi would be protected from external attacks.

? Lewanika would be a king with reduced powers.

? British resident would be posted in the country

11. ? Administrative assimilation.

? Political assimilation

? Economic assimilation.

? Personal assimilation

12. ? Steve Biko

13. ? China

? India

☐ Iran

☐ Japan

☐ Thailand

14. ☐ The British and the French gave in to Hitler's demands in the hope of averting the

war but Hitler would continue until the British and the French gave up and attacked Germany

15. ☐ Nigeria

☐ Ghana

☐ Sierra Leone

16. ☐ Elections

☐ Nominations

☐ Inheritance

☐ Virtue of office

17. ☐ State courts

☐ Federal courts

SECTION B (45 Marks)

Answer any three questions in this section

18. ☐ To know the origin of man/development.

☐ To appreciate the achievements/failures of man and learn.

☐ To understand our culture and of others.

☐ It inspires patriotism and nationalism.

☐ It enables us to give time and space to past events.

☐ To develop critical mind.

☐ Provide intellectual fulfillment to the learners.

? Influence carrier. b) Explain five advantages of using written records as a source

b) Explain five advantages of using written records as a source of history. (10 marks)

? The information can be distributed to literate people all over the world.

? They are more accurate compared to other sources especially oral traditions.

? They may be written/translated into different languages.

? There are less biases/prejudices from authors.

? It is less expensive compared to archaeology.

? Preserve history and can be used as reference.

19. a) State three factors that led to the growth of London as an urban centre. (3 marks)

? Trading activities.

? Industrialization/it is the centre of industrial activity.

? Transport centre- It has ports/railway network.

? Shipping activities/loading and unloading of goods attracted traders and human traffic.

b) Explain six impacts of agrarian and industrial developments on urbanization.(12 marks)

? Due to developments made in agriculture people began settled life which later turned to be

urban centres.

? Agrarian revolution left poor people landless who later moved to urban centres in search of

employment thus urbanization.

? The development of mines during industrial revolution led to rise of settlement around mining

areas hence urbanization.

☐ Agrarian revolution brought with it a lot of food thus growing population hence settled life in

urban centres.

☐ Agrarian revolution led to production of surplus food. The surplus was sold leading to trade and

trading centres turned out to be urban centres.

☐ Financial industry developed in urban centres due to agricultural and industrial expansion

☐ Some ports were used as imports and exports centres of agricultural manufactured goods. They

turned out to be urban centres.

☐ Mechanization of agriculture attracted workers in towns increasing population thus urban

centres.

20. a) Give three terms of Buganda agreement of 1900. (3 marks)

☐ **Boundaries** –Buganda was recognized by the British as a kingdom within Uganda. Her size and

boundaries were defined

☐ **Government**- Kabaka was recognized by the British as the ruler of Buganda although his powers

were reduced/could not make laws.

☐ **Land**- half of the land was made crown land/people lived on land on tenancy basis. The other half

was freehold among the Kabaka.

☐ **Finances**- A hut tax of three rupees and a gun tax were imposed. b) Explain six reasons that led

to the 1896-1897 Ndebele

uprising against the British. (12 marks)

- ☐ The Ndebele were unhappy about the loss of their independence.
- ☐ They were against loss of their land to British.
- ☐ They were against hut-tax imposed on them.
- ☐ They were against forced labour to European farms.
- ☐ The loss of cattle due to Jameson raid coupled with rinderpest epidemic.
- ☐ The Ndebele dislike the Native police force which was mostly composed of the Shona. N/B:

Strictly Ndebele.

21. ☐ Onlawing of political parties like ANC which restricted their activities.

- ☐ Freedom of movement was curtailed by pass laws limiting interactions.
- ☐ Killing of some nationalists like Steve Biko, Sharpville massacre of 1960.
- ☐ Harassment/detentions/arrests/jailing of nationalists/restrictions.
- ☐ Some were forced to go to exile/asylum.
- ☐ Intimidation of the nationalists.

b) Explain the contributions of Nelson Mandela in the freedom struggle against apartheid regime in

South Africa. (10 marks)

- ☐ Established youth League of ANC alongside Tambo, Sisulu.
- ☐ As deputy president of ANC he organized defiance campaigns against apartheid laws.
- ☐ He started Umkonto Wesizwe 'spear of the nation militant wing of ANC that attacked government installations.
- ☐ Solicited for international support that led to sanctions to South Africa goods/trade.
- ☐ Refused to denounce violence while in prison providing inspiration to the struggle.

☐ Helped formulate freedom Charter in 1955.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer any two questions in this section

22. a) Give five factors that led to the collapse of East Africa community in 1977. (5 marks)

☐ Ideological differences as Kenya preferred capitalist and Tanzania socialism.

☐ Uneven economic development where Kenya was seen to be gaining more from partners.

☐ Tension between Tanzania and Uganda/tension between Nyerere and Amin.

☐ Failure to remit funds to run EAC.

☐ Nationalization of assets of EAC by Kenya and Tanzania.

☐ Kenyas nationals were being harassed in Tanzania.

☐ Economic depression in Uganda. b) Describe the organization of East Africa community since

2001 (10 marks)

☐ The summit- comprises of heads of state/government of member which gives general direction

on goals.

☐ The council of ministers-the main decision making institution and implement directives.

☐ The coordinating committee made up of permanent secretaries and co-ordinates the activities of

sectoral committees.

☐ Sectoral committees are responsible for preparation of comprehensive implementation of

programmes.

☐ East Africa Court of Justice to ensure adherence to law in the interpretation, application and

compliance with EAC Treaty.

☐ East Africa legislative assembly provides democratic forum for debate and watchdog.

☐ The secretariat-headed by Secretary General does day to day work/implement.

23. . a) Identify five specialized and affiliated agencies of the United Nations organization. (5 marks)

☐ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

☐ United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

☐ World Health Organization (WHO)

☐ World Bank.

☐ International Monetary Fund. (IMF)

☐ United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

☐ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

b) Explain five factors that led to the easing of Cold War. (10 marks)

☐ Death of Josef Stalin, the hardliner led to successive leadership that were accommodative to

capitalism.

☐ A series of negotiations between USA and USSR resulted into summit meetings and sighting of

peace treaties.

☐ Gorbacher policy of liberalization in 1985-91 relaxed the Cold War.

☐ The collapse of communist rule in Europe and breakup of USSR made leadership of Boris Yelstin.

☐ Ronald Reagan's policy for world peace reduced the tension.

☐ Unification of Germany in 1990 showed commitment on peace.

☐ Russia's support of Gulf War in 1991 to liberate Kuwait which had been invaded by Iraq.

❑ **Dissolution of Warsaw Pact in 1991 and replaced during Paris Charter.**

❑ **Arms reduction treaties between USSR and USA through START I, II**

24. . a) State five roles played by House of Lords in Britain. (5 marks)

❑ **Debate non-contraversal bills when the House of Commons does not have time.**

❑ **Debates general issues of national importance.**

❑ **Sits as a court of appeal to listen to criminal cases.**

❑ **Assists the House of Commons in legislation of Laws.**

❑ **Scrutinizes activities of the government in various ministries.**

❑ **Holds bills from the House of Commons for a certain period to hear public opinion.**

b) Explain how the doctrine of parliamentary supremacy is applied in Britain. (10 marks)

❑ **Parliament is the only body allowed to make/amend/abolish laws.**

❑ **All other government organs including Monarch operate under laws enacted by parliament.**

❑ **Decisions made by parliament are binding for all and cannot be overruled by courts.**

❑ **Parliament is empowered to pass a vote of no confidence in the executive.**

❑ **Parliament must approve all government revenue and expenditure.**

❑ **Ministries/secretaries are accountable to the parliament**