

FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL 4

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 ANSWERS

SECTION A: (25 Marks)

Answer all questions this section.

1. - It is the study of man's past through scientific analysis of the material remains of his

culture.

2. - Adaptation

- Mutation

- Mutation

- Isolation

- Natural selection

3. -Diffusion/One Area Theory

-Independent 2 x 1= 2 marks

4. -Open field system. 1 x 1= 1 mark

5. -Stone tablet, clay tablets

-Parchments

. -Scrolls

-Rocks 2 x 1= 2 marks

7. -Joseph Lister (1827-1912) 1x 1= 1 mark

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9. -The Moffat Treaty.

-The Rudd concession. 1 x 1= 1 mark

10. -It united Africans.

11. -Akidas

-Jumbes 2 x 1= 2 marks

12. -Be monogamous

-Be literate in French

. -Be resident of the four communes.

-Served in French Civil Service or Army. Be a Christian. 2 x 1= 2 marks

13. -Germany invasion of Belgium was not as fast as expected.

-Britain entry into war delayed plan.

-Russia mobilized her forces faster than Germany expected.

-Both British and Russia were stronger than expected.

14. -Ideological differences between Western and Eastern blocs.

15. -Japan's aerial attack Pear/Harbour

-Japans capture of French indo-China to acquire raw materials threatened British and

Americans. 1 x 1= 1 mark

16. -To settle international disputes. 1 x 1 = 1 mark

17. The Queen of England.

SECTION B (45 Marks)

18. a) Name five physical changes that occurred in early human beings as they evolved

from ape

-like creature to modern man.

-Walked upright

-He had a large brain.

-Had developed speech.

-Had developed thumb for grasping

. -He has long protruding jaw.

-Sloping forehead.

-Deep set eyes. 5 x 1= 5 marks

b) Explain how development of early agriculture changed the lives of early man.

-It provided a steady supply of food.

-Led to settled life due to availability of food.

-Availability of food led to specialization in crafts.

-Agricultural surplus led to development of trade.

-Population as people had enough food.

-Settlement led to development of towns.

-Building of hives led to security.

-Development of social classes.

-Development of secular laws (Government. -Development of religion. 5 x 2= 10 marks

19. a) State three problems faced by factory workers in Europe during the Industrial Revolution.

-They were paid low wages. -Worked for long hours.

-Were exposed to accidents.

-Accident victims laid off without compensation.

-Inadequate housing made them live in slums

. -Suffered from diseases due to pollution. 3 x 1= 3 marks

b) Discuss ways in which modern society has benefitted from telecommunication.

-Has facilitated commercial transactions between countries or individuals.

-Provided employment. -Promote research exploration through use of satellites.

- Modernized warfare
- Mass entertainment e.g. T.V, Radio, Films
- . -Helped to improve travel by air, water
- . -Promotes national unity and patriotism.
- Has enhanced fast transmission of ideas
- . -Facilitated storage of information through computer.
- Has enabled organization to access information at their convenience. 5 x 2= 10 marks

20. a) Outline five characteristics of Direct Rule as practiced in Zimbabwe.

- A large number of European settlers.
- British settlers assumed it was Whiteman's colony.
- British South Africa Company administered the colony had a legislative council.
- Europeans acquired large tracts of land.
- Headed by governor appointed by British government.
- African appointed chiefs had no powers.
- There was racial discrimination. 5 x 1= 5 marks

b) Explain the results of the Lewanika collaboration.

- Lozi lost their independence and were colonized by British.
- Lewanika became paramount chief.
- Witchcraft and slavery were abolished.
- The Lozi lost a lot of land to the British.
- British agents used Lozi chief to extend their control over other areas.
- Lozi aristocracy was broken and royal class was reduced to tax collectors.
- Lewanika lost control over his people. -Lewanika's relatives and people received education

. -Lozi people were used colonial.

21. a) Identify the factors that led to the defeat of the central powers in the World War I

- Failure of the Schlieffen Plan on the part of Germany.

-Entry of the USA on the side of Allies.

-Allied political leaders were more competent in the strategies.

-Allies had large population of military personnel.

-Heavy losses meted on Germany weakened central powers.

-Allies had better industrial and financial resources in Europe and colonies.

b) Explain reasons why the League of Nations failed to maintain World peace.

-Some European countries opposed the Versailles Treaty for it to favoured allied nations.

-USA never supported League due to Monroe Doctrine.

-Membership of the League was not inclusive.

-League supported some claims of some nations against others.

-Some states concentrated on internal than international matters.

-Some states adopted appeasement policy to avoid confrontation with certain nations.

-Shortages of funds to implement programmes.

-It lacked its own army to implement decisions.

-Economic depression 1920's weakened most of world economies.

-Ideological differences among member states. 5 x 2= 10 marks

SECTION C (30 Marks)

22. a) Give three reasons why the Non-Aligned Movement was formed.

-New independent states didn't want to be involved in superpower rivalry.

- Wanted to avoid the arms race between super powers.
- To enhance peace in the world.
- To promote decolonization.
- Enable them get aid from both blocs.
- To enable members have influence in world politics.
- To safeguard independence of members.
- To promote peaceful co-existence among members. 3 x 1= 3 marks

b) Discuss six results of the Cold War in the war.

- It undermined international peace and security as each side struggled to dominate the world creating tension.
 - Hostility, suspicion and mistrust developed
 - It enhanced science and technology. (Military)
 - Competition for dominance at times led to actual war e..g Korea, Vietnam.
 - Economic and military alliances were formed e.g. NATO, COMECON, Warsaw Pact, E.U.
 - It led to spread of capitalism and communism as ideologies.
 - It led to the formation of Afro Asian Bloc and Non Aligned Movement.
 - It led to space race (Development of space crafts)
 - The Cold War led to coups and counter coups in third world countries thus rise of dictators.
 - It led to split of some states on ideological basis e.g. North and South Korea. 6 x 2=12 marks
- 23. a) State any three importance of regional co-operation in Africa.**
- Promotes economic development.

- Enhance co-operation among member states.
- Encourage peace among member states.
- Enhance unity among member states.
- Encourage free movement of citizens and goods.

b) Explain challenges facing COMESA.

- Poor infrastructure among member states.
- Political and military conflicts causing instability among members.
- Debt burden that reduced money channeled to development and provision of services.
- Production of similar goods.
- Dependency on former colonial masters or developed states.
- Inadequate finances thus development programmes affected.
- Lack of common currency that affects trade transactions.
- Divided loyalty because they belong to more than one organization.
- Personality differences amongst leaders of member states.
- Withdrawal of some members e.g. Tanzania and Namibia to join SADC.
- Boundary conflicts among member states e.g. Ethiopia and Eritrea.
- Some countries are accused of undermining and interfering in internal affairs of other states e.g. Uganda with Rwanda, D.R.C.
- Major unemployment crisis in member states especially among the youth
- Natural calamities like drought, floods, famine.
- New economic policies by World Bank and I.M.F lead to economic decline in region.

6 x

2=12 marks

24. a) State five roles of the USA congress.

- Make laws that govern whole of USA.**
- Make and discuss federal budget.**
- Regulate inter-state and foreign trade.**
- Make treaties.**
- Appoint commission of inquiry to investigate any matter of national importance.**
- Monitor conduct of President, vice and senior public officials.**
- Set rules for naturalization of foreign citizens. 5 x 1= 5 marks**

b) Explain in five ways in which parliamentary supremacy is guaranteed in Britain.

- It is only parliament that has power to make, amend or abolish laws.**
- It is only parliament that can pass a vote of no confidence in government and force it to resign.**
- It is only organ that can declare war if country is attacked from outside.**
- No decision of parliament can overturned by court.**
- Only organ with power to declare state of emergency.**
- No parliament can legally bind its succession. 5 x = 10marks**