

## FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL9

### HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 ANSWERS

#### SECTION A (25 Marks)

##### Answer any all questions

1. - Archeology.
2. - Large brain /1000-1800 cc/Thinking man.
  - Walked upright/upright posture/bipedal.
  - Thick and heavily built.
  - Thick skull.
  - Developed hand for grasping.
  - Smaller jaws.
3. - Basin, canal, shadoof.
4. - Making utensils.
  - Making ornaments.
  - Making weapons.
  - As medium of exchange.
  - Mixed with other metals to make alloys.
  - Used for making tools.
  - It was used as a trade item.
  - Used to make statues, plaques.
5. - Effectiveness depends on weather.
  - Message could be missed if one is not on look out covers only short distance.
  - Range of messages passed limited.
6. - It delivers oil faster than vehicles.
  - It is safer than vehicles.
  - It ensures continuous supply of oil to require deports.
  - Easier to maintain pipes than vehicles.
7. - Gold, salt.
8. - Maintain law and order.
  - Collected taxes.
  - They recruited men for military service.
  - Settled disputes.
  - Were members of the Lukiiko

9. - To divide Africa among European nations in peaceful manner.
10. i. The Moffat Treaty..
  - ii. The Rudd Concession.
11. - Assimilation.
  - Association.
12. - Ndebele Indunas made headmen.
  - Shona police were removed from Matabeleland.
13. - The General Assembly.
  - The Security Council.
  - The Economic and social Council.
  - The Secretariat.
  - The trusteeship council.
  - The International Court of Justice.
14. - Ideological differences between USA and USSR.
15. - Military coups.
  - Ethnic differences.
  - Secession.
  - Civil wars.
  - Political assassinations.
  - Foreign interference.
16. - East Africa Community.
  - COMESA.
17. - Assent bills.
  - Nominating members to the House of Lords.
  - Dissolves Parliament.
  - Prorogues Parliament.
  - Summons Parliament after general elections.

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

### **Answer any three questions**

18. a)
  - As weapons (protection)

- Hunting and gathering.
- Digging up roots.
- Skinning/peeling/scrapping.
- Chopping/cutting/crushing/grinding.
- Serving.
- Making containers.
- Sharpening

b)

- It made it possible for early man to keep warm in cold nights.
- Enhanced security for it kept burning keeping source of light at night thus facilitates other activities.
- Was source of light at night thus facilitates other activities.
- Was used to harden hunting tools.
- It was used to extract poison from parts which they used for hunting.
- Was used to preserve food i.e. drying fish.
- Was used to cook food and make it palatable and more tasty.
- Fire was to bake clay and harden wood for special use e.g. tools, hoe sticks.
- Was used for communication.

19. a)

- They were paid low wages.
- They worked for long hours.
- They were exposed to accidents.
- Accident victims laid off without compensation.
- Inadequate housing.
- Poor sanitation leading to epidemic and disease outbreak.

b)

- Revenue from railway was invested in industries.
- It facilitated transportation of heavy and bulky raw materials to industries.
- Eased and speed transportation of manufacture goods to markets.
- Facilitated transportation of heavy industrial sources of energy to industries esp coal and firewood.

- Provided reliable and cheaper means to transport workers to industries.
- Facilitated interaction between towns and people thus promoted investment in industries.
- Facilitated migration and settlements of people to new lands which promoted investments in industries.
- It opened up mining and farming in interior of most countries.
- Facilitated transportation of heavy machines for installation in industries.

20. a)

- He had a well organized army.
- He equipped his army with imported and locally made weapons.
- He used Mandinko nationalism and Islam to unify army.
- He had adequate food supply that sustained army and people.
- Some of his soldiers had served in French army thus knew their tactics.
- Use of horses enhanced effectiveness of his soldiers.
- Samour's soldiers were familiar with terrain unlike French.
- He was competent and inspired his soldiers.
- He used diplomacy e.g. signed Bissandugu treaty to get time organize against French.
- Shifted his capital and empire to give him organize himself.
- His soldiers were well motivated.

b)

- Mandinka empire disintegrated as French as established their rule (loss of independence)
- Scorched earth policy led to destruction of property causing hunger and suffering.
- Some Mandinka fled to other countries like Ghana, Ivory Coast to avoid French rule.
- Economic activities of the Mandinka were disrupted,(trade and mining)
- Outbreak of famine due to neglect of farming during war.
- Loss of life's due to prolonged war.
- Samoure Toure was captured and exiled in Gabon 1898.
- Resistance inspired nationalism in Guinea

21. a)

- they formed political parties.
- They boycotts/Go-slow/strike.

- Organized political rallies.
- Used newspaper to air their grievances.
- Used Legco, composed songs/poems attacks colonialists.
- Used trade unions.
- Used international Forums.

b)

- They were harassed arrested and detained by authorities.
- Political parties were banned.
- Emergency powers were used to harass and frustrate nationalist leaders.
- Inadequate funds and resources slackened the struggle.
- Nationalists were denied access to state owned radio and other mass media.
- Many nationalists were killed e.g. Steve Biko.
- Many were forced to flee their countries.
- Trade unionists and other African leaders were intimidated by security agents.
- South Africa govt used divide and rule policy to divide Africans
- Pass lawn were used to control movement of South AFRICA nationalists.

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

### **Answer any two questions**

22. a)

- To fully control economy of Zimbabwe to maximize profits.
- Indigenous institutions based on Indunas had been destroyed during occupation wars.
- To ensure total control of the Africans.
- Presence of B.S.A Company official formation with area.
- B.S.A had enough finance.

b)

- Let to alienation of African land thus displacement of African.
- African rulers lost their authority/autonomy and became puppets/(lost independence)
- Africans had limited rights.
- Africans subjected to heavy taxation.
- The B.S.A.Co was given power in the administration of the colony.

- It undermined African traditional economy.
- It led to the development of infrastructure.
- It led to the introduction of new crops.
- It undermined African culture (education and Christianity spread)
- Africans were subjected to forced labour.
- it led to the rise of African Nationalism.

23. a)

- Promote unity among African states.
- End all forms of colonialism in Africa.
- Promote human rights in Africa in line with UNO charters.
- Promote socio-economic and political cooperation in Africa to improve people living standards.
- Uphold policy of non alignment in world affairs.
- Uphold policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of member's states.
- To recognize sovereignty of member states.
- Promote peaceful co-existence among members.

b)

- Some member states refused to take disputes to the Court of Justice.
- Germany's determination to strengthen her armed forces.
- Versailles's treaty imposed harsh conditions on Germany.
- National interests that pre-occupied individual nations.
- It lacked executive power and authority to implement its resolutions.
- Refusal by U.S.A to join denied it economic strength.
- Some members left the league e.g. Japan, Italy, Brazil.
- Shortage of funds to implement its needs.
- Appeasement policy of British to France.
- Covenant of the League never forbid war.
- The League was dominated by the winners of WWI thus it was Partial.

24. a)

- The USA provided military equipment to the allied forces.
- She gave allied forces financial support.

- She provided military personnel to allies.
- She blockaded Panama Canal against Axis power.
- She dropped atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki forcing Japan to surrender.

b)

- It led to creation of UNO that promoted World peace.
- Pre- War balance of Power destroyed and two super powers USA and USSR rose.
- Communist zone extended and covered half of Europe.
- Division of Europe into blocs led to cold war followed by arms race between USA and USSR.
- Germany was divided into capitalists west and communist East.
- Participation of Africans Nationalism.
- Defeat of British and USA troops in the Far East destroyed myth of European military superiority.
- Israel was created to settle displaced Jews.
- It left bitter feelings and mistrust among countries that fought.