



311/2 MS
HISTORY
Paper 2
Nov. 2019
MARKING SCHEME

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

The Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 2

MARKING SCHEME
(CONFIDENTIAL)

THIS MARKING SCHEME IS THE PROPERTY OF THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL AND MUST BE RETURNED TO THE COUNCIL AT THE END OF MARKING.

This marking scheme consists of 13 printed pages.

© 2019 The Kenya National Examinations Council
311/2 MS

Turn over

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the space provided after question 24.

1.	<p>Give the meaning of the term "Stone Age Period."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <p>- This is the period in history when humans used tools which were mainly made of stones.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
2.	<p>Identify one method of irrigation which was used in ancient Egypt.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <p>(i) Shadoof (ii) Basin (iii) Canal</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
3.	<p>Name the centre where freed slaves were settled by the missionaries in Tanzania.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <p>- Bagamoyo</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
4.	<p>Identify the main item of trade from West Africa during the Trans-Saharan trade.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <p>- Gold</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
5.	<p>State two characteristics of Macadam roads.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 marks)</p> <p>(i) They were cheap to construct. vi) They were wide (ii) They were durable. vii) They were well drained/curbed/ (iii) They were all-weather. timbered (iv) They had smooth surface. v) They were straight</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
6.	<p>Give the early form of writing in Mesopotamia.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <p>- Cuneiform</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>

<p>7.</p>	<p>State two disadvantages of using electricity as a source of energy.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 marks)</p> <p>(i) It can cause fire/destruction of property. (ii) It can electrocute/cause loss of life. (iii) It is expensive to generate/distribute. (iv) Potential sites for its production are limited (v) It requires well trained personnel for installation & maintenance (Require skills when using)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Not reliable ✓ Not readily available ✓ Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
<p>8.</p>	<p>Outline two functions of the ancient town of Kilwa.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 marks)</p> <p>(i) It was a trading centre. (ii) It was an administrative centre. (iii) It was a religious centre/Islamic centre. (iv) It was a defence centre. (v) It was a settlement centre (vi) It was an industrial centre</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p>Give one symbol of unity among the Shona during the pre-colonial period.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <p>(i) The religion / Mwari cult / Mlimo cult (ii) The Royal Fire. (iii) The King / Mutapa / Emperor / Mwene Mutapa</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>Identify the main method which was used by the European powers to suppress resisting African communities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <p>- Military force / expedition / Conquest</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>

11.	<p>Name the British administrator who introduced indirect rule in Northern Nigeria. (1 mark)</p> <p>-- Fredrick Lugard</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
12.	<p>State two political factors which undermined the nationalistic struggle for majority rule in South Africa. (2 marks)</p> <p>viii) Banning/outlawing of trade unions ix) They were killed.</p> <p>(i) They were not united/nationalists weren't united creating tension amongst themselves (ii) African political parties were banned/proscribed. (iii) Some were arrested/detained/exiled/jailed (iv) They were not allowed to have free press/freedom of press/press censorship (v) Laws entrenching apartheid were passed/pass laws/movement restrictions vi) They were forced into exile vii) Divide and rule/Creation of Bantustans</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
13.	<p>Highlight two ways in the Cold War was fought. (2 marks)</p> <p>(i) Through propaganda/war of words (ii) Through economic sanctions. (iii) Through financial aid to the allies/Technical aid (iv) Through military support to the allies of the enemy.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
14.	<p>Identify two permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. (2 marks)</p> <p>(i) China (ii) United States of America (iii) United Kingdom/Britain (iv) France (v) Russia</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>

15.	<p>Give two common services provided by the East African Community to the members between 1967 – 1977.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 marks)</p> <p>(i) Judicial services/Court of Appeal. (ii) Educational services/Examinations Council. (iii) Publishing services. (iv) Transport services/Railways/Water/Air transport. (v) Postal services. (vi) Financial services/banking services. (vii) Meteorological services (viii) Research services</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
16.	<p>Name the two political parties which merged to form Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) in Tanzania.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 marks)</p> <p>(i) Afro Shiraz Party African Shirazi Party ✓ (ii) Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) TANU ✓ ... Unity A ✓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
17.	<p>Give one chamber of the Congress in the United States of America.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <p>(i) The Senate (ii) The House of Representatives.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark</p>

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions from this section in the space provided after question 24.

<p>18. (a)</p>	<p>State five effects of early agriculture in Mesopotamia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It led to settling down of people/<i>Sedentary lifestyle</i> (ii) It led to increased production of food. (iii) It led to population increase. (iv) It led to rise of city states/towns/<i>urbanization</i> (v) It led to the development of trade among communities. (vi) It resulted to specialization in craft/<i>division of labour</i>. (vii) It led to development of writing/science <i>arithmetic/mathematics/education</i> (viii) It led to the development of the wheel. (ix) It led to the invention of the plough/<i>seed drill/hoe</i> (x) It led to belief in many gods/polytheism/<i>development of religion</i> (xi) It led to development of Hammurabi's code/laws/<i>government</i> <i>xii) Dev. of social classes/social stratification</i> <i>xiii) Dev. of architecture</i> <p>Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks.</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>Discuss five solutions to food shortage in the African countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Reclaiming more land would increase the area for farming thereby producing more food. (ii) Adopting irrigation which would ensure food production throughout the year. (iii) Government should formulate/adopt food policies which would give strategies of achieving food security in the countries. (iv) Encouraging farmers to grow food crops that are drought resistant/<i>require little rainfall</i>. (v) Farm inputs/seeds/fertilizers/pesticides should be highly subsidized in order to make them affordable to the farmers.<i>/Low cost of farm inputs.</i> (vi) Storage facilities should be improved to minimize loss/wastage before and after the harvest. (vii) Modern/scientific farming methods such as artificial insemination should be practiced in order to improve agricultural yields.<i>/extension services e.g. research, education, etc</i> (viii) Transport infrastructure should be improved/constructed for efficient movement of farm inputs/produce to and from markets.

Machines
wealthy markets

pesticides

- peaceful co-existence among communities to enable farming activities to prosper.
- xiv) Encouraging the growing of food crops instead of cash crops
 - xv) Giving loans/credit/funding to farmers.
 - xvi) Diversification of eating habits by encouraging people to eat a variety of food.

(ix)	Encouraging agro-forestry which would ensure food production alongside forestry.
x)	Encouraging family planning so that families have only the number of children who they can feed and provide for.
xi)	Encouraging soil conservation measures (e.g. terracing, gabions, afforestation).
xii)	Encouraging the forming of cooperative societies to market their produce.

Any 5 well explained x 2 = 10 marks.

19. (a)	Outline three advantages of using Barter system of trade (3 marks)
(i)	Some trade items are bulky/ heavy to transport.
(ii)	Some goods are not divisible.
(iii)	Sometimes traders lack 'double coincidence of wants'.
(iv)	It is difficult to determine the value of some goods.
(v)	Some goods are perishable/last for a short period.
(vi)	Lack of common language / Language barrier.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.

(b)	Discuss six factors which led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade
(i)	The introduction of machines/industrialization which replaced human labour leading to decline of demand for slaves.
(ii)	Slave labour was perceived by economists to be less profitable/less productive compared to free labour.
(iii)	The campaign against slave trade/slavery by philanthropists/missionaries who declared it evil/inhuman/against religious teachings.
(iv)	The closure of slave market in America after attainment of independence denied the traders a place to sell/buy slaves.
(v)	Propagation of liberty/equality for all human beings following the French revolution which encouraged fair treatment of all people irrespective of their racial background.
(vi)	The development of legitimate trade which was more profitable and replaced slave trade.
(vii)	The signing of treaties abolishing slave trade/slavery by Britain influenced other countries to adopt the same.
(viii)	The need to retain Africans in their homelands to produce raw materials for export to Europe.
(ix)	Slave revolts/rebellion in Haiti, Jamaica and British Guyana.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks.

- x) The decline in demand for sugar in European markets as France produced cheaper sugar.
- xi) Contribution of Africans to stop slave trade e.g. King Nzinga of Congo and Olaudah Equiano, a former slave.
- xii) The attainment of independence by USA in 1776 left Britain without colonies where slaves could work.

science on drugs has worked immense ^{drug abuse}
 x) Drugs are expensive
 xi) Careless disposal of medical products cause harm to people/fallen
 xii) Advancement in medical science has helped to reduce suffering
 xiii) It has led to body parts transplant. ^{Relief pain}
 xiv) It has made surgical operations safer.
 xv) ^{Identify} use of contraceptives has led to ^{immortality}

<p>20. (a)</p>	<p>Outline three effects of scientific inventions on medicine. (3 marks)</p> <p>(i) It has led to the discovery of preventive/curative medicine.</p> <p>(ii) It has led to rise of living standards/life expectancy.</p> <p>(iii) It has led to increase in population/reduction of mortality rates. ^{Terminal diseases which used to kill people have been reduced/eradicated}</p> <p>(iv) It has led to production of advanced medical equipments.</p> <p>(v) It has led to manufacture of variety of drugs. ^{eg x-rays, CT scans/MRI}</p> <p>(vi) It has created job opportunities.</p> <p>^{vii) Dev. of test tube babies has helped childless couples to have children.} ^{viii) It has led to loss of life through abortions.}</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>Explain six challenges which South Africa has faced in the process of industrialization. (12 marks)</p> <p>(i) The imposition of economic ^{sanctions} cautions which prevented her from trading with other countries.</p> <p>(ii) The long period of apartheid created an uncondusive environment for industrialization.</p> <p>(iii) Competition from more developed countries such ^{as} western European countries whose manufactured goods were of <u>better quality</u> than those ones from ^{South} Africa. ^{Low quality goods}</p> <p>(iv) Industrial strikes/demonstrations/boycotts which were organized by trade unions led to closure of some industries.</p> <p>(v) High levels of poverty which created inadequate market for manufactured goods due to low purchasing power.</p> <p>(vi) Violence/xenophobia/aggression against foreigners has discouraged foreign investors/chased away the would be foreign investors.</p> <p>(vii) HIV/AIDS has affected the work force in industries thereby undermining industrial production.</p> <p>(viii) High incidences of insecurity/ criminal activities in South Africa which has been caused by unemployment.</p> <p>^{ix) Inadequate infrastructures eg transport, insurance, communication, banking, etc.}</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks.</p>
<p>21. (a)</p>	<p>State three terms of the Berlin conference. (3 marks)</p> <p>(i) Any European country laying claim on any part of Africa should inform others.</p>

Pot. instability

- | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (ii) | Those countries who signed the agreement declared their area of occupation/spheres of influence. |
| (iii) | The interior of the coast area claimed by a European power becomes its sphere of influence. |
| (iv) | That each European country must effectively occupy their area of occupation/sphere of influence/ <i>develop it</i> |
| (v) | European countries that acquire colonies in Africa must abolish slave trade/ <i>safeguard African interests. and slavery.</i> |
| (vi) | River Congo and <i>and Zambezi</i> River Niger basins were free for all European countries to navigate. <i>and trade</i> |
| (vii) | European countries should demonstrate their authority to protect <i>the</i> European/ <i>guarantee</i> free trade in their areas of influence. <i>in their area of occupation. e.g missionaries, traders and explorers.</i> |
| viii) | Congo was declared a free state under King Leopold III of Belgium. <i>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.</i> |
| ix) | Conflicts over boundaries were to be settled through negotiations. |

Describe

(b) Discuss six reasons for the defeat of Samori Toure by the French in 1898 (12 marks)

- (i) Constant movement of the people/army denied them opportunities to carry out economic activities leading to inadequate supply of necessary items/food.
- (ii) His inability to buy/make weapons due to his departure from Bure gold mines/burning of workshops weakened his army. *Samori Toure was cut off from Freetown where he used to buy firearms / Use of old worn out weapons*
- (iii) Lack of support from other African rulers (Ahmed Seku of Tukolor empire, Tieba of Sikasso demoralized him. *e.g. neighbouring communities*)
- (iv) Samori's second empire was difficult to defend as it was exposed to attacks from all sides/the British/the French.
- (v) The scorched - earth policy that he adopted lacked support from civilians who resisted against him.
- (vi) His inability to appease the conquered areas /people denied him the needed support.
- (vii) The British policy of non-interference denied him their support - against the French.
- (viii) The besieging of his capital by the French forced him to surrender/his blockage from retreating to Liberia.

French assisted Samori's enemies against him

Surrounded

ix) The determination by the French to establish an overseas empire made them use superior weapons on Samori. Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks.

- x) The non-Mandinka and Non-Muslims came in his empire supported the French against him because he had conquered them.
- xi) The loss of Bure gold mines denied him finances to sustain his forces.
- xii) He became old and was unable to control the large armies he had built.

French invading Bure mines

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer any two questions from this section in the space provided after question 24.

22. (a) Identify the three countries which formed the Tripple Alliance before the outbreak of the First World War

(i) Germany. *German A*

(ii) Austria - Hungary.

(iii) Italy.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.

(b) Explain why the Allied powers were able to defeat the Central powers during the First World War. (12 marks)

(i) They had advanced/powerful weapons compared with the Central powers.

(ii) They had more financial resources which were used to finance the war.

(iii) They had strong naval power which enabled them to blockade supplies to the Central powers from the sea.

(iv) They were united unlike the Central powers who were disorganized.

(v) Some members of the Central powers decamped thereby weakening them to the advantage of the Allied powers.

(vi) The entry of the United States of America on the side of the Allied powers boosted their resources/skills.

(vii) The powers were led by leaders who were competent/focused hence inspired their members.

(viii) They had more manpower/soldiers who were deployed during the war

Any 6 well explained x 2 = 12 marks

- (ix) The allied powers received support from other countries which boosted their ability in war.
- x) There was political unrest/Political instability in Germany which affected her military strength
- xi) Failure of Von Schlieffen Plan / delayed attack over France through Belgium.
- xii) Towards the end of the war, Germany used young inexperienced soldiers.
- xiii) The Spanish flu weakened soldiers from the Central Powers.
- xiv) The invention of the neutral Belgium by Germany helped turn the world opinion against the Central Powers who were seen as unreasonable and arrogant.

@ 2019 The Kenya National Examinations Council

Turn over

3 1/2 MS

*Copy 1
standby army 1*

Reinforcement from other countries

vi) To promote and protect human and peoples rights
 vii) To promote and protect human and peoples rights
 viii) To promote and protect human and peoples rights
 ix) To establish conditions that enable to continent to play its rightful roles in global economy and international negotiation.
 x) To promote sustainable dev and economic and cultural state

To promote co-op in all fields of human activities to raise living standards of Africans
 To coordinate and harmonize the policies between the states of the Union, and future regional economic communities for greater attainment of objectives of the Union

<p>23. (a)</p> <p><i>Identify five objectives of the African Union (AU)</i></p>	<p><i>Identify five objectives of the African Union (AU) (5 marks)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To achieve greater unity/ cohesion/ solidarity among African countries/nations. (ii) To defend the sovereignty/ territorial integrity/independence of its member states. (iii) To accelerate the political/ social-economic integration of the continent. (iv) To promote/ defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent/ the people. (v) To encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the UN and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (vi) To promote peace/ security/ stability of the continent. (vii) To promote democratic principles and institutions. <p><i>xiii) To advance the dev. of the continent by promoting research in all fields particularly science and technology.</i> <i>xiv) To work with relevant international partners in eradication of preventable diseases and promotion of good health in continent.</i></p> <p><i>Participation and good governance.</i></p> <p><i>Any 5 x 1 = 5marks.</i></p>
<p>23. (b)</p> <p><i>Explain five challenges facing the East African Community (EAC) 2001</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Suspicion/mistrust among member states as some view others as more dominating its affairs/benefiting more. (ii) Some countries impose trade barriers for goods from member states which fuels animosity. (iii) There has been trans-border/across border smuggling of vehicles/other goods which creates economic mistrust among neighbours. (iv) Dispute over use of natural resources/water resources has led to arrest of some fishermen thereby straining relationship among affected member states. (v) Cross-border cattle rustling/raids has fueled insecurity/tension among member states. (vi) Divided loyalty as member states belong to other regional/international organizations. (vii) Ideological differences among leaders had led to strained relations among them. <p><i>Border disputes</i></p> <p><i>Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks</i></p>
<p>24. (a)</p> <p><i>Identify five ways through which the supremacy of the parliament may be limited in Britain</i></p>	<p><i>Identify five ways through which the supremacy of the parliament may be limited in Britain (5 marks)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It cannot make laws which overlook moral values. (ii) Decision made by the parliament must take into consideration public opinion. (iii) Local authorities are empowered to make by-laws without consulting the parliament. (iv) It must consider interest of institutions before making laws affecting them. (v) Legislation passed by the parliament may be changed in the future.

@ 2019 The Kenya National Examinations Council
 311/2 MS

If parliament promotes laws that aren't agreed by citizenship

(vi) International law is also taken into account when laws are made.
 (vii) *Parliament cannot discuss what is before law courts.*
 Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks.

(b) Discuss five functions of the Federal Government in the United States of America. (10 marks)

Budgeting

- (i) It levies/collects taxes which enables the government to finance its operations.
- (ii) It pays debts/ loans extended to the government by institution such as World Bank.
- (iii) It admits new states into the union like Alaska which was last to be admitted.
- (iv) It enacts/^{enacts} passes laws which regulate operations of the federal /state governments.
- (v) It handles foreign affairs eg through ratifying treaties with the other countries.
- (vi) It declares war/~~raises support for armed forces in order to defend the country from~~ external aggression. *and makes peace.*
- (vii) It resolves dispute among states in order to enhance their corporation.
- (viii) It establishes federal courts which determine cases which are beyond jurisdiction of state courts.
- ix) It makes/ issues currency/ regulates its values*
- x) It establishes federal postal services.*

Represents the country in international meeting

- Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks.*
- xi) It gives grants to individual states*
- xii) It regulates internal and external trade*
- xiii) It establishes federal armed forces/defence*

23(b)

- viii) Personal differences b/w leaders e.g Kagame vs Museveni
- ix) National interests override that of the Community.
- x) Inadequate funds for its operation
- xi) Poor transport and comm.
- xii) Lack of common currency hinders trade.
- xiii) Member states produce similar goods making it difficult to trade.