

PDF Compressor Free Version
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2
KCSE 2020
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. Give two sources of information on History and Government. **FORM 1 TOPIC 1: INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**
 - i. Archaeology
 - ii. Oral traditions
 - iii. Written records
 - iv. Anthropology
 - v. Linguistics
 - vi. Paleontology
 - vii. Genetics/ botany/ biology/ zoology
 - viii. Electronics
 - ix. GeologyAny 2x1 = 2marks

2. What does the creation theory state on the creation of man? **FORM 1 TOPIC 2: EARLY MAN**
 - i. States that man was created by God/supreme being
1x1 = 1mark

3. The person who invented seed drill. **FORM 2 TOPIC 4: DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY**
 - i. Jethro Tull
1x1 = 1mark

4. Two modern means of communication. **FORM 2 TOPIC 3: COMMUNICATION**
 - i. Television
 - ii. Radio
 - iii. Telephone/cellphone/mobile phones
 - iv. Electronic mail
 - v. Facsimile trans receiver(fax)
 - vi. Telex
 - vii. Pager
 - viii. Internet/zoom/skype/facebook/whatsapp/telegram/instagram/twitter/social media/satellite/computers
Any 2x1 = 2marks

5. Two factors which were responsible for the emergency of the ancient town of Cairo. **FORM 2 TOPIC 5: URBANIZATION**

- i. Religious center/religion
 - ii. Presence of water from River Nile for domestic/industrial/agriculture/irrigation
 - iii. Strategic location/it was along the Caravan route
 - iv. Availability of water transport/river Nile
 - v. Trading activities
 - vi. Educational centre
 - vii. Cultural centre
- Any 2x1 = 2marks

6. Who was Omulamuzi was in Buganda Kingdom in the 19th century. **FORM 2 TOPIC 6: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN SOCIETIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY**

- i. The Chief Justice
- 1x1=1mark

7. Two systems of administration used by the European during colonial period in Africa. **FORM 3 TOPIC 3: COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION**

- i. Direct rule
 - ii. Indirect rule
 - iii. Assimilation
 - iv. Association
- Any 2x1 = 2marks

8. Two organs of the commonwealth. **FORM 4 TOPIC 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- i. Heads of state summit
 - ii. Ministerial meetings
 - iii. The Secretariat
- Any 2x1 = 2marks

9. The organ of the African Union that hears cases of the human rights abuses. **FORM 4 TOPIC 3: COOPERATION IN AFRICA**

- i. The court of justice
- 1x1=1mark

10. One main political parties in the U.S.A. **FORM 4 TOPIC 9: ELECTORAL PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD**

- i. The Democratic
 - ii. The Republican
- 1x1=1mark

11. Two political challenges that the DRC has faced since independence. **FORM 4 TOPIC 6: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN AFRICA SINCE INDEPENDENCE**

- i. Civil war/Shaba rebellion
 - ii. Secession of Katanga/Kasai
 - iii. Political assassinations
 - iv. Military coups/overthrow of governments
 - v. Dictatorship/suppression of democracy
 - vi. Existence of militia groups
 - vii. Political interference by former colonial masters/domination of public service by Belgians
 - viii. Refugee crises
 - ix. Political and ideological differences between Kasavubu and Mobutu
 - x. Interference of UNO in the affairs of DRC
 - xi. Army mutiny
 - xii. Tribalism/ethnicity conflicts
 - xiii. Banning of political parties
- Any 2x1=2marks

12. The main reason for the formation of ECOWAS. **FORM 4 TOPIC 3: COOPERATION IN AFRICA**

- i. To promote economic integration/development among states. (Trade)
- 1x1=1mark

13. Two officials who assisted Mutapa in the administration of Shona kingdom during the colonial period. **FORM 2 TOPIC 6: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN SOCIETIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY**

- i. Queen mother
 - ii. Head drummer
 - iii. 9 Principal wives
 - iv. King's sister/emperor's sister/queen sister(Ubunga)
 - v. Military commander
 - vi. Head doorkeeper/gate keeper
 - vii. The chief cook/head cook/chief baker/battler(Mfumbiro)
 - viii. The Chancellor
 - ix. Senior son-in-law (Mbokurume)
- Any 2x1=2marks

14. State two factors that led to the growth of London as an Urban center. **FORM 2 TOPIC 5: URBANIZATION**

- i. Well-developed transport network/ports/railway
 - ii. Shipping activities/presence of port of London
 - iii. Trading activities
 - iv. Industrialization/textile/metal works/ship building
 - v. Educational activities
 - vi. Cultural activities
 - vii. Religious activities
 - viii. Administrative center
 - ix. Strategic location e.g. Themes
 - x. Financial activities e.g. banks
- Any 2x1=2marks

15. One early source of energy. **FORM 2 TOPIC 4: DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY**

- i. Wood
 - ii. Wind
 - iii. Water
- 1x1=1mark

16. Main use of the pipeline as a means of transport. **FORM 2 TOPIC 2: TRANSPORT**

- i. Transport of fuel/petroleum products/liquids/gas
- 1x1=1 mark

17. Definition of the term barter trade. **FORM 2 TOPIC 1: TRADE**

- i. It is the exchange of goods for other goods
 - ii. Exchange of goods and services for other goods and services
- 1x1=1mark

PDF Compressor Free Version SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a). Five social factors which led to Europeans scramble for colonies in Africa. **FORM 3**

TOPIC 1: EUROPEAN INVASION AND SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA

- i. Spread of Christianity by missionaries
 - ii. Support by influential people in Europe e.g. David Living Stone, William Mackinon, Karl Peters, W.T. Stead
 - iii. The need to settle their surplus population
 - iv. Missionaries demand for protection
 - v. Humanitarianism in Europe/desire to abolish slave trade which was inhuman
 - vi. Racism/European superiority complex/civilization/paternalism
 - vii. Exploration and adventure
- Any 5x1=5marks

(b). Five reasons why nationalism grew in Mozambique. **FORM 3 TOPIC 6: THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN AFRICA**

- i. African resented racial segregation/discrimination which dehumanized/eroded their dignity
 - ii. The Portuguese security police were harsh/ruthless in their treatment of Africans
 - iii. Africans were against land alienation by the Portuguese as it rendered them landless/impoverished
 - iv. Arbitrary replacement of African/traditional chiefs by Portuguese officials thus denying them participation in governance
 - v. Imposition of taxes by Portuguese administration thereby subjecting them to economic hardships
 - vi. Disrespect of the African culture by the Portuguese was resented by the Africans as the economic hardships
 - vii. Disrespect of the African culture by the Portuguese was resented by the Africans as the Portuguese considered it backward/they kept African women as mistresses
 - viii. The Portuguese subjected Africans to forced labor which the Africans resented
 - ix. The Portuguese limited Africans freedom of expression/ Strict censorship of the press
 - x. Inadequate representation of Africans in parliament in Lisbon.
 - xi. Inspiration from other independent countries e.g. Tanzania
 - xii. Africans were subjected to long walking hours with low wages
- Any 5x2=10marks

19. a) State five characteristics of Industrial Revolution in Europe. **FORM 2 TOPIC 4: DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY**

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DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

- i. Increased use of iron/steel in construction and machines in buildings/ factories
- ii. Production of goods in large quantities
- iii. The application of scientific knowledge in production
- iv. The development of trade unions
- v. The rise of modern capitalism/creation of more wealth
- vi. The use of machines
- vii. The emergence of the factory system
- viii. The development of modern/better forms of transport/railways and roads
- ix. The use of new sources of energy/electricity/steam/petroleum/coal
- x. Improved living standards of the people
- xi. Development of trade
- xii. Factory workers were organized in shifts

Any 5x1=5marks

b) Five reasons why Britain was the first country in the world to industrialize. **FORM 2 TOPIC 4: DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY**

- i. Britain enjoyed political unity/ peace/ stability/ strong leadership for a long time which favoured industrial activities.
- ii. She had massive wealth from trade/ enough capital/ external capital from colonies abroad/ America and Africa which was invested in industry.
- iii. Britain had military might particularly the navy which protected her merchants/ guarded trade routes in the sea.
- iv. Due to the Agrarian Revolution which had taken root there, there was reliable supply of raw materials required in their industries/ food for industrial workers/ raw materials from her colonies.
- v. Availability of a good banking/ insurance system which provided credit facilities and security against losses/ accidents in industry/ internal capital.
- vi. There were mineral resources such as coal which was a source of energy.
- vii. Availability of labour/ unskilled labour which was provided by the people who migrated to urban areas due to displacement by land enclosure system.
- viii. Large population in the country provided ready market/ internal/ domestic/ local market for her products.
- ix. Britain had good transport system like roads and railway which ensured safe and timely transportation of raw materials.
- x. Britain exported her products to European countries and her colonies in Africa/ external market.
- xi. Britain had a policy of free trade without customs which favored industrialization.
- xii. The existence of cottage industries which laid the foundation for industrialization.
- xiii. Scientific and technological inventions like the steam engine and electricity provided more reliable source of energy.

- xiv. The British government provided the necessary support/ goodwill and favourable policies for industrial growth.
- xv. Existence of rich merchants who were willing to invest in industries.
- xvi. Availability of skilled labour to man machines in industries.
- Any 5x2=10marks

20. a). Five economic developments which have taken place in the DRC since independence.

FORM 4 TOPIC 6: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN AFRICA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

- i. Nationalization of industries
 - ii. Encouragement of foreign investments
 - iii. Development of hydroelectric power
 - iv. Encouragement of public-private partnership
 - v. Development of transport infrastructure/network/ roads/ railways/ water.
 - vi. Exploitation of minerals
 - vii. Expansion/improvement of agricultural sector
 - viii. The development of entertainment/music industry/ development of industries e.g. mining, textile, cement.
- Any 5x1=5marks

b) Five economic challenges faced by Tanzania since independence. **FORM 4 TOPIC 6: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN AFRICA SINCE INDEPENDENCE**

- i. Natural calamities/drought which reduced agricultural production/economic growth of the country
- ii. Nationalization policy adopted by President Julius Nyerere forced many foreigners to leave the country, making them lose their interest leading Tanzania to lose out on profits
- iii. The adoption of socialism/Ujamaa was resisted in some areas as it did not consider differences in economic potential
- iv. Shortage/ insufficient donor funds has slowed down the country's economic programmes
- v. Poor transport infrastructure has reduced economic growth/exploitation of resources
- vi. Depreciation of Tanzanian shilling has made exports less competitive in the world market/reduced foreign exchange earnings.
- vii. General poverty of masses and government's inability to solve the problems
- viii. Corruption has compromised the government development agenda

- ix. Collapse of the initial East Africa Community denied the country a common market for her goods
- x. Huge external debts
- xi. Fall in major export prices.
- Any 5x2=10marks

21. a). Five European powers which colonized Africa. **FORM 3 TOPIC 1: EUROPEAN INVASION OF AFRICA AND THE PROCESS OF COLONIZATION**

- i. Britain/ Great Britain/ United Kingdom
 - ii. France
 - iii. Belgium
 - iv. Portugal
 - v. Italy
 - vi. Holland/Netherlands
 - vii. Spain
 - viii. Germany
- Any 5x1=5marks

b). Five results of the Mandinka resistance against French invasion in the 19th century. **FORM 3 TOPIC 1: EUROPEAN INVASION OF AFRICA AND THE PROCESS OF COLONIZATION**

- i. Many people lost their lives due to conflict/war between them and the French soldiers
 - ii. Property like houses, food stores and livestock were destroyed due to the use of scorched earth policy by the Mandinka warriors
 - iii. It sowed the seed of nationalism among the Africans who later organized movements to liberate themselves/inspired other nationalists
 - iv. The Mandinka lost control over all their trading/ economic activities/ such as gold mines
 - v. Their leader Samori Toure was captured and deported to Gabon where he died in 1900
 - vi. The Mandinka people were forced to flee/displaced from their areas thereby becoming refugees in neighboring states/kingdoms
 - vii. Mandinka people experienced starvation/famine as farming activities were neglected
 - viii. The war created suffering/ misery among the people leading to a state of despair
 - ix. Disruption of traditional institutions e.g. chiefdoms were made ineffective in discharging duties.
- Any 5x2=10marks

PDF Compressor Free Version SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22. a) State three functions of the legislature in India. **FORM 4 TOPIC 9: ELCTORAL PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD**

- i. It makes laws
 - ii. It approves the national budget
 - iii. It links the people with government
 - iv. It amends some laws
 - v. It elects the president
 - vi. It debates matters of national/international importance
 - vii. It supervises the performance of ministers
 - viii. It declares highways and waterways to be national highways and international waterways.
 - ix. It can impeach the president
- Any 3x1=3marks

b). Six advantages of the federal government of the United States of America (USA). **FORM 4 TOPIC 9: ELCTORAL PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD**

- i. It promotes unity among the different states while retaining their distinct identity
 - ii. It creates a more viable economic unit where individual states can access market/trade with each other.
 - iii. It safeguards rights of smaller states from domination by bigger states
 - iv. It guarantees security of states as they have a joint defense force
 - v. It enhances political influence of individual states since they speak/take a common stand on international issues
 - vi. It enables the states to benefit from a common pool of resources
 - vii. It enhances trade among states through the elimination of trade barriers/use of a common currency
 - viii. It enables states to solve common challenges such as terrorism/drug/human trafficking
- Any 6x2=12marks

23. a) Three challenges faced by the Pan African movement. **FORM 4 TOPIC 3:**
COOPERATION IN AFRICA

- i. Disagreement among the leaders/ideological differences
 - ii. Illiteracy/ignorance among some Africans
 - iii. After independence, the movement was restricted to African continent/lack of support from blacks in the diaspora
 - iv. Negative propaganda spread by the Europeans powers
 - v. Inadequate African participation in the Pan African affairs/denied travel visas by colonial governments
 - vi. Hostility from European powers/ e.g. the Europeans fought the activities of the Pan Africanists e.g. imprisonment, not allowing venue in Africa
 - vii. Inadequate funds/lack of economic empowerment
 - viii. Differences/divisions between Anglophone and Franco-phone countries
- Any 3x1=3marks

b). Six achievements of the East African community, 2001. **FORM 4 TOPIC 3:**
COOPERATION IN AFRICA

- i. It has provided a forum where East African leaders can discuss matters affecting them harmoniously/peacefully
 - ii. Tariffs for industrial goods produced in East Africa have been reduced/investment procedures have been eased thereby increasing the volume of trade
 - iii. The introduction of the East African passport/opening of borders has eased movements of citizens within member countries
 - iv. It has facilitated the improvement and expansion of transport and communication among the member states such as low telephone calling rates
 - v. Professionals/artisans and business people are able to provide services within the community
 - vi. The law societies in member states formed law society of East Africa which offers legal advice on matters affecting the community
 - vii. It has promoted trade among member states by encouraging citizens to conduct trade in all member states
 - viii. There is a functional legislative/Assembly with representatives from the member states who deliberate on matters touching on the community
 - ix. Enhanced development of industries such as banking (KCB/ Equity)
- Any 6x2=10marks

24. a). Three achievements of the United Nations. **FORM 4 TOPIC 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- i. It has assisted in disarmament efforts
 - ii. It has preserved world peace/security
 - iii. It has promoted/protected human rights
 - iv. It has alleviated human suffering/control disease/famine
 - v. It has promoted democracy
 - vi. It has combated terrorism
 - vii. It has helped resettle displaced persons/refugees
 - viii. It has assisted in reconstruction of shattered economies
 - ix. It has arbitrated disputes among countries
 - x. It has promoted decolonization
 - xi. It has helped maintain/promote/protect cultural interaction in the world
- Any 3x1=3marks

b). Six challenges which are faced by the United Nations in its effort to maintain world peace. **FORM 4 TOPIC 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- i. It lacks a standing army/military as it relies on the goodwill of the member states
- ii. There is lack of objectivity in voting by some member states who vote as a block according to their interests
- iii. National interests of individual member states are given more prominence/importance than those of the United Nations
- iv. Inadequate funds as some member states fail to remit their contributions on time thereby hampering its operations
- v. Meddling into affairs of former colonies among the powerful nations has continued to bring suspicion/mistrust among member states
- vi. Political instability as a result of constant conflicts in many parts of the world undermines the operations of the United Nations/ civil wars/ conflicts between and within countries
- vii. Terrorism in the world has threatened efforts to attain international peace
- viii. Inability to implement certain decisions/policies due to use of the veto power
- ix. Ideological differences which have heightened suspicion among member states
- x. Different levels of development among members make some feel disenfranchised/denied development or opportunities/disadvantaged

Any 6x2=12marks

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