**BRISINGA 2024**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**311/2 Paper 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**



**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**2024 – 2½ hours**

**Name:…………………………………. Index Number:…………………………**

**Candidate’s Signature:……………………….. Date:……………………………**

**Instructions to candidates**

1. ***Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.***
2. ***Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.***
3. ***This paper consists of three sections*; A, B and C.**
4. ***Answer all the questions in section* A, *three questions from section* B *and two questions form section* C*.***
5. ***Answers must be written on the answer sheets provided at the end of question 24.***
6. ***This paper consists of 3 printed pages***
7. ***Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.***
8. ***Candidates should answer the questions in English.***

**Form Examiner’s Use Only**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Section** | **Question** | **Maximum score** | **Candidate’s score** |
| **A** | **1-17** | **25** |  |
| **B** |  | **15** |  |
|  |  | **15** |  |
|  |  | **15** |  |
| **C** |  | **15** |  |
|  |  | **15** |  |

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

***Answer all the questions in this section.***

1. Identify **two** types of monarchical government. (2 marks)
2. ***Absolute monarchy***
3. ***Constitutional monarchy***
4. State **two** similarities between Aeogyptopithecus and Homosapien sapiens. (2 marks)
5. ***Both have steroseopic vision***
6. ***Both have 32 teeth.***
7. ***Enclosed eye sockets***
8. State **two** reasons why agriculture began along river –valleys in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

(2 marks)

1. ***The presence of water for domestic, plant and animal use/irrigation.***
2. ***The availability f fertile soil deposit***
3. ***The availability of indigenous crops***
4. ***The availability of labour from the large population.***
5. Identify the **main** item of trade from North Africa during the Caravan trade. (1 mark)
6. ***Salt***
7. Give **one** advantage of using pipeline over vehicles in transporting oil. (1 mark)
8. ***Safer in transportation of highly flammable liquids.***
9. ***It is faster.***
10. ***Ensures continuous supply of oil to the required areas.***
11. Mention **two** uses of newspapers in the society today. (2 marks)
12. ***Advertisements***
13. ***Provide news***
14. ***Contains commentaries***
15. ***Contains an editorial section with opinion on an issue of public interest***
16. ***Educates the public***
17. State **one** way in which the use of bronze changed the African’s way of life. (1 mark)
18. ***Enabled them to make better weapons***
19. ***Enabled them to make better tools***
20. ***Were able to make a variety of ornaments and artistic items***
21. ***Were able to make better utensils and vases***
22. Give **two** inventions that improved the textile manufacturing industry in Britain in the 18th century. (2 marks)
23. ***John Kay 19=733 invented the flying shuttle – spinning machine.***
24. ***James Hargreaves 1765 invented the spinning Jenny.***
25. ***Richard Arkwright 1769 – water frame***
26. ***Samuel cropripton 1779 spinning Mule.***
27. ***Edmond cartwright, 1785 Power Loom***
28. ***Eli Whitney – cotton gin***
29. Name **two** foreign powers that tried to conquer Cairo in the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
30. ***The Syrians 12th C.***
31. ***The Turks 13th Cs 16th Cs***
32. Identify **two** officials appointed by the Kabaka to assist him in administration of Buganda in the 19th century. (2 marks)
33. ***Katikiro – the Prime Ministers***
34. ***Omulamuzi – chief justice***
35. ***Omuwanika – treasurer***
36. ***Mugema – the most senior chief among Bataka.***
37. Identify **one** African territory that was colonized by the Italians. (1 mark)
38. ***Italian Somalialand***
39. ***Eritrea***
40. ***Libya***
41. Give **one** reason why the burns constitution was rejected by Educated Africans in Ghana.

(1 mark)

1. ***It provided 18 Africans representation to the Legco 13 of whom were to be chiefs and only 5 were to be popularly elected.***
2. Outline **one** reform introduced by Garfield Todd as the Prime minister of the central African Federation (CAF). (1 mark)
3. ***Legalized Africans trade unions***
4. ***Allocated more funds for Africans education and agriculture.***
5. Give the name of the joint defensive pact that Hitter and Mussolini formed in 1936. (1 mark)
6. ***Berlin – Rome Axis***
7. State **one** condition that a country should fulfill in order to become a member of the Non – Aligned movement. (1 mark)
8. ***Should have adopted on independent policy based on the co-existence of states with different political and social systems.***
9. ***Should consistently support the movement for national independence.***
10. ***Shouldn’t be a member of a multi-lateral military alliance eg NATO or warsaw pact.***
11. ***If it has a bilateral military agreement with a great power, or is a member of a regional defense past, the agreement or pact should not be one deliberately concluded in the context of Great Power conflict.***
12. ***If it has conceded military bases to a foreign power, the concession should not be one deliberately concluded in the context.***
13. Name **one** duty of the court of justice of the common market for Eastern and Southern Arica (COMESA). (1 mark)
14. ***It adjudicates any dispute that may arise among member states.***
15. Identify the constitutional amendment which was introduced in 1985 in Tanzania. (1 mark)
16. ***It recommended the c retain of the position of the Prime Minister.***

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer any three questions in this section.***

1. (a) Give **five** physical changes which occurred in early human beings as they evolved from apelike creatures to modern man. (5 marks)
2. ***man became upright***
3. ***his skill size became smaller***
4. ***the jaws and teeth became smaller / small canines***
5. ***his body became less hairy***
6. ***he became taller***
7. ***the legs and toes became shorter***
8. ***he had a bigger brain***
9. ***he development a thumb to grasp objects and make tools***
10. ***He developed speech.***

(b) Describe **five** measures that the governments in developing countries are adopting to ensure food security. (10 marks)

(i) ***Establishing research institutions like KARI to produce hybrid seeds and animals and how to control pests and diseases.***

***(ii) Establishing agricultural institutions to train extension officers to provide extension services to the farmers.***

***(iii)Adopting national food polices to promote food production.***

***(iv)The governments are offering cheap family planning services to control population growth.***

1. ***Encouraging the development of genetically produced crops and animals.***
2. ***Agriculture has been introduced in the primary and secondary school curriculum to teach learners on food production***
3. ***Intensifying weather forcasting and educating farmers on weather changes***
4. ***Enhancing democracy and peaceful methods of resolving conflicts to guarantee food productions.***
5. ***Establishing agro-based industries to provide ready market for the agricultural produce.***
6. ***Encouraging farmers to grow drought resistant crops eg cassava, millet, sorghum***
7. ***Conducting research on pests and diseases that affect animals and crops to control them.***
8. (a) Give **three** problems faced by factory workers in Europe during the industrial revolution. (3 marks)
9. ***They were paid low a wages/salaries***
10. ***They worked for long hours***
11. ***They were exposed to accidents***
12. ***Accident victims were laid off without compensation***
13. ***Inadequate housing made them live in slums***
14. ***They suffered from disease due to poor sanitation / pollution.***
15. ***Weren’t allowed to form /join trade unions***

(b) Explain **six** factors that have hindered industrialization in Africa. (

1. ***Lack of enough capital to exploit her resources many countries are poor and have to rely on aid from developed countries.***
2. ***Lack of enough skills and technological knowhow due to illiteracy. They rely on foreign expatiates who are expensive to hire.***
3. ***Poor transport and communication system hinder exploitation of natural resources.***
4. ***Poor government policies that can’t protect local industries from cheap importation. They also use a lot of money on weapons.***
5. ***Colonialism. Over exploited African resources meant for industrialization***
6. ***Corruption and mismanagement of some industries has led to their collapse.***
7. ***Lack of adequate sources of energy like coal and oil***
8. ***Poor disaster management strategy ; destruction caused by floods, drought and earthquakes affects industrialization process.***
9. ***Epidemics eg HIV/ AIDs, corona, cholera, and malaria claimed many lives hence reducing market and labourforce for industries.***
10. (a) State **five** terms of the Lochner Treaty of 1890 between Lewanika and Frank Lochner. (5 marks)
11. ***British South African co. would exercise exclusive mining rights in Barotseland except for certain traditional iron mines***
12. ***Lewanika would be paid upto 2000 for al minerals mined and royalty of 4% on any minerals found and mined.***
13. ***The company would build schools promote trade and telegraph in the area.***
14. ***The company would protect Lozi against external aggression.***
15. ***Lewanika’s powers were reduced to a constitutional monarchy and not an absolute rulers.***
16. ***BSAC would post a British resident to Bulozi to monitor company activities and advice Lewanika on foreign affairs.***

(b) Explain **five** reforms that were introduced by the German administration after the Maji Maji uprising. (10 marks)

1. ***Extra taxation of Africans was rejected.***
2. ***The German administration started ruling more leniently through some recognized traditional chiefs.***
3. ***Corporal punishment was abolished and settlers who mistreated their workers were punished.***
4. ***Forced labour was stopped***
5. ***Africans were encouraged to grow cotton for their own benefit /as communal cotton growing was stopped.***
6. ***Africans were involved in administration as Akidas and Jumbes.***
7. ***Newspapers that incited settlers against Africans were censured.***
8. ***The governor improved medical and educational facilities for Africans.***
9. ***Kiswahili became an official language in Tanganyika.***
10. ***In 1907 a colonial department of the German government was set up to investigate and monitor the affairs of the colony.***
11. (a) Outline **five** effects of the assimilation policy in Senegal. (5 marks)
12. ***It undermined African cultures as many Africans embraced French culture.***
13. ***The traditional African leaders lost their authority to the assimiles.***
14. ***The colony became an overseas province of French republic***
15. ***Africans participated in French policies – Chamber deputies.***
16. ***It created division among the Africans especially the Assimiles and indignant***
17. ***Muslim influence was greatly reduced especially in the Quatre communes.***
18. ***Tis failure led to adoptions of Association policy.***
19. ***Assimiles got French education and had to service in the French civil service.***

(b)Explain **five** ways through which the international community boosted the liberation movement in South Africa. (10 marks)

1. ***The independent African countries provided bases for the African National congress guerrilla training eg Mozambique and Tanzania.***
2. ***The propaganda warfare was used outside South Africa to win sympathy for the struggle.***
3. ***The UN and OAU condemned the apartheid regime in international forums***
4. ***South Africa was expelled from international activities like games.***
5. ***Some countries closed diplomatic relations with South Africa.***
6. ***S0me countries imposed economic sanctions against South African products eg USA, Britain***
7. ***The international community compelled the Apartheid Regime to have talks with African nationalists.***
8. ***Financial assistance was provided to the African nationalists by some countries including Kenya, Algeria.***

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

***Answer two questions from this section.***

1. (a) Outline **three** functions of the Katikiro in the pre-colonial Buganda. (3 marks)
2. ***He organized tax collection.***
3. ***He planned public works.***
4. ***He planned wars in Kabaka’s name.***
5. ***He protected the Kabaka during war.***
6. ***He informed the Kabaka about the decisions he made on court issues***.

(b) Discuss **six** factors that led to the growth of the Buganda kingdom. (12 marks)

1. ***The fall of Bunyoro – Kitara kingdom left a power vacuum for Buganda to emerge in the 18th C.***
2. ***Buganda had good leaders such as Kyabangu, Junju and Suna Mutesa I who greatly expanded its boundaries.***
3. ***Buganda started off as a small and cohesive kingdom which was easy to control hence stable.***
4. ***The kingdom was highly centralized under the Kabaka which ensured effective control.***
5. ***The empire was located in an area with good climate and fertile soils. This enabled growth of bananas and other crops hence adequate food supply***
6. ***The kingdom actively participated in the long distance trade with the coastal Arab – Swahili traders from which it acquired arms and wealth for strengthening its army.***
7. ***Buganda got a lot of wealth from the conquered regions in Busoga, Suddu and Kyaggive areas e.g slaves, livestock, grains, iron aore and ivory.***
8. ***The empire had a strong and well trained army, royal navy and Royal chiefs which enabled her to conquer her neighbours and maintain security.***
9. ***The Ganda traditons which emphasized on division of labor women did farming, while men engaged in politics, clothmarking and smithing.***
10. ***Her strategic location geographically she lay next to the L. Victoria which was a means of transport and security. To the east were small and weak kingdoms that didn’t pose agreat threat eg Busoga, Nkole, Toro***
11. ***Buganda’s initial cooperation with the British also boasted her growth. She was given part of Bunyoro and also got firearms from the British.***
12. (a) Identify **five** ways through which the United Nations (UN) promotes good governance in the world. (5 marks)
13. ***Sends observers to monitor national elections in various states.***
14. ***Provides financial /logistical assistance to countries during national elections***
15. ***Helped countries to attained independence/establish democratic governments eg south Africa***
16. ***Sends peace keeping forces to war torn countries***
17. ***Ensures representation of member states in the General Assembly.***

(b)Explain **five** achievements of the Non – Aligned movement since its formation. (10 marks)

1. ***It provided a platform where member countries would speak with one voice in international for a;***
2. ***It has encouraged member states to articulate their national interests before those of the super powers;***
3. ***Enables member countries to exert their voting power/influence in world affairs;***
4. ***It hastened the attainment of independence to those countries that were still under colonial rule.***
5. ***It has promoted peace/security by encouraging member countries to observe neutrality in super power conflicts***
6. ***It has played a keys role in disarmament by condemning the arms race***
7. ***Has promoted the creation of a new international economic order by encouraging member countries to trade with any of the two super power blocs.***
8. ***It has given funds to the needy countries through a fund created to address emerging circumstances***
9. ***It has helped to create the new scientific and technological order. They favour access to the most advanced technology and scientific research available in order to bridge the technological gap between the developed and developing nations.***
10. ***It helped to strengthen countries diplomatically at the time they lacked physical strength in eradicating racism.***
11. (a) Identify **three** duties performed by the secretary General of the new East African community established in 2001. (3 marks)
12. ***It’s the head of secretariat***
13. ***Authorizes expenditure on behalf of the members***
14. ***Is the secretary to the summit / takes minutes***
15. ***Keeps records of the proceedings***
16. ***Implements decisions adopted by East African community summit***
17. ***Prepares agenda for the meeting.***

(b) Explain **six** factors that led to the collapse of the East African community 1977.(12 marks)

1. ***An unequal distribution of services and accrued benefits from the organization by the member states made Tanzania and Uganda to resent Kenya’s economic monopoly of the organization.***
2. ***Ideological differences as the three countries pursued different economic and political policies***
3. ***Individual differences between leaders made it more difficult for them to hold meetings that would promote dialogue and unity***
4. ***The coup detat which overthrew Milton Obote undermined the unity that was desired for survival of the organization/political instability in Uganda***
5. ***Use of the different currencies by the three states made transactions difficult***
6. ***The fear that more Kenyans were benefiting from the community in terms of employment***
7. ***Financial constraints resulting from failure by member states to remit funds to meet the organization’s needs.***
8. ***Lack of trust in managing community resources by member countries led to unlawful nationalization of the organizations assets***
9. ***Tanzania closure of the common border with Kenya halted the community activities***
10. ***Too much power was placed on the authority of the community. They lacked a defined policy.***
11. ***National interests over took the communitys interests***
12. ***Divided loyality due to varied membership OAU.***
13. ***War between Uganda and Tanzania strained the releationship between the two.***