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Don't Strain...

**END OF TERM TWO FORM 4 EVALUATION EXAM**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (311/2)**

Paper 2

July/August 2018

## **SECTION A**

### **1. Two limitations of using written records.**

- i) They are expensive to obtain/procure.
- ii) May contain biases/exaggerations.
- iii) These sources are limited to literate members of the society.
- iv) Information may be misinterpreted/ misunderstood by readers.
- v) There may be factual errors/omissions/ contradictions by author.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

### **2. Scientific theory that explain origin of human beings.**

- i) Evolution theory.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

### **3. One method of irrigation used in Egypt.**

- i) Shadoof.
- ii) Canal.
- iii) Basin.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

### **4. Two problems faced by traders when using barter system.**

- i) Some goods were not divisible into smaller quantities.
- ii) Lack of double coincidence of wants.
- iii) Difficult to determine the exact volume of some goods.
- iv) Some goods were perishable/problem of storing the goods.
- v) It was cumbersome to transport bulky goods.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

**5. Two methods used to acquire slaves during the Trans-Atlantic Trade.**

- i) Slave traders kidnapped lonely travelers.
- ii) Slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.
- iii) Debtors were sold to slave traders.
- iv) Some people were enticed and eventually sold into slavery.
- v) Prisoners of war who had been captured during local wars were sold to slave traders.
- vi) Through slave raids.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

**6. Two disadvantages of using fire and smoke signals.**

- i) Can only be used to cover short distances.
- ii) Range of messages passed was limited.
- iii) It was affected by weather changes.
- iv) The message could be missed if no one was on look out.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

**7. One scientific discovery during the 19<sup>th</sup> century that contribute to food preservation.**

- i) Refrigeration.
- ii) Canning.
- iii) Pasteurization.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mks)

**8. One metal used as currency in Pre colonial Africa.**

- i) Gold
- ii) Copper.
- iii) Iron.

iv) Silver.

v) Bronze (Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

**9. Two factors that led to the growth of Athens as an urban centre.**

i) It was surrounded by mountains and seas making it secure/security.

ii) It was a centre of learning and art which attracted people/ education centre.

iii) It was a religious/cultural centre/sport thus attracted many people.

iv) It was a trading central/commercial centre.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

**10. State main function of the Golden stool.**

- It was a symbol of unity.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

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**11. One treaty signed between Lobengula and the British.**

i) The Moffat treaty.

ii) Rudd concession

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

**12. Two chartered companies used to administer colonies.**

i) Imperial British East Africa Company.

ii) British South African Company.

iii) German East African Company.

iv) Royal Niger Company.

(No mark for abbreviation)

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

**13. One political party that fought for independence in Ghana.**

- i) The united Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)
- ii) The Convention Peoples Party. (CPP)
- iii) The National League of the Gold Coast (NLGC)

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

**14. Two types of weapons used in cold war.**

- i) War of words/propaganda.
- ii) Economic sanctions.
- iii) Military assistance.
- iv) Finance/technical Aid.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

**15. Two ways in which NAM safeguard their national security.**

- i) By keeping off from conflicts of non-member countries.
- ii) By maintaining their sovereignty/independence.
- iii) By maintaining their economic independence.
- iv) By not identifying with either communism or capitalism.
- v) By taking independent decisions/actions in international fora.
- vi) By not joining military alliances.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

**16. One financial institution established by African Union.**

- i) The Africa Monetary Fund.
- ii) The African Central Bank.

iii) The African Investment Bank.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

**17. One major political party in Britain.**

i) The conservative party.

ii) The labour party. (Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**18a) Five ways in which the development of the upright posture improved the early man's way of life.**

i) The early man was able to move/walk/run faster with long strides.

ii) Man could use the hands to carry out farming activities.

iii) Man could use the hands to grasp items conveniently.

iv) Man could spot/sight the animals/wild fruits which he used to hunt/gather from far distances.

v) Man could see the impending danger from distance and take appropriate measures.

vi) Man used hands to make tools/weapons which were used for different purposes.

vii) Man used the hands to defend himself/attack the enemies.

viii) Man used the hands to perform/carry out domestic chores/young ones.

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

**b) Life of man in the old stone Age period.**

= Tools and weapons.

- 1st phase man used olduwan/pebble tools.
- 2nd phase man use acheulian tools

= Tools were used for skinning, hunting, digging up roots, scrapping animal/skins cutting meat.

= Shelter man found shelter on top of trees, on rocky shelters, in caves, in thick forest.

= Social group man lived in groups of about 20-30 people.

- = Food - Hunting and gathering was the main economic activity of man.
- = Communication - man used gestures, whistling and crick sound to communicate.
- = Clothing - man work no cloth as he had not discovered to how to make one but their body was covered with for/hair which kept them worm.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12marks)

**19a) Advantages of animal transport over human transport.**

- Animals carry a wider load compared to human being.
- Animal have the ability to since danger unlike man.
- Can cover a longer distance compared to man.

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- Human transport is slower compared to animal transport.

(Any other 3x1=3marks)

**b) Factors which promoted plantation farming in Europe during the Agrarian Revolution.**

- Invention of machines e.g seed drill.
- Discovery of farm inputs e.g fertilizers for improvement of soil fertility.
- Reclamation of waste land to make it productive.
- increase in population that provided enough labour on farm.
- Development of agricultural research.
- Discovery of pesticides & fungicides to cure crops and animal diseases.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

**20a) Why Mzilikazi welcomed the missionaries in Matebele land.**

- The missionaries were friendly.

- They assisted him by repairing his guns.
- They helped him to inoculate his cows.
- They wrote and interpreted letters for him.
- They provided medical care to the sick.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

**b) Why Samori Toure was finally defeated by the French in 1898.**

- Samori's people and army were constantly on the move and could not engage in any economic activity, they thus lacked adequate food supply.
- He lost Bure gold mines/reserves to the French and could therefore not sustain his army as before.
- He was cut off from Freetown where he bought ammunitions and guns.
- Africans societies failed to unite and support Samori against the French. He sought for alliance with Ahmed Seku of Tukolor and Tieba of Sikasso but to no avail.
- It was difficult to defend his second empire as it was open to attack on all side, either to the British or the French.
- He was attacked by the local communities whom he had earlier faced, during his retreat to the East.
- The local resistance also weakened him.
- The British refused to support him due to their policy of non-interference. He fought all alone.

**21a) State three similarities between the French and the British structure of administration in Africa. (3mks)**

- i) Both had a governor as the chief executive of the colony;
- ii) They had provinces as administrative units.
- iii) Both had districts as administrative units.
- iv) Both had locations as administrative units;



v) They had sub-locations.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3marks)

**b) Explain six ways in which the application of direct rule in Zimbabwe affected the Africans. (10 marks)**

i) African land was alienated for white settlement/lost land.

ii) People of Zimbabwe were oppressed and suppressed by administration - denied African movement.

iii) The African rulers lost their political autonomy and served as puppet chiefs - BSAC was given too much powers.

iv) African cultures were undermined as Western education and Christianity, British legal system were introduced.

v) The means of transport and communication were developed.

vi) The Africans were subjected to heavy taxation.

vii) The Africans were forced to supply labour to settlers and public works and mines.

viii) The African elites were neglected leading to rise of nationalism.

ix) African traditional economy was disrupted as they worked for settlers.

x) New crops were introduced in Zimbabwe which became major crops.

xi) The British encouraged trade.

(6 x 2 = 12marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

**22a) Economic activities of the Shona.**

- Mixed farming - cultivated crops

- Reared animals.

- Practised trade - long distant trade.
- Skilful hunters - elephant for ivory.
- Skilled craftsmen - made spears, hoes, knives.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

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**b) Social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)**

- The community was divided into clans whose names were derived from animal names.
- They believed in a supreme god called

Mwari/Mlimo/Mulungu or Lesa.

- They believed in ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time. The types of spirits included Vadzimu/family spirits,

Mhondoro/ Clan spirits and Chamiruka or Chaminuka/national spirit.

- The Shona communicated with God through mediums, intermediaries or oracles e.g Chamiruka (national spirit ) and Svikiro (departed family or clan elder).
- The priests presided over religious functions such as offering sacrifices to God.
- The Shona elders were highly respected.
- The priests came from the Rozwi clan.
- They had sacred places of worship e.g. shrines where sacrifices were conducted.
- They lived in circular stone houses.
- They were polygamous in nature. Marriage between related clans was, however not allowed.
- They had a royal fire that was kept burning in the emperor's court.

**23a) Five achievements of the League of Nations.**

- i) It promoted health services/established International Health Organisation.
- ii) It championed for the welfare of the workers/established the International Labour Organisation.
- iii) It provided relief to refugees/war casualties/areas hit by famine.
- iv) It settled disputes between different European Countries.
- v) It supervised mandated territories.
- vi) It organized disarmament conferences in Europe.
- vii) It helped to reduce trade in dangerous drugs.
- viii) It helped in economic reconstruction of European countries.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5marks)

**b) Explain the factors that have undermined the activities of the United Nations (UN)**

- i) Occurrence of natural catastrophes such as floods.
- ii) Accumulation of arms by some states.
- iii) Divided interest of some members.
- iv) Global terrorism from groups such as Al Qaeda.
- v) Conflicting ideologies by different countries.
- vi) Members concentrate more on matters of national interest than those of UN.
- vii) Lack of standing military wing.
- viii) Some members fail to remit their subscriptions to the UN.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

**24a) Identify three circumstances that may make a Vice President assume presidency in India.**

- i) When the sitting President dies.

- ii) If the President becomes incapacitated.
- iii) When the President resigns.
- v) When the President is removed or impeached.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3marks)

**b) Six functions of the President of India.**

- i) The President is the head of state with executive powers to carry out his duties.
- ii) The President seeks advice from parliament when appointing the Prime Ministers.
- iii) He/she is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- iv) He is a member of the legislative.
- v) He assents to/vetoes bills before they become law.
- vi) He establishes special councils to arbitrate on inter-state disputes.
- vii) He dissolves parliament to call for general elections.
- viii) He is empowered by the constitution to declare a state of emergency/rule the state by decree when the security of the state is threatened.
- ix) He nominates the 12 members to the "Council of states"/upper house.
- x) He appoints state governors and Supreme Court judges.
- xi) He calls the leader of the winning party after general elections to form the government.
- xii) He is the leader of the political party that nominates him for the elections.
- xiii) He pardons offenders.

(Any 6 well explained x 2 = 12 marks)