

## SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer *all* the question in this section.

- 1 Identify **two** branches of history. (2 marks)
- 2 State **one** theory that explains how early agriculture developed. (1 mark)
- 3 Identify **two** methods of irrigation used in ancient Egypt. (2 marks)
- 4 Give **two** features of the Roman roads by 300 AD. (2 marks)
- 5 State **one** advantage of horn blowing as a means of communication during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
- 6 Identify the **main** source of energy used in the early stages of Industrial Revolution in Europe. (1 mark)
- 7 State **one** advantage of using steel over iron during the Industrial Revolution in Europe. (1 mark)
- 8 Give the **main** factor that contributed to the emergence of Johannesburg as a modern urban centre. (1 mark)
- 9 Identify **two** methods used by the European powers to acquire colonies in Africa. (2 marks)
- 10 Name the European power that colonized Zimbabwe. (1 mark)
- 11 Identify **two** types of weapons used during the cold war. (2 marks)
- 12 State **one** way in which members of Non-Aligned Movement maintain neutrality in world affairs. (1 mark)
- 13 Give **two** functions of the East African Legislative Assembly of the East African Community, 2001. (2 marks)
- 14 State **one** function of the Court of Justice of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). (1 mark)
- 15 Identify **two** principles of the Arusha Declaration of 1967. (2 marks)
- 16 Give **two** categories of persons who are disqualified from contesting for a constituency seat in Britain. (2 marks)
- 17 Name **one** house of parliament in India. (1 mark)

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education, 2015*

311/2

05003012

**SECTION B (45 marks)***Answer three questions from this section.*

- 18 (a) State **five** stages of evolution of man. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe the way of life of human being during the Late Stone Age period. (10 marks)
- 19 (a) State **five** disadvantages of using barter trade during the Trans-Saharan trade. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe the organization of the Trans-Saharan Trade. (10 marks)
- 20 (a) Identify **five** forms of print media used in communication. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** positive effects of telecommunication in society. (10 marks)
- 21 (a) State **five** factors that promoted nationalism in Ghana. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** factors that contributed to the success of the Front for the Liberation of the Mozambique (FRELIMO) in the struggle for independence in Mozambique. (10 marks)

**SECTION C (30 marks)***Answer two questions from this section.*

- 22 (a) Give **three** functions of the Lukiiko in the kingdom of Buganda during the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)
- (b) Discuss **six** factors that led to the growth of the Asante empire by the 19th century. (12 marks)
- 23 (a) Give **three** reasons why the United States of America did not join the First World War until 1917. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** effects of the First World War. (12 marks)
- 24 (a) State **three** common characteristics of the Commonwealth member states. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **six** achievements of the Commonwealth since its formation. (12 marks)

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311/2

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# KANDARA SUB-COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOLS FORM 2 JOINT EXAMINATION

## HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

October/November - 2015

### MARKING SCHEME

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Identify two forms of Government (2mks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Aristocracy</li><li>ii) Monarchy</li><li>iii) Democratic</li><li>iv) Dictatorship</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p> | <p>8. Name the method of conflict resolution that involves a court of law. (1mk)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Litigation</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p>  |
| <p>2. Name two sub-species of Homo sapiens. (2mks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Neanderthal man</li><li>ii) Rhodesian man</li><li>iii) Cro-magnon</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p>            | <p>9. Name one community in the sahara desert that played a major role in the trans Saharan trade. (1mk)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Tuaregs</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p>   |
| <p>3. State two theories that explain the origin of Agriculture. (2mks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) One are/diffusion/single area.</li><li>ii) Independent</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p>  | <p>10. State two disadvantages of using rafts as a means of early transport. (2mks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Could capsize.</li><li>ii) Could only be used downstream.</li><li>iii) Limited load.</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p>   |
| <p>4. State the main reason that led to the migration of Eastern Bantu from Shungwaya. (1mk)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Attack by the oromo/Galla.</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p>           | <p>11. Identify one type of print media which are used for communication in modern times. (1mk)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Newspaper</li><li>ii) Journals</li><li>iii) Periodicals</li><li>iv) Magazines.</li><li>v) Books</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p>   |
| <p>5. Identify the supreme council of elders among the Ameru. (1mk)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Njuri Ncheke</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p>  | <p>12. State two ways in which transport promoted industrialisation. (2mks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Facilitated transportation of raw materials to the industries.</li><li>ii) Transportation of labour.</li><li>iii) Facilitated transportation of finished products to the market.</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p> |
| <p>6. Name one Arab family that was left to control Mombasa by the Imam of Oman. (1mk)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mazrui family</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p>                              | <p>13. Give the main factor that led to the growth of Kilwa as an early urban centre. (1mk)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Gold trade at sofala.</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 x 1 = 1mk)</p>  |
| <p>7. State two ways in which one can become a Kenyan citizen. (2mks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Birth</li><li>ii) Registration</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(2 x 1 = 2mks)</p>                            |  |

**14. Identify the religion of the Baganda people during the pre-colonial period. (1mk)**

- Lubaale

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

**15. State the two types of constitution. (2mks)**

- i) written
- ii) unwritten

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

**16. Identify two practices of pure democracy found in the world. (2mks)**

- i) Referendum
- ii) Recall
- iii) Plebiscite
- iv) Initiative

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

**17. Identify one category of human rights. (1mk)**

- i) Civil and political.
- ii) Economic social and cultural rights.
- iii) Solidarity rights.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

### SECTION B (45 MARKS)

**18a) Name three early visitors to the coast up to 1500 A.D. (3mks)**

- i) Greeks
- ii) Romans
- iii) Persians.
- iv) Phoenicians.
- v) Chinese
- vi) Arabs

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

**b) Explain six effects of the Indian ocean trade on the people of East Africa. (12mks)**

- i) There was the emergence and growth of city states like Mombasa, Malindi.
- ii) Led to Arab settlement along the coast.
- iii) There emerged new administrative structures controlled by sultans which replaced traditional African authorities.
- iv) Islam religion was introduced.
- v) Arab and Persian architectural designs were introduced.
- vi) A new system of Government based on sharia law was introduced.
- vii) Emergence of Swahili people out of the

intermarriage between the coastal Bantu & Arabs.

- viii) A new language emerged Kiswahili.
- ix) New crop were introduced at the coast e.g rice, cloves, coconut.
- x) Decline of traditional industries due to importation of foreign goods.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

**19a) State five factors that influenced the development of early urban centres in Africa. (5mks)**

- i) Trading activities in an area.
- ii) Development of agriculture.
- iii) Mining activities.
- iv) Religious activities
- v) Major cross roads/junctions.
- vi) Protected areas i.e Islands became urban centres/security.

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

**b) Explain five factors that led to the decline of the Trans Atlantic trade. (10mks)**

- i) Industrialization led to manufacture of machines which could do a lot more work than slaves.
- ii) Campaign against slavery and slave trade by English economists, philanthropists & Christian missionaries.
- iii) Attainment of independence of USA in 1776.
- iv) The French revolution of 1789 spread the idea of liberty equality of all mankind.
- v) American civil war of 1865 led to South America defeat resulting to the closure of American slave market.
- vi) Development of legitimate trade.
- vii) Christian revival movement of the 19<sup>th</sup> century perceived slavery and slave trade to be evil.
- viii) The economist view that free labour is more productive than slave labour.

(5 x 2 = 10mks)

**20a) State three factors that facilitated the spread of iron working in Africa. (3mks)**

- i) Trade between Africa and Mesopotamia.
- ii) Through migration of the Bantu and Southern Cushites.
- iii) Travellers and messengers gave and received gifts of iron.

- iv) Through warfare.
  - v) Development of agriculture.
- (3 x 1 = 3mks)

**b) Explain six factors that led to industrialisation in Britain. (12mks)**

- i) Had accumulated a lot of wealth from trade and colonies, this provided capital for industrialisation.
- ii) Enjoyed long period of political stability that favoured industrial activities.
- iii) Had a strong navy that secured her trade routes.
- iv) Agrarian revolution that provided raw materials for industries, food for the working population.
- v) Existence of mineral resources like coal which was a source of energy.
- vi) A good banking and insurance industry.
- vii) A large population provided market and labour force.
- viii) Good transport and communication networks.
- ix) Existence of cottage industries.
- x) Government support of industries..

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**21. State five limitations to the right to life. (5mks)**

- i) When a person acts in self defence or in defence of property.
- ii) When security officers execute a lawful arrest.
- iii) When security officers act to prevent the escape of a person who is lawfully detained.
- iv) When security officers suppress a riot, rebellion or muting.
- v) When security officers act to prevent an individual from committing a crime.
- vi) When the county is at war.
- vii) When a person is sentenced to death by a court of law.

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

**b) Explain five effects of conflicts in society (10mks)**

- i) Massive displacement of people who become refugees.
- ii) Fear and insecurity due to enmity
- iii) Loss of lives as people are killed.

- iv) Destruction of property.
- v) Starvation due to crops destruction and disruption of agricultural activities.
- vi) People become poor due to economic decline.
- vii) Human suffering and misery becomes widespread.

(5 x 2 = 10mks)

**22a) Five economic activities of the Ashanti during the pre-colonial period. (5mks)**

- i) Trade
- ii) Crop growing.
- iii) Livestock keeping
- iv) Mining
- v) Iron working.
- vi) Basketry and pottery
- vii) Hunting and gathering

(5 x 1 = 1mks)

**b) Describe the political organisation of the shone during the pre colonial period. (10mks)**

- i) Kingdom was ruled by an emperor/king.
- ii) The emperor position was hereditary so as to reduce succession disputes.
- iii) The emperor was assisted in administration by the following officials.
  - a) Queen mother
  - b) Queen suter
  - c) Army commander
  - d) Head drummer
  - e) Head cook
- iv) The empire was divided into provinces which were headed by lesser chiefs.
- v) There was a standing army of warriors.
- vi) Religion played a role in government and united the people.
- vii) Had the royal fire which was a symbol of loyalty to the King

(5 x 2 = 10mks)