

BONDO SUB – COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOLS JOINT EVALUATION- 2015
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)

311/2

HISTORY

Paper 2

TIME 2 ½ Hours

July/August- 2015

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section

1. **Identify two limitations of using linguistics as a source of history.**
 - (i) It may take a long time to learn a particular language and therefore delay the acquisition of information. (2mks)
 - (ii) When translating the language the historian might omit some words.
 - (iii) Different languages may have similar words with different meanings.
 - (iv) Due to borrowing of words from other languages information from linguistics can be inaccurate.
 - (v) A linguist may find some of the words from different groups difficult to understand.
 - (vi) Some languages have become archaic or instinct and are therefore difficult to translate.
Any 2, 1 mark each.(2mks)
2. **State two advantages of bipedalism to the home erectus.** (2mks)
 - (i) For defense since he could see his enemies from far.
 - (ii) Could grasp objects more firmly.
 - (iii) Could carry young ones and food with ease.
 - (iv) Made tools and weapons with ease.
Any 2, 1 mark each. (2mks)
3. **State two effects of the development of railway transport in the 19th century.** (2mks)
 - (i) Development of urban centres.
 - (ii) Expansion of both local and international trade.
 - (iii) Created employment opportunities.
 - (iv) Expansion of agriculture.
 - (v) Source of revenue.
Any 2, 1 mark each.
4. **Give two advantages of using electronic mail (e – mail) in the modern communication.** (2mks)
 - (i) Instant transmission of messages.
 - (ii) It is economical to send messages.
 - (iii) It enhances security of information.
 - (iv) It enables documents to be stored permanently in word processing packages.
Any 2, 1 mark each 2marks
5. **State two reasons why Europeans preferred African slaves during the Trans – Atlantic trade.** (2mks)
 - (i) African slaves were easily available.
 - (ii) The African slaves were cheaper than European and Indian laborers
 - (iii) Europeans believed that Africans were immune to diseases.
 - (v) Africans appeared energetic and could undertake difficult tasks.
Any 2, 1 mark each (2mks)
6. **Give one function of monarchy in Britain.** (1mk)
 - (i) Assent bills into laws.
 - (ii) Appoints Bishops and Arch bishop’s of the Anglican Church.
 - (iii) Pardon people accused of various offences.
 - (iv) Appoint judges.

- (vi) Manage foreign policy and enact treaties. (1mk)
Any 1, 1 mark
7. **State the main reason why the Kabaka of Buganda married from all clans in the kingdom.** (1mk)
- (i) To promote unity and loyalty. (1mk)
8. **State two conditions that one had to fulfill in order to become fully assimilated in French West Africa.** (2mks)
- (i) One had to learn the French language.
(ii) Convert to Christianity.
(iii) One had to be homogenous.
(iv) Learn French mannerisms i.e. dressing and eating habits.
(v) Apply French civil and political system.
Any 2, 1 mark each (2mks)
9. **State the immediate major cause of the First World War.** (1mk)
- (i) The Sarajevo incident where Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie, were assassinated in Sarajevo, the capital of the annexed province of Bosnia. (1mk)
(ii) Recognize the Queen of England as their head.
(iii) Use English as official language.
(iv) Cultural ties i.e. commonwealth games.
(v) Have similar parliamentary and military structure based on the British model.
Any 2, 1 mark each (2mks)
11. **Define the term “cold war”** (1mk)
- (i) It is the hostility between USSR and USA after World War II over ideological differences. (1mk)
12. **State the main way in which the establishment of the customs union contributed to industrialization in Germany.** (1mk)
- (i) It commercialized tariff charges amongst all German states to promote free flow of trade. (1mk)
13. **State one reason why direct rule was used in Zimbabwe.** (1mk)
- (i) They wanted to establish Zimbabwe as a British settlement.
(ii) The Zimbabwe traditional chiefs resisted British rule and supremacy.
(iii) Zimbabwe had no centralized states.
(iv) They wanted to have direct control over the economic resources.
(v) The British South African company (B.S.A.Co) had enough personnel to use in administration.
Any 1, 1 mark (1mk)
14. **State two conditions one must fulfill to be elected senator in U.S.A.** (2mks)
- (i) One must be a citizen of the state they represent.
(ii) Must be at least 30yrs old.
(iii) Must be a citizen for at least 9 years.
15. **State one social challenge that Democratic Republic of Congo faced during the rule of Mobutu Sese Seko.** (1mk)
- (i) High level of illiteracy.
(ii) Refugee /displacement of citizens from their homes.
(iii) Negative ethnicity.
(iv) Unemployment.
Any 1,1 mark (1mk)
16. **Identify one leader who was the founder member of the non – Aligned movement.**
- (i) Jawaharlal Netiru of India.
(ii) Surkano of Indonesia.
(iii) Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

- (iv) Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt.
 - (v) Chou En – Lai of China.
 - (vi) Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
- Any 1,1mark (1mk)

17. **State one goal of New Partnership for African development. (NEPAD)**

- (i) Accelerate growth and sustainable development.
- (ii) Eradicate poverty in the continent.
- (iii) Stop marginalization of Africa in global process.

Any 1,1mk (1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions from this section.

18. (a) **Identify five changes that marked the Agrarian Revolution in Britain.** (5mks)

- (i) Abolition of fallows.
- (ii) Nitrogen, Phosphorous and potassium use.
- (iii) Crop rotation by Lord Viscount Townshend.
- (iv) Use of fertilizers by John B. Laws.
- (v) Appreciation of scientific principles of farming, such as scientific principles breeding of livestock.
- (vi) Mechanization of farming e.g. Jethreiuull and his drilling machine, mechanical reeper.etc.
- (v) The development of the land enclosure system of farming.
- (vi) Large farms were created.

Any 5,1mark each (5marks)

(b) **Explain five effects of the Agrarian Revolution in United States of America.(USA)** (10mks)

- (i) Increased food production.
- (ii) Population increased due to adequate food.
- (iii) Agriculture was diversified.
- (iv) Trade developed due to agricultural produce.
- (v) Industries grew as agricultural raw materials were available.
- (vi) Good transport developed to facilitate agriculture.
- (vii) Mechanization of farming was expanded.
- (viii) Living standards of the people improved as there was enough food and other related developments.
- (ix) Agriculture developed on large scale basis.
- (x) It led to increased research and scientific innovations in the field of agriculture.

Any 5, 2 marks each (10mks)

19. (a) **State three factors that led to the decline of some early urban centres in Africa.** (3mks)

- (i) Decline of trading activities.
- (ii) Conquest /attack e.g. Gedi.
- (iii) Changes in the routes.
- (iv) Decline of some kingdoms led to collapse of some administration centres.
- (v) Exhaustion of mineral / trade goods.

Any 3, 1 mark each (3mks)

(b) **Explain six factors that contributed to the growth of Johannesburg.** (12mks)

- (i) The Vaal River has been very important to the growth of Johannesburg in that it provided water for both domestic and industrial uses.
- (ii) Existence of minerals in the areas.
Minerals like iron ore, chromite, diatomite and fluorspar are found there and have been a great significance to the growth of Johannesburg Gold is another mineral found here.

- (iii) Johannesburg is situated on a plain (veld) which has made building, construction and communication easier.
- (iv) Availability of energy, especially coal.
- (v) The area around Johannesburg is fertile and therefore agriculturally productive.
- (vi) Johannesburg's growth was boosted by some ships from other parts of the world trade.

20. (a) **State five causes of the Chimurenga war(1896 – 1897)** (5mks)

- (i) The Ndebele fought to gain their lost independence.
- (ii) The Ndebele were pushed to Gwaai and Shangani reserves.
- (iii) They resented forced labour in European farms.
- (iv) They wanted hut tax.
- (v) The Ndebele war of 1893 destroyed the Ndebele authority because the British destroyed the monarchy.
- (vi) The British refused to recognize the power of the industries.(chiefs)
- (vii) The Shona hated the British interference in their trade with the Portuguese.
- (viii) Confiscation of over 250,000 head of cattle from the Ndebele caused rebellion.
- (ix) The Ndebele resented the British disrespect for their culture, in particular disregard for their class system as they treated everybody equally and conducted flogging of chiefs in public.
- (x) The recruitment of the Shona in the native police force in the Ndebele area caused tension.
- (xi) Religious leaders emerged among the Ndebele (Mkwai) and the Shona(Nehanda and Kakubi) and provided leadership during war.
- (xii) Natural calamities e.g. drought, famine and diseases were attributed to the presence of the British.

Any 5, 1 mark each (5mks)

(b) **Explain five results of the Chimurenga war.** (10mks)

- (i) The Africans lost their independence as the British established their rule over the area.
- (ii) There as loss of life and destruction of property.
- (iii) The Africans were pushed out of their land and subjected to forced labour.
- (iv) As part of peace agreement, the Indunes were to be recognized as headman and no Shona police were to be stationed in the Ndebele area.
- (v) Missionaries now had the freedom to evangelize. The Africans lost confidence to their traditional religion.
- (vi) The Africans were exposed to severe famine as the war hindered farming. They had to rely on relief food from South Africa.
- (vii) Company rule was discredited by the colonial office due to poor administration.

Any 5, 2 marks each (10mks)

21. (a) **State five challenges that were faced by African Nationalists in south Africa during the time of apartheid.**

(5mks)

- (i) Arrest and detentions.
- (ii) Banning of their political parties.
- (iii) Forced exiles.
- (iv) Violence against African demonstrators by the white police.
- (v) Killing of some nationalists e.g. Steve Biko.
- (vi) Restriction of their movement.
- (vii) Inadequate funds.
- (viii) Denial of their access to the state media.

Any 3, 1 mk each (3mks)

- (b) **Explain six factors that led to the rise of African nationalism after 1945.** (12mks)
- (i) Signing of the Atlantic charter between Britain and U.S.A which was against colonialism.
 - (ii) Pan – Africanism was gaining a lot of strength and condemned colonialism.
 - (iii) The labour party in Britain was against colonialism.
 - (iv) Independence of India and Pakistan motivated African countries /Ghanaian independence of 1957.
 - (v) The Second World War veterans encouraged the fight for independence.
 - (vi) Major Powers like U.S.A and the former USSR were against colonialism.
 - (vii) Many Africans had acquired western education/African elite’s spearheaded nationalism.
 - (viii) The United Nations organization urged member countries to grant independence to the colonies.

Any six 6, 2 marks each (12marks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. (a) **State three factors that led to the formation of East Africa Community in 19967.** (3mks)
- (i) To promote trade between the three East African countries.
 - (ii) To provide common service in east Africa e.g. railway transport.
 - (iii) To facilitate free movement of people in the region.
 - (iv) To provide forum for discussing economic and political issues of concern to the states.
- Any 3, 1 mark each (3mks)
- (b) **Explain six challenges faced by the east African Community of 2001.** (12mks)
- (i) Suspicion still exists among member states that Kenya once again likely to be the dominant partner.
 - (ii) Kenya business people in the region have complained that in spite of the signing of the treaty, the Tanzanian authorities subject their products to tariff barriers smuggling of vehicles and other goods.
 - (iii) In October 2004 for example, a vehicle belonging to the then Kenya’s chief of General staff, General Joseph Kibwana, was recovered in Tanzania ,after having been stolen to Kenya.
 - (iv) there relations between the East African states of Kenya fishermen are frequently arrested and their boats and fishing gear confiscated by both the Ugandan and Tanzanian authorities who accuse them of fishing to their waters.
 - (v) Cattle rustling across the borders has been another challenge facing the EAC often these has led to deaths of many innocent people.
 - (vi) Membership of the EAC members to other regional economic organizations further complicate the work of the EAC e.g. Tanzania is a member of the Southern Africa Development Co - operation(SADC) while Kenya and Uganda belong to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.(COMESA)
- Any 6,2marks each (12 mks)
23. (a) **State three factors that limit supremacy of parliament in Britain.** (3mks)
- (i) Moral values.
 - (ii) Public opinion.
 - (iii) Interest of industries taken into account before legislation are passed.
 - (iv) Local authorities make by – laws without consulting parliament.
- Any 3 points 1 mark each (3marks)
- (b) **Explain six political challenges which Tanzania has faced since independence.** (12mks)
- (i) The army fighting of 1964.

- (ii) Political differences among east African leaders leading to collapse of the EAC in 1977.
- (iii) Assassination of Sheikh Abeid Karume.
- (iv) Pressure in Tanzania to adopt a multi - party democracy.
- (v) Adoption of policy led to many donor nations pull out their investments.
- (vi) Hosting of political fugitives like Obote contradicted Tanzania's foreign policy of non – interference in domestic affairs of other states.
- (vii) Africanization of her institutions at independence created power vacuum.
Any 6 points, 2 marks each (12 marks)

24. (a) **Name three political parties in India.** (3mks)

- (i) The Congress party.
- (ii) The Bharatiya Janata Party.
- (iii) The communist parties of India e.g. CPI (m) and CPI (M – L)
- (iv) there are also regimes parties e.g. Dravida Mnnetra Kazhagam (DMK),India Anna DMK,the Telegn Desam,The National Conference and the A kali Dal.
Any 3,1mark each (3marks)

(b) **What are the powers of the Indian president?**

(12marks)

- (i) Power to dissolve parliament.
- (ii) Powers to declare an emergency in a state rule that state by decree.
- (iii) Powers to assent or vet a bill. However the veto may overcome if both houses repair the bill.
- (iv) The commander – chief of the armed forces.
- (v) Powers to appoint state governors and Supreme Court judges.
- (vi) Power to appoint state the prime minister.however, the constitution demands that the president act only on the advice of parliament.
- (vii) The president is the major symbol of the national unity.
Any 6, 2 marks each (12marks)