1. Define the term Government as a subject in Secondary Schools.
   - Study of systems of administration and control of people. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

2. The main method used by the archaeologists to gather their historical data.
   - Excavation. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

3. The main source of historical information used in grouping the language groups in Kenya.
   - Linguistics (1 x 1 = 1mk)

4. Two reasons for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia to Kenya.
   - Heavy taxation by Menelik.
   - Spirit of adventures. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

5. Two councils of elders among the Nandi in the 19th century.
   - Kokwet / Kok.
   - Pororiet / Pororosiek. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

6. Which community of East Africa was the most active in the long distance trade in the 19th century?
   - Yao (1 x 1 = 1mk)

7. One reason the government may limit the freedom of speech.
   - If one’s speech incite the public against the state.
   - If one discloses confidential information relating to the state.
   - If one spreads false information about the state / individual. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

8. Two advantages of using arbitration as a method of resolving conflict.
   - One can choose their own arbitrator.
   - Its private and confidential i.e. no publicity.
   - Its fast because one chooses the time.
   - You choose your own rules. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

9. Two reasons why the Constitution of Kenya is important.
   - Defines the structure and functions of various organs of the government.
   - It clearly states the rights and responsibilities of individuals.
   - It spells out the responsibilities of those in power.
   - It ensures equality of all citizens.
   - It is the basis of all legislation in Kenya. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

10. One type of representative democracy.
    - Presidential system
    - Parliamentary system (1 x 1 = 1mk)

11. Name the document that contains the rights of the child in Kenya.
    - The Children’s Act – 1991 (1 x 1 = 1mk)

12. The main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period.
    - In order to get able bodied man to provide labour to the settlers. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
13. Two reasons why Africans were reluctant to provide labour during the colonial period.
   - Wages provided by the settlers were low and unattractive.
   - Money wasn’t meaningful to the majority of Africans.
   - Africans were not ready to leave their families to work for Europeans due to division of labour.
   - Poor and harsh working conditions.
   - They were bitter that settlers had taken their land. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

   - The existing Governor’s Executive Council be transformed into a multi-racial council of ministers.
   - Elections to be held in which African members for eight constituencies should be elected. (2x1 = 2mks)

15. The composition of the County Assembly.
   - Elected members by voters.
   - Members representing marginalized groups.
   - Speaker.
   - Nominated members. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

16. Two ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the Kenyan people since independence.
   - Through music festival.
   - Drama
   - Traditional songs
   - Training of traditional dancers to entertain guests at Bomas of Kenya.
   - KBC radio and TV have time for local music.
   - Radio and TV broadcasting in local languages. (2x1 = 2mks)

17. The main political challenge facing the government of Kenya today.
   - Terrorism (1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their ancestral homeland.
   - Population pressure
   - Internal conflicts
   - External attacks
   - Satisfy their spirit of adventure
   - New fishing areas
   - Look for greener pasture and water for their livestock. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) The political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period.
   - Organized in four to six clans with many sub-clans.
   - Age-set provided warriors.
   - Had councils of elders (Kambi) thus decentralized system of government.
   - The councils of elders administered the clans and was the final court of appeal.
   - They lived in fortified villages for defence. (well explained 5x2 = 10mks)

19. (a) Three contributions of the European missionaries to the exploration of East Africa in the 19th century.
   - Krapf was the 1st European to see Mt. Kenya.
   - Rebman was the 1st European to see Mt. Kilimanjaro.
   - Erhardt drew a crude map of East Africa. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors which promoted missionary activities in East Africa in the 19th century.
   - Encouragement by the positive reports of the explorers.
   - Mission centres / stations attracted many converts.
- Political stability in E.A.
- Support by colonial government.

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- The Uganda Railway.
- Support from the African converts.
- Kiswahili language.
- Discovery of quinine.
- Support by Seyyid Said.
- Lack of serious opposition by other religions. (6x2 = 12mks)

20. (a) **Three problems that the Independent schools faced during colonial period.**
- Hostility from colonial government.
- Hostilities from missionaries.
- Inadequate teachers.
- Inadequate funds.
- Lack of facilities – Classes, books. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) **Six results of the establishment of Independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period.**
- African culture and beliefs were incorporated into the church.
- Gave African clergy leadership opportunities in the church.
- More Africans were trained as clergy.
- Accelerated the spread of Christianity.
- Led to the establishment of independent schools.
- Led to rise of Nationalism. (6x2 = 12mks)

21. (a) **Five main features of African socialism.**
- Political democracy.
- Equality.
- Progressive taxation.
- Diffusion of ownership.
- Various forms of ownership.
- Mutual social responsibility. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) **Five economic effects of African socialism.**
- Improvement of infrastructure e.g. rural access roads.
- Setting up the co-operative societies e.g. SACCOS.
- Agricultural development e.g. large scale farming of tea.
- Industrial development with Africans taking an active role.
- Africanization of the Kenyan economy as opposed to ownership by Europeans. (5x2 = 10mks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

22. (a) **Three ways in which the Kenya Constitution promotes National Unity.**
- Ensure equal opportunity to all.
- Provide protection to individuals against any forms of discrimination.
- All Kenyans are subject to the constitution. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) **Six peaceful methods of resolving conflicts.**
- Legislation – use of law.
- Policing – use of police.
- Use of council of elders.
- Use of religious action.
- Arbitration – neutral party.
- Negotiation
- Mediation
23. (a) Five challenges Kenya faced in the process of making a New Constitution.
- Non-cooperation from some groups and people (failing to vote).
- Illiteracy of some citizens.
- Lack of enough materials e.g. copies of drafts.
- Lack of enough civic educators.
- Disagreement between constitution writers.
- Politicization of the process.
- It was too long and tedious. (5x2 = 10mks)

(b) The main terms of the National Accord and Reconciliation Act.
- Formation of grand coalition between PNU and ODM.
- Mwai Kibaki to be president while Raila Odinga PM.
- Creation of two posts of Deputy Prime Ministers.
- Division of an expanded list of cabinet posts according to parties proportional representation in parliament.
- Executive authority to be shared between PNU and ODM. (5x2 = 10mks)

24. (a) The composition of the County Executive Committee.
- Governor
- Members appointed by Governor.
- Deputy Governor. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) How multi-partism has promoted democracy in Kenya.
- Has promoted freedom of association by providing alternative political parties.
- Has provided a forum for expressing views about how the country should be managed.
- Has enhanced accountability in Government through constructive criticism.
- Has provided checks and balances to prevent abuse of power by leaders.
- Has ensured scrutiny of Government expenditure through public accounts.
- Has enhanced freedom of expression.
- Has allowed formation of political parties. (6x 2= 12mks)
CENTRAL KENYA NATIONAL SCHOOLS JOINT MOCK - 2015
311/2 – HISTORY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME

1. Two contributions of archaeology to the study of History.
   - It provides information on the origin of man.
   - It provides information on the people’s way of life / culture of early man.
   - It helps people to locate historical sites.
   - It provides information on chronological order of historical events / dating historical events. (2x1 = 2mks)

2. Title of the tools made by the New Stone Age man?
   - Microliths. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

3. Main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt.
   - Existence of the River Nile which provided water for irrigation. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

4. Two inventions that led to the Agrarian revolution in Britain.
   - The seed-drill
   - The horse-drawn hoe.
   - Selective breeding of livestock.
   - Introduction of fertilizers.
   - Mechanical thresher. (2x1 = 2mks)

5. One metal that was used as currency in pre-colonial Africa.
   - Iron
   - Gold
   - Copper
   - Silver
   - Bronze (1x1 = 1mk)

6. One advantage of using pipeline over vehicles in transporting oil.
   - The pipeline delivers oil faster than vehicles.
   - It is safer to transport oil by pipeline than vehicles.
   - The pipeline ensures regular / continuous supply of oil to required areas / depots.
   - It is easier to maintain the pipeline than vehicles. (1x1 = 1mk)

7. Two challenges faced by space explorers.
   - Extreme and unfavourable space temperatures.
   - Deadly rays in space which endangers the Astronauts lives.
   - Unfavourable environment for human life. (2x1 = 2mks)

8. One disadvantage of using wood as a source of energy.
   - Wood is affected by rain.
   - It produces smoke / pollutes air.
   - Leads to deforestation / scarcity of wood.
   - It is cumbersome to use / bulky. (1x1 = 1mk)

9. One invention that revolutionized food preservation during the 19th century.
   - Canning process
   - Refrigeration
   - Pasteurization (1x1 = 1mk)

10. One use of steel during the industrial revolution.
    - For making utensils like pans.
    - For making house roofs.
    - To make farm machinery.
    - Construction of rail lines.
    - Construction of bridges.
    - Manufacture of cars
    - Construction of walls. (1x1 = 1mk)

11. Two social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece.
    - It was a cultural centre / music / art / theatre.
    - It was an educational centre.
- It was a sports centre.
- It was a religious centre. (2x1 = 2mks)

12. One way in which Public opinion in Europe contributed to the colonization of Africa.
- Public urged their states to go for many colonies. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

13. One way in which African collaboration with the Europeans hastened colonization in Africa.
- It created disunity among Africans.
- It assisted the Europeans in conquering other communities.
- Enabled the Europeans to establish their control. (1x1 = 1mk)

14. Two differences between British and French colonial administration.
- Direct and indirect (British) / Assimilation and Association (French).
- Use of local rulers / reduced the powers of the chieftancy.
- Administered separately by Governors / overseas provinces.
- Elites were subjects / French citizens. (2x1 = 2mks)

15. Two ways in which the treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 affected Germany.
- It reduced the size of Germany.
- Germany was forbidden from uniting with Austria.
- Germany lost her colonies in Africa and other territories in Europe e.g. Alsace.
- The size of Germany’s military strength was restricted / air force abolished.
- Germany was forced to pay war damage. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

16. One condition that a country should fulfill in order to become a member of Non-Aligned Movement.
- A country should be independent.
- A country should be a member of either NATO or WARSAW pact military. (1x1 = 1mk)

17. Two ways in which the congress checks the powers of the President of USA.
- Senate approves appointments.
- The president goes for two four-year term.
- Congress may impeach president.
- It checks president powers and actions.
- May refuse to approve expenditure. (2x1 = 2mks)

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals.
- There was competition for food between human beings and animals.
- Due to increased human population, more food was required.
- Overhunting developed stocks of animals on which human beings relied on for food.
- Hunting and gathering had become tiresome / insecure.
- Calamities such as bush fires / floods destroyed vegetation / drove away animals.
- Some crops and animals had economic value.
- Animals were domesticated to provide security.
- Climatic change which caused aridity / weather sometimes hindered hunting and gathering. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five causes of food shortages in Africa today.
- Many parts of Africa experience little or no rain at all over several years leading to crop failure.
- The rapid population growth rate has overtaken food production rate resulting into food shortages.
- Inadequate food storage facilities has contributed to food wastages as farmers cannot store food for a long period.
- Poor state of roads hinders transportation of food from areas of surplus to those of deficit.
- Low prices of food stuff has discouraged many farmers who may have invested as much capital leading to food shortages.
- Many farmers lack enough capital required to buy farm inputs.
- Due to crop diseases and pests a lot of food is destroyed either on the farms or in stores resulting to food shortages.
- The emphasis on cash crop farming at the expense of food crops has contributed to low food production leading to food shortages.
- Environmental degradation through deforestation / overgrazing of animals has led to soil erosion leading to wasteland hence low food production / desertification.
- Civil wars in many African countries have displaced people from their farms and thus divert their attention from farming resulting to food shortages.
Poor food policies have discouraged farmers as they are not given enough incentives in case of crop failure / poor economic planning.
- The young able bodied persons migrate to urban centres thus leaving farming to the aged who are not able to contribute much towards food production.
- HIV / AIDS pandemic has impacted negatively on the labour force in food production.

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19. (a) Three problems faced by factory workers in Europe during the industrial revolution.
- They were paid low wages / salaries.
- They worked for long hours.
- They were exposed to accidents
- Accident victims were laid off without compensation.
- Inadequate housing made them live in slums.
- They suffered from diseases due to poor sanitation.

(b) Why the industrial revolution took place in Britain ahead of other European countries.
- Availability of ready markets for industrial products.
- Availability of raw materials from her overseas colonies.
- Sources of industrial energy e.g. coal.
- She had a well established cottage industry which provided a basis for the industrial growth.
- Availability of labour from the displaced peasants due to Agrarian revolution.
- Well developed banking and insurance systems which advanced loans to entrepreneurs.
- Protection of her trading ships from privacy by her strong navy.
- Well developed transport system both land and water.
- Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour.
- She enjoyed relatively long period of peace and stability.
- The policy of free trade in Britain e.g. removal of trade barriers.

20. (a) Name three political parties in South Africa.
- African National Congress
- Pan-African Congress
- United Democratic Front
- South African Indian Congress

(b) Six factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in Ghana.
- Inadequate African representation in the Legco which caused discontent among the Ghanaians.
- Loss of powers by the traditional African chiefs created discontent against the colonial government.
- The need to guard against possible land alienation by the British United the Africans.
- Introduction of taxation by the colonial government.
- The meager earnings by Africans from the sale of cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them.
- The order by the colonial government that farmers uproot their crops due to prevalence of the ‘swollen shoot’ disease upset them.
- Involvement of the ex-servicemen in the 2nd World war inspired them to fight for their independence.
- Attainment of independence by India and Pakistan in 1947 encouraged Ghanaian nationalists.
- Existence of young educated Ghanaians who inspired the masses towards a worthy cause.
- High rate of unemployment among the Africans created resentment.
- Charismatic leadership provided by Kwame Nkurumah united the people in their struggle against colonial domination.
- Selective granting of trading licences to European traders while denying the same to the Africans created discontent.

21. (a) Achievements of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- It defends members against external aggression.
- Members are able to conduct trade across borders.
- Members have expanded the roads and other infrastructure.
- Social cultural exchange.
- Citizens move freely across borders.
- Uniform education system.

(b) Explain five challenges faced by Non-Aligned Movement since its formation.
- Large membership.
- Political instability due to civil strife among member states.
- Lack of funds to carry on the day-to-day activities because members are poor / poverty.
- Personality differences among leaders of the movement.
- Divided loyalty of member states because they are members of other organizations.
- Collapse of USSR / end of Cold War / Power bloc rivalry which has made it lose meaning.
- Conflicting interests / Nationalistic interests among its members has outweighed the movements objectives.
- Lack of established army to help her carry her activities effectively. (5x2 = 10mks)

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SECTION C: (30 MARKS)

22. (a) The social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period.
- Believed in the existence of one power God Mwari.
- Believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time.
- Communicated with the spirit through mediums.
- Priests presided over religious functions e.g. offering sacrifices to God.
- Priests came from Rozwi clan.
- They had sacred places of worship / shrines.
- Were organized into clans.
- They lived in circular stone houses.
- Practiced polygamous and exogamous marriages.
- The elders were highly respected. (5x1 = 3mks)

(b) The political organization of the Mwene Mutapa Kingdom during the pre-colonial period.
- The empire was ruled by the emperor who was both head of state and Government.
- The office of emperor was hereditary.
- The emperor was assisted in administering the empire by the queen mother, head drummer, emperor’s sister, emperor’s principal wives, chancellor and army commander.
- Empire was divided into provinces which were ruled by lesser kings / chiefs answerable to the emperor.
- They had a standing army for defence and expansion of the kingdom.
- Emperor controlled trading activities whose revenue was used to sustain the empire and the army.
- Priests acted as a link between the people and the emperor.
- The king was a military leader. (5x2 = 10mks)

23. (a) Five reasons why the central powers were defeated in the First World War.
- The allied powers had more states supporting them.
- Allies had more financial and industrial resources.
- Allied powers controlled the North sea and Atlantic ocean and blockaded the central powers.
- The invasion of neutral Belgium by Germany made the world turn against central powers.
- The entry of USA into the war helped to defeat the central powers.
- The central powers were located in the central part of Europe and were surrounded by enemies from every side.
- The failure of the von Schieffen plan.
- Good political leadership among the allied powers. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) The social effects of the Second World War.
- Led to loss of human life both civilians and soldiers.
- Led to homelessness, displacements and refugee situation especially following Nazism ideology e.g. Jews were forced out of Germany.
- Led to spread of infectious diseases like tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections especially syphilis.
- Led to advancement in medicine and surgery due to the dire need to treat the psychologically disturbed war victims.
- Led to mistrust and bitter feelings among nations due to destructions caused by the war.
- Women status were upgraded and began to take duties previously done by men. (5x2 = 10mks)

24. (a) Five merits of the Federal Government of the United States of America (USA).
- Helps different states to live together.
- Makes federal states economically viable in terms of accessibility to wider market.
- Enables states to tackle their problems with united front e.g. terrorism.
- Joint defence forces ensure security for small states.
- Enables states to work as one political unit.
- Protects the interests of small states and minority groups.
- Enables states to benefit from the pool of resources.
- Eases trade by way of eliminating custom duties and by use of common currency.  

(b) Five reasons why parliament is the supreme institution in Britain.
- It is the only institution that can make, amend and abolish law.
- All other institutions derive their power from parliament.
- It approves the budget empowered to approve the budget of the government.
- A court of law cannot overrule or nullify a parliamentary decision / binding for all.
- Can pass a vote of no confidence in the government. Has terminative power and can remove an unpopular government from power.