

LAIKIPIA EAST TERM 2 2022 FORM 4 EVALUATION EXAM

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education – K.C.S.E

HISTORY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

*Attempt **ALL** the questions in this section in the answer booklets provided.*

1. State **one** disadvantage a historian is likely to experience by relying on genetics for information. (1 marks)
 - It is time consuming
 - It is not accurate especially in dates.
 - It may not be reliable as people look alike.(1x1=1 mark)
2. Give **one** physical feature of Australopithecus Boisei. (1 mark)
 - This was the biggest and the most recent type.
 - Brain capacity -500-800cc
 - He was about 5ft tall
 - His teeth & jaw resembled modern man.(1x1=1 mark)
3. Identify **two** places where Olduvai tools were found. (2 marks)
 - Olduvai Gorge
 - Koobi Fora
 - Omo River Valley
 - Kafu valley
 - Shaba province
 - Algeria
 - Morocco
 - Tunisia.(2x1=2 marks)
4. Outline **two** non-environmental reasons for domestication of crops and animals by man. (2 marks)
 - Increase in human population
 - Competition for food between animals and human beings.
 - Overhunting depleted stocks
 - Hunting and gathering had become tiresome / insecure
 - Some crops and animals had economic value.
 - To provide security.(2x1= 2 marks)
5. Give **one** problem associated with rail transport. (1 marks)
 - Rails do not offer door to door services.
 - They are costly to build and maintain
 - Different rail gauges used by different countries require trans-shipment, thus delays.

- Steep gradients are unsuitable for railways as it requires leveling, embankments and constructions of bridges.

(1x1=1 mark)

6. State **two** negative effects of telecommunication.

(2 marks)

- It has promoted international social crime.
- It has promoted immorality.
- Warfare has been revolutionized.
- It is addictive to some people.
- It has caused noise pollution.
- Lives have been lost through radioactivity.

(2x1=2 marks)

7. Give **one** problem experienced by using steam for energy.

(1 mark)

- Not easily controllable.
- Environmental unfriendly.
- It is expensive.
- Not reliable as it depends on availability of coal.

(1x1=1 mark)

8. Outline **one** function of Johannesburg as a modern urban centre.

(1 mark)

- Transport and communication centre
- Industrial and manufacturing centre
- Financial centre – with many banks.
- Education centre

(1x1=1 mark)

9. State **one** disadvantage a historian is likely to experience by relying on genetics for information.

(1 marks)

- Katikiro / Mugema (Prime Minister)
- Omulamuzi (C.J.)
- Omuwanika (Treasurer).
- Chiefs.

(1x1=1 mark)

10. Give **one** benefit of indirect rule by the British in Northern Nigeria.

(1 mark)

- Nigeria was ruled without employing many people.
- It gave the local people a feeling that they were ruling themselves.
- It made Nigerians nationalistic as they developed a positive attitude towards their country.
- It never interfered with the African culture.
- Infrastructure was developed.

(1x1=1 mark)

11. Identify **two** methods used by Africans to convey their feelings during the development

of nationalism.

(2 marks)

- Secret meeting and public rallies.
- Strike and boycotts/ go-slows / sit-ins / protest.
- Newspaper and magazines.
- Petitions and delegations to international meetings.
- Armed struggle.

(2x1=2 marks)

12. Give **one** reason for the failure of the peace settlement after the First World War.(1 mark)

- Germany was wholly blamed for the war and the punishment was too harsh. The treaty was assumed to punish and humiliate the Germans, who consequently resented.
- Interests of the colonized people were not considered by the allies, as the colonial benefits were handed over to France and Britain as mandates of LN.
- Italy was a major power, yet she was given a raw deal in the peace settlement, as she only got Stria which formerly belonged to Austria.
- Interests of the minority were not considered e.g. Austria/German Union was disallowed yet the Austrians were for it.
- The USA senate did not support it as the USA constitution did not allow commitment to such organizations like the LN which was proposed by Woodrow.

(1x1=1 mark)

13. Outline **two** functions of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization.

(2 marks)

- Initiating studies and reports on given matters
- Recommends on respect for human rights
- Drafts conventions & presents to general assembly on matters of its areas of operation (jurisdiction)
- Convene international conferences on economic and social matters
- Co-ordinates activities of specialized commissions and agencies.
- Co-ordinates the NGO's with the UN.

(2x1=2 marks)

14. Give **two** reasons for the rise of Non-Aligned Movement.

(2 marks)

- To handle international policies of the newly independent states since they did not want to join either blocks.
- To safeguard the independence of the developing nations.
- For the developing nations to establish their own distinct identity.
- To enable the states to get maximum aid from the blocs for development.
- The emerging nations did not want to be involved in the cold war.
- Needed co-operation to avert another world war.

(2x1=2 marks)

15. State **two** objectives of Economic Community of West African States.

(2 marks)

- Liberalize trade between member states.
- Improve relationship and movement of between member states.
- Improve living standards of members
- Create custom union in the region.
- Promote industrial development among members' states.
- Promote cultural interaction among member states.

(2x1=2 marks)

16. Identify **one** reason for the army mutiny in Democratic Republic of Congo in 1960. (1 mark)

- Domination of army & government by Belgium's at expense of Congolese
- Replacement of Belgium's by Congolese
- End to discrimination in job allocation & grading.

(1x1=1 mark)

17. Outline **two** social developments in Tanzania after independent.

(2 marks)

- Education was changed to suit the need of Arusha declaration
- Emphasized the preservation of traditional African values
- Rapid growth of primary & secondary & university education.
- Several hospitals have been established
- Cost sharing has been introduced in health services.

(2x1=2 marks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

*Answer any **THREE** questions from this section*

18. (a) Identify **five** changes in agriculture that took place in Britain during the Agrarian revolution

(5 marks)

- More fallow land was put under cultivation
- Waste and moorland was reclaimed and put into use
- Irrigation method of farming was introduced leading to the growing of food all year round
- The invention of the seed drill by Jethro Tull made it possible for seeds to be sown in rows or drills which ensured that land between rows were kept clean
- The wooden plough was replaced by the iron plough which was easier to use and more durable
- Patrick Bell invented a mechanical reaper which replaced the sickle in harvesting corn
- Andrew Meikles invented the mechanical thresher which improved harvesting
- The development of animal husbandry by Robert Bakewell after experimenting on selective breeding for livestock. This led to improved livestock of breeds e
- He also improved the sheep breeds and developed pig varieties
- Crop rotation was put into practice ensuring continuous supply of food. This was popularized by Lord Viscount Townshend who developed a new four course rotation called the Norfolk system which consisted of wheat, clover, turnips and barley
- John Bennet Lawes discovered the use of fertilizers and opened a superphosphate factory in London

- Intercropping crops like maize and beans which enabled the land to retain fertility
- Establishment of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1838 which publicized the new ideas and techniques of farming all over the country through journals, books, papers e.t.c.
- Fencing and hedging of land (enclosure system) which replaced the open field system which was made mandatory by the government legislation (Any5x1=5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** effects of the agrarian revolution in Britain (10 marks)

- Led to increased food production hence food security
- The population of Britain greatly increased
- Led to the diversification of agriculture in both crop growing and livestock keeping
- Led to the development of industries
- Large-scale farming under plantation farms were established by the British farmers
- Local and international trade were expanded when farming was commercialized
- Transport systems were improved in the country
- Enhanced research and scientific innovations on better methods of farming
- The landless peasant farmers who migrated to the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa introduced the scientific farming methods to these countries
- The rise of a class society where there was the rich and the poor
- Tourism industry developed where visitors from other countries came to admire and learn the British achievements in agriculture
- Led to the creation of employment either in the farms or in the up-coming industries
- Led to the rural-urban migration by the peasant farmers in search of employment
- Led to the emergence of landless peasants
- Improved standards of living for the farmers (Any5x2=10 Marks)

19. (a) Give **three** disadvantages of barter trade (3 marks)

- Some commodities were bulky hence transportation was either difficult or expensive
- Lack of measure of value
- The trade depended on double coincidence of demands which in most cases lacked
- Some of the goods were perishable
- Lack of a common language
- Some trade items were indivisible e.g. animals

(b) Describe **six** factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Saharan trade. (12 marks)

- Exhaustion of the main trading commodities such as salt and the gold deposits
- Insecurity which discouraged many merchants e.g.
- The Tuaregs and the Berber guides abdicated their role of guiding the traders and often engaged in robbery
- The collapse of powerful kingdoms such as Mali, Ghana and Songhai further accelerated insecurity as robbers took advantage of the chaotic situation to steal from traders
- The invasion of Moroccan ports along the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea by Portugal and Spain
- The Ottoman Turks' activities in North Africa. They invaded North Africa and colonized the areas which sparked wars that eventually shifted the traders pre-occupation with trading

- The growth of Trans-Atlantic Trade contributed greatly to the collapse of the Trans-Saharan Trade by diverting the traders' attention to the new trade
- The Moroccan invasion of Western Sudan in the 18th Century also created insecurity and anarchy in the region
- The anti-slave crusade waged by the British Philanthropists and the subsequent abolition of the slave trade led to the demise of Trans-Saharan Trade
- Colonization of the African continent by the European powers from the 19th Century. The resources in both North Africa and Western Sudan came under the control of the different European powers hence marginalizing the African commercial activities
- European penetration of the interior regions impacted negatively on the importance of middlemen in the trade as they lost their role since the Europeans began dealing directly with producers
- The establishment of commercial ports on the West African coast and the use of navigable rivers rendered the caravan trade unpopular as it was slow, cumbersome and risky
- The desert conditions, e.g. sandstorms and desert insects, were too difficult for the development of the trade

20. (a) List down three uses of wood as an early source of power (3 marks)

- Making fire that provided heat to warm people during cold seasons
- Provided heat that was used for cooking
- Protecting humankind from wild animals by lighting bonfires at night
- Hunting b frightening animals into traps when fire was lit
- Fire flames from wood provided light at night
- Wood fuel was used in firing pottery and smelting iron to improve them
- Wood fuel produced charcoal that was used for steaming water to provide steam power for steam engines during the industrial revolution

(Any3x1=3 marks)

(b) Explain six factors that have led to the industrial growth in South Africa (12 marks)

- Availability of natural resources such as minerals which are found in significant quantities and are used in the industries and also exported to other countries thus earning the country foreign exchange
- Availability of market from within the continent of Africa and from the rest of the world due to her high quality goods
- The high population in South Africa provides both skilled and unskilled labour and also the internal market for the manufactured goods
- Availability of sources of energy such as HEP and coal from the Witwatersrand coal fields
- Developed transport system such as road, water and railway transport systems has facilitated the transportation of raw materials to the industries and transportation of manufactured goods from the industries to the markets
- Air transport is also well developed with international airports which has enhanced business operations
- Availability of capital mainly from trade from other materials e.g. minerals

- Political stability especially after the apartheid rule which has encouraged trade and investment
 - Availability of skilled manpower in South Africa through the system of education which has enhanced the production of the necessary technical skills required for industrial growth
 - Government support through putting heavy tariffs on the imported commodities, encouraging foreign entrepreneurs and encouraging local investors to invest in the country
 - South Africa is also endowed with a variety of wildlife and scenic landscape that attracts tourists to the country
- (Any6x2=12 marks)

21. (a) Identify three social factors that influenced the European invasion of Africa. (3 marks)

- The Missionary Factor
- The Role of Influential Individuals in Europe
- Rise of Racism and Paternalism
- Growth of European Population
- Humanitarian Factor
- The Discovery of Quinine and Anti-malaria Drugs

(Any3x1=3 marks)

(b) Why was the Samori war of resistance to the French protracted? (12 marks)

1. Religious inspiration
2. Well-equipped army
3. Arms workshop
4. Guerrilla war
5. Diplomacy
6. Use of scorched-earth policy which delayed the advance of the French
7. Unity within the army and among his people
8. Familiarity with the terrain

(Any6x2 =12 marks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any Two questions from this section

22. (a) **State three characteristics of direct rule in Zimbabwe (3mks)**

- i. The practice of racial segregation
- ii. Africans were to provide labour in the Europe's farms
- iii. Massive land alienation for white settlers farming
- iv. Presence of large number of European settlers which influenced system of administration
- v. The belief by the British that the colony was pre-ordained to be a white settlers colony
- vi. Administration by BSACO
- vii. Administration by white performing even simple administrative duties
- viii. Traditional rules were deprived of their judicial powers

ix. Africans education was discouraged

b. Explain five results of the British direct rule in Zimbabwe (10mks)

- i. Large facts of land were taken away from the Africans by the white settlers
- ii. African indigenous rules lost their political power
- iii. Africans were subjected to intense economic exploitation e.g through taxation ,forced labour
- iv. Africans were forced to provide cheap labour on the white farms
- v. White settlers enhanced the production of cash crops
- vi. Transport, trade and industry were developed in settlers regions
- vii. International justice

23. (a) Give **five** causes of World war two (1939 – 1945).

(5 marks)

- Growth of nationalism
- The Great Depression
- Violation of the Versailles Treaty.
- The policy of Appeasement
- A weak league of Nations
- Emergence of dictators in Europe
- Formation of Alliances
- Rise of Adolf Hitler and his ambitions.

(Any 6 Well explained x 2 = 12 mks)

(b) ***Reasons why USA joined the war.***

1. The public in USA pressurized the government to join the war on the allies' side. Many of the sympathizers had relatives and friends either in France or Britain and therefore wanted America to save them from German onslaught.
2. A secret telegram by the German foreign minister, Arthur Zimmerman, to the German embassy in Mexico leaked to the British intelligence and was published in the press. infuriated USA. The telegram was requesting Mexico to forge an alliance with Germany and attack USA from the South.
3. USA was fully aware that the defeat of the allies would cost her industrial and financial institutions a great deal in contracts and loans.
4. The British and USA intelligence were able to link some of Germany's sympathizers with industrial sabotage and trade unions in the USA.
5. Germany's declaration that all the waters around the British Isles were a war zone in which all enemy vessels would be sunk.

(Any 5 Well explained x 2 = 10 mks)

23. (a) Name **three** Key leading Pan-Africanists.

(3 marks)

- Marcus Garvey
- Boeker T. Washinton
- WEB Dubios

- George Padmore

Any 3 *1= 3 marks

(b) Describe **six** social challenges facing the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since independence . (12 marks)

- High illiteracy levels: the education system almost came to a halt in the 1990s due to non payment of salaries to teachers and other civil servants.
- Inadequate medical care – this has become a distant dream due to unemployment and low standard of living.
- High crime rates: Due to in payment of salaries to teachers and civil servants, causing frustration and hopelessness.
- Refugee menace / crisis: As a result of political instability and upheavals between the govt and rebels handling of refugees has been a real challenge.
- Escalation of orphaned children and widows – due to the mass murder of both civilian and military population left without food, shelter or clothing.
- HIV AIDs pandemic – The number of those infected and affected by HIV/AIDs continue to rise.
- High poverty levels – Insecurity and political uncertainty have aggravated the social ills in the country. Material assistance from the UN and Red Cross does not fully satisfy the need for help.
- High insecurity levels – This makes international assistance not able to reach the camps in good time.

(Any 6 Well explained x 2 = 12 mks)