

K.C.S.E 2008 HISTORY & GOVERNMENT 311/2

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. (i) May contain biases/exaggerations.
(ii) Information may be misinterpreted/misunderstood by readers.
(iii) There may be factual error/omissions/contradictions by the authors.
(iv) These sources are limited to literate members of the society.
(v) They are expensive to obtain/procure. (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)
2. (i) There were more wild animals in the grasslands/availability of food.
(ii) The climate in the grasslands was warmer.
(iii) The grasslands provided much needed water. (Any 1 × 1 = 1 mark)
3. (i) Basin
(ii) Canal
(iii) Shadoof (Any 1 × 1 = 1 mark)
4. (i) Making utensils e.g. pots/vessels.
(ii) Making ornaments.
(iii) To make weapons e.g. daggers, spearheads, arrows.
(iv) As a medium of exchange.
(v) It was mixed with other metals to make alloys.
(vi) It is used for making tools e.g. chisel, fish hooks
(vii) Used as a trade item.
(viii) Used to make statues, hamlets, plaques. (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)
5. (i) Canning process
(ii) Pasteurization process
(iii) Refrigeration process (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)
6. (i) It's effectiveness depends on weather
(ii) The message could be missed if no one is on the look out/limited to sighted people
(iii) It can only be used to cover short distances.
(iv) Range of messages passed was limited/complicated messages could not be relayed. (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)
7. (i) It's cumbersome to transport bulky goods.
(ii) There is a problem of storing the goods.
(iii) The difficulty to determine the exact values of some goods.
(iv) There is frequent lack of double coincidence of wants.
(v) Some goods may not be divided into smaller quantities. (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

8. (i) It is the concentration of people in certain places which grow large to be called towns/ cities.
(ii) Growth of towns. (Any 1 × 1 = 1 mark)
9. (i) To maintain law and order
(ii) To collect taxes.
(iii) They recruited men for military services
(iv) They settled disputes/tried cases in court.
(v) They were members of the Lukiiko/advised the Kabaka. (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)
10. To divide up Africa among European nations in a peaceful manner. (1 mark)
11. (i) The Moffat treaty
(ii) Rudd concession (Any 1 × 1 = 1 mark)
12. Britain/The British (1 mark)
13. (i) Assimilation
(ii) Association (Any 1 × 1 = 1 mark)
14. (i) It ended economic domination of the world by European countries.
(ii) There was massive destruction of properties.
(iii) It created unemployment.
(iv) It slowed down economic development of most countries/led to economic depression/European countries relied on colonies for economic growth.
(v) It led to developments in engineering. (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)
15. (i) To unite all black people to win majority rule in South Africa/fight for independence.
(ii) To encourage a united anti-racial activities/oppose apartheid/racial discrimination.
(iii) To remove all forms of injustices/Economic exploitation.
(iv) To win a vote/franchise for all the people of South Africa.
(Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)
16. Coordinates the activities of the other organs of the United Nations. (1 mark)
17. (i) Ideological differences among the three members states.
(ii) Personality difference between presidents Idd Amin of Uganda and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.
(iii) The perception of Uganda and Tanzania that Kenya benefited more.
(iv) National pride/interests of the member states.
(v) Failure to remit funds to the community by members state/insufficient funds
(vi) The closure of boundaries by the members states. (Any 2 × 1 = 2 marks)

SECTION B

18. (a) (i) People could travel faster than before.
(ii) They could cover long distances.
(iii) The chariots/wheel carts made travel comfortable.
(iv) Heavy loads could be carried over long distances.
(v) Travelling became more secure. (Any 3 × 1 = 3 marks)

- (b) (i) It is expensive to procure/maintain an aircraft.
(ii) Construction of airstrips requires a lot of resources.
(iii) The aircrafts can only land and take off in specific/designated areas thus inconveniencing the users.
(iv) Aircrafts cannot carry bulky/heavy goods as compared to other means of transport/expensive.
(v) Air transport can only be used by the well-to-do members of the society thus making it inaccessible to many.
(vi) Its operations are affected by unfavourable weather conditions.
(v) Aircrafts emit gases which contribute to the pollution of the atmosphere.
(vii) Travelling by air has facilitated international terrorism/drug trafficking.
(ix) The use of air crafts in military warfare has resulted to destruction of property.
(x) Accidents by the air crafts are fatal/chances of survival are minimal.
(xi) It requires a lot of expertise/skilled personnel to manage its operations. (Any 6 × 2 = 12 marks)

19. (a) (i) The slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.
(ii) Prisoners of war who had been captured during local wars were sold to the slave dealers.
(iii) Slave traders kidnapped lonely travellers.
(iv) Some local rulers sold their own subjects to the slave dealers.
(v) Slaves were obtained through raids.
(vi) Some people were enticed and eventually sold into slavery/treachery/use of trick.
(vii) Debtors were sold to slave traders/panyaring. (Any 3 × 1 = 3 marks)

- (b) (i) The industrial revolution led to the replacement of human labour with machines which were more efficient/retention of Africans to provide raw materials for industries.
(ii) The leading economists were against slave labour and argued that free labour was more productive than slave labour.
(iii) Philanthropists/Christian missionaries strongly campaigned against slave trade thus leading to its decline.
(iv) America attained political independence and abolished slavery and slave trade leaving Britain with no colonies where she would take slaves to work/closure

of slave markets in the USA.

- (v) The development of legitimate trade which subsequently replaced slave trade.
- (vi) Britain abolished slave trade and influenced other European nations to stop the practice by signing anti-slave trade treaties.
- (vii) The French revolution of 1789 impacted negatively on slave trade as the ideas of liberty and equality of all people were spread.

(Any $6 \times 2 = 12$ marks)

20. (a)
- (i) Africans resented the forced labour introduced by the Germans.
 - (ii) Africans were forced to grow cotton on infertile land.
 - (iii) The Africans disliked the rule by Akidas and Jumbes who were foreigners and brutal.
 - (iv) The Germans mistreated African rulers/flogging/whipping/harsh Germany rule.
 - (v) Africans were against the introduction of tax by the Germans.
 - (vi) The German officials sexually abused the African women
 - (vii) The Africans were inspired by the prophecy of Kinje Kitile Ngwale.
 - (viii) Africans wanted to reposes their land from the Germans.
 - (ix) The Ngoni fought to seek revenge over the Boma massacre of 1897.
 - (x) Africans wanted to regain their lost independence.
 - (xi) Germans despised/looked down upon the African way of life/Christianity versus traditions.

(Any $5 \times 1 = 5$ marks)

- (b)
- (i) Africans had inferior weapons which could not match the German modern weapons.
 - (ii) German soldiers were well trained as opposed to the African soldiers who used traditional methods of fighting.
 - (iii) The disunity/hatred that existed among African communities made it possible for the Germans to defeat them with ease.
 - (iv) The Germans used the scorched earth method which led to famine and hence weakened the Africans/Which made them to withdraw.
 - (v) The magic water failed to protect the Africans from German bullets.
 - (vi) Capture/imprisonment/execution of African leaders demoralised the fighters.
 - (vii) German administrators received reinforcement which strengthened their fight against the Africans.
 - (viii) The large/powerful communities who had been defeated by the Germans before did not join the war.
 - (ix) Africans were not well coordinated/organised in their fight against the Germans.

(Any $5 \times 2 = 10$ marks)

21. (a)
- (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 organised disarmament conferences in Europe.
(vii) It helped to reduce trade in dangerous drugs.
(viii) It helped in economic reconstruction of European countries e.g. Austria.

(Any 5 × 1 = 5 marks)

- (b) (i) Some European nationals opposed the peace Treaty of Versailles because it favoured the allied nations that had fought against Germany.
(ii) The United States of America did not support the league because it did not want to get involved in European affairs/The Monroe Doctrine.
(iii) The membership of the organisation was not all that inclusive. Some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join.
(iv) The league/conference of ambassadors violated the objective of maintaining world peace by supporting some nations' claims against others.
(v) Most members were concerned with their sovereignty as opposed to the interests of the League of Nations.
(vi) Some members of the League adopted the policy of appeasement towards certain regimes in order to avoid confrontation thus weakening it.
(vii) Shortage of funds made it difficult for the League to implement its programmes.
(viii) The League lacked its own army to implement its decisions where peace was threatened. It depended on the goodwill of the members who at times were not reliable.
(ix) The search for colonies diverted the members' attention from the activities of the League of Nations.
(x) The rise of dictatorship regimes in Europe weakened the League as these dictators refused to accept its resolution.
(xi) The economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world economies, hence they were not able to support the League financially.

(Any 5 × 2 = 10 marks)

SECTION C

22. (a) (i) To avoid resistance from the people of Northern Nigeria.
(ii) The British had inadequate personnel for the vast territory.
(iii) There was an established system of administration.
(iv) There was communication barrier between the British and the local communities.
(v) It was difficult to reach all parts of the territory due to inadequate transport and communication systems.
(vi) To reduce the cost of administration.
(vii) The method had successfully been used in some of their colonies.

(Any 5 × 1 = 5 marks)

- (b) (i) Traditional rulers became unpopular among their people due to their new roles of collecting taxes/forceful recruitment of fellow Africans as labourers for European as soldiers to fight in the world wars.

- (ii) The African chiefs became wealthier than the rest of the people because they were paid for their services.
- (iii) It helped to preserve African cultures in Northern Nigeria because the British did not want to interfere with the African way of life.
- (iv) It led to the abolition of slavery and slave trade in Northern Nigeria.
- (v) The British abolished the Fulani systems of taxation and replaced it with a single tax levied on each village.
- (vi) Retention of Muslim law/sharia in the North made the area lag behind.
- (vii) The British modified the previous systems of administration thus making the traditional African rulers lose their independence.

(Any 5 × 2 = 10 marks)

23. (a)
- (i) To promote unity among African states.
 - (ii) To end all forms of colonialism in Africa.
 - (iii) To promote human rights in African countries in line with the United Nations' charter/abide by UN Charter.
 - (iv) To promote social, economic and political cooperation in Africa in order to uplift the people's standard of living.
 - (v) To uphold the policy of non-alignment in international affairs.
 - (vi) To uphold the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states.
 - (vii) To recognise/respect the territorial/sovereignty of member states.
 - (viii) To promote peaceful settlement of disputes among member states.

(Any 5 × 1 = 5 marks)

- (b)
- (i) The structure of the African Union is more elaborated than that of the Organisation of African unity/The African Union has more organs than the Organisation of African Unity.
 - (ii) African Union unlike the Organisation of African Unity has mandate to intervene in the internal affairs of member states who violate human rights.
 - (iii) African Union is viewed as an organisation of African people while Organisation of African Unity was an organisation of African executives.
 - (iv) African Union has ambitious economic development agenda for Africa where as Organisation of African Unity was mainly concerned with political issues of the continent/NEPAD.
 - (v) African Union has an accountability mechanism/the African Peer Review Mechanism while the Organisation of African Unity lacked it.
 - (vi) The Organisation of African Unity was formed by independent African countries to fight colonialism where as African Union focuses on the challenges facing African countries today.
 - (vii) The African Union has established the court of Justice to handle cases involving victims of human rights violation with the members states while Organisation of African unity lacked this agency.
 - (viii) The African Union unlike the Organisation of African Unity has established a close working relationship with countries of the world through Information

Communication Technology to enhance globalization.

- (ix) African Union has proposed creation of African Standing Army, whereas Organisation of African Unity did not think of it. (Any 5 × 2 = 10 marks)

24. (a) (i) One should be a citizen of India.
(ii) The person should be aged 35 years and above.
(iii) The person should qualify for election as a member of the House of the people.
(iv) One should not be a government employee/not hold any office of profit within the government.
(v) One must be nominated by a political party. (Any 3 × 1 = 3 marks)

- (b) (i) The president is the head of state with executive powers to carry out his duties.
(ii) The president appoint the prime minister in consultation with parliament.
(iii) He/She is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
(iv) He is a member of the legislature.
(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 /prologues/Summons parliament.
(viii) Declares 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 state"/upper house.
(x) He appoints state governors and supreme court judges/ambassadors/senior state governors.
(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) Pardons offenders/Reduces prison sentence.

(Any 6 × 2 = 12 marks)