**NYARAYA JOINT HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**311/2**

**MARKING SCHEME TERM TWO 2023**

**1.State one limitation of anthropology sources to get historical data. (1mk).**

* It is an expensive method as it involves living among the people.
* It is a time-consuming method of acquiring information.
* It is difficult for a researcher to adapt to the environment since the people they are studying may be of a totally different culture.
* People under study may try to behave differently when the researcher is around.

**2.Who discovered the Evolution theory.**

* Charles darwin

**3.State two disadvantages of the land enclosure system in Britain. (2mks).**

* Led to displacement of the poor people
* Caused people to migrate from Britain to other parts.
* Increased poverty in Europe due to unemployment.

**4.List one disadvantage of cell phone as a means of communication. (1mk).**

* Maily depend on the availability of electricity
* May have side effects of radioactive rays due to continuous use.
* Can easily get damaged

**5.Identify two metals that were used as currency in pre-colonial Kenya. (2mks).**

* Gold
* Bronze
* Copper
* Iron

**6.Give one material where early writing was done.**

* Stone tablets
* Patchments
* Scrolls

**7.Identify the main reason for the decline of the Trans Atlantic trade. (1mk).**

* Abolition of slave trade

**8.Give two factors that led to the decline of Kilwa town.**

* Disruption of gold trade
* Dynastic rivalries over leadership
* Constant rebellion by kilwa vasaal states
* Conquest of kilwa by Portuguese
* Emergence of Mombasa as a dominant force in the region
* Depletion of gold deposits

**9.State two methods used by the European powers to acquire colonies in Africa. (2mks).**

i)Military expeditions/conquests/use of force

ii)Collaboration with some African rulers

 iii)Signing treaties with local leaders/chiefs/diplomacy

 iv)Establishing bases/company rule

 v)Divide and rule

 vi)Offering gifts/treachery

* viii)Use of missionarie

**10.Name one community which participated in the maji maji rebellion. (1mk).**

* Ndendeule
* Ngindo
* Matumbi
* Pogoro
* Ngoni
* Zaramo
* Bena
* Luguru
* Mbunga
* wamwera

**11.State two reasons for the entry of USA into the First World War. (2mks).**

* Because Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare whereby she sank USA ships carrying Americans and British ships carrying American citizens
* USA wanted to safeguard her trade with Britain .
* USA claimed that they wanted to safeguard democracy
* Due to Zimmerman letter that required Mexico to attack USA from the south

**12.State two European activities in Africa during the 19th century. (2mks).**

* Trading
* Spread Christianity
* Exploration
* Establishing settlement
* Signing imperial treaties or establishing colonial rule
* Spread western education
* Establishing farming or agricultural activities
* Stopping slave trade

**13.Name one member of the Tripple Entente during the First world war. (1mk).**

* Britain
* France
* Russia

**14.Identify the main cause of the cold war. (1mk).**

* Ideological differences between USA and the USSR
* Disagreement between the USA and USSR over reduction of arms led to arms race that led to cold war.
* The formation of military alliance of NATO by USA and USSR formed warsaw pact
* Difference between USA and USSR over state of GERMANY
* Ambition of USA and USSR to control Europe
* Construction of the Berlin wall in Germany to block western influence
* Formation of marshal plan after second world war led to the formation of COMECON by USSR to counterreact that of USA.
* USA military advancement created fear in the communist world.

**15.Give two financial institutions established by the African Union. (2mks**).

* African monetary fund
* The African central bank
* The African investment fund

**16.Name one major political party in the USA. (1mk).**

* Democratic
* Republican

**17.Identify two parliamentary duties of the monarch in Britain. (2mks**).

* Proruges parliament
* Dissolves parliament
* Summons the parliament

 **SECTION B**

1. **(a). State five pull factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa. (5mks).**
* Presence of minerals
* Availability of kolanuts
* Availability of ivory
* Availability of good harbours for ships
* Availability ofpalm oil
* Presense of navigable rivers
* Presense of well developed trade and trade routes
* Availability of spices

(**b). Explain five reasons why Ghana achieved her independence earlier than other African countries. (10mks).**

* Ghana had better and communictionsystem,
* Nkurumahs charismatic LEADERSHIP provided unity needed for nationalism.
* There were many educated Africans in Ghana who were equipped with leadership skills.
* Ghana achieved rapid economic growth due to cocoa cultivation.
* Ghana was a small country with good communication network hence information easily spread.
* There were few Europeans in the country.
* Pan- African conference of 1945 resolved that all Africans had a right to decolonization.
1. **(a). Identify three ways in which water was used in industries during the 18th century. (3mks).**
* It was used to turn water wheels / grinding stones in flour mills.
* It was also used to wash / clean machines / Maintain cleanliness.
* It was used to cool the machines.
* It was used to turn spinning machines in textile industry.
* It was used to produce steam power to drive machines

**(b). Explain six effects of the scientific invention in industry.** (12mks).

* Machines have been improved which produce goods on large scale.
* Alternative sources of energy have been developed for use in industries.
* Invention of steam engine has improved transportation of raw materials to the industries /products to the market.
* The development of the printing press has enabled people to read and acquire knowledge / information about industrialization.
* There has been loss of lives through industrial accidents.
* Data processing / storage has been improved by use of computers.
* Robots have been developed which have reduced over reliance on human labour / reduced labour costs.
* Development of telecommunication has led to buying / selling of goods on the internet / e-commerce
* Research has enabled industries to recycle waste products in manufacturing usable goods.
1. **(a). Identify three principles of the Arusha declaration of 1967. (3mks).**
* **Ujamaa/socialism**
* Self reliance
* Non discrimination
* Nationalisation of means of production

(**b). Explain six political challenges that have faced African countries since independence. (12mks).**

* The political systems that were inherited from the colonial governments seemed to be unworkable in many independent African states.
* Sharp ideological difference arose among the pioneer leaders of African states.
* The Cold War had diver-stating effects on Africa as it left many African nations divided and locked in border conflicts that continue up to date.
* Political instability was quite common in African states. Coups d’tat and military takeover was witnessed in Somalia, Zaire, Nigeria, Chad etc Human rights were violated with the rise of dictatorship.
* There were strained relations between African leaders caused by personal and ideological differences.
* Many national interests in Africa countries have been in conflict with global and continental interests.
* Neo-colonialism. Most countries retain the colonial structures of parliament although they have difficulties in sustaining them.
* The existence of different ethnic groups has contributed to ethnic wars as witnessed in Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Nigeria and Kenya.
* Most African government seemed ill prepared and in experienced in administration.
1. **(a). State five factors which influenced the British to use indirect rule in Nothern Nigeria. (5mks).**
* To reduce the administrative costs of the colony because it was vast / costs.
* The British did not have enough trained personnel to administer the area no person.
* There existed an already acceptable system of administrating through the Emirs
* They did not want to provoke people of Northern Nigeria into rebellion – rear or rebellious by introducing new rules.
* Indirect rule had already succeeded in Uganda and India, so they had points of reference.
* The adoption of the Dual Mandate policy by the British government encouraged the development of the colony for its own good and the good of Britain.
* Poor communication network

 **(b). Explain five challenges which were experienced in the implementation of assimilation policy in Senegal. (12mks).**

* The Africans were not willing to become Christians
* The Africans were not able to get the French type of education
* The system faced opposition from the Muslim
* The French parliamentarians did not want to compete with Africans for Cabinets posts
* The African traditional rulers feared they would lose their positions
* French traders feared competition so they opposed the system
* It was expensive to implement the system because of the vastness of the French empire
* The varied African cultures made it difficult for them to be absorbed into the French culture.

**SECTION C**

**22.(a). Identify three conditions Austria gave to Serbia following the assasssination of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand in 1914.**

* An explanation of the assassination.
* Apology from Serbia
* Suppressions of all anti- Austrian publication of Austrian officials in the investigation / inquiry, including the trial of the culprit.
* Participation of Austrian officials in the inquiry against the suspects.
* Dismissal of all officials whom Austria objected to.
* Austrian police to enter Serbia to enforce those demands.

 **(b). Explain six effects of the first world war.**

* + It led to massive loss of human life
	+ There was massive destruction of property
	+ It led to displacement of people thereby creating refugees
	+ It led to use of huge sum of money thereby weakening the economies of the countries
	+ It led to the shortages of food as people joined the war
	+ It created insecurity/fear/suspicion among the people
	+ USA emerged as the leading world power thereby upsetting the existing balance of

power in the world

* + It led to emergence of new nations eg. Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and

Poland

* + It led to the development of transport eg. Aircraft and motor vehicles
	+ It led to the formation of the League of Nations
	+ It led to the promotion of the status of the women in Europe and USA
	+ It led to the advancement of surgery and manufacture of pharmaceuticals
	+ It led to the rise of nationalization in Africa
	+ Germany’s overseas colonies and investment were taken over by the League

Nations

**23. (a). Give five organs of the African Union. (5mks).**

* The General Assembly
* (ii) The Security Council
* (iii) The Economic and Social Council
* (iv) The Secretariat
* (v) The Trusteeship Council
* The international Court of Justice

 **(b). Explain five challenges facing the East African Community upto 1977.**

* Tanzania and Uganda accused Kenya of enjoying the lion’s share of benefits from the community.
* Personality differences between leaders of the three countries, making it more difficult for them to hold meetings.
* Ideological differences as the three countries pursued different economies e.g. Kenya followed Capitalism and Tanzania Socialism while Uganda had a mixed economy.
* Political instability in Uganda undermined the unity that was desired for the organization.
* National interests were given more priority than the community’s interests were.
* Tanzania closed its common border with Kenya in 1977, thereby halting the community activities.
* Financial constraints resulting from failure by member states to remit funds to meet the organization’s needs.
* The use of different currencies by the three nations made transaction difficult.

**24. (a). Identify three levels of elections in India. (3mks).**

* Presidential,
* Parliamentary
* Regional governments

 **(b). Explain six functions of the cabinet in India. (12mks).**

* It approves all proposals for legislature enactment of government policy.
* It recommends all major appointments.
* It settles interdepartmental discords.
* It coordinates activities of government.
* It defends government decisions and policies.
* It presents bills to the Lower House for consideration
* It approves the budget.