HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT – 311

FORM TWO

TIME: 2 HOURS

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

***ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.***

1. **Identify one archaeological site found in Ethiopia. (1 mk)**

* *Omo valley*
* *Afar Triangle (Hadar)*

1. **Name two sources of information about East African coast (2 mks)**

* *Greco – Roman documentary*
* *Periplus of Erythrean Sea*
* *Ptolerny’s Geography*
* *Arab mechants Ibn Bututa and Al Mosoud (2 X1)*

1. **State the missionary who translated the Bible into Kiswahili for the first time. (1 mk)**

* *Ludwig Krapf (1 X1)*

1. **Give the main factor that facilitated the coming of early visitors to the East African coast (1 mk)**

* *Existence of monsoon winds (1X1)*

1. **State two problems faced by traders when using barter trade. (2 mks)**

* *Cumbersome to transport bulky goods*
* *Problem of storing goods*
* *Difficult to determine value of some of the goods*
* *Lack of double coincidence of wants*
* *Indivisibility of some of the goods in to smaller quantities (2X1***)**

1. **State the main factor that led to the decline of Kilwa (1 mk)**

* *Disruption of Sofala gold trade (1X1)*

1. **Identify one region involved I the Trans – Atlantic trade. (1 mk)**

* *America*
* *Africa*
* *Europe (1X1)*

1. **State two disadvantages of using a messenger as a means of communication.(2 mks)**

* *Slow/delays information*
* *Information may be distorted*
* *Information may be lost/forgotten (2X1)*

1. **State two advantages of wood as a source of energy. (2 mks)**

* *Readily available*
* *Cheap*
* *Renewable (2X1)*

1. **Give two ways in which rural – urban migration contributes to national unity. (2 mks)**

* *Promotes inter – ethnic integration*
* *Promotes peaceful co – existence between different communities (2 X1)*

1. **State two items of trade from Africa during the Tans – Atlantic trade. (2 mks)**

* *Slaves*
* *Beeswax*
* *Ivory*
* *Gold*
* *Hides (2X1)*

1. **Identify one factor that led to the growth of Meroe. (1 mk)**

* *Natural resources*
* *Trade*
* *Religion*
* *Agriculture*
* *Strategic position*
* *Transport routes (1X1)*

1. **State one major trading center along the Trans – Saharan trade routes. (1 mk)**

* *Tunis*
* *Timbuktu*
* *Gao*
* *Tripoli*
* *Shonghai*
* *Taghaza (1X1)*

1. **Give two advantages of using electricity in industries during the industrial revolution.**

**(2 mks)**

* *Can be controlled by switches*
* *Convenient for many uses*
* *Is generated in one area and used in another (2X1)*

1. **State two ways in which education promotes national unity. (2 mks)**

* *Curriculum is common to all*
* *Students do common exams*
* *Mixing of students from all races*
* *Same sports and music*
* *Curriculum stresses on importance of national unity (2X1)*

1. **State one way of becoming a Kenyan citizen (1 mk)**

* *Birth*
* *Registration (1X1***)**

1. **Name the head of judiciary in Kenya. (1 mk)**

* *Chief justice (1X1)*

**SECTION B.**

***ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.***

**18(a). State five reasons why early agriculture in Egypt was successful. (5 mks)**

* *Availability of water for irrigation*
* *The Nile valley was secure*
* *Availability of slave labour*
* *Nearness to Mesopotamia where they got agricultural knowledge*
* *Availability of indigenous crops and animals*
* *Invention of new farming tools*
* *Improvement of storage facilities (5X1)*

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

* *Diversification of agriculture*
* *More land was put under cultivation*
* *Increase in food production*
* *Development of agricultural based industries*
* *Increased international trade*
* *Use of machines replaced human labour*
* *Increase in population (5X2***)**

**19(a). State three uses of steam in Europe during the 19th Century. (3 mks)**

* *Driving heavy machines in industries*
* *Pumping water out of coal mines*
* *Powering locomotives and ships*
* *Turning turbines to generate electricity (3X1)*

**(b). Explain six factors that promoted industrial development in Japan. (12 mks)**

* *Japanese are hardworking and enterprising citizens*
* *Political stability after 2nd World War*
* *Availability of local and international market*
* *High level technology*
* *Good industrial relations – few strikes*
* *Japan received financial and technical support aid from US after 2nd World War*
* *Development of banking system*
* *Availability of industrial resources. (6 X2)*

**20(a). Identify three kinds of spirits in the Shona kingdom (3 mks)**

* *Vadzimu – family spirit*
* *Mhondoro – clan spirit*
* *Chamiruka – national spirit (3X1)*

**(b). Describe the political organization of the Shona in the 19th Century. (12 mks)**

* *Empire was ruled by Emperor*
* *Key factor of integration was religion (Mwari cult)*
* *National symbol of unity was the royal fire*
* *Vassal chiefs rekindled their fires from royal fire as a recognition of their royalty to Mwene Mutapa.*
* *Empire was subdivided into provinces which were ruled by lesser chiefs.*
* *Mwene Mutapa had senior officials to assist in administration – court, steward, treasurer, commander – in – chief, Queen Mother, etc.*
* *The emperor had a standing army for defence and expansion (6X2)*

**SECTION C**

***ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.***

**21(a). Name three symbols of national unity as outlined in the 2010 Kenyan Constitution. (3 mks)**

* *National flag*
* *National Anthem*
* *Coat of Arms*
* *Public Seal (3X1)*
* *NB// Mere mention of anthem, flag, seal without NATIONAL do not score*

**(b). Explain six reasons why national integration is important to national development. (12 mks)**

* *Promotes peace and stability*
* *Instills a sense of patriotism and nationalism*
* *Creates favorable conditions for investments that attracts foreign investors*
* *Promotes achievements of rapid economic and social development*
* *Eliminates inter – community conflicts and suspicion*
* *Encourages joint efforts in solving common development problems (6X2)*

**22(a). Identify five stages in the constitution making process (5 mks)**

* *Provision of civic education*
* *Collecting views from the public*
* *Drafting the constitution*
* *Draft constitution is published for the public*
* *Review commission holds public hearing in all the areas for further recommendations*
* *Agreed upon issues are redrafted and presented*
* *(Convening of National Constitutional Conference to amend or reject the constitution)*
* *Attorney General publishes the draft constitution as a bill*
* *It’s introduced in parliament for enactment. (5X1)*

**(b). Describe the main features of the Kenyan Constitution. (10 mks)**

* *All sovereign power belong to the people*
* *The constitution is the supreme law of the republic*
* *The republic – Kenya – is a sovereign multi – party democratic state.*
* *Citizenship – outlines the entitlement of the citizens*
* *Bill of rights – contains rights and freedoms of the people*
* *Land and Environment – outlines the privileges of land policy*
* *Representation of the people (5X2)*

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