

KALA TRIAL 2026
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
311/2 - HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT - Paper 2
JULY. 2026 - 2½ hours



MARKING SCHEME

Section A: (25 marks)

- 1. Unwritten sources of information on History and Government. (1 mk)**
- *Oral traditions*
 - *Archaeology / paleontology*
 - *Linguistics*
 - *Anthropology*
 - *Genetic study.*
- 1 x 1 = 1 mk
- 2. Uses of stone tools by early man. (2 mks)**
- *For skinning animals*
 - *For digging up roots*
 - *For cutting meat*
 - *Sharpening wood / tools*
 - *Scrapping animals skins*
 - *Killing animals*
 - *Protection / defense*
- 2 x 1 = 2 mks
- 3. Planting method used by European farms before the agrarian revolution. (1 mk)**
- *The broadcasting methods / scattering*
- 1 x 1 (1 mk)
- 4. Identify two types of regional trade. (2 mks)**
- *Trans-Saharan Trade*
 - *Long Distance Trade*
- 2 x 1 = 2 mks
- 5. Two reasons why the camel is referred to as “the ship of the desert”. (2 mks)**
- *Can survive for long without food & water*
 - *Feet are adapted for desert conditions*
 - *Can carry extra food in the stomach*
 - *Stores fat in the hump*
 - *The nostrils have flaps which keep away sand during sandstorms.*
 - *Its fur is thick enough to protect it from the sweltering desert heat by day and extreme cold conditions at night.*
- Any other relevant* 2 x1 = 2 mks
- 6. Two forms of messages that could be relayed by the use of drum beats in ancient times. (2 mks)**
- *Announcement of ceremonies / festivals*
 - *Declaration of war*
 - *Arrival of stranger*
 - *Announcing death / mourning*
 - *Announcing impending danger*
- Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks

7. Identify one metal that replaced stone tools in Africa. (1 mk)

- *Gold*
- *Silver*
- *Copper*
- *Bronze*
- *Iron*

Any 1 x 1 = (1 mk)

8. State two challenges faced by workers during the Industrial Revolution in Europe. (2 marks)

- *They were paid low wages / salaries*
- *They worked for long hours / overworking.*
- *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 / pollution.*

Any 2 x 1 = (2 mks)

9. Identify the main factor that contributed to the growth of Johannesburg as a modern urban centre. (1 mk)

- *Discovery of gold deposits / the gold rush (1×1= 1 mk)*

10. State one way through which the Europeans maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa. (1 mk)

- *Bu signing treaties among themselves*
- *By organizing the Berlin conference to lay down the guiding principles of partition.*

11. Two social reasons for the Europeans' scramble for Africa. (2 mks)

- *Desire to spread Christianity*
- *To settle the surplus population*
- *To introduce civilization / education*
- *To abolish slave trade*

Any 2 x1 = (2 mks)

12. State two conditions that one had to fulfill to become assimilated to French West Africa. (2 mks)

- *Ability to speak French*
- *Literacy / ability to read and write*
- *Monogamous*
- *Convert to Christianity*
- *Served in French army / government/civil service*

2 x 1 = (2 mks)

13. Main reason for the formation of the League of Nations. (1 mk)

- *To promote world peace & security and prevent the occurrence of another war.*

14. Identify one member of the Central powers during the First World War. (1 mk)

- *Germany*
- *Austria – Hungary*
- *Italy*
- *Turkey*
- *Bulgaria*

Any 1 x 1 (1 mk)

15. Main function of the international court of Justice. (1 mk)

- *To settle international disputes e.g. over boundaries*

1 x 1 (1 mk)

16. Name two founder leaders of Non-aligned movement. (2 mks)

- *Jawaharlal Nehru – India*
- *Ahmed Surkano – Indonesia*
- *Marshal Tito - Yugoslavia*
- *Gamel Nasser of Egypt*
- *Chou En Lai – China*

Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks

17. Identify one weapon that was used during the Cold War. (1 mk)

- *Propaganda/ war of words*
- *Military assistance to the enemies of enemies*
- *Economic sanctions*
- *Financial/technical aid to enemies of the opposing bloc.*

SECTION B: 45 MARKS

18. (a) Outline three physical characteristics of Egyptian ape. (3 mks)

- *Had stereoscopic vision*
- *32 teeth*
- *Quadrupedal*
- *4kg in weight*

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Describe the culture of man during the Old Stone Age. (12 mks)

- *Tools and weapons – made Oldowan tools, later he made Acheulian tools that were slightly advanced.*
- *Shelter – man lived in caves during the day and slept on top of trees at night*
- *Food – ate raw food mainly meat, fruits, vegetables, roots eggs and insects.*
- *Social life – lived with groups of about 20 – 30 people*
- *Clothing – didn't wear clothes as the bodies were hairy and climate in savannahs was ideal.*
- *Main economic activity was hunting and gathering*
- *There was division of labour where women gathered fruits while men hunted animals.*
- *They communicated by use of gestures and whistling.*

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

19. (a) Features of agricultural practices in Europe before Agrarian revolution

- *Feudalism was practiced*
- *Farmers practiced open field system*
- *Stripping was used*
- *Use of simple tools and implements*
- *Use of broadcasting method*
- *Intercropping was practiced*
- *Mixed farming*
- *Mono-cropping*

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Methods that can be adopted to alleviate food shortage in Africa.

- *Introduce new farming methods to increase food production*
- *Government support – give farmers funds to buy farm machinery and inputs*
 - *Reduce taxes on farm inputs*
- *Farmers to be educated on methods of managing the environment e.g. afforestation, intercropping & terracing/ provision of extension services.*
- *Intensive agricultural research to develop drought resistant crops*
- *Land reclamation – more land to be irrigated - Waste and marshy land reclaimed*
- *Governments to commit funds in their budget to improve agriculture*
- *Improve storage facilities e.g. silos to minimize losses*
- *Farmer education on how to control diseases and pests*
- *A sound national food policy on how to produce better food crops*
- *African governments to take action to stop civil strife / political instability*

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

20. (a) Economic activities of Asante.

(3 mks)

- *Grew crops e.g. yams & fruits*
- *Mining especially gold*
- *Traded in gold, slaves & ivory*
- *Kept livestock e.g. cattle*
- *Hunting and gathering*
- *Iron working*
- *Craftsmanship e.g. baskets and pots*

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Social organization of the Shona during the colonial period. (12 mks)

- *The Shona were unified by religion known as the Mwari cult. Mwari was the Supreme Being and the creator.*
- *His worship was led by priests in sacred places. Priests came from the Rozwi clan.*
- *They had 3 types of spirits:*
 - *Family spirits (vadzimu)*
 - *Clan spirits (mhondoro)*
 - *National spirits (chamiruka/chaminuka)*
- *The national spirit, chamiruka settled clans disputes and protected people against injustice by the government.*
- *They were divided into clans. Clan names were coined from animals such as leopard, monkey*
- *They had a patrilineal kinship system (inheritance through the father)*
- *They practiced polygamy & marriage was exogamous*

- They lived in stone buildings as they had great skills in masonry
- They had medicine men known as nganga who treated the sick.
- They paid attention to body adornment /elaborate hairstyles/tattoo marks.
- Mwene Mutapa was regarded as semi-divine.

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

21. (a) Give three methods used by the Nationalists in Ghana during the struggle for independence. (3 marks)

- They formed political parties.
- They used boycotts/demonstrations/strikes/go-slows.
- They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support.
- They used newspapers to articulate their views.
- They used the legislative council
- They composed songs/poems to attack colonialism.
- They used trade unions.
- They used international forum.

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Discuss six challenges faced by FRELIMO in its nationalist struggle. (12 marks)

- Severe shortage of food and clothes in liberated areas.
- Portuguese had strict laws which outlawed political movements.
- Ideological differences between nationalists / formation of rival liberation movements e.g. COREMO
- Portuguese ruthlessly suppressed nationalist movements e.g. arrest, detention & killings.
- FRELIMO was denied western aid.
- The Catholic Church was hostile towards FRELIMO, terming it as a terrorist group.
- Assassination of FRELIMO leaders e.g. Samora Machel.
- Inadequate funds to organize their activities.
- Negative ethnicity among natives and fighters.
 - South African apartheid government gave reinforcement to the Portuguese.

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22. (a) Name five treaties that were signed with the Central powers at the end of the First World War. (5 marks)

- The treaty of Versailles with Germany
- Treaty of St Germaine with Austria
- Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria
- Treaty of Trianon with Hungary
- Treaty of Sevres with Turkey /the treaty of Lausanne

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Discuss five reasons for the failure of the League of Nations.

(10 marks)

- Some European countries opposed the Versailles Treaty because it favoured the allied powers that fought against Germany.
- USA did not support the League because it did not want to involve in European affairs / Monroe Doctrine / Refused to join.
- Membership of the organization was not that inclusive as some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join.
- The League's conference of ambassadors violated the objective of maintaining world peace by supporting some countries' claims against others.
- Most members were concerned about their sovereignty as opposed to the interest of the League (Nationalism)
- Some members adapted to the policy of appeasement towards certain regimes so as to avoid confrontation and this weakened the League.
- Shortage of funds for the league to implement its programmes.
- It lacked its own army to implement its decisions where peace was threatened as it depended on the good-will of the members who at times were unreliable.
- The search for colonies diverted the members' attention from the activities of the League.
- Rise of dictatorship regimes in Europe weakened the League as the dictators refused to accept the decisions of the League.
- Economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world's economies, hence they were not able to support the League financially.
- Rearmament of Germany. Germany restocked arms and began acts of aggression against her neighbours. **(main)**

(5 x 2 = 10 mks)

23. (a) State three levels at which countries relate.

(3 marks)

- Economic Relations
- Diplomatic Relations
- Political Relations
- Social-cultural Relations

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six challenges facing the United Nations.

(12 marks)

- It lacks a standing army/military as it relies on the goodwill of the member states.
- There is lack of objectivity in voting by some member states who vote as a block according to their interests.
- National interests of individual member states are given more prominence/ importance than those of the United Nations.
- Inadequate funds as some member states fail to remit their contributions on time thereby hampering its operations.
- Meddling into affairs of former colonies among the powerful nations has continued to bring suspicion/mistrust among member states.
- Political instability as a result of constant conflicts in many parts of the world undermines the operations of the United Nations/ civil wars/ conflicts between and within countries.
- Terrorism in the world has threatened efforts to attain international peace.
- Inability to implement certain decisions/policies due to use of the veto power.
- Ideological differences which have heightened suspicion among member states.
- Different levels of development among members make some feel disenfranchised/denied development or opportunities/disadvantaged

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

24. (a) Give three political changes introduced by Mobutu Sese Seko which led to dictatorship in the Democratic Republic of Congo. (3 marks)

- *He made himself head of state and government thus centralized power in his hands.*
- *He banned all political parties.*
- *In 1967 he formed the people's revolutionary movement and made it the only legal party.*
- *He reformed the constitution and stripped parliament off its powers.*
- *Mobutu abolished the federal system of government and local assemblies.*
- *He declared himself president for life in 1970.*

(b) Describe six political challenges that African countries have faced since independence. (12 marks)

- *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. Such differences internally exploded into civil strife in countries like Mozambique, Angola and DRC*
- *The cold war had devastating effects on Africa. It left many African nations divided and locked in border conflicts that continue up to date.*
- *Political instability was quite common in African states. Coup d'états 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. Some ended in border closure, which greatly undermined international cooperation.*
- *Many national interests in Africa countries have been in conflict with global and continental interests.*
- *Nigeria and Zimbabwe, for example had to be expelled from the Commonwealth of Nations for alleged disregard of human rights and personal property.*
- *Neo-colonialism. Most countries retain the colonial structures of parliament although they have difficulties in sustaining them. Multinational peacekeeping forces are still common in Africa.*
- *Many African leaders inherited the divide and rule colonial strategy that precipitates anarchy.*
- *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. This resulted in rise of rebel movements, as was the case of Mozambique and Angola.*

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)