

FORM FOUR END OF SECOND TERM EXAM

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1 - (311/1)

July/August 2017

MARKING SCHEME

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| <p>1. Main source of information on pre-history.
- Oral tradition.
<i>1 mark</i></p> <p>2. Two dispersal areas of the coastal bantus.
- Zaire forest
- Mt. Kilimanjaro area
- Taita hills
- Shungwaya $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks</p> <p>3. Two political roles of the Orkoiyot
- advice leaders on community affairs
- Settle disputes.
- Adviced and blessed warriors before going to war.
- community spokesperson.
- Maintain law and order.
<i>any 2 $\times 1 = 2$ marks</i></p> <p>4. Two types of written evidence that support the presence of early visitors.
- Swahili chronicles.
- Geography by ptolemy.
- Periplus of the Erythrean sea.
- Christian topography.
- Graeco-Roman documentary.
- Arab documents by Ibn Batuta, Al Masudi & Al Idris.
$2 \times 1 = 2$</p> <p>5. One political responsibility of a Kenya citizen
- to participate in democratic processes
- to obey laws.
- to promote / protect rights and freedoms of all people in the society.
- to promote the rule of law/ report law breakers.
- to participate in national debates.
<i>any 1 $\times 1 = 1$ mark</i></p> | <p>6. Two social factors that promote national unity.
- Education
- National language.
- National holidays / events.
- Mass media
- Intermarriages.
<i>any 2 $\times 1 = 2$ marks</i></p> <p>7. Type of a constitution used in Kenya
- written constitution
<i>1 $\times 1 = 1$ mark</i></p> <p>8. Two special rights of the older members of the society.
- be allowed to fully participate in the affairs of the state.
- Right to peruse their personal dignity.
- Right to live in dignity, respect and freedom from abuse.
- To receive reasonable care and assistance from their family and state.
<i>any 2 $\times 1 = 2$ marks</i></p> <p>9. Two communities that shared mixed reactions to the Europeans.
- Akamba.
- Agikuyu
- Luo of Ugenya.
$2 \times 1 = 2$ marks</p> <p>10. Roles of chief/Headmen.
- Levy and collect taxes.
- Control the brewing of liquor.
- Recruitment of labour for public projects.
- Maintained law and order.
- Hear petty cases from the Africans.
<i>any 2 $\times 1 = 2$ marks</i></p> <p>11. One feature of missionary education
- it was elementary / taught basic requirements.
- It was industrial and technical in approach.
- It was denominational and aimed at inculcating doctrines in the learners.
<i>1 $\times 1 = 1$ mark</i></p> |
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12. Main reason why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops.

- so as to provide steady supply of cheap labour to the European farms.

1 × 1 = 1 marks

13. Identify one major reform which resulted from the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954 in Kenya? (1 mark)

- It led to the establishment of a Multi-racial council of Ministers made up of officials and unofficial members. This new council replaced the Executive Council.
- B.A. Ohanga, one of the nominated African members was made Minister for Community Development and African affairs.
- Africans were allowed to form political organizations whose functions were confined to district levels.
- The government provided for elections of eight Africans to the legislative Council.
- It led to the establishment of an Advisory Council to discuss government policies.
(Any first 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

14. Identify two methods that the colonial government used to discourage the activities of the Mau Mau movement in Kenya. (2 marks)

- Many people were arrested / or detained in various camps.
- The armed forces (British soldiers) were to suppress the movement.
- The British killed or executed the Mau Mau activists.
- They used traitors and spies to reveal hiding grounds of the fighters.
- The houses of the activists were destroyed / looted / villages burnt down.
- The African people were put in concentration camps to curtail their movement.
- Kenya African Union (K.A.U.) was banned.
- The independent schools were closed down.
- State of emergency was declared.
- The government tortured Mau Mau supporters.

any first 2 × 1 = 2 marks

15. Main contribution of professor Wangari Maathai.

- Environmental conservation / tree planting.
1 × 1 = 1 mark

16. Who swears in the speaker of the National Assembly after being elected.

- Clerk to the National Assembly
1 × 1 = 1 mark

17. One type of public expenditure

- Capital / development.
- Recurrent
- Supplementary. *1 × 1 = 1 mark*

SECTION B : (45 marks)

Answer any three questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

18.a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland into Kenya. (5 marks)

- They were looking for new settlements as a result of overpopulation.
 - Diseases and natural disasters forced them to migrate.
 - They migrated in order to escape internal feuds
 - To search for new fishing grounds.
 - They moved search for fertile lands with favourable climate.
 - Some people migrated for adventure (spirit of adventure).
 - escape external conflicts
- (Any first 5 x 1 = 5 marks)*

18.b) Describe the political organization of the Agikuyu during the pre- colonial period (10 marks)

- They had a decentralized system of government
- The family under the father formed the smallest political unit,
- The basic political unit however was the clan which was made of related families;
- Each clan was under a council of elders whose chairman was called 'muramati'
- The functions of the council of elders included: Solving land and inheritance disputes; settling criminal cases; presiding over some religious functions as well as initiation ceremonies.
- There was also a council of senior elders consisting of 'aramati' who acted as a court of appeal and administered justice in the community;
- The age-set system provided the community with warriors who defended it from external attacks.

10 × 1 = 10 marks

19. a) Give five reasons why the early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan coast before 1500. (5 marks)

- i) They came to trade.
- ii) Because they were fleeing from religious persecutions.
- iii) Political persecutions (conflicts) in Arabia made weaker groups to migrate.
- iv) Others came to spread their religion, Islam
- v) Others came to establish settlements along the coast.
- vi) Adventure where by some came to explore East African coast.

(Any first 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Explain five factors which contributed to the Portuguese success in their conquest of east African coast of Africa. (10 marks)

- i) Disunity among the coastal towns (Political rivalry) made each coastal town face the Portuguese alone. The Portuguese were therefore able to attack and conquer each of them, one by one.
- ii) The Portuguese had better / Superior weapons e.g. canons while the coastal towns had crude weapons e.g. bows and arrows, stones were used by Mombasa people.
- iii) The Portuguese established alliances with some coastal rulers which made the Portuguese conquest easier.
- iv) Ruthlessness of the Portuguese whereby they were very brutal and cruel in some of their attacks hence some of the towns offered no resistance to the advantage Portuguese.
- v) The construction of forts by the Portuguese e.g. Fort Jesus made them able to sustain their control over the area.
- vi) The Portuguese were able to get reinforcements from their headquarters in Goa, India and from their home government strengthened them and made their conquest possible.

(Any first 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

20. a) Three characteristics of independence church movement during the colonial

- They supported African cultural values/practices
- Led by educated Africans/ beneficiaries of missionary education
- Were opposed to westernizing influence by missionaries though founded on Christian values
- Were closely connected with African

political associations / nationalist activities
- Maintained some aspects of mainstream churches

3 x 1 = 3 marks

20. b) Explain six factors that hindered the formation of the early political movements in Kenya.

- i) The members were subjected to harassment by the colonial government especially by arresting and dispersing demonstrators
- ii) Arrest and deportation of the leaders e.g. Harry Thuku (EAA), Muindi Mbingu (UMA) and Jimmy Mwambichi (THA) demoralized the members of the associations
- iii) Political wrangles between the members, as was witnessed with the Coast African Association upon departure of two of its key leaders
- iv) Many of the leaders had little experience in running political parties and therefore mismanaged their offices
- v) Many of the Africans were experiencing financial problems due to land alienation, taxation and poor working conditions and therefore, the associations lacked sufficient funds as the members could not provide sufficient financial support
- vi) There was a lot of disunity, as most of the organizations were ethnic-based
- vii) Most of these organizations were eventually banned by the colonial government in 1940

(Any well explained 6x2=12 marks)

21.a) Outline the demands of the white settlers contained in the Devonshire White Paper of 1923. (3 marks)

- i) To retain the Kenya Highlands exclusively for the whites
- ii) Separate development of all the races in Kenya, based on the policy of segregation
- iii) Greater autonomy from Britain
- iv) Restriction on Asian migration to Kenya

(Any first 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

21.b) Problems encountered by white settlers.

- i) Lack of enough labour / unwillingness of African to offer labour
- ii) Hostile attacks by natives / constant raids by hostile communities.
- iii) Inadequate capital
- iv) Poor transport networks.
- v) Lack of prior knowledge of the region in

- terms of climate, soils and seasons.
- vi) Prevalence of tropical diseases.
- vii) Limited market / inadequate marketing of their produce.
- viii) Price fluctuations in the world market.

any 6 × 2 = 12 marks

SECTION C : 30 marks

Answer any two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

22. a) State five reasons why national integration is important in Kenya.

- i) Promotes national unity.
- ii) Promotes collective responsibility in times of need
- iii) Promotes political stability.
- iv) Promotes cooperation and excellence in nation building.
- v) Reduces incidences of fear and power struggle that can lead to civil war.
- vi) Promotes peaceful coexistence of different ethnic groups and races.
- vii) Enables the country to develop a sense of national direction - the national goals and policies are geared towards the desired direction.
- viii) Enables efficient and accurate communication.

(Any first 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

22. b) Explain five methods of conflict resolution.

- i) Negotiation - discussion between two parties or people who are trying to reach an agreement.
- ii) Arbitration - This is provided by the Kenyan laws / Arbitrators.
- iii) Diplomacy/conciliation - negotiations between individuals to create understanding and room for reconciliation.
- iv) Legislation - passing of laws that controls conflicts. It criminalizes activities that lead to conflicts.
- v) Traditional society - elders of communities using their experience to resolve a conflict.
- vi) Religious action - Religious figures are called upon to resolve political, social & economic conflicts and give guidance on the emerging social trends and Issues.
- vii) Court action/litigation - parties take other parties to court for arbitration.
- viii) Policing - used to maintain law and order. Presence of police help to control crime that bring about conflicts.

- ix) International agreements - International agreement on security or sharing of Natural resources e.g. Egypt & Kenya on waters of R. Nile.
- x) Mediation - A situation where a person who is not involved in a dispute tries to reach two conflicting parties reach an agreement.

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

23.a) Identify three factors that are likely to interfere with free and fair elections in Kenya.

- i) Ethnic loyalties/polarisation/allegiances
- ii) Party loyalties
- iii) Harassment of voters by rival groups
- iv) Incompetent election officials
- v) Partisan election officials
- vi) Inaccessibility of some polling stations
- vii) Communication difficulties between the headquarters & polling station.
- viii) Illiteracy of some voters.
- ix) Gender discrimination
- x) Corruption of candidates & their supporters.
- xi) Inefficient distribution of election materials.
- xii) Use of negative propaganda by party leaders/supporters
- xiii) Insecurity & fear instilled by the candidates
- xiv) Use & misuse of the mass media.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

23.b) Explain six functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya.

- i) It registers prospective citizens who intend to participate in the elections
- ii) It draws the boundaries of the constituencies/wards in all parts of the country in order to ensure equitable representation of the people
- iii) It regulates nomination of candidates by political parties so as to ensure proportional nomination of members
- iv) It settles electoral disputes other than petitions arising from the electoral process in order to ensure smooth/fair elections
- v) It registered all candidates who intend to contest for positions during elections/ announces and provides an election timetable
- vi) It educates voters on their rights/importance of participating in the electoral process so as to make informed decisions
- vii) It monitors/observes the elections in order to ensure transparency/honest / choices
- viii) It regulates the amount of money spent by

candidate/parties participating in the elections with the view of checking malpractices

- ix) It ensures compliance with the electoral laws by all parties involved in order to promote free and fair elections
- x) It develops code of conduct for candidates/ parties participating in elections with the view of checking malpractice
- xi) It distribute/ transports electoral materials to all polling stations
- xii) It appoints election officials
- xiii) Announces the results and declares the winners

(Any first 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

24.a) Reasons why Government of Kenya prepares an annual budget.

- i) To identify sources of government revenue.
- ii) To be able to explain to the public the tax structure.
- iii) To identify development projects.
- iv) To balance the revenue and expenditure needs.
- v) To be able to monitor her expenditure
- vi) To be able to asses its performance in the previous year.
- vii) To be able to communicate its plans and policies to both local and foreign investors.
- viii) It is the only means of securing loans from donors.
- ix) To be able to plan for emergencies and supplementary budget.
- x) It ensures accountability and transparency in government financial activities.

3 x 1 = 3 marks

24. Describe six roles of the County Assembly.

- i) Make laws for the performance of the County Government
- ii) Exercises authority over county executive committee and any other county executive organs.
- iii) Receives and approves plans and policies for the management and exploitation of the County's resources.
- iv) Approve policies for the development and management of infrastructure and institutions in the county.
- v) Enhancing legislation that may set out the structure and framework for better administration and management of county governments.
- vi) Approval of oversight budgets and development projects for the county
- vii) Approving investment decisions and loans for the county.
- viii) Supervising other units within the county through political authority, guidance and direction.
- ix) Monitoring and execution of projects under approved plans and assessing their impact on development on the county.

Any 6x2=12 marks

