**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT 311/1**

**MECS FORM 4 EXAM TERM TWO 2022**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Section A (25mks)**

**Answer all questions in this section**

1. **Identify the branch of history that deals with occupation of people 1mk**

Economic history

1. **Identify two earliest inhabitants in Western Kenya 2mks**

Onguye

Okuro

1. **Give the name of the clan council of elders among the Nandi 1mk**

Kokwet

1. **Give two functions of mission centers established by missionaries 2mks**

They were used to teach Africans western education- reading, writing, arithmetic

They were used as centers of spreading Christianity

They were used to provide health services for Africans

They were used as centers for freed slaves

They were used as operational bases for missionaries

1. **State one right that is limited for a person held in custody in Kenya 1mk**

The right to freedom of movement and residence

Right to freedom of association

Right to labour relations

Right to assembly, demonstration, picketing and petition

Entitled to petition for the order of habeas corpus- not to be held more than is required by law

1. **Identify one symbol of national unity 1mk**

The national flag

The national anthem

The coat of arms

The public seal

1. **Give one importance of repeal of section 2A of the constitution 1mk**

Led to the re-introduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya

1. **State two survival rights of a child in Kenya 2mks**

A name / identity

Nationality from birth

Basic nutrition/ food

Shelter

Health care

1. **Name the leader of Imperial British East Africa company in 1888 1mk**

Sir William Mackinnon

1. **Name two groups of Luo communities that collaborated with the British 2mks**

The Luo of Gem

The Luo of Asembo

1. **Identify the main reason why Africans were pushed into the reserves 1mk**

To create land for settler farming

1. **State two affiliate trade unions of the Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Union (KFRTU) 2mks**

Kenya Local Government Workers’ Union

Domestic and Hotel Workers’ Union

East African Federation of Building and Construction Workers’ Union

1. **Identify the opposition party formed by Oginga Odinga in 1966 1mk**

Kenya People’s Union (KPU)

1. **Give two classification of bills in law making 2mks**

Public bills

Private bills

1. **State the sources of Nyayo philosophy 2mks**

Sessional paper No.10 of 1965 – African socialism

The Biblical teachings of the Ten Commandments

Moi’s long political career

1. **State two roles of art and theatre in Kenya 2mks**

It educates people on different aspects of life- drunkenness

It provides entertainment

It reflects on the country’s political developments

It has created employment

It helps unite Kenyans

1. **Give one type of expenditure for national government 1mk**

Capital expenditure

Recurrent expenditure

**Section B (45marks)**

**Answer any three questions**

1. a**) Outline the results of the Plain Nilotes migration to Kenya 5mks**

They pushed and displaced the communities they came across

They absorbed the Southern Cushites e.g the Dorobo

They adopted some cultural practices from the Southern Cushites e.g age set system, circumcision

A section of Maasai – the Iloikop adopted farming from their neighbors

They traded with their neighbouring communities i.e Akamba and Agikuyu

They intermarried with their neighbours

The Maasai influenced the fighting tactics of other groups in Kenya.

Some communities borrowed their political institutions e.g the oloibon

**b) Describe the social organization of the Akamba 10mks**

The Akamba basic social unit was the family lived in a homestead - musyi

The Akamba were organized into clans each claiming a common ancestry

Practised polygamy

They practiced exogamy

Boys and girls were initiated at puberty then taught secrets of the community

Believed in a creator –Mulungu

Worshipped through ancestral spirits -poured libations

Had specialists like medicine people, elders

Had shrines for offering sacrifices

Had many social ceremonies and games e.g gambling

1. a) **State five measures used by the colonial government to provide labour in settler farms. 5mks**

Land alienation from Africans- creation of reserves

Squatter system on settler farms

Kipande system-

Heavy taxation on Africans

Ban on growing of cash crops for Africans

Confiscation of livestock

Forced recruitment

Master servant ordinance- an offence to evade duty

Low wages

**b) Explain the results of the Nandi resistance 10mks**

Eventually defeated and colonized by the British

Massive loss of life- over 1,000 warriors and Koitalel Arap Samoei

Massive destruction of property

Land alienation for settlers

Disintegration of Nandi military organization after killing of Koitalel Arap Samoei demoralised them.

Disruption of Nandi economy due to alienation and reserves created.

Nandi became squatters on settler farms

Many Nandi warriors recruited into the colonial police

1. **a) Give five reasons why Africans moved to urban centres in colonial Kenya 5mks**

Land alienation had pushed Africans into reserves- thus poor livelihoods

Job prospects in towns with better wages

Recreational facilities and other social amenities attracted Africans

To escape forced labour and taxation

African entrepreneurs wanted to take advantage of the wider market in towns

Better infrastructure – tarmacked roads

Widespread poverty in the rural areas

Master servant ordinance- an offence to evade duty

**b) Explain the role of women in the Mau Mau movement 10mks**

The women actively participated in the war- Marshal Muthoni, Nduta wa Kore, Elizabeth Gachika, Wambui Wagarama.

They composed songs to mobilize support and others to redicule those who did not join Mau Mau

Mobilize men and women to join the movement

They supplied fighters with provisions i.e food, medicine and guns

They acted as spies for Mau Mau

They participated in oathing ceremonies.

They refused to betray the fighters therefore subjected to forced labour, rape and physical torture

They endured dawn to dusk curfews and starvation

They attended to wounded warriors

1. **a)** **Give five principles of African Socialism 5mks**

Political democracy – all people free and equal

Mutual social responsibility – service and not greed for personal gain

Various forms ownership – free enterprise, nationalization, partnership

Diffusion of ownership- avoid economic power on few

Equity- resources used for mutual interest of society

Progressive taxation- to ensure equitable distribution of wealth.

**b) Explain five functions of the National Land Commission 10mks**

To recommend a national land policy to the national government

To manage public land on behalf of the national and county governments.

To conduct research on land use in the country, including use of natural resources

To investigate present and past historical injustices by their own or from complaints and recommend appropriate action.

To encourage the use of traditional methods of dispute resolution in land conflicts

To assess tax on land & premiums on immovable property in any area designate by law

To advise the national government on a comprehensive programme for land registration throughout the country

**Section C (30mks)**

**Answer any two questions**

1. **a) State three circumstances under which one can lose citizenship by birth 3mks**

If proven citizenship was acquired through fraud or false representation

If it is discovered that the person was older than eight years when found in Kenya

If the nationality or parentage of a person becomes known and reveals that the person was a citizen of another country

**b) Identify six social and economic issues that cause conflict 12mks**.

Dispute between employer and employee –over underpayment

Family dispute over land and inheritance

Clan disputes over resources – water, pasture, forests

Disputes between landlords and tenants over rent

Marriage disputes

Trade disputes

Religious disputes

Drug use and abuse

1. **a) Give three groups that monitor human rights in Kenya 3mks**

Law enforcement officers

Lawyers, judges and teachers

Trade unions

Journalists

Religious organisations

Asssociations- business association, women groups

Special commissions- KNHREC

International organisations – e.g Amnesty international, ICC

**b) Describe the constitution making process 12mks**

Civic education

Debate over contentious issues

Collection of public views

Convening of constitutional conferences

Drafting of the constitution

Referendum

Enacting the constitution

Promulgation of the constitution

1. **a) Identify three Principles of the electoral process in Kenya 3mks**

Freedom of citizens to exercise their political rights

More than two thirds of elective public bodies must not be of the same gender

Fair representation of persons with disabilities

Universal suffrage based on aspirations for fair representation and equality of vote

Free and fair elections –by secret ballot, absence of violence, conducted by independent body, transparency, impartial and accurate.

**b) Explain six challenges facing the county governments 12mks**

High population growth stretches the available resources

Underdeveloped transport and communication network

Inadequate resources to provide them with a solid revenue base

Interference in their working by the National Government

Rivalry and wrangling among the leaders in the county

Inadequate skilled personnel to man departments within the county

Embezzlement of devolved funds

Delay in remittances of funds to the county

Natural calamities i.e drought floods

Ethnicity and nepotism in employment

Duplication of roles with the national government

Conflict over common resources i.e water, forest land between counties.