

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1

**SECTION A**

**1. Identify *two* ways through which archaeologists obtain information on the history of**

**Kenya (2 marks)**

i)*Locating pre-historic sites.*

*(*ii*) Excavating/digging the site.*

*(iii) Dating the fossils and artefacts*.

**2. Name one sub-group of Eastern Cushites (1 mark)**

*i)Borana*

*ii)Somali*

*iii)Oromo*

*iv)Gabra*

*v)Rendele*

*vi)Burji*

**3. Identify the title given to council of elders among the Agikuyu (1 mark)**

*(i) Kiama*

**4. Give two missionary societies that operated in Kenya (2 marks)**

(i) *Catholic missionary societies.*

*(ii) Church missionary society*

*(iii)Church of Scotland mission*

*(iv) African inland mission*

*(v) The Presbyterian church of Scotland mission*

*(vi) United Methodist church missio*n

**5. Give one way in which African communities in Kenya reacted to British Invasion(1 mk)**

*i) Resistance*

*ii) Collaboration*

iii)Mixed reaction.

**6. Identify the main reason why *kipande* system was introduced in Kenya during the**

**Colonial period (1 mark)**

*i)To ensure Africans provide free labor and don’t desert their employers/settlers/servants*

**7. Give two challenges faced by independent schools in Kenya (2 marks)**

*i)Harassment of members by missionaries and colonial government authorities.*

*ii)Shortage of manpower to manage their activities.*

*iii)Shortage of funds to implement their programs*

*iv)Wrangling between leaders.*

*v)Competition from missionary churches and schools.*

*vi)Closure of institutions by colonial government during state of emergency.*

**8. Give *two* reasons why orating was administered to *Mau* *Mau* fighters (2 marks)**

i)*To ensure members remain loyal honest to the movement.*

*ii) To inspire courage among fighters.*

*iii)To unite the members.*

*iv)To ensure fighters keep the secrets of the movement.*

**9. Identify one commission on education constituted during the colonial period (1 mark)**

*(i) Phelps stokes commission.(1914)*

*(ii) Fraser commission (1908)*

**10. Identify two ways in which the colonial government encouraged settler farming (2 marks)**

*i) The colonial government provided land to the settlers.*

*ii) The settlers bought land from the colonial government.*

*iii) The colonial government passed legislations on favorable to the settlers*

**11. Name one founder member of Kenya African Democratic Union (1 mark)**

i*)Daniel Rap Moi*

*ii)Masinde Mulirio*

*iii)Justus ole Tipis*

*iv)Ronald Ngala*

**12. Give the main reason why the second Lancaster house conference was convened in 1962**

(**1 mark**

**i)***To craft/come up with a constitution for independent Kenya.*

**13. List *two* ways in which Kenyan citizens exercise direct democracy (2 marks)**

i*) Referendum*

*ii)Initiative*

*iii)Plebiscite.*

*iv)Recall*

**14. Outline *two* functions of the deputy speaker of the National Assembly (2 marks)**

*(i)Acts as speaker when the speaker is absent/performs the duties of the speaker when absent.*

*(ii)Chairperson of the committee of the whole house.*

*(ii)Chairs the Liason committee.*

*(iv)Chairs the members of the chairperson’s panel*.

**15. Give *one* way in which the government has promoted the culture of the people of Kenya**

**since independence (1 mark)**

*i)By encouraging people to take part in traditional dances/music/festivals.*

*ii)Establishing and preserving cultural centers.*

*iii)Licensing vernacular radio stations*

*iv)Encouraging production and marketing of traditional handwork/crafts.*

*v)Establishing the ministry of sports, culture &gender to enhance culture*

**16. State *one* challenge facing Harambee spirit in Kenya (1 marks)**

*i)It has been abused by the political elites to buy/compromise voters.*

*ii)There are complaints of forced contributions against the harambee spirit of volition.*

*iii)The NARC government barred public servants from engaging in Harambee (2003)*

*iv)Encourages class struggle as is has been one way of staging competition between the haves and the have not’s* .

**17. Give *two* ways in which one can become a member of county assembly of Kenya**

**(2 marks)**

*i)Being elected to represent a ward.*

*ii)Being nominated*

*(iiiThrough election as speaker, an ex-officio member*

**18 (a) State five reasons which influenced migration of the Cushites into Kenya during the**

**Pre-colonial period (5 marks)**

*i)To escape from internal conflict clan/family*

*ii)There was population pressure in their original homeland*

*iii)To flee outbreak of diseases that affected both animals and people*

*iv)They were in search for better grazing lands*

*v)They were escaping famine and drought*

*vi)They fled due to constant attacks from their neighbors e.g. Somali*

*v)They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure.*

*(Any 5 ˟ 1 = 5 marks)*

**18 b) Describe the social organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period(10mks)**

*i)Family was the smallest social unit*

*ii)They initiate both boys and girls through circumcision*

*iii)Circumcised boys joined age sets*

*iv)They believed in God called Mulungu*

*v)They prayed to God directly and offered sacrifices to him in shrines*

*vi)They believed in ancestral spirits who they appeased through sacrifices and pouring libation*

*v)There were special people among the Mijikenda e.g. diviners, prophets/wafisi and medicinemen who performed different social functions*

*vi)Marriage was polygamous and exogamous*

*vii)They had social ceremonies which were marked through songs and dance*

*viii)There was division of labor according to gender and age*

*ix)They offered informal education*

*(Any 5 well explained ˟ 2 = 10 marks)*

**19 a) Give five reasons that enabled the Akamba to successfully participate in the Long**

**Distance trade (10 marks)**

*i)They were centrally positioned between the Coast and the interior*

*ii)Their land was infertile, so they opted for trade*

*iii)They had strong able leaders who organized trade caravans e.g. Chief Kivoi*

*iv)Trade goods were readily available*

*v)They had participated in Local trade hence a basis of experience.*

*5 ˟ 1 = 5 marks*

***19* b) Explain five factors that influenced the growth of Nairobi as an urban centre**

**(10 marks)**

*i)Central location between Lake Victoria and the Coast*

*ii)Conducive climate/cool temperatures*

*iii)Trading activities between the Masaya and the Agikuyu*

*iv)Had clean and cool waters from R. Nairobi*

*v)The transfer of colonial headquarters from Mombasa*

*vi)The level ground enhanced construction of tall buildings*

*Any 5 well explained ˟ 2 = 10 marks*

**20. (a) State five roles of Africans in provision of health services during colonial rule in Kenya**

**(5 marks)**

*i)They were trained as practitioners e.g. nurses and laboratory assistants.*

*ii)Treated illness using herbal medicine.*

*iii)The Local Native Councils set aside money for medical care.*

*iv)Promoted hygiene through pest control*

*v)Provided civic education about health and hygiene which helped control some diseases.*

*vi)Africans built health facilities e.g. dispensaries.*

*5 x1 = 5 mks*

***20* b) Explain five roles of women in the Mau Mau uprising during the struggle for**

**Independence in Kenya (5 marks)**

*i)Women participated in the oath taking ceremonies.*

*ii)They mobilized the men and women to join the movement.*

*iii)Women composed songs to mobilize support and motivate the fighters as well as ridicule collaborators.*

*iv)They acted as spies for Mau Mau fighters.*

*v)They supplied fighters with food, medicine, guns, ammunition and clothing.*

*vi)They fought as soldiers e.g. field marshal Muthoni.*

*vii)They coordinated and organized rural networks to provide supplies to the Mau Mau fighters*

*viii)They kept secret all information relating to the uprising from colonial agents despite their mistreatment.*

*ix)More than 8,000 women were detained and others put in detention camps to prevent them from helping the fighters.*

*Any 5 well explained x 2 = 10 mks*

**21. (a) State five reasons for the Maasai collaboration (5marks)**

*i)Nandi power had weakened them*

*ii)Civil wars between Kwavi&Purko*

*iii)Natural calamities e.g. small pox & drought*

*iv)Famine*

*v)Kedong massacre which killed many*

*vi)British efficiency on report of the Massacre which made Lenana happy.*

*5 ˟ 1 = 5 marks*  ***21* b) Explain five challenges facing culture and sports in Kenya since independence**

**(10 marks)**

*i)Inadequate facilities- lack of recreational and sports facilities/stadia/studios especially in rural areas.*

*ii)Poor remuneration – Those people involved in music, sports, drama are poorly paid.*

*iii)Exploitation on royalty payments: Those involved in music industry, arts and drama are exploited through payments imposed on them.*

*iv)Inadequate funds – lack of adequate funds to enhance cultural festivities.*

*v)Piracy – there is piracy of local artist work thus denying them income.*

*vi)Misappropriation of funds/ corruption ;money meant for culture have been misappropriated by those in the high positions*

*vii)Nepotism when selecting teams/ players*

*viii)Lack of well-established structures for nurturing talents*

*Any 5 well explained ˟ 2 = 10 marks*

SECTION C

**22. (a) Give three factors that promote National Unity (3mks)**

*i) Unitary constitution*

*ii) One government*

*iii) The institution of the presidency*

*iv) Our education system*

*v) Economic growth that include equitable or fair distribution of resources*

*vi) The use of English and Kiswahili*

*3 ˟ 1 = 3marks*

**22 b) Explain *six* importance of National Integration (12marks)**

*i)It promotes rapid social and economic development in a country/it enables people to develop the country.*

*ii)It promotes peaceful co-existence of different ethnic groups and races in a country.*

*iii)It helps in eliminating suspicion and enhances security.*

*iv)It enables a country to develop a national direction.*

*v)It enables people to tackle problems together.*

*vi)It enhances political stability in the country.*

*vii)It promotes collective responsibility among citizens in the country.*

*viii)It makes Kenyans to speak with one voice in international forums like UNO*

*ix)It attracts foreign investments*

*x)A united country earns itself recognition and can be invited to take part in international activities like peace keeping missions.*

*Any 6 well explained ˟ 2 = 12marks*

**23 a) Identify three special groups given special rights in the Kenya Constitution 2010**

**marks)**

*i)Persons with disabilities*

*ii)The Youth*

*iii)Minorities and Marginalized*

*iv) Older members of the society*

*v)Arrested persons*

*vi)Persons detained, held in custody or imprisoned*.

*3 ˟ 1 = 3marks*

***23* b) Explain *six* functions of the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission**

**(KNHREC) (12 marks)**

*i)To promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in the Republic*

*ii)To promote gender equality and equity generally and to coordinate and facilitate gender mainstreaming in national development.*

*iii)To promote the protection and observance of human rights in public and private institutions.*

*iv)To monitor, investigate and report on observance of human rights in all spheres of life.*

*v)To receive and investigate complaints about alleged abuse of human rights.*

*vi)To Investigate or research a matter in respect of human rights*

*v)To ensure compliance with obligations under treaties and conventions relating to human rights.*

*vi)To Investigate any conduct in public administration suspected to be improper*

*vii)To investigate complaints of abuse of power, unfair treatment or unlawful, oppressive, unfair or unresponsive official conduct.*

*viii)To give report on the results of investigations in conduct of state affairs including abuse of power.*

*Any 6 well explained ˟ 2 = 12marks*

**24(a) State three sources of revenue for the National Government (3 marks)**

*i)Income tax/PAYE*

*ii))Corporate tax-this is levied on incomes or profits made by companies.*

*iii)Capital gain-This is levied on interests on investments and earnings e.g. tax levied on dividends.*

*iv)Customs duty imposed on goods imported into the country like vehicles and machinery*

*v)Excise duty imposed on goods produced and sold within Kenya including farm produce like Pyrethrum, tea and coffee.*

*vi)Export duty imposed on goods produced and exported from Kenya like coffee, tea and horticultural products.*

*vii)Value Added Tax (VAT) levied on specific goods like petroleum products and sugar.*

*viii)Traffic revenue tax levied on various categories of traffic services such as road maintenance*

*ix)Investment revenue from parastatals and other government profit making institutions.*

*x)Trading licenses like on hotel and restaurant.*

*xi)Loan interest receipts*

*xii)Land rates*

*xiii)House rates especially rent from government buildings.*

*xiv)Fees-these include levies on fuel, wood, carbon dioxide gas and mining fees.*

*xv)Court Fines-imposed on persons found guilty in a court of law..*

*xvi)Tourism fees-this can be in the form of entrance fees to national parks, game reserves and other national tourist* attractions. *3 ˟ 1 = 3marks*

**24 b) Explain six ways in which the constitution regulates public finance and expenditure**

**(12 marks)**

*i)The parliament has to approve expenditure of any state department.*

*ii)The cabinet secretary for finance, with the approval of parliament may stop transfer of funds to a state organ or any other public body if it fails to adhere to the laid down procedures.*

*iii)The controller of budget oversees the implementation of the national budget by authorizing withdrawals from public funds such as consolidated fund.*

*iv)There are accounting officers answerable to the National Assembly for the financial management of various public bodies.*

*v)The auditing of accounts of all government and other public bodies is conducted to ensure that they adhere to the laid down procedures.*

*vi)The Auditor General is responsible for the audit of all accounts of all government and state organs at the end of each financial year.*

*vii)The Public Procurement and disposal act set procedures for acquiring and disposing of obsolete and extra assets and equipment to ensure fairness and transparency.*

*viii)Sanctions have been imposed against contractors who fail to fulfill their obligations.*

*ix)Sanctions have been imposed on people who fail to pay their taxes e.g. use of X-ray scanners to verify cargo on arrival at the port.*

*x)Government contracts are publicly advertised for the awarding of tenders and awards/open tendering system.*

*xi)Establishment of Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission.*

*xii)Government officers who spend money while on official duties are supposed to prove their expenditure. Any 6 well explained x2 = 12 marks*