

MOCK

HISTORY 7 (GOVERNMENT PAPER 1) (3111)  
SECTION A - (25 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. Name the branch of history which explains the way of life of the people. (1 mark)

Social History

1x1 = 1 mark

2. Identify two sources of pre-historic information. (2 marks)

i) Stones

ii) Artefacts

iii) Fossils

iv) Rock paintings/art

(2x1 = 2 marks)

3. State one practical reason for studying history and government. (1 mark)

i) to promote patriotism and nationalism among citizens

1x1 = 1 mark

4. Name the main source of the creation theory that explains the origin of man. (1 mark)

a) Bible / Koran

1x1 = 1 mark

5. Identify two archaeological sites found near Nakuru. (2 marks)

i) Keranduri

ii) Gambia's cave

iii) Hyrax Hill

iv) Ngao Road gate

2x1 = 2 marks

6. Give one historical calamity that influenced the migration of the Rendile Cushites into Kenya (1 mark)
- i) Outbreak of disease
  - ii) Outbreak of famine
- 1X1 = (1 mark)

7. Identify two groups that form the Maasai Speakers in Kenya (2 marks)
- i) The Mbari
  - ii) The Samburu
- 2X1 = (2 marks)

8. Give two similarities in the political organisation of the Agikuyu and the Amere during the pre-colonial period (2 marks)
- i) They both had age set systems which provided warriors who protected their community.
  - ii) They both had Council of elders who ruled their community.

2X1 = (2 marks)

9. State the main reason why early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan coast before the 1500 AD. (1 mark)
- i) To trade.
- 1X1 = (1 mark)

10. Name one landmark of the Portuguese rule over the coastal settlements (1 mark)
- i) The Fort Jesus
  - ii) The Vasco da Gama Pillar
  - iii) The God's mound
- 1X1 = (1 mark)

11. State two negative effects of the spread of Christianity in Kenya. (2 marks)
- (i) Created disunity between converts and those following traditional religions.
  - (ii) Led to colonization of Kenya.
  - (iii) It undermined African cultures e.g. polygamy, circumcision.
  - (iv) It undermined African informal education.
- 2x1 = (2 marks)

12. State two ways in which the British established their influence in Wanga region. (2 marks)

- (i) They built Forts.
  - (ii) They established trading posts.
  - (iii) They established headquarters at Elureini.
- (2x1 = 2 marks)

13. Identify ~~the~~ <sup>two</sup> main reasons why the British introduced taxation in colonial Kenya. (2 marks)

- (i) to get able bodied men and women to provide labour for settlers and public works.
  - (ii) to meet administrative cost of the colony.
- 2x1 = (2 marks)

14. Give one role played by the ~~Assembly~~ in the

14. Name the Asian Trade Unionist who was active in the struggle for independence in Kenya (1950s)

(v) R. M. Shah  
(vi) Makhan Singh  
(1X1 = 1MK)

15. Who is the ex-officio member of the County Assembly (1mk)  
The speaker  
(1X1 = 1MK)

16. Name <sup>two</sup> types of land holding in Kenya

(2mk)

- (i) public land
- (ii) community land
- (iii) private land

2X1 = (2MK)

17. Give one way through which direct democracy is practiced in Kenya (1mk)

- (i) Referendum
- (ii) Initiative
- (iii) Recall
- (iv) Plebiscite

1X1 = (1MK)

## Section 3 - 45 mts

Answer any three questions in 100 words

- 13) Give four reasons why the Council of elders  
arms of the Ibibio were important before  
the establishment of the colonial rule in the region.
- i) They presided over religious ceremonies
  - ii) They blessed warriors before going to war
  - iii) They settled disputes among the people
  - iv) They were custodians of culture and traditions in the community
- 14) They performed various rituals in honouring the community.

(5 x 1 = 5 mts)

(b) Describe the social organization of the Ibibio community during the pre-colonial period.

- i) The basic social unit was a family which was highly valued.
- ii) Related families formed a clan which lived in a village.
- iii) The Ibibio marked their boys and girls at puberty by removing six lower teeth. It marked adulthood allowing one to marry.
- iv) The Ibibio practised Polygamous marriage but exogamy / marriage within the clan was forbidden.
- v) Ibibio believed in a God called Nyagige. They worshipped in shrines where they offered sacrifices.
- vi) They believed in ancestral spirits of Idigbo who could bless or curse the people.
- vii) They believed in Specialists like diviners, rainmakers and Medicinemen.
- viii) They gave informal education on community values to their children.
- ix) They practised division of labor based on gender.

17) The identity of the people who were taken to the  
Spain by the Portuguese was the "black slaves"  
the "black slaves" (10 marks)

Through trade

Establishment of settlers along the Kenyan

The importance of the trade to the people

The African culture which was a separate  
culture of the people  
(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

(b) Explain five negative impact of the Indian Ocean  
trade on the people of East Africa (10 marks)

- i) It led to decline of local industry & trade  
due to importation of manufactured goods
- ii) It led to increased warfare among communities  
due to large demand for slaves
- iii) It led to underdevelopment of the hinterland  
because able bodied men were captured as slaves
- iv) It led to depopulation in the hinterland  
due to slave capture
- v) It led to destruction of wildlife due to  
the ivory and animal skins
- vi) Led to property deprivation due to raiding
- vii) led to suffering of families due to slave  
raids
- viii) Led to integration due to exposure  
of East Africa to foreigners

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

20 (a) Outline the programmes that were presented by  
First African Universities in 1921. (5 marks)

- i) Africanisation of higher education
  - ii) Demand for better education for Africans
  - iii) Demand for better wages for African labourers
  - iv) Abolition of typhoid system
- (5M = 5 marks)

(b) Explain five achievements of early political  
associations upto 1939 (10 marks)

- i) They provided political education to Africans through  
their political rallies.
- ii) They aired African grievances to the colonial  
government through publications / Memoranda.
- iii) They defended African cultures from erosion by  
the Europeans eg. Female Circumcision
- iv) They re-awakened political consciousness among  
the Africans by highlighting political situation in the  
country.

v) They played the role of Trade Unionism by fighting  
for the welfare of workers.

vi) They publicized African grievances to the  
International Community eg. KCA by Jomo Kenyatta

vii) They promoted growth of Nationalism  
by forging inter-community relations in  
the struggle for independence.

viii) They stopped relocation of Wado Wado people  
from Taita Hill to Simbani to create  
councils for settlers through T.H.A.

5x2 = (10 marks)

- 2) (1) The five challenges facing health development in Kenya since independence (5 marks)
- (i) Lack of funds for medical equipment
  - (ii) Lack of trained and research facilities
  - (iii) Overpopulation
  - (iv) Unhygienic and malpractices
  - (v) Environmental pollution / degradation
- Increasing health risks

- 2) (2) Explain five benefits of cooperatives since independence (10 marks)
- (i) They assist members to invest their money for assets
  - (ii) They give loans to the members
  - (iii) They help members produce for the members / eg. tea, milk, coffee
  - (iv) They educate members through seminars / courses
  - (v) They provide advisory services to members
  - (vi) They provide employment opportunities
  - (vii) They generate revenues for the govt through interest
  - (viii) They enable members purchase inputs
  - (ix) They promote living standards of people in the rural areas

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)



## 7 Identify three changes

- (i) Devolution of power to the region
- (ii)

(Ex 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six ways in which the New Order has promoted democracy in Kenya (12 marks)

(i) All the appointments by the President to the executive are a function of the majority of votes

(ii) All appointments in a party within a Member of Parliament are made by the party

(iii) The members of Parliament are elected by the voters

(iv) The members of Parliament are elected by the voters

(v) The members of Parliament are elected by the voters

(vi) The members of Parliament are elected by the voters

(vii) The members of Parliament are elected by the voters

(viii) The members of Parliament are elected by the voters

(Ex 2 = 10 marks)

- 23(a) Identify three roles of the Service in Kenya (3 marks)
- (i) It is a constitutional body responsible for the administration of the State.
  - (ii) It is a constitutional body responsible for the administration of the State.
  - (iii) It is a constitutional body responsible for the administration of the State.
  - (iv) It is a constitutional body responsible for the administration of the State.
  - (v) It is a constitutional body responsible for the administration of the State.
- (Each = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six reforms which have been introduced to improve the conditions of Correctional Services in Kenya (12 marks)

- (i) Provision of better food and improved medical services to the inmates.
- (ii) Provision of sufficient clothing and bedding to the inmates.
- (iii) Provision of efficient transport as new vehicles have been purchased to ferry inmates.
- (iv) The release of death-row inmates / Long serving inmates for over 10 years.
- (v) The hearing of cases has been streamlined to keep inmates in remand for a shorter period before sentencing them.
- (vi) The decongestion of correctional facilities by releasing 11,500 prisoners in Dec 2003.

(Each = 12 marks)

- 24) Name three categories of Public Revenue funds in Kenya (3 marks)
- i) Equalisation
  - ii) Consolidated
  - iii) Revenue
  - iv) Contingency
- 3 marks

(b) Explain six ways in which the County governments raise their revenue (12 marks)

- (i) Grants from National Government and international organisations
- (ii) Income tax on services/goods provided in the county.

iii) Property rates from new territories

(iv) Tax / Fines charged on use of county roads

(v) Revenue from County properties of hotels, etc.

(vi) Grants from Local & External Sources

(vii) Services charge from County residents

(viii) Licenses sold to businesses operating in the County.

(ix) Allocation of Revenue fund by National Govt to supplement their income.

6 x 2 = (12 marks)