**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**FORM FOUR**

**TERM 1 2022**

**TIME 2 ½ HOURS**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. State two ways through which archaeologists obtain information on the History of Kenya.

(2mks)

* Locating Pre-Historic sites
* Excavating the Historic sites
* Dating the fossils
* Recording the findings

2. State one similarity in the political organization of the Ameru and Abaluyha of Kenya during

the 19th century (1mk)

* The clan formed the basic political unit
* The council of elders settled disputes
* Leadership was by the council of elders

3. Name two important landmarks that were built by the Portuguese along the coast of East

Africa. (2mks)

* Fort Jesus in Mombasa
* Vasco da Gama Pillar in Malindi

4. Give two reasons why the government may limit a person’s freedom of speech. (2mks)

* If one makes untrue/malicious utterances about another individual/government.
* If one publishes seditious documents/reveals government secrets.
* If one incites others against government/other people.
* If one talks ill against the president.

5. Identify the constitutional amendment that made Kenya return to a multi party state. (1mk)

* Repeal of section 2A of the constitution

6. State the main function of the Kenyan Bill of Rights. (1mk)

* To recognize and protect fundamental human rights and freedom

7. Give two reasons why the British used the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEA Co)

to administer its possession in Kenya. (2mks)

* It was familiar with the weather
* They lacked sufficient funds/inadequate funds
* They lacked a clear policy on the administration of colonial possessions.

8. Name the body that made laws in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mk)

* Legislative Council (Leg Co)

9. Give the main reason why the colonial government created African Reserves in Kenya. (1mk)

* To create room for European farming settlement.

10. State two grievances raised by the Asians in Kenya that were addressed by the Devonshire

white paper of 1923. (2mks)

* They demanded equal rights with the whites
* They wanted to own land in the Kenyan highlands
* They opposed restrictions on their migration into Kenya.

11. Give the main Political contribution of Christian missionaries in Kenya during the struggle

for independence up to 1939. (1mk)

* They represented the Africans in the legislative council

12. State two challenges that the independent schools faced in Kenya during the colonial period.

(2mks)

* They lacked trained teachers
* Inadequate funds/Lack of facilities
* Leadership squabbles
* Completion from mission schools
* They were constantly threatened with closure by the colonial government

13. What was the main contribution of Joseph Thomas Mboya to the History of Kenya. (1mk)

* He led/ organized the trade union movement

14. Name two finance committees of the Kenyan parliament. (2mks)

* Public Accounts Committee
* Public Investment Committee

15. State the military power of the president in Kenya. (2mks)

* Commander in Chief of the armed forces

16. Name two superior courts in the Kenyan Judiciary. (2mks)

* Supreme Court
* Court of Appeal
* High Court

17. Name one elective seat in the county government in Kenya. (1mk)

* Governor
* Members of County Assembly

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

18a) State three political functions of the council of elders among the Luo in Pre-Colonial

Kenya. (3mks)

* Settling disputes on murder, theft, etc
* Admitting strangers to the community and expelling undesirable individuals.
* Elders carried out ritual ceremonies
* The council declared war or negotiated for peace
* It was the custodian of land

b) Describe the Social Organisation of the Agikuyu during the Pre-Colonial period. (12mks)

* The smallest social unit was the Family.
* Several related families formed a clan (Mbari) which lived in a defined area (ridge).
* The Agikuyu practiced circumsion for boys and clitoridectomy for girls.
* Members of the age set system (riika) worked together and considered each other as brothers and sisters.
* Marriage was highly regarded among the Agikuyu as one would raise a family and also own property.
* The Agikuyu believed in the existence of a supreme God called Ngai who was believed to live on Mount Kenya (Kirinyaga).
* The Agikuyu prayed and offered sacrifices to God in various occasions.
* They had sacred places of worship like the mugumo tree.
* The Agikuyu also believed in the existence of Ancestral spirits who acted as intermediaries between God and the people.
* The Agikuyu had some specialists like prophets, medicine men, and rainmakers who were consulted in time of need.

19a) State five political roles played by the African Election Members of the Legislative council

during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (15mks)

* They demanded for the release of detained/imprisoned African nationalists.
* They networked with other Pan-Africanists to hasten the achievements of independence.
* They presented African grievances in international Fora.
* They formed political parties /improvements to demand for independence /African’s rights.
* They popularized Kenyatta thereby making him acceptable as a National leader.
* They took part in writing of the independence constitution.
* They advocated for an increase in African representation in LegCo.

b) Explain the role of Women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10mks)

* Women gave moral and financial support to founders of the political parties.
* Women took part in demonstrations calling for the release of their leaders.
* Women contributed to the establishment of independent churches and schools.
* Some women took part in the Mau Mau movement. For example Marshal Muthoni and others were involved in armed resistance against the British rule. Others gave Moral and material support to the fighters.
* Some women formed an association exclusively for women i.e. the Mumbi Central Association which worked closely with Kikuyu Central association.
* Some Women were nominated to the Legislative Council and thus Participated by articulating African Grievances.

20a) Identify five challenges that Kenyatta encountered as president of Kenya. (5mks)

* Lack of funds to run the country.
* There was widespread poverty diseases and ignorance which made it difficult for him to administer the country.
* Many Kenyans Lacked essential skills to provide the country with sufficient manpower. This forced him to use expatriates.
* Poor transport and communication system undermined the rate of economic development.
* Division over the land policy.
* Opposition from KADU which favored a federal government.
* Political Assassination affected the people’s confidence in the government.
* The existence of banditry (Shifta Menace) in North Eastern.
* Sharp divisions within the cabinet.

b) Explain six contributions of Professor Wangari Maathai in the politics of Kenya. (10mks)

* She founded the Green Belt Movement which advanced environmental and political activation in the country.
* She served as the Vice-Chair and later as the Chair of National Council of Women of Kenya which encouraged the participation of women in Political affairs.
* Together with other Pro-Multi-Party democracy activists, she campaigned for the need to have political pluralism in Kenya.
* She was an elected member of parliament for Tetu Constituency, Together with other activists; she participated in a hunger strike in freedom corner/Uhuru Park to put pressure on government to release political prisoners.
* She was an assistant minister for environment, natural resources and Wildlife under NARC government between 2003 and 2005.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

21a) State three reasons why parliament is Supreme in Kenya. (3mks)

* Parliament makes, amends and repeals laws.
* Parliament may pass a vote of no confidence in the government of the day.
* Critical function which is exercised during debates.
* Members of parliament cannot be taken to court for anything they say while on the floor of parliament.
* Parliament approves government budget, expenditure and approves presidential appointees.
* Parliament can alter constitution, approve war and extension of state of emergency.
* There is no law that can override the laws made by parliament.

b) Explain six functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission. (12mks)

* Conducting and supervising elections and referenda.
* The continuous registration of voters.
* The regular revision of the voters roll.
* Reviews the names and boundaries of constituencies and wards.
* Regulates the process by which parties nominate candidates for elections.
* Settles electoral disputes arising from nominations.
* Registers candidates for elections.
* Conducts voter education.
* Facilitates the observation, monitoring, and evaluation of elections.
* Develops a code of conduct for candidates and parties contesting elections.
* Appoints election officials like Retuning officers, their deputies and polling clerks.

22a) List down five factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya. (5mks)

* Inadequate personnel/few judicial officers leading to backlog of cases.
* Alleged corruption in the courts resulting in unfair ruling makes the public lose faith in the judicial process.
* Low level of public awareness in their rights.
* High legal fees charged limit peoples access to justice /expensive lawyers.
* Inadequate equipment/automation of legal services delays the delivery of judgment.
* Interference in judicial process by the executive and other influential people.
* Poor terms of service and working conditions of some members of the judiciary.
* Use of outdated laws.

b) Explain five functions of the National Police Service in Kenya. (10mks)

* Maintaining law and order by preventing and detecting crime.
* Arresting suspected criminals and taking them before a court of law.
* Collecting and evaluating intelligence information and documents for fighting crime.
* Directing traffic and inspection of motor vehicles.
* Providing security to senior government officers and buildings.
* Preventing corruption and promoting transparency and accountability.
* Training staff to the highest possible standards of competence and integrity.
* Collaborating with Interpol in fighting international crime.
* Monitoring incoming and outgoing traffic at border points.
* Assessing trainee drivers for licensing.