**MINCKS EXAMS**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**FORM 4 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1- MARKING SCHEME**

**AUGUST 2022**

**SECTION A – 25 MARKS – ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

1. Identify the **main** source of history on the source history on the Kenyan communities during pre- colonial period.

 **Oral tradition**

2. Identify **two** communities in Kenya that comprise of Maa speakers. .

 ***Samburu***

 ***Maasai***

3. Give the **main** similarities in the political organization of the Somali and Borana during the pre-colonial period.

 ***They both had a clan .***

4. Name **two** treaties that were signed to end slave trade along the coast of East African coast. (2mks)

 ***Monesty***

***Hammerton***

***Free- treaty***

5. State **one** contributions made by early Christians missionaries in the field of early ***education in Kenya. (1mk)***

* ***They set up schools / encouraged Africans to go school***
* ***Thy taught Africans how to read and write***
* ***They taught Africans vocational skills***
* ***They wrote books /dictionaries***
* ***They translated the bible into African language.***

6. Give **one** advantage of dual citizenship to a Kenyan citizen. (1mk)

 ***A Person can work in either countries***

***One can choose to live in either countries***

***One is entitled to freedom provided in the constitution of either countries.***

7. State **one** provision of the National Accord and Reconciliation act of 2008 in Kenya. (1mk)

* ***A grand coalition government***
* ***Executive authority divided into ( PNU/ODM)***
* ***Creation of office prime minister.***

8. Identify **two** ways through which direct democracy is practiced in Kenya. (2mks)

* ***Re- call***
* ***Plebiscite***
* ***Referendum***
* ***Infinitive***

9. Identify **two** rights of children contained in the Kenyan constitution. (2mks)

1. ***Right to education***
2. ***Right to leisure /play***
3. ***Right to participate in cultural /artistic activities***
4. ***Right to expression***
5. ***Right to access information***
6. ***Right to parental care /protection .***

10. Name **two** operational forts established by the British to enhance control of central Kenya. (2mks)

***i) Fort smith /fort hall***

***ii) Fort Dagorreti***

11. Name the **two** sections of the Luo who collaborated with the British during colonial period. (2mks)

 ***Luo of gem***

 ***Luo of Asembo***

12 Identify **two** ways through which land was acquired for white settlers in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)

 ***Through force***

 ***Through legislation***

***Through signing of treaties / peaceful means***

***Land was declared crown land which was leased.***

13. Name **the administrative** head of Kenyan parliament. (1mk)

 ***The clerk***

14. Identify **one** national philosophy adopted at independence to promote social justice in Kenya. (1mk)

 **African socialism**

**Harambee**

**Nyayoism**

15. State **one** way in which the Kenyan has promoted music and dance in Kenya. (1mk)

* + ***It has fought piracy***
	+ ***Encouraged people to participate in annual music events***
	+ ***Allocate funds to musicians***
	+ ***Training of traditional dances at Bomas of Kenya.***

16. State **two** members of the county executive committees in Kenya (2mks)

* + ***County governor***
	+ ***Deputy governor***
	+ ***Members ( not exceeding 10 ) appointed by the county governor .***

17 Give **one** type of fund where revenue collected by the national government is deposited.  ***(1mk)***

* + ***Consolidated fund***
	+ ***Contiqiencies***
	+ ***Equalization***
	+ ***Revenues funds for county governor***

**SECTION B – 45 MARKS- ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

18a) What factors made the cushites to migrate into Kenya during the pre-colonial period.  ***(5mks)***

1. ***Hostile neighbours in their homeland***
2. ***Feuds and family conflicts***
3. ***Search for pastures for their livestock***
4. ***Natural calamities by drought***
5. ***Population pressure***
6. ***Spirit of adventure***

 5x1= 5mks

b) Explain **five** results of the interaction between the Bantu and Cushites in the pre-colonial period. (10mks)

1. ***Intermarriages which strengthened relationships between communities***
2. ***The Bantus and cushites raided each other for cattle and this led to lose of property /lives /warfare increased.***
3. ***The cushites attacked the Bantu which led to further migration /displacement of some communities.***
4. ***The cushites and Bantu exchanged some goods and this led to development of trade.***
5. ***Some Bantu copied some customs of the cushites such as circumcisions and age set system.***
6. ***Some Cushite groups were absorbed /assimilated by the Bantu .***

19. Identify **three** characteristics of the coastal city state about 1000 -1500 AD. (3mks

***i) Language of communication was Kiswahili***

***ii) Islam was the common religion***

***iii) There existed a class system in ruling class, middle class-lower class.***

***iv) Use of Islamic architecture where the rich lived in stone built houses***

***v) Each city state was headed by sheikhs/sultans.***

b) Explain six effects of the Portuguese rule on the East African Coast. (12mks)

i) ***Introduction of new crops such as maize***

***ii) Introduction of new architectural designs /ports***

***iii) Absorption of Portuguese words into Kiswahili .***

***iv) Disruption of Indian Ocean trade.***

***v) Establishment of close links between Kenya /India .***

***vi) Introduction of guns and other weapons along the coast leading to slave trade.***

***vi) Decline of many coastal towns of Gedi .***

***vii) They built fort Jesus and vasco Da gama pillar which became historical monuments .***

20a) Outline t**hree** reasons of Somali resistance against the British rule in Kenya. (3mks)

1. ***The Somali were opposed to the division of Somali land into British and Italian spheres of influence which separated the clans.***
2. ***They were opposed to punitive expectations sent against them by the British.***
3. ***The Somali people being Muslims were exposed to being controlled by the British who were Christians.***
4. ***British attempted to stop the Somali raiding activities against the neighbours.***
5. ***They were against British control of their pasture land and watering points***
6. ***The British wanted the Somali to drop their nomadic way of life.***

b) Describe **six** negative effects of British colonial rule on the people of Kenya. (12mks)

i) ***Colonial rule led to the loss of political /independence***

***ii) Creation of reserves for Africans led to the emergence of squatters .***

***iii) Introduction of taxation to Kenyans***

***iv) Creation of colonial boundaries , split communities and affected their social cohesion .***

***v) Africans in Kenya lost their land to Europeans settlers leading to landlessness***.

vi) ***colonial rule undermined African cultural practices .***

***vii) Introduced segregation /colour which created divisions among Kenyans.***

***viii) Led to introduction of Kipande system .***

***ix) Loss of lives resulting from harsh British colonial rule.***

***x) Destroyed traditional African political systems replacing them with appointed leaders.***

21. What were the demands of Ukamba members Association? (3mks)

1. **They were against the destocking policy as demanded by the government**
2. **Heavy taxation**
3. **Forced labour**
4. **Land alienation . 3x1=3mks**

b) Explain **six** factors which promoted African nationalist activities in Kenya after 1945. (12mks)

1. ***Experience of the African ex- soldiers during the WWII***
2. ***Constitutional amendment***
3. ***World war II African ex- soldiers were not rewarded with land like their British counter parts.***
4. ***Attainment of independent of India and Pakistan in 1947***
5. ***Spread of western Education which ma Africans understand their visits.***
6. ***Pan – Africanism spirit encouraged Africans to liberate themselves.***
7. ***Emergence of two super powers after 1945.***
8. ***Trade union movement educated people on their rights .***
9. ***The rise of maumau movement***
10. ***UNO asked colonial powers to grant political independence o colonies.***

**SECTION C -30 MARKS ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

22a) Give **three** conditions that a person should meet to qualify to be a Kenyan citizen by birth. (3mks)

1. ***If the father of mother of the person is a Kenyan citizen.***
2. ***A child found in Kenya is less than 8 years of age and whose nationality and parents are not known.***
3. ***A former Kenyan citizen by birth who re – applies to regain Kenyan citizenship.***

***3x1=3mks***

b) Describe the rights of the accused person during trial in a court of law in Kenya. (12mks)

1. ***The accused person is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty.***
2. ***He /she should be informed of the charges with sufficient details so as to prepare their defense.***
3. ***On should be present in court when court proceeding are taking place.***
4. ***One should be given a chance to plead for leniency***
5. ***One should not be forced to give evidence against one self***
6. ***One should be allowed to be heard /defend one self.***
7. ***One should be allowed to appeal against the ruling***
8. ***Have the trial begin and be concluded with few days .***
9. ***Remain silent and not testify during the proceedings***
10. ***Assistance of an interpreter so as to understand the language used***
11. ***Right to legal representation.***

23a State **three** types of elections during the general elections in Kenya. (3mks)

1. **Presidential elections**
2. **Senatorial elections**
3. **Gubernatorial elections**
4. **Ward representative to county assembly**
5. **Election of women representatives.**

b) Explain **six** ways in which the doctrine of parliamentary supremacy is exercised in Kenya. (12mks)

i) ***A parliament is the only law making body***

***ii) Parliament has terminative powers and can send the executive home by passing a vote of no confidence / impeachment***

***iii) It approves government revenue and expenditure***

***iv) Cabinet secretaries are required to answer questions in parliament over functions of their ministries.***

***v) The judiciary and executive are controlled by laws made in parliament.***

***vi) Mps are immune to prosecution for whatever they discuss in the floor of the parliament***

***vii) Parliament can declare war and state of parliament emergency.***

24a). State **three** sources of domestic revenue. (3mks)

***Direct taxes – mainly from peoples salaries***

***Indirect taxes – levied on goods and services and but with approval from the parliament.***

b) Explain six reasons why the government of Kenya prepares a national budget. (12mks)

***i) To enable the government to prioritize its development needs***

***ii) For prudent expenditure /to minimize wastage.***

***iii) To enable the government to identify ways of raising revenue for its programmes .***

***iv) To develop confidence among development partners***

***v) To ensure transparency and accountability in government expenditure***

***vi) To give an opportunity to parliament to scrutinize expected expenditure***

***vii) To provide an opportunity for self-assessment of economic performance***

***viii) It acts as a source of information for investors.***