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**CEKENAS END OF TERM TWO EXAM-2022**

**FORM FOUR EXAM**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education. (K.C.S.E)*

***History paper 1***

***311/1***

***Marking scheme***

**Section A (25mks)**

**1. Identify the branch of history that deals with control systems in the society. (1mk)**

Political history

**2. Identify one community in Kenya which belongs to the Southern Cushitic group. (1mk)**

-Dahalo/ Sanye

**3. State one political function of the Oloibon among the Maasai during the 19th century. (1mk)**

i. Advised the council of elders

ii. Blessed warriors before going to war.

iii. Presided over major ceremonies

**4. Apart from Fort Jesus, name the other monument built by the Portuguese at the Kenyan coast.**

**(1mk)**

Vasco da Gama pillar (in Malindi)

**5. State two ways in which Christianity undermined African culture. (2mks)**

i. Preached against African customs e.g. polygamy, FGM.

ii. Undermined African religious beliefs

**6. Identify the main reason for the formation of the inter-party parliamentary group (I.P.P.G) of 1997.**

**(1mk)**

To ensure a level playing ground for all political parties/ promote free and fair elections.

**7. Identify two education commissions established in Kenya before independence. (1mk)**

i. Phelp Stokes commission

ii. Beecher commission

iii. Fraizer commission

**8. Mention the treaty that brought to an end the scramble for and partition of East Africa. (1mk)**

Heligoland treaty/ Anglo German treaty of 1898.

**9. State one way in which national integration has promoted economic development in Kenya. (1mk)**

i. It has enabled citizens to work/ employed in any part of Kenya.

ii. Enabled free movement of goods/ services within the country.

iii. Has enabled citizens to invest in any part of the country.

iv. Has enabled people to buy property anywhere to the country

**10. State two ways in which the rule of law is maintained in Kenya. (2mks)**

i. All citizens/ people are treated equally before the law.

ii. An accused person is assumed/ treated as innocent until proven guilty/ taking suspects to court of law for trial.

iii. An accused person is given a fair hearing / a chance to defend themselves / right of appeal.

iv. By ensuring independence of the judiciary

v. By guaranteeing representation of accusers.

**11. Highlight two reforms that resulted from the Lyttleton constitution of 1954. (2mks)**

i. Africans were allowed to elect representatives to the legislative council.

ii. Two Indians and one African acquired executive positions

iii. It led to the establishment of a multi-racial council of ministers

iv. The ban of political parties was lifted.

**12. Identify two pillars of Nyayo philosophy. (2mks)**

i. Peace

ii. Love

iii. Unity

**13. Identify two situations when the office of the president may become vacant in Kenya. (1mk)**

i. Death of the president

ii. Resignation

iii. Impeachment of the president

iv. Removal of the president on grounds of incapacitation

**14. Identify two types of land ownership in Kenya. (2mks)**

i. Public land

ii. Community land

iii. Private land

**15. State the composition of the County Executive Committee. (2mks)**

i. The County governor

ii. Deputy governor

iii. Members appointed by the governor with the approval of the county assembly.

**16. State one function of the supreme court of Kenya. (1mk)**

i. Makes decisions that are binding/ interpreting the constitution

ii. Handle presidential election petition

iii. Handles appeals from the court of appeal

**17. Give two functions of the commission on revenue allocation in Kenya. (2mks)**

i. Ensure equitable sharing of revenue between national and county government.

ii. Make recommendations on matters concerning the financing of county governments as required by the constitution

iii. Determines, publishes and reviews the criteria by which to identify marginalized areas.

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**18. a Identify five reasons that led to the migration of the Luo from their original homeland to the present day Kenya. (5mks)**

i. Due to drought/ famine/ natural calamities.

ii. Spirit of adventure

iii. Population pressure

iv. Internal conflicts/ feuds

v. Outbreak of diseases/ epidemics

vi. Search for better fishing grounds

vii. External attacks

viii. Need for pasture and water for their livestock

**b) Describe the political organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)**

i. Ruled by a council of elders

ii. Council of elders maintained law and order, declared war and settled disputes.

iii. Age-set system was an important institution

iv. Institution of the Oloibon

v. Existed a class of warriors who raided and also defended the community.

**19. a) State five reasons for the Portuguese success in the conquest of the Kenyan coast. (5mks)**

i. Had superior weapons

ii. Lack of unity among coastal cities

iii. Received reinforcement from India

iv. Waged surprise attacks

v. Had well trained soldiers

vi. Some towns did not offer any resistance

**b) Explain five social effects of the Indian Ocean trade on the people of Kenya up to 1500AD. (10mks)**

i. Led to intermarriages

ii. Africans were converted to Islam

iii. Islamic culture was adopted by the coastal people.

iv. Development of new architectural designs

v. Introduction of sharia laws

vi. Emergence of Swahili language

vii. Emergence of wealthy merchants.

**20. a) Outline five challenges experienced by the European settlers in Kenya during the colonial period. (5mks)**

i. Constant raids from the Africans

ii. Inadequate labour force

iii. Lack of basic agriculture skills

iv. They were not familiar with the seasons

v. Inadequate capital

vi. Lack of a market

vii. High cost of farm inputs

viii. Inadequate transport and communication network.

**b) Explain five consequences of colonial land policies on Africans in Kenya. (10mks)**

i. Led to loss of land by Africans

ii. Brought to an end the widespread migration

iii. Land shortage within the reserves

iv. Africans remained as squatters and labourers on the settler farms

v. A new system of individual land ownership with a land certificate was introduced

vi. Emergence of classes among Africans, those who could afford to buy land became rich.

vii. Introduction of taxes made Africans seek wage labour in European farms.

viii. Traditional social and economic structures were disrupted.

**21.a) state five challenges that have contributed to the high illiteracy levels in Kenya since independence. (5mks)**

i. Cultural beliefs that discourage people from schooling

ii. Inadequate educational facilities

iii. High poverty levels

iv. Misconception that one can succeed without education

v. Nomadic way of life hinders provision of education

vi. Negative attitude towards adult education

vii. Insecurity

**b) Discuss five factors that have facilitated industrialization in Kenya since independence. (10mks)**

i. Availability of modern energy sources

ii. Availability of skilled and non-skilled labour

iii. Good transport and communication network

iv. Raw materials from agriculture

v. Existence of mineral resources

vi. Government support

vii. Availability of a market

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**22.a) State any three functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). (3mks)**

i. Registration of voters and maintaining of voters register

ii. Developing a code of conduct for elections

iii. Conduct party elections

iv. Determine the ratio of party nominees in respect to party nominated MPs.

v. Promote free and fair elections

vi. Supervise elections

**b) Outline six challenges that Kenya encountered in the search for a new constitution. (12mks)**

i. People resisting change

ii. Illiteracy/ ignorance

iii. Conflict of interest

iv. Divergent views

v. Lack of funds for civic education

vi. Personal interest overriding national interests

vi. Lack of political good will due to failure of 2005 referendum.

**23. a) State any three objectives of devolution. (3mks)**

i. To promote democratic and accountable exercise of power.

ii. To foster national unity.

iii. To recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs

iv. To give powers of self-governance to the people

v. To promote and protect rights of minorities

vi. To promote social economic development throughout Kenya.

vii. Ensure equitable sharing of national resources.

viii. Facilitate decentralization of state organs

ix. Enhance checks and balances and the separation of power

**b) Explain six functions of the National Assembly in Kenya. (12mks)**

i. Make and amend laws

ii. Determine allocation of public revenue

iii. Approves national government expenditure

iv. Exercises oversight over public revenue and expenditure

v. Reviews conduct of executive in order to check government excesses

vi. Approve presidential appointees

vii. Approve declaration of war and extension of a state of emergency

viii. Represent the people’s interests

ix. Exercise oversight over state organs.

**24. a) Identify three stages in the law making process in Kenya. (3mks)**

i. First reading

ii. Second reading

iii. Committee stage

iv. Report stage

v. Third reading

vi. Presidential assent

**b) Explain six reasons why it is important for the National government to prepare a budget annually in Kenya. ` (12mks)**

i. The government is able to identify ways of spending without wastage.

ii. Ensure equitable sharing of resources

iii. Government is able to win the confidence of both local and international development partners

iv. The government is able to set aside some funds for emergency purposes.

v. The government is able to assess its performance in the previous financial year and make improvement.