

**311/1  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 1- MARKING SCHEME  
SEPTEMBER 2022  
TIME: 2 ½ HRS**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **INDEX NO:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ACK MUMIAS DIOCESEAN MOCK  
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- a) *This paper consists of three sections A, B and C.*
- b) *Answer all questions in section A, three questions from section B and two questions from section C.*
- c) *Answers to all questions must be written legibly on the answer sheets provided.*
- d) *This paper consists of three printed pages.*
- e) *Candidates should check the question paper and ensure that no questions are missing*
- f) *Answer all questions in English.*

**FOR EXAMINER'S USE**

<b>SECTION A</b>	<b>SECTION B</b>				<b>SECTION C</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>
<i>1-17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	

## **SECTION A (25MARKS)**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

1. Define the term Government (1mark)

- It is the study of how people are ruled
- To exercise authority over others
- To rule/control others

Any 1 x 1 = (1mark)

2. Give two sub-groups of the mijikenda. (2marks)

- Kauma
- Jibana
- Ribe
- Giriama
- Chonyi
- Rabai
- Duruma
- Kambe
- Digo

Any 2 x 1 = (2marks)

3. State two ways through which Iron working knowledge among the Bantu contributed to their migration. (2marks)

- i. From iron, they made weapons that they used to conquer their enemies
- ii. From iron tools were made that were used to clear the way and land for settlement.

Any 2 x 1 = 2marks

4. Give one evidence that show that the Chinese reached the East African coast. (1mark)

- i. Remains of the Chinese coins
- ii. Fragments of Chinese pottery
- iii. Information in the periplus of Erythrean sea

Any 1 x 1 = (1mark)

5. Define the term citizenship. (1marks)

- i. `Legal right of a person to belong to a particular country.

Any 1 x 1 = (1mark)

6. State one way in which education has promoted national unity in Kenya. (1mark)

- i. Students from different communities mix up in the same schools (National Schools)
- ii. Students go through the same curriculum
- iii. Students sit for National Examinations (KNEC)

- iv. Participating in co-curricular activities e.g sports, drama, music
- v. Some subjects teach the importance of National unity e.g History and Government, C.R.E.
- vi. Medium of instruction in schools is through English and Kiswahili. They are able to interact hence national unity.

Any 1 x 1 = (1mark)

7. Give one circumstance that can make the Government of Kenya limit the right to own property. (1mark)

- i. When one received it through fraud/corrupt means
- ii. When the government wants to use (public use) e.g construction of a school but compensation must be given.

Any 1 x 1 = (1marks)

8. State two reasons why a constitution is important in Kenya. (2marks)

- i. It is the basis of all Legislations in the country
- ii. It spells out the structure of the government and outlines functions and the powers of each arm.
- iii. It ensures equality of all Kenyans
- iv. It spells out the duties and rights of the citizens of Kenya.
- v. It spells out the powers of those in authority/government and its relationship to the governed
- vi. It is a symbol of national unity.

Any 2x 1 = (2marks)

9. Identify any two communities that showed mixed reaction towards the British occupation in Kenya. (2marks)

- i. Luo
- ii. Agikuyu
- iii. Akamba

Any 2 x 1 = (2marks)

10. State the main reason why the local government was established in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mark)

- i. To link the central government and the local people.

Any 1 x 1 = (1mark)

11. Give any one group that provided health services in Kenya during colonial period. (2marks)

- i. The colonial government
- ii. The missionaries

Any 1 x 1 = (1mark)

12. State two contributions of President Daniel Arap Moi in education during his reign as a President in Kenya. (2marks)

- i. He expanded education at all levels- schools, colleges and universities
- ii. He introduced 8-4-4. System of education
- iii. He encouraged participation in Harambees for educational institutions and programmes
- iv. He introduced school feeding programme/free milk

Any 2 x 1 = (2marks)

13. Identify one level of government in Kenya. (1mark)

- i. National /central
- ii. County

Any 1 x 1 = (1mark)

14. Give two national philosophies that were introduced at independence in Kenya.(2marks)

- i. African socialism
- ii. Harambee

Any 2 x 1 = 2marks

15. State two ways in which poor leadership affects sporting activities in Kenya. (2marks)

- i. Constant wrangling leading to negligence of duty.
- ii. Mismanagement of funds/greed
- iii. Discrimination/favouring teams over others
- iv. Demoralization of sports men and women.

Any 2 x 1 = (2marks)

16. Define the term devolved government. (1mark)

- i. Means delegation of powers and responsibilities from central (National to local county government.

Any 1 x 1 = (1mark)

17. Give one parliamentary committee that watches over the use of public funds in Kenya. (1mark)

- i. The Public Investment Committee (PIC)
- ii. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

Any 1 x 1 = (1mark)

## **SECTION B (45MARKS)**

### **ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.**

18. (a). Identify five economic activities of the Akamba in the pre-colonial period (5marks)

- i. hunting and gathering
- ii. crop cultivation
- iii. livestock keeping
- iv. fishing
- v. trade
- vi. crafts- Pottery, basketry,weaving
- vii. bee keeping
- viii. iron working

Any 5 x 1 = (5marks)

(b). Discuss five effects of the migration and settlement of the Bantu during the pre-colonial Period. (10marks)

- i. There was population increase in the areas where they settled.
- ii. There was increased trade between the Bantu and their neighbours
- iii. The Bantu intermarried with the neighbouring communities
- iv. Some smaller communities were displaced by the Bantus.
- v. There was increased warfare between the Bantus and the people they found living in these areas over resources like land.
- vi. There was cultural exchange between the Bantu and the neighbouring communities.
- vii. Some smaller communities were assimilated by the Bantu.
- viii. The Bantus spread Iron working to other communities.

Any 5 x 2 = (10marks)

19. (a). Give five sources of information about the East African Coast. (5marks)

- i. Archaeology – Erythrean sea
- ii. Periplus of Chronicles
- iii. Swahili chronicles
- iv. Ptolemy Geography
- v. Christian Topography of Cosmos Indicopleustes
- vi. Greco - Roman Documentary
- vii. Documents by the Arab merchants e.g Ibn Batuta.

Any 5 x 1 = (5marks)

(b). Explain five reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the East Africa Coast. (10marks)

- i. Portugal was a small country. She was not able to supply enough administrators and army soldiers.
- ii. The few Portuguese officials who were at the coast were corrupt/misused money from trade meant for administration hence inadequate finances.
- iii. Portugal was far – reinforcement did not arrive on time.
- iv. The Portuguese officials were inefficient. They did not have skills in administration
- v. Constant rebellions from the coastal people also weakened the Portuguese (ruthless rule)
- vi. Tropical diseases e.g malaria attacked the Portuguese /Zimba warriors.
- vii. Spain invasion of Portugal concentrated more on her internal matters than the East African coast.
- viii. Rivalry by European powers over the control of the East African coast a trade e.g Britain, France.
- ix. Attack from the Oman Arabs leading to the fall of Fort Jesus. This marked the end of the Portuguese rule over the East African.

Any 5x 2 = (10marks)

20. (a). State three features of political parties formed in Kenya after 1940. 3mks

- i. They were national in outlook
- ii. They were very radical/violent
- iii. They demanded for independence
- iv. They had large followings

Any 3x 1 = 3marks

(b). Explain six roles played by trade unions in the struggle for independence. 12mks

- i. It kept the spirit of nationalism alive following the ban of political parties in Kenya.
- ii. It secured international support for the cause of nationalism in Kenya.
- iii. It articulated African grievances in the absence of political parties
- iv. It prepared some African nationalists for leadership positions e.g Tom Mboya and Martin Shikuku
- v. It educated workers on their rights and this made them agitate for political independence.
- vi. It contributed money to political parties to enable them sustain the struggle for independence.
- vii. It organized strikes and boycotts to oppose some policies of colonial government
- viii. It demanded for the release of detainees which boosted the struggle for independence.
- ix. It mobilized /united people to support nationalist struggle.

Any 6 x 2 = (12marks)

21. (a). Identify five developments that have taken place in Agriculture in Kenya since independence.

- i. Creation of the ministry of land and settlement
- ii. Development of large scale farming –land consolidation.
- iii. Development of irrigation schemes- Bura, Ahero
- iv. Establishment of development authorities e.g Athi River, Kerio Valley
- v. Land reclamation e.g Yala swamp, Lambwe valley
- vi. Land Registration- Issuing of land title deeds
- vii. Creation of settlement schemes
- viii. Soil conservation – tree planting.

Any 5 x 1 = (5marks)

(b). Explain five challenges facing agricultural sector in Kenya since Independence. 10mks

- i. Population increase that has strained the available land for agriculture
- ii. Corruption /land grabbing by those in leadership positions
- iii. Lack of modern technology like use of farm machinery
- iv. Poor transport and communication network hinders transport of farm produce
- v. Rural-urban migration creating labour shortage on farms.
- vi. Politically instigated ethnic clashes have discouraged farming due to insecurity
- vii. Drought and famine have affected certain parts of the country calling for relief food
- viii. The unstable prices of agricultural commodities on the local and world market have discouraged farmers
- ix. Pests and diseases destroy the produce of farmers /poor storage
- x. High costs of farm inputs e.g fertilizers, pesticides
- xi. Overproduction of similar agricultural products hence wastage due to lack of buyers
- xii. Shortage of agricultural extensional officers to advice farmers on how to improve yields
- xiii. HIV/AIDS has denied agricultural sector labour
- xiv. Competition from COMESA and other developed countries over market
- xv. Corruption and mismanagement of co-operative societies leads to poor earning by farmers.

Any 5x 2 = 10marks

### **SECTION C (30MARKS)**

#### **ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

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

- i. If the father or mother of the person is a Kenyan citizen.
- ii. A child found in Kenya who is /appears to be less than eight years of age and whose nationality and parents are not known
- iii. A former Kenyan citizen who reapplies to regain Kenyan citizenship.

Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)

(b). Explain six importance of national integration in Kenya. 12mks

- i. It promotes economic development
- ii. It promotes and enhances patriotism and nationalism.
- iii. It promotes political stability – harmony and co-existence/peace
- iv. It attracts foreign investors
- v. It upholds cultural values and enhances richness in culture
- vi. It brings unity
- vii. The disadvantaged /minority and assisted.

Any 6 x 2 =(12marks)

23.(a). State any five roles of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission. 5mks

- i. To maintain and revise the voters register to ensure it is upto date
- ii. To prepare, distribute and ensure safety of election materials/polling stations
- iii. To conduct voter education in the country in order to prepare citizens for the voting exercise
- iv. To conduct language proficiency tests for candidates interested in vying for different posts before nomination is carried out.
- v. To announce and provide a time-table to be followed during election period
- vi. To receive nomination papers from candidates cleared to vie by their political parties.
- vii. To announce the results and declare the winners of the respective seats
- viii. It divides, delimits, names and reviews electoral areas.

Any 5 x 1 = 5marks

(b). Explain five challenges faced by Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission during elections in Kenya . 10mks

- i. Corruption among electoral officials/other players compromises fairness of the electoral process
- ii. Election violence during the election period may discourage/turn away potential voters from exercising their democratic right of voting
- iii. Illiteracy of some voters may make them easily misled when voting /exposes them to danger of being misled.
- iv. Incompetent election officials can mismanage the process thereby undermining its effectiveness
- v. Rigging may interfere with elections where the wrong candidate is declared the winner/right candidate is denied victory.
- vi. Lack/inadequate civic education denies the electorate opportunity to learn about the importance of participating in elections.
- vii. Poor physical infrastructure where some polling stations may be inaccessible and hence denying voters in such areas a chance to vote/poor transport.
- viii. Harassment of voters by supporters of different candidates /parties can prevent voters from voting in certain religious/strongholds/zones.
- ix. Electoral equipment like BVR kits can breakdown during elections thereby slowing down the process.

5x 2 = (10marks)



24. (a) .Identify five ways through which the country government in Kenya raises it's revenue. 5mks

- i. Equitably shared national revenue
- ii. Own revenue raised by respective counties
- iii. Conditional and unconditional grants from the national government
- iv. Loans from capital and external institutions
- v. Charges from services offered by the county e.g parking fee
- vi. Property rates on county property
- vii. Tax imposition e.g entertainment tax
- viii. Profits from county investments.

Any 5 x 1 = (5marks)

(b). Explain five ways through which the National government manages the use of public funds in Kenya. 10mks.

- i. Ensuring that the beginning of every year a budget is prepared showing the estimate of revenue and the expenditure.
- ii. Parliament passes legislation prescribing how National Government may borrow money.
- iii. The cabinet secretary in charge of finance report to the relevant committee on the use of money, debt and progress of the repayment of loans.
- iv. Parliament passes legislation to ensure expenditure, control, and transparency and ensure implementation of the government programmes.
- v. Cabinet secretary for finance has powers to stop the transfer of funds to a state organ in event of mismanagement
- vi. The government has established a system of open tendering for procurement and disposal of goods and services.
- vii. The controller of budget supervises on the implementation of the budget and makes a report to parliament after every four months.
- viii. The auditor general audits government ministries and departments and submit report to the parliament.
- ix. The principal secretaries are accountable to the National Assembly for financial management within the ministries.
- x. The Ethics and Anti – corruption commission investigates and recommends those who mismanage public funds to be prosecuted in the court of law.
- xi. The Public Accounts and Public Investments committees are established by parliament to ensure proper use of public funds.

Any 5x 2 = (10marks)