



MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
PRE- MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2023

311/1 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT Paper 1
April 2023 – TIME: 2½ Hours

MARKING SCHEME

1. Define the term social history. (1 mark)
 - i) **A branch of history that deals with traditional aspects, values, cultural practices, taboos, beliefs, dressing and eating habits.**
2. Mention the second dispersal point of the Eastern Bantu. (1 mark)
 - i) **Shungwaya**
3. State **two** types of citizen responsibilities. (2 marks)
 - i) **Economic responsibilities**
 - ii) **Political responsibilities**
 - iii) **Social responsibilities**
4. Identify **one** measure adopted by the Kenyan government to promote scientific research. (1 mark)
 - i) **Encourage the teaching of sciences**
 - ii) **Fund/sponsor research projects/programs**
 - ii) **Build and manage research institutions**
5. Give **one** way in which physical features contributed to the growth of Nairobi. (1 mark)
 - i) **Athi plains provided a conducive environment for construction**
6. State **two** economic factors that promote national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)
 - i) **Equal employment**
 - ii) **Fair distribution of resources**
 - iii) **Social-economic activities eg trade**
7. State **one** right of the youth in Kenya provided in the constitution of Kenya 2010 (1 mark)
 - i) **Right to access to relevant education and training**
 - ii) **Guaranteed special opportunities to access employment**
 - iii) **Special opportunities in education and economic field**
 - iv) **Develop their cultural values, language and practices**
 - v) **Access to water, health services and infrastructure**
8. Identify the **last two** steps in the constitution making process in Kenya. (2 marks)
 - i) **Presidential Assent**
 - ii) **Promulgation (presentation of the constitution to the people by the president)**
9. Name the treaty that concluded the partition of East Africa. (1 mark)
 - i) **Anglo- German Agreement of 1886**

10. Give **two** ways through which the colonial government controlled African migration to urban centers. (2 marks)
- Introduction of Kipande system**
 - Only those who had specific activities to undertake to live there**
 - Head count of those supposed to live there**
 - Introduction of pass laws**
11. Identify **one** role played by Africans in health provision during the colonial period. (1 mark)
- Provided medicine using herbal skills**
 - Some were trained to be lab assistants /dressing**
 - Were trained to observe sanitation**
 - They cleared bushes and drained stagnant water**
 - Africans started taking the sick to the hospital to reduce mortality**
12. Give **one** reason way trade union movement did not begin in Kenya until 1914. (1 mark)
- Were illiterate and lacked the knowledge of running the trade unions**
 - Were barred by the colonial policies**
 - Migrant labor laws discouraged**
13. State **two** recommendations of the Swynnerton plan of 1954. (2 marks)
- Consolidation of the African land**
 - Registration of African Land for better management**
14. Give **two** examples of subordinate courts in Kenya. (2 marks)
- Magistrates court**
 - Kadhis court**
 - Court Marshal**
 - Tribunals**
15. Name **two** settlement schemes established after independence to settle the landless Kenyans. (2 marks)
- The Million acre scheme 1963**
 - The Harambee schemes 1969**
 - The Haraka scheme 1969**
 - The Shirika schemes 1971**
16. Identify **one** example of a direct tax in Kenya. (1 mark)
- Income tax (Pay As You Earn)**
17. State **two** instances where national legislation prevails over county legislation. (2 marks)
- If the national legislation applies uniformly throughout the county**
 - The national legislation aimed at preventing unreasonable action by the county**
 - Need to maintain national security**
18. a) State **five** economic activities of the Somali during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)
- Livestock keeping/ nomadic pastoralists**
 - Hunting and gathering**
 - Craft industry/ Leather working/wood work**
 - Trading with neighbor**
 - Iron working**

- b) Explain **five** effects of the Cushitic migration to Kenya. (10 marks)
- i) **Intensified trading activities**
 - ii) **Population increase**
 - iii) **Intermarriage er the Pokomo and the Borana**
 - iv) **Increased intertribal wars eg Somali and Oromo that engaged in frequent**
 - v) **Some Cushitic communities formed alliances against each other communities Rendile and Samburu against the Turkana**
 - vi) **They introduced the age set system and the art of circumcision to the Bantu**
 - vii) **Cushitic communities eg displacement of other of other communities eg Displacement of the Mijikenda at Shungwaya**
19. a) State **five** methods used by the colonial administration to attract European settlers in Kenya. (5 marks)
- i) **Protection of settler farmers/security**
 - ii) **Using colonial policies (Kipande system to ensure available labor)**
 - iii) **Introduction of native reserves to force Africans seek for employment**
 - iv) **Introduction of forced labor**
 - v) **Introduction of taxes on Africans to force them look for wage employment**
 - vi) **Northey circular 1918-1919, requiring chiefs to recruit labor force**
 - vii) **Cash crop growing being made the presence of whites**
 - viii) **Introduction of squatter system ensure laborers resided on the farms**
 - ix) **Development railway transport**
 - x) **Establish Agro based industries to create Market for their products**
 - xi) **Credit and Extension facilities to the settler farmers**
 - xii) **Allocation of Large tracks of land**
- b) Explain **five** factors that led to the formation of political organizations and movements in Kenya after 1945. (10 marks)
- i) **Attachment of independence by India and Pakistan**
 - ii) **Many Africans had been enlightened through acquisition of western education**
 - iii) **Pan-Africanism inspired Africans (Kenyan elites)**
 - iv) **Experience of the ex-soldiers of world war two**
 - v) **U.N.O advocated for decolonization to maintain world peace and security**
 - vi) **Labor party in Britain advocated for decolonization to ease the burden on taxpayers**
 - vii) **Lennist and Marxist ideas that were against colonial exploitation**
 - viii) **Signing eg the Atlantic charter in 1941 between Britain and U.S.A- Recognizing self determination of the subjects**
 - ix) **Emergence of U.S.A and USSR as world super powers; didn't have ccolonies and therefore wanted to expand trading partners.**
20. a) Name **five** education commissions that were formed in post-independence in Kenya. (5 mark)
- i) **Ominde commission 1964**
 - ii) **Gachathi Commission 1976**
 - iii) **Mackay commission 1982**
 - iv) **Kariithi commission 1983**
 - v) **Kamunge commission 1988**

- vi) **Davy Koech commission 2002**
- vii) **Odhiambo commission 2010**

b) Explain **five** challenges facing multi-party democracy in Kenya. (10 marks)

- i) **Political parties are ethnically inclined**
- ii) **Underfunding of political parties make them fail to run their activities**
- iii) **They are used as vehicles of assenting to power and amassing wealth**
- iv) **Ideological differences between leaders affect the running of parties**
- v) **Interference by government machinery eg the use of the police curtail their operations**
- vi) **Existence of many parties undermine free and fair elections as citizens who are not informed are bribed**
- vii) **Personality differences among leaders has led infighting**

21. a) State **three** roles played by Wangari Maathai in promoting women empowerment. (3 marks)

- i) **Mobilized women into seedling growing to generate income**
- ii) **Contested as a member of parliament to be a role model**
- iii) **Laid emphasis for the education of a girl child in the society**

b) Explain **six** achievements of Daniel Moi as the second president of Kenya. (12 marks)

- i) **Expanded medical facilities through the Nyayo wards**
- ii) **Participated in environmental conservation, building of gabions/planting of trees**
- iv) **Improved public transport through introduction of Nyayo bus services and building of roads and airports**
- v) **Expanded Agriculture by establishing Nyayo tea zones**
- vi) **Launched the District focus for rural development to stir development**
- vii) **He launched Nyayo philosophy to stir development**
- viii) **Was involved in the conflict resolution in Uganda, Ethiopia, Angola and Somalia**
- ix) **Was elected the chairman of O.A.U for two years after Kenya hosted the OAU summit**

22. a) State **five** characteristics of the human rights. (5 marks)

- i) **They are universal; are applied anyone in all the nations**
- ii) **Are indivisible/one right cannot apply if the othe one does not exist**
- iii) **They have limitations**
- iv) **Integral/inborn – applied to all by virtue of being human beings**
- v) **Can be suspended /derogation**

b) Discuss the **five** methods used by the international community to solve conflicts. (10 marks)

- i) **Use of peace keeping missions**
- ii) **Use of envoys to mediate**
- iii) **Use of the international court of justice**

- iv) **Negotiations/Reconciliation**
 - v) **Arbitration**
 - vi) **Religious action**
 - vii) **Resort to regional agencies or arrangements**
23. a) State **five** features of African socialism. (5 marks)
- i) **Political democracy/political equality/freedom of all**
 - ii) **Mutual social responsibility**
 - iii) **Freedom of ownership**
 - iv) **Progressive taxation to ensure equitable distribution of resources**
 - v) **Equity in resource utilization for mutual benefit**
 - vi) **Diffusion of ownership to avoid economic disparity**
- b) Explain **five** economic effects of national philosophies in the development of Kenya since independence. (10 marks)
- i) **Has promoted Africanisation in commerce and industry for self reliance**
 - ii) **Encouraged setting up cooperative societies**
 - iii) **Peace love and unity has promoted tourism through conservation of cultural, wildlife /environmental conservation**
 - iv) **Improvement in transport infrastructure/ Nyayo bus services**
 - v) **Promoted Agricultural through Nyayo tea zones**
24. a) Name **three** types of constitutionally established funds in Kenya. (3 marks)
- i) **Revenue fund**
 - ii) **Consolidated fund**
 - iii) **Contingencies fund**
 - iv) **Equalization fund**
- b) Discuss **six** challenges facing devolved governments in Kenya. (12 marks)
- i) **High population stretching available resources**
 - ii) **Natural calamities**
 - iii) **Underdeveloped transport and communication**
 - iv) **Inadequate resources to provide a solid revenue base**
 - v) **Interference by the national government**
 - vi) **Rivalry and wrangles among the leaders**
 - vii) **Incapacity to man key departments/areas**
 - viii) **Ethnicity/nepotism in employment affecting efficiency in service delivery**
 - ix) **Duplication of roles between the national and county governments**
 - x) **Embezzlement of funds by corrupt county officials**
 - xi) **Delay in remittance of funds by the national government**
 - xii) **Conflict over common resources such as water, forest land etc**