**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**FORM FOUR**

**TERM 2 2022 OPENER EXAM FORM 4**

**TIME: 2½ HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Answer all questions in section A, three questions in section B and two questions in section C. All answers must be written on the answering sheets provided.**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all questions from this section.**

**1. Identify two sources of information which historians use to write the history of Kenya. (2mks)**

**Written sources (Accept examples of written ancient source)**

* Archaeology/paleontology
* Linguistics
* Oral traditions
* Anthropology
* Genetic
* Rock painting/Sculpture/engravings

**2. Name the remaining southern Cushitic speaker in Kenya. (1mk)**

* Dahallo/sanye

**3. Name two communities in Kenya that belong to the coastal Bantus. (2mks)**

* Mijikenda
* Pokomo
* Waswahili
* Taita

**4. State two ways in which the Agikuyu and Maasai interacted during the pre- colonial period. (2mks)**

* Through trade
* Through intermarriages
* Warfare
* Raids

**5. Mention two economic benefits of the Oman rule along the Kenya coast during the 19th century (2mks)**

* The Oman established land distance trade in East Africa that added value to that East African resource like Rhino horns, ivory, leading to economic growth in E. Africa.
* The Oman led to the development of plantation agriculture along the Kenyan coast.
* They introduced new crops in E. African Coast e.g mangoes, rice, and sugarcane.
* They introduced money economy in Kenya
* New lines of transport were opened between the coast and the interior e.g trade routes
* They linked E. African Coast international trade/it linked E. Africa to the global commercial network.

6. **Give the main reasons that led to the declinel of the Gedi in the 15th Century. (1mk)**

* Shortage of water/drought

**7. Identify one way in which a Kenyan citizen can participate in the democratization process. (1mk)**

* voting
* protesting against evil practices of the government
* paying taxes to the government
* attending and participating in community or civic meetings
* Debating on issues affecting the state
* Contesting for civic elections, parliament and presidential elections

**8. Mention one reform resulting from the littleto constitution of 1954. (1mk)**

* It led to the establishment of a multi-racial council of ministers made up of official’s unofficial member.
* African members were elected to the Leg. Co.
* Africans were allowed to form political organizations whose functions were confined to district levels.
* Led to eshtablishmant of an advisory council to discuss government policies

**9. Mention the amendment made on the Kenyan constitution that reverted the country back to a multi – party state. (1mk)**

* The repeal of section 2A in December 1991
* 10. Identify one reason that made Nabongoo Mumia to collaborate with the British. (1mk)
* To consolidate his position and that of his Kingdom
* To secure military support against j=his enemies e.g The luo of Uganya
* To obtain materials benefit from the British
* To secure military support to expand his kingdom
* To gain prestige and fame by associating with the British.

**11. State two problems that the imperial British East African company faced in administering Kenya. (2mk)**

* Lack of funds
* Rivalry form the German company over control of the region
* Hostility and attacks by the local people
* Lack of personnel to administer the colony
* Lack of coordination between the Headquarters and company representatives in Kenya.
* Lack of good means of transport and communication to facilitate the coordination of their activities.
* Lack of experienced administrators.
* Tropical diseases unfavorable climate

**12.Give the main reason why the British were able to conquer Kenyan communities during the 19th century (1mk)**

* Military superiority of the British

**13. Give two reasons why the Africans were opposed to British colonial rule.**

* Loss of independence
* land alienation
* Imposition of taxes
* Disruption of African culture
* Disruption of coastal trade by the British
* Introduction of the kipande system
* Racial segregation

14**. Give one reason why Africans were denied equal educational opportunities with other races during the colonial period.**

* Europeans wanted to maintain semi-skilled labour for the colony
* Fear of competition from educated Africans

15. **Give one terms of the Anglo-German agreement of 1886. (2mk)**

* 1 km coastal strip was awarded to the sultan of Zanzibar (10miles)
* The islands of pembe, pate, Zanzibar and Lamu and river Ruvuma were given to the Germans
* Witu and territory between River Umba and Ruvuma were given to the Germans
* The territory between river Umba and Jumba were given to the British.

16. **Give the main role of opposition in political parties in Kenya. (1mk)**

To provide a system of checks and balances to the government of the day, to guard against excess/to act as a check on the government.

17. **Name the two categories of land during the colonial period in Kenya (2mks)**

Public land

Private land

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

18**. a) Why did the Bantu migrate from the coastal settlement at Shugwaya in the 16th centuary? (5mks)**

* Invasion of the settlement by the incoming cushites/oromo invasion
* Internal conflicts
* Population increase
* Outbreak of diseases/epidemic/natural calamities
* Search for land for settlement
* Search for pasture and water for their animals

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

* Several families with common ancestral formed the clan
* A clan occupied a village (Olukongo) and its neighborhood each clan was under a village elder
* They had a council of elders knowns as ‘Abanego’ which settled disputes, distributed land and was the final court of appeal
* The age group and age-set were known by different names i.e Kikhula, Olubaka or Oruse which became warriors to defend their land.
* Religious leaders also played political roles and also served in the council of elders
* By the end of the 19th century other abaluhia sub-groups began having vassal chiefs (Abami) who claimed their authority from the Nabongo of the wanga.

**19. a) State three methods which were used by the colonial government to acquire land for European settlement. (3mks)**

* Through signing of treaties with African e.g. Maasai agreement’s 1904 &1911
* Through use of forces
* Some parts of unoccupied were declared crown land. They were leased, granted of sold to settlers.

**b) Apart from providing settlers with land explain six other ways through which the colonial government promoted settler agriculture in Kenya. (12mks)**

* The government provided continuous flow of African labour to settlers by imposing heavy taxes and imposing forced labour laws. The Kipande system was introduced to restrict movement of laborers
* Agricultural activities of the Africans were controlled to reduce competition for markets up to 1930s. Africans were allowed to grow any main cash crops.
* The colonial government provided boosted settler agriculture by providing adequate transport network to ease marketing of their produce and delivery of farm produce.
* The colonial government provided extension services through the department of agriculture and established research stations to facilitate the development of better breeds for better yields.
* Banking system and loan facilities were introduced to subsidize settler initiatives
* The government encouraged settlers to form co-operatives e.g. KCC & KFA. This facilitated marking of the produce & purchasing of farm inputs
* Though political representation in the Legco they managed to get many concessions e.g. tariffs barriers & removal of custom duties

**20. a) state five method which were used by African Nationalists in Kenya during the struggle for independence. (5mks)**

* Nationalists attended constitutional conferences to present grievances.
* African in the Leg-co pressured the colonial government to hasten decolonization programme
* They used trade unions to popularize the course of the struggle among workers
* Organized strikes & boycotts
* They enlisted public sympathy through the press
* Formed political parties that coordinated nationalist activities.
* Used violence/armed struggle against colonial government

**b) Explain five factors that promoted the growth of African Nationalist activities in Kenya between 45 and 1963. (10mks)**

* The experience of the ex-service men made them more informed of world affairs on their return.
* The labour government which came to power in 1945 was more responsible to the demand for self-rule in the colonies.
* The constitutional changes initiated by the colonial government in Kenya promoted Nationalist activities e.g. the Littleton constitution of 1954 provide elections for Africans to the Leg-co for the first time.
* The UNO recommend for self-determination for the colonized communities as a right it also provided a forum where colonizers were urged to liberate colonial people.
* Examples provided by the India’s and Ghana’s independence, in 1947 & 1957 showed African Nationalists in Kenya that Independence was achievable.
* Mau Mau movement consolidated the Nationalist struggle and brought into direct confrontation with the colonial government thus giving an impetus to the nationalist struggle.
* Lifting of ban on political parties
* The activities of trade unions promoted the growth of African nationalists activities especially in urban centers
* education

**21. a) apart from Kenya African National Union (KANU) name three other political parties formed in Kenya between 1960 and 1963. (3mks)**

* Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
* African people’s party (APP)
* New Kenya Party (NKP)

**b) Explain the contribution of Daniel Arap Moi in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (3mks)**

* In 1957 he was elected to the Legco
* He founded Elected African Members Organization. (AEMO)
* When KANU was formed in 1960 he was elected acting assistant treasurer of the party
* In 1960 Moi with Ronald Ngara founded KADU to defend the interests of minority tribes
* In 1961 Moi was elected as a member of parliamentary secretary to the ministry of education
* He visited Kenyatta in detention
* He visited Kikuyu inmates at Naivasha detention camp

**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

**22. a) State five factors that promote National unity in Kenya.( 3mks)**

* Constitution
* education
* National language
* Social economic interactions
* Equal distribution of resources
* National philosophies
* National symbols of unity e.g. National flag

**b) Explain five methods of conflict resolution. (10mks)**

* Negotiations- Discussion between two parties or people who are trying to reach an agreement
* Arbitration- This is provide by the Kenyan laws. Arbitrators
* Diplomacy/conciliation- negotiation between individuals to create understanding and room for reconciliation
* Legislation – passing of laws that controls conflicts. It criminalizes activities that led to conflict
* Traditional society- elders of communities raising their experience to resolve a conflict.
* Religious action – Religious figure are called upon to resolve political, social and economic conflicts and give guidance on the emerging social trends and issues.
* Policing – used to maintain law and order. Presence of police help to control crime that bring about conflict
* International agreements – International agreement on security or sharing natural resources e.g. Egypt & Kenya on waters of R. Nile.
* Mediation – A situation where a person who is not involve in a dispute tries to reach two conflicting parties reach an agreement.

**23. a) Give three reasons why human right are important. (3mks)**

* It promotes human dignity as the rights of the people are observed
* It promotes unity among the people by encouraging harmonious co- existence
* It promotes the rule of law by encouraging justice /good governance in society
* It promotes respect for other people’s culture by appreciating cultural diversity
* It promotes Tolerance by accommodating other people’s views/ideas
* It promotes democracy as other people’s opinions/views are respected
* It promotes development by creating an enabling/conducive environment
* Rights justify special treatment of minority/disadvantaged groups/communities
* It provides guidance to state organs regarding to the exercise of state power.

**b) Describe six features of the independence constitution of Kenya. (12mks)**

* A federal government was adopted with six regions each retaining considerable powers through the central government
* The National Assembly was bicameral consisting of the senate and House of Representatives
* It spelt out the powers and responsibility of both central and regional government.
* It created the post of the prime minister to head the government.
* It created the post of the Governor General representing the Queen of England as the head of state
* It safeguarded the interests of the minority groups like the Europeans and Asians.
* It provided for an independent and impartial judiciary to ensure that justice is done
* It led to the formation of independence Electoral Commission that would ensure impartiality and honesty during elections
* It provided that the party with majority seats could form the government which would comprise of the Prime minister and cabinets ministers.
* A bill of rights spelling out the fundamental right and freedoms of all citizens was included in the constitution

**24. a) State three ways in which the National accord and reconciliation Act, 2008 affected the composition of government in Kenya. (3mks)**

* Formation of a coalition government
* Creation of the post of the prime minister
* Creation of two posts of Deputy prime ministers
* Expansion of the size of the cabinet

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

* It represents the people of the constituencies and special interest groups
* It deliberates on and resolves issues of concern to the people
* It makes and amends laws
* It determines the allocation of national revenue between the national and county government
* It supervises the operations of state organs
* It approves government revenue
* It controls revenue and expenditure of the entire republic
* It checks the conduct of the holders of the office of the president, deputy president and other officers
* The members approves appointment made by the president to ensure merit/professionalism/integrity of appointees