**Term 1 – 2023 MID TERM SERIES**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (QUESTION PAPER)**

**FORM FOUR**

**PAPER 1**

**TIME: 2½ HOURS**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Name**: …………………………………………………………. **Adm** **No**: ……………….

**School**: ……………………………………………………….. **Class**: …………………..

**Signature**: …………………………………………………….. **Date**: …………………...

**Target…………….**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

* This paper has **three** sections: A , B and C
* Answer **ALL** questions in section A; three questions from **Section B** answer and two questions from section C .
* All answers **MUST** be written in the Foolscap papers provided.

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. **Identify one source of Kenyan history.**
2. Oral tradition.
3. Archeology.
4. Anthropology.
5. Genetics.
6. Written sources. *(1×1=1mk)*
7. **Name two sub-clans of the mijikenda.**
8. Chonyi
9. Giriama
10. Rabai
11. Digo
12. Duruma
13. Ribe
14. Kambe
15. Kauma
16. Jibane *(2×1=2mks)*
17. **State two natural factors which facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenyan coast before 1500AD.**
18. Deep natural harbours.
19. Accessibility of the East African coast by sea.
20. Moonson winds. *(2×1=2mks)*
21. **Name one Portuguese commander who led in the Portuguese expedition to the East African Coast**.
22. Pedro Alvares Cabral.
23. Fransisco D’ Almelda.
24. Tristao da Cunha.
25. Vasco Da Gama.
26. Laurenco Ravasco. *(1×1=1mk)*
27. **Identify one peaceful method of conflict resolution in Kenya.**
28. Mediation.
29. Litigation.
30. Arbitration.
31. Conciliation.
32. Workshops.
33. Religious action. *(1×1=1m*
34. **Name two symbols of National Unity.**
35. National flag.
36. National Anthem.
37. Coat of arms.
38. Public seal.
39. National Awards.
40. Presidency. *(2×1=2mks)*
41. **Give one right of persons with disability in the Kenya bill of rights.**
42. Be treated with respect and dignity.
43. Not to be demeaned.
44. Access educational institution and faculties.
45. Access of medical services.
46. Appropriate means of communications.
47. Representation in government. *(1×1=1mk)*
48. **One strategic reasons for the colonization of Kenya.**
49. Source of River Nile.
50. Access to Indian Ocean to access the land locked Uganda. **(1×1=1mk)**
51. **Identify two social challenges of early political associations.**
52. Illiteracy.
53. Discrimination in Legco.
54. Disunity. **(2×1=2mks)**
55. **Name one independent Churches formed in Kenya by 1940.**
56. Jaroho Church 1932.
57. Nomiya Luo 1910.
58. Dini ya Roho 1927.
59. African Independent Pentecostal Church.
60. Christian Universal Evangelical Church. **(2×1=2mks)**
61. Identify the National philosophy associated with Daniel Toroitich Moi.
62. Nyayoism. **(1×1=1mk)**
63. Two features of missionary education in colonial Kenya.
64. Elementary – Offered basic education
65. Industrial and technical approach.
66. It was denominational – aimed at inculcating Western culture. **(2×1=2mks)**
67. Identify one qualification of a county governor.
68. Be a registered voter.
69. Must have the required education.
70. Must be a Kenyan citizen.
71. Must be of sound mind.  **(1×1=1mk)**
72. **Identify two functions of the senate in Kenya.**
73. Make and amend laws.
74. Safeguard the interest of the county in parliament.
75. Determines revenue allocation to a county.
76. Ensure the revenue allocated to the county is well spent.
77. Ensures public services perform their duties.
78. Elect the speaker to the senate.  **(2×1=2mks)**
79. **State one way in which criminal activities can be reduced in Kenya.**
80. Fighting corruption.
81. Community policing.
82. Creation of employment opportunities.
83. Control illegal immigrants.
84. Providing the police with adequate weapons.
85. Be in-service. **(1×1=1mk)**
86. **Give two sources of revenue for National government.**
87. Direct tax P.A.Y.E.
88. Indirect tax.
89. Trading licences.
90. Interest on loans.
91. Profit from parastatals.
92. Court fires.
93. Tourism fees.
94. Aids.
95. Grants. **(2×1=2mks)**
96. **State one way in which the Government of Kenya is promoting games** and sports.
97. Sponsoring sporting activities.
98. Encouraging sporting activities in schools.
99. Construction and improvement of sporting facilities.
100. Sponsoring sportsmen//women watch international games.
101. Creation of the ministry.
102. Hosting international sporting activities e.g. commonwealth games. **(1×1=1mk)**

**SECTION B. (45 MARKS)**

**ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. (45 MARKS)**

**18. (a) Give five reasons which influenced the migration of the plain Nilotes to Kenya during the Pre-Colonial period. (5 marks)**

1. They moved in search of pasture and water for their livestock.
2. Due to outbreak of diseases/epidemics
3. Pressure/raids from other communities force them to move to safer areas.
4. Family/clan disputes forced them to migrate.
5. There was over population/population pressure in their original home land
6. They moved due to drought
7. The spirit of adventure made them search for new lands Any ( 5 x 1) = 5mks)

(**b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Maasai in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)**

1. They displaced some communities that they found in areas that they settled.
2. Their settlement led to increased population in the region.
3. They intermarried with their neighbours.
4. Some section of the Maasai (Kwavi) become cultivators.
5. There was ethnic conflict due to cattle raids/land for settlement.
6. There was borrowing/exchange of cultural practices among the communities.
7. There was increased trade between the Maasai and their neighbours. Any (10 x 1) = 10 mks)

**19. (a) State three reason for the coming of the Portuguese to Kenyan Coast in the 15th century.(3 marks)**

1. They wanted to find a sea route to India
2. They wanted to spread Christianity/reduce muslim influence.
3. They wanted to take part in the coastal trade
4. Due to desire for exploration/adventure Any ( 3 x 1) = 3 mks

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

1. The Portuguese built fort Jesus for defense purpose which later become a tourist attraction.
2. Their harsh and cruel manner of suppressing rebellions led to loss of lives.
3. They introduced new food crops which are staple food for many Kenyans.
4. Constant rebellion against the Portuguese rule interfered with the trading activities leading to its decline.
5. The coastal town that resisted Portuguese rules were destroyed and left in runs.
6. They educated the coastal people on how to use animals manure in farming and thus increase crop yields.
7. Some words borrowed from Portuguese languages were used to enrich Kiswahili language
8. They fostered good relation between E.A. and India Any ( 6 x 2 ) = 12 mks

**20. (a) Give five grievances of the Kikuyu Central Association which were Presented by Jomo Kenyatta to the colonial secretary in 1929. (5 Marks)**

1. Land alienation
2. Taxation of Africans
3. Lack of African representation of legco
4. Lack of quality/poor education for Africans.
5. Release of Harry Thuku
6. Abolition of forced labour
7. Abolition of Kipande system. Any 5 x 1) = 5 mks

**(b) Explain five factors which led to the migration of African to the urban areas in Kenya during the colonial period. (5 marks)**

1. The overcrowded/unproductive reserves created by the colonial government made living conditions difficult/unbearable therefore resulting into migration to towns.
2. Availability of better social services /amenities/health centers/education provided in town attracted him.
3. The taxes imposed on Africans forced them to migrate to towns in search of jobs.
4. Availability pf infrastructure/piped water/paved roads/electricity attracted many people to town as they hoped for better life.
5. Employment/job opportunities attracted people to towns as it promised them better wages.
6. Mistreatment/frustrations by the labour/public works forced them to move to town.
7. The wide-spread poverty in rural/reserves caused untold suffering thereby making them to migrate to town.
8. African entrepreneurs wanted to take advantage of wider markets in town. Any ( 5 x 2) = 10 mks

**21. (a) State three factors that have contributed to high illiteracy levels in Kenya since Independence. (3 marks)**

1. Traditional /cultural belief in some communities discourage people from schooling.
2. Lack of schools/inadequate educational facilities has made education inaccessible in some religion
3. High poverty levels in the society has made education unaffordable.
4. Misconceptions that one can succeed without education.
5. Negative attitude towards adult education programmes has resulted in low enrolment.
6. Insecurity in some regions e.g Kapendo, Baragoi, Tana River etc. Any ( 3 x 1 ) = 3 mks)

**(b) Discuss six factors that have facilitated industrialization in Kenya since Independence. (12 marks)**

1. The availability of modern sources of energy has enabled the establishment of more industries which process different products.
2. Availability of both skilled/unskilled labour from large population provides the work force required in industries.
3. Good transport and communication infrastructure has created a viable environment for industrial development as product can be transported with ease.
4. The rich agricultural country provides raw materials required in processing of various product.
5. The existence of both natural and man made forests has promoted tourism as many local and international tourists visit country side.
6. The existence of mineral resources has given rise to industries which process them into finished products.
7. Availability of water resources rich in fish has given rise to fish processing industries in the country.
8. Government initiative through creation of ministries of trade, commerce and industry offering technical and financial aid/support. any ( 6 x 2) = 12 mks

**SECTION C**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

**22 (a) State three characteristics of human rights (3mks)**

i Human rights are universal

ii. They have limitations

iii. They are indivisible/inherent

iv. Can be suspended /derogation of human rights (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Explain six rights of an accused person in Kenya (l2mks)**

i. To be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a court of law

ii. To be informed of charges facing him/her well in advance/to access court proceedings

iii. To be given adequate time to prepare defense/call witnesses

iv. To represented by an advocate

v. To be given free government representation for cases such as robbery with violence and murder

vi. Right to an interpreter if the accused does not understand the language being used during trial

vii. Right to remain silent and not testify during trial

viii. Right to refuse to give self-incriminating evidence

ix. To be present when being tried

x. Right to appeal if not satisfied with the verdict

xi. Right to a fair trial before a court of law. (6x2=12mks)

**23 (a) Give five functions of the prisons department in Kenya (5mks)**

i. To rehabilitate criminals so that they become useful members of the society

ii. To confine suspected criminals whose cases are still pending in court?

iii. To implement punishment prescribed by a court of law

iv. To offer useful training to convict so that they can be able to earn a living in post-prison life

v. To ensure that there is order in society by confining criminals

vi. To generate income for the government from the items made by prisoners

vii. To work in government projects such as cleaning of government quarters. (5x1=5mks)

**(b) Explain five reforms that have been introduced in the prisons department in Kenya (10mks)**

i. Improved food ratios and health services

ii. New clothing to the inmates /improved living conditions

iii. Provided with entertainment and information through news papers and TV.

iv. In mates are given a chance to continue with education and even sit for exams

v. The introduction of community services to cater for petty offenders and reduce congestion in prisons

vi. Improved remuneration for the prison warders to boost their morale

vii. Streamlining of the hearing of cases in the court of law to reduce congestion

viii. Married inmates are allowed to be visited by the spouses and children (5x2=10mks)

**24.(a) Describe the stages in the preparation of the National budget (3mks)**

i. Every ministry prepares its own budgetary estimate

ii. The estimates are then passed to the ministry of finance

iii. The estimates are then prepared into one document

iv. The proposed budget is discussed by the cabinet

v. Budget committee of the National assembly discusses the estimates

vi. The proposed estimates are then read in the National assembly on the budget day

vii. The estimates are then included in the appropriation bill (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Explain six ways in which the National Government uses its funds (l2mks)**

i. To put up new government projects such as construction of roads, hospitals

ii. For general maintenance of government facilities such as repair of roads and health facilities.

iii. To pay salaries to the employees

iv. To service local loans and those borrowed from the donor countries

v. To contribute to international organizations such as AU, UN and Commonwealth.

vi. To give grants to government institutions and bursaries to schools

vii. To maintain Kenyan Embassies abroad

viii. To cater for emergencies such as floods (6x2=l2mks)