

a311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

SEPT/OCT, 2021

---

**MOMALICHE 3 CYCLE 8 JOINT EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

**SECTION A [25 MARKS]**

**1. Identify two areas of studying History and Government. [2 marks]**

i. Political

ii. Social

iii. Economic (first 2x1=2)

**2. Give the main source of information on Kenyan communities. [1 mark]**

i. Oral tradition. (1x1=1)

**3. Identify one political reason for the migration of the Oromo. [1 mark]**

i. Attack by their neighbors – Galla/external attacks

ii. Leadership wrangles/ Internal conflicts

iii. Expansion of territories

iv. Fleeing from Menelik II

(First 1x1=1)

**4. Apart from Akamba, name two Eastern Bantu communities which settled in Kenya during the pre- colonial period . [2 marks]**

- i. The Aembu
- ii. The Ameru
- iii. The Agikuyu
- iv. The Mijikenda
- v. Mbeere
- vi. Pokomo
- vii. Taita

(First 2x1=2)

**5. Give the main reason for the decline of Gedi during the 15<sup>th</sup> century.[1 mark]**

- i. Drought/ lack of water.

(1x1=1)

**6. State the main reason why the local government was established in Kenya during colonial period. [1 mark]**

- i. To link the central government with local communities.

(1x1=1)

**7. State the constitutional amendment that made Kenya to return to a multi-party state. [1 mark]**

- i. Repeal of section 2A of the constitution.

(1x1=1)

**8. Identify the main disadvantage of democracy. [1 mark]**

- i. It promotes dictatorship by the majority.

(1x1=1)

**9. List two national days celebrated in Kenya. [2 marks]**

- i. Mashujaa Day
- ii. Madaraka Day
- iii. Jamuhuri Day

(any 2x1=2)

**10. Identify two economic benefits of the Kenya – Uganda railway during the colonial period. [2 marks]**

- i. It facilitated the transportation of goods and services.
- ii. It led to the development of urban centres.
- iii. It facilitated the movement of traders/ promoted trade.
- iv. It opened up the interior for economic development e.g plantation agriculture and industry.
- v. It led to creation of employment opportunities.
- vi. It led to the development of other forms of transport and communication e.g roads and telecommunication.

(First 2x1=2)

**11. Identify the main voting system used in Kenya during the general elections.**

**[1 mark]**

- i. Secret ballot.

(1x1=1)

**12. State two functions of the local Native Council in Kenya. [2 marks]**

- i. Ensuring proper restriction of Africans in reserves.

- ii. Ensuring ways in which educated Africans would articulate their grievances at the District level.
- iii. Providing ways in which government would understand the Africans better.
- iv. Encouraging and developing a sense of responsibility.

(First 2x1=2)

**13. Give one member of AEMO at its inception. [1 marks]**

- i. Daniel Arap Moi
- ii. Masinde Muliro
- iii. Lawrence Oguda
- iv. James Muimi
- v. Tom Mboya
- vi. Ronald Ngala
- vii. Benard Mate
- viii. Oginga Odinga

(any 1x1=1)

**14. Name the administrative head of the Kenyan parliament.. [1 mark]**

- i. The Clerk (1x1=1)

**15. Give two contributions of Daniel Arap Moi in the field of education.[2marks]**

- i. He introduced the 8-4-4 system of education.
- ii. He expanded education by initiating development of schools, colleges and universities.
- iii. He encouraged participation in Harambees for educational institutions and programmes.

iv. He introduced school feeding programme/ free milk

(2x1=2)

**16. Outline two functions of a Returning Officer. [2 marks]**

- i. Setting up polling booths in each polling station.
- ii. Receiving nomination papers from prospective candidates.
- iii. Distributing ballot papers and boxes to all polling stations.
- iv. Supervising the voting and counting of votes in the constituency.
- v. Appointing presiding officer in each polling station.
- vi. Announcing the results of the elections in the constituency.

(2x1=2)

**17. State two ways in which Harambee Spirit promotes national unity in Kenya. [2 marks]**

- i. It encourages people to work together.
- ii. It promotes cooperation
- iii. It promotes equity in the distribution of resources
- iv. It enhances interaction of the people
- v. It promotes patriotism

(2x1=2)

## **SECTION B [45MARKS]**

*Answer ANY three questions in this section.*

**18. a) Identify the three Luo groups which migrated into Kenya during the pre**

–colonial period.  
marks]

[3

- i. joka –Jok
- ii. joka – Owiny
- iii. Joka – Omolo

(3x1=3)

**b) Describe the political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period.  
[12 marks]**

- i. The Luo were a decentralized community.
- ii. At the lowest level of political structure was the family head referred to as "Jaduong" which means "the big one"
- iii. Several families who traced their origin to a common ancestor formed a clan. Many such clans existed within the Luo community.
- iv. Within the clan, there existed a council of elders called Doho.
- v. Members of the Doho or clan council were responsible for settling inter-family disputes.
- vi. Below the Doho were lineage councils called buch dhoot that tackled domestic issues.
- vii. Beyond the Doho was a grouping of clans called Oganda.
- viii. At the Oganda level was a council of elders whose chief elder was called Ruoth.
- ix. The council of elders at the Oganda level was known as Buch Piny (the law of the land).

(Any 6x2=12 marks)

**19. a) Give five reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.**

**[5 marks]**

- i. the people of Zanzibar were loyal and supportive to him.
- ii. Zanzibar had a pleasant climate compared to Muscat which was harsh hot and dry

- iii. Zanzibar was an island which was easy to defend since enemies could be seen from far.
- iv. Zanzibar had good deep harbours in which ships could anchor.
- v. Zanzibar was centrally located at the Coast for trade with Southern and Northern towns.
- vi. Zanzibar had fertile soils for growth of cloves, coconut and grains.
- vii. Zanzibar had clean and fresh water.

(First 5x1=5)

**b) Explain five factors that led to the development of plantation agriculture along the coast of East Africa from 1850. [10marks]**

- i. Existence of slave labour.
- ii. Existence of fertile soils that favoured farming.
- iii. The Coast had suitable climate and abundant rainfall.
- iv. There was high demand for agricultural products at the Coast and overseas
- v. Presence of large tracts of land for plantation farming in the main land and the Coast.
- vi. Large numbers of Oman settlers who settled in Malindi , Lamu and Mombasa acquired land for crop growing.

( first 5x2=10)

**20. a) Mention Five duties of African chiefs during the British indirect rule in Kenya [5 marks]**

- i. Collecting taxes
- ii. Recruiting African labourers.
- iii. Controlling the brewing and consumption of illicit liquor.
- iv. Solving petty disputes involving Africans.
- v. Maintaining law and order in their jurisdiction

(5 x1=5)

**b) Explain five problems experienced by Imperial British East African Company. [12 marks]**

- i. Scarcity of mineral wealth and profitable export commodities.
- ii. Poor transport network.
- iii. Lack of proper coordination between the company headquarters in Britain and

the officials in Kenya hence delay.

- iv. Company officials were corrupt.
- v. Resistance from local communities.
- vi. Inadequate funds to carry out its programmes.
- vii. Unfavourable climatic conditions/ tropical diseases
- viii. Lack of enough personnel.
- ix. Rivalry from the Germany East African Company
- x. Language barrier.

(First  $5 \times 2 = 10$ )

**21. a) Identify three constitutional changes that took place in Kenya between 1954 to 1963. [3 marks]**

- i. The Lyttleton constitution of 1954 led to the appointment of the first African minister and nomination of other African leaders to the Legco.
- ii. In 1957 the first all races elections were held and Africans were elected in 8 constituencies/regions.
- iii. The Lennox Boyd constitution gave more seats to Africans from 8 to 14 members.
- iv. The first Lancaster House Conference of 1960 gave Africans more seats in Legislative Council from 14 to 33 members.
- v. In 1960 the state of emergency was lifted and Africans were allowed to form countrywide political parties e.g KANU and KADU
- vi. The second Lancaster House Conference drew up the independence constitution. Kenya was to become Majimbo state.
- vii. In 1961 the first general elections were held and KANU won but refused to form the government until the release of Kenyatta.
- viii. On June 1<sup>st</sup> 1963 Kenya got internal self government with Kenyatta as the first Prime minister
- ix. On December 12<sup>th</sup> 1963 Kenya attained independence.

(any  $3 \times 1 = 3$ )

**b) Explain six consequences of the Mau Mau rebellion on the Kenyan people in the colonial period. [12 marks]**

- i. Loss of lives.
- ii. Arrest and detention of many people.
- iii. Depletion of resources in the colony which drew criticism over British administration of the colony



- iv. Lifting the ban of African political parties.
- v. Interference of social and economic aspects of the central Kenya people due to fear on them
- vi. Division of the Agikuyu between the loyalists and critics of the colonial government.
- vii. Destruction of property like houses and farms.
- viii. Increased nationalism in other parts of Africa due to Mau Mau inspiration.
- ix. The British became more accommodative to African demands which speeded independence
- x. Displacement of people.  
(First 6x2=12)

**SECTION C [30 MARKS]**

*Answer any two questions in this section.*

**22. a) Name three features of a good constitution. [3 marks]**

- i. Clarity- must be clear in its content
- ii. Comprehensiveness – must address all components and organs of the government.
- iii. Flexibility – must be adaptive to the changing needs of the society
- iv. Bill of rights – must guarantee the Bill of rights of the people
- v. Durability – must be lasting without requiring amendments
- vi. Amendments – must have clear procedures for amendments.

(Any 3x1=3)

**b) Describe the stages through which a bill passes before it becomes a law in the National Assembly of Kenya.**

**[12marks]**

- i. *First reading* – the Bill presented to the national assembly by the mover, no debate takes place during this stage.
- ii. *Second reading* – the Bill is debated upon by members and amendments are incorporated into the bill.
- iii. *Committee stage* – the Bill is discussed in details and amendments made.
- iv. *Report stage* – chairperson of the committee reports the amended bill to the whole house.
- v. *Third reading* – final debate on the Bill and voting is carried out. If the bill is supported by the majority then it is passed to the next stage.
- vi. Presidential assent- it becomes an act of parliament.
- vii. *Gazetting*- it becomes a law

(First 6x2=12)

**23. a) Give five roles of the senate in Kenya.  
marks]**

**[5**

- i. Represents and protects the interests of the counties.
- ii. Debates and approves Bills concerning the counties.
- iii. Determines the allocation of funds between national and county governments.
- iv. Considers and determines resolutions to remove president or deputy president from office/governor.
- v. May initiate Bills concerning counties.

(5x1=5)

**b) Explain five functions of the speaker of the national assembly. [10  
marks]**

- i. Is the spokesperson and head of the national assembly.
- ii. Presides over the proceedings of the national assembly.
- iii. Disciplines errant members of the national assembly.
- iv. Represents the national assembly at the official functions outside parliament.
- v. Interprets standing orders to members of national assembly.
- vi. Swears in new members of national assembly.
- vii. Represents the dignity and authority of the house.
- viii. Is the chairperson of the parliamentary service commission.
- ix. Receives resignation letters from members of parliament.
- x. Declares parliamentary seat vacant.

(First 5x 2=10)

**24. a) Identify three members of the county assembly.  
marks]**

**[3**

- i. Elected members from wards.
- ii. Nominated members of the county assembly
- iii. The speaker who is an ex officio member.

(3x1=3)

**b) Explain six challenges facing the Kenya Defence Force.  
marks]**

**[12**

- i. There have been cases of indiscipline such as the abortive coup attempt in 1982.
- ii. There have been rampant cases of corruption facing some members of the KDF
- iii. Tribalism, regionalism and nepotism have been experienced in the forces.

- iv. Lack of adequate funds to equip the forces with good equipments to facilitate their work.
- v. Piracy and militia attacks and raids at the Kenya borders present a major security challenge.
- vi. Invasion of Kenya's territorial waters by foreign fishermen and foreign fishing vessels.
- vii. Accusation of violation of human rights.
- viii. Inadequate training which affects their operations.

(First 6x2 =12)