**PAVEMENT FORM 4 TRIAL 2 EXAMINATION 2021/2022**

**Kenya certificate of secondary education (K.C.S.E)**

**311/1 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A -25 MARKS**

1. Give two unwritten sources of information on History and Government. **(2 marks)**
* Oral traditions/oral source
* Archaeology/paleontology
* Genetics
* Linguistics
* Anthropology **Any 2x1 = 2 marks**
1. What was the main reason for the migration of the Eastern Bantu from Shugwaya during
* Pre-colonial period. **(1 mark)**
* Due to attacks by the Galla **1x1=1 mark**
1. State one political functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu in the 19thC. **(1mark)**
* Maintaining law and order
* Settling disputes
* Declaring war
1. State two reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. **(2marks)**
* It had a cool climate compared to muscat which was hot and dry
* To control the East African coast effectively
* Zanzibar was defensible as an Island
* Good soil for growth of cloves
1. Identify the two main items of trade from the interior during the long distance trade**. (2marks)**
* Ivory
* Gold
* Slaves
1. Give two reasons that can make a registerd person to lose citizenship in Kenya. (**2marks)**
* If acquired through fraud
* If during war in which Kenya is engaged one has traded secrets to the enemy
1. State two function of the African welfare organizations in urban centres during the colonial period **(2marks)**
* Assisting new arrivals to settle down in towns
* Offset medical bills of member
* Payment of school fees for members children
* Pay for funeral expenses
* Organize social gatherings e.g. sports
* Pay rents for jobless members
1. Two practices that may interfere with national unity in Kenya. **(2marks)**
* Greed
* Tribalism
* Nepotism
* Racism
1. Give one factor that led to the growth of Nairobi as a modern urban centre. **(1mark)**
* Location near Nairobi river
* Cool temperatures
* Trading activities
* Was almost in the middle of Mombasa and lake victoria
1. Give any characteristic of a good constitution. **(1mark)**
* Protect fundamental rights and freedoms
* Durable and elastic
* Comprehensive
* Definite
1. Two types of democracy **(2marks)**
* Direct
* Indirect
* Constitutional
1. State one contribution of parastals to the economic development of Kenya. **(1mark)**
* Provide employment opportunities.
1. Who is the head of the national police services? **(1mark)**
* Inspector general
1. Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. **(1mark)**
* To force Africans to provide labour
1. Give one way through which white settlers acquired land during the colonial period. **(1mark)**
* Force
* Legislation
1. Identify two types of land holdings in Kenya **(2marks)**
* Public land occupied by state e.g first land, oil field land
* Private land owned by a person either as free hold or lease hold
* Community land belongs to community e.g shrines grazing land, first for hunters community
1. State one way in which the rule of law is upheld in Kenya.  **(1mark)**
* Guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any three questions**

1. a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Mijikenda from Shungwaya during the pre-colonial period.

**(5 marks)**

* Due to attacks by the Oromo/Cushitic speakers.
* Due to increased population.
* Due to internal conflicts/family/clan feuds.
* In search for land for cultivation.
* Due to drought/famine.
* Due to outbreak of diseases/epidemics.
* Due to love for adventure. **5 x 1 = 5 marks**

(b) Explain five social effects of the migration and settlement of the Mijikenda in their present homeland. **(10 marks)**

* They intermarried with other groups thereby strengthening relationships.
* There was cultural exchange due to their interaction with other people/assimilation/absorption.
* There was an increase in population in the areas where they settled.
* (There were inter-community conflicts/wars in the areas they settled.
* It caused redistribution of people in the areas they settled leading to furthermigration/displacement.
* Some were converted to Islam due to their interaction with Arabs.
* It led to the establishment of Kaya/villages which were fortified in order to protect themselves against external attacks. **5 x 2 = 10 marks**
1. (a)State five characteristics of early Coastal city states. **(5marks**)
* Kiswahili was the main language
* Islam was the main religion
* Trade was the main economic activity
* They were ruled by Imams
* Houses were constructed using Arabic architectural design
* They were independent

(b)Explain five factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast. **(10marks)**

* The officials were ruthless to Africans and therefore didn’t cooperate.
* There was constant rebellion from the coastal community against Portuguese.
* The combine attacks from the Persians and Arabs proved formidable
* Inadequate funds to pay administrators
* lacked administrative skills
* Portuguese had inadequate personnel to effectively manage the coast
* They were attacked by the Zimba warriors from Zimbabwe
* The long distance between Goa in India and Portugal delayed reinforcement.
* The movement received moral and material support from Independent African countries. **5x 2= 10 mk.**
1. **a) Give 3 reasons why African were put in reserves during the colonial period**
* **To create a pool of African labour for settler farming/Europeans**
* **To avail land/create space for white settlement**
* **To restrict the movement of Africans**
* **For easy control/monitoring of African activities**
* **For easy control of African nationalism** **(3x1 = 3marks)**

**b) Explain six problems faced by African workers for the European settlement during the colonial period.**

**(6marks)**

* **They were paid low wages which could hardly meet their expenses thereby making them lead squatter**

**/impoverished lives**

* **The living conditions were poor as they were crowded in residential houses with inadequate sanitation**
* **The working conditions were very difficult as they were sometimes mistreated/whipped**
* **They were subjected to long working hours without compensation which made them develop negative**

**attitude towards work**

* **They were forced to pay taxes despite their poor remuneration/low wages**
* **There were inadequate amenities/schools/health facilities to cope with the large number of workers**
* **They were despised on the basis of their colour/race and this lowered their dignity**
* **They were not allowed to form workers’ union as the settlers feared that they would incite/organize**

**strikes against them**

* **They were provided with inadequate food rations which led to malnutrition (6x2 = 12 marks)**
1. (a) State five griencies that the Asians presented to the Duke of Devonshire in 1923. **(5marks)**
* Wanted part of white highlands
* Ban on Asian immigration lifted.
* Equal rights and opportunities with Europeans
* Increased representation in the LEGCO
* To be allowed to use European markets in Nairobi

(b) Explain five effects of the Devonshire white paper of 1923. **(10marks)**

* Indians were denied settlement in the highlands
* Africans were represented in the LEGCO
* Africans were recognized as the origin natives
* Rivalry between Asians and Europeans increased.
* Content angered both Europeans and Asians
* It saved Africans from harsh treatment.
* It failed to resolve African labour and land issues.

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any Two questions in this section**

1. a) What five situations can make registered voter to be denied the right to vote in Kenya?
* When one is in custody
* When one is insane/ unsound mind
* When one presents oneself in a constituency where one is not registered
* When one is discovered to have registered twice
* When one does not have a national identification Card on the voting day/ one has a defective National Identification Card
* When ones name does not appear in the voters register
* When one is time barred/ late **(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mk)**

(b) Explain the rights to an accused person during trial in a court of Law in Kenya\

* The accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty
* He/ She should be informed of the charge with sufficient detail so as to prepare a defence.
* One should be given adequate time to consult with the advocate/ witness
* One should be present when court proceedings are taking place
* One should be given a chance to plead for leniency
* One should not be forced to give evidence
* One should be allowed to be heard
* One should be allowed to appeal against the ruling
* Right to legal representation **(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mk)**
1. (a)Identify five categories of persons whose personal liberty is limited. **(5marks)**
* Convicted criminals
* Suspected criminals
* Drug addicts
* Vagrant
* A person with infectious diseases
* A young person under 18 years to secure education.

(b)Explain five civil responsibilities of the Kenyan citizen. **(10marks)**

* Obedience to the laws
* Payment of taxes
* Duty to protect life
* Participation in community activities
* Should be gender sensitive
* Not non-discrimination
* Conservation of environment
* Promotion of high moral behavior.
1. (a)Outline three occasions when the president attends parliament. **(3marks)**
* During the reading of the budget
* During the official opening of parliament
* When giving the state of the nation address in parliament.
* During special sittings

(b)Explain how parliamentary supremacy is practiced in Kenya. **(12marks)**

* It is the only law making body
* Can impeach the president
* Approves government revenue and expenditure
* Approves presidential appointments
* Approves declaration of war.
* Have parliamentary immunity.
* Only body that amends the constitution
* Cabinet secretaries are answerable to parliament.