

# KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

## FORM 4 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

### PAPER 1- MARKING SCHEME

#### SECTION A – 25 MARKS – ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

1. Identify the **main** source of history on the source history on the Kenyan communities during pre-colonial period.  
**Oral tradition**
2. Identify **two** communities in Kenya that comprise of Maa speakers. .  
*Samburu*  
*Maasai*
3. Give the **main** similarities in the political organization of the Somali and Borana during the pre-colonial period.  
*They both had a clan .*
4. Name **two** treaties that were signed to end slave trade along the coast of East African coast. (2mks)  
*Monesty*  
*Hammerton*  
*Free- treaty*
5. State **one** contributions made by early Christians missionaries in the field of early *education in Kenya*. (1mk)
  - *They set up schools / encouraged Africans to go school*
  - *Thy taught Africans how to read and write*
  - *They taught Africans vocational skills*
  - *They wrote books /dictionaries*
  - *They translated the bible into African language.*
6. Give **one** advantage of dual citizenship to a Kenyan citizen. (1mk)  
*A Person can work in either countries*  
*One can choose to live in either countries*  
*One is entitled to freedom provided in the constitution of either countries.*
7. State **one** provision of the National Accord and Reconciliation act of 2008 in Kenya. (1mk)
  - *A grand coalition government*
  - *Executive authority divided into ( PNU/ODM)*
  - *Creation of office prime minister.*
8. Identify **two** ways through which direct democracy is practiced in Kenya. (2mks)
  - *Re- call*
  - *Plebiscite*
  - *Referendum*
  - *Infinitive*
9. Identify **two** rights of children contained in the Kenyan constitution. (2mks)
  - i) *Right to education*
  - ii) *Right to leisure /play*
  - iii) *Right to participate in cultural /artistic activities*
  - iv) *Right to expression*
  - v) *Right to access information*
  - vi) *Right to parental care /protection .*
10. Name **two** operational forts established by the British to enhance control of central Kenya. (2mks)
  - i) *Fort smith /fort hall*

ii) **Fort Dagorreti**

11. Name the **two** sections of the Luo who collaborated with the British during colonial period. (2mks)

**Luo of gem**

**Luo of Asembo**

12. Identify **two** ways through which land was acquired for white settlers in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)

**Through force**

**Through legislation**

**Through signing of treaties / peaceful means**

**Land was declared crown land which was leased.**

13. Name the **administrative** head of Kenyan parliament. (1mk)

**The clerk**

14. Identify **one** national philosophy adopted at independence to promote social justice in Kenya. (1mk)

**African socialism**

**Harambee**

**Nyayoism**

15. State **one** way in which the Kenyan has promoted music and dance in Kenya. (1mk)

- **It has fought piracy**
- **Encouraged people to participate in annual music events**
- **Allocate funds to musicians**
- **Training of traditional dances at Bomas of Kenya.**

16. State **two** members of the county executive committees in Kenya (2mks)

- **County governor**
- **Deputy governor**
- **Members ( not exceeding 10 ) appointed by the county governor .**

17. Give **one** type of fund where revenue collected by the national government is deposited. (1mk)

- **Consolidated fund**
- **Contingencies**
- **Equalization**
- **Revenues funds for county governor**

## SECTION B – 45 MARKS- ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

18a) What factors made the Cushites to migrate into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (5mks)

- i) **Hostile neighbours in their homeland**
- ii) **Feuds and family conflicts**
- iii) **Search for pastures for their livestock**
- iv) **Natural calamities by drought**
- v) **Population pressure**
- vi) **Spirit of adventure**

5x1= 5mks

b) Explain **five** results of the interaction between the Bantu and Cushites in the pre-colonial period. (10mks)

- i) **Intermarriages which strengthened relationships between communities**
- ii) **The Bantus and Cushites raided each other for cattle and this led to loss of property /lives /warfare increased.**
- iii) **The Cushites attacked the Bantu which led to further migration /displacement of some communities.**
- iv) **The Cushites and Bantu exchanged some goods and this led to development of trade.**
- v) **Some Bantu copied some customs of the Cushites such as circumcisions and age set system.**

- vi) *Some Cushite groups were absorbed /assimilated by the Bantu .*
19. Identify **three** characteristics of the coastal city state about 1000 -1500 AD. (3mks)
- Language of communication was Kiswahili*
  - Islam was the common religion*
  - There existed a class system in ruling class, middle class-lower class.*
  - Use of Islamic architecture where the rich lived in stone built houses*
  - Each city state was headed by sheikhs/sultans.*
- b) Explain six effects of the Portuguese rule on the East African Coast. (12mks)
- Introduction of new crops such as maize*
  - Introduction of new architectural designs /ports*
  - Absorption of Portuguese words into Kiswahili .*
  - Disruption of Indian Ocean trade.*
  - Establishment of close links between Kenya /India .*
  - Introduction of guns and other weapons along the coast leading to slave trade.*
  - Decline of many coastal towns of Gedi .*
  - They built fort Jesus and Vasco Da Gama pillar which became historical monuments .*
- 20a) Outline **three** reasons of Somali resistance against the British rule in Kenya. (3mks)
- The Somali were opposed to the division of Somali land into British and Italian spheres of influence which separated the clans.*
  - They were opposed to punitive expectations sent against them by the British.*
  - The Somali people being Muslims were exposed to being controlled by the British who were Christians.*
  - British attempted to stop the Somali raiding activities against the neighbours.*
  - They were against British control of their pasture land and watering points*
  - The British wanted the Somali to drop their nomadic way of life.*
- b) Describe **six** negative effects of British colonial rule on the people of Kenya. (12mks)
- Colonial rule led to the loss of political /independence*
  - Creation of reserves for Africans led to the emergence of squatters .*
  - Introduction of taxation to Kenyans*
  - Creation of colonial boundaries , split communities and affected their social cohesion .*
  - Africans in Kenya lost their land to Europeans settlers leading to landlessness.*
  - colonial rule undermined African cultural practices .*
  - Introduced segregation /colour which created divisions among Kenyans.*
  - Led to introduction of Kipande system .*
  - Loss of lives resulting from harsh British colonial rule.*
  - Destroyed traditional African political systems replacing them with appointed leaders.*
21. What were the demands of Ukamba members Association? (3mks)
- They were against the destocking policy as demanded by the government*
  - Heavy taxation*
  - Forced labour*
  - Land alienation .*
- 3x1=3mks**
- b) Explain **six** factors which promoted African nationalist activities in Kenya after 1945. (12mks)
- Experience of the African ex- soldiers during the WWII*
  - Constitutional amendment*
  - World war II African ex- soldiers were not rewarded with land like their British counterparts.*
  - Attainment of independent of India and Pakistan in 1947*
  - Spread of western Education which made Africans understand their rights.*
  - Pan – Africanism spirit encouraged Africans to liberate themselves.*
  - Emergence of two super powers after 1945.*
  - Trade union movement educated people on their rights .*

- ix) *The rise of mau Mau movement*
- x) *UNO asked colonial powers to grant political independence o colonies.*

### SECTION C -30 MARKS ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

22a) Give **three** conditions that a person should meet to qualify to be a Kenyan citizen by birth. (3mks)

- i) *If the father of mother of the person is a Kenyan citizen.*
- ii) *A child found in Kenya is less than 8 years of age and whose nationality and parents are not known.*
- iii) *A former Kenyan citizen by birth who re – applies to regain Kenyan citizenship.*

**3x1=3mks**

b) Describe the rights of the accused person during trial in a court of law in Kenya. (12mks)

- i) *The accused person is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty.*
- ii) *He /she should be informed of the charges with sufficient details so as to prepare their defense.*
- iii) *On should be present in court when court proceeding are taking place.*
- iv) *One should be given a chance to plead for leniency*
- v) *One should not be forced to give evidence against one self*
- vi) *One should be allowed to be heard /defend one self.*
- vii) *One should be allowed to appeal against the ruling*
- viii) *Have the trial begin and be concluded with few days .*
- ix) *Remain silent and not testify during the proceedings*
- x) *Assistance of an interpreter so as to understand the language used*
- xi) *Right to legal representation.*

23a) State **three** types of elections during the general elections in Kenya. (3mks)

- i) **Presidential elections**
- ii) **Senatorial elections**
- iii) **Gubernatorial elections**
- iv) **Ward representative to county assembly**
- v) **Election of women representatives.**

b) Explain **six** ways in which the doctrine of parliamentary supremacy is exercised in Kenya. (12mks)

- i) *A parliament is the only law making body*
- ii) *Parliament has terminative powers and can send the executive home by passing a vote of no confidence / impeachment*
- iii) *It approves government revenue and expenditure*
- iv) *Cabinet secretaries are required to answer questions in parliament over functions of their ministries.*
- v) *The judiciary and executive are controlled by laws made in parliament.*
- vi) *Mps are immune to prosecution for whatever they discuss in the floor of the parliament*
- vii) *Parliament can declare war and state of parliament emergency.*

24a). State **three** sources of domestic revenue. (3mks)

**Direct taxes – mainly from peoples salaries**

**Indirect taxes – levied on goods and services and but with approval from the parliament.**

b) Explain six reasons why the government of Kenya prepares a national budget. (12mks)

- i) *To enable the government to prioritize its development needs*
- ii) *For prudent expenditure /to minimize wastage.*
- iii) *To enable the government to identify ways of raising revenue for its programmes .*
- iv) *To develop confidence among development partners*
- v) *To ensure transparency and accountability in government expenditure*

- vi) *To give an opportunity to parliament to scrutinize expected expenditure*
- vii) *To provide an opportunity for self-assessment of economic performance*
- viii) *It acts as a source of information for investors.*