

MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL
311/2 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER TWO
MOCK EXAMINATION, MAY 2025

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. Name the Historical site where remains of Kenyapithecus were discovered in Kenya. (1mk)

- i. Fort Tenan.
- ii. Lake Turkana Basin.
- iii. The Samburu Hills.
- iv. Around Lake Baringo /Lothagam

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

2. State two remnants of the earliest inhabitants in central Kenya. (2 marks)

- i. Gumba
- ii. Athi

(2x1= 2 marks)

3. Identify the supreme council of elders among the Ameru. (1 mark)
 Njuri Ncheke. (1x1= 1 mark)

4. Name the two Arab families that ruled the Coastal town on behalf of the Oman Arabs.

- i. Nabahan
- ii. Mazrui
- iii. Al-Busaid or Busaid

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

5. State two advantages of dual citizenship in Kenya. (2 marks)

- i. A person can work in either of the countries.
- ii. Can live in either of the countries.
- iii. One is entitled to the rights as provided for in the Kenyan constitution.
- iv. Can travel freely between the two countries.
- v. Privilege of owning properties in both countries.
- vi. Can get employment in either of the countries.
- vii. Access to education and scholarships in both countries.
- viii. Exposure to different cultures.
- ix. Security in times of political economic instability.
- x. Advantage of different financial system and tax benefits in both benefits.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

6. Identify two non-peaceful methods of solving a conflict. (2 marks)

- i. subjugation/war
- ii. isolation/Avoidance

- iii. use of military force military action

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

7. Name two minority groups in Kenya whose rights were protected by the constitution of Kenya at independent. (2 marks)

- i. Asians
- ii. Europeans
- iii. Indigenous Africans

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

8. Identify the treaty that ended the scramble and partition of E. Africa in 1890.

(1 mark)

- i. Heligoland treaty. Anglo German treaty.

(1x1= 1 mark)

9. Give the Name that was given to the leaders of warriors among the Luo. (1 mark)

- i. Osumba Mrwayi.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

10. State the colonial report that recommended consolidation and registration of African land in 1954

Sywnnerton report.

(1x1= 1 mark)

11. Name two settlement schemes established in Kenya after 1963.

(2 marks)

- i. The Million Acre Scheme 1963.
- ii. The Harambee Scheme 1969.
- iii. The Haraka Scheme.
- The Shirika Scheme.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

12. Identify one method used by the trade union to demand for their rights. (1 mark)

- i. Strikes/riots
- ii. Boycotts
- iii. Go-slow
- iv. Sit-ins
- v. Demonstrations
- vi. Petitions.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

13. Name the first African to be nominated into the Legco in Kenya.

(1 mark)

Eliud Mathu.

(1x1= 1 mark)

14. State one contributions of Prof. Wangari Maathai in environment conservation.

(1 mark)

- i. Founded the Green Belt Movement
- ii. Founded the Mazingira Green Party
- iii. Campaigned for the tree planting countrywide.
- iv. Campaigned against construction of skyscrapers in Uhuru Park.
- v. Received a Nobel peace Prize in environmental conservation.

(First 2x1= 2 marks)

15. Name the subordinate court that enforces discipline among members of Kenya Defense Forces. (1 mark)

The court Martial.

(1x1= 1 mark)

16. State the composition of the country Assembly.

- i. The elected members of the county Assembly or ward representatives

- ii. Nominated members to ensure gender balance.
- iii. The speaker who is an ex-officio member.

(3x1= 3 marks)

17. Account for two ways in which the National government spends its capital expenditure. (2 marks)

- i. Infrastructural developments eg road, seaport, airport, railway line.
Essential facilities- schools, colleges, universities, dams, irrigation, hospitals, stadia.

(First 1x1= 1 mark)

SECTION B

18. a. Name five examples of Eastern Cushites in Kenya. (5 marks)

- i. Rendile
- ii. borana
- iii. Somali
- iv. Gabra
- v. Burji
- vi. Oromo/Galla

(First 5x1= 5 marks)

b. Describe the political Organizations of the Somali community in the 19th C. (10mks)

- i. Had a decentralized political system based on clans
- ii. Clans were headed by a council of elders, whose roles were maintaining law and order, settling disputes and presiding over religious functions.
- iii. Had a military wing developed from age-set system for defense.
- iv. After circumcision, the initiates formed the age-set
- v. Islamic religion changed the political leadership to sheikhs.
- vi. The community adopted use of sharia law or Islamic code of conduct.

(Any 5x2 = 10 marks)

19.a. state three characteristics of independent churches and schools during the colonial period. (3 marks)

- i. Accommodated African cultural values.
- ii. Valued Christianity and education but resented westernizing Influence of missionaries.
- iii. Africans took leadership roles fully
- iv. They worked closely with African political Associations.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

b. Explain the effects of the colonial land policies in Kenya during colonial period.

(12 marks)

- i. Africans were dispossessed off their land.
- ii. Best available land was carved off for settlers and construction of the railway line.
- iii. Africans were pushed to unproductive reverses leading to congestion and environmental degradation.
- iv. They disrupted African traditional structures, activities of migration, pastoralism etc.

- v. Introduction of taxes that forced Africans to seek for wage employment in settle farms.
- vi. Land alienation triggered Rural Urban migration among Africans.
- vii. Unwillingness to positively respond to forced labor led to introduction of Kipande System. Restriction of African movement.
- viii. Asians were denied access to the highlands making them to resort to businesses in Urban areas
- ix. Land issues led to African nationalism and uprisings such as Mau Mau.
- x. Led to introduction of squatter system on settler farms.
- xi. Led to misery and poverty among Africans

(First 6x2= 12 marks)

20.a. Identify three causes of Bukusu resistance of 1895. (3 marks)

- i. They were compelled recognize Mumia Nabongo as the overall leader of the Luhya
- ii. Wanted to safeguard their independence.
- iii. They were forced to surrender all gun in their possession.
- iv. Detested European interference with their culture, circumcision
- v. Were opposed to taxation.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

b. Explain six challenges faced by trade union during the colonial. (12 marks)

- i. Victimization/Harassment by settlers and the colonial authorities.
- ii. Constant wrangles among leadership.
- iii. Poor choice of leadership influenced by ethnicity instead of competence.
- iv. Shortage of funds due to meagre contributions from members.
- v. Lack of knowledge/skills for running trade unions. Illiteracy
- vi. Ignorance by Africans on importance of trade unions.

(First 6x2= 12 marks)

21.a. Name three educational commissions formed during colonial era. (3mks)

- i. Phelps stokes commission 1924
- ii. Fraser commission 1908
- iii. Binns commission 1908
- iv. Beecher Commission 1952.

(First 3x1= 3 marks)

b. Explain six reasons that led to reintroduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya.

(12 marks)

- i. Rampant corruption
- ii. Success of multiparty in other parts of Africa
- iii. Development in Easter Europe (collapse of one-party dictatorship that was replaced by democracy collapse of USSR
- iv. Rigging of elections in 1988 (led to expulsion and arrests of those who questioned KANU.
- v. Pressure from bilateral and multilateral donors.
- vi. Pressure from the church e.g. Rev. Timothy Njoya, Alexander Muge.

- vii. Repeal of section 2A of the constitution
- viii. Pressure from the civil society, lawyers and intellectuals.

(First 6x2= 12 marks)

SECTION C

22.a. State the constitutional rights of an elderly person in Kenya.

(3mks)

- i. Right to participate in the affairs of the society.
- ii. To pursue their personal developments.
- iii. To live in dignity and respect.
- iv. To be free from abuse.
- v. Receive reasonable care from the family and state.

(First 5x1= 5 marks)

b. Describe the features of the 2010 constitution.

(12mks)

- i. Sovereignty of the people & supremacy of the constitution
- ii. The Republic-Kenya is a multiparty democracy
- iii. Citizenship- entitlement, retention, acquisition and revocation of citizenship.
- iv. Bill Rights- contains right and fundamental freedom of citizens.
- v. Leadership and integrity- conduct, financial probity and restriction on activities of state officers.
- vi. Representation of the people –principles of electoral system, legislation on voting, voter registration, code of conduct for voters and mechanism of solving electoral conflicts
- vii. Legislative-(Bi cameral parliament and its standing orders, composition and procedures
- viii. The executive- composition- president, dep president, cabinet
- ix. Judiciary- court system, superior court, subordinate courts, judicial service commission
- x. Public service- establishment of the public service, its values and the principles.
- xi. Devolution- sharing of powers between National and county governments
- xii. Public finance- constitutional funds, procedures of sharing national resources
- xiii. National security- KDF, NPS, NIS, Security council
- xiv. Commissions and independent office- constitution establishes, JSC, NPSC, National land commission, TSC, Independent offices like Auditor General and office of Controller of budget.
- xv. Amendment of the constitution- parliamentary initiative or popular initiative
- xvi. Transition and consequential provisions- The legislations required to effect the constitutional transitions and the provisions.

(Any 6x2= 12 marks)

23.a. Identify the composition of the Defense council in Kenya.

(3 marks)

- i. Cabinet sec of Defense- chairperson
- ii. Chief of Kenya Defense Force.
- iii. Three Service Commanders of the Kenya Defense Force.
- iv. Principle Secretary in the ministry responsible for Defense.

(3x1= 3 marks)

b. Describe the law making process in the national assembly. (12mks)

- i. Drafting the bill in the Attorney General's chambers
- ii. First reading- Read by the Clerk of the national assembly. Motion moved by the leader of government or any member of parliament. No debate is held
- iii. Second reading- leader of the majority party or any member moves the motion after reading
 - Debate is initiated. Amendments done removal and additional of clauses
 - If supported by the majority, it moves to the next stage
- iv. Committee stage- Either the whole house or a small group scrutinizing and analyzing the bill. In cooperates the recommendations of the second reading.
- v. Report stage- Committee reports the house. If all is captured and agreed, the bill moves to the next stage
- vi. Third reading- Limited debate is undertaken
 - Final vote is taken. Hardly will a bill collapse at this stage
- vii. Presidential Assent- The president has the Veto power, to approve or disapprove and refer the bill back for amendments. If approved its Gazette in the Kenyan Gazette and becomes an Act of parliament or a law in operation.

24.a. **State principles of devolution in Kenya.** (3 marks)

- i) Based on democratic principles and separation of power.
- ii) County government to have reliable source of revenue.
- ii. Ensure gender balance in representative bodies.

(3x1= 3 marks)

b. Explain six ways in which proper utilization of public finance in Kenya is upheld by the government. (12 marks)

- i. Parliament must approve expenditure to ensure transparency and accountability.
- ii. Controller of budget-oversees implementation of budget and authorizes withdrawals of public finances
- iii. The Cs for finance- can temporary stop transfer of funds to a state organ if they are suspected to be misappropriated.
- iv. Every public finance office has an accounting officer accountable to National Assembly on financial management.
- v. Auditor General- audits all public expenditure to ensure transparence and accountability.
- vi. Imposing Sanctions against contractors, who fail to complete their jobs, do shoddy jobs, fail to pay taxes or employment laws.
- vii. Introduction of open tendering- to people irregular deals/ corruption/collusion.
- viii. Ethics & Anti-corruption Commission to investigate and probe corruption cases and prosecute officers who embezzle/misuse finds.
- ix. Empowering certain offices to spend on projects with transparency and accountability.
- x. The use of X-ray scanners to verify cargo on arrival at the port of Mombasa.

(Any 6x2= 12 marks)