

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

TERM 2 YEAR 2025

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the spaces provided.

1. Identify one branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya. (1mrk)

- (i) Social
- (ii) Political
- (iii) Economic

(Any 1×1=1)

2. Identify the main reason why the Mijikenda lived in Kaya

For Security against attacks by their enemies

(1×1=1)

• State two economic activities of the Abagusii in Kenya during the Pre-Colonial Period. (2mrks)

- (i) They grew crops
- (ii) They kept livestock
- (iii) They hunted animals and gathered wild fruits
- (iv) They traded with their neighbours
- (v) Iron working
- (vi) Practiced basketry

(any 2×1=2)

4. Name two Kenyan communities which participated in the Long Distance Trade

Akamba

Mijikenda

(any 2×1=2)

5. Give the meaning of Dual Citizenship

Legal status of being a citizen of two countries simultaneously

(1×1=1)

6. Outline Two Peaceful methods of resolving conflict

Mediation.

Negotiation

Arbitration

Dialogue and Diplomacy

(any 2×1=2)

7. Name one group that monitor the observation of Human Rights in Kenya (1x1)

Kenya Human Rights Commission

Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (any 1x1=1)

8. Identify two communities that resisted British Occupation in Kenya (2x1)

Nandi

Agiriama

Akamba

9. Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mrk)

(i)To force Africans to work on Europeans settlers Farm

(1×1=1)

10. Main reason for the 2nd Lancaster House Conference

To finalize drafting Kenya's Independence Constitution. (1x1=1)

11. Name the first African to be nominated to the Legislative Council in 1944 in Kenya. (1mrk)

- Eliud Mathu

(1×1=1)

12. Types of Elections in Kenya.

General Election

By-Election

13. Give two categories of Kenya Defence Forces

Kenya Army

Kenya Navy

Kenya Airforce (any 2x1=2)

14. State two problems the Government sort to solve at Independence through National Philosophy

Disease

Poverty

Ignorance (any 2x1=2)

15. State two roles of Opposition Parties in Nation Building

Scrutinize Govt Expenditure

Provide Alternative Policies

Influence Govt Affairs through Legislation

Provide constructive Alternative/Solutions/Head Parliamentary Committees eg Public Accounts Committee (any 2x1=2)

16. Identify two types of Land Ownership in Kenya

Private Land

Public Land

Community Land (2x1=2)

17. Mention one National Holiday celebrated in Kenya related to the Political History of Kenya.

Mashujaa Day

Madaraka

Jamhuri Day (2x1=2)

SECTION B (45 marks)

Answer three questions in this section

18.(a) Name 3 Highland Nilotes Groups

Nandi Tugen Pokot

Kipsigis Sabaot

Marakwet

Keiyo

(any 3×1=3)

(b) Describe the Political Organization of the Ameru during Pre-Colonial Period.

Family was the Basic Political System headed by the father.

Clan was the basic Political unit headed by clan elder

Had a system of council of Elders that oversaw administration of the Community

Njuri Ncheke was the supreme Council

Functions of Njuri Ncheke: Acted as Final Court of Appeal/ Officiate Religious Ceremonies/ Handle Land & Inheritance disputes.

Age-Set system provided community with warriors who defended the community against external aggression.

Religious Leaders like Prophets influenced Political Administration of the Ameru

System of Administration alternated between Kiruga and Ntiba every 14 years and had their own Army
(any 6×2=12)

19 a. Give 3 ways through which African Communities responded to British Colonialization.

Collaboration

Resistance

Mixed Reaction

(3X1)

(b) Explain 6 problems faced by Imperial British East African Company to establish Colonial Rule in Kenya.

Inadequate Trained Personnel such as administrative officers to effectively control the region.

Inadequate funds to effectively run administration and develop infrastructure

Hostility from some Kenyan Communities eg Nandi & Agirama who resisted Company's presence as they saw it as a threat to their sovereignty.

Harsh Tropical Climate and Diseases - Personnel fell ill, others died hindering their work.

Poor Transport & Communication making movement of personnel, goods and messages slow and expensive.

Conflict with Arab traders in its bid to stop slave trade and impose customs.

Resistance from Local Chiefs eg Waiyaki wa Hinga and Koitalel Arap Samoei who refused to collaborate with the company and planned revolt.

Inadequate Military & Financial Support from British Govt hindered enforcement of its policies and authority. (any 6x2=2)

20. (a) State three reasons as to why the colonial government denied the Africans the right to grow the cash crops in Kenya before 1954. (3mks)

- African were expected to provide labour on settlers farm
- Europeans did not want to compete with Africans in cash crop growing
- The settlers claimed that African did not have enough knowledge of growing cash crops as this would lead to low quality products
- They feared that crops diseases would spread from African farms to settlers populations
- Europeans settlers claimed the Africans farmers would produce low quality crops due to inadequate resources

(any 3x1=3)

(b) Explain six problems faced by Africans in Urban centres during the colonial period in Kenya. (12mks)

(i) There were inadequate housing facilities to meet the demand of the people

- The social services provide to the Africans were inadequate and of poor quality
- Increased population in urban centres led to serious water shortage
- Lack of planning of housing led to poor drainage and sanitation facilities
- There were many unemployed people who got involved in social vices /crimes
- Overcrowding especially in slums/shanties led to the outbreak of diseases
- Inadequacy in housing led to the development of slums/shanties
- Africans working in urban centres received low wages which affected their standards of living

(any 6×2=12)

21. (a) Identify five methods that the colonial government used to discourage the activities of the Mau Mau Movement. (5mks)

(i) Many were arrested/or detained in various camps

- They killed/or executed the activists
- They used traitors and spies to reveal the hiding grounds of the fighters
- The activists houses were destroyed/looted/villages burned down
- The people were put in concentration camps to curtail their movements
- Kenya African Union(KAU) was banned
- The government tortured Mau Mau supporters
- The armed forces were used to suppress the movement

(any 5×1=5)

(b) Explain the role of women in the Mau Mau struggle for independence

Providing Food and Supplies to fighters in the forest

Acted as spies who conveyed messages and information btwn fighters and supporters

Participated in oathing to strengthen loyalty to the course

Some women fought alongside men eg Field Marshall Muthoni

Recruiting & Mobilizing support from locals,

Composed songs to motivate fighters, promote unity and mock cowards

Took care of children and families of fighters in the forests.

Served as couriers/ transporting weapons to fighters

Some Women prepared herbs and treated wounded fighters
(any 5×2=10)

SEC C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions in this section

22. (a) Identify five elements of a good citizenship in Kenya. (5mrks)

- (i) Respect for other people/ their properties
- (ii) Obedience to the law of the country
- (iii) Participation in development projects
- (iv) Being loyal/patriotic to one's country
- (v) Participation in the democratic/ electoral processes
- (vi) Practicing integrity/ honesty when performing duties
- (vii) Reporting the law breakers to the authorities
- (viii) Efficient use of national resources

(any 5×1=5)

(b) Explain five factors that undermine National Unity
(any 5×2=10)

- * Unequal distribution of resources among regions makes some feel neglected by Govt
- * Corruption in Govt weakens trust in Leadership leading to Public dissatisfaction
- * Political Intolerance among leaders or parties lead to tension and disunity
- * Religious Differences between religious groups cause conflicts among citizens.
- * Unresolved Historical Injustices eg land issues and historical marginalization fuel mistrust and division among communities.
- * Tribalism/tribal loyalty lead to marginalization which in turn creates toxic tribal suspicions.
- * Nepotism kills meritocracy causing feelings of exclusion

23. (a) identify five other types of courts in Kenya. (5mks)

- (i) The Court of Appeal
- (ii) The Magistrate Court
- (iii) The Supreme Court
- (iii) Court martial
- (iv) Kadhi court
- (v) Tribunals /special court
- High Court

(any 5×1=5)

(b) Discuss features of the Constitution of Kenya 2010
(any 5×2=10)

- * Bill of Rights- Expanded to guarantee Economic, Social, Civil, Political and Cultural rights of all citizens.
- * Devolved System of Government- 47 Devolved Units promote equitable development and bring services closer to the people
- * Doctrine of Separation of Powers- COK 2010 provides Independent Arms of Government
- * Supremacy of the Constitution - Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
- * Independent Judiciary - Free from interference from other arms of Govt
- * Leadership and Integrity that states the responsible conduct of State Officers.
- * Bicameral Legislature composed of National Assembly and Senate
- * Principles of Land Policy and classification meant to address land ownership, policies disputes and create National Land Commission.

24. (a) State five qualification of a presidential Candidate in Kenya
(any 5×1=5)

- * Must be a Kenyan Citizen by Birth
- * Must be of Sound Mind
- * Must be nominated by a Political Party or Independent Candidate
- * Must not be a public officer
- * Must hold a degree from a recognized/acknowledged University in Kenya
- * Must be qualified to vie as a Member of Parliament
- * Must be nominated by not fewer than 2000 voters from a majority of the counties

(b) Explain the roles of IEBC in Kenya
(any 5×2=10)

- * Conduct and supervise elections and referenda
- * Conduct voter registration and revise voter register to make sure it is up to date
- * Review the names of boundaries, constituencies & wards

- * Appoint election officials such as Returning Officers, Presiding Officers and their deputies
- * Settle electoral disputes arising from nominations
- * Conduct voter Education in order to prepare citizens for elections.
- * Regulate the process of Candidate nomination during elections.
- * Develop code of conduct for candidates and parties contesting elections.

