



STAREHE GIRLS' CENTRE MOCK EXAMINATION 2025

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

Form 4



Paper 1

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. Name one archaeological site in Kenya outside the rift valley?
(i) ***Rusinga.*** (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

2. Give two ways in which the constitution of Kenya guarantees the rule of law?
(i) ***All are equal before the law***
(ii) ***A suspect is innocent until proven guilty in a court of law***
(iii) ***A suspect is given an opportunity to defend himself.*** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

3. State any two educational commissions set up in Kenya after independence?
(i) ***Gachathi commission***
(ii) ***Koech commission***
(iii) ***Mackay commission***
(iv) ***Ominde commission.*** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

4. Identify any two specific groups of people in Kenya recognised by the new constitution?
(i) ***Marginalised group***
(ii) ***The women***
(iii) ***The youth***
(iv) ***Disability*** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

5. Give the main method used by anthropologists to gather their historical information?
(i) ***Observation*** (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

6. State two ways in which the Kenyan constitution promotes national unity?
(i) ***Guarantee equal opportunities to all Kenyans.***
(ii) ***Promote protection to individuals against any form of dissemination***
(iii) ***Provides for unitary government.*** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

7. Mention one social responsibility of Kenyan citizen? (1 mk)
(i) ***To help in times of emergencies***
(ii) ***Taking care of the vulnerable in the society***
(iii) ***Promoting gender sensitivity***
(iv) ***Promoting good morals (honesty, integrity)***
(v) ***Discouraging drug and substance abuse.*** (any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

8. Name one category of the Kenya defence forces? (1 mk)
i. ***Kenya army***
ii. ***Kenya navy***
iii. ***Kenya air force.*** (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

9. Define devolution in relation to the Kenyan government today?
(i) ***It is a type of government where the central government delegates certain powers and responsibilities to lower levels of government according to the constitution.*** (1x1= 1 mk)

10. What is the main function of the equalization fund?
(i) ***To provide basic services such as water, health, electricity, roads to the marginalised areas.*** (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

11. What was the centre of political power in decentralised societies of pre-colonial Kenya? (1 mk)
- (i) *Council of elders* (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
12. Give two reasons why the colonial government provided technical education to Africans?
- (i) *To prepare them only for manual jobs as clerks*
- (ii) *Fear that educated Africans would become more politically active.* (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
13. Give the main reason why early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan coast before 1500?
- (i) *Trade/commerce* (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
14. Name one bantu community in Kenya whose ancestors settled on mount Elgon?
- (i) *Abaluhya*
- (ii) *Abagushii*
- (iii) *Abakuria* (any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
15. Give two reasons why Africans who lived in towns formed social welfare organization during the colonial period?
- (i) *To provide security*
- (ii) *To meet their social basic needs*
- (iii) *To promote unity and sense of belonging among the members* (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
16. Name two occasions when the Kenya national anthem is sung?
- (i) *When raising /hoisting the national flag*
- (ii) *During nation heads of state meeting*
- (iii) *When commemorating public/national holidays.*
- (iv) *During international sports events where Kenya is participating* (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
17. Give two ways in which industrial revolution in Europe hastened the colonisation of Kenya in the 19th century?
- (i) *Created demand for raw materials*
- (ii) *Created demand for market manufactured goods.*
- (iii) *Created demand for investment of accumulated capital.* (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

18. (a) State three ways in which the government of Kenya facilitated the acquisition of land for Africans after 1963?
- (i) *Resettling people in irrigation schemes*
- (ii) *Encouraging people to form cooperatives/land buying companies*

- (iii) *Opening up former white highlands for willing buyers.*
- (iv) *Consolidation/adjudication of land to enable farmers to maximize their production*
- (v) *Issuing title deeds to make ownership legal.* (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six challenges facing the agricultural sector in Kenya today?

- (i) *Poor infrastructure in some parts of the country has led to great loss of farm produce.*
- (ii) *The unstable prices of agricultural products on the local and world markets.*
- (iii) *Various parts of the country are occasionally hit by famine and drought.*
- (iv) *Lack of adequate finances for farmers to acquire farm inputs*
- (v) *Use of poor technology/traditional methods of production*
- (vi) *Mismanagement of cooperatives has impoverished farmers*
- (vii) *Industrialized nations has frustrated Kenyan farmers*
- (viii) *Insecurity due to ethnic clashes and cattle rustling*
- (ix) *Population of Kenya is growing faster than gains in agricultural sector.*

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

19. (a) Identify three grades for elders among the Akamba?

- (i) **Anake – Junious elders**
- (ii) **Nthele – medium elders**
- (iii) **Atumia ma kivalo – full elders**
- (iv) **Atumia ma kisuka – senior elders.**

(any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Describe the political organisation of the Agikuyu in pre-colonial period?

- (i) *Decentralized political system.*
- (ii) *Smallest political unit was family led by the father.*
- (iii) *Several families made up a clan*
- (iv) *Clan was the basic political unit and it occupied a territorial unit (mbari) usually along one ridge.*
- (v) *Each clan was ruled by a council of elders – kياما*
- (vi) *Functions of council of elders included solving land disputes and presiding over religious ceremonies.*
- (vii) *Above the council of elders was the senior council of elders called kياما kياما nduudu.*
- (viii) *Kياما kياما nduudu was the final court for appeal and dealt with civil and criminal cases.*
- (ix) *They practiced an age set system which provided warriors*
- (x) *The warriors defended the communities from external attacks.*
- (xi) *They had ritual experts like prophets, medicine men and diviners.*

20. (a) Give five methods used by colonial government to discourage the activities of the Mau Mau Movement?

- (i) *Many people were arrested/detained*
- (ii) *They killed/executed the activities.*
- (iii) *They used traitors and spies*
- (iv) *The Kenya African union (KAU) was banned.*
- (v) *The independent schools were closed down*
- (vi) *State of emergency was declared*
- (vii) *The government tortured Mau Mau supporters.*

(any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

- (b) Explain five roles of women in Kenya during the struggle for independence in Kenya?
- (i) *They involved in active resistance against the British such as Mekatilili of the giriamaa and Moraa of Kisii.*
 - (ii) *They supported political association for example they supported Harry Thuku and the East African Association (EAA)*
 - (iii) *They contributed in the establishment of independent churches and schools*
 - (iv) *They composed and sang songs that ridiculed the colonial government and encouraged freedom fighters.*
 - (v) *They formed political associations such as Mumbi central association*
 - (vi) *Some participated in the constitutional reforms such as Prescilla Abwao who attended the 2nd Lancaster House conference.*
 - (vii) *They demanded the release of detained or arrested freedom fighters such as Harry Thuku.*
 - (viii) *They supplied food and arms to the freedom fighters in their hideouts.*
 - (ix) *They acted as spies for the freedom fighters.*
 - (x) *Women took part in oathing and administered oath of secrecy.*
 - (xi) *They kept their homes intact as the men continued with their struggle.*
 - (xii) *They endured pain and suffering inflicted by the colonial government for the sake of liberation.*
- (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

21. (a) What factors led to the development of multi-party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990s?

- (i) *International pressure on the government for democratic reforms*
- (ii) *Pressure from individuals who had been expelled from K.A.N.U. without political alternative.*
- (iii) *Existence of people who were ready to push democratic agenda ahead.*
- (iv) *Introduction multiparty democracy in other African countries*
- (v) *Discontent within KANU*

(b) Explain how the existence of many political parties has promoted democracy in Kenya?

- (i) *It has promoted freedom of associations by providing alternative parties for people.*
- (ii) *Has provided people with a forum to express their views about how a country should be governed/managed.*
- (iii) *It made the government more accountable to the people through constant consultation.*
- (iv) *It has provided checks and balances to abuse and misuse of power by leaders.*
- (v) *It has provided system of scrutinizing government expenditure through public accounts committee and public investment committee.*
- (vi) *It has made the people feel free to contribute ideas in the country without feeling intimidated.*
- (vii) *It has enabled people who wish to form political parties to do so.*

(any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

SECTION C. (30 MARKS)

22. (a) Identify three levels of conflicts?

- (i) *Individual against individual*
- (ii) *Individual against state*
- (iii) *Group against group*
- (iv) *State against state*
- (v) *Group against the state*

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

- (b) Explain six ways in which conflicts may have a negative effect in Kenya?
- (i) *Massive displacement of people their by becoming refugees.*
 - (ii) *Destruction of property i.e farm and building*
 - (iii) *Fear and insecurity due to anarchy.*
 - (iv) *Loss of lives as people are killed*
 - (v) *Starvation due to destruction of crops and disruption of agricultural activities.*
 - (vi) *Poverty due to economic decline*
 - (vii) *Human suffering and misery becomes widespread. (any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

23. (a) Identify any three members of the county government assembly in Kenya?
- (i) *Members elected by registered voters (M.C.A s)*
 - (ii) *Special seat members nominated by parties*
 - (iii) *The speaker*
 - (iv) *Representatives of members of marginalized groups e.g. youth and person with disabilities. (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

- (b) Explain six challenges facing the county government in Kenya?
- (i) *How to evenly distribute the resources they have within the county.*
 - (ii) *Inadequate finances*
 - (iii) *Cross county planning and development of some resources e.g water, roads e.t.c*
 - (iv) *Need for retraining of government workers.*
 - (v) *Transfer of functions from the national government to county government*
 - (vi) *Structural overlaps/overlaps of functions with the national government*
 - (vii) *Policy and legal gaps*
 - (viii) *Some counties are not well endowed with resources.*
 - (ix) *Tribal interests in making appointments*
 - (x) *Lack of full anatomy as their operations can be stopped by the national government*
 - (xi) *Corruption and mismanagement of developed funds*
 - (xii) *Impeachment threats by members of county assembly.*
 - (xiii) *Increase in natural calamities*
 - (xiv) *Leadership wrangles*
 - (xv) *Delay in remittance of funds by the national government. (any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

24. (a) State three functions of the cabinet in Kenya?
- (i) *To assist and advise the government on the day to day running of organisations.*
 - (ii) *Discusses matters of national and international importance*
 - (iii) *Formulates policies and programmes of the government*
 - (iv) *They initiate new bills*
 - (v) *Performs delegated functions secretaries and collectively responsible for the policies and administration of their ministries. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

- (b) Explain six factors that may undermine the supremacy of Kenya's parliament.

- (i) *Increased powers of the cabinet*
- (ii) *Peoples customs and traditions; as parliament can not pass laws against customs unless people want change.*
- (iii) *Kenya's constitution is the supreme law.*
- (iv) *Parliament supremacy is side stepped in the event that the president declares a state of emergency.*
- (v) *Application of international laws dictates the nature of legislation from parliament.*
- (vi) *Legislation by county government compete with legislation in the government.*
- (vii) *Laws made by the current parliament can be changed, reviewed or amended by the future parliament.* (any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

