

# 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
2. 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
3. State one political functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu in the 19thC. **(1mark)**
  - Maintaining law and order
  - Settling disputes
  - Declaring war
4. 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
5. Identify the two main items of trade from the interior during the long distance trade. **(2marks)**
  - Ivory
  - Gold
  - Slaves
6. 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
7. 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

8. Two practices that may interfere with national unity in Kenya. **(2marks)**
- Greed
  - Tribalism
  - Nepotism
  - Racism
9. 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
10. Give any characteristic of a good constitution. **(1mark)**
- Protect fundamental rights and freedoms
  - Durable and elastic
  - Comprehensive
  - Definite
11. Two types of democracy **(2marks)**
- Direct
  - Indirect
  - Constitutional
12. State one contribution of parastatals to the economic development of Kenya. **(1mark)**
- Provide employment opportunities.
13. Who is the head of the national police services? **(1mark)**
- Inspector general
14. Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. **(1mark)**
- To force Africans to provide labour
15. Give one way through which white settlers acquired land during the colonial period. **(1mark)**
- Force
  - Legislation
16. 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
17. 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**

18. 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 further migration/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**

19. (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.**

20. 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)**

21. (a) State five grievances 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**

22. 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)

23. (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.

24. (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.