

PAVEMENT FORM 4 TRIAL 1 EXAMINATION 2021/2022

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)

311/1 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER1

MARKING SCHEME

1. **Give two examples of oral traditions used in the study of Kenyan History** (2Marks)
 - Folktales
 - Proverbs
 - Stories
 - Legends
 - Riddles

2x1=2 Marks
2. **Name One pre-historic site in Kenya where Kenya pithecus was discovered** (1 Mark)
 - Fort- Ternan

1x1=mk
3. **State two reasons why Kenyans communities fought against each other during the pre- colonial period** (2mks)
 - They were competing for land for cultivation / settlement
 - Competition for water and pasture
 - To demonstrate their military power
 - To raid for cattle
 - Slave raids

2x1=2mks
4. **Outline two Archaeological evidence that shows that the Kenyan coast had contacts with outside world by 1500** (2mks)
 - Fragments of Chinese pottery
 - Remains of beads
 - Remains of iron tools

2x1=2mks
5. **Give the main reason why early visitors came to the Kenyan coast by 1500** (1mk)
 - They wanted to participate in trade

1x1=1mk
6. **Identity the dispersal area of the Eastern Bantu** (1mk)
 - Shungwaya

1x1=1mk
7. **State two ways in which the constitution promotes national unity** (2mks)
 - It has a component of equality of all people before the law.
 - It emphasizes on justice and fairness to all citizens

2x1=2mks
8. **Outline two development rights of children** (2mks)
 - Rights to education
 - Right to leisure and play
 - Right to participation in culture and artistic activities
 - Right to express themselves
 - Access to information

2x1=2mks
9. **Give one body that monitors human rights** (1mks)
 - Teachers
 - Lawyers
 - National police service
 - The civil society / pressure groups etc

- Religious groups 1x1=1mk
- 10. State two strategic factors that made Britain interested in occupying Kenya during the nineteenth century** (2mks)
- To secure her interests in Egypt by controlling the source of River Nile.
 - To safeguard her commercial interests in India by occupying the coast 2x1=2mks
- 11. Identify One role played by Mekatilili Wa Menza in the struggle for independence in Kenya (1mk)**
- She administered oaths
 - Mobilized / rallied the Mijikenda to rebel against the colonial government
 - Spearheaded women leadership in the struggle for independence
 - Inspired / motivated the Mijikenda to resist colonial rule 1x1=1mk
- 12. Outline two reasons why Africans were denied equal educational opportunities with other races during the colonial period** (2mks)
- Europeans aimed to produce and maintain a semi- skilled labour force for the colonial government.
 - Fear of competition from educated Africans / racial discrimination 2x1=2mks
- 13. State the main reason why the second Lancaster house conference was held in 1962** (1mk)
- To come up with a constitution for independent Kenya 1x1= 1mk
- 14. Name the Court in Kenya that hears and determines presidential election petitions** 1mk
- The Supreme Court
- 15. Identify the Main ideological difference between KANU and KADU at independence.** (1mk)
- KANU favoured a unitary system of government while KADU favoured a federal system of government. 1x1=1mk
- 16. State One National philosophy which has been used in Kenya since independence** (1mk)
- Harambee
 - Nyayoism
 - African Socialism 1x1=1mk
- 17. Outline two challenges facing the education sector in Kenya today** (2mks)
- Inadequate funds/resources
 - Constant revision of the syllabus
 - Overcrowding in classrooms/over population
 - Education being exam oriented
 - In adequate personnel
 - Unclear education policies
 - High drop – out rate
 - Poverty
 - Insecurity
 - HIV/AIDs 2x1 = 2mks

SECTION B – 45 MARKS

18. (a) **Identify five reasons which led to the migration of the Cushites from their original homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial period** (5mks)

- They moved in search of pasture and water for their livestock
- There was drought and famine in their original homeland.
- Outbreak of diseases and epidemics in their homeland
- Clan/family feuds/conflicts
- To escape from external attacks from neighbors
- Spirit of adventure
- Population pressure.

b) **Explain five effects of Bantu migration and settlement into Kenya**

- They intermarried with other groups thereby strengthening relationships
- There was cultural exchange due to their interaction with other groups/assimilation
- There was increase in population in areas where they settled
- It caused redistribution of population in areas they settled
- It led to displacement of some communities eg some Eastern Cushites were displaced by the Kikuyu of Central Kenya.
- It led to exchange of Knowledge and skills
- Spread of agricultural practices in Kenya e.g. Kwavi of the Maasai adopted cultivation.
- Led to spread of iron working to other parts of Kenya
- Increased inter-communal conflicts
- Increased trading activities as the Bantus exchanged iron products with other communities.

5x2 = 10 mks

19. (a) **Name three treaties that were signed between the British and the Omani Arab rulers at the coast of East Africa to end slavery and slave trade.**

- The Moynsbury treaty 1822
- The Hamerton treaty 1845
- The Frère treaty 1873

b) **Discuss six effects of the coming of Christian missionaries in Kenya** (12 mks)

- Provision of medical services undermined the role of traditional medicine.
- Led to abolition of western education and formal learning
- Christianity weakened traditional religious customs
- Led to rise of independent churches and schools
- Missionary activities led to colonization of Kenya by Europeans.
- Led to creation of job opportunities among educated Africans
- Led to translation of the Bible into African languages

6x2 = 12 marks

20. (a) **Outline three demands for the white settlers contained in the Devonshire white paper of 1923** (3 Marks)

- To retain the Kenya Highlands exclusively for the whites.
- Separate development of all the races in Kenya based on the policy of segregation.
- Greater autonomy from Britain.
- Restriction on Asian migration to Kenya.

3x1 = 3 Marks

b) Discuss six problems encountered by white settlers in Kenya (12 Marks)

- Lack of enough labour/unwillingness e.g Africans to offer labour.
- Hostile attacks by natives/constant raids by hostile communities.
- Inadequate capital
- Poor transport network
- Lack of prior knowledge of the region in terms of climate, soils and seasons.
- Prevalence of tropical diseases
- Limited markets/ inadequate marketing of their produce.
- Price fluctuations in the world market.

21. (a) State three roles played by African elected member's organization. (AEMO) in the struggle for independence in Kenya (5 Marks)

- Elected members formed a pressure group to demand for greater political rights for Africans.
- They formed the core team which pressurized for independence
- They made known the grievances for the Africans in international fora.
- They fought for the release of Jomo Kenyatta and other detained African Nationalists.
- They formed the national political parties' e.g KANU, KADU, APP which led to independence.
- They educated and created awareness among the masses to the nationalist struggle.
- They popularized Kenyatta and made him to be accepted as the nationalist hero.
- They took part in the formulation of the independence constitution

5x1=5mks

b) Explain the factors that undermined African Nationalist activities in Kenya between 1939 and 1963 (10 Marks)

- Harassment, detention and jailing of nationalist leaders e.g Jomo Kenyatta, Oneko.
- Banning of political organization especially during the interwar emergency period.
- Disunity among the African Nationalist/ tribalism
- Lack of finances & other resources with which to manage the struggle.
- African nationalists were denied access to the mass media therefore they could not articulate their grievances.
- Betrayal of the African nationalists by other people especially the home guards.
- Lack of support from some communities from within and out of the country.
- Use of the mass media by the colonial government to discredit the activities of the nationalist.
- Illiteracy among Africans
- Restriction of the movement

5x2 = 10 Marks

SECTION C 30MARKS

22. a) Give three ways in which conflicts can be prevented in Kenya (3 Marks)

- Good leadership /governance
- Respecting other people's rights and freedoms
- Having a good constitution
- Free and fair elections/electoral process
- Equitable/fair distribution of resources
- Maintenance of law and order.

3x1= 3 Marks

b) Discuss causes of conflicts among the people of Kenya today (12Marks)

- Greed
- Exploitation of the poor by the rich
- Nepotism
- Tribalism
- Racism
- Irresponsible statements by leaders
- Religious differences
- Unequal distribution of resources

6 X 2 = 12mks

23. a) Identify three constitutional amendments that took place in 1964 (3Marks)

- 1964- the republican constitution replaced the independence constitution
- Abolition of the position of the prime minister and creation of the position of an executive president.
- Abolition of the bicameral legislature to a unicameral one.

3x1=3mrks

b) Explain six features of the independence constitution of Kenya (12mrks)

- It provided for the establishment of a federal government. It divided responsibilities between regional governments and the central government.
- It entrenched multi-party democracy; and spelt out that the party with the majority forms the government.
- It spelt out the fundamental freedoms and rights as well as obligations of citizens. Rights of the minorities were safeguard.
- It provided for a position/post of prime minister to head the government and a governor general to head the state
- It provided for ways of acquisition of citizenship in Kenya.
- It set up a judicial service commission to appoint judicial officers
- It provided for an independent judiciary to administer justice.

24. a) State three non-military functions/duties of the KDF (3 Marks)

- Assisting in emergencies e.g. evacuation of civilians during calamities/disasters e.g floods
- mounting guards of honor for visiting state guests/heads of state
- entertain guests during national holidays
- help in nation building activities such as constructing roads, bridges, dams etc

b) Discuss six functions of the Kenyan president (12 Marks)

- Head of state
- Head of government
- Presiding over national holidays e.g mashujaa, jamhuri
- Chairing cabinet meetings
- Opening and dissolving the national assemblies
- Commander in chief of the armed forces
- Pardoning minor offenders with parliament approval
- Conferring honors e.g. OBS, EBS, etc.
- Safeguarding the constitution

6x1=12 Marks