

**OPENER EXAMINATION: TERM 1 2024**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**FORM 4**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MKS)**

1. **Give one way in which the study of History and Government promotes patriotism (1mk)**
  - ✓ Enables one to acquire positive attitude towards their country
  - ✓ It enables one to be a responsible citizen
  - ✓ It enables one to be loyal to his or her country
  - ✓ It enables one to develop positive values
  
2. **State the main reason for the migration of Bantu community from shungwaya (1mk)**
  - ✓ They were displaced by Oromo community
3. **What is the significance of the Euneto ceremony among the Maasai community (1mk)**
  - ✓ It marked the graduation of the Maasai morans into junior elders
  
4. **State two treaties signed by the British and Sultan of Zanzibar to mark the end of slave trade in East Africa (2mks)**
  - ✓ Hammerton treaty
  - ✓ Moresby treaty
  - ✓ Frere treaty
  
5. **Identify any two survival rights for a child (2mks)**
  - ✓ Right to a name and nationality
  - ✓ Right to basic nutrition, shelter and healthcare
6. **Name one level of elders that existed among the Akamba community (1mk)**
  - ✓ The Kivalo
  - ✓ The Nthele
  - ✓ Atumia ma Ithembo
7. **Give two social problems facing Nairobi as a modern urban centre (2mks)**
  - ✓ Inadequate housing leading to emergence of slums
  - ✓ Increased crime rate
8. **Give one way how direct democracy is practiced in Kenya (1mk)**
  - ✓ Through referendum
  - ✓ Through recall
  - ✓ Through plebiscite
  - ✓ Through initiative
9. **Give one reason why the British used direct rule to govern Kenya during the colonial period (1mk)**
  - ✓ Due to fear of facing resistance
  - ✓ The method had been proven successful in other countries such as India
10. **State one function of the governor in Kenya during the colonial period (1mk)**
  - ✓ To declare a state of emergency
  - ✓ To appoint and dismiss provincial commissions

- ✓ Assent laws made by legislative council

**11. Name two groups that provided Education in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)**

- ✓ The missionaries
- ✓ The Europeans
- ✓ African themselves

**12. Who was the first African to be nominated in British legislative council in Kenya during the colonial period (1mk)**

- ✓ Eluid Mathu

**13. Give two importance of oathing ceremony to the Mau Mau uprising (2mks)**

- ✓ It inspired loyalty among fighters
- ✓ It inspired courage among them
- ✓ It united the fighters against the European

**14. Identify two bodies in charge of monitoring the observance of human rights in Kenya (2mks)**

- ✓ The Kenya police
- ✓ Religious organizations/leaders
- ✓ Lawyers and Judges
- ✓ Journalist

**15. Give two demands of African Elected members organization AEMO in 1954 (2mks)**

- ✓ Opening up of white highlands
- ✓ End of state of emergency
- ✓ Release of Jomo Kenyatta & other detainees

**16. Name the Kenyan Nationalist who presented the demands of Kikuyu Central Association (KCA) to Hilton young Commission (1mk)**

- ✓ Jomo Kenyatta

**17. Mention the two categories of members of National Assembly (2mks)**

- ✓ Elected members
- ✓ Nominated members

### SECTION B (45Marks)

**Answer any three Questions from this section**

**18. a) Give five social results of migration of the Bantu communities during the pre-colonial period (5mks)**

- ✓ It resulted to intermarriage between Bantu communities and other linguistic groups.
- ✓ Resulted to increase of population in the areas that they finally settled
- ✓ Increase intercommunity warfare
- ✓ Resulted to displacement of other communities
- ✓ Cultural exchange ie Bantu adopted circumcision from Bantu.
- ✓ Assimilation and absorption of some communities
- ✓ Resulted to population redistribution

**b) Explain the political organization of Somali community during the pre-colonial period (10mks)**

- ✓ The smallest political unit was the clan
- ✓ Somali community was organized into clans made up of related families
- ✓ The clans were headed by council of elders chosen from family heads
- ✓ Each clan was headed by a Sultan later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- ✓ The circumcised boys were grouped into age-sets which provided warriors who defended the community from external attacks
- ✓ Somali council of Elders performed different duties such as
  - a) Declaring war on enemies
  - b) Settling clan disputes
  - c) Blessing warriors

**19. a) Outline five terms of Devonshire white paper of 1923 (5mks)**

- ✓ The Asians would elect five representatives in British legislative council
- ✓ Dr. John Arthur a missionary was to represent African interests in Legco
- ✓ Kenyan highland was to remain exclusively for the Europeans/white settler
- ✓ Lifted the Ban on Asian immigration in Kenya
- ✓ European demand of self-government was rejected

**b) Explain five measures taken by the colonial government to promote settler farming in Kenya (10mks)**

- ✓ British government provided white settlers with land which was alienated from Africans
- ✓ It provided them with credit facilities as it set up financial institutions to secure the settlers
- ✓ It provided them with African laborers who supplied labor in Europeans farms
- ✓ The colonial government provided marketing facilities
- ✓ It constructed roads and railways in the rural areas to enhance transportation
- ✓ It provided security to the settler farmers against hostile African communities
- ✓ It offered technical assistance by providing them with agricultural extension officers

**20. a) Give five reasons why the Akama participated in long distance trade (5mks)**

- ✓ Akamba land was centrally positioned between the East African Coast and the interior
- ✓ Their land was infertile unfavorable for crop cultivation & livestock keeping. Trade was the only remaining option
- ✓ Existence of strong able leaders like chief Kivoi who encouraged local people to participate in trade
- ✓ Availability of trade goods such as ivory, leopard's skins and slaves
- ✓ The Akamba had earlier participated in traditional local trade so they had knowledge on trade

**b) Explain five impacts of missionary work in Kenya (10mks)**

- ✓ It resulted to spread of Christianity in East African region
- ✓ The spread of Christianity resulted to erosion of African traditional practices such as polygamy and female circumcision
- ✓ It resulted to establishment of mission centres such as Rabai, Ribe etc
- ✓ It resulted to introduction of formal Western Education to African countries

- ✓ It resulted to development of agricultural and technical skills in Africa
- ✓ It also led to rise of independent churches and schools
- ✓ Missionary activities led to the abolition of slave trade as missionaries actively engaged in anti-slave campaigns
- ✓ Missionaries such as Krapf and Rebmann contributed to the exploration of East Africa

**21. a) Give five roles of trade union movements in Kenya during the colonial period (5mks)**

- ✓ They collectively bargained for the improvement of workers rights
- ✓ They kept the spirit of nationalism
- ✓ They acted as training ground for future leaders such as Tom Mboya
- ✓ They promoted cooperation between employers, employees and the government
- ✓ They sensitized Africans on their interest to make them demand for independence
- ✓ They funded the political parties

**b) Explain the contribution of Jomo Kenyatta to National building (10 marks)**

- ✓ He joined Kikuyu Central Association and presented its demands to Hilton Young Commission
- ✓ In 1961 Kenyatta joined Legislative council as a representative of Fort Hall/Muranga after Kariuki Njiri stepped down for him.
- ✓ He attended the second Lancaster House Conference which led to the drafting of Independence Constitution
- ✓ He introduced the Harambee Philosophy which has promoted social political & economic developments in the country
- ✓ He was instrumental in the formation of East African Community which has promoted trade in East African region
- ✓ He joined KANU and became the first president of the republic of Kenya

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer any three Questions from this Section**

**22. a) Identify three factors that may lead to revocation of citizenship by birth (3mks)**

- ✓ If it is discovered that it was obtained through fraud
- ✓ If the parentage/parent and nationality of a child is later discovered
- ✓ If it is revealed that the child was older than eight years at time of registration

**b) Explain six features of the independence constitution (12mks)**

- ✓ It settled for federalism where Kenya was divided into six regions
- ✓ It provided for a Bicameral legislative comprised of the upper house Senate & Lower House of representative
- ✓ It recognized Kenya as a multi-party state

- ✓ It provided for an independent electoral body in charge of conducting elections in Kenya
- ✓ It had the executive which comprised of the Governor as the head of state and the prime minister as the head of government
- ✓ Had provision for protection of minority groups which comprised of African, Europeans and some African indigenous groups
- ✓ Provide for a Bill of Right which spelt-out the Rights and freedoms entitled to Kenyan citizens

**23. a) Name the three divisions of National security organ in Kenya (3mks)**

- ✓ The Kenya Defence Services
- ✓ The National Police Service
- ✓ The National Intelligence Service

**b) Explain five functions of the National Assembly (12mks)**

- ✓ Legislative Role; the National assembly makes, amends and repeals National Laws
- ✓ Representative Role; the members of parliament represents the interest of the citizens in their respective constituencies on National and internal issues of concern to the country
- ✓ Deliberative Role; the Assembly deliberates on National and international issues of concern to the country
- ✓ Oversights Role; it exercise oversight on the conduct of cabinet secretaries and may sermon to explain issues concerning their missions
- ✓ Terminative Role; the National Assembly has the power to impeach the president & other state officers though passing a vote of no confidence
- ✓ Financial Role; it controls the revenue and expenditure of the National Government
- ✓ It approves presidential nominees
- ✓ It approves the declaration ...state of emergency

**24. a) Outline five reasons why Elections are held regularly in Kenya (5mks)**

- ✓ It is a constitutional requirement for general elections to be held after every five years
- ✓ It gives the citizen a chance to choose leaders of their choice
- ✓ They keep leaders on their toes making them aware that they can be voted out if they fail to perform
- ✓ It gives citizens a chance to exercise their democratic rights of electing leaders of their choice
- ✓ Elections help in generating new ideas by offering alternative ways of running the government

**b) Explain five functions of the independent Electoral Boundaries Commission (IEBC) as stated in Kenyan Constitution (10mks)**

- ✓ The IEBC conducts and supervises elections and referendum in the country Kenya
- ✓ It is in charge of continuous registration of voters
- ✓ It is responsible for delimitation of constituencies and wards
- ✓ Conducts voters education
- ✓ It regulates the amount of money spent on behalf of candidates or party
- ✓ It registers candidates willing to contest for various electoral positions
- ✓ It regularly revises the voters roll/register
- ✓ It settles electoral disputes related to nomination
- ✓ Development of the code of conduct for candidates and parties contesting for elections

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