

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
FORM FOUR
OPENER EXAMINATION: TERM 2 2024**

MARKING SCHEME

INSTRUCTIONS:

This paper consists of three sections; A, B and C.

Answer all the questions in section A, two questions in section B and only one question in section C.

SECTION A: (25 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section.

- 1. Identify two ways through which archaeologists obtain information on the history of Kenya. (2 mks)**
 - ❖ Locating pre-historic sites
 - ❖ Excavating/digging the site
 - ❖ Dating the fossils and artifacts.

- 2. Name one sub-group of Eastern Cushites. (1 mk)**
 - ❖ Borana
 - ❖ Somali
 - ❖ Oromo
 - ❖ Gabra
 - ❖ Rendile
 - ❖ Burji

- 3. Identify the title given to council of elders among the Agikuyu. (1 mk)**
 - ❖ Kiama

- 4. Give two missionary societies that operated in Kenya. (2 mks)**

- 5. Give one way in which African communities in Kenya reacted to British Invasion.(1 mk)**
 - ❖ Resistance
 - ❖ Collaboration
 - ❖ Mixed reaction

- 6. Identify the main reason why Kipande system was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mk)**
 - ❖ To ensure Africans provide free labor and don't desert their employers/settlers/servants.

- 7. Give two challenges faced by independent schools in Kenya. (2 mks)**
 - ❖ Harassment of members by missionaries and colonial government authorities
 - ❖ Shortage of manpower to manage their activities.
 - ❖ Shortage of funds to implement their programs
 - ❖ Wrangling between leaders
 - ❖ Competition from missionary churches and schools
 - ❖ Closure of institutions by colonial government during state of emergency.

- 8. Give two reasons why orating was administered to Mau Mau fighters. (2 mks)**
 - ❖ To ensure members remain loyal honest to the movement

- ❖ To inspire courage among fighters
- ❖ To unite the members
- ❖ To ensure fighters keep the secrets of the movement.

9. Identify one commission on education constituted during the colonial period.(1 mk)

- ❖ Phelps Stokes Commission (1914)
- ❖ Fraser Commission (1908)

10. Identify two ways in which the colonial government encouraged settler farming.(2 mks)

- ❖ The colonial government provided land to the settlers
- ❖ The settlers bought land from the colonial government.
- ❖ The colonial government passed legislations to be favourable to the settlers.

11. Name one founder member of Kenya African Democratic Union. (1 mk)

- ❖ Daniel Arap Moi
- ❖ Masinde Muliro
- ❖ Justus Ole Tipis
- ❖ Ronald Ngala

12. Give the main reason why the Second Lancaster House conference was convened in 1962. (1 mk)

- ❖ To craft/come up with a constitution for independent Kenya.

13. List two ways in which Kenyan citizens exercise direct democracy. (2 mks)

- ❖ Referendum
- ❖ Initiative
- ❖ Plebiscite
- ❖ Recall

14. Outline two functions of the deputy speaker of the National Assembly. (2 mks)

- ❖ Acts as speaker when the speaker is absent/performs the duties of the speaker when absent
- ❖ Chairperson of the committee of the whole house
- ❖ Chairs the liaison committee
- ❖ Chairs the members of the chairperson's panel.

15. Give one way in which the government has promoted the culture of the people in Kenya since independence. (1 mk)

- ❖ By encouraging people to take part in traditional dances/music festivals
- ❖ Establishing and preserving cultural centres
- ❖ Licensing vernacular radio stations
- ❖ Encouraging production and marketing of traditional handwork/crafts
- ❖ Establishing the ministry of sports, culture and gender to enhance culture.

16. State one challenge facing Harambee spirit in Kenya. (1 mk)

- ❖ It has been abused by the political elites to buy/compromise voters
- ❖ There are complaints of forced contributions against the Harambee spirit of volition.
- ❖ The NARC government barred public servants from engaging in Harambee (2003)
- ❖ Encourages class struggle as it has been one way of staging competition between the haves and have not's)

17. Give two ways in which one can become a member of county assembly of Kenya.
(2 mks)

- ❖ Being elected to represent a ward
- ❖ Being nominated
- ❖ Through election as speaker an- officio member.

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions from this section.

18. (a) State five reasons which influence migration of the Cushites into Kenya during the colonial.
(5 mks)

Pre-

- ❖ To escape from internal conflict clan/family
- ❖ There was population pressure in their original homeland
- ❖ To flee outbreak of diseases that affected both animals and people
- ❖ They were in search for better grazing lands
- ❖ They were escaping famine and drought
- ❖ They fled due to constant attacks from their neighbours e.g. Somali
- ❖ They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure.

(b) Describe the social organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period.

(10 mks)

- ❖ Family was the smallest social unit
- ❖ They intimate both boys and girls through circumcision
- ❖ Circumcised boys joined age sets
- ❖ They believed in God called Mulungu
- ❖ They believed in God directly and offered sacrifices to him in shrines.
- ❖ They believed in ancestral spirits who they appeased through sacrifices and pouring libation
- ❖ There were special people among the Mijikenda e.g. diviners, prophets/wafisi and medicine men who performed different social functions.
- ❖ Marriage was polygamous and exogamous
- ❖ They had social ceremonies which were marked through songs and dance
- ❖ There was division of labour according to gender and age
- ❖ They offered informal education

19. (a) Give five reasons that enabled the Akamba to successfully participate in the Long Distance trade.
(5 mks)

- ❖ They were centrally positioned between the Coast and the interior
- ❖ Their land was infertile, so they opted for trade
- ❖ They had strong able leaders who organized trade caravans e.g. Chief Kivoi
- ❖ Trade goods were readily available
- ❖ They had participated in local trade hence a basis of experience.

(b) Explain five factors that influenced the growth of Nairobi as an urban centre (10 mks)

- ❖ Central location between Lake Victoria and Coast
- ❖ Conducive climate/cool temperatures
- ❖ Trading activities between the Masaya and the Agikuyu
- ❖ Had clean and cool waters from R. Nairobi.
- ❖ The transfer of colonial headquarters from Mombasa
- ❖ The ground enhanced construction of tall buildings.

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20. (a) State five roles of Africans in provision of health services during colonial rule in Kenya. (5 mks)

- ❖ They were trained as practitioners e.g. nurses and laboratory assistants.
- ❖ Treated illnesses using herbal medicine.
- ❖ The Local Native Councils set aside money for medical care
- ❖ Promoted hygiene through pest control
- ❖ Provided civic education about health and hygiene which helped control some diseases
- ❖ Africans built health facilities e.g. dispensaries.

(b) Explain five roles of women in the Mau Mau uprising during the struggle for Independence in Kenya. (10 mks)

- ❖ Women participated in the oath taking ceremonies
- ❖ They mobilized the men and women to join the movement
- ❖ Women composed songs to mobilize support and motivate the fighters as well as ridicule collaborators
- ❖ They acted as spies for Mau Mau fighters
- ❖ They supplied fighters with food, medicine, guns, ammunition and clothing
- ❖ They fought as soldiers e.g. field marshal Muthoni
- ❖ They coordinated and organized rural networks to provide supplies to the Mau Mau fighters
- ❖ They kept secret all information relating to the uprising from colonial agents despite their mistreatment
- ❖ More than 8000 women were detained and others put in detention camps to prevent them from helping the fighters.

21. (a) State five reasons for the Maasai collaboration. (5 mks)

- ❖ Nandi power had weakened them
- ❖ Civil war's between Kwavi and Purko
- ❖ Natural calamities e.g. small pox and drought
- ❖ Feminine
- ❖ Kedong massacre which killed many
- ❖ British efficiency on report of the massacre which made Lenana happy.

(b) Explain five challenges facing culture and sports in Kenya since independence. (10 mks)

- ❖ Inadequate facilities-lack of recreational and sports facilities/stadia/studios especially in rural areas
- ❖ Poor remuneration – Those people involved in music, sports, dramas are poorly paid.

- ❖ Exploitation on royalty payments: Those involved in music industry, arts and drama are exploited through payments imposed on them
- ❖ Inadequate funds – Lack of adequate funds to enhance cultural festivities
- ❖ Piracy – There is piracy of local artist work thus denying them income
- ❖ Misappropriation of funds/corruption; money meant for culture have been misappropriated by those in the high positions.

SECTION C: (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. (a) Give three factors that promote National Unity. (3 mks)

- ❖ Unitary constitution
- ❖ One government
- ❖ The institution of the presidency
- ❖ Our education system
- ❖ Economic growth that include equitable or fair distribution of resources
- ❖ The use of English and Kiswahili.

(b) Explain six importance of National Integration. (12 mks)

- ❖ Promotes rapid social and economic development in a country/it enables people to develop the country
- ❖ It promotes peaceful co-existence of different ethnic groups and races in a country
- ❖ It helps in eliminating suspicion and enhances security
- ❖ It enables a country to develop a national direction
- ❖ It enables people to tackle problems together
- ❖ It enhances political stability in the country
- ❖ It promotes collective responsibility among citizens in the country
- ❖ It makes Kenyans to speak with the voice in international forums like UNO
- ❖ It attracts foreign investments
- ❖ A united country earns itself recognition and can be invited to take part in international activities like peace keeping missions.

23. (a) Identify three special groups given special rights in the Kenyan Constitution of 2010. (3 mks)

- ❖ Persons with disabilities
- ❖ The Youth
- ❖ Minorities and marginalized
- ❖ Older members of the society
- ❖ Arrested persons
- ❖ Persons detained, held in custody or imprisoned.

(b) Explain six functions of the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNHREC) (12 mks)

- ❖ To promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in the Republic
- ❖ To promote gender equality and equity generally and to co-ordinate and facilitate gender mainstreaming in national development
- ❖ To promote the protection and observance of human rights in public and private institutions
- ❖ To monitor investigate and report on observance of human rights in all spheres of life
- ❖ To receive and investigate complaints about alleged abuse of human rights
- ❖ To Investigate or research a matter in respect of human rights
- ❖ To ensure compliance with obligations under treaties and contentious relating to human rights
- ❖ To investigate any conduct in public administration suspected to be improper.
- ❖ To investigate complains of abuse of power, unfair treatment or unlawful, oppressive, unfair or unresponsive official conduct

To give report on the results of investigations in conduct of state affairs including abuse of power.
(3 mks)

24. (a) State four sources of revenue for the National Government.
- ❖ Income PAYE
 - ❖ Corporate tax- This is levied on incomes or profits made by companies
 - ❖ Capital gain – This is levied on interests on investments and earnings e.g. tax levied on dividends
 - ❖ Customs Duty imposed on goods imported into the country like vehicles and machinery
 - ❖ Excise duty imposed on goods produced and exported from Kenya like coffee, tea and horticultural products
 - ❖ Value Added Tax (VAT) levied on specific goods like petroleum products and sugar
 - ❖ Traffic revenue tax levied on various categories of traffic services such as road maintenance
 - ❖ Investment revenue from Parastatals and other government profit making institutions
 - ❖ Trading licenses like on hotel and restaurant
 - ❖ Loan interest receipts
 - ❖ Land rates
 - ❖ House rates especially rent from government buildings
 - ❖ Fees – These include levies on fuel, wool, carbon dioxide gas and mining fees
 - ❖ Court Fines – imposed on persons found guilty in a court of law
 - ❖ Tourism fees – This can be in the form of entrance fees to national parks, game reserves and other national tourist attractions.

(b) Explain six ways in which the constitution regulates public finance and expenditure.
(12 mks)

- ❖ The parliament has to approve expenditure of any state department
- ❖ The cabinet secretary for finance with the approval of parliament may stop transfer of funds to a state organ or any other public body if it fails to adhere to the laid down procedures
- ❖ The controller of budget oversees the implementation of the national budget by authorizing withdrawals from public funds such as consolidated fund
- ❖ There are accounting officers answerable to the National Assembly for the financial management of various public bodies
- ❖ The auditing of accounts of all government and other public bodies is conducted to ensure that they adhere to the laid down procedures
- ❖ The Auditor General is responsible for the audit of all accounts of all government and state organs at the end of each financial year.
- ❖ The Public Procurement and disposal act set procedures for acquiring and disposing of obsolete and extra assets and equipment to ensure fairness and transparency.
- ❖ Sanctions have been imposed against contractors who fail to fulfill their obligations
- ❖ Sanctions have been imposed on people who fail to pay their taxes e.g. use of X-ray scanners to verify cargo on arrival at the port.