

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT
FORM FOUR
TERM 1 2025
OPENER EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME**

SECTION A (20mks)

1. Outline two characteristics of early political organizations in Kenya up to 1939. (2marks)

They were led by mission educated Africans

They were ethnic based

They had similar grievances

Membership was small

They were non-violent

They received support from Asians

2. Identify two factors that promoted nationalism in Kenya after 1945. (2marks)

The decolonisation policy by the United Nations that inspired African nationalists.

Support given by pan Africanists in demanding for African independence

Granting of independence to India and Pakistan inspired Africans to demand political independence

Acquisition of western education by many Africans enabled them to be more aware of their political rights

Return of the ex-service men from World War 2 who were dissatisfied with the kind of compensation they had received compared to their European counterparts

Rural - urban migration that encouraged interaction of Africans in urban areas who shared ideas

3. Name the first African to be appointed a government minister in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mark)

B. A Ohanga

4. Identify one feature of education provided by missionaries in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mark)

It was religious

It was industrial or technical in nature

It taught elementary subjects

5. Highlight two roles of trade unions in the struggle for independence. (2marks)

They fought for improved working conditions for the workers.

They provided an alternative forum after the ban of political parties which kept the spirit of nationalism alive.

The leaders of trade union movements became prominent members of political organization that fought for independence.

They educated and enlightened people on their political rights

6. Name the first African to be nominated to the legislative council to represent African interests in Kenya. (1mark)

Eliud Mathu

7. Identify two roles of women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (2marks)

They cared for children and families of the fighters providing the satisfaction and morale to the fighters.

Provided food to the militant independence groups

Encourage men to continue fighting for African freedom

Provided and supplied food to freedom fighters and trade unionist

They conveyed arms and intelligence on government military formations to freedom fighters.

They participated in anticolonial demonstrations fearlessly.

They attended conference meetings

They kept homes and families intact as husbands went to war.

8. Identify two political parties that led Ghana to independence. (2marks)

Convention Peoples party (CP)

United Gold Coast convention (UGCC)

9. Identify two challenges faced by nationalists in the liberation struggle. (2marks)

Arrest and detention

Banning of political parties

Loss of life

Lack of adequate funds

10. Give three reasons why it took long for Mozambique to achieve independence from Portugal. (3marks)

Portugal was a poor European country and relied on colonies to sustain her economy. It was therefore reluctant to lose her hold on Mozambique

There was a high number of white settlers in Mozambique

Portugal enacted strict labour laws in Mozambique

There was an authoritarian government in Portugal which did not accomodate ideas of freedom or independence in the colony.

There were very few educated Africans in Mozambique to lead in liberation struggle.

There was lack of unity among the Africans in Mozambique.

11. Identify two types of elections held in kenya. (2marks)

General elections

By-election

SECTION B(30 marks)

12a) Identify three electoral processes in kenya (3marks)

Voter education

Voter registration

Nomination of candidates

b) Explain the functions of Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). (12marks)

Conducting and supervising elections and referenda

- ✓ It conducts voter registration/maintain and revise the voter's register to ensure it is up to date
- ✓ It reviews the names of boundaries, constituencies and wards
- ✓ It conducts voter education in the country in order to prepare citizens for voting exercise
- ✓ It regulates the process by which parties nominate candidates for elections
- ✓ It settles electoral disputes arising from nominations
- ✓ It registers candidates for elections by receiving nomination papers from candidates cleared by political parties
- ✓ It develops a code of conduct for candidates and parties contesting elections

It appoints elections officials such as returning officers, presiding officers and their deputies

13.a) Outline three causes of MAUMAU rebellion. (3marks)

- i) **Loss of African land to European settlers caused bitterness among Africans.**
- ii) **Africans resented colonial economic policies such as taxation, forced labour and the Kipande system**
- iii) **Africans resented mass condemnation of their culture such as female circumcision and polygamy**
- iv) **Africans were against racial discrimination especially in education, health and housing**
- v) **Mass unemployment among Africans due to continuous growth in population caused a lot of frustration among Africans**

- vi) Failure by the colonial government to make constitutional reforms angered nationalists**
- vii) The Africans resented the brutality of the colonial police and African chiefs as exemplified in the Olenguruone episode and the Uplands Bacon factory massacre of 1947**

b) Explain the problems faced by the MAUMAU fighters. (12marks)

- i) They were attacked by diseases as a result of extreme cold conditions**
- ii) They were also attacked by wild animals in the forest**
- iii) Inadequate fighting equipment like guns and ammunition**
- iv) Lack of effective means of transport and communication**
- v) The infiltration of the movement by colonial spies**
- vi) Disagreements among members sometimes created disunity.**

