

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

DECEMBER 2021

2 hr.: 30 Mins

SUKELLEMO JOINT EXAM

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. *Identify the branch in History which deals with the way of livelihood of man (1 mark)*
-Economic/don't score on economical **1×1**
2. *Give two pre-historic sites in Kenya where the remains of Homo Erectus has been found (2 marks)*
-Nariokotone
-Orllogesaille **2×1**
3. *Give the main reason why Mijikenda lived in kayas (1 mark)*
-security/defense reasons **1×1**
4. *Name the two winds which were used by the early visitors to and from the East African coast up to 1500 A.D. (2 marks)*
-the North Eastern-to come
-the south western-to go **2×1**
5. *Define the term dual citizenship (1 mark)*
-being a legal member of two countries at the same time **1×1**
6. *Outline two political responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen (2 marks)*
-to register as a voter and participate in free and fair elections.
-to form a political party/recruit member to a political party/campaign for a political party

2×1

7. Identify two groups that monitor Human Rights in Kenya (2 marks)

-the law enforcement officers/police

-lawyers and judges and other professionals e.g. teachers

-trade unions

-Journalists

-Religious leaders

-Associations e.g. business associations

-women groups etc.

2×1

8. State the example of indirect democracy practiced in Kenya (1 mark)

-Presidential democracy 1×1

9. Name the treaty which ended the partition of East Africa (1 mark)

-The Anglo-German Agreement of 1886/Heligoland Treaty 1×1

10. State two functions of Governor in the colonial Kenya (2 marks)

-To represent the British government in Kenya.

-Overall in charge of the colony/facilitate effective administration of the colony

-Supervise the provincial administration

-Gave assent to bills before they become law

-Appointing the provincial District commissioners

2×1

11. Name the engineer who supervised the building of Kenya Uganda railway (1 mark)

-George Whitehouse 1×1

12. Name two Asians who contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya (2marks)

-A.M.Jevanjee

-P.L.O Gama pinto

-M.a. Desai

-Makhan singh **2×1**

13. Who is the legal advisor of the National Government in Kenya? (1 mark)

The attorney General **1×1**

14. Give two categories of elected leaders of the National Assembly in Kenya (2 marks)

-Members representing constituencies.

-Women representatives representing the county **2×1**

15. Outline two social challenges which Kenyatta faced during his reign as the president of Kenya (2 marks)

-Poverty

-Diseases

-Ignorance **2×1**

16. State the main function of the county Assembly in Kenya (1 mark)

-Make county laws **1×1**

17. Name the body in charge of tax collection in Kenya (1 mark)

-Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) 1×1

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions from this section.

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

-Internal feuds involving family or clans over water points, pastures and grazing land.

- Increase in human population in their original homeland.
- External attacks from neighbors
- Spirit of adventure/Exploration
- Escape from pests and diseases that affected both and animals.
- Escape from droughts famine
- Looking for pasture and water for their animals

5×1

(b) Explain five results of interaction between the Cushites and Bantus in Kenya during the pre-colonial period (10 marks)

- intermarriage between Pokomo and Galla
- War erupted between the two over pastures and water
- Displacement of the Bantu e.g. from Shungwaya
- Cultural exchange e.g. Bantu borrowed Age sets from Cushites
- Intensification of trade between the two communities
- It led to population increase in the areas they settled/Redistribution

5×2

19. (a) State five reasons why Seyyid Said moved his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar (5 marks)

- Zanzibar was cool and wet as compared to Muscat which was hot and dry.
- Zanzibar was green with pleasant climate unlike Muscat
- Zanzibar was centrally located convenient for the control of East African coastal trade
- Zanzibar had always been loyal and supportive of the Oman unlike Muscat.
- Zanzibar had fertile soils for the growth of cloves unlike Muscat.
- Zanzibar was an island therefore easily defensible unlike Muscat
- Zanzibar had modest deep harbours unlike Muscat

5×1

(b) Describe five factors which influenced the Akamba to participate in the long-distance trade (10 marks)

-Ukambani land was dry this left the with no other economic activity other than trade

-Akamba men were skilled hunters therefor they were in possession with important trade goods e. gRhino horns, Ostrich features

- Some of the trade routes traversed through Ukambani

-The presence of enterprising merchants such as chief kivoi who was good at organizing the caravans.

-Ukambani was centrally located between the coast and the interior

-Local trade/ links between the Akambas and Agikuyu and Ameru availed some of the trade goods.

5×2

20.(a) State five reasons which led to the decline of the Maasai by the 19th Century (5 marks)

-Natural calamities such as prolonged drought and invasion of locust which completely destroyed their grass led to loss of large numbers of livestock

-severe famine brought about the numerous natural calamities resulting to high death toll in 1891.

-Maasai were weakened by numerous human and cattle diseases.

-Emergence of Nandi as strong power had adverse implications on Maasai economic and military power

-Maasai engaged in civil war for half a century which greatly undermined their powers between 1850 and 1870.

5×1

(b) Explain five reasons why the Nandi were able to resist the British for a long time (10 marks)

- The Nandi countryside consisted of forest, caves and hills, favored guerilla warfare. The British were not familiar with the terrain.*
 - The age-set system supplied Nandi with young men who were experienced in battle.*
 - Nandi had some knowledge of weapons manufacture. The local iron smiths were able to repair weapons as well as made their own using stolen railway building materials*
 - Regular supply of food and war equipment sustained the fighters for a long period.*
 - The wet and cold climate caused respiratory diseases among the British troops.*
 - Their mixed economy substantially aided them. When the British burned and destroyed their crops and grains they were able to live on their livestock.*
 - Nandi got help from Kipsigis fighters and managed to overpower the British for six weeks in 1900.*
- The Orkoiyot was their symbol of unity and strength. It gave warriors courage and determination to fight on.*

5×2

21. (a) Name five trade unions which were affiliated to the Kenya Federation of Registered Trade union (KFRTu) (5 marks)

- Domestic and Hotel workers union*
- Transport and allied workers union*
- Tailors, Tents and sail makers union*
- Night watchmen and shop workers union*
- Railway African union*
- Federation of building and construction workers union*
- Typographical union*
- Distribution and commercial workers union*
- The Kenya local Government workers union*
- Garment workers union*
- East African Federation of Building and construction workers union*

5×1

(b) Explain five roles of trade unions movement in the struggle for independence in Kenya (10 marks)

- Mobilizing workers to stage civil disobedience
- Educating workers on their rights
- Giving financial support to political parties
- Creating political awareness among the workers /Mobilized against the colonial government
- It serves as a platform for airing grievances against the colonial government in the presence of political parties.
- Organize demonstration /strikes/boycotts against the colonial government
- Created training ground for the future political leaders
- Exposed African workers to the international community
- Demanded for the release of the political prisoners or detainees which boosted the struggle for independence.

5×2

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. (a) Identify three sources of Kenyan law (3 marks)

- Customary law
- British law
- International law
- Acts of parliament
- Court of precedents

3×1

(b) Explain six features of independence constitution of Kenya (12 marks)

- It provided the establishment of a federal government*
- It spells out the party with the majority of seats in parliament forms the government*
- It spells out the rights and obligations of citizens*
- It provided for a coalition government*
- It divided responsibilities between regional government and central government*
- It established regional government with regional assemblies and presidents*
- It provided for the establishment of National assembly consistency of the senate and the house of representatives*
- Provided for a bicameral National Assembly*
- Provided for the creation of Independent and impartial judiciary*

6×2

23. (a) State three reasons why corruption is discouraged in Kenya (3 marks)

- To promote economic development*
- To promote peace and stability*
- To promote National unity*
- To provide fair distribution of National resources*
- To gain National and international confidence among investors*
- To promote patriotism and ethical behavior*

3×1

(b) Explain six functions of Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission in Kenya (12 marks)

- Conducting and supervising elections and referenda*
- Ensuring continuous registration of voters*
- Regular revision of the voters roll*
- Delimitation of constituencies and wards*

- Reviews the names and boundaries of constituencies and wards*
- Conducts voter education*
- Overseeing the allocation of party seats for nominated and special members of National Assembly, Senate and County Assembly*
- Developing a code of conduct for candidates and parties contesting elections*
- Monitoring compliance with the legislation relating to nominations of candidates by parties*
- Regulating the amount of money spent on behalf of a candidate or party in respect to elections*
- Registration of candidates for elections*
- Facilitating observation/Monitoring and evaluating of elections*
- Settling electoral disputes arising from nomination of candidates*

6×2

24. (a) State three sources of Revenue for the county Government in Kenya. (3 marks)

- Loans from capital markets*
- Grants from local and external institutions*
- Conditional and unconditional grants from the national government*
- Equitability shared. National revenue*
- Own revenues raised by respective counties*
- Property rates on the county property*
- Charges for services offered by the county. i. e Parking fees*
- Tax imposition e.g Entertainment tax*
- Profits from county investment*

3×1

(b) Explain six challenges faced by the County Government in Kenya (12 marks)

- Revenue allocation-the formula adopted in allocation may be accepted by the counties*
- The transfer of function is challenged by the fact that some of the functions may overlap like educational services*
- Inadequate human resources needed for capacity building and assessment*
- Cross-county planning the shared resources e.g. parks, rivers, forests leading to challenges in planning for such resources resulting to conflicts*
- Counties with large population have a strain on available resources and makes it difficult in the provision of quality services*
- Unwillingness to recruit no-locals irrespective of qualification, skills, experience hence unity in diversity is compromised*
- Inadequate funds hinders delivery of services*
- Poor transport /communication networks hinder movement of goods /services*
- Rivalry/wrangling among leaders in the counties undermines the county operations*
- Inadequate resources makes it difficult for counties to generate enough revenue for development*
- Corruption/embezzlement of devolved funds slows development in counties*
- Delayed in remittance of funds to the counties by the National government, hampers smooth running of the government*
- Natural calamities in some counties leads to diversion of some resources to address the emergence e.g floods*
- Duplication of roles in the county causes conflict between the personnel of the two levels of government*
- Interference in their working by the National government*
- Structural overlap-The management of cities and urban areas within the county differs from that of rural areas with more services directed to cities in urban centers*

6×2

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