

24.7 HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

24.7.1 History & Government Paper 1 (311/1)



MANYAM FRANCHISE
Discover! Learn! Apply

1.
 - To understand how different organs of government function.
 - To understand how laws are made/enforced.
 - To have knowledge of the duties/responsibilities of citizens.
 - To enable citizens know their rights.
 - To be able to compare political systems of the world.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
2.
 - Man used fire to cook food.
 - Fire provided light at night.
 - Man used fire to keep himself warm.
 - Fire was used to harden tips of tools.
 - Fire was used to frighten/keep off dangerous animals.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
3. Shungwaya.

(1 x 1 = mark)
4.
 - He presided over religious functions.
 - He foretold future events/seer.
 - He was a medicineman.
 - He was a rain maker.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
5. They wanted military support against Mombasa.

(1 x 1 = mark)
6.
 - Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing.
 - Availability of labour/slave labour.
 - Zanzibar had a natural deep harbour which would promote trade in agricultural products.
 - Zanzibar had fertile soils.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
7.
 - Agiriyama.
 - Bukusu.
 - Somali.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
8. To facilitate effective administration of the colony.

(1 x 1 = mark)
9.
 - To serve as a link between African people and the Central government.
 - To involve Africans in the management of their affairs.
 - To provide a forum through which Africans would express themselves.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
10.
 - Small scale farming was practised.
 - Africans mainly grew foods.
 - Traditional methods of farming were used.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
11.
 - The number of elected Africans to the Legislative council was to be increased from 8 to 14.
 - There were to be 12 nominated members representing the different races.
 - The African representation on the council of Ministers be doubled/increased to 2.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

12.
 - The Speaker.
 - The Attorney-General. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
13. Oginga Odinga. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
14.
 - By naturalization.
 - By birth.
 - By registration. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
15.
 - Constant wrangling leading to negligence of duty.
 - Mismanagement of funds/greed.
 - Demoralization of sports men and women.
 - Discrimination/favouring teams over others. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
16.
 - Capital.
 - Recurrent. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
17. The President. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
18. (a)
 - They were looking for new settlements as a result of overpopulation.
 - Diseases and natural disasters forced them to migrate.
 - They migrated in order to escape internal conflicts.
 - Overstocking and Overgrazing led them to look for more pasture.
 - They moved to search for fertile lands with favourable climate.
 - Some people migrated for adventure (spirit of adventure). (Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)
- (b)
 - They intermarried with their neighbours, such as Luhya, Kalenjin, Abagusii and Kuria.
 - They shared the name 'Nyasaye' with some Luo communities as a title of God.
 - They had similar funeral rites and burial customs with their neighbours.
 - They assimilated other communities.
 - They displaced other communities.
 - Their movement and settlement increased conflicts.
 - Their settlement in Western Kenya led to population increase.
 - They influenced their neighbours to adopt their language and naming system. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)
19. (a)
 - The coming and establishment of settlements along the coast by early visitors.
 - The development of the Indian Ocean trade.
 - Some towns were established on Islands/security.
 - Existence of deep, well sheltered harbours.
 - Climatic conditions were favourable.
 - Increase in population due to intermarriages.
 - The settlement of Muslim refugees from Arabia.
 - Effective administration by the rulers of the towns enabled them to expand. (Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)
- (b)
 - Each town had a leader whose title was the Sultan or Sheikh.
 - The towns were governed using Islamic Laws/Sharia.
 - People developed and spoke the Kiswahili language.
 - Women wore 'buihui's' and men put on 'kanzu's'

- The main religion practised was Islam.
- The people adapted Arabic and Persian architectural designs.
- They ate oriental foods.
- They carried out trade with Europeans as well as with the communities in the interior of Kenya.
- They practised mixed farming/or grew bananas, cashew nuts as well kept animals.
- They carried out fishing.
- Education was provided in 'Madradas'.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

20. (a)

- Governor Northey saw the need to develop the highlands to meet administrative costs.
- The British industries needed cheap raw materials.
- They thought the area had no occupants/was empty land.
- The government wanted to make the protectorate economically viable.
- In order to control further influx of Asians into the protectorate.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b)

- Africans who lost their land became poor.
- The displaced Africans were confined to Native Reserves thus leading to congestion/over use of land.
- Many Africans became squatters and lived in misery and hopelessness.
- The landless were to supply labour in settler farms for wages in order to pay taxes.
- The displaced Africans were forced to move to towns to look for employment.
- The movement to towns by the displaced African led to the growth of urban centres.
- The traditional Socio-Economic set-up of the African was disrupted.
- Loss of land led to bitterness and made Africans later to form political organizations to demand for their land.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

21. (a)

- Many people were arrested/or detained in various camps.
- The armed forces were used to suppress the movement.
- They killed/or executed the activists.
- They used traitors and spies to reveal hiding grounds of the fighters.
- The activists houses were destroyed/looted/villages burned down.
- The people were put in concentration camps to curtail their movement.
- Kenya African Union (K.A.U.) was banned.
- The Independent schools were closed down.
- State of Emergency was declared.
- The government tortured Mau Mau supporters.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b)

- Oathing united people and this made them to be committed to the cause.
- Fighters used guerrilla warfare which made it difficult for the British government to contain the rebellion.
- The civilian population sustained the rebellion by supplying food, weapons and information.
- The movement was led by able leaders.
- The Aberdares and Mt. Kenya forests provided good hideouts for the Mau Mau fighters.
- The fighters had adequate weapons which enabled them to persist/continue fighting.
- Some of the fighters were ex-service men and were therefore able to apply the military experience they had gained in the first and second world wars.
- The movement received moral and material support from Independent African countries.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

22.

(a)

- It can be done when a vote of no confidence is passed on the governing president.
- The constitution allows the president to dissolve it at will.
- It can be done after the expiry of the five year parliamentary period.
- During a state of emergency.
- It can be done when the opposition has more members than the ruling party in Parliament.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b)

- The National Assembly /Parliament debates and makes laws which are used to govern the country.
- It amends/changes existing laws and the constitution when necessary.
- It acts as a check on the possible abuse of power by the judiciary, executive or any other institution in the country.
- It represents the views of the people/elected members provide a link between the people and the government.
- It ensures that the rule of law is respected/everyone is governed by the same laws.
- It approves and controls sources of government revenue and expenditure /the budgets which contain the estimates of the two sums are read/ debated and approved annually.
- It monitors the government spending through the Public Accounts Committee/This Committee can summon public servants for misuse of public funds.
- The National Assembly debates issues of national and international concern and makes recommendations for appropriate action.
- The National Assembly has power to pass a vote of no confidence in the President and Government/It can terminate the life of a government when two thirds of its members pass a vote of no confidence.
- Parliament can fire an individual member through a vote of no confidence. The Member of Parliament is forced to resign.
- It creates parastatals or other government agencies through Acts of Parliament.
- The members of the National Assembly elect the speaker and the deputy speaker.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

23.

(a)

- The Court of Appeal.
- The Chief Magistrates Court.
- The Resident Magistrates Court.
- The Senior Principal Magistrates Court.
- Special Courts/Tribunals.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b)

- In order to make the co-ordination of government programmes and administration effective.
- To enable the government to facilitate division of labour.
- It helps prevent abuse of power/provides checks and balances.
- It promotes efficient service delivery.
- It is a constitutional requirement.
- To enhance accountability.
- It promotes transparency/openness in government dealings
- It ensures that no arm of the government interferes with the other.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

24.

(a)

- Maintain law and order.
- Quelling civil disturbances.
- Prosecute criminals.
- Inspect vehicles to ensure roadworthiness.
- Entertain people during national functions.

- Conduct driving tests.
- Detect and prevent crimes/investigate.
- Arresting suspected criminals.
- Guarding the country's entry points.
- Combating crime.
- Protecting government property/senior government officers.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b)

- Represents the president in the district.
- Oversees the implementation of government policies.
- Co-ordinates development activities in the district.
- Interprets and explains government policies to the people in the district.
- Conducts civil marriages on behalf of the state.
- Chairs the district security committee.
- Co-ordinates disaster management activities.
- Issues licences and trade permits in the districts.
- The accounting officer of the district.
- Ensures law and order is maintained in the district.
- Acts as a link between the people and the state.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

24.7.2 History & Government Paper 2 (311/2)

1.

- Archaeology.
- Oral traditions.
- Written documents.
- Anthropology.
- Linguistics.
- Paleontology.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

2.

- Gathering fruits/vegetables.
- Hunting animals.
- Digging up roots.
- Fishing.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

3.

The existence of the River Nile which provided water for irrigation.

(1 x 1 = 1 mark)

4.

- Wood.
- Wind.
- Water.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

5.

- It is slow/delays the information.
- The information may be distorted/ misinterpreted.
- Information may be lost/misplaced/destroyed.

(1 x 1 = 1 mark)

6.

It is the fastest mode of transport.

(1 x 1 = 1 mark)

7.

Barter.

(1 x 1 = 1 mark)

8.

- The collapse of agricultural activities.
- Reduced trading activities.
- External attacks from the Kingdom of Axum.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

9.

It united the people/a symbol of unity.

(1 x 1 = 1 mark)

10.
 - Britain.
 - Germany.**(2 x 1 = 2 marks)**
11.
 - They wanted to safeguard their independence.
 - In order to get support against their enemies.
 - So as to protect their land from being alienated.
 - They wanted to acquire European manufactured goods.**(1 x 1 = 1 mark)**
12.
 - Entrenchment of the French culture/undermined African culture.
 - It brought division among the Africans.
 - Some Africans became French citizens/the assimilated Africans enjoyed the rights of French citizenship.
 - Senegal became an overseas province of France.
 - Traditional African leaders lost their authority.
 - The influence of Islam was reduced.**(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)**
13. The assassination of the Archduke of Austria by a Serbian student. **(1 x 1 = 1 mark)**
14. The Africans wanted to get independence. **(1 x 1 = 1 mark)**
15.
 - To register treaties.
 - To publish reports.
 - To conduct research.
 - To maintain records.
 - To administer programmes/policies.**(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)**
16.
 - Facilitates the development of trade between member states.
 - Shares technological information to promote economic development.
 - Provides funds for development projects in member countries.
 - Improves social relations among member states.
 - Helps promote democracy in member states/ensuring fair and free elections.**(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)**
17.
 - Indirect/representative/parliamentary.
 - Direct.
 - Presidential.**(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)**
18. (a)
 - Many people suffer malnutrition.
 - Loss of life.
 - People have to rely on relief food/food aid.
 - Money meant for economic development is used to buy food.
 - The little food available becomes expensive.
 - There is increased insecurity/people steal food.
 - Agricultural based industries lack raw materials hence they close down/unemployment.
 - Children drop out of school because of hunger.
 - Many people move to other areas thus creating congestion/refugees.**(3 x 1 = 3 marks)**
- (b)
 - The population growth rate in these countries should be controlled to match the available resources.

- Intensive land reclamation/irrigation schemes should be undertaken in order to increase the land acreage for growing food crops.
 - Educating people on environmental conservation measures so as to check on desertification.
 - People should be encouraged to grow/eat drought resistant crops such as cassava, sorghum, millet.
 - Pest and diseases that attack and destroy crops and livestock should be controlled by spraying.
 - Governments should build modern grain storage facilities where harvested food crops can be protected.
 - Extension officers should teach people modern farming methods which will increase production.
 - Each country should have clear land/agricultural policies that can promote self-sufficiency in food production.
 - Farmers should be advanced credit facilities in order to improve food production.
 - Governments should improve transport networks to ensure adequate distribution of food to areas that have low production.
 - Farmers should be encouraged to form co-operative societies in order to market their produce.
 - Governments should promote peaceful coexistence among communities to enable farming activities to prosper. **(6 x 2 = 12 marks)**
19. (a)
- Local trade.
 - Regional trade.
 - International trade. **(3 x 1 = 3 marks)**
- (b)
- The wealthy merchants in the north provided funds for the caravans.
 - The caravan leaders assembled the goods that were in demand in Western Sudan: salt, clothes, horses, guns, and weapons.
 - The caravans collected the basic requirements for the journey.
 - The traders travelled in a convoy.
 - The nomads/Tuaregs guided the caravans through the desert.
 - The guides charged the caravans a nominal fee for the services rendered.
 - Local agents in Western Sudan acted as intermediaries for effective communication.
 - The traders gave gifts/tributes to the rulers in Western Sudan.
 - Goods from Western Sudan included Kola nuts, slaves and gold.
 - The trade was conducted through barter.
 - There were three trade routes linking North Africa and Western Sudan. **(6 x 1 = 12 marks)**
20. (a)
- Availability of water from River Vaal.
 - A flat/plain area which enabled buildings to be constructed.
 - Existence of a variety of minerals.
 - Availability of adequate sources of energy/coal.
 - The existence of fertile soils for agricultural production **(3 x 1 = 3 marks)**
- (b)
- There has been difficulty in racial integration leading to frequent conflicts/tension.
 - Inadequate housing has led to development of slums.
 - Many people in the city are faced with the challenge of HIV/AIDS.
 - There is high rate of crime due to unemployment.
 - There is environmental degradation/pollution from industrial wastes.
 - There exists a big economic gap between the rich Europeans and the majority poor Africans.
 - There is congestion in the town due to rural-urban migration.
 - There is inadequate/expensive medical facilities.

- Negative attitude towards adherence to government policies.
 - Inefficient administrative system/ unicity administrative policy.
- (6 x 2 = 12 marks)**

21. (a)

- It led to easy transportation of bulky raw materials.
 - It improved water transport which enabled Europeans to travel across the seas to Africa.
 - Manufactured goods were easily transported to the interior.
 - Administrators and soldiers were able to move into the interior and pacify people.
 - Missionaries/traders were able to move into the interior with ease.
- (3 x 1 = 3 marks)**

(b)

- The inhuman slave trade was abolished and replaced with legitimate trade.
 - They introduced new crops which were grown on large farms.
 - Modern methods of farming were introduced which increased yields.
 - Farming and trading activities by Europeans led to the growth of towns.
 - New means of transport and communication were introduced by the colonialists which made movement of people easy.
 - Christian missionaries introduced western education which made Africans to be able to read and write.
 - They introduced money as a medium of exchange which was a more efficient method than barter.
 - Some African traditional practices were abandoned due to missionary influence.
 - Manufactured goods were introduced to the Africans which changed their life style.
 - The interior of Africa was opened up and became known to the rest of the world.
 - Modern health facilities were introduced in Africa which led to effective control of tropical diseases.
 - Social interaction was enhanced through the study of African languages.
- (6 x 2 = 12 marks)**

22. (a)

- Germany was made to surrender all her overseas colonies to the League of Nations.
 - Germany was forced to pay for war damages.
 - Germany lost her territories in Europe to the Allied Powers/Alsace – Lorraine.
 - She was required to reduce her military strength/ disarm.
 - Germany was required to release all Allied prisoners of war.
 - All German forces West of River Rhine were to be withdrawn.
- (3 x 1 = 3 marks)**

(b)

- The forces of the Allied Powers outnumbered those of the Central Powers.
 - The Allied Powers had more financial resources than the Central Powers.
 - The Allied Powers had stronger weapons compared to the Central Powers.
 - The Allied Powers received support from other countries which boosted their ability in the war.
 - The navy of the Allied Powers was superior to the one of the Central Powers and thereby blockaded the seas thus cutting off supplies for the Central Powers.
 - Germany was deserted by some of her supporters in the later years of the war and had to fight single handedly.
 - The entry of the USA in 1917 boosted the strength of the Allied Powers.
 - There was political unrest/instability in Germany which affected her military strength.
- (6 x 2 = 12 marks)**

23. (a)

- He banned all the political parties except the Peoples Revolutionary Movement which he led.
 - He amended the constitution stripping parliament of its powers.
 - Abolished the federal system/centralised power around himself.
 - Civil servants were appointed by the central government.
 - He declared himself life president.
- (3 x 1 = 3 marks)**

(b)

- The profits from exploitation of the country's mineral resources are taken away by foreign firms which have the monopoly of mining, thus contributing to low economic growth.
- The country has had huge debts to pay as a result of heavy reliance on foreign aid from western countries.
- Illegal trading activities due to lack of appropriate trade policies which denies the government revenue.
- High level/widespread corruption has deprived the country of money required for development.
- There has been slow economic growth due to undeveloped infrastructural facilities.
- International trade has been interrupted by political instability in the region.
- There has been high inflation due to Mobutu's financial policy of printing paper money.
- Economic decline as a result of Mobutu's inconsistent national policies.
- Constant civil wars have created a hostile environment for any form of investment.
- There has been lack of qualified personnel to oversee economic development because the colonial masters/the current governments have not invested in education adequately.
- High rate of unemployment led to widespread poverty among the people.
- Over reliance on primary commodities which are prone to price fluctuation leads to low foreign earnings.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

24.

(a)

- One must be a citizen of America by birth.
- One must be a resident of the United States of America for at least 14 years.
- Should not have been president for the two four-year terms.
- Unless one is an independent candidate, he/she must be nominated by a political party.
- Must be at least 35 years of age.
- Must be morally upright.

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b)

- To check on the excesses of the executive arm of the government.
- It approves taxation measures and ensures that government expenditure is effectively used/ accounted for.
- It participates in the law making process by discussing bills before the president gives assent.
- It amends laws which have been given an approval by all the state governments.
- It endorses treaties in conjunction with the president for harmonious living with other countries/diplomatic ties.
- Together with the president, it appoints senior civil servants.
- It appoints commissions of inquiry to investigate matters of national importance.
- Its members discuss issues that affect the lives of the citizens.
- It establishes, maintains and controls the United States armed forces.
- It admits new members to the USA union.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)