END OF TERM 2, 2019 FORM 4 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 EXAM:

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

1. Give two examples of early inhabitants in Western Kenya. (2 marks)

-Onguye

-Okuru

2. Name the main source of historical information used in grouping the language groups in Kenya. (1 mark)

-Linguistics

3. Give the main method used by the archaeologists to gather their historical data.

(1 mark)

-Excavation

4. State two characteristics of a good constitution. (2 marks)

-Should be definite/specific in content

-Should be comprehensive/contain all aspects of government

-protect rights of citizens

-offers provisions for amendment clearly stating the procedure

-Stable and durable to ensure that it’s not easily tampered with.

5. Give two reasons that influenced Seyyid Said to move his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840 (2 marks)

-Zanzibar was centrally located

-Zanzibar had pleasant climate compared to that of Muscat

-It could easily be defended since it was an island

-Had clean fresh water

-Had fertile soil for farming

-Had deep Natural harbours for docking

6. State two requirements for one to be registered as a Kenyan citizen (2 marks)

-If married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 7 years

-If resided in Kenya lawfully for a minimum of 7 years

-A child, not a citizen but adopted by a citizen

7. State one function of a constitution (1 mark)

-It provides legal grounds from which laws are made

8. State one reason why the government may limit the freedom of speech (1 mark)

-If one’s speech incites people against the state

-If one discloses confidential information relating to the state

-if one spreads false information about the state/ an individual

9. Name two sources of Nyayo Philosophy (2 marks)

-The Holy Bible

-Sessional paper No. 10 of 1965

-Moi’s long political career

10. State one feature of missionary education (1 mark)

-It was elementary – taught basic skills e.g. reading

-It was industrial/technical teaching simple skills e.g. carpentry/tailoring etc.

-It was denominational/aimed at teaching doctrines of a particular church

11. Give one way of solving conflicts peacefully (1 mark)

-Arbitration

-mediation

-negotiation/diplomacy

-legislation

-use of elders

-religious action

-litigation / court action

-community policing

-international agreement

12. State two recommendations of the Lyttelton constitution of 1954 (2 marks)

-formation of a multi-racial government/council of ministers to include all races in Kenya.

-Elections be held in 1956-57 in which African members for 8 constituencies would be elected.

-It lifted ban on political parties apart from in Central Kenya.

13. State the main result of the repeating of section 2A of the constitution in 1991

(1 mark)

-Led to multi-party democracy

14. Give two reasons why Kenya holds elections. (2 marks)

-It is a constitutional requirement

-To give Kenyans a chance to pick leaders of their choice

-to keep elected leaders on their toes to respond to the needs of the electorate

-To inject new blood into parliament and government

-To enable people to give mandate to the party of their choice to rule

15. Give the main role of the Court of Appeal (2 marks)

-to hear and determine appeal cases brought to it from subordinate courts and

high court.

16. State two functions of the Attorney General (2 marks)

-Is the principal legal advisor to the government

-Defends public interest

-Represents the National Government in court

-promotes and upholds the rule of law

-Appears as a friend of the court in any civil proceedings to which the government is not a party.

-Takes part in the drafting of government bills before they are tabled in parliament.

17. Identify one fund into which collected revenue by the National Government is deposited. (1 mark)

-Consolidated fund

-contingency fund

-equalization fund

SECTION B: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

18. (a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Somali into Kenya. (5 marks)

-Escaping threats from the Oromo

-Looking for pasture for their livestock

-Escaping clan/family feuds

-fleeing outbreak of diseases and epidemics

-Population pressure

-To satisfy their spirit of adventure

(b) Describe the political organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial

period (10 marks)

-The smallest unit was the family headed by the father.

-They had a decentralized form of government

-Above the family was a neighbourhood council – Kokwet. It solved

local matters

-Above the Kokwet was the clan council of elders

-The Pororiet was above the clan made up of different war groups

-It could also declare war/negotiate peace

-Age-sets provided warriors who maintained law and order/protected the community.

19. (a) State three functions of Fort Jesus during the Portuguese rule. (3 marks)

-Acted as a hiding place against attacks

-was an administrative base

-to store weapons

-to store trade items before exportation

-prison for war captives

-was acting as a watch tower

(b) Explain five positive effects of missionary activities in E. Africa. (10 mks

-Abandoning of harmful cultural practices like female circumcision

-Introduced Western education which improved literacy.

-Created job opportunities for educated Africans in mission schools etc

-Improved health as missionaries opened hospitals and dispensaries at

various places

-Improved agriculture as missionaries trained Africans an better farming

methods and introduced cash crop like coffee

-Africans gained skills like carpentry, tailoring etc which they used to earn a living.

-Some missionaries like Kraph and Rebman contributed in exploration of

East Africa.

-They campaigned against slave trade and some started centres for freed

slaves.

-Political representation of Africans in legco e.g. Dr. John Arthur.

20. (a) State any three ways in which colonial land policies affected the Africans

in the colonial period. (3 marks)

-Made African land to be alienated making them landless

-Africans were pushed to specific infertile areas designated as African

reserves

-Africans were forced to unite in European farms in order to earn a living.

-Africana became squatters in European farms

-Overcrowding and overgrazing in the reserves led to soil erosion.

-Loss of land by Africans led to discontent leading to rise of Nationalism

-Introduction of taxes and kipande system to ensure continuous supply of labour.

(b) Discuss six reasons why the MauMau movement was able to remain for a

long time. (12 marks)

-Oathing united people and made them to be committed to the course

-Use of guerilla warfare made it difficult for the British to contain the

rebellion

-Civilian population sustained the fighters with food and other supplies.

-The movement was led by able leaders like Dedan Kimathi and General

China

-Aberdares and Mt. Kenya forests provided a good hide out for the

MauMau fighters.

-some of the fighters were ex-servicemen in the 1st and 2nd World wars

and so they had gained valuable fighting techniques

-The movement received rural and national support from independent

African countries.

-The fighters had weapons some homemade and others snatched form

Europeans.

21. (a) Identify three types of land holding in Kenya. (3 marks)

-Private land

-community land

-public land

(b) Explain six political challenges that has faced post independent Kenya

(12 marks)

-Wrangles within KANU leading to defection of some members to form

K.N.U.

-Political assassinations of popular leaders leading to political instability

-Harassment of government critics and members of parliament through

arrest and detention without trial.

-Death of 1st president Mzee Jomo Kenyatta resulted to anxiety and fear in

1978

-The aborted coup-de-tat of 1982 led to death of scores of people in the

country.

-Introduction of section 2A in the constitution made Kenya a single party state thus suppressing democracy.

-Rigging of elections like that of “mlolongo” queue voting. It led to many

leaders defecting from KANU.

SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

22. (a) State the composition of the cabinet (3 marks)

-The President

-The Deputy President

-The Cabinet Secretaries

-The Attorney General

(b) Explain six functions of the National Assembly. (12 marks)

-Represent the people from the constituency

-makes and amend the law

-determine the allocation of National Revenue between the

National and County Governments

-Approves government expenditure

-Supervises National revenue and expenditure

-Announces declaration of war and extension of the state of emergency

-Approves senior government officers appointed by the president

-Supervises the operations of state organ.

23. (a) State five challenges faced by the National Government in its attempt to

raise revenue. (5 marks)

-High rate of corruption

-people have negative attitude towards tax payment

-High interest rates on loans borrowed by the government from the World

Bank and other donors.

-Evasion of taxes by people and organizations

-High rate of insecurity caused by terror attacks which discourage foreign investors

-Dishonesty in wealth declaration making it difficult for the government

to implore the current taxes

-Keeping of money in foreign banks by some Kenyans

(b) Explain five ways which the government of Kenya controls public

finance. (10 marks)

-Through preparation of the National budget which is approved by the

Parliament before any expenditure is undertaken.

-Through the use of public Accounts Committee in which all reports on

government ministries are presented for scrutiny and monitoring.

-Through the use of Auditor General who audits the expenditure of all

government corporations.

-Through the use of Anti-Corruption which investigate and recommend

prosecution of officials who misuse public funds.

-Use of internal audit units in every Ministry which audits and make a report on

any misappropriation of public funds.

24. (a) Describe the composition of County Assembly in Kenya. (3 marks)

-Elected ward representatives

-Members of special seats

-members of marginalized groups

-Speaker – ex official

(b) Explain six reasons why the County Governments were established.

(12 marks)

-To promote democratic and accountable exercise of power

-To foster National Unity by recognizing diversity

-To give power of self-governance to the people

-To recognize the right of the people to manage their own affairs

-To protect and promote interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities

-To promote social and economic development and provision of services

-To ensure equitable sharing of resources

-To facilitate decentralization of government services

-To enhance checks and balances and separation of powers

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