311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

JUNE 2018

TIME: 2½ hours

**KASSU JET JOINT EXAMINATION**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

NAME:………………………………………………………..CLASS:…………..

ADMIN NO:………………………………..INDEX NO:……………….SIGNATURE:……….

**Instructions to candidates**

1. This paper consists of **three** sections; **A, B** and **C.**
2. Answer **all** the questions in section **A, three** questions from section **B** and **two** questions from section C.
3. **Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**

**FOR EXAMINERS USE**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SECTION** | **QN** | **MAX** | **SCORE** |
| **A**  **25MKS** | **1-17** | **25** |  |
| **B**  **45MKS** | **18**  **19**  **20**  **21** | **15**  **15**  **15**  **15** |  |
| **C**  **30MKS** | **22**  **23**  **24** | **15**  **15**  **15** |  |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | **100%** |  |

**SECTION A: (25MKS)**

1. Name **one** example of Economic History. (1mk)
2. Identify **two** sources in which Kenyan communities acquired information during the pre-History period. (2mks)
3. Name **one** community that belongs to Southern Cushites in Kenya. (1mk)
4. How does food shortage in Kenya cause stagnation of Agro-based industries. (1mk)
5. State **two** roles of Ludwig Krapf in spreading Christianity in Kenya. (2mks)
6. Define Dual citizenship. (1mk)
7. Give **two** peaceful methods of conflict resolution. (2mks)
8. Give the significance of 1991 constitutional amendment to the History of Kenya. (1mk)
9. State **two** characteristics of Human rights in Kenya. (2mks)
10. Name **one** community in Kenya that exhibited a mixed reaction to colonial rule. (1mk)
11. State **two** reasons why Africans moved to urban centers during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
12. Identify **one** political party that represented African interest in 2nd Lancaster House conference in 1962. (1mk)
13. Name **two** political parties formed by Jaramogi Odinga in his career as a politician in Kenya. (2mks)
14. Give the main role of the Attorney General in Kenya. (1mk)
15. Identify the Education commission that proposed 8-4-4 system of Education in Kenya. (1mk)
16. Give the composition of the county Executive committee. (2mks)
17. Identify **two** funds established by Kenya constitution into which public revenue is deposited. (2mks)

**SECTION B : (45 MKS)**

**Answer ANY three Questions from this Section.**

18. (a) Identify **five** ways in which the Kenyan communities interacted during the pre- colonial period. (5mks)

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

(10mks)

19. (a) Give **five** reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. (5mks)

(b) Explain **five** reasons that led to the decline of the Portugese rule along the East African coast. (10mks)

20. (a) Why did the British use indirect rule in Kenya? (5mks)

(b) Explain **five** reasons as to why the Kenyans were defeated by the British during the scramble and partition. (10mks)

21. (a) Identify **five** challenges faced by the Ugandan railway builders. (5mks)

(b) Explain **five** problems faced by the early political movements in Kenya between 1919-1939. (10mks)

**SECTION C : (30MKS)**

**Answer any TWO Questions from this section**

22. (a) Identify **five** factors that limit National Unity. (5mks)

(b) Explain **five** importance of National Integration in Kenya. (10mk)

23. (a) Identify **five** principles of democracy. (5mks)

(b) Explain the role of Harambee in nation building (10mks)

24. (a) Identify **five** sources of Public Revenue in National Government. (5mks)

(b) What is the relationship between the National Government and the county

Government. (10mks)

**PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Name one example of Economic History. (1mk)**

* Trade
* Farming – livestock keeping, crop cultivation
* Fishing
* Iron working\bee keeping
* Basketry/pottery

1. **Identify two sources in which Kenyan communities acquired information during the pre-History period. (2mks)**
   * Oral traditions
   * Linguistics
   * Anthropology
   * Archaeology
   * Genetics
2. **Name one community that belongs to Southern Cushites in Kenya. (1mk)**

* Dahallo or the Sanye of the Lower Tana

1. **How does food shortage in Kenya cause stagnation of Agro-based industries.(1mk)**

* Results in shortage of raw materials
* Weakens the labour force and lessens productivity.

1. **State two roles of Ludwig Krapf in spreading Christianity in Kenya. (2mks)**

* He translated the New Testament into Kiswahli.
* He translated the Gospel of mark Kikamba and Luke’s gospel into Kirabai.
* He set up mission centres Rabai schools and medical centres.
* He converted Africans into Christianity.

1. **Define Dual citizenship. (1mk)**

* Dual citizenship is where a citizen can have citizenship of two countries at the same time.

1. **Give two peaceful methods of conflict resolution. (2mks)**

* Arbitration
* Negotiation
* Meditation
* Litigation
* Conciliation

1. **Give the significance of 1991 constitutional amendment to the History of Kenya.(1mk)**

* It reverted Kenya into a multiparty democracy state.

1. **State two characteristics of Human Rights in Kenya. (2mks)**

* They are universal – apply equally to every human being
* Human rights are invisible
* Human rights have limitation
* Derogation of human rights. They may suspended.

1. **Name one community in Kenya that exhibited a mixed reaction to colonial rule. (1mk)**

* Akamba
* Some section of Agikuyu
* Some section of the luo.

1. **State two reasons why Africans moved to urban centres during the pre-colonial period**.

* Availability of recreational facilities and other social amenities.
* There were job prospects in towns with better wages.
* Land alienation pushed Africans into the reserves which were congested and had poor soils.
* Rural – urban migration was a way of escaping forced labour and taxation.
* African entrepreneurs wanted to take advantage of a wider market in towns.

1. **Identify one political party that represented African interest in 2nd Lancaster House conference in 1962. (1mk)**

* Kenya African National Union (KANU)
* Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
* African People’s Party. (APP)

1. **Name two political parties formed by Jaramogi Odinga in his career as politician in Kenya. (2mks)**

* Kenya African National Union KANU – 1960
* Kenya People’s Union KPU – 1966
* National Democratic Party NDP – 1991
* Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) – 1991
* Ford Kenya – 1992

1. **Give the main role of the Attorney General in Kenya. (1mk**)

* The attorney General is the Principal legal adviser to the national government.

1. **Identify the Education commission that proposed 8-4-4 system of Education in Kenya. (1mk)**

* The Prof MacKay commission of 1982.

1. **Give the composition of the county Executive committee. (2mks)**

* County governor
* County deputy Governor
* Members appointed by county Governors with the approval of the assembly.

1. **Identify two funds established by Kenya constitution into which public revenue is deposited. (2mks)**

* Equalization fund
* Consolidated fund
* Contingencies fund
* Revenue fund

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION B**

**18a) Advantages of oral traditions as a source of information on History. (5mks)**

* Compliments other sources of information
* Enables historians to trace the migration and settlement of a specific people.
* Suitable as it can be used when dealing with the illiterate.
* Enables historians to understand values on which cultures and institution were based on in a particular society.
* Can be used in the absence of written sources.

(**5 x 1 = 5marks)**

**b) Describe the culture and way of life of early man during late stone age. (10mks**)

* culture and way of life of man in the late stone age
* man made tools with advanced skills known as microlithics eg arrowheads, spears, knives, sickels, harpoons, slings e.t.c
* Other than caves, man made better shelters using tree branches and mud to protect himself from harsh weather and wild animals.
* Man domesticated animals and plants to ensure regular food supply.
* Man developed a form of government with customs becoming laws to improve his social life.
* Homo sapiens developed religious beliefs evident by burying the dead with their possessions.
* Man specialized in crafts such as basketry pottery and iron smelting.
* Man lived in groups and established villages.
* Man made clothes using tress barks and animal skins.
* Man decorated their bodies with red ochre and wore ornaments.
* Man painted images of animals they hunted on walls of their shelters/rock painting.
* Man started some form of trade by exchanging items with others.
* Fishing was done along rivers and lakes.

1. **x 2 = 10mks)**

**19.a) Give 5 modern sources of energy used in industries. (5mks)**

* Electricity
* Atomic energy
* Solar energy
* Petroleum
* Coal steam

**b) Explain five factors that promoted industrialization in Japan**.

* The Japanese are hardworking and determined they are highly enterprising- willing to take risks
* Long period of political stability- this created a conducive environment or industrialization.
* Japanese policy of work for life. This means that when one is employed they put the interest of the employer first.
* Well-developed transport and communication infrastructure e.g roads, railway lines, air transport and advanced marine transport.
* Good industrial base. This industries were not fully destroyed during war.
* Japan has highly developed hydro-electric power besides use of oil and coal.
* Japan produces high quality goods and good market e.g in Africa, USA and Europe.
* Skilled and unskilled labour. Skilled labor developed through technical oriented education.
* Geographical factors – very small percentages of suitable agricultural land was available industrialization was the only alternative.
* Japan government invited foreign expatriates and deployed them to local industries.
* Japan adopted an open investment policy which encouraged the west to invest in Japan’s industrial sector. **(5 x 2= 10mks)**

**20a) Identify five methods used by nationalists in South Africa during the struggle for independence. (5mks)**

* They organized political parties
* They made use of trade unions
* They organized marches, demonstrations and defiance campaigns.
* They would occasionally resort to force.
* They also employed diplomacy.
* They arrested and detained nationalists would apply hunger strikes to press the racists government to grieve their rights
* They also organized peaceful protests to force the Government to listen to their grievances.
* They in addition used the media to highlight their concerns.
* Church were also instrumental in the campaign against apartheid regime.

**b) Explain five roles played by nelson Mandela in the struggle for independence in South Africa**

* He organized campaigns against the apartheid regime.
* He was the deputy president of ANC which led the nation to independence.
* He formed UMUHUNTO WESIZWE the military swing for ANC which spearheaded armed struggle.
* He wrote articles of liberation journals attaching liberalism party constitution which formed the white majority rule.
* As a lawyer he defended Africa nationalists who were found on the wrong side of the law.
* He led ANC to Addis Ababa to petition the OAU to intervene.
* He was among those who formulate the freedom in 1955.
* He travelled outside the country to highlight the grievances of the African to the international community.
* He contributed in the process of reconciliation by establishing the truth and reconciliation commission, headed by Archbishop of Desmond Tutu.
* In 1962 Mandela returned to South and continued underground operations.
* In 1963 when ANC headquarters were invaded Rivoria Mandela was brought back to court and charged afresh with treason. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.
* Mandela as unconditionally released in 1990 and the ban of ANC was lifted.
* He became President of ANC when Oliver Tembo suffered a stroke.
* Mandela was elected president in 1994.
* In 1999 Mandela handed over prime to his deputy Thambo Mbeki.

**(5 x 2 = 10 mks)**

**21.a) Describe the administrative structure of the Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (5mks**)

* Centralized government with “Kabaka as supreme authority.
* Had a parliament “Lukiko” which advised the Kabaka.
* The kingdom was divided into counties “Sazas” to make administration efficient.
* Each county was divided into sub-counties headed by chiefs ‘Gombolas.”
* Kabaka appointed some leaders to govern the vassal states known as “Abatangole”/
* Had a standing army that ensured that Kingdom was protected and its army leader was called “Muyasi”

**b) Describe the political organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period(10mks)**

**centralized Kingdom.**

* Ruled by an emperor who served as head of state “mwere mutapa”
* Leadership was hereditary.
* Had priests from Rozwi clan who acted a s spies.
* Had a royal fire which was a symbol of national unity.
* The empire was divided into provinces ruled by lesser chiefs.
* The emperor was assisted by a number of officials e.g Nine principal wives, chief, cook , gatekeeper, queens mother etc.
* Had a standing army which was used for defense and expansion.

**(5 x 2 = 10mks)**