

**KANDARA SUB-COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FORM THREE JOINT EXAMINATION - 2015**

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (K.C.S.E)

MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (311/1)

Paper 1

OCTOBER -NOVEMBER 2015

SECTION A ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. **The scientific study of human life and culture information is acquired from which source of information on History.**
 - i) ANTHNOPOLOGY. (1x1mk)
2. **Name one archaeological site in Kenya outside the Rift Valley region where the remains of the early man were found.**
 - i) RUSINGA ISLAND 1X1mk
3. **Identify two cultural practices which the Agikuyu acquired from Gumba and Athi.**
 - i) Age-set system
 - ii) Circumcision. (2x1=2mks)
4. **State two roles of the Kallu among the Boran community during pre-colonial time.**
 - i) Ritual leader
 - ii) Settling disputes between clans
 - iii) Appointing age- set leaders2x1=2
5. **Give two evidence that proof the Chinese presence at the East African coast in the post.**
 - i) Chinese coins
 - ii) Fragmentant of Chinese pottery(2x1=2mks)
6. **State two advantages of unwritten constitution**
 - i) It is flexible
 - ii) It is indigenous
 - iii) It can be changed by ordinary legislative
 - iv) It provides continuity. (2x1)
7. **What constitution amendment was Kenya to return to a multi- party state.**
 - i) REPEAL OF SECTION ZA OF THE CONSTITUTION IN 1991.
8. **Give two reasons that led to the Bukusu resistance of 1895.**
 - i) They were compelled to require Nabongo Mumia as their leader.
 - ii) they wanted to safeguard their independence.
 - iii) Bukusu warriors were being forced to surrender their goods.
9. **Name Two subordinate courts in Kenya**
 - i) Migrate courts
 - ii) Kadhis courts
 - iii) court martial
 - iv) Local tribunal 2x1
10. **Name two Africans nominated to the legislative council between 1944 and 1946**
 - i) ELIUD MATHU
 - ii) BENNAIAH OHANGA 2x1
11. **Western Educaiton and health was introduced by**
 - i) CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES. (1x1)
12. **Name the chairman of the African delegate during the first Lancaster House conference.**
 - i) RONALD NGALA (1x1)
13. **State two roles played by Kenya African Democratic union in the struggle for independence.**
 - i) UNITED SMALLER COMMUNITIES
 - ii) PRESSED FOR RELEASE OF JOMO KENYATTA
 - iii) PARTICIPATED IN DRAWING THE INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION
14. **Name one category of the council of elders among the Luo during the pre-colonial time.**
 - i) Clan council of elders called Doho
 - ii) Giving council of elders called BUCH PINY
 - iii) Sub-tribe council of elders in charge of Ogendini. (1x1)

15. State the role of the security personnel during the polling day
- i) Assist in maintaining law and order. (1x1)

16. Name the role of the security personnel during the polling day
- i) County Governor
 - ii) Deputy county Governor
 - iii) Members appointed by the county Governor. 2x1=2

17. Give one characteristic of human rights
- i) They are universal
 - ii) They are indivisible
 - iii) They have limitations
 - iv) They can be suspended when the circumstance demands (1x1)

SECTION B ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THE SECTION

18. a) List five factors that contributed to the migration of the plain Nilotes in Kenya.

- i) Human and animal diseases/epidemics
- ii) External attacks from their neighbours
- iii) Internal conflicts/Internal feuds.
- iv) Population pressure from the original homeland.
- v) Natural calamities form the original homeland ie draught and famine.
- vi) Search for fresh pastures and water for their livestock.
- vii) Spirit of adventure. (5x1)

- b). Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Kalenjin.

- i) They fought with the Maasai over pastures and cattle.
- ii) They absorbed or assimilated some communities like the Luyia
- iii) They intermarried with their neighbours like the Luhya.
- iv) There was an increase in population in the region where they settled.
- v) They traded with their neighbours especially the Luo.
- vi) They displaced the communities they met in the area they settled.
- vii) Copied some cultural practices of other communities. (6x2)

- 19.a) A state five reasons that made Seyyid Said to transfer his capital from Oman to Zanzibar.

- i. Zanzibar had deep harbours
- ii. Clean and sweet water of Zanzibar
- iii. Suitable climate with abundant rainfall.
- iv. Fertile soils for cultivation of cloves.
- v. Zanzibar was strategically located.
- vi. Zanzibar was well situated for trade from the main land and outside. (5x1)

- b) Explain five effects of the contact between the East African coast and the other part of the world around 1500AD.

- i. Intermarriage between the Arabs and the coastal African gave rise to the Swahili people.
- ii. Kiswahili language a mixture of the Bantu and Arabic languages emerged.
- iii. The Islamic religion spread among Africans in the coastal region.
- iv. Islamic culture spread along the coast and to the Africans like dressing and eating habits.
- v. Islamic Sharia law was introduced.
- vi. Towns developed such as Mombasa, Lamu, Pemba and Kilwa.
- vii. Led to introduction of some crops
- viii. East African coast became exposed to other parts of the world.
- ix. Arabic and passian architectural ways of building were introduced. 5x2

- 20a) State five contributions of the Delamere to agriculture in Kenya during the colonial period.

- i. Founded the coffee planters Association which promoted growing of coffee.
- ii. Introduced wheat in Kenya at Njoro and Eldoret
- iii. Established a flour mill Unga limited factory
- iv. He carried out many experiments on sheep and cattle rearing at Njoro and Naivasha.
- v. Established Kenya cooperative creameries.

b) Explain six effects of the colonial land policies in Kenya during the colonial period.

- i. Africans were pushed into reserves.
- ii. Led to land alienation which was formally owned by Africans.
- iii. Africans became squatters on the European settler farms
- iv. Led to introduction of Kipande system.
- v. Led to introduction of taxation.
- vi. Africans were displaced from their land to create room for the building of the railway.
- vii. Highlands were exclusively reserved for whites which denied Indians access to agricultural land.
- viii. It led to the rise of nationalistic activities and violent movement like Mau-mau. (6x2)

21a) State three common characteristics of the independent churches and schools during the colonial period in Kenya.

- i. They accommodated Africans culture
- ii. Both valued Christianity and Western Education
- iii. Both were against Westernizing influence by missionaries.
- iv. Africans held positions of leadership in both.
- v. Both worked closely with the Africans political associations.

b) Explain six objectives of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) during the time of its formation.

- i. Wanted to attain political independence for Africans in Kenya.
- ii. Wanted to achieve national unity through unitary national constitution and under one central government.
- iii. Wanted to create a society based on Africans socialism.
- iv. To eradicate poverty, ignorance and disease.
- v. To unite with liberation movements of other countries in Africa.
- vi. To get back all the African land which was alienated by the European settlers.
- vii. to have all political detainees released. (6x2)

SECTION C ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

22.a) List three qualifications required for a person to become a Kenyan citizen by registration.

- i. A person has been married to a citizen for a period of at least seven years.
- ii. A person has lawfully resided in Kenya for a continuous period of at least seven years.
- iii. A child who is not a citizen but is adopted by a citizen.
- iv. Citizen of other countries who satisfy certain conditions established by an Act of parliament. (3x1)

b) Explain six importance of National integration.

- i. Promotes unity and co-existence among peoples of diverse ethnic/racial and religious background
- ii. Promotes patriotism among people towards the love of their country.
- iii. Promotes stability in nation
- iv. It minimises chances of civil strife since people regard each other with oneness.
- v. People of diverse language groups work together to promote development.
- vi. It upholds cultural values of different people of different cultural aspects
- vii. It creates a suitable environment for foreign and domestic investment. (6x2)

23a) List any three members of the cabinet in Kenya.

- i. President
- ii. Deputy president
- iii. Attorney General
- iv. Cabinet secretaries. (3x1 mks)

b) Explain six functions of the Kenya Defence forces.

- i. Responsible for the defence and protection of the sovereignty of the republic.

- ii. Assist in situations of emergency or disaster.
- iii. May be deployed to restore peace in any part of the country.
- iv. Assist in the preservation of internal security.
- v. Participate in nation building activities such as road and bridge construction
- vi. It specializes in detecting and fighting of criminals
- vii. Take part in peacekeeping missions in different parts of the world.

24a) State three qualifications for election as member of a country assembly.

- i. Be a registered voter
- ii. Satisfies the educational, moral and ethnical requirements prescribed by the constitution.
- iii. Be nominated by a political party
- iv. Be an independent candidate.

b) Explain six conditions which may lead to a vacancy in the office of a member of county assembly.

- i. When the member of the county assembly dies before the end of the term
- ii. When the member is absent from eight sittings of the assembly without permission from the speaker of the assembly.
- iii. Is constitutionally removed from office.
- iv. When the member resigns in writing addressed to the speaker of the assembly.
- v. When the member resigns from the party He/she was elected through.
- vi. Get to the end of the term of the assembly.
- vii. Becomes disqualified after the court rules in favour of an election petition made against him/her.

(6x2 mks)