3KNT EXAMS

FORM FOUR

HISTORY PAPER 1 311/1

TIME : 2 ½ HOURS

SECTION A; ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. Identity TWO sources of information which historians use to write the history of Kenya. (2mks)

-Archeology/palaeontology.

 - Oral traditions.

-Linguistics.

-Anthropology.

-Genetics.

-Written records

1. Give ONE natural factor that caused the Abagusii to migrate from Mt Elgon to their present homeland. (1mk)
2. .-Due to famine.
3. -Due to diseases.
4. -Due to drought
5. Give TWO evidence which showed that the Portuguese rules the Kenyan coast (2mks)

Land marks of FortJesus,Vasco d Gama’s pillar.

-Several Portuguese words eg Mvinyo,Meza.

-Availability of crops which they introduced, eg Mangoes

4Give ONE way in which the translation of the Bible into vernacular languages facilitated the spread of Christianity in Kenya. (1mk)

local people could read the bible.

-It created better understanding of the teachings in the Bible.

-More Africans could identify themselves;with Christianity

5 Identify TWO Kenyan communities which participated in the long distance trade. (2mks)

 Akamba

 -Mijikenda

 -Swahili.

6State the method used by the British to administer Kenya colony between 1920 and 1963. (1mk)

. Indirect rule.

7Give TWO reasons why African communities collaborated with the British colonialists in Kenya. (2mks)

 .-Some were attacked by epidermics.

 -Civil wars.

 -Drought and famine.

 -Others needed support to defeat their enemies. 2x1=(2 mks)

8State TWO demands made by the Young Kavirondo Association (2mks)

.-End of land alienation.

-Abolition of Kipande system.

-Building of more schools in central Nyanza

-Reduction of high tax.

Dissolution of labour camps. 2x1=( 2 mks)

9Identify TWO educational bodies that spear headed the establishment of independent schools and churches among the Agikuyu (2mks)

.-Kikuyu independent school Association.

-Kikuyu Karinga Education Association. 2x1=(2 mks)

1. State TWO problems faced by the trade unions in colonial Kenya (2mks)

.-Members were harassed by colonialists.

-Migratory nature of African workforce.

-Poor leadership due to inadequate knowledge in trade form affairs.

-Ethinicity was introduced to trade union affairs.

- -constants leadership wrangles.

-Ignorance of the people to join the union

-inadequate funds

1. Name TWO political parties which led Kenya to Independence in 1963. (2mks)

KANU

-KADU

 -APP

1. What was the main contribution of Prof. Wangari Maathai to the development of Kenya. (1mk)

 Environmental conservation

1. Mention one pillar of Nyayoism. (1mk)

 Peace

-Love

-Unity.

1. Identify the main way of acquiring Kenyan citizenship (1mk)

 By birth.

1. State one national activity that promote national unity in Kenya (1mk)

 - National holiday.

 -Games and sports.

 -Agricultural shows and other exhibitions

 -Disaster management

1. Name TWO branches of the National police service in Kenya (2mks)

 .-The Kenya Police Service.

 -The administration police service. (2 mks)

SECTION B

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. a) Give FIVE reasons which influenced the migration of the plain nilotes to Kenya during the pre-colonial period (5mks)

 (i) Escape disease and epidermics affecting human beings and livestock.

(ii) Escape natural calamities eg draught and famine.

(iii) External attacks from neighbouring communities.

(iv) Internal conflicts among themselves.

(v) To satsfy the spirit of adventure.

(vi) To look for water and pasture for their livestock.

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

(i) The family was the lowest unit headed by the father referred as Jaduang.

(ii) They had clans made of several families.

(iii)There was lineage councils/buch Dhoot which settled domestic issues.

(iv) Clans were grouped together to form Oganda headed by chief leader (Ruoth/Gweng)

(v) They had councils of elders (Buch Pny) who settled inter clan disputes.

(vi) They had worriers who defended the community .

(vii)Luo was a decentralized community as they did not have an overall leaders.

(viii)Religious leaders eg deviners and healersinfluenced their politics

1. a) Describe the characteristics of the city states by 1500 A.D (5mks)

 -Kiswahili was the language of communication.

-Islam was the common religion.

-Used Arabic architecture .The wealthy buirt stone houses and ordinary people lived in palm thutched houses.

-The main economic activity was trade.

-The city states were led by Imans/Sultans/Sheikhs.

-Towns minted and used their own money/coins .

-City states were built on islands for security reasons.

-Women wore buibui and men wore Kanzus.

-They were disunited and were rivals.

b) Explain the factors that led to the development of trade between East Africa coast and the outside World in the 19th Century (10mks)

 -Increased demand for East African goods I the outside world/availability of trade commodities.

-Demand for foreign goods in East Africa increased.

-Establishment of Arab settlements along the East African coast.

-Moonsoon winds facilitated their movement across the lake

-Accessibility of the east African coast.

-Protection given to traders by African rulers.

-Existence of a class of specialized traders who organized the trade.

1. a) Give THREE reasons why Africans were discouraged from growing cash crops by the colonial government in Kenya. (3mks)

 -To ensure labour supply for European farms.

 -African coffee would spread diseases to European farms.

 -To avoid unnecessary competition in cash crop farming

 -African cash crop could lower quality of Kenyan coffee.

b) Explain SIX problems faced by Africans working for the European settles during the colonial period. (12mks)

 -Inadequate food leading to malnutrition.

-Were not allowed to form works uniforms.

-Racial discrimination to their colour.

-Inadequate social amenities to cope with the large numbers of workers.

-were forced to pay tax despite of low wages.

-Low wages which could hardly meet their expenses.

-Poor living conditions as they work crowded in resdential homes.

-Mistreatment in the work place.

-Long working hours without compensation made them develop negative attitude towards work.

1. a) Mention THREE education commissions set up by the government of Kenya before 1990. (3mks)

 Ominde commission 1964

-Gchetui commission 1976

-Mackay commission 1981

-Koech commission 1999

-Kamunge commission 1988

b) Identify the challenges facing the education sector in Kenya today. (12mks)

SECTION C ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. a) Identity THREE methods of conflict resolution in Kenya. (3mks)

b) Explain SIX effects of conflicts in Kenya (12mk)

1. a) Identify THREE development rights of the child. (3mks)

b) Explain SIX circumstances in which one’s right to life may be taken away (12mks)

1. a) Mention the composition of the county Executive Committee (3mks)

b) Explain the functions and powers of the county government in Kenya (12mks)