**cluster term 2 2019**

**History and government m/scheme**

**Form 4**

**Section A (25 marks)**

1. **Identify the main method used by anthropologists when gathering data on Kenyan communities (1 mark)**
2. Observation
3. **What was the main significance of circumcision in some traditional African societies in Kenya? (1 mark)**
4. It marked the end of childhood and the beginning of adulthood (1x1=1 mark)
5. **Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the River- Lake Nilotes (1 mark)**
6. The Luo (1x1=1 mark)
7. **Identify the town that was established by missionaries in Kenya as a centre for freed slaves during the 19th century. (1** mark**)**
8. Freretown (1x1 = 1 mark
9. **Name two catholic missionary societies that operated in Kenya in the 19th century (2 marks)**
10. Mill Hill Fathers
11. Consolata Fathers
12. Holy Ghost fathers (2x1=2 marks)
13. **Identify two Kenyan communities that portrayed mixed reaction towards British invasion. (2 marks)**
14. Luo
15. Agikuyu
16. Akamba (2x1=2 marks)
17. **Name the Nandi Orkoiyot who led the community in resisting imposition of British rule (1 mark)**
18. Koitolel arap Samoei (1 mark)
19. **What was the main method used by Thomas Joseph Mboya in the struggle to protect African rights during the colonial period (1 mark)**
20. He led/organized the trade union movement. 1 mark
21. **Give two reasons why the colonial government brought in Indian coolies for the construction of the Uganda railway. (2 marks)**
22. Africans did not have the required skills for the job/were not willing to do the job.
23. Coolies had the required expertise
24. **Identify the main feature of the system of education in Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mark)**
25. It was organized along racial lines/discrimination (1 x 1 = 1mk)
26. **Give the title of the Sessional Paper no.10 of 1965 where African Socialism was articulated as a national philosophy (1 mark)**
27. African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya (1 mark)
28. **Identify two types of cases the Judiciary deals with in Kenya. (2 marks)**
29. Criminal cases.
30. Civil cases. (2 x 1 =2marks)
31. **State two functions of a county Governor in Kenya (2 marks)**
32. Links the county government with the national government
33. Is the chief executive of the county and supervises the activities of public servants appointed by the county government
34. Is a member of the county assembly
35. Nominates a candidate for deputy governor
36. He appoints members of the County Executive Committee with the approval of the county Assembly
37. Participates in the law making process in the county government through generation of bills by the County Executive Committee / assenting to bills passed by the county Assembly
38. Implements policies and legislation of the national and county government within the county (2x1=2 marks)
39. **Identify the constitutional account into which revenues raised by the county government are deposited (1 mark)**
40. Revenue Fund
41. **State two components of the cabinet in Kenya (2 marks)**
42. The president.
43. The deputy president
44. The attorney general
45. Between 14 and 22 cabinet secretaries (Any 2x1= 2 marks)
46. **Name two organs of national security in Kenya (2marks)**
47. Kenya Defence Forces
48. National Police Service
49. National Intelligence Service (2 x 1 mks)
50. **State two results of industrial development in Kenya since independence (2 marks)**
51. It has led to increase in employment opportunities. This has uplifted the living standards of the people
52. It has enabled Kenya to be self-reliant in some products eg soft drinks
53. Some towns have emerged as a result of industrial expansion.
54. it has led to optimum utilization of mineral resources and agricultural raw materials
55. transport infrastructure has been improved to support the industries
56. It has made Kenya diversify her economy and stop overreliance on the agricultural sector

**Section B (45 marks)**

1. (a) **Mention five benefits of Portuguese rule along the East Coast of Africa (5 marks)**
2. Introduction of Christianity
3. Some Portuguese words were added to Kiswahili
4. Portuguese architecture was introduced at the coast
5. The Portuguese introduced new crops such as maize and cassava/ new farming methods
6. The Portuguese built Fort Jesus and Vasco Da Gama Pillar which have become
 historical sites
7. Links between coastal settlements and India were strengthened (5x1=5 mks)

(b) **Describe five effects of the long distance trade on the people of Kenya. (10 marks)**

1. It let the settling of people in urban centres that developed along trade routes.
2. It led to the emergence of a class of wealthy people along the coast/in the interior of
Kenya/emergence of powerful chiefs and kingdoms.
3. It led to acquisition of foreign/new goods through trade/traditional industries declined due to importation of products.
4. People acquired /cultivated new crops leading to increased food production.
5. Some people were converted into Islam by Muslim traders.
6. People were introduced to money economy thereby making transactions easy.
7. African slave labour led to the development of plantation agriculture along the coast.
8. There was depopulation as many Africans were captured/sold as slaves.
9. It caused untold suffering/misery as people were raided/ captured as slaves.
10. It opened up the interior to foreigners, leading to colonization.
11. The trade routes later developed into roads and highways. (Any 5x2 = 10 marks)
12. **(a) State five terms of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923 (5 marks)**
13. White highlands were reserved for the settlers in recognition of their contribution towards the economy of the colony.
14. Asians were allowed to elect 5 representatives to the Legco but on a communal rather than common roll as they would have wished.
15. Restriction on Asian immigration and racial segregation in all the residential areas were abolished.
16. The interests of Africans were declared paramount to those of the immigrant races.
17. A missionary was to be nominated to the Legco to represent African interests.
18. No advance towards self-government controlled by Europeans as demanded by settlers would be allowed. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

**(b) Describe five ways used by the colonial government to secure labour for the settlers in Kenya. (5 marks)**

1. Taxation – introduction of hut tax and poll tax in 1902 and 1911 respectively/ confiscation of livestock to make Africans poor and reliant on wage labour
2. Low wages – Africans were remunerated poorly in order to make them completely dependent on selling them cheap labour for daily needs.
3. Cash crops – Africans were forbidden to grow cash crops such as tea, coffee and sisal. This made them not to have an alternative source of income hence they provide labour on the Whiteman’s farms to get income.
4. Squatter system – Arbitrary land alienation led to Africans being squatters on the land that was once theirs.
5. Forced recruitment by the colonial government
6. Use of ordinances such as the Master-Servant Ordinance/ Northey Circular
7. Creation of reserves – Africans were restricted in reserves which were overcrowded. They had limited resources both socially and economically.
8. Kipande system – Africans were to carry Kipande which was a form of identification on which personal details were written about individuals. This was done to curb desertion from the employer. (5x2=10 mks)
9. **(a) Give five challenges that were experienced by the Kenya African Union (KAU) during the struggle for independence. (5 marks)**
10. Betrayal by some Africans undermined its activities/wrangles between moderates and radicals.
11. Insufficient/inadequate funds hampered its activities.
12. Opposition from the colonial government/settlers.
13. Repressive colonial laws restricted its activities.
14. Arrest/detention of its leaders after the declaration of a state of emergency frustrated its members.
15. Lack of proper communication channels.
16. Banning of the party by the colonial regime in 1953.
17. Ethnic suspicion and divisions/fear of dominance by larger communities.
18. Lack of political awareness due to illiteracy among Africans (Any 6x2=12 marks)

**(b) Explain five constitutional changes which led Kenya to independence between 1954 and 1963. (10 marks)**

1. The Lyttelton constitution of 1954 led to the appointment of the first African minister and nomination of more Africans to the Legislative Council.
2. In 1957 the first all- races elections were held and Africans were elected in 8 constituencies.
3. The Lennox Boyd constitution of 1957 gave more seats to Africans – from 8 to 14 members. For the first time, more Africans were elected to the Legislative council.
4. The first Lancaster House Conference of 1960 gave Africans more seats in the Legco. Thus African representation moved from 14 to 33 members.
5. In 1960 the state of emergency was lifted and Africans were allowed to form country wide political parties. National political parties – KANU and KADU were formed.
6. In 1961 the first general elections were held and KANU won but refused to form the government until the release of Kenyatta. KADU formed the government with Ngala as leader of government business.
7. The Second Lancaster House Conference drew up the independence constitution. Kenya was to become a Majimbo / federal state.
8. On June 1st, 1963 Kenya got internal self – government/Madaraka with Kenyatta as the first prime minister.
9. On December 12th 1963, Kenya attained full independence/uhuru. (Any 5x 2 =10 mks)
10. (a) **State five challenges facing land policies in Kenya since independence (5 marks)**
11. Issuing of fake title deeds- some influential personalities allocated land which earlier had been sold off to other people, lowering the economic value of title deeds.
12. Land grabbing - public utilities e.g schools have been grabbed by influential personalities in the government.
13. Current inequalities in land ownership - A few families own huge pieces of land in the country while the majority of the poor are starved of land.
14. Conflicts over use of land between the pastoralist communities and farming communities in many parts of the country over the use of water resources become scarcer.
15. Use of forest land- There has been protracted conflict between some communities living in/ around the forests and the government over the use of forest land.
16. Lack of funds for demarcation has slowed down adjudication of land in some parts of the country (Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

**b) Explain five social effects of national philosophies on development in Kenya (10mks)**

1. The philosophies have encouraged co-operation/unity/understanding among Kenyans
2. They have encouraged Kenyans to actively participate in development projects
3. Through the philosophies education has been promoted by building schools, colleges and universities
4. The philosophies have encouraged mutual social responsibility among Kenyans
5. The philosophies have helped improve medical by constructing dispensaries, health centres and hospitals
6. The plight of the disadvantaged people has been addressed by the philosophies through organizing of harambee to assist them
7. The philosophies have promoted African culture through borrowing of positive African traditions
8. The philosophies have promoted spiritual well-being through building of churches (any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

**Section C (30 marks)**

1. **(a) Give five values of a good Kenyan citizen (12 mks)**
2. Respect for other people/their property
3. Obedience to the laws of the country
4. Participation in development projects
5. Participation in the democratic/ electoral processes
6. Being loyal/ patriotic to one’s country
7. Practicing integrity/ honesty when performing duties
8. Reporting law- breakers to the authorities
9. Efficient use of national resources/thrift (5x1=5 mks)

**(b). Explain five rights contained in the United Nations Charter on Human Rights which are guaranteed to Kenyans (10 marks)**

1. Freedom from discrimination- All human beings are born free and equal thus no one should be discriminated against
2. Right to life- All persons have the right to life, liberty and security
3. Slavery and servitude- All people are protected from slavery and servitude
4. Movement- It provides that all people have freedom of movement and residence
5. Assembly and association- It provides for the right to peaceful assembly and association
6. Religion- It provides for freedom of thought, conscience and religious belief
7. Fair trial- Provides for right to fair trial, by an independent and impartial court of law or tribunal.
8. Standards of living- Right to adequate standards of living including good shelter, medical care and education, social security
9. Inhuman treatment- no one shall be subjected to torture or inhuman treatment
10. Arrest and detention- no one should be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention
11. Equality- All persons are equal before the law/ right to opinion and expression
12. Property- every person has right to own property
13. Right to take part in the government of the country, directly or through elected representatives
14. Labour conditions- It provides for right to fair and just conditions of work.
15. All persons have right to rest and leisure/ participate in cultural life of the community (5 x 2 =10mks)
16. (a) **State five reasons that can lead to the disqualification of a person as a candidate for parliamentary elections in Kenya (5 marks)**
17. Being insane
18. Being under sentence of imprisonment exceeding six months.
19. Being bankrupt
20. holding office in the public service or is a state officer or in county assembly
21. has within 5 years preceding the election, held position in the IEBC
22. has not been a Kenyan citizen for at least 10 years before the election
23. is found to have abused a state office or doesn’t satisfy requirements on leadership and integrity (5x1=5 mks)

(b) **Describe five functions of the President of the Republic of Kenya. (10 marks)**

1. Being the head of state, the president represents the people locally and internationally.
2. The president appoints the cabinet ministers/senior civil servants.
3. He chairs cabinet meetings where matters of national importance/policies are made.
4. He appoints senior officers in the armed forces in his/her capacity as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
5. He leads the people of Kenya during national celebrations/important national functions.
6. He grants freedom/pardons a convicted person unconditionally or conditionally.
7. The president assents to bills passed by the National Assembly/Senate for them to become law.
8. He addresses a special sitting of parliament once per year./opens parliament after election
9. Receives/hosts heads/envoys of foreign countries who visit Kenya/receives and
accredits foreign diplomats and consular representatives.
10. Can declare a state of emergency for a maximum of 14 days when the security of the country is threatened/ He declares war on a foreign nation with the approval of the National Assembly
11. He confers honours on people who have rendered distinguished service to the nation.
12. Safeguards and upholds the constitution of Kenya and the sovereignty of the republic, so as to ensure the country runs smoothly and Kenyans enjoy their rights. (5x2=10 marks)
13. (a) **State three objectives of devolving the government of Kenya. (3 marks)**
14. To promote democratic exercise of power.
15. To promote unity in the country.
16. To empower the people to participate in decision making /to make informed decisions.
17. To protect the interests of the minority/marginalized groups.
18. To promote equitable development in the country.
19. To enable people access services/take services closer to the people.
20. To decentralize state organs/functions from the capital.
21. To enhance checks and balances/accountability. (Any 3x1 = 3 marks)

(b)  **Explain six reasons why it is important for the government to formulate the national budget annually. (12 marks)**

1. It enables the government to identify sources of revenue that will be required to meet its financial obligations.
2. It enables the government to explain to the public the tax structure to the people/set the tax levels.
3. It ensures that there is a balance in the country’s revenue and expenditure hence avoiding budget deficit.
4. The government is able to identify ways of spending without any wastage.
5. It ensures equitable share of resources and balanced development.
6. Parliament is able to monitor public resource utilization through its watchdog committees.
7. It enables the government to identify/prioritize the development projects to finance in the coming year. The government is also able to set aside some funds to be used in case of emergencies in the course of the financial year.
8. The government is able to assess its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary.
9. The budget provides useful information to individuals/organizations that may be interested in keeping track of government expenditure/enhances accountability and transparency in the eyes of the public.
10. The government is able to win confidence among local and international development partners/donors through its plans and policies spelt out in the budget. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)