ASUMBI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL

POST -MOCK 1

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER

2022

**HISTORY PP1 MS**

1. State two ways in which Kenyan communities interacted with each other in the pre-colonial period.
* Through trade
* Through warfare
* Through intermarriage
* Through common festivals/ceremonies e.g., wrestling cultural exchange

 2x1=2mks

1. Name two groups of the Mijikenda community.
* Kauma
* Giriama
* Duruma
* Chonyi
* Jibana
* Kambe
* Ribe
* Rabai
* Digo

 2x1=2mks

1. State two functions of Fort Jesus during the Portuguese rule.
* To act as hiding place against/ attacks by their enemies.
* To use it as a base of sending expeditions against resisting communities of the coast /administration base.
* Use it for storing armaments/storage of items before transportation.
* Use as a watch tower.

 2x1=2mks

1. Identify one economic responsibility of a Kenyan citizen.
* Participating in development activities.
* Paying taxes.
* Engaging in income generation.
* Protecting the environment.
* Fighting corruption

 1x1=1mk

1. Name two national activities that promote national unity in Kenya.
* Agricultural shows/trade fairs.
* Games and sports.
* National holidays.

 2x1=2mks

1. Identify the constitutional amendment that was repealed to revert to a multi-party state in Kenya in 1991.

Section 2A of the Constitution.

 1x1=1mk

1. Name one survival right of a child under the constitution.
* Every child has the right to a name and nationality from birth.
* Every child has the right to basic nutrition, shelter and health care

 1X1=1mk

1. Identify the treaty that finalized the partition of East Africa.
* The **Heligoland Treaty of 1890**.

 1x1=1mk

1. Give the main reason why native reserves were created during the colonial period.
* In order to create room/land for settler farming.

 1x1=1mk

1. State two contributions of the independent schools during colonial period.
* Created more educational opportunities for Africans
* Provided job opportunities to Africans
* Preserved African cultural heritage
* Natured nationalistic activities

 2x1=2mks

1. Identify the main contribution of Wangari Maathai.
* Environmental conservation/ Tree planting

 1x1=1mk

1. Name two organs of the Kenya Defense Forces.
* Kenya Navy
* Kenya Army
* Kenya Airforce

 2x1=2mks

1. Identify two pillars of Nyayo philosophy.
* Peace
* Love
* Unity

 2x1=2mks

1. Identify two political challenges that Kenya experienced between 1969-1978.
* Political assassinations
* The attempt to change the constitution by some politicians

 2x1=2mks

1. Give the main function of the county assembly.
* Legislation

 1x1=1mk

1. Give one example of conditional grants given to county government.
* **The Equalization Fund** for provision of basic services like water, health services, electricity and roads in marginalized areas.
* **The Contingencies Fund** to carter for urgent and unforeseen circumstances

 **1x1=1mk**

1. Name the government department that collects taxes.
* Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)

 1x1=1mk

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

1. (a). State five reasons for the migration of the Eastern Bantu.
* They moved in search of water and pasture for their livestock
* The outbreak of diseases/ epidemics forced them to move
* Attacks from other communities forced them to move/external attacks
* There was population pressure in their original homeland
* They moved due to drought and famine
* Family/clan dispute/conflicts forced them to migrate/internal conflicts
* Search for land for settlement
* They moved for adventure

 5x1=mks

(b). Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda in the pre-colonial period.

* The Mijikenda had a strong clan system. Administration was based on a strong clan system. 4-6 clans lived in a fortified village known as *kaya.*
* The existence of a council of elders (Kambi) at clan level to settle disputes and the general administration of the clan
* An age set (*riika*) system formed by young men after circumcision and which provided the base from which warriors were obtained.
* Social and political unity was strengthened through intermarriage between different clans.
* Judicial matters were handled by the elders’ council which was final court of appeal
* The council of elders declared war on warring neighbors

 5x2=10mks

1. (a). State three reasons why the Maasai collaborated with the British.
* Nandi power had weakened them
* Civil wars between Kwavi & Purko
* Natural calamities e.g. small pox & drought
* Famine
* Kedong massacre which killed many

 3x1=3mks

(b). Explain six reasons why Kenyan communities were defeated by the British

* The communities were not united hence they were easily defeated.
* The communities had inferior weapons as compared to the superior British weapons.
* The soldiers had little knowledge about the British military tactics.
* Their population had been weakened / reduced by catastrophe such as famine and rinder pest and civil strife.
* Their leaders lacked adequate organizational skills to mobilizing the people.
* The British used treachery when dealing with come communities / collaboration.
* The economic base of the communities was destroyed by the British thus making them weak.
* The soldiers were demoralized when many warriors were captured / skilled (e.g. Aembu and Ameru in 1906/ scotched earth policy.
* The Kenya – Uganda Railway facilitated the faster movement of British troops

 6x2=12mks

1. (a). State three reasons why the British government invited European settlers in Kenya.
* The colonial government wanted to make Kenya a white man’s country by encouraging white settlers to form the back bone of the economy.
* It hoped that the settlers would finance administrative expenses of the colony without involving the British tax payers.
* The settlers’ economic activities would help the colonial government pay for the construction costs of the railway and maintain it.
* The settlers were expected to produce raw materials for British industries.
* The colonial government wanted to prevent Asian influence in Kenya by encouraging European settlement. The Kenyan highlands were suitable for European settlement in terms of climate and soil.
* Wanted to make the colony self-sufficient in terms of foodstuff.

3x1=mks

* Administrators wanted to create job opportunities for the unemployed British nationals.

(b). Explain six factors that led to growth of nationalist activities in Kenya between 1945-1963.

* The war experience of the ex-service men made them more informed in world affairs on their return.
* The labor government in Britain was more responsive to the demands of self-rule in their colonies.
* The constitutional changes implemented in Kenya by the labor party promoted nationalist activities e.g., the Lyttleton constitution of 1954 which created a multi-racial council of ministers.
* The U.N.O. recommended for self-determination for the colonized people as a right.
* Granting of independence for India and Ghana showed African nationalists that independence was achievable and made them more determined in their struggle for independence.
* The mau-mau movement consolidated the nationalists struggle and brought it into direct confrontation with the colonial government.
* Lifting of bans on political parties in 1945, 1955 and 1960 by the colonial government enabled the African nationalists to coordinate the nationalists in Kenya.
* The activities of the trade unions promoted the growth of African nationalist activities especially in urban centres. 6x2=12mks
1. (a). State five ways in which the government of Kenya has promote health sector since independence.
* It has established/created the Ministry of Health.
* It has established hospitals/clinics/dispensaries
* It has encouraged NGOs/religious organizations/individuals to provide health services.
* It has established medical training institutions.
* t has recognized the use of herbal medicine.
* It has established National Health Insurance Fund.
* It has established Medical Research Institutes.
* It has employed health workers.
* It has subsidized the cost of healthcare/ free medical services.
* It educates people on health matters.

 5x1=5mks

 (b). Explain five challenges facing agricultural sector in Kenya since independence.

* Poor infrastructure in some pans of the country has led to great losses of farm produce thus reducing earnings of farmers.
* The unstable prices of agricultural commodities on the local/world market has discouraged farmers.
* Various parts of the country have been hit by drought/famine thus forcing the government to provide relief food.
* Farmers produce is often destroyed by pests after harvest leading to food shortages/poor storage.
* Poor technology/use of Traditional methods has contributed to low yields.
* Politically instigated ethnic clashes have discouraged farmers from carrying out intense fanning due to insecurity.
* The population of Kenya has been growing faster than gains made in the agricultural sear.
* Corrupt government officials have grabbed/sold research land thereby affecting the operation; of research institutions/mismanagement of funds meant for agricultural development.
* Farming has become a costly venture for most farmers are not able to meet the high costs of farm inputs
* Overproduction of similar agricultural products leads to wastage due to lack of buyers
* Shortage of agricultural extension officers has made it difficult for farmers to get advice on how to improve yields.
* Mismanagement of cooperatives has impoverished farmers/delayed payments to farmers.
* Competition from COMESA /industrialized nations has frustrated Kenyan farmers.

 5x2=10mks

**SECTION C** 30 marks

1. (a). State three ways in which one can become a Kenyan citizen through registration.
* One must lawfully reside in Kenya continuously for at least seven years.
* A child who is not a citizen must be adopted by a Kenyan citizen.
* A person must be married to a Kenyan citizen for at least seven years.

 3x1=3mks

(b). Explain six factors that undermine national unity.

* Unequal distribution of national resources creates disparity in terms of development leading to the feelings of exclusion
* Tribalism which favours people from one’s ethnic group thereby creating animosity hatred among the people
* Religious conflicts brought about by intolerance to other people’s faiths leading to division of people along religious lines
* Discrimination on the basis of colour creates antagonism among different races/ racism
* Affiliation to different political parties with different ideologies polarizes the country along political lines
* Corruption / greed/ bribery leads to a few people amassing a lot of wealth at the expense of the others
* Poverty among the people creates a state of lawlessness/ high rate of crime in the society
* Terrorism/ radicalization creates a state of anarchy/ fear/ suspicion among people
* Nepotism- this is the practice of favouring relative
* Cultural conflicts- some diverse cultural aspects may be in conflicts among different communities.
* Ignorance- leading to intolerance of other people’s views leading to failure to appreciate developments taking place around them.

 6x2=12mks

1. (a). State five functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya.
* It registers prospective citizens who intend to participate in the elections.
* It draws the boundaries of the constituencies/wards in all parts of the country in order to ensure equitable representation of the people.
* It regulates nomination of candidates by political parties so as to ensure proportional nomination of members.
* It settles electoral disputes other than petitions arising from the electoral process in order to ensure smooth/fair elections.
* It registers that all candidates who intend to contest for positions during elections/announces and provides an election timetable.
* It educates voters on their rights/importance of participating in the electoral process so as to make informed decisions.
* It monitors/observes the elections in order to ensure transparency/honesty.
* It regulates the amount of money spent by a candidate/political parties to prevent some candidates from influencing the voters.

5x1=5mks

* It develops code of conduct for candidates/parties participating in elections with the view of checking malpractices.
* It ensures compliance with the electoral laws by all the parties involved in order to promote free and fair elections.
* It distributes/transports electoral materials to all polling stations.
* It appoints election officials.
* It announces the results and declares the winners.

(b). Explain five ways in which the independence of the Judiciary is guaranteed in Kenya

* The independence of the judiciary is spelt out in the constitution and the government has to respect it
* The judges and magistrates are appointed by the judicial service commission which is an independent body from the public service commission
* The tenure of office of the judges is longer than that of civil servants (75 years)
* Judges enjoy security of tenure of office
* Judges are bound by oath of office to perform their duties without the favor or fear (oath of allegiance)
* The judiciary has a separate system of command, its head is the chief justice
* Salaries and allowances of judges and magistrate are fixed by statutes and are not discussed in parliament
* Judges and magistrates are not answerable to the executive

 5x2=10mks

1. (a). Identify three sources of revenue for the county government.
* Allocation from the national government
* Loans or grants from the national government
* Local taxes such as property rates and entertainment taxes
* Charges and fees such as cess on agriculture produce entry fees to country parks and parking fees
* Foreign loans and grants
* Rent from premises
* Any other grants and donations
* Revenue collected will be deposited into the following funds

 3x1=3mks

 (b). Explain six ways in which the national government uses its revenue.

* Revenue is used to maintain government facilities such as roads and buildings.
* It is used to initiate new developments / projects by the government (e.g. constructing new roads, constructing government offices.
* It is used to subsidize public services (e.g. Health, education)
* It is used to finance recurrent government expenditures such as paying of salaries for civil servants.
* It is used to service loans that have been borrowed by the government for development.
* It is used to pay subscription to international bodies / organizations e.g. OAU, UN and PTA)
* It is used to finances security expenditure by the government such as training soldiers, paying body guards and buying arms.
* It is used to meet any emergency needs that may arise (e.g. due to floods, outbreaks of diseases.)
* It is used to assist countries that may experience emergencies (e.g. natural disasters)

 6x2=12mks