**GATITU SECONDARY SCHOOL FOUR FORM 4 MID-TERM EXAM**

**311/1**

**history and goverNment**

**paper 1**

**FEB MID-TERM ONE EXAM 2017**

**time: 2 1/2 Hours**

**Section A (25 Marks)**

**Answer all questions in this section.**

**1.** Define Genetics. **(1mk)**

**2.** State **two** duties of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi. **(2mks)**

**3.** Name **two** sub-tribes of the Mijikenda. **(2mks)**

**4.** Identify the name given to the council of elders among the Luo. **(1mk)**

**5.** State **two** natural factors that facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenyan coast before 1500 A.D **(2mks)**

**6.** State **two** foreign powers that signed trade treaties with Seyyid Said in the 19th century. **(2mks)**

**7.** Give **two** social responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. **(2mks)**

**8.** Name **two** symbols of national unity. **(2mks)**

**9.** Give **one** category of conflicts. **(1mk)**

**10.** State **two** rights of older members of society. **(2mks)**

**11.** State **one** reason why the colonial government established local native councils in Kenya in 1924. **(1mk)**

**12.** State **one** recommendation of the Lennox-Boyd constitution regarding the legislative council in Kenya.  **(1mk)**

**13.** Give **two** functions of the clerk of parliament. **(2mks)**

**14.** Who heads a state department in Kenya? **(1mk)**

**15.** What is the composition of the county executive committee? **(1mk)**

**16.** List **one** type of public expenditure. **(1mk)**

**17.** Give **one** type of land holding in Kenya. **(1mk)**

 **Section B (45 Marks)**

**Answer any three questions.**

**18.** (a)Give **five** effects of migration and settlement of the Eastern cushiest in Kenya. **(5mks)**

 (b) Describe the social organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period. **(10mks)**

19. (a) List **five** reasons for the coming of the missionaries to Kenya. **(5 marks**)

 (b) Explain **five** positive results of the Omani rule along the Kenyan Coast.  **(10 marks)**

**20**. (a) Outline **three** challenges faced by Independent Churches and schools. **(3mks)**

 (b) Explain **six** problems encountered by settlers in Kenya. **(12mks)**

**21.** (a) Outline **five** economic impacts of national philosophies on development in Kenya. **(5mks)**

 (b) Explain **five** factors which have undermined the provision of education by the government of Kenya. **(10mks)**

**Section C (30 Marks)**

**Answer any two questions from this section.**

22.(a)Give **three** sources from which Nyayoism evolved as a national philosophy. (**3 marks**)

 (b) Describe **six** contributions of Nyayo philosophy to national development in Kenya. (**12 marks)**

**23.** (a) Identify **three** duties of the secretary to the cabinet. **(3mks)**

 (b) Explain **six** solutions to the challenges facing the correctional services. **(12mks)**

**24.** (a) State **five** functions of a county government. **(5mks)**

 (b) Explain **five** ways in which the national government spends its revenue. **(10mks)**

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**I WISH YOU SUCCESS**

**MARKING SCHEMES**

**GATITU SECONDARY SCHOOL MID TERM EXAM**

**311/1-2017**

**history and goverNment**

**paper 1**

**FEB- MID TERM ONE EXAM, 2017**

**time: 2 1/2 Hours**

**1.** ***Define Genetics.***

This is scientific study of the ways in which characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring.  ***(1 x1 = 1mk)***

**2. *Two duties of the Orokoiyot among the Nandi.***

 - He presided over religious functions.

 - He advised the council of elders on matters related to the running of community affairs.

 - He advised and blessed the warriors before raiding or waging war.

 - Arbitrated inter-clan disputes.

 - Foretold the future on success in war, famine, epidemics, drought and other calamities.

 - Performed the functions of a rainmaker.

 - Performed the functions of a medicinemen.  ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**3.** ***Two sub-tribes of Mijikenda***

 - Kauma, Giriama, Chonyi, Jibana, Kambe, Ribe, Rabai, Duruma, Digo ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**4. *Identify the name given to the council of elders among the luo.***

 - Buchpiny  ***(1x 1 = 1mk)***

**5. *Two natural factors that facilitated the coming of early visitors to the Kenyan coast before 1500A.D.***

 - Deep natural harbours.

 - Accessibility of the East African coast by sea

 - Monsoon winds ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**6.** ***Two foreign powers that signed trade treaties with Seyyied Said in the 19th century.***

 U.S.A, Britain, France, Germany ***(2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**7. *Two social responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.***

 - Promoting gender sensitivity.

 - Promoting good morals.

 - Promoting good health practices.

 - Helping in emergencies.

 - Taking care of the vulnerable in society. ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**8. *Two symbols of national unity***

 - National Anthem

 - The coat of arms

 - The public seal

 - National flag ***(2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**9. *One category of conflicts.***

 - Individual against individual.

 - Individual against the state

 - Community against community

 - State against state ***(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**10. *Two rights of older members of society***

 - To fully participate in the affairs of society.

 - To pursue their personal development.

 - To live in dignity and respect.

 - To be free from abuse.

 - To receive reasonable care and assistance from their family and state. ***(2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**11. *One reason why the colonial government established local native councils in Kenya in 1924..***

 - To serve as a link between African people and the central government.

 - To encourage and develop a sense of responsibility and duty towards the state among the African leaders.

 - To involve Africans in the management of their affair.

 - To provide a forum through which Africans would express themselves.  ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

***12. One recommendation of the lennox-boyd constitution regarding the legislative council in Kenya.***

 - The number of elected Africans to the legislative council was to be increased from 8 to 14.

 - There were to be 12 nominated members representing the different races.

 - The African representation in the council of ministers be doubled/increased to 2. ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**13. *Two functions of the clerk of parliament***

 - Is the chief administrative and accounting officer of the House.

 - Advises the speaker on the order of House business and lists notices of motions.

 - Prepares and maintains parliamentary records of the House proceedings in the Hansard.

 - Prepares copies of bills and submits them for presidential assent.

 - Supervises and co-ordinates the work of the staff of the House.

 - Maintains a library for use by members of the House. ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**14. *Who heads a state department in Kenya.***

 - Principal secretary ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**15. *What is the composition of the county executive committee?***

 - County governor, the deputy county governor and members appointed by the governor with approval of the assembly.

 ***(Any 1x 1 = 1mk)***

**16. *One type of public expenditure***

 - Capital expenditure.

 - Recurrent expenditure . ***(1 x 1 =1mk)***

**17. *One type of landholding in Kenya.***

 - Public land.

 - Community land.

 - Private land.  ***(1 x 1 =1mk)***

 **SECTION B (45MARKS)**

 **(Answer three questions in this section)**

**18. (*a) Five effects of migration and settlement of the Eastern cushites in Kenya.***

- Increased warfare for control of limited resources in the region among themselves.

 - Displacement of some communities who had settled in the region earlier.

 - Increased cultural interaction with neighbouring communities.

 - Population, expansion in the region where they settled.

 - Intermarriage with the neighbouring communities.

 - Increased trade in the region where they settled.

 - Redistribution of population in the region where they settled.

 - Assimilation and absorption of some communities who had settled in the region earlier.

 - Formation of new military alliances in the region.

 - Adoption of new economic activities.

 - Spread of Islam in the region. ***(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)***

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

 - The Nandi lived in villages of related families.

 - Girls were taught female roles by their mother, while boys were taught male roles by their fathers.

 - Boys underwent initiation during adolescence, including circumcision, and they were then admitted into one of the eight cyclical age-sets.

 - The Nandi worshipped one supreme being-Asis.

 - The prayers were offered through ancestors.

 - Celebrations were held at every important stage in life, such as birth, initiation, marriage and death.

 - Clothes were made from hides.

 - Every homestead had its own shrine in which the head of family prayed daily at sunrise. ***(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)***

19.(a) *List five reasons for the coming of the missionaries to Kenya.*(5 mks)

- Wanted to spread Christianity.

- Missionaries wanted to civilize the Africans.

- They wanted to end slavery and slave trade.

- Some missionaries wanted to explore the interior of

 East Africa so that it could be opened.

- To check against the spread of Islam in East Africa. *(5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

(b) *Explain five positive results of the Omani rule along the Kenyan Coast*.10 mks)

- Plantation agriculture developed.

- Local trade and long distance trade expanded.

- Caravan routes opened up the interior.

- Expansion and starting of urban areas e.g Mombasa

- Caravan routes became basis of both roads and

 railways.

- Emergence of wealthy members.

- Introduction currency e.g Indian rupee.

- Expansion of some kingdom e.gWanga and Buganda.

**20. *(a) Three problems faced by independent churches and schools.***

 - Harassment of the members by the missionaries and colonial authorities.

 - Shortage of man power to manage their activities e.g teachers and catechists.

 - Shortage of funds to implement their programmes.

 - Wrangling between the leaders.

 - Competition from the missionary churches and schools.

 - Closure of the institutions by the colonial authorities during the emergency. ***(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)***

 ***(b) Six chalenges encountered by settlers in Kenya***

 - Hostile attacks from natives.

 - They lacked enough labour.

 - Lack of capital

 - Poor transport networks.

 - The unpredictable natural conditions; they lacked prior knowledge of the regions in which they settled in terms of climate, seasons and soils.

 - The prevalence of tropical diseases.

 - Limited markets.

 ***(Any well explained 6 x 2 = 12mks)***

**21. *Five economic impacts of national philosophies on development in Kenya***

 - Most Kenyans have developed initiatives in commerce and industry.

 - Co-operatives societies have been set up by Kenyans in agriculture and other sectors, as a result of cooperation derived from African socialism.

 - Soil conservation measures such as tree planting and building of gabions have been undertaken through harambee spirit thus boosting agriculture.

 - The pillars of Nyayoism peace, love and unity have created a conducive environment for the growth of tourism.

 - Transport and communication have been improved through African socialism and the harambee spirit.***(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)***

 ***(b) Five factors which have undermined the provision of education by the government of Kenya.***

 - High drop out rate especially of girls due to pregnancies and early marriages.

 - High rate of HIV and AIDS infection which has affected overall performance in education.

 - Poor performance in Mathematics and Sciences leading to man power shortages in technical fields.

 - Education in Kenya is expensive and costly, hence out of reach to ordinary Kenyans.

 - Constant and many changes/revisions of curriculum make education discountinous and costly.

 - Explosion of school enrolments against the available resources i.e textbooks, teachers e.t.c.

 - Education is exam oriented giving little room for full exploitation of individual talents.

 - Inadequate funds to implement the various educational programmes at various levels.

 - Discouragement of the youth due to high number of educated but unemployed people. ***(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)***

**SECTION C - 30 MARKS**

 **(Answer two questions in this section)**

22.(a) *Give three sources from which Nyayoism evolved as a national philosophy.* (3 mks)

(i) Sessional paper No. 10 of 1965 that articulated African socialism.

(ii) Moi’s long political career.

(iii) Biblical teachings / 10 commandments.  *(3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

(b) *Describe six contributions of Nyayo philosophy to national development in Kenya.*(12 mks)

(i) Enhanced unity and cooperation among Kenyans hence national integration.

(ii) Promotion of peaceful co-existence which is essential for national development.

(iii) Provided a guiding principle in Kenya’s foreign relations thus encouraging good relations with Kenya’sneighbours.

(iv) Promotion of education through expansion of educational facilities.

(v) Improvement in medical facilities. Many hospitals, dispensaries were established.

(vi) Promotion of rural development by decentralising government operations to districts through the DFRD

 (District Focus for Rural Development)  *(6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

**23. *(a) Three duties of the secretary to the cabinet.***

 - Takes charge of the cabinet office.

 - Arranges the business of the cabinet.

 - Keeps the minutes of the cabinet.

 - Conveys the decision of the cabinet to the appropriate persons or authorities. ***(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)***

 ***(b) Six solutions to the challenges facing the correctional services.***

 1. Employing and training more personnel.

 2. Improving the living conditions for prison warders by constructing better houses and improving terms of services.

 3. Allocating more funds to the correctional services to enable provision of more facilities to the convicts.

 4. By providing bettet medical services to the prisoners.

 5. By providingclothings, beddings and also better diet to prisoners.

 6. Introducing community service for petty offenders to decongest prisons/release of petty offenders to ease congestion.

  ***(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)***

**24. *(a) Five functions of a county government***

 - Development of agriculture in the areas of crop production and animal husbandry.

 - Environment management through control of air, water and noise pollution and other public nuisances.

 - Provision of recreational facilities such as spats stadia, county parks, social halls, libraries and museums.

 - Regulations of cultural activities through licensing of betting casinos, cinemas, video shows and theatre.

 - Provision of health services through construction of county health services, facilities, pharmacies and ambulances.

 - Development of fisheries, through regulation of fishing on fishing activities and promotion of fish farming.

 - Provision and management of pre-primary and vocational educational services. (e.gvillage polytechnics).

 ***(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)***

 ***(b) Five ways in which the national government spends its revenue.***

 - Construction of national infrastructure e.grailways.

 - Financing national development projects e.girrigation schemes.

 - Construction of higher education institutions like universities, polytechnics and national schools.

 - Construction of national referral health facilities.

 - Paying of salaries of state officers.

 - Repairing and maintaining national infrastructure.

 - Establishment and maintenance of security organs

 - Servicing external and domestic debts.

 - Maintenance of foreign embassies.

 - Remitting funds to international organizations such as the United Nations and Regional bodies e.g AU, EAC.