

KAPSABET HIGH SCHOOL

(Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education)

311/1



Paper 1



INTERNAL MOCK EXAM HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Dec. 2020– 2 ½ Hours

MARKING SCHEME

Instructions to candidates

- a) Write your Name, Index, Admission number and stream in the spaces provided above.
 - b) Sign and write the examination date on the spaces provided above.
 - c) This paper consists of three sections; **A**, **B** and **C**.
 - d) Answer all the questions in section **A**, **three** questions from section **B** and **two** questions from section **C**.
 - e) Answers to all the questions must be written in the answer booklet provided.
 - f) Do not remove any pages from this booklet.
 - g) **Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**
 - h) **Candidates must answer the questions in English.**
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SECTION A (25MKS)

1. Identify the branch of History that studies the means of livelihood of people (1mk)

- Economic History.

2. Identify one remnant of the early inhabitants in Western Kenya (1mk)

- Onguye
- Okuro

3. State the importance of the Eunoto ceremony among the Maasai (1mk)

- It marked the graduation from Morans(warrior-hood) to junior elders.

4. Give two evidences that show the Chinese traders reached the East African Coast (2mks)

- Chinese coins
- Porcelain books and plates

5. Give two disadvantages of dual citizenship (2mks)

- Divided loyalty especially when the two countries are involved in a conflict.
- Payment of taxes which is a requirement by both countries.

6. Identify two commissions established in the New Constitution 2010 (2mks)

- T.S.C
- J.S.C
- N.P.S.C
- National Land Commission

7. Give two institution that acted as an advisory council to the government during the colonial government (2mks)

- Executive council
- Legislative council

8. Mention two groups that provided formal education in colonial Kenya (2mks)

- Christian missionaries
- Colonial government
- Africans
- Community Organizations e.g Asians

9. Name the political party that was proscribed in 1969 (1mk)

- Kenya Peoples Union

10. State two objectives for the convening of the second Lancaster House Conference (1962) (2mks)

- Draft the Independence Constitution
- To sort out differences between KANU and KADU.

11. Give two categories of persons not eligible for appointment as commissioners in independent electoral and boundaries commission (IEBC) (2mks)

- A member of county Assembly
- Anyone holding a state office
- A member of the governing body of political party

12. Give the name of the current Auditor-General in Kenya (1mk)

- Nancy Gathungu.

13. Give one form ownership advocated by African socialism in Kenya (1mk)

- Private ownership
- Nationalization Policy/State Ownership
- Partnership

14. Give the name of the person who lead the disciplinary committee formed by KANU government to discipline errant Party members after the abortive 1982 coup (1mk)

- David OkiKi Amayo

15. State two contributions of parastatals to the economic development of Kenya (2mks)

- Provide employment opportunities
- Generate revenue for the government.
- Some provide loans for domestic investment
- Some provide specific services to the residents e.g National Youth Bus Services.

16. State the main function of the county executive committee (1mk)

- Implementation of Legislation.

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17. Give the main source of revenue for the county government (1mk)

- Allocations from the national government

SECTION B (45MKS)

18. (a) Outline three factors which enabled the luhyas to practice crop cultivation during the pre-colonial period (3mks)

- Favourable climatic condition in their area/ reliable rainfall in the area.
- Presence of fertile soils
- Acquisition of iron technology/better farming tools
- High population which offered labour and required food.

(b) Describe the social organization of the Borana during the pre-colonial period (12mks)

- were organized into clans
- they initiated the youth through circumcision.
- Once circumcised, they organized into age-sets and age groups.
- Marriage was arranged by parents and dowry was paid.
- They worshipped one God (Wak) who was the creator of the universe. They worshipped God at special sites or shrines
- They believed in life after death.
- They had two kinship groups Gona and the Sabbo
- There was division of labour. Men defended the camps, wells, herds and shrines.
- They had a patrilineal society where inheritance was from father to the first born then distributed to his young brothers.

19. (a) Give five factors that influenced the location of urban centres in Kenya during the colonial period (5mks)

- Agriculture activities
- Trading activities
- Security
- Mining activities
- Construction of mean of transport
- Administration centres.

(b) Explain five factors that led to migration of Africans to urban areas in Kenya during colonial period (10mks)

- better social services e.g health.
- Taxation in rural areas.
- Forced labour
- Land alienation
- Job opportunities in towns
- Availability of infrastructure
- Wider markets in urban centres.

20. (a) Give three reasons why Africans were put in reserves during the colonial period (3mks)

- To create a pool of African labour for settler farming
- To avail land/create space for white settlement.
- To restrict the movement of Africans
- For easy control/monitoring of African activities
- For easy control of African nationalism.

(b) Explain six problems faced by Africans working for the European settlers during the colonial period (12mks)

- they were paid low wages which could hardly meet their expenses thereby making them lead squalor/impoverished lives.
- The living conditions were poor as they were crowded in residential houses with inadequate sanitation.
- The working conditions were very difficult as they were sometimes mistreated/whipped.
- They were subjected to long working hours without compensation which made them develop negative attitude towards work.
- They were forced to pay taxes despite their poor remuneration.
- They were inadequate social amenities/schools/health facilities to cope with the large number of workers.
- They were despised on the basis of their colour/race and this lowered their dignity.
- They were not allowed to form workers union as the settlers feared that they would incite/organize strikes against them.
- They were provided with inadequate food rations which led to malnutrition.

21. (a) Outline five features of African socialism in Kenya (5mks)

- Political democracy
- Mutual social responsibility
- Various forms of ownership
- Equity
- Progressive taxation.

(b) Explain five ways in which the Harambee has promoted social development in Kenya since independence (10mks)

- education has been promoted through these philosophies e.g build more schools, educate the youth.
- Medical services have improved e.g build hospitals.
- Cooperation, understanding and unity have been encouraged.
- The philosophies have promoted the spiritual and social welfare of people by raising their living standards.
- The plight of persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups has been looked into thanks to our national philosophies.
- The philosophies have promoted African cultures since they are drawn from African traditions.

SECTION C (30MKS)

22. (a) State three circumstances where the right to life can be denied to a Kenyan citizen (3mks)

- During war
- Apprehending criminals (police)
- When suppressing a riot.
- When preventing a person from committing a crime (3mks)

(b) Explain six factors that may lead to limitation of various rights and freedoms of an individual in Kenya (12mks)

- if one is remanded in custody or imprisoned.
- if one suspected of planning to commit a crime.
- One's freedom of ownership undermines the govnt or national unity
- Freedom of assembly can be curtailed if it poses a threat to state security.
- Freedom of speech can be limited if it is meant to incite people against govnt.
- A person of unsound mind can be confined to a mental hospital.

23. (a) State three ways in which the existence of many political parties have promoted democracy in Kenya (3mks)

- It has enhanced freedom of speech and expression as people do not fear being expelled from the party.
- It also enhances healthy competition in political parties because of different alternatives.
- Promote membership mobility as members defect to parties with suitable ideologies.
- It has made the govnt to be alert.
- Safeguard human rights and freedoms which were abused in one party system.

(b) How does the new constitution ensure that the executive arm does not abuse power? (12mks)

- Elections of the president, parliament, county Governors and county Assemblies must be held every five years.
- The president and Deputy President may not serve for more than two terms of five years each i.e 10yrs.
- Parliament can remove the president, deputy president and cabinet secretaries from power,
- Courts can declare the actions and laws that infringe on human rights or other constitutional provisions as not being valid and having no effect.
- Appointments to important offices to monitor the govnt.
- The government must get approved from parliament before it spends any money and must explain in public every year what it has done with the tax money.
- Public and the military must obey the constitution and must be controlled by parliament.

24. (a) State the composition of the county executive committee (3mks)

- County governor
- Deputy county governor
- Members appointed by the governor with the approval of the assembly who are not members of the assembly.

(b) Explain challenges facing the county governments (12mks)

- The high population growth stretches the available resources.
- Underdeveloped transport and communication.
- Inadequate resources to provide them with a solid revenue base.
- Interference in their working by the national government.
- Rivalry /wrangling among leaders in the county.
- Inadequate personnel to man key departments within the county.
- Embezzlement/misuse of developed funds by the corrupt county officials.
- Delay in remittance of funds to the county by the national government.
- Natural calamities such as drought/floods calling for emergency relief assistance.
- Duplication of roles with the National government.