**NAME ……………………………………………………….ADM NO……………..**

Class…………………….Date ……………………Sign……………………

## 311/1

## HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

**PAPER 1**

**TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

**DECEMBER 2021**

 **MOMALICHE 4 CYCLE 8 JOINT EXAM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:-**

* This paper consists of **three** sections; **A, B, & C**
* Answer ***all*** questions in section **A**, ***three*** questions in section **B** and any ***two*** questions in section **C**.
* Answers to all questions **must** be written in the separate sheets provided.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SECTIONS** | **A** | **B** | **C** |
| **QUESTIONS** | **1-17** | **18-21** | **22-24** |
| **MARKS** |  |  |  |

***Answer all questions in this section(25MKS)***

1. State **two** disadvantages of Archaeology as a source of information on History and Government of Kenya. (2mks)

2. Name **two** communities that belong to the Western Bantu speakers of Kenya. (2mks)

3. State **two** ways through which iron technology assisted in the migration and settlement of the Bantu in Kenya. (2mks)

4. Why did Seyyid Said move his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar? (2mks)

 5. Identify **two** communities that showed mixed reactions towards the British as they occupied Kenya.

 (2mks)

6. Who was the first representative of the Africans in the legislative council during colonial period?

 (1mk)

7. What made the East African Association different from the other early associations that were formed in Kenya during colonial period? (1mk)

8. Identify **two** Educational Associations that were formed in central Kenya during the colonial

 period. (2mks)

9. State **one** role played by the Africans in the field of medicine during colonial period. (1mk)

10. Why did KANU **refuse** to form a government after the 1961 elections in Kenya? (1mk)

11. Name the central **oathing** committee that was set up to coordinate oathing activities of the Mau Mau freedom fighters. (1mk)

12. Identify **one** type of citizenship in Kenya. (1mk)

13. Which body **supervises** the electoral process in Kenya? (1mk)

14. What is meant by **devolution** of power in Kenya? (2 mks)

15 . what are the roles of director of public prosecution in Kenya ( 2 marks )

16. Give **one** achievement of the Local Native Councils formed in Kenya in 1924. (1mk)

17. What is promulgation of a constitution? (1mk)

**SECTION B. ( 45 MARKS)**

***Answer any three questions in this section.***

18 (a) Identify **FIVE** features of early inhabitants in kenya (5mks)

(b) Explain any **five** results of interaction between the Luos and the Luhya’s during the

 pre-colonial period. (10mks)

19(a) State **five** reasons why the Omani Arabs were interested in establishing control over

 the Kenyan Coast in the 18th Century. (5mks)

(b) Explain **five** ways in which Seyyid Said contributed towards the development of international trade along the Kenyan Coast in the 19th Century. ( 10 marks )

20 (a) State **Five** Reforms That Resulted From The Lyttelton Constitution Of 1954 In Kenya. (5mks)

(b) Discuss **five** ways through which Thomas Joseph Mboya Contributed to the struggle

 for independence in Kenya. (10mks )

21 (a) State **five** reasons why the Wanga community collaborated with the British. (5mks)

(b) Explain **five** terms of the Devonshire white paper of 1923. (10mks)

**SECTION C (30marks)**

***Answer any TWO questions from this section on the answer sheets provided.***

22(a) **State Three** reasons why national unity is important. ( 3marks)

(b) **Explain six**  ways in which the government of Kenya has tried to promote national integration since independence. ( 12 marks)

23(a) **Describe** the process of preparing a bill before it is taken to parliament for debate. ( 3mks)

 (b) **Explain six** ways in which the Bill of Rights protects the rights of individuals in Kenya. ( 12 marks )

24(a) **Identify three** committees developed in parliament to ensure that government revenue is spent well. ( 3 marks )

(b) **Explain six** challenges faced in planning the national budget in Kenya today. (12 marks)