

**Term 2 - 2023**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**(311/1)**  
**FORM 4**  
**Time: 2½ Hours**

**MARKING SCHEME.**

**SECTION A (25 marks) Answer all questions.**

- 1. Give the main source of the history of Kenyan communities before colonization (1mark)**
  - i. Oral traditions
- 2. Identify two functions of the Njuri Ncheke among the Ameru in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (2 marks)**
  - i. Set moral codes for the community
  - ii. Settled disputes
  - iii. Declared war and negotiated peace
  - iv. Presided over religious ceremonies
  - v. Maintained law and order in the society
- 3. Name the remnant of southern cushites in Kenya (1mark)**
  - i. Dahallo/sanye
- 4. Give two reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus (2marks)**
  - i. Prison for captives of war
  - ii. Used it for storage of armaments and weapons
  - iii. Used as watch tower to see attackers from a distance.
  - iv. Military base i.e. Offered protection and security
  - v. Used as a hiding place.
- 5. Identify two main items of trade from the interior coast of Kenya during the long distance trade. (2marks)**
  - i. Slaves
  - ii. Ivory
- 6. State one development right of the child (1mark)**
  - i. Right to compulsory basic education
  - ii. Play and leisure
  - iii. Access to information
  - iv. Social security
  - v. Parental care and protection
- 7. Highlight two ways in which the constitution of Kenya promote national unity (2marks)**
  - i. Outline rights and freedoms enjoyed by all citizens

- ii. All Kenyans are subject to the same laws/rule of law
- iii. Provides protection to individuals against any form of discrimination
- iv. Provides for unitary system of government
- v. It gives Kenyans equal opportunities/Equality

**8. State the main duty of the Governor in Kenya during the colonial period (1mark)**

- i. Was the head of government in the colony/in charge of the administration of the colony on behalf of the Queen of England

**9. Mention two roles that Jomo Kenyatta played in Kikuyu Central Association (2marks)**

- i. He served as the secretary general of the association
- ii. He became the editor of the KCA magazine (Mwigithania)
- iii. He helped in the translation and drafting memoranda/letters
- iv. He presented KCA grievances to the Hilton Young Commission on land issues /colonial government

**10. State two reasons why the second Lancaster House conference was convened in 1962 (2mark)**

- i. To formulate independence constitution accepted by both KANU and KADU
- ii. To reconcile KANU and KADU due to ideological differences

**11. Identify two political assassinations that took place in Kenya between 1963-1970 (2mark)**

- i. Pio Gama Pinto 1965
- ii. Tom Mboya 1969

**12. Give the main reason for the declaration of state of emergency in Kenya in 1952 (1mark)**

- i. The killing of chief Waruhiu Wa Kungu

**13. Outline one example of special courts in Kenya (1mark)**

- i. Kadhis courts
- ii. Juvenile court
- iii. The court martial
- iv. Tribunals
- v. Industrial/labour court

**14. Who is the administrative head of national assembly in Kenya (1mark)**

- i. The clerk of the national assembly

**15. Identify one source of Nyayo philosophy (1mark)**

- i. Sessional paper No 10 of 1965
- ii. Biblical teachings of the Ten commandment
- iii. Moi's long political career

**16. State two principles of devolved government in Kenya (2marks)**

- i. Separation of powers

- ii. Reliable sources of revenue
- iii. Gender balance in the representation of bodies
- iv. Democratic principles

**17. Give one external source of government revenue in Kenya (1mark)**

- i. loans
- ii. grants
- iii. donations

**SECTION B (45 MARKS) Answer only three questions**

**18 (a) Name three communities that belong to coastal Bantus in Kenya (3marks)**

- i. Mijikenda
- ii. Pokomo.
- iii. Taita

**(b) Explain six results of the migration and settlement of the highland Nilotes in Kenya (12marks)**

- i. It led to increase in population in the areas where they settled.
- ii. It intensified conflicts for resources for resources control
- iii. Intermarriage with the other communities such as the Luos, Abagusii and Abaluhya
- iv. Exchanged cultural practices with other communities e.g age set system from southern cushites
- v. It brought about assimilation of some communities e.g. Abagusii, the Kwavi Maasai and Abaluhya
- vi. It resulted in to displacement of some communities / redistribution of population.e.g Abagusii, Maasai
- vii. It led to enhancement of trade with the neighboring communities

**19 (a) Identify five factors that led to the growth of towns along the coast of Kenya before 19<sup>th</sup> century (5marks)**

- i. The coming and establishment of Arabs and Persians
- ii. The development of Indian Ocean trade
- iii. Some towns were established on Islands/Security
- iv. Good deep natural harbours which made the docking of ships easier.
- v. Cool climate and clean water
- vi. Use of sharia laws for administration

**(b) Discuss five reasons for the Portuguese success within the east African coast**

**(10 marks)**

- i. They had **superior weapons** like canons as compared to the Coastal communities.
- ii. They had a **well-trained army** /soldiers
- iii. **Disunity and rivalry** between the coastal towns
- iv. They got **reinforcement from Goa, India, Mozambique and Portugal.**
- v. They had better/ strong naval powers
- vi. Ruthless and cruel nature of Portuguese made some towns to fear
- vii. They waged surprise attacks

**20 (a) Give three methods used by the colonial government to acquire lands in Kenya (3marks)**

- i. Through legislation that allowed Europeans to buy or lease land.
- ii. Forceful eviction of the Africans by the colonial government.
- iii. Creation of reserves
- iv. Creation of squatter system
- v. Through signing treaties.

**(b) Explain six ways in which the colonial government promoted settler farming in Kenya (12marks)**

- i. European settlers were provided with large tracts of land
- ii. The introduction of forced labor.
- iii. Offering security to settlers
- iv. Africans were forbidden from growing cash crops
- v. Establishment of African reserves in remote Introduction of taxes compelled Africans to provide labor to the settlers
- vi. Offering technical assistance e.g provision of agricultural extension
- vii. The development of transport and communication system e.g roads and railways

**21 (a) State five problem experienced by the British colonial administration in Kenya (5marks)**

- i. Hostility from Africans
- ii. Spent a lot of funds to suppress African revolts/administration was costly
- iii. Language barrier
- iv. Inadequate skilled manpower
- v. Poor transport and communication network
- vi. Unfavorable climatic conditions e.g harsh climate

**(b) Describe five roles played by political parties in the struggle for independence in Kenya (10marks)**

- i. They put pressure on colonial government to give in to demands for independence
- ii. They led uprising against colonial
- iii. They held diplomatic discussions with the colonial government for independence
- iv. They exposed colonial injustices to the rest of the world
- v. They drew attention to the international community to the situation in Kenya
- vi. They provided leadership and direction to the Mau Mau fighters
- vii. They led the country to independence
- viii. They took part in drafting of independence constitution

### **SECTION C (30 marks) Answer only two questions**

**22 (a) Identify five constitutional changes in the executive in the year 2010 (5marks)**

- i. Devolution of power through creation of county government
- ii. Position of deputy president to replace the vice-president

- iii. Position of cabinet ministers was renamed cabinet secretaries
- iv. Number of cabinet secretaries was set up a minimum of 14 and maximum of 22
- v. Cabinet secretaries were not to be members of parliament
- vi. All presidential appointees were to be approved by National Assembly/reduced power of president.

**(b) Explain five challenges Kenya encountered in search of a new constitution (10marks)**

- i. Illiteracy/ignorance/improper interpretation of the constitution
- ii. Lack of political will/personnel interests override national interests
- iii. Inadequate funds for civic education ,printing and distribution of drafts
- iv. Divergent views of the parties involved/disagreement over contentious issues
- v. Conflicts of interests between church and state
- vi. Too detailed draft which is time consuming

**23 (a) Identify three functions of correctional services in Kenya (3marks)**

- i. Punishing convicted offenders as directed by a court of law.
- ii. Rehabilitating convicted offenders
- iii. Confining convicted prisoners.
- iv. Preventing people from committing crimes
- v. Offering welfare services to convicts.e.g.education
- vi. Continuing remanded as they wait to appear in court

**(b) Discuss six reforms undertaken to improve the correctional services in Kenya (12marks)**

- i. Introduction of community service for petty offenders to decongest prisons.
- ii. Improving the living conditions for prisoners by providing medical services, clothing and bedding.
- iii. Release of petty offenders to ease congestion
- iv. Employing and training more personnel.
- v. Improving the living conditions for prison warders by constructing better houses and improving terms of services
- vi. Employing and training more personnel e.g. Counselors to aid rehabilitation
- vii. Allocate more funds to enable provision of better facilities to convicts

**24 (a) state three components of a national budget (3marks)**

- i. The amount of revenue the government requires to raise
- ii. Various sources from which the government hopes to raise revenue
- iii. Projects usage of the revenue

**(b) Explain six ways of managing public finance by county government (12marks)**

- i. Through preparation of budget at the beginning of the financial year
- ii. The cabinet secretary of finance has power to temporarily stop allocation to county government due to mismanagement
- iii. The Auditor-General is responsible for the audit of the accounts of all government and state organs at the end of each financial year

- iv. The Ethics and Anti- Corruption Commission investigate and recommends prosecutions of case of corruption and misuse of public funds
- v. Open tendering by both the county and national government.
- vi. The controller of budget ensures the implementations of national budget.
- vii. Parliament pass legislation to ensure expenditure control and transparency in county government
- viii. Governor is accountable to the county assembly for financial management within the county and report matters pertaining to finance

