

ASUMBI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL
TERM 2 – DECEMBER 2021
FORM 4 - HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT Paper 1

MARKING SCHEME

311/1
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 1
2 ½ HOURS

Name: _____ Adm. No. _____

Signature: _____ Index no : _____

Instructions to candidates

- a) This paper consists of three sections: **A, B** and **C**.
- b) Answer all the questions in section A, three questions from section B and two questions from Section C.
- c) Answer to all the questions must be written in the answer booklet provided.

SCORE SHEET

| | Section A 1 - 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | Total Scores |
|----------------------|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|
| Max Score | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 100 |
| Candidate's Score | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION A – (25 MARKS)**Answer all the questions from this section**

1. Identify **one** disadvantage of using electronics as a source of information on History and Government. (1mk)
 - i) The information may be biased
 - ii) The information may be exaggerated
 - iii) Use of electronic media maybe too expensive for studying History
 - iv) The information collected may be inaccurate
 - v) Collecting/teaching of History using electronic sources requires electricity which may not be reliable/available
 - vi) Collecting of information is time consuming (1 x 1 = 1mks)

2. State **two** environmental factors that influenced the migration of the cushites into Kenya. (2mks)
 - i) Human and animal diseases prevalent in their areas led to migration to Kenya.
 - ii) The cushites moved to Kenya to escape from natural calamities e.g. floods, drought and famine, landslides.
 - iii) The cushites were searching for greener and fertile lands for their livestock and farming. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

3. Give the reason why the Luo are referred to as the River Lake Nilotes. (1mk)
During their migration and settlement their lives were centred along rivers and lakes. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

4. Identify **two** conflict resolution methods used to settle disputes during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
 - i) Mediation
 - ii) Arbitration
 - iii) Negotiation
 - iv) Religious action
 - v) Conciliation
 - vi) Subjugation
 - vii) Use of elders (2 x 1 = 2mks)

5. Mention **two** written sources of History on the Kenyan Coast. (2mks)
 - i) Greek sources (periplus of the Enthrean sea) ‘Geography’ by Claudio Ptolemy.)
 - ii) Roman sources e.g. natural history by Pling a Roman geographer
 - iii) Chinese sources e.g. Chao-Ja-Kua
 - iv) Indian sources e.g. Christian Topography of Cosmos Indico Pleatustes
 - v) Arabic sources by Al-Idris , al-Masud and Ibn Battuta.
 - vi) African sources e.g. Swahili Chroricles and Kilwa chronicles. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

6. Mention any **two** Treaties that paved the way for the abolition of slave trade in Kenya. (2mks)
- Moresby treaty – 1822
 - Hammerton Treaty - 1845
 - The Frere Treaty – 1873 (2 x 1 = 2mks)
7. Give **one** reason why the government of Kenya may limit a person's freedom of speech. (1mk)
- If one publishes seditious documents or reveals government secret
 - If one talks ill/against the president
 - If one incites others against the government. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
8. Name the type of constitution used in Kenya. (1mk)
Written constitution (1 x 1 = 1mk)
9. Give the main reason why a Referendum is held. (1mk)
For people to decide on constitutional issues by way of voting a YES or NO. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
10. Identify **two** pillars of the Nyayo Philosophy. (2mks)
- Peace
 - Love
 - Unity (2 x 1 = 2mks)
11. State **two** political challenges faced in Kenya between 1978-1982. (2mks)
- Death of the first president, Jomo Kenyata
 - The existence of ethnic organizations
 - The abortive coup of 1982 (2 x 1 = 2mks)
12. Mention **one** political party that was formed after the Second Lancaster House Conference. (1mk)
- Kenya African National Union (KANU)
 - Kenya African Democracy Union
 - African Peoples Party (APP) (1 x 1 = 1mk)
13. Give **two** subordinate courts in Kenya. (2mks)
- The magistrates' court
 - Tribunals courts
 - Court martial (2 x 1 = 2mks)
14. Mention **two** arms of the National Police Service. (2mks)
- The Kenya police service
 - The Administration police service. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

15. State **one** role played by the Ministry of Health to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in Kenya. (1mk)

- i) They give subsidized ARVS
- ii) They encourage people to know their status through free testing.
- iii) Compulsory testing for expectant mothers.
- iv) Screening of blood for donation
- v) Creating awareness on HIV/AIDS
- vi) Teaching of HIV/AIDS in schools (1 x 1 = 1mk)

16. Define the term '**Rule of Law**'? (1mk)

The supremacy of law/means that all people are equal to the law/all people are subject to law

1 x 1 = 1mk

17. Name the officer who controls Public Finance in County and National Government.(1mk)
The Controller of Budget. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer three questions from this section

18. a) Identify **five** social features that are similar between the Bantu and the Nilotes. (5mks)

- i) The family was the smallest social unit
- ii) In both, there was belief in a supreme being.
- iii) The two communities had special people who were highly respected e.g. priests, diviners, prophets, rainmakers.
- iv) The two communities had special worshipping places/shrines.
- v) The Nilotes and the Bantus practiced ancestral worship.
- vi) They offered prayers and sacrifices
- vii) The two communities had special ceremonies to commemorate different activities e.g. wedding, funerals, harvests.
- viii) The two held initiation ceremonies to mark full acceptance into their communities. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) Discuss five impacts of the migration of the Borana into Kenya. (10mks)

- i) Increase in population in the places they settled.
- ii) Increased conflicts between them and the Bantus
- iii) Redistribution of population intermarriage with their neighbours e.g. Samburu
- iv) Cultural interaction
- v) Trade increased in the region with their neighbours
- vi) Displacement of some communities e.g. the Bantus
- vii) Assimilation and absorption of some communities. (5 x 2 = 10mks)

19. a) Give **three** reasons why Africans were discouraged from growing cash crops upto 1939. (3mks)
- i) African grown coffee would be prone to diseases
 - ii) Africans lacked knowledge in coffee farming/low quality coffee from Africans
 - iii) African labour would not be available/ to maintain labour in the settler farms.
 - iv) Fear of competition to the market
- (3 x 1 = 3mks)
- b) Discuss **five** economic activities introduced by the colonial government during the colonial period in Kenya. (12mks)
- i) Cash crop farming e.g. coffee, tea, pyrethrum
 - ii) Livestock keeping e.g. introducing exotic breeds
 - iii) Mining exploited mining soda ash
 - iv) Transport and communication e.g. Railway
 - v) Trade promotion of int'l trade, development of new currency
 - vi) Development of industries e.g. KCC, Unga Limited, Agro-based industries.
 - vii) New employment opportunities e.g. clerical jobs (6 x 2 = 12mks)
20. a) Identify **five** characteristics of early political organizations. (5mks)
- i) They were led by mission – educated young men
 - ii) They were ethnic based
 - iii) Asians gave both material and moral support to most of them.
 - iv) They did not attract very large membership
 - v) Championed for better living conditions.
 - vi) They had similar grievances.
 - vii) They did not demand for independence
 - viii) They were non-violent or militant (5 x 1 = 5mks)
- b) Discuss **five** challenges faced by independent churches and schools in Kenya. (10mks)
- i) Harassment from missionaries and colonial government.
 - ii) They lacked adequate trained personnel
 - iii) Shortage of funds/inadequate funds
 - iv) Leadership wrangles
 - v) Mission schools/churches competed with them for followers. (5 x 2 = 10mks)
21. a) Give **three** major reforms which resulted from the Lyttleton Constitution of 1954 in Kenya. (3mks)
- i) It led to the establishment of a multi racial council of ministers made up of official and unofficial members.
 - ii) B.A. Ohanga was made minister of community development and African affairs.
 - iii) Africans were allowed to form political organizations whose functions were confined to district levels.
 - iv) The government provided for elections of eight Africans to the legislative council.
 - v) It led to the establishment of an advisory council to discuss government policies.
 - vi) He joined AEMO and became its Secretary General. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

- b) Explain **six** ways through which Thomas Joseph Mboya contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya. (12mks)
- i) He was a member of the Kenya local government workers union (KLGWU) and Kenya Federation of labour KFL.
 - ii) HE protested against colonial separation of the Agikuyu, Aembu and Ameru from the other communities in Nairobi.
 - iii) He was a member of KAU and became its Director of Information. He later became the Treasurer of the party.
 - iv) He protested against the restriction of Africans to grow cash crops.
 - v) He solicited for financial and moral support to Kenya Federation of labour from international trade unions.
 - vi) He campaigned for the release of detained unionists and political leaders such as Jomo Kenyatta.
 - vii) He facilitated trade union education in many parts of Kenya.
 - viii) He was elected secretary general of KANU in 1960.
 - ix) He exposed African problems and sought for help from the Pan African Movement.
 - x) He attended the 2nd Lancaster House Conference of 1962.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**Answer any two questions from this section.**

22. a) Give **five** reasons for multi-party democracy in Kenya since 1991. (5mks)

- i) Rampant corruption
- ii) Developments in Eastern Europe
- iii) Rigging of elections of 1988
- iv) Multi – party success in other parts of Africa like Zambia/Togo
- v) Pressure from multilateral and bilateral donors
- vi) Pressure from the church/clergy
- vii) Pressure from the civil society, lawyers and intellectuals.
- viii) Repeal of section 2A of the constitution reverting to multi-party democracy

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

- b) Explain **five** challenges of multiparty democracy in Kenya. (10mks)
- i) Ethnic clashes in some parts of the country which led to bloodshed in 1991 and 1997.
 - ii) Partiality of some civil servants in which they took sides in politics by allowing themselves to be used by the government and ruling party to frustrate the opposition.
 - iii) Ethnic based political parties which tended to divide the people along ethnic loyalties
 - v) Weakening of political parties through defections under the influence as bribes of bribes by greedy politicians
 - vi) Monopoly of the government machinery by KANU e.g. police, KBC and other government resources which blocked the party way of democratization.

- vii) Inadequate funds by many political parties due to lack of political funding thus many cannot compete favourably in politics and campaigns.
- viii) Inadequate civic education among the citizenry. Thus don't fully appreciate and take part in democratic processes.
- ix) Political interference especially by the international community who take sides with certain political parties.
- x) Compromising of voters through bribes during voting exercise.
- xi) Harassment of the opposition parties by the police/government including denial of licenses to hold rallies, beatings and arrests.
- xii) Leadership wrangles within and between parties which democratizes electorates and slows service delivery by the government.
- xiii) Ideological differences among parties and party leaders which inhibit democratization for example enactment of the New Constitution

(5 x 2 = 10mks)

23. a) State **five** functions of the Cabinet in Kenya? (5mks)

- i) Taking charge of the Cabinet office
- ii) Keeping minutes of the cabinet
- iii) Serving other functions as directed by the president
- iv) Advise and assist the president in governing the country
- v) Discuss national and international issues with the president
- vi) Formulation of policies and programmes of the government
- vii) Initiating government bills
- viii) Monitor/supervises the day to day running of their respective ministries
- ix) Formulation of budgets for individual ministries.
- x) Explaining government policies to the people.
- xi) Gender based discrimination in recruitment
- xii) They have been involved in cases of indiscipline e.g. abortive coup

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) Discuss **five** challenges facing the Kenya Defence Forces. (10mks)

- i) Corruption e.g. during recruitments and procurements.
- ii) Issues of tribalism, regionalism and nepotism during promotions.
- iv) Lack of enough funds to equip the forces
- v) Piracy and militia attacks and raids of the Kenyan borders.
- vi) Invasion of Kenyan territorial waters by foreign fishermen.
- vii) Political interference
- viii) Majority are not provided with opportunity to further their education
- ix) Location of the Moi Airbase at Eastleigh presents a challenge as the area is occupied by many ordinary citizens.
- x) Inadequate psychosocial support
- xi) Allegations of violation of human rights
- xii) Recruitment of officers with low grades

(5 x 2 = 10mks)

24. a) Identify **three** factors considered while changing county boundaries in Kenya. (3mks)
- i) Population density and demographic trends
 - ii) Physical and human infrastructure
 - iii) Historical and cultural ties
 - iv) The cost of administration
 - v) The views of the communities affected
 - vi) The objectives of devolution of government
 - vii) Geographical features e.g. Mara region, Mr. Kenya can't be divided. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

- b) Explain six factors which undermines the provision of services by the county governments in Kenya. (10mks)
- i) Inadequate sources of revenue
 - ii) Transfer of some functions which overlap between the National and County Governments e.g. education, health
 - iii) Inadequate funds e.g. for training human resource
 - iv) Policy and legal gaps in some areas need to be addressed e.g. more levels to be decentralized.
 - v) Economies of scale – counties need to cooperate in areas of common interests e.g. building bridges; water resources.
 - vi) Restructuring especially of certain institutions e.g. provincial administration
 - vii) Underdeveloped transport and communication.
 - viii) Delay in remitting funds from the Nation Government.
 - ix) Some counties do not have adequate human, natural and financial resources leading to poor service delivery.
 - x) Some counties are highly populated which strains the available resources.
 - xi) Leadership wrangles/rivalry.
 - xii) Natural calamities e.g. drought, floods calling for emergency relief assistance.
 - xiii) Ethnicity/Nepotism in employment undermines efficiency.
 - xiv) Duplication of roles with the national government.
 - xv) Conflicts over common resources e.g. dams (5 x 2 = 12mks)