**MURANG’A SOUTH SUBCOUNTY MULTILATERAL EXAMINATION**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)***

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**Section A ( 25 MARKS)**

*Answer all questions in the section.*

1. Identify one main source of History and Government of the Kenyan communities during the pre colonial period. (1mark)

2. Name two groups of people that form the Coastal Bantu of Kenya. (2marks)

3. Name one Kenyan community that had a centralized form of government in the pre-colonial period. (1mark)

4. Give two crops that were introduced by the Portuguese at the East African Coast. (2marks)

5. State two terms of the Anglo-German agreement of 1886. (2marks)

6. Define dual citizenship. (1mark)

7. Identify the main grievance of Ukamba Members Association. (1mark)

8. Identify two Kenyan communities that showed mixed reactions against colonial invasion. (2marks)

9. Mention the woman who led the Agiriama resistance. (1mark)

10. State two reasons why Africans in Kenya were denied the right to grow cash crops during the colonial period? (2marks)

11. Give two demands of African Elected Members Organization (A.E.M.O). (2marks)

12. Who introduced dairy farming in Kenya? (1mark)

13. What was the main ideological difference between KANU and KADU before independence in 1963? (1mark)

14. Give the main function of Parliament in Kenya. (1mark)

15. State the two levels of government in Kenya today. (2marks)

16. Identify the constitutional amendment that reverted Kenya to a multi-party state. (1mark)

17. Mention two types of funds in which government revenue is deposited. (2marks)

**Section B (45 Marks)**

*Answer any three questions from this section.*

18. (a) State five reasons for the migration of the Nilotes. (5marks)

(b) Describe the social organization of the Maasai. (10marks)

19. (a) Mention five characteristics of Coastal towns by 1500 AD. (5marks)

(b) Explain five results of plantation agriculture in the East African Coast by Seyyid Said. (10marks)

20. (a) Outline five ways used by the colonial government to provide labour for the settler farmers. (5marks)

(b) Explain five effects of colonial land policies. (10marks)

21. (a) Identify three methods used by African nationalists in their struggle for Independence. (3marks)

(b) Explain six effects of Mau Mau uprising in Kenya. (12marks)

**Section C (30 Marks)**

*Answer any two questions in this section*

22. (a) State five functions of Kenya correctional facilities. (5marks)

(b) Explain five factors that undermine the administration of justice in Kenya. (10marks)

23. (a) Give three political causes of conflicts. (3marks)

(b) Explain six ways through which education fosters National Unity. (12marks)

24. (a) What is the composition of the County Assembly? (3marks)

(b) Describe six challenges facing devolution in Kenya today. (12marks)

**MURANG’A SOUTH SUBCOUNTY MULTILATERAL EXAMINATION**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)***

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**Section A ( 25 MARKS)**

*Answer all questions in the section*.

1. Identify two advantages of the upright posture to the early man. (2marks)

2. Name the tools used by early man in the second phase of the old stone age period. (1mark)

3. State two disadvantages of silent trade. (2marks)

4. Mention the form of writing that developed in Egypt as a result of early agriculture. (1mark)

5. Give one negative consequence of iron working in Africa. (1mark)

6. Identify two demerits of smoke signals as used in traditional communication. (2marks)

7. State two advantages of space exploration. (2marks)

8. Who invented the printing press? (1mark)

9. Mention two characteristics of industrial revolution in Europe. (2marks)

10. How did the Shona refer to their God? (1mark)

11. State two sources of British law. (2marks)

12. Identify two types of Monarchial governments. (2marks)

13. Give two peaceful methods used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa. (2marks)

14. Mention the French method of administration that replaced the assimilation policy. (1mark)

15. Identify the immediate cause of the second world war. (1mark)

16. Give the UN agency tasked with promoting workers welfare. (1mark)

17. Identify the official head of the common wealth organization. (1mark)

**Section B (45 Marks)**

*Answer any three questions from this section.*

18. (a) Identify three hunting methods used by early man. (3marks)

(b) Describe the culture of early man during the middle stone age period. (12marks)

19. (a) Mention five economic activities carried out in Buganda kingdom in the 19th century. (5marks)

(b) Explain five factors for the growth of Shona kingdom. (10marks)

20. (a) Identify three chattered companies that were used to administer European possessions in Africa. (3mraks)

(b) Explain six positive effects of European colonization of Africa. (12marks)

21. (a) Mention five reasons for the failure of the Maji Maji uprising. (5marks)

(b) Explain five disadvantages of Samori Toures second empire at Dabakala. (10marks)

**Section C (30 Marks)**

*Answer any two questions in this section*

22. (a) Identify five aims of the League of Nations. (5marks)

(b) Explain five challenges faced by UNO. (10marks)

23. (a) Outline five causes of the first world war. (5marks)

(b) Describe five effects of cold war. (10marks)

24. (a) Identify three reasons why the Manchester Pan African congress of 1945 was unique. (3marks)

(b) Explain six reasons why Pan African movement was not properly established in Africa by 1945. (12marks)

**KAMDARA JET EXAMINATION**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education 2015*

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**JULY/ AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

*Answer all questions in this section*

1. Give two reasons why a person cannot rely on written materials as a source of information on History and Government. (2 marks)
2. State any two economic activities of the Abagusii in the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
3. In what one way did Kenyan communities interact in the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
4. Identify **one** archaeological evidence that prove that early visitors came to the East African coast. (1 mark)
5. Give two reasons that influenced Seyyid Said to move his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840. ( 2marks)
6. State two requirements for one to be registered as a Kenyan citizen. (2marks)
7. State one function of a constitution. (1mark)
8. State two rights of the Kenyan youth. (2marks)
9. Give two reasons that made Nabongo Mumia to collaborate with the British. (2marks)
10. State any one feature of missionary education in the colonial period. (2marks)
11. Give one political impact of the national philosophies. (1 mark)
12. State the main result of the repealing section 2A of the constitution in 1991. (1 mark)
13. Give two reasons why Kenya holds general elections. (2marks)
14. Give one function of the Attorney general. (1 mark)
15. Give the main role of the court of appeal. (1 mark)
16. State one function of the county governor. (1 mark)
17. Identify one fund into which collected revenue by the national government is deposited. (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 marks):**

***Answer any three questions from this section***

1. (a) Outline the various reasons for the migration of the cushites from their original homeland. (5marks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period. (10 mark)

1. (a) State any five factors that contributed to the development of the international trade in the 19th century.

(5marks)

(b) **Explain** the factors that led to the decline of the coastal towns after 1500AD (10marks)

1. (a) State any three ways in which colonial land policies negatively affected the African in the colonial period.

(3marks)

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

1. (a) Identify **three** types of landholding in Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** political challenges that have faced post-independent Kenya. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

*Answer any two questions from this section.*

1. (a) Statethree types of Bills discussed by the National assembly**.** (3marks)

(b) Describe the process of law making at the national level. (12 marks)

1. (a) Give any three ways of peaceful conflict resolution in a country such as Kenya. (3marks)

(b) Explain any six factors that limit Kenya’s national unity. (12marks)

1. (a) Identify **five** indirect taxes paid by Kenyans (5marks)

(b) Explain **five** ways through which parliament ensures public finance is **not** misused (10marks)

**KAMDARA JOINT EVALUATION TEST**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education 2015**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**JULY/ AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

*Answer all questions in this section*

1. Give two ways in which anthropology contributes to information on History and Government (2 marks)
2. Identify two chemical methods of dating materials used by archaeologists (2 marks)
3. Give two physical features of *Homo erectus* (2 marks)
4. State Charles Darwin’s theory of Evolution. (1 mark)
5. Give the main reason why man domesticated the dog (1 mark)
6. State any two disadvantages of using messengers to pass messages (2 marks)
7. State one disadvantage of the internet as a means of communication (2 marks)
8. State the major limitation of gold as a metal (1 mark)
9. Outline two factors that influenced the development of early urban centres in Africa (2 marks)
10. Identify the leader who convened the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 (1 mark)
11. Identify one country in Africa that was not colonized by the European powers (1 mark)
12. Give two reasons that influenced Lewanika to collaborate with the British (2 marks)
13. Identify two military tactics that Samori used against the French. (2 marks)
14. Identify one characteristic of the cold war (1 marks)
15. Give ONE functions of the council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity. (1 mark)
16. State any two objectives for the formation of the Economic Community of West African States (2 marks)
17. Name the form of government that is practiced in Great Britain? (1 mk)

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

*Answer only three questions in this section*

1. (a) State five reasons why early man domesticated crops and animals during the Neolithic period. (5marks)

(b) What was the impact of the Agrarian Revolution in Britain (10marks)

1. (a) State three factors that contributed to the development of Trans-Saharan trade. (3marks)

(b) Explain five positive results of Trans-Saharan trade on the people of Western Sudan. (10marks)

1. (a) State any three factors that led to the growth of London as an urban Centre (3marks)

## (b) Discuss any six problems facing modern urban centre in Africa . (12marks)

1. (a). Outline five terms of the Berlin conference of 1884-1885. (5marks)

(b) Explain FIVE factors that led to the defeat of Shona and Ndebele during the Chimurenga uprising.(10marks)

**SECTION C (30marks)**

*Answer only two questions in this section*

1. (a) Outline five causes of the First World war (5marks)

(b) Discuss five reasons why the League of Nations failed to preserve World peace (10marks)

END

1. (a) State three economic aspects of the Shona during the pre-colonial period*.* (3marks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Asante Empire during the 19th Century (12marks)

1. (a) Identify three ways through which a person can become a member of the House of Lords in Britain. (3marks)

(b) Discuss six roles of the prime Minister in Britain (12marks)

**CENTRAL KENYA NATIONAL SCHOOLS JOINT MOCK - 2015**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)*

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**JULY / AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

*Answer* ***ALL*** *questions in this section.*

1. Define the term government as a subject in secondary schools. (1 mark)

2. Give the **MAIN** method used by the archaeologists to gather their historical data. (1 mark)

3. Name the **MAIN** source of historical information used in grouping the language groups in Kenya. (1 mark)

4. Give **two** reasons for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia into Kenya. (2 marks)

5. Name **two** councils of elders among the Nandi in the 19th century. (2 marks)

6. Which community of East Africa was the most active in the long distance trade in the 19th century. (1 mark)

7. State **one** reason why the government may limit the freedom of speech. (1 mark)

8. State **two** advantages of using arbitration as a method of resolving conflict. (2 marks)

9. Give **two** reasons why the constitution of Kenya as important. (2 marks)

10. Mention **one** type of representative democracy. (1 mark)

11. Name the document that contains the rights of the child in Kenya. (1 mark)

12. Give the **MAIN** reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mark)

13. Give **two** reasons why Africans were reluctant to provide labour during the colonial period. (2 marks)

14. State **two** recommendations of the Lyttelton constitution of 1954. (2 marks)

15. Give the composition of County Assembly. (2 marks)

16. State **two** ways in which the government of Kenya has promoted the culture of the people of Kenya since independence. (2 marks)

17. Identify the **MAIN** political challenge facing the government of Kenya today. (1 mark)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

*Answer* ***ANY******three*** *questions from this section.*

18. (a) Outline **five** reasons for the migration of the Luo from their ancestral homeland. (5 marks)

1. Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

19. (a) Identify **three** contributions of the European missionaries to the exploration of East Africa in the 19th century. (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** factors which promoted missionary activities in East Africa in the 19th century. (12 marks)

20. (a) Identify **three** problems that the independent schools faced during the colonial period. (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** results of the establishment of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period. (12 marks)

21. (a) State **five** main features of African socialism. (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** economic effects of African socialism. (10 marks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

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

22. (a) State any **three** ways in which the Kenya constitution promotes National unity. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **five** peaceful methods of resolving conflicts. (10 marks)

23. (a) Identify **five** challenges Kenya faced in the process of making a new constitution. (5 marks)

1. What were the main terms of the National Accord and Reconciliation Act 2008 (10 marks)

24. (a) Outline the composition of the County Executive Committee. (3 marks)

(b) Explain how multipartism has promoted democracy in Kenya. (10 marks)

**CENTRAL KENYA NATIONAL SCHOOLS JOINT MOCK - 2015**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)*

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**JULY / AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

*Answer* ***ALL*** *questions in this section*.

1. Give **two** contributions of Archaeology to the study of History. (2 marks)

2. Which is the title of the tools made by the New Stone Age Man? (1 mark)

3. Give the **MAIN** reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt. (1 mark)

4. Give **two** inventions that led to the Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (2 marks)

5. Name **one** metal that was used as currency in pre-colonial Africa. (1 mark)

6. State **one** advantage of pipeline over vehicles in transporting oil. (1 mark)

7. Give **two** challenges faced by space explorers. (2 marks)

8. State **one** disadvantage of using wood as a source of energy. (1 mark)

9. Give **one** invention that revolutionalized food preservation during the nineteenth century. (1 mark)

10. Identify **one** use of steel during the industrial revolution. (1 mark)

11. Give **two** social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece. (2 marks)

12. Give **one** way in which public opinion in Europe contributed to the colonization of Africa. (1 mark)

13. State **one** way in which African collaboration with Europeans hastened colonization in Africa. (1 mark)

14. Identify **two** differences between British and French colonial administration. (2 marks)

15. Mention **two** ways in which the treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 affected Germany. (2 marks)

16. State **one** condition that a country should fulfill inorder to become a member of the Non-Aligned Movement. (1 mark)

17. Identify **two** ways in which the congress checks the powers of the President of USA. (2 marks)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

*Answer* ***ANY******three*** *questions from this section.*

18. (a) State **five** reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals. (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** causes of food shortages in Africa today. (10 marks)

19. (a) Give **three** problems faced by factory workers in Europe during the industrial revolution. (3 marks)

1. Why did the industrial revolution take place in Britain ahead of other European countries. (12 marks)

20. (a) Name **three** political parties in South Africa. (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in Ghana. (12 marks)

21. (a) Give the achievements of ECOWAS. (5 marks)

1. Explain **five** challenges faced by Non-Aligned Movement since its formation. (10 marks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

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

22. (a) Describe the social organization of the shona during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)

1. Explain the political organization of the Mwene Mutapa Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

23. (a) Give **five** reasons why the central powers were defeated in the First World War. (5 marks)

(b) Describe **five** social effects of the Second World War. (10 marks)

24. (a) State **five** merits of the federal government of the United States of America. (5 marks)

1. Explain **five** reasons why parliament is the supreme institution in Britain. (10 marks)

**MACHAKOS COUNTY KCSETRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2015**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)***

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Answer ALL Questions in this section.**

1. Give two examples of early inhabitants of Kenya. (2marks)
2. Identify two cultural practices introduced by the Cushites in Kenya. (2marks)
3. Identify the title given to the war leader among the Luo community (1mark)
4. State two characteristics of a good constitution. (2marks)
5. Identify any two groups that monitor human rights in Kenya. (2marks)
6. Apart from the legislative council mention two other bodies that assisted the central government in administering the protectorate during the colonial period. (2marks)
7. Identify three recommendations of the Lenox-Boyd constitution of 1957. (3marks)
8. Mention one main strategy introduced by Jomo Kenyatta to try and eliminate the social problems that faced Kenya at independence. (1mark)
9. State two major challenges facing Health sector in Kenya. (2marks)
10. Name two sources of Nyayo philosophy (2marks)
11. Name the education commission that was established in 1982 to review the 8.4.4 system of education. (1mark)
12. Give two rule that govern that concept of natural justice (2mark)
13. Who is the head of judiciary in Kenya? (1mark)
14. State two operation forts established by the British to enhance political control in central Kenya (2marks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any THREE questions from this section**

1. a) Name three similarities in social organization of the Agikuyu and Luo during pre-colonial period. (3 marks)
2. Describe the political organization of the Kenyan Somali during the pre-colonial period (12marks)
3. a) Identify Five constitutional changes in Executive in 2010 (5marks)

b) Explain five challenges that Kenyans encountered in the search for new constitution. (10marks)

1. a) State five measures used by colonial government in Kenya to force Africans to provide labour in settler farms. (5marks)

b) Describe five consequences of colonial land policies. (10 marks)

1. a) Name three rights of aliens in Kenya. (3 marks)

b) Explain six civic responsibilities of Kenyan Citizens (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions from this section**

1. a) List three methods used by the British to occupy Kenya towards the close of the 19th century (3marks)

b) Explain six challenges that faced the Imperial British East Africa Company in its Administration of the

protectorate (12 marks)

1. a) Identify three methods that have been used to conduct elections in Kenya. (3marks)

b) Why is parliament an important institution in Kenya? (3marks)

1. a) Give three aims of Harambee movement in Kenya. (3marks)
2. Explain six problems that faced Harambee movement in Kenya. (12 marks)

**MACHAKOS COUNTY KCSETRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2015**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)***

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

*Answer all the questions in this section.*

1. Give the main method used by anthropologist to gather their historical data. (1mark)
2. Identify the method used in making sangoan tools. (1mark)
3. Identify two external reasons for Lewanika’s collaboration with the British (2marks)
4. Identify the chartered company that British used to administer parts of west Africa (1mark)
5. Give two reasons why the location of Samori Toures second empire contributed to his defeat by the French (2marks)
6. Identify two ancestors of man associated with the making of Oldowan Tools (2marks)
7. List two inventions which Jethro Tull a British farmer invented. (2marks)
8. State two regions where salt was mined during Trans-Saharan Trade. (2marks)
9. State two ways in which knowledge of iron working led to the rise of kingdoms in pre-colonial period(2marks)
10. Identify two social classes that made up the Baganda society in the pre-colonial period. (2marks)
11. State one way through which the European nations maintained peace among themselves during the partition of African continent. (1mark)
12. State two duties of native affairs Department in Zimbabwe during the colonial period. (2marks)
13. Name the underground movement that spearheaded the armed resistance in South Africa during the apartheid system (1mark)
14. Identify two weapons used during cold war. (2marks)
15. Identify two vessels used in space exploration. (2marks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

*Answer any three questions from this section*

1. a) Identify three reasons why African slaves were more preferred than other races during the Trans-Atlantic

trade (3marks)

b) Explain six factors which contributed to the decline of the Trans-Saharan Trade. (12marks)

1. a) Name three advantages of the use of radio over newspaper in modern society. (3marks)

b) Describe six contributions of TV to economic development. (12marks)

1. a) Outline five factors that led to rise of Shona community before the 19th century (5marks)

b) Describe the political organization of Asante Empire in the pre-colonial period (10 marks)

1. a) Other than Nigeria name other three British colonies in West Africa. (3marks)

b) Explain six reasons why the British used Direct rule in Zimbabwe. (12marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

*Answer any two questions from this section*

1. a) Name three political parties that struggled for independence in Ghana. (3marks)

b) Explain six factors that contributed to nationalism in Ghana. (12marks)

1. a) Give five reasons for the failure of the peace settlement after the First World War (5marks)

b) Discuss five causes of the Second World War. (10marks)

1. a) Name three founders of Non-Aligned Movement (3marks)
2. Explain six factors that undermined the activities of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (12marks)

**KASSU JET JOINT EXAMINATION**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

*Attempt* ***ALL*** *the questions in this section*

1. Identify **two** sources of Kenyan History. (2 marks)
2. State **two** similarities in the political organization of the Ameru and the Abagusii during the 19th Century. (2 marks)
3. Give the **main** reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th Century. (1 mark)
4. State **two** advantages of a written constitution. (2 marks)
5. Identify **one** fighting tactic used during the African resistance against the establishment of British rule in Kenya . (1 mark)
6. Identify **one** feature of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mark)
7. Give the **main** reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mark)
8. Name **one** personality who inspired Jomo Kenyatta to join politics. (1 mark)
9. Identify **one** condition that one must fulfill in order to register as a voter in Kenya. (1 mark)
10. Give **one** member of the African Elected Members Organization (AEMO) at its inception in 1957. (1 mark)
11. Give **one** strategy used by the colonial government to achieve its objectives in offering missionary education in Kenya. (1 mark)
12. Outline **two** roles of polling clerks in Kenya. (2 marks)
13. Identify **two** functions of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) in Kenya. (2 marks)
14. Give **two** roles played by the ruling party in Kenya. (2 marks)
15. Give **two** ways in which parliamentary supremacy is undermined in Kenya. (2 marks)
16. Give the **main** function of the Commission on Revenue Allocation in Kenya. (1 mark)
17. State **two** ways through which the savings and credit cooperative societies in Kenya benefit their members. (2 marks)

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

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

18.(a)Identify **three** communities that interacted with the Abagusii as they migrated and settled in Kenya. (3 marks)

(b)Describe the social organization of the Abagusii. (12 marks)

19. (a) Identify **three** factors which enabled the white settlers to establish farms in Kenya during the colonial period (3 marks)

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

20. (a) Apart from Kenya African National Union (KANU) name **three** other political parties formed in Kenya

between 1960 and 1963 (3 marks)

(b) Explain the political developments which hastened the achievement of independence in Kenya between 1945 -

1963 (12 marks)

21.(a) Identify **three** education commissions appointed by the government to review the education systems since

independence. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** challenges facing the education sector in Kenya today. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

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

22. (a) Identify **three** ways that could be used to amend the constitution in Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** challenges faced in giving Kenyans a new constitution. (12 marks)

23. (a) Outline the procedure for solving disputes in presidential elections in Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** functions of the Senate in Kenya. (12 marks)

24. (a) State **three** reasons why African socialism was adopted. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** social impacts of National philosophies in Kenya. (12 marks)

**KASSU JET JOINT EXAMINATION**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. What is meant by paleontology? (1 mark)

2. State the earliest form of art by early man. (1 mark)

3. Why was the trans-Atlantic trade referred to as triangular trade? (1 mark)

4. State two ways in which railway transport promoted industrialization in Europe. (2 marks)

5. State one way through which European powers maintained peace among themselves during partition of Africa. (1 mark)

6. State to pottery- making styles associated with iron working. (2 marks)

7. Identify two terms of the treaty signed between Lobengular and Charles Rudd the BSA company representative. (2 marks)

8. State two methods used by Ghananians in articulating their quest for nationalism. (2 mark)

9. State two regions that attempted to break away from Congo during 1960s Congo crisis. (2 marks)

10. Identify two fighting methods used in the First World War. (2 marks)

11. Name two sources of laws for British unwritten constitution. (2 marks)

12. State the main function of e international court of justice. (1 mark)

13. State the main objective of the Marshall plan after the Second World War. (1 mark)

14. State two demands of the Australian government towards Bosnia after the assassination of Franz Ferdinad. (2 marks)

15. Name one leader who was the founder of the non-Aligned movements. (1 mark)

16. Name the head of the government in Aristocratic government. (1 mark)

17. Which body is in charge of elections in USA? ( 1 mark)

**SECTION B**

18. (a) Give five reasons why it is important to study history. (5 marks)

(b) Explain five advantages of using linguistics as a source of information on History and government. (5 marks)

19. (a) Identify three challenges of air transport. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six positive effects of telecommunication today. (12 marks)

20. (a) State five factors that led to the growth of Johannesburg. (5 marks)

(b) Explain five ways in which the Industrial and Agrarian Revolution influenced urbanization in Europe in the

19th century. (10 marks)

21. (a) Identified three chartered companies which were used. European powers to acquire colonies in Africa. (3 marks)

(b) Discuss six political impacts of partition of Africa by European powers. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

*Answer any two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided*

22. (a) Name ***three*** communes of Senegal where Assimilation policy was successfully applied. (3 marks)

(b) Explain ***six*** reasons why indirect rule failed in southern Nigeria. (12 marks)

1. (a) Identify ***three*** methods used by nationalists in Ghana during their struggle for independence. (3 marks)

(b) Describe ***six*** factors that contributed to the struggle for independence in South Africa. (12 marks)

1. (a) Give ***three***  reasons why the United States of America (USA) was reluctant to join the First World war (3 marks)

(b) Explain ***six*** social effects of the Second World War. (12 marks)

**MWINGI CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY FORM FOUR JOINT EXAMINATIONS**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

*Answer all the questions in this section*

1. Identify **two** classifications of Monarchical government (2marks)

2. State **two** economic results of the Oromo settlement in their present homeland (2marks)

3. Name the largest linguistic group in Kenya (1mark)

4. State **two** functions of Fort Jesus to the Portuguese during their rule (2marks)

5. Give **two** reasons why the Portuguese attempts to introduce Christianity to the Coastal people failed between 1500- 1700 AD (2marks)

6. Define the term ‘thrift’ as a value of good citizenship (1mark)

7. Give the main significance of the Appeal of section 2A of the constitution of Kenya in 1991 (1mark)

8. Name two reserves that were created for Maasai by the British after their collaboration (2marks)

9. State the main political factor that made it difficult for the British to effectively administer Kenya during the colonial period (1 mark)

10. Identify the main significance of the Devonshire white paper of 1923 (1mark)

11. Highlight the disagreement that led Kenya African national Union and Kenya African Democratic Union to attend second Lancaster House conference (1962) (1mark)

12. Give twofunctions of the National Intelligence Service (2marks)

13. Identify two sources of the Nyayo philosophy (2marks)

14. What step has the government of Kenya taken to help eliminate literacy among adults (2marks)

15. Name the smallest county in Kenya (1mark)

16. State twoprinciples of devolved government (2marks)

17. Identify the body that investigates and recommends for prosecution of Public officers who misuse public finances (1marks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

*Answer any Three questions from this Section*

18. (a) State 5 results of the migration and settlement of the Eastern cushites into Kenya by 1800c (5 marks)

(b) Describe Economic Organization of the Somali in the 19th Century (10 marks)

19. (a) What were the reasons for the construction of Kenya-Uganda Railway, during the colonial period(5 marks)

(b) Explain 5 reasons which led to the formation of independent churches and Schools during the colonial Period (5 mark

20. (a) Outline 5 demands of coast African Association formed in 1943 (5marks)

(b) Explain 5 ways through which the colonial government promoted settler farming in Kenya (10marks)

21. (a) State 5 factors that favoured Mau Mau freedom fighters in Kenya (5 marks)

(b) Explain 5 factors that made the political organization and movement to demand for political independence

after 1945 in Kenya (10 mks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

*Answer any Two Questions from this section*

22. (a) State **three** composition of the cabinet ( 3 marks)

(b) Explain Six functions of the national Assembly (12 marks)

23. (a) State 3 ways through which direct democracy is practised in Kenya (3marks)

(b) Explain six functions of Kenya National Human rights commission (12 marks)

24. (a) State three Principles of devolved government (3marks)

(b) Explain 6 challenges facing county government in Kenya (12 marks)

**MWINGI CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY FORM FOUR JOINT EXAMINATIONS**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

***Answer all Questions in this section***

1. Define the term Palaentology (1mark)

2. State Charles Darwins theory of evolution (1mark)

3. A part from tool making, identify two other early industries of the early man (2marks)

4. Name two methods of irrigation used during early Agriculture in Egypt (2marks)

5. Identify the **MAIN** disadvantage of most of telecommunication system (1mark)

6. State one religious use of steam in early Egypt (1mark)

7. State two factors that led to the growth of urban centres in Europe (2marks)

8. Give two economic factors that led to the growth Asante empire (2marks)

9. Identify two external threats which faced Ndebele Kingdom, under Lobengula (2mark)

10. State one challenge faced by Fredrick Lugard, when he tried to establish colonial rule in Northern Nigeria (1mark)

11. State the role played by the church in the struggle for independence in South Africa (1marks)

12. Identify two religious functions that emerged after the death of Kabaka Mutesa of Buganda by 1884 (2marks)

13. State two reasons why Adolf Hittler was interested in Russia at the beginning of the 1st World War (2marks)

14. Identify the event that prompted the U.S.A to join the 1st World War (1marks)

15. Name two permanent members of The United Nations Security Council (2marks)

16. Identity one common Social Service provided by the E.Africa Community between 1967-1977 (1mark)

17. State the MAIN Political challenge that has faced Democratic Republic of Congo since independence (1mark)

**SECTION B: (45 Marks)**

*Answer Three Questions from this section*

18. (a) Give three reasons why increase in population led to the beginning of early Agriculture. (3mks)

(b) Describe the way of life of the early man during the lower stone age period. (12 mks)

19. (a) Identify three kingdoms that contributed to the development of Trans-Saharan trade (3mks)

(b) Describe the Political organization of the Shona in the 19th Century (12mks)

20. (a) Name the three colonies which made up the British Central Africa territory (3mks)

(b) Explain Six reasons why it took long for Mozambique to decolonize (12 mks)

21. (a) Outline three roles played by the food and Agriculture organization (FAO) as a specialized agency of the U.N. (3mks)

(b) Explain 6 ways in which telecommunication has negatively affected the Society (12mks)

**SECTION C: (30 MKS)**

*Answer Two Questions* *from this section*

22. (a) Outline five causes of the Second World War (5mks)

(b) Explain five challenges facing the Common Wealth (10 mks)

23. (a) State five objectives of the economic organization of West African States (5mks)

(b) Explain five achievements of the league of Nations (10 mks)

24. (a) State five functions of the British Monarch (5mks)

(b) Describe five duties of the Prime Minister in Britain (10mks)

**MOKASA JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1

**Section A (25 marks)**

*Answer all questions in this section in the answer booklet provided*

1. Name *one* remnant of the hunter and gatherer community in Western Kenya. (1 mark)
2. State *two* economic results of the migration and settlement of the Kenyan communities during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
3. Give *one main* reason why the Portuguese conquered East Africa so easily? (1 mark)
4. State *two* ways in which East African slave trade undermined local industries. (2 marks)
5. Name the treaty that marked the end of the scramble and partition of East Africa. (1 mark)
6. State *two* methods used by the colonial government to promote settler farming in Kenya. (2 marks)
7. What was the *main* outcome of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923? (1 mark)
8. Give *two* common characteristics of the political parties formed after 1945. (2 marks)
9. State *two* ways in which the trade union movement contributed to the struggle for independence. (2 marks)
10. What *major* political change was introduced during the Limuru Conference of 1966? (1 mark)
11. Give *two* militant ways of solving conflicts. (2 marks)
12. Give the first step that is taken when solving conflicts by negotiation. (1 mark)
13. State how the citizens of Kenya participate in their government. (1 mark )
14. Give *one* political right of the youth guaranteed in the New Constitution of Kenya. (1 mark )
15. State *two* functions of the Judiciary in Kenya. (2 marks)
16. Identify *two* political events that threatened the stability of Kenya between 1975 and 1978. (2 marks)
17. Name the fund into which all government revenue is paid. (1 mark)

**Section B (45 marks)**

*Answer any three questions from this section in the answer booklet provided*

18. (a) Give *five* reasons for the migration of Somali into Kenya. (5 marks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

19. (a) State three functions of fort Jesus during the Portuguese rule . (3 marks)

(b) Explain *six* positive effects of missionary activities in East Africa. (12 marks)

1. (a) Give *three* ways in which the Kenya Uganda railway promoted economic growth in colonial Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Apart from independent Churches and Schools, explain *six* other factors that speeded the achievement of

independence in Kenya after 1945 (12 marks)

1. (a) State *three* roles of Wangari Maathai in the history of Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain *six* reasons why the Nandi resistance to the British was protracted. (12 marks)

**Section C (30 marks)**

***Answer any two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided***

1. (a) Identify *three* importance of democracy in Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain *six* rights of an accused person in Kenya. (12 marks)

1. (a) State *five* features of the Independence constitution of 1962. (5 marks)

(b) Explain *five* functions of the Cabinet in Kenya. (10 marks)

1. (a) State *five* reforms which have been introduced to improve the conditions of Correctional Services. (5 marks)

(b) Explain *five* factors which undermine free and fair elections in Kenya. (10 marks)

**MOKASA JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

***Answer all questions in this section in the answer booklet provided***

1. Identify ***two*** sources historians use to write the history of Africa. (2 marks)
2. Give ***two*** factors which influenced early man to begin domesticating animals. (2 marks)
3. Identify the ***main*** source of industrial energy from the mid 20th century. (1 mark)
4. Identify ***two*** scientific discoveries during the 19th century which contributed to food preservation. (2 marks)
5. State ***two*** characteristics of Macadam roads. (2 marks)
6. State the ***main*** function of the Golden Stool in the Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period. (1 marks)
7. Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began. (1 marks)
8. State ***one*** main limitation of barter trade during Trans-Saharan trade. (1 mark
9. Give ***one*** way in which the Agrarian Revolution in England affected the lives of small scale farmers. (1 mark)
10. Identify ***one*** way in which Africans reacted to European colonization of Africa. (1 marks)
11. State ***two*** results of the construction of the Suez Canal. (2 marks)
12. Identify ***two*** chartered companies which were used to administer European colonial possessions in Africa. (2 marks)
13. Name ***one*** political party that fought for independence in Ghana. (1 mark)
14. Give the ***main*** reason for the failure of the League of Nations. (1 mark)
15. What was the immediate cause of the World War One? (1 mark)
16. Identify ***one***method used by the French to administer their colonies in Africa. (2 marks)
17. Give ***two*** principal organs of the United Nations Organization (UNO). (2 marks)

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

***Answer any three questions from this section in the answer booklet provided***

18. (a) State ***three*** physical changes of early man according to Charles Darwin. (3 marks)

(b) Explain ***six*** common factors that led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt. (12 marks)

19. (a) Mention any ***three*** factors that led to the spread of iron working in Africa. (3 marks)

(b) Describe the social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)

1. (a) State ***three*** social factors that led to the scramble for and partition of Africa. (3 marks)

(b) Describe ***six*** effects of the scramble for and partition of Africa. (12 marks)

21. (a) Give ***three*** reasons why the Lozi collaborated with the British. (3 marks)

(b) Explain the importance of the Buganda agreement of 1900. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 Marks)**

*Answer any two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided*

22. (a) Name ***three*** communes of Senegal where Assimilation policy was successfully applied. (3 marks)

(b) Explain ***six*** reasons why indirect rule failed in southern Nigeria. (12 marks)

1. (a) Identify ***three*** methods used by nationalists in Ghana during their struggle for independence. (3 marks)

(b) Describe ***six*** factors that contributed to the struggle for independence in South Africa. (12 marks)

1. (a) Give ***three***  reasons why the United States of America (USA) was reluctant to join the First World war (3 marks)

(b) Explain ***six*** social effects of the Second World War. (12 marks)

**KURIA EAST SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION COUNCIL 2015**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

***Answer ALL the questions in this section***

1. State **two** advantages of written materials as a source of information on Kenyan history (2 marks)

2. Name **one** community in Kenya which belongs to the River Lake Nilotes. (1 mark)

3. Identify the main economic activity of the Cushites in the pre-colonial Kenya. (1 mark)

4. Give **one** fundamental right which a person in prison is deprived off. (1 mark)

5. Identify **two** occasions when the Kenya National Anthem is sung. (2 marks)

6. Who chairs the National Security council in Kenya. (1 mark)

7. Mention **two** types of democracy that are practiced in Kenya (2 marks)

8. Name the treaty that marked the spheres of influence in East Africa. (1 mark)

9. Sate **two** grievances of the Asians that were addressed by the Devonshire White paper of 1923. (2 marks)

10. Mention **two** members of the AEMO from Nyanza at its inception in 1957. (2 marks)

11. Give the **main** reason why the nationalists in Kenya formed the Kenya African Democratic Union in 1960. (1 mark)

12. Name **two** superior courts in Kenya (2 marks)

13. Name **two** sources of Nyayoism (2 marks)

14. State **one** contribution of parastatals to economic growth in Kenya. (1 mark)

15. Give the legislative function of the county governor in Kenya. (1 mark)

16. State **two** functions of the deputy president in Kenya. (2 marks)

17. Name **one** elective seat in the county government in Kenya. (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer any THREE questions in this section***

18. a) State **three** social reasons why the Mijikenda migrated into Kenya in the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)

b) Describe the results of the migration and settlement of the Somali into Kenya in the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)

19. a) State **three** roles of the Portuguese captains at the Kenyan coast in the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)

b) Explain **six** results of the long distance trade in Kenya in the 19th century. (12 marks)

20. a) State **five** problems faced by political organizations in Kenya up to 1939. (5 marks)

b) Explain **five** causes of the Mau Mau uprising. (10 marks)

21. a) Give **three** aims of Harambee spirit. (3 marks)

b) Explain **six** social impacts of national philosophies in Kenya. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

***Answer TWO quesions from this section***

22. a) Identify **three** categories of people who may qualify to be registered as Kenyan citizens. (3 marks)

b) Explain **six** elements of good citizenship in Kenya (12 marks)

23. a) Mention **three** organs of the national government in Kenya. (3 marks)

b) Explain **six** functions of the public service commission. (12 marks)

24. a) State **five** categories of recurrent expenditure in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Explain **five** reasons why it is important for the Kenyan government to prepare an annual budget. (10 marks)

**KURIA EAST SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION COUNCIL 2015**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 2

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

***Answer ALL the questions in this section***

1. Name the most common form of government. (1 mark)

2. Name the earliest hominid closer to modern man. (1 mark)

3. Give **two** reasons for the development of early agriculture along river valleys. (2 marks)

4. Name the main commodity of trade from West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade. (1 mark)

5. Mention **two** negative impact of internet today. (2 marks)

6. Enumerate **two** advantages of fire and smoke signals used in ancient days. (2 marks)

7. How did the invention of fertilizer affect industrial revolution in Britain? (1 mark)

8. Name the least common type of constitution. (1 mark)

9. Name the chartered company that administered the British West African protectorates during the process of colonization. (1 mark)

10. State **two** economic effects of the Chimurenga war. (2 marks)

11. Identify the European power that took over the administration of Tanganyika after world war I. (1 mark)

12. State **two** reasons why USA did not join the First World War until 1917. (2 marks)

13. Identify **two** demands made by Austria- Hungary against Serbia following the assassination of arch

Duke Ferdinand. (2 marks)

14. Give **two** countries in which cold war broke into real war. (2 marks)

15. Name the principal judicial organ of the United Nations Organization. (1 mark)

16. State **two** provisions contained in the Arusha declaration document adopted by Tanzania in 1967. (2 marks)

17. Identify the highest organ of the new East African Community. (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer any THREE questions in this section***

18. a) State **three** limitations of electronic sources of History. (3 marks)

b) Explain **six** reasons why man lived in groups during the Stone Age period. (12 marks)

19. a) State **three** reasons why African slaves were preferred by the European peoples during the slavery period (3 marks)

b) Describe **six** factors that contributed to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (12 marks)

20. a) Give **three** reasons why Lewanika collaborated with the British. (3 marks)

b) Describe the grievances of the Chimurenga uprising of 1896 - 1897. (12 marks)

21. a) Mention **three** member countries of the United Nations organization with veto powers. (3 marks)

b) Explain **six** causes of the Second World War. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

***Answer two quesions from this section***

22. a) State **five** reasons why the British adopted indirect rule in Northern Nigeria. (5 marks)

b) Explain **five** positive effects of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria. (10 marks)

23. a) Give **three** characteristics of commonwealth member states. (3 marks)

b) Explain the challenges facing the Commonwealth of Nations. (12 marks)

24. a) Give **three** ways in which one can become a member of the house of Lords in Britain. (3 marks)

b) Explain **six** functions of the queen of Britain. (12 marks)

**GATUNDU NORTH SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**july/august 2015**

**Section A (25 Marks)**

*Answer all questions in this section*.

1. What is Ethnology? (1mark)

2. Name two communities that were assimilated by the Maasai. (2marks)

3. Identify two duties of the council of elders among the Abagusii during the 19th century. (2marks)

4. State two categories of rights. (2marks)

5. Define the term National Integration. (1mark)

6. State two methods of trade. (2marks)

7. State two traditional forms of communication. (2marks)

8. Name one of the cultural centres in Nairobi. (1mark)

9. During the Agiriama resistance an oath was taken. What was the oath called for the men and what was it called for the women? (2marks)

10. Apart from Harambee, give two national philosophies adopted in Kenya since independence. (2marks)

11. Give one reason for reviewing constituency boundaries from time to time in Kenya. (1mark)

12. Name two ex-officio Members of the National Assembly. (2marks)

13. Mention one national day recognized by the new constitution in Kenya (1mark)

14. Identify one element of the rule of law in Kenya. (1mark)

15. Identify the main function of prisons in Kenya. (1mark)

16. Give the meaning of “devolved government”. (1mark)

17. Who heads the Supreme Court of Kenya? (1mark)

**Section B (45 Marks)**

*Answer any three questions from this section*.

18. (a) Name three communities that belonged to the Mijikenda. (3marks)

(b) Explain six results of the migration and settlement of the Eastern Cushites into Kenya. (12marks)

19. (a) Give five reasons why the Nandi resisted the British for a long period of time. (5marks)

(b) Explain why the Nandi were eventually defeated by the British. (10marks)

20. (a) State five roles played by Green Belt movement by Wangari Maathai in the liberation of women. (5marks)

(b) Explain five contributions of Kenyatta towards Kenya’s social and economic development

during the Independence period. (10marks)

21. (a) State the factors that led to the formation of early political organizations in colonial Kenya. (7marks)

(b) Discuss the achievements of early political movements up to 1939. (8marks)

**Section C (30 Marks**)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. (a) Name three members of the Executive Committee of the County government in Kenya. (3marks)

(b) Explain six possible solutions to insecurity challenges facing Kenya. (12marks)

23. (a) Give five limitations to the freedom of expression. (5marks)

(b) Discuss five social responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (10marks)

24. (a) Identify three activities that happen to a bill at the second reading stage in the process of law

making in Kenyan Parliament. (3marks)

(b) Explain six functions of the Public Service Commission. (12marks)

**GATUNDU NORTH SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**july/august 2015**

**Section A (25 Marks)**

*Answer all questions in this section.*

1. Identify one limitation that hinder use of electronic sources to get historical data. (1mark)

2. Give two major cultural developments by man towards the end of new Stone Age. (2marks)

3. State two remedies to perennial food shortages in Africa. (2marks)

4. What was the main commodity during the Trans-Atlantic trade? (1mark)

5. State two advantages of using aeroplanes over the ship as a means of transport. (2marks)

6. Name two important canals that link major water bodies in the world today. (2marks)

7. State how William Morton’s invention improved the lives of people during operation. (1mark)

8. State two factors that led to decline of Meroe as an urban centre. (2marks)

9. What was the main purpose of the Golden stool in the Asante kingdom? (1mark)

10. Name two countries in West Africa that were colonized by the British. (2marks)

11. Give the main reason why the European powers held the Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885 (1mark)

12. State two peaceful methods used by nationalists in South Africa in their struggle for

Independence. (2marks)

13. Name the European power that was accused of causing the outbreak of first world war. (1mark)

14. Identify two organs of the COMESA. (2marks)

15. Name one financial institution established by the African Union. (1mark)

16. Give one principle of the Arusha declaration in Tanzania. (1mark)

17. Name one legislative body in Britain. (1mark)

**Section B (45 Marks)**

*Answer any three questions from this section.*

18. (a) State five reasons for studying history. (5marks)

(b) Describe the way of life of early people during the middle stone age. (10marks)

19. (a) State three ways in which the Agrarian Revolution in Britain affected the lives of small scale farmers. (3marks)

(b) Explain six factors that have contributed to food shortage in third world countries. (12marks)

20. (a) What are the functions of Katikiro among the Baganda? (5marks)

(b) Describe the economic organization of the Asante. (10marks)

21. (a) State three factors that enabled European powers to colonize Africa in the late 19th Century. (3marks)

(b) Explain six results of African collaboration to European invasion. (12marks)

**Section C (30 Marks)**

*Answer any two questions from this section.*

22. (a) State three internal factors that led to African nationalism. (3marks)

(b) What are the factors that speeded up the achievement of Independence in Ghana? (12marks)

23. (a) State three conditions that gave rise to the Non-Aligned movement. (3marks)

(b) Explain six challenges of the Non-Aligned movement. (12marks)

24. (a) Identify three sources of Britain’s unwritten constitution. (3marks)

(b) Explain six ways in which the powers of the president of the U.S.A are controlled. (12marks)

**SUNSHINE**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. How can anthropology be used to source information on history and government. (1 mark)
2. Identify one ageset among the Nandi. (1 mark)
3. Give two positive contributions of Seyyid said to the economy of Kenyan coast upto 1700 AD. (2 marks)
4. Identify the main cause of political conflicts in Kenya. (1 mark)
5. Give the main cause of political conflicts in Kenya. (1 mark)
6. Give two remedies that have been employed to curb food shortages in Kenya. (2 marks)
7. State two main features of the 1962 constitution of Kenya. (2 marks)
8. Give two rights of persons with disabilities in Kenya. (2 marks)
9. Identify one role of religion during the Agiriama resistance. (1 mark)
10. Give one impact of local government in colonial Kenya. (1 mark)
11. State two roles of Africans in the provision of health services during the colonial period. (2 marks)
12. Give two ways in which the first World War contributed to African political awareness in Kenya. (2 marks)
13. Give one contributed of Daniel Moi in environmental conversation in Kenya. (1 mark)
14. State two functions of the County Executive Committee. (1 mark)
15. Identify one settlement scheme established by the government in former European farms. (1 mark)
16. State two achievements of the Kenya African Democratic Union if Kenya. (2 marks)
17. Identify one principle of public finance in Kenya. (2 marks)

**SECTION B (45 MKS)**

1. (a) State five factors that facilitated he coming of Arabs to the Kenyan coast by 1500 AD. (5 marks)

(b) Explain five factors that contributed to the decline of early city states along the Kenyan coast. (10 marks)

1. (a) Give three reasons for the rise of independent churches during the colonial period. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six problems that were encountered by Trade Unions during the colonial period. (12 marks)

1. (a) Give three reasons why Africans were denied the right to grow cash crops during the colonial period. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six problems faced by settlers in colonial Kenya. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MKS)**

1. (a) Give three reason that may lead to the impeachment of a government from officer. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six challenges facing county governments. (12marks)

1. (a) Give five contributions of professor Wangari Maathai to the environmental conservation efforts ion Kenya. (5 marks)
2. Describe the main features of African socialism. (10 marks)

**SUNSHINE**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education*

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**SECTION A ( 25 MKS)**

*Answer all the questions*

1. State two advantages of using electronics in History. (2marks)
2. Give the MAIN characteristic that distinguish man from other primates (1mark)
3. What two factors favoured the beginning of Agriculture during the new stone age period (2marks)
4. State two factors that facilitated Trans-Atlantic Trade. (2marks)
5. Give one way in which road carnage affects the Economy of a country. (1mark)
6. Identify one form of picture writing during the early civilization. (1mark)
7. State two uses of water as an early source of energy in industries. (2marks)
8. Identify two challenges faced by Athens as a ancient urban centre. (2marks)
9. State one way through which trade contributed to the rise of Asante Empire during the 19th century. (1mark)
10. Identify one way through which Europeans maintained peace among themselves during partition of African. (1mark)
11. State two factors that facilitated application of indirect rule in the Northern Nigeria. (2marks)
12. Mention two political challenges facing African states since independence. (2marks)
13. Identify the names of the two camps that fought during the First World War. (2marks)
14. Give one reason that contributed to the collapse of the ujamaa policy in Tanzania. (1mark)
15. Name the organization that replaced Preferential Trade Area (PTA). (1mark)
16. Identify one weapon used during cold war. (1mark)
17. Give one way in which a person can become a member of parliament in Britain. (1mark)

**SECTION B ( 45 MARKS)**

**Answer any 3 questions**

1. a) State five factors that facilitated the scientific revolution. (5mks)

b) Explain 5 factors that enabled West Germany to recover after the world war. (10mks)

19. a) State 3 reasons for Lewanika’s collaboration with the British. (3mks)

b) Describe the political organization of the Asante in the pre-colonial period. (3mks)

1. a) Give 3 causes of army muting Democratic Republic of Congo in 1960. (3mks)

b) Explain political development in Tanzania since independence. (12mks)

**SECTION C ( 30 MARKS)**

**Answer any three questions.**

21. a) State five characteristics of the common wealth states . (5mks)

b) Explain five achievements of common wealth to its members. (10mks)

22. a) State three reasons for the failure of Schlieffen plan during first world war. (3mks)

b) Explain six reasons for the Allies Victory during Second World War. (12mks)

**NANDI NORTH SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2015**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education***

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

***Answer ALL Questions in this section.***

1. Identify **one** aspect of History. (1mark)
2. Name the basic political unit among the Cushites during colonial period. (1mark)
3. What was the main reason for the migration of the Eastern Bantus from Shungwaya during pre-colonial period? (1mark)
4. Identify **two** communities that adopted mixed reactions towards the British Colonialization of Kenya during the 19th century. (2marks)
5. Identify **two** evidences which shows that Chinese traders reached the Kenyan Coast before 1500AD (2marks)
6. State **two** procedures involved in arbitrating a conflict. (2marks)
7. Identify the main reason why the second Lancaster House conference was held in 1962. (1mark)
8. What was the main method used by Thomas Mboya in the struggle to protect African rights against colonialism. (1mark)
9. What was the main constitutional amendment made in 1975? (1mark)
10. Who is the founder of the “Green Belt Movement” in Kenya? (1mark)
11. Give **two** types of cases handled by the Kenyan judiciary. (2marks)
12. Name the court that handles presidential election petition. (1mark)
13. Identify **two** educational commissions appointed by the government in independent Kenya. (2marks)
14. Give **two** challenges facing utilization of the Constituency Development Fund in Kenya. (2marks)
15. State the main contribution of the senate in Kenya. (1mark)
16. Give **two** main ways on how the National government spends her revenue. (2marks)
17. State **two** objectives of Devolution of government in Kenya. (2marks)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

***Answer any THREE questions in this question***

1. (a) Give reasons that led to the migration and settlement of the Western Bantu. (5marks)

(b) Describe the social organization of the Mijikenda during pre-colonial period. (10marks)

1. (a) State **five** factors that led to the growth of towns along the Kenyan Coast before 19th Century. (5marks)

(b) Explain **five** factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule. (10marks)

1. (a) Identify **three** methods used by the colonial government to discourage the Mau Mau movement. (3marks)

(b) Describe the roles of women during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (12marks)

1. (a) Give **three** ways in which the government of Kenya has promoted culture of the people since

independence. (3marks)

(b) Describe **six** challenges facing Multi-party democracy in Kenya. (12marks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

***Answer any TWO questions in this question***

1. (a) State **five** values of good citizenship in Kenya. (5marks)

(b) Explain the rights of an accused person during trial in a court of law in Kenya. (10marks)

1. (a) Give **five** functions of the Attorney General. (5marks)

(b) Give reasons why there should be separation of powers between the Legislature, Judiciary and the

Executive. (10marks)

1. (a) State **three** principles of Public Finance in Kenya. (3marks)

(b) Explain the reasons why it is important for the national government to prepare the National Budget annually. (12marks)

**NANDI NORTH SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2015**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)***

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

***Answer ALL Questions in this section.***

1. Mention **one** political importance of studying History. (1mark)
2. Identify **two** characteristics of the Aegyptopithecus. (2marks)
3. What was the importance of the development of writing in Mesopotamia during the Agrarian Revolution?

(1mark)

1. Identify **two** factors that led to the development of local trade. (2marks)
2. State **one** way in which European colonization led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (1mark)
3. Identify **two** trans-continental railway lines in the modern world. (2marks)
4. Identify **two** factors that led to the scientific revolution. (2marks)
5. Give **one** factor that led to the emergence of London as a major trading centre. (1mark)
6. Identify **two** external factors that led to the decline of the Asante empire. (2marks)
7. Give **two** negative political effects of the partition of Africa by the European powers. (2marks)
8. State how Islamic religion enabled the Mandinka to resist French invasion from 1886 to 1898. (1mark)
9. Identify **one** social shortcoming of Indirect role in Nigeria. (1mark)
10. Identify **one** factor that led to the riots of 1948 in Ghana. (1mark)
11. Give the role that diplomacy played in the struggle for independence in South Africa. (1mark)
12. State **one** way in which the violation of the Treaty of Versailles led to the outbreak of the Second World War (1939 – 1945). (1mark)
13. Mention **two** personalities who led in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement. (2marks)
14. State **two** objectives of the Pan-African Conference of 1900. (2marks)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

***Answer any THREE questions in this question***

1. (a) State **five** ways in which the discovery of fire changed the life of early man. (5marks)

(b) Explain **five** disadvantages of the open-field system of Agriculture in Europe before the Agrarian Revolution. (10marks)

1. (a) Identify **three** ways in which the development of steam enhanced the development of industries in

Europe. (3marks)

(b) Explain **six** economic factors that promoted industrial development in Britain. (12marks)

1. (a) Identify **three** economic activities that led to the growth of Buganda kingdom during the Pre-colonial period. (3marks)

(b) Explain the social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (12marks)

1. (a) State **three** political challenges faced in the struggle for Independence in Mozambique. (3marks)

(b) Explain the contributions of Nelson Mandela in the struggle for independence in South Africa. (12marks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

***Answer any TWO questions from this question***

1. (a) Identify **three** new methods of fighting used in the World War I. (3marks)

(b) Explain any **five** reasons why the League of Nations failed to maintain World Peace and Security. (12marks)

1. (a) State **three** aims of the Commonwealth of Nations. (5marks)

(b) Explain the steps taken to ease the Cold War. (12marks)

1. (a) State **three** functions of the specialized technical commissions of the African Union. (3marks)

(b) Explain the achievements of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). (12marks)

**GATUNDU SOUTH FORM FOUR 2015 EVALUATION EXAM**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)*

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all the questions in this section**

1. Give two reasons for studying government of Kenya (2mark)
2. Identify the main characteristic of a clan among traditional African community (2marks)
3. Apart from the Somali name any two other communities in Kenya that belong to the Eastern Cushites (2marks)

4. Give two archaeological evidence that shows that the Kenyan coast had contacts with outside world by 1500

(2marks)

1. Name the missionary society that established a home for freed slaves at Frere town during the 19th century (1mark)
2. Give two strategic factors that made Britain interested in occupying Kenya during the 19th century (2marks)
3. State one role played by Mekatilili wa Menza in the struggle for independence in Kenya (1mrk)
4. Give two characteristics of education given to Africans in Kenya during the colonial period (2marks)
5. State one way in which education promotes national unity in Kenya (1mark)
6. Give one contribution of Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi in development of education in Kenya (1mark)
7. Mention two circumstances under which an individual’s freedom of movement may be limited in Kenya (2marks)
8. Give the main source of revenue for county government in Kenya (1mark)
9. Identify the major incidence that prompted the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya in October 20th 1952 (1mrk)
10. Give two types of democracy used in Kenya (2marks)
11. State one circumstance under which a county governor may be impeached in Kenya (1mark)
12. State one non-military function of the Kenya defense forces (1mark)
13. Differentiate between a criminal and civil disputes (1mark)
14. Name the body that reviews salaries of public servants in Kenya (1mark)

**SECTION B (45MKS**

**Answer three questions from this section**

19. (a) state three factors that contributed to Nandi military power during the second half of the 19thcentury (3marks)

(b) Explain six functions of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi during the pre-colonial period (12marks)

20. (a) give three factors which facilitated the establishment of British colonial rule in Kenya by the end of the 19th

century (3marks)

(b) Explain six factors that hastened attainment of independence of Kenya after 1945 (12marks)

21. (a) Give three grievances of the white settlers that were presented to the Duke of Devonshire in London in

1923 (3marks)

(b) Explain six positive effects of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period (12marks)

22. (a) highlight the contribution of Harambee philosophy to development of Kenya since independence (5marks)

(b) Explain five reasons why the government of Kenya establishes parastatals (10marks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer two questions from this section**

23. (a) Give five circumstances under which a person’s right to personal liberty may be limited in Kenya (5marks)

(b) Explain five rights enjoyed by persons with disabilities in Kenya (10marks)

24. (a) State three functions of the attorney General in Kenya (3marks)

(b) Explain six functions of the public service in Kenya (12marks)

25. (a) state three principles under which devolved governments operate in Kenya (3marks)

(b) Explain six challenges facing county governments in Kenya (12marks)

**GATUNDU SOUTH SUB-COUNTY FORM FOUR EVALUATION 2015**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)***

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**SECTION A (25MKS)**

***Answer all questions***

1. Identify the historical period when oral traditions was the main source of information (1mark)
2. Give two ways through which the early man obtained food (2marks)
3. State one theory that explains the development of crop growing and animal rearing (1mark)
4. Identify one disadvantage of barter trade (1mark)
5. What were the main features of roman roads (2marks)
6. State two reasons why coal is not commonly used as a raw material in industries (2marks)
7. State two ways in which centralized authority contributed to success if Buganda Kingdom (2marks)
8. Identify the main factor that contributed to the growth of Athens (1mark)
9. State two Europeans activities in Africa before 1856 (2karms)
10. Give two peaceful method which nationalists used in south Africa in the struggle for independence (2marks)
11. State the chartered company that administered Northern Nigeria during colonialisation (1mark)
12. Name the president of Front For Liberation Of Mozambique(FRELIMO) in 1962 (1mark)
13. Identify two countries with Veto power on the security council of United Nations Organization (UNO) (2marks)
14. Name two countries that fought on side of AXIS in the second world war (2marks)
15. State two weapons used during the cold war (2marks)
16. Identify the national organization that took over the Organization of African Unity(OAU) (1mark)
17. What event promoted the entry of USA into the second world war (1mark)

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

**Answer THREE questions from this section**

1. (a) Give three ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of life (3marks)

(b) Discuss six benefit of discovery of fire to early man (12marks)

19. (a) Identify three indigenous crops that were grown by Africans (3marks)

(b) Explain six effects of the Agrarian revolution in United States of America (12marks)

20. (a) State five disadvantages of using fire and smoke signals in communication (5marks)

(b) Explain the impact of modern means of communications (10marks)

21. (a) State three factors influencing the growth of London (3marks)

(b) Explain six problems facing Johannesburg as an urban centre (12marks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer two questions**

22. (a) Give three ways through which trade contributed to the rise of Asante Kingdom in the 19th century(3mks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Asante in the 19th century (12mararks)

23. (a) Name three founder members of non-aligned movement (3marks)

(b) Explain six effect of the cold war (12marks)

24. (a) State three ways in which a person can become a member of the House of Lords in Britain (3marks)

(b) Explain the functions of the British prime Minister (12marks)

**KIRINYAGA WEST SUB-COUNTY EFFECTIVE ‘40’ examination. Form 4 exam -2015**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)*

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**JULY / AUGUST 2015**

**Section a (45 mks)**

*Answer All questions in this section*

1. State two features of a government (2 marks)

2. Mention any two characteristics of the Kenyapithecus (2 marks)

3. Identify any two cultural practices introduced to Kenyan communities by the Cushites (2 marks)

4. Which community forced the Ameru to migrate from Shungwaya to their present homeland? (1 mark)

5. State one reason for the conflict between the Busaidi and the Mazrui families. (1 mark)

6. Highlight one way through which Seyyid Said improved monetary system along the East African coast (1mark)

7. State two problems faced by British settlers in colonial Kenya (2 marks)

8. List two factors that made the Maasai to collabrate with the British (2 marks)

9. Outline two methods used by Kenya nationalists in the struggle for independence (2 marks)

10. State one qualification for one to be registered as a Kenyan citizen (1 mark)

11. List two functions of the National police service (1 mark)

12. Identify one class of correctional institution that deals with the youth (1 mark)

13. State two challenges that are facing the county government in Kenya (1 mark)

14. Outline one component of a budget (1 mark)

15. List one duty of the Auditor - General (1 mark)

16. What type of constitution does Kenya have? (1 mark)

17. State one way in which Kenya exercises direct democracy (1 mark)

**Section B (45 mks)**

*Answer any Three questions from this section*

18. a) State five factors that led to the growth and development of trade along the East African Coast (5 marks)

b) Explain five negative impacts of the contact between East African coast and the outside world (10 mars)

19. a) Outline five portuguese expenditions to East Africa between 1500-1507 (5 marks)

b) Explain five reasons that led to the decline of portuguese power along the East African coast (10 marks)

20. a) State five reasons why a section of the Akamba resisted the British colonial rule (5 marks)

b) Explain five positive impacts of the Wanga collaboration with the British (10 marks)

21. a) List five demands of the African workers union (1947) (5 marks)

b) Explain five challenges encountered by African workers federation in colonial Kenya (10 marks)

**Section C (30 Marks)**

*Answer any two questions in this section*

22. a) Outline five values and principles of governance (5 marks)

b) Explain five ways how the Bill of rights in our constitution protect the rights of an individual (10 marks)

23. a) Identify five roles of the National security council in Kenya (5 marks)

b) Explain five challenges encountered by the National intelligence services in it’s duties (10 marks)

24. a) Describe the compostion of the county Assembly in Kenya (3 marks)

b) Explain six reasons why devolved governments were established in Kenya (12 marks)

**KIRINYAGA WEST SUB-COUNTY EFFECTIVE ‘40’ examination. Form 4 exam -2015**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)*

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**JULY / AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

*Answer All questions in this section*

1. What is the advantage of using electronic database to search for information as compared to a book (2 marks)

2. Which is the final process of evolution according to Charles Darwin (1 mark)

3. Identify any two races in the world (2 marks)

4. Which was the first cereal to be domesticated in the world (1 mark)

5. Identify two West African kingdoms who were involved in the Trans-Saharan trade (2 marks)

6. Which was the main development that came as a result of the invention of the wheel (1 mark)

7. State two importance of using radio today to pass information (2 marks)

8. Who were the first people in the world to use iron (1 mark)

9. State how the abundance of wood fuel facilitated the growth of Meroe as an early urban centre (1 mark)

10. What was the key factor of integration in the Shona political system (1 mark)

11. Name one leader in Southern Tanganyika who prepared the African forces for the Majimaji rebellion (2 marks)

12. State two pull factors that led to the scramble for Africa (2 marks)

13. Apart from Assimilation which other method of administration was used by the French in Africa (2 marks)

14. Mention two ways in which president Nyerere of Tanzania assisted the liberation movements in Mozambique

(2 marks)

15. State one reason why the Schieffen plan failed to guarantee the Germans a quick win in First World War as earlier anticipated (1 mark)

16. Where is the international court of justice based? (1 mark)

17. What is the main task of the Secretariat of the African Union (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

*Answer any three questions*

18. a) State the uses of the Acheulian tools (3 marks)

b) Describe the cultural and Economic practices of the early man during the Middle Stone Age Period (12 marks)

19. a) Identify three reasons why European traders particularly preferred African slaves ( 3 marks)

b) The institution of slavery existed in West Africa long before the Trans- Atlantic Trade. Explain six ways

through which these slaves were acquired (12 marks)

20. a) Name three African countries that were colonized by Germany ( 3 marks)

b) Explain six terms of the Berlin conference 1884 - 85 (12 marks)

21. a) Give three peaceful method which the nationalists in South Africa used to fight the racist regime (3 marks)

b) Explain six social challenges of DRC after independence (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 mks)**

*Answer any two question***s**

22. a) State three reasons why USA had not entered into first World War until 1917 (3 marks)

b) Explain six political results of World War 1 (12 marks)

23. a) Identify three permanent members of **s**ecurity Council in the United Nations (3 marks)

b) Explain six failures of the league of Nations (12 marks)

24. a) Identify the groups of people who cannot vie for elections in Britain (3marks)

b) How is the executive in the USA checked by other organs of government (12 marks)

**KIRINYAGA CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION - 2015**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)*

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**JULY / AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

*Answer all questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.*

1. Identify the **main** method used by anthropologists to gather historical data. (1 mark)

2. Identify **two** ways in which the Southern Cushites influenced the Bantu. (2 marks)

3. Which ethnic community did the Maasai assimilate? (1 mark)

4. Mention **one** early European visitor to the Kenyan Coast before 1500AD. (1 mark)

5. Give **two** factors that led to the defeat of the Mazrui family. (2 marks)

6. Give **one** way in which rural-urban migration in Kenya contributes to national unity. (1 mark)

7. Identify **two** main responsibilities of a citizen. (2 marks)

8. Name **one** treaty that created the British East Africa Protectorate. (1 mark)

9. Give **two** reasons why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops. (2 marks)

10. Mention **two** bodies that were in charge of independent schools in Central Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

11. State **two** changes introduced by the Lyttelton constitution of 1954 that benefited the Africans in the struggle for independence. (2 marks)

12. Why was the trade union movement concentrated in urban centres during the colonial period? (1 mark)

13. Give **two** special groups of people recognized by the new constitution. (2 marks)

14. Identify **two** political challenges that President Moi experienced during his era between 1982 and 1991. (2 marks)

15. State **one** non-military function of the Kenya Defence Forces. (1 mark)

16. Name the chief accounting officer in the Judicial Service Commission. (1 mark)

17. What is the **main** function of the National Land Commission? (1 mark)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

*Answer any* ***three*** *questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.*

18. (a) Identify **three** reasons for the migration of the Somali from their homeland. (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** results of the interaction between the Bantu and the Cushites in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)

19. (a) Give **three** written sources of information about the East Africa Coast before the 15th century. (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** factors that facilitated development of the Indian Ocean trade before the 15th century. (12 marks)

20. (a) Outline **five** reasons for the formation of political associations in Kenya before 1939. (5 marks)

1. Discuss **five** reasons why the Mau Mau Movement was able to last for a long time. (10 marks)

21. (a) State **five** challenges facing the health sector in Kenya. (5 marks)

1. Explain **five** factors that contributed to the development of multi-party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990’s. (10 marks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

*Answer any* ***two*** *questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.*

22. (a) State **three** ways in which citizenship in Kenya through registration can be revoked. (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** ways in which education system in Kenya promotes national unity. (12 marks)

23. (a) List **five** principles of the rule of the law. (5 marks)

(b) Describe the functions of the high court of Kenya. (10 marks)

24. (a) What is contained in the national budget? (3 marks)

(b) Explain how the national government spends its revenue. (12 marks)

**KIRINYAGA CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION - 2015**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)*

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**JULY / AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS**

*Answer all questions in this section in the answer booklet provided*

1. Give **two** shortcomings of oral tradition as a source of history. (2 marks)

2. Name the earliest form of art by early man. (1 mark)

3. Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began. (1 mark)

4. Give the **main** advantage of currency trade. (1 mark)

5. Identify **two** improvements which were made on Macadamized roads in the 19th century. (2 marks)

6. State the **main** contribution of the discovery of chloroform in the field of medicine. (1 mark)

7. State the **main** function of the Lukiko among the Baganda in the 19th century. (1 mark)

8. State **two** ways in which European power maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa. (2 marks)

9. Identify **two** communes in West Africa where the French policy of assimilation was applied. (2 marks)

10. State **two** aims of the African national congress. (2 marks)

11. State the **main** objective of the marshal plan after the second world war. (1 mark)

12. What is ‘veto power’ as used by the United Nations? (1 mark)

13. Name **two** places in Africa where the cold war was witnessed. (2 marks)

14. Name **two** English speaking member countries of the economic community of West Africa. (2 marks)

15. State the **main** requirement for membership in the non-aligned movement. (1 mark)

16. Give **two** ways in which the policy of nationalization slowed down economic development in Tanzania during the rule of Julius Nyerere. (2 marks)

17. Identify **one** parliamentary duty of the monarch in Britain. (1 mark)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

*Answer any* ***three*** *questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.*

18. (a) State **three** reasons why Africa is considered the cradle of man. (3 marks)

1. Describe **six** ways in which homo erectus attempted to improve kind way of life. (12 marks)

19. (a) Give **three** methods used to acquire slaves from West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (12 marks)

20. (a) Give **five** examples of the communication. (5 marks)

(b) Describe **five** negative impacts of modern forms of communication. (10 marks)

21. (a) State **three** ways used by nationalists in Ghana to fight for independence. (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** factors that led to development of African nationalism in Ghana. (12 marks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

*Answer any* ***two*** *questions from this section in the answer booklet provided*.

22. (a) Identify **three** roles played by United State of America in ending the second world war. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** causes of the cold war after 1945. (12 marks)

23. (a) State **five** aims of the organization of African Unity. (5 marks)

1. Explain **five** achievements of the organization of African Unity (AOU) since its formation. (10 marks)

24. (a) State **three** functions of the House of Lords. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** factors that limit parliamentary supremacy in Britain. (12 marks)

**KAHURO /KIHARU DISTRICT JOINT EXAMINATION - 2015**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)*

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**JULY / AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

*Answer* ***ALL*** *questions in this section.*

1. Give **two** limitations of using anthropology as a source of information on History and Government. (2 marks)

2. Give **one** evidence to show the Chinese reached the East African Coast. (1 mark)

3. List **two** communities that comprise the highland Nilotes. (2 marks)

4. Give **two** factors which influenced Seyyied Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar. (2 marks)

5. Give the main reason why the colonial government created reserves in Kenya. (1 mark)

6. State **two** characteristics of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

7. Identify **one** method used by trade unionists to demand for their rights during the colonial period. (1 mark)

8. Name the first person to be appointed as a prime minister in Kenya. (1 mark)

9. Give **two** functions of the principal secretary in Kenya government. (2 marks)

10. State **two** reasons why Nabongo Mumias of Wanga collaborated with the British. (2 marks)

11. Give **one** reason why corruption is being discouraged in Kenya. (1 mark)

12. State **one** way in which the government of Kenya has addressed the problems of landlessness. (1 mark)

13. Identify **two** political events which threatened the stability of Kenya 1975 to 1978. (2 marks)

14. Give **one** reason why Africans who lived in towns formed social welfare organizations during the colonial period. (1 mark)

15. What was the main ideological difference between KANU and KADU before independence in 1963. (2 marks)

16. Name the President of the Supreme Court in Kenya. (1 mark)

17. Give the main reason why KANU refused to form a government after the 1961 election. (1 mark)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

*Answer* ***ANY******three*** *questions from this section*.

18. (a) Give **three** reasons which contributed to the development of trade between the Kenya Coast and the outside

world by the 16th century. (3 marks)

1. What reasons led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast during the 16th century. (12 marks)

19. (a) Give **five** reasons why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya during the colonial period. (5 marks)

1. Describe **five** factors which undermined Christian missionaries activities in Kenya during the 19th century. (10 marks)

20. (a) Identify **five** roles of National philosophies in Kenya development. (5 marks)

1. Explain the challenges that have undermined the performance of National philosophies in Kenya.(10 marks)

21. (a) State **five** common grievances of the political organizations in Kenya up to 1939. (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** role played by women in the Mau Mau Uprising. (10 marks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

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

22. (a) State **three** factors that led to the development of multi-party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990. (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** ways in which the existence of many parties has promoted democracy in Kenya. (12 marks)

23. (a) Why are parliamentary elections held regularly in Kenya? (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** functions of the Executive committee in a county government in Kenya. (10 marks)

24. (a) State **five** ways through which the constitution of Kenya promotes national unity. (5 marks)

1. Explain **five** factors which make it difficult for the convectional department in Kenya to work effectively. (10 marks)

**KAHURO /KIHARU DISTRICT JOINT EXAMINATION - 2015**

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)*

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**JULY / AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

*Answer* ***ALL*** *questions in this section*.

1. Identify **two** sources of information on History and Government. (2 marks)

2. State **two** uses of tools by early man. (2 marks)

3. State **one** disadvantage of using steam as a source of industrial energy. (1 mark)

4. Give **two** limitations of barter trade during the Trans-Saharan trade. (2 marks)

5. State **one** advantage of motorcycle as a means of transport. (1 mark)

6. Give **two** ways in which Islam spread to Africa in the 19th century. (2 marks)

7. Identify the name of the treaty signed between Samori Toure and the French. (1 mark)

8. Give the main form of transport that was used in the Trans-Saharan trade. (1 mark)

9. Mention **two** factors that led to the growth of Johannesburg as an early urban centre. (2 marks)

10. Give **two** European activities in Africa before 1850. (2 marks)

11. Give **two** methods used by the apartheid government to discourage African nationalism from 1960. (2 marks)

12. Name the chartered company that was to administer Tanganyika during the process of colonization. (1 mark)

13. State the main characteristic of common wealth member states. (1 mark)

14. Identify **one** house of congress in the United States of America. (1 mark)

15. Identify **one** country in Africa where cold war was witnessed. (1 mark)

16. Identify **two** types of democracy. (2 marks)

17. Who is the head of the government in Britain? (1 mark)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

*Answer* ***ANY******three*** *questions from this section.*

18. (a) Identify **three** advantages of the enclosure system in Britain during the Agrarian Revolution. (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** factors that facilitated the Scientific Revolution in Europe. (12 marks)

19. (a) Outline **five** factors that facilitated the development of the Trans-Saharan trade. (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** reasons for the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (5 marks)

20. (a) State **three** functions of ancient city of Cairo. (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** factors which contributed to emergence of urban centres in pre-colonial Africa. (12 marks)

21. (a) Identify the causes of the MajiMaji rebellion in Central Tanganyika between 1905 and 1907. (5 marks)

1. Why were the African communities defeated by the Germans during he Maji Maji rebellion. (10 marks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

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

22. (a) State **three** aims of the economic community of West African State (ECOWAS). (3 marks)

1. Explain **six** challenges facing economic community of West African States (ECOWAS). (12 marks)

23. (a) Identify **three** terms of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919. (3 marks)

1. Give **six** reasons why the Central Powers were defeated in the First World War. (12 marks)

24. (a) Identify **three** ways how one can become a member of parliament in Britain. (3 marks)

(b) Describe **six** functions of the monarchy in Britain. (12 marks)

**KAJIADO COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A(25 MARKS)**

**Answer All questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.**

1. Mention the form of government that is practiced in Kenya. (1 mark)
2. Identify two remnants of the earliest inhatitants found in Western Kenya today. (2 marks)
3. State two ways in which the SouthernCushites influenced the Bantu. (2 marks)
4. Give one evidence that show the Portuguese’s settlement along the Kenyan Coast. (1 mark)
5. Identify two categories of people whose right to liberty can be limited by the government. (2 marks)
6. State one economic factor that undermines natural unity in Kenya. (1 marks)
7. Name the main institution from which the government of Kenya has borrowed the Bill of Rights. (1 mark)
8. Mention two Kenyan communities that resisted the British during colonial invasion. (2 marks)
9. What was the main reason for the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway? (1 mark)
10. Name the two dominant political parties that fought for independence in Kenya. (2 marks)
11. State two features of trade union movements in Kenya during the colonial era. (2 marks)
12. Mention the main contribution of Thomas Joseph Mboya to the history of Kenya. (2 marks)
13. Identify two methods that have been used to conduct General Elections in Kenya. (1 mark)
14. State one source of the principles of African socialism. (1 mark)
15. Mention two stakeholders who have assisted the government of Kenya in the provision of education since independence. (2 marks)
16. Name the administrative head of the County Assemblies in Kenya. (1 mark)
17. Name the fund that is used by Kenyan Government to provide basic services to marginalized areas. (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

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

1. a) Identify three environmental factors that influenced the settlement of the Borana in Kenya. (3 marks)

b) Describe the political organization of the Somali in the 19th Century. (12 marks)

1. a) Give THREE reasons why the Oman rule experienced constant rebellion from the Kenyan Coastal

communities. (3 marks)

b) Explain six factors that made the Akamba people dominate the long – distance trade (12 marks)

1. a) State the role of Africans in provision of health services during colonial rule in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Discuss five measures adopted by the government to promote health in colonial Kenya. (10 marks)

1. a) State five roles played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Explain 5 problems associated with Moi period of leadership as a president of Kenya. (10 marks)

**SECTION C(30 MARKS)**

**Choose any TWO questions from this section.**

1. a) State five peaceful methods of solving conflicts. (5 marks)

b) Explain five economic factors that promote National Unity in Kenya. (10 marks)

1. a) State the composition of the Executive Arm of the National Government of Kenya. (3 marks)

b) Explain six setbacks faced by the national Police Service in Kenya. (12 marks)

1. a) Identify five sources of revenue for county governments. (5 marks)

b) Explain five measures put in place to control the utilization of public funds by the National government of

Kenya. (10 marks)

**KAJIADO COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A(25 MARKS)**

**Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.**

1. State TWO aspects of social History. (2 marks)
2. Name Two archaeologists who have worked in E. Africa. (2 marks)
3. Give the main reason why early Agriculture development in Egypt. (1 mark)
4. State two ways in which the Trans-Atlantic trade led to decline of local industries in W. Africa. (2 marks)
5. What was the contribution of Wilbur Wright in the transport industry? (1 mark)
6. State two advantages of steel over iron. (2 marks)
7. How did security contribute to the growth of the city of Athens (1 mark)
8. What was the main factor that led to the rise of the Asante Empire? (1 mark)
9. Mention two European powers that colonized South African. (2 marks)
10. Give the main reason for the use of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria by the British. (1 mark)
11. Name two political movements that fought for independence in Mozambique. (2 marks)
12. Identify two non-European countries that participated in the Second World War (2 mark)
13. What is the UN agency that is responsible for Refugees welfare? (1 mark)
14. Name the body that replaced the Pan-African Movement. (1 mark)
15. State the two main levels of government in the United Stated of America (USA). (2 marks)
16. Give TWO factors that have ensured national unity in Tanzania since independence. (2 marks)

**SECTION B(45 MARKS)**

**Answer any THREE questions.**

1. a) State THREE advantages of the upright posture adopted by the early man. (3 marks)

b) Describe the way of life of the early man during the Old Stone Age period. (12 marks)

1. a) State FIVE uses of Oil during the industrial revolution. (5 marks)

b) Explain five factors that undermined industrial growth in India. (10 marks)

1. a) Give five economic factors that led to the decline of early urban centres. (10 marks)

b) Explain FIVE factors that led decline of early urban centres. (10 marks)

1. a) Outline THREE economic factors that led to the scramble and partition of Africa. (3 marks)

b) Explain SIX social effects of the scramble and partition of Africa on the Africans. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer ANY TWO questions from this section**

1. a) Give three reasons why the United States of America joined the First World War. (3 marks)

b) Explain SIX economic effects of the Second World War. (12 marks)

1. a) Outline the structure of the Organization of African Unity. (OAU). (5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE challenges facing the African Union. (AU) (10 marks)

1. a) State THREE political challenges that have triggered civil wars in some African countries. (3 marks)

b) Explain SIX social effects of civil wars in Africa. (12 marks)

**MERU FORM 4 JOINT EXAMINATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 Marks)**

**Answer all questions in this section.**

1. Identify two forms of government. 2marks
2. Give two limitations of of linguistics as source of history. 2marks
3. Name two important archaeological sites in Kenya. 2marks
4. List two communities which constitute the plain Nilotes in Kenya. 2marks
5. Name the war leader among the Luo whom advises the council of elders on military matters. 1mark
6. Identify the main factor which traders relied on during the trade between East Africa coast and the outside world. 1mark
7. Name two groups which financed the Indian Ocean trade. 2marks
8. Identify the earliest missionary society that established the first Christian mission stations in Kenya. 1mark
9. State two ways in which citizenship of a child found in Kenya can be withdrawn. 2marks
10. Name two symbols of national unity in Kenya. 2marks
11. State two political reasons why the British colonized Kenya. 2marks
12. List the roles played by Mekatilili wa Menza during resistance against rule. 2marks
13. Identify one aim for the formation of Kenya Africa Union (KAU) 1mark
14. List one qualification for appointment as a judge of the high court in Kenya. 1mark
15. Identify one main external source of revenue in Kenya. 1mark
16. Name one ex-officio member of the county Assembly. 1mark

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

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

1. a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Rendille into Kenya from their original homeland. 5marks

b) Explain the impact of the Bantu migration in Kenya. 10marks

18. a) List five reasons why missionaries established stations in Kenya. 5marks

b) Explain the effects of missionary activities in Kenya. 10marks

19. a) Name three Asians who took part in the struggle for independence in Kenya. 3marks

b) Explain the roles of trade unions during colonial period in Kenya. 12marks

20. a) Give five reasons why African socialism was adopted in Kenya. 5marks

b) Discuss the main political development in Kenya between 1963 and 1982. 10armks

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer two questions only in this section.**

21. a) State the national holidays recognized by Kenyan constitution. 3marks

b) Explain six factors that limit national unity in Kenya . 12marks

22. a) Give five factors that hinder success in national election. 5marks

b) Explain five challenges facing National Intelligence Service (NIS) 10marks

23. a) Identify five challenges faced by National government in raising its revenue. 5marks

b) Explain how the county government spends the money raised annually. 10marks

**MERU FORM 4 JOINT EXAMINATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A(25 MARKS)**

1. Identify one example of manuscript used to store information by ancient communities. 1mark

2. Give one reason why early man lived on trees. 1mark

3. State two factors that facilitate development of agriculture in river valleys. 2marks

4. State two disadvantages of barter trade. 2marks

5. Identify two uses of sailing ships in modern society. 2marks

6. Give two disadvantages of using messages in traditional society. 2marks

7. State two merits of using wood as a source of energy in the 19th century. 2marks

8. Give the main factor that contributed to the growth of Meroe. 1mark

9. State two responsibilities of the Omanhene in Asante kingdom. 2marks

10. Identify one country in West Africa colonized by British.

11. Give the main reason why German used the scorched earth policy in Tanganyika. 1mark

12. List down two duties of village elders in French colonies. 2marks

13. Identify one war method used in Europe during the First World War. 1mark

14. Identify one way in which the common wealth has helped to promote democracy and good governance among its members. 1mark

15. Give two conditions one has to fulfill to qualify as a presidential candidate in the U.S.A. 2marks

**SECTION B: 45MARKS**

16. a) State three demerits of linguistic as a source of historical information . 3marks

b) explain six benefits of the invention of fire to the life of early man. 12marks

17. a) State five characteristics of early agriculture in Europe before Agrarian revolution. 5marks

b) Explain five effects of Agrarian revolution in Britain. 10marks

18. a) Outline five challenges encountered by the Trans-Saharan Traders. 5marks

b) Explain five benefits of Tans-Saharan Trade on the people of Western Sudan. 10marks

19. a) Outline five causes of African nationalism in South Africa. 5marks

b) Explain five challenges faced by African nationalism in South Africa. 10marks

**SECTION C : 30 marks**

20. a) State five factors which favoured the emergence of Asante empire. 5marks

b) Describe the political organization of the Asante Empire in the pre-colonial period. 10marks

21. a) Give three weapons used during the cold war. 3marks

b) Explain six social effects of the Second World War. 12marks

22. a) State five functions of the prime minister in Britain. 5marks

b) Explain five duties of the legislature in USA. 10marks

**LONDIANI SUB- COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION 2015**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

1. Give two limitations of linguistic as a source of Kenyan history (2 marks)
2. Identify two historical sites in Nyanza (2 marks)
3. Identify the original dispersal point of the Abasuba (1 mark)
4. Give two natural factors that facilitated the contact between the Kenyan coast and the outside world up to 1500AD (2 marks)
5. In what way did Seyyid said promote economic development on the East African Coast (1 mark)
6. Identify two circumstances under which one may be denied the right to life (2 marks)
7. Give two reasons why National Integration is important (2 marks)
8. Identify one community that adopted mixed reaction towards the British colonization of Kenya during 19th century

(1 mark)

1. State two ways through which European settler in Kenya were able to get labour force during colonial period

(2 marks)

1. Name a European missionary who was appointed by the colonial government to represent African interests in legislative council in Kenya in 1924 (1 mark)
2. Give two direct taxes levied in Kenya (2 marks)
3. Name the education commission in Kenya that recommended the adoption of cost sharing programmes in schools

(1 mark)

1. State the main reason why elections were held in 1988 in Kenya (1 mark)
2. Identify two non- military functions of the Kenya Defense Forces (2 marks)
3. State one national philosophy adopted in Kenya by 1965 (2 marks)
4. Who represented Central Kenya in the legislative council in 1957 elections? (1 mark)
5. State the main reason for post-election violence in Kenya by the end of 2007 (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

1. a) Give five reasons which influenced the migration of the cushites to Kenya during the pre- colonial period.

(5 marks)

b) Describe the social organization of the Somali during the pre- colonial period. (10 marks)

1. a) Identify five reasons why the Christians missionaries established mission stations in East Africa (5 marks)

b) Explain five effects of Portuguese rule on the Kenyan Coast during the pre- colonial period. (5 marks)

1. a) State five factors which undermined African nationalist activities in Kenya between 1939 and 1963 (5 marks)

b) Explain the role of women in the mau mau uprising during the struggle for independence in Kenya (10 marks)

1. a) Give three sources of Nyayoism philosophy in Kenya (2marks)

b) Explain six roles of Nyayoism in Kenya development. (12 mark)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

1. a) Identify five factors that promote national unity (5 marks)

b) Explain five effects of conflicts in the society (10 marks)

1. a) State the survival rights of children (3 marks)

b) Explain six principles of democracy (12 marks)

1. **a)** Give the composition of the developed county governments (3 marks)

b) What are the functions of the county governor in the developed governments? (12 marks)

**LONDIANI SUB- COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION 2015**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

1. Give two shortcomings of oral tradition as a source of history (2 marks)
2. State two characteristics that distinguish man from other primates (2 marks)
3. Mention one theory that explains the spread of agriculture (1 mark)
4. Identify the form of writing that was developed by Egyptians (1 mark)
5. Identify two scientific discoveries during the 19th century which contributed to food preservation (2 mark)
6. Name one way in which 1870- 1871 Franco- Prussian war contributed to the scramble and partition of Africa

(1 mark)

1. Name one country colonized by Germany in West Africa during scramble and partition of Africa (1 mark)
2. State two economic effects of direct rule in Zimbabwe (2 marks)
3. Name the chartered company that British used to administer parts of West Africa (1 mark)
4. State two members who made up the Lukiiko in the Buganda kingdom (2 marks)
5. What was the immediate cause of the 1st world war (1 mark)
6. Give two institutions of Economic community of West Africa states (ECOWAS) (2 marks)
7. Name one leader who was the founder of non- Aligned Movement (NAM) (1 mark)
8. Who is the head of government in India? (1 mark)
9. Name one African Commonwealth member which was not a British colony? (1 mark)
10. State two ways in which one becomes a member of parliament in Britain (2 marks)
11. Outline two social effects of the second world war (2 mark)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

1. a) State five methods of dating fossils (5 mark)

b) Describe five ways in which early man used tools to improve his life (10 marks)

1. a) State five factors that contributed to the decline of Trans Haran trade (5 marks)

b) Discuss social effects of Transharan trade in West Africa (10 marks)

1. a) State three ways in which 1st and 2nd world wars contributed to nationalism in Africa (3 marks)

b) Explain any six reasons why Mozambique’s FRELIMO succeeded in the struggle against Portuguese rule

(12 marks)

1. a) Identify three communes in west Africa where French policy of assimilation was applied. (3 marks)

b) Why did the French system of assimilation fail in areas outside the communes? (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

1. a) State five factors for the rise of Pan Africa Movement (5 marks)

b) Discuss the achievements of Pan African Movement by 1960 (10 marks)

1. a) Outline five factors that enabled Allied Forces to defeat Germany during the 2nd world war (5 marks)

b) Discuss five social effects of 2nd world war on the people of Europe (10 marks)

1. a) State three ways in which one can qualify as a member of House of Lords in Britain (3 marks)

b) Describe six duties of the monarch in Britain (12 marks)

**GEM SUB-COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. Name two periods in history. (2 marks)
2. Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the highland Nilotes. (1 mark)
3. What was the main significance of Kaya among the Agiriama. (1 mark)
4. Give any two groups in colonial Kenya among the Agiriama. (2 marks)
5. State two factors which enabled traders from Arabia to come to the coast before 1500A.D. (2 marks)
6. Name an act of parliament that created the post of prime minister in 2008. (1 mark)
7. Mention the two organs of the county government in Kenya. (2 marks)
8. Give the main reason for calling the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890. (1 mark)
9. Mention two factors which led to the establishment of urban centres in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)
10. Give two cultural practices that the Agikuyu borrowed from the Gumba during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
11. State one reason why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops. (1 mark)
12. State two functions of the senate in Kenya. (2 marks)
13. Give one weakness of the NARC coalition government. (1 mark)
14. Identify one method used by the British to administer Kenyan colony between 1920-1963. (1 mark)
15. Name one social problem that the government of Kenya has tried to solve since independence. (1 mark)
16. Give two roles of the parliamentary service commission in Kenya. (2 marks)
17. Give one type of fund established by the constitution of Kenya 2010. (1 mark)

**SECTION B: 45 Marks)**

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

1. a) Give five economic organization of the Nandi community during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

b) What were the results of the migration and settlement of the Bantu in Kenya? (10 marks)

1. a) Give three sources of information about East coast of African before the 7th century. (3 marks)

b) Explain six ways in which Seyyid Said contributed towards the development of international trade along the

Kenyan coast in the 19th century. (12 marks)

1. a) State five factors that undermine African nationalistic activities in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Explain five roles of African elected members of parliament played in the struggle for independence

upto 1963. (10 marks)

1. a) State three reasons why the government of Kenya adopted sessional paper no. 10 0f 1965. (3 marks)

b) Explain six social effects of National philosophies on development in Kenya. (12 marks)

**SECTION C: (30 Marks)**

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

1. a) Identify five functions of the traffic police in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Describe measures that have been introduced to improve the work of the police in Kenya. (10 marks)

1. a) What are the stages through which a bill becomes law in Kenya (5 marks)

b) Explain five factors that promote national unity in Kenya. (10 marks)

1. a) Mention three reasons why Kenya government prepares an annual budget. (3 marks)

b) Explain six ways in which the government of Kenya spends the money it receives. (12 marks)

**GEM SUB-COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

1. State the meaning of social history. (1 mark)
2. State two ways in which Homo erectus attempted to improve his life. (2 marks)
3. Give two theories on the spread of Agriculture. (2 marks)
4. Who were the earliest road builders in history (1 mark)
5. Name two participants in the Trans-Atlantic trade. (2 marks)
6. Give one disadvantage of using petroleum as a source of energy. (1 mark)
7. List two forms of telecommunication used to send messages to distant places in the shortest time possible. (2 marks)
8. What was the main factor that led to the growth of Johannesburg city. (1 mark)
9. State two ways in which the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 contributed to the scramble for colonies in Africa. (2 marks)
10. Give one pillar that supported the two pyramid policy in Zimbabwe. (1 mark)
11. Give two reasons why the location of the second Mandinka Empire was unfavourable. (2 marks)
12. State one problem faced by the nationalist in Ghana. (1 mark)
13. Identify the main event that brought the Second World War to an end. (1 mark)
14. State two features of the non-aligned movement. (2 marks)
15. Name two “veto” powers of the United Nations outside Europe. (2 marks)
16. State one condition that one must fulfill to become a senator in USA. (1 mark)
17. State how diplomatic relations has ensured international peace. (1 mark)

**SECTION B : (45 Marks)**

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

1. a) Identify three aspects of the culture of the early man that their origin in the late stone age. (3 marks)

b) Explain six effects of Agrarian revolution in America. (12 marks)

1. a) State three uses of iron during the pre-colonial period in Africa. (3 marks)

b) Explain six challenges facing industrialization in the third world countries. (12 marks)

1. a) State five reasons why the Baganda collaborated with British colonial rulers. (5 marks)

b) Explain five results of the Baganda collaboration with the British during the colonial period. (10 marks)

1. a) State five responses of the apartheid government to African Nationalists demands in South Africa.(5 marks)

b) Explain five methods which the international community used to hasten the attainment of majority.(10 marks)

**SECTION C :(30 Marks)**

**Answer any two questions in this section**

1. a) Give three factors that united the people of Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)

b) Explain six similarities between Buganda and Asante political organisation. (12 marks)

1. a) Identify three main bodies of the League of Nations. (3 marks)

b) Explain six problems faced by the League of Nations. (12 marks)

1. a) Show how parliamentary supremacy is upheld in Britain. (3 marks)

b) Explain six roles of the British prime minister. (12 marks)

**KERICHO WEST JOINT EVALUATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

1. Give the main source of history of Kenya. 1mk

2. Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the coastal Bantu. 1mk

3. State the main contribution of Jacob Erhardt in the spread of Christianity. 1mk

4. Name the first African to be nominated to the legislative Council in Kenya. 1mk

5. Give two results of the Lettleton recommendations in 1954. 2mks

6. Name two special groups that monitor human rights. 2mks

7. Give the historic effects of the constitution amendment of 1982. 1mk

8. Give two development rights of a child. 2mks

9. Identify one feature that characterized African Socialism. 1mk

10. What is the main role equalization fund in the National Revenue allocation. 1mk

11. Give one reason which led to decline of Gedii during the 15th Century. 1mk

12. What is democracy? 1mk

13. Identify two philosophies adopted at Independence to promote social justice in Kenya. 2mks

14. Name two communities in Kenya that potrayed mixed reactions to colonial rule. 2mks

15. Give two resources why aspiring candidate for Parliamentary seat in Kenya must be nominated by a political party. 2mks

16. Give two reasons why corruption is condemned in Kenya. 2mks

17. Identify two members of the county executive committee. 2mks

**SECTION B : (45 Marks)**

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

18. a) State three environmental factors for the migration of the Kenyan communities. 3mks

b) Explain six social effects of the migration of Bantus into Kenya in the 19th Century. 12mks

19. a) Give five reasons for the participation of the Akamba in the long distance trade. 5mks

b) Discuss five reasons for the decline of the Portuguese rule along the coast by the 17th Century. 10mk

20. a) Give five terms of Dovenshire White paper. 5mks

b) Explain five impacts of colonial land policies in kenya during the colonial period. 10mks

21. a) State three results of the Dovenshire White paper. 3mks

b) Explain six positive consequences of urbanization during the colonial period. 12mks

**SECTION C :(30 Marks)**

**Answer any two questions in this section**

22. a) Identify three elective positions in Kenya. 3mks

b) Explain six functions at the cabinets. 12mks

23. a) Identify five characteristics of a good constitution. 5mks

b) Explain five advantages of democracy. 10mks

24. a) State three ways in which freedom of media can be limited. 3mks

b) Explain six importance of the National Legislation on county Government. 12mks

**KERICHO WEST JOINT EVALUATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

1. State two distinct characteristics of Homo Erectus. 2mks

2. Identify the methods used to make Sangoan tools. 1mk

3. What foam of writing emerged in Egypt as a result of early agriculture? 1mks

4. Identify any two slave ports on the West of Africa Coast during the Trans-Saharan trade. 2mks

5. Name one early iron working centers in West Africa. 1mk

6. Name one engineer credited with the construction on Roman roads. 1mk

7. State two inventions in the textile industry in Britain during the 19th Century. 2mks

8. State the main factor for the growth of Athens as an urban center. 1mk

9. What was the importance of the black stool in the Asante empire? 1mk

10. Differentiate between “scramble “and “Petition” of Africa. 1mk

11. Who was the first Senegalese to be elected to the French chamber of Deputies. 1mk

12. Give two reforms introduced by Germans after then MajiMaji rebellion in Tanganyika. 2mks

13. State the immediate cause of the Second World War. 1mk

14. Identify two financial institutions that were established by the African union to support its activities. 2mks

15. State two functions of the UNO secretariat. 2mks

16. Identify any two aspects of the Arusha Declaration of 1967. 2mks

17. State two sources of the British constitution. 2mks

**SECTION B : (45 Marks)**

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

18. a) State five factors that favoured the beginning of early agriculture during the New Stone Age. 5mks

b) Explain five effects of early agriculture in Egypt. 10mks

19. a) Identify three similarities between the political organization of the Shona and the Asante in the 19th Century. 3mks

b) Describe the social organization of the Asante in the 19th Century. 12mks

20. a) List three roles played by religion in the growth of Athens. 3mks

b) Explain six factors that contributed to the emergence of the early urban centers in Africa. 12mks

21. a) State five terms of the Lewanika Coryndon Treaty of 1900. 5mks

b) Explain the consequences of Lewanika coryndon Treaty of 1900. 10mks

**SECTION C :(30 Marks)**

**Answer any two questions in this section**

22. a) Outline three terms of the Versaille’s Treaty. 3mks

b) Explain six political effects of the Second World War. 12mks

23. a) Identify five common features of the Commonwealth Organization. 5mks

b) Discuss five achievements of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS). 10mks

24. a) Explain five ways in which power of an American president are checked. 5mks

b) What is the significance of the British Monarch? 10mks

**THARAKA SOUTH JOINT EXAMINATION**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

Answer all the questions.

1. State two ways in which the Akamba interacted with the Agikuyu in the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
2. Give two ways in which the knowledge of iron working helped in the migration of the Bantu. (2 marks)
3. State one reason why the government may limit the freedom of speech in Kenya today. (1 mark)
4. Name the treaty which marked the spheres of influence in East Africa in 1886. (1 mark)
5. Give one main social objective of education offered by missionaries in Kenya. (1 mark)
6. Give 2 resolutions passed during the second Lancaster House Conference. (2 marks)
7. Who appoints secretary to the cabinet in Kenya? (1 mark)
8. Identify two ways through which colonial land policies promoted settlers agriculture in Kenya. (2 marks)
9. Give the main reasons why KANU refused to form government after 1961. (1 mark)
10. What is the main purpose officers in Kenya who are charged with management of the equalization fund in Kenya.
11. Name two financial officers in Kenya who are charged with management of public finance both at national and county level. (2 marks)
12. Identify one negative impact the Indian Ocean trade had on the people of East Africa. (1 mark)
13. State the merits of parliament supremacy in Kenya. (2 marks)
14. State two ways in which the office of the presidency promote national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)
15. State two ways in which the constitution protects persons with disabilities. (2 marks)
16. Give the main functions of the government chief whip in Kenya’s parliament. (1 mark)
17. Name one commission established by grand coalition government soon after post- election violence. (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

**Answer any three**

1. a) State five similarities in the social organization of the Agikuyu and Luo during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)

b) Describe the political organization of the Kamba during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

1. a) State five ways in which the Kenya Railway line promoted economic development in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Explain five problems encountered by railway builders during the construction of the Kenya Uganda railway

line

1. a) State any five terms of Devonshire White paper of 1923. (5 marks)

b) State and explain any five reasons why the colonial government encouraged settler farming in Kenya up to

19th C. (10 marks)

1. a) Identify five causes of the Mau Mau uprising in 1952. (5 marks)

b) Explain five role of women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions**

1. **a)** Outline the stages through which a bill passes before it becomes law in Kenya. (5 marks)

**b)** Describe the structure of the court system of Kenya. (10 marks)

1. a) State five challenges faced by the national government of Kenya in its attempt to raise revenue for

development.

b) Explain five ways through which the government of Kenya controls public finance. (10 marks)

1. a) Identify three methods used by British to acquire colonial possessions in Kenya. (3 marks)

b) Explain the impact of the partition of East Africa on Kenya. (12 marks)

**THARAKA SOUTH JOINT EXAMINATION**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

Answer all the questions

1. Name the type of government in which a group of people from the highest social class rule over others. (1 mark)
2. Give any two limitations of using archaeology as a source of historical information. (2 marks)
3. Give ant two results of the enclosure movement in Britain during the agrarian revolution. (2 marks)
4. Name two materials used to record written messages in ancient time. (2 marks)
5. Identify any two forms of early communication in traditional societies. (2 marks)
6. Give any disadvantages of television as a modern means of communication. (1 mark)
7. Identify the contribution of Jethro Tull in the field of agriculture. (1 mark)
8. Give one reason that made the golden stool very important in pre- colonial period among the Asante. (1 mark)
9. Name the type of constitution used by Britain. (1 mark)
10. Give one type of democracy. (1 mark)
11. Give two functions of emirs during the British indirect rule in Northern Nigeria. (2 marks)
12. Identify any two personalities whose activities promoted colonialism in Africa. (2 marks)
13. Give one reasons why the Berlin Conference was convened. (1 mark)
14. Name the treaty signed between Samori Toure and the French in 1886. (1 mark)
15. Name two major political parties in United State of America. (2 marks)
16. Name any two European powers that visited Matabeleland at the time of Lobengula. (2 marks)
17. Give one function of Chief De Canton in the French policy assimilation. (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

**Answer any three questions**

1. a) Give three ways in which Stone Age period was important to the evolution of man. (3 marks)

b) Describe the culture of man during the Old Stone Age period. (12 marks)

1. a) State five reasons why pre- colonial communities in Africa engaged in trade. (5 marks)

b) What problems did traders face in the Trans- Saharan trade? (10 marks)

1. a) What factors facilitated the spread of iron- working in Africa? (5 marks)

b) Describe ways in which the discovery of iron affected communities. (10 marks)

1. a) What factors contributed to the rise of Buganda as a strong kingdom? (5 marks)

b) Describe the social organization among the Baganda in pre- colonial period. (10 marks)

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

Answer any two questions

1. a) Name any three chartered companies used by the Europeans powers to administer the colonies in Africa.

b) Explain causes of the Maji maji uprising between 1905 and 1907. (12 marks)

1. a) State three reasons why United States of America (USA) remained neutral during World War 1 up to 1917.

b) Describe six results of the treaty of Versailles signed at the end of the World War 1. (12 marks)

1. a) What factors strengthened the development of African nationalism? (5 marks)

b) Explain problems experienced by the nationalists in South Africa in their struggle for independence. (10 marks)

**MARKING SCHEMES**

**MURANG’A SOUTH SUBCOUNTY MULTILATERAL EXAMINATIONS**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 1**

**MAKING SCHEME**

**Section A (25 MARKS)**

1. Source of History and government.

* Oral tradition (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

2. Coastal Bantu of Kenya.

* + - * Mijikenda
      * Pokomo
* Taita (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

3. Centralized form of government in the pre colonial period.

* The Wanga (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

4. Crops introduced by the Portuguese at the East Africa.

* + - * Maize
      * Groundnuts
      * Cassava
      * Sweet potatoes
      * Pineapples
      * Pawpaws
      * Guavas (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

5. Terms of the Anglo-German agreement of 1886

* + - * The sultan of Zanzibar was given a 16km coastal strip plus the islands of Lamu, Pate,Mafia.
      * The region of Witu was given to the Germans.
      * The territory between River Umba and Ruvuma was given to the Germans.
      * The British took the territory between River Umba and Juba.
* The Western boundary was not defined i.e Uganda was left for any power that got there first.

(2 x 1 = 2 mks)

6. Definition of dual citizenship

* A situation whereby a person is legally a citizen of two countries. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

7. Grievance of Ukamba Members Association

* They were against the destocking policy. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

8. Kenyan communities that showed mixed reactions against colonial invasion

* + - * The Luo
      * The Agikuyu
      * The Akamba (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

9. The woman who led the Agiriama resistance

* Mekatilili wa Menza (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

10. Reasons why Africans in Kenya were denied the right to grow cash crops during the colonial period

* + - * To avoid competition with the Europeans
* For them to continue providing labour to the settlers.
* Their crops would spread diseases to the settler farm’s. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

11. Demands of African elected Members Organization (A.E.M.O)

* Change of the discriminative voter qualification requirements.
  + - * Demanded the end of the state of emergency.
* Registration of voters on a common roll. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

12. Who introduced dairy farming in Kenya?

* Lord Dalamere (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

13. The main ideological difference between KANU and KADU before independence in 1963

* KANU wanted a unitary system of government while KADU wanted a federal system of government.

14. The main function of Parliament in Kenya

* To make laws. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

15. Two levels of government in Kenya today

* + - * National government.
      * County government. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

16. The constitutional amendment that reverted Kenya to a multi-party state.

* Section 2A. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

17. Two types of funds in which government revenue is deposited.

* + - * Consolidated fund.
      * Equalization fund.
* Contigency fund. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

**Section B**

18.

(a) Reasons for the migration of the Nilotes.

* + - * To search for pasture and water.
      * Spirit of adventure.
      * Natural calamities e.g. drought and famine
      * External attack.
      * Family feuds.
* Diseases and epidermics. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Social organization of the Maasai

* + - * The basic social unit was the family.
      * Several related families formed a clan.
      * People circumcised at the same period formed age sets age groups.
      * The Maasai believed in the existence of a supreme God Enkai.
      * The Oloibon was a religious leader and acted as the link between people and Enkai.
* They offered sacrifices to God in special places in a ceremony called Eunoto.
  + - * Believed in the existence of ancestral spirits.
      * They were polygamous.
      * Both boys and girls underwent circumcision.
      * Women built houses (manyatta).
* Their staple food was meat, milk and blood. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)

19.

(a) Characteristics of Coastal towns by 1500 AD

* Kiswahili was the language of communication.
  + - * Islam was the main religion.
      * Shariah law was used in administration.
      * Houses were built using Arab architecture.
      * Trade was the main economic activity.
      * City states were ruled by Imams or Sheiks.
* Towns minted their own coins. (5 x 1 = 5 mks

(b) Results of plantation agriculture in the East African Coast by Seyyid Said

* The demanded for labour led to increased slave trade.
* Introduction of new crops e.g. cloves, coconuts and maize.
* Developments of towns e.g. Malindi and Pemba.
  + - * Promoted trade.
* Growth of wealthy merchants among the Arabs and Swahili.
* Depopulation in the interior as slaves were taken to work in the farms at the Coast.
* The population of foreigners from Oman increased at the Coast. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)

20.

(a) Ways used by the colonial government to provide labour for the settler farmers.

* + - * Introduction of taxation.
      * Enacting pass laws.
      * Low wages.
      * Forced recruitment.
      * Creation of reserves.
      * Introduction of the Kipande system.
      * Use of the squatter system.
* Africans were forbidden to grow cash crops. (5 x 1 = 1 mks)

(b) Effects of colonial land policies.

* + - * Africans lost their land
* Brought to an end the widespread migrations of the African societies as they were now restricted.
  + - * Led to the introduction of hut and poll tax.
      * Africans were condemned to provide labour to the white settlers.
      * Introduction of Kipande system to regulate African movement.
      * The traditional social and economic structures were disrupted.
* Led to introduction of private land ownership as opposed to communal land ownership. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)

21.

(a) Methods used by African nationalists in their struggle for Independence.

* + - * Armed struggle.
      * Strikes and boycotts.
      * Use of mass media.
      * Formation of political parties.
      * Petitions and memorandas.
      * Use of trade unions.
      * Mass media.
      * Public rallies.
* Constitutional negotiations. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Effects of Mau Mau uprising in Kenya

* + - * Many Africans were arrested and detained.
      * Banning of political parties.
      * Establishment of emergency villages to separate the civil society from the fighters.
      * Led to the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya in 1952.
      * Created bitterness among the Kikuyu as they were divided into loyalists and fighters.
      * Attracted the attention of the British colonialists and the international community.
* The powers and the influence of the settlers was reduced since it was this cause of African bitterness.
  + - * Land reforms were adopted e.g land consolidation
* Political reforms were introduced. (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

**section c**

22.

(a) Function of Kenya correctional facilities

* + - * Take care of the welfare of the prisoners.
      * Offer prisoners vocational training.
      * Confine prisoners convicted by the courts.
      * Watch over the behaviour of suspected criminals i.e. remandees.
      * Execute the court sentences e.g Administering capital punishments.
* Rehabilitates convicted prisoners. (5 x 1 = 1 mks)

(b) Factors that undermine the administration of Justice in Kenya.

* Inadequate evidence due to inadequate personnel to carry out thorough investigations.
  + - * Lack of awareness by general public on their rights and legal procedures.
      * Unwillingness of the public to assist police in investigations and appear as witnesses.
      * Abuse of constitutional privileges by government officials.
      * Use of outdated customary laws.
* Corruption. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)

23.

(a) Political causes of conflicts

* Supporting different /opposing political ideologies.
  + - * Unfair electoral processes.
      * Political party rivalry.
* Violation of constitutional rights. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Ways through which education fosters National Unity.

* + - * Students are subjected to common national examinations.
* A common curriculum is followed in all schools.
  + - * Learners from diverse backgrounds meet in learning institutions.
      * Some subjects taught in schools e.g. Religion and History emphasizes the need of unity.
      * Sporting and drama activities carried out in learning institutions promote interaction and National Unity.
      * The distribution of learners in various learning institutions aims at promoting National Unity.

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

24.

(a) Composition of the County Assembly

* + - * Elected members from wards.
      * Special seats for members to ensure gender balance.
* Members to represent marginalized groups e.g persons with disabilities.
* Speaker of the County Assembly. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Challanges facing devolution in Kenya today

* + - * Shortage of funds because money allocated from national government is not enough.
* Disagreements between national governments and county governments.
  + - * Poor infrastructure is some counties.
      * Conflict between county executive and county assemblies.
      * Mismanagement of county funds.
* Conflicts over shared resources e.g water, forest, land e.t.c
  + - * Inherited debts from previous local authorities.
      * Structural overlaps leading to inflated wage bill.
* Political interference from parliament and senate.
* Personal differences among elected leaders. (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

**MURANG’A SOUTH SUBCOUNTY MULTILATERAL EXAMINATIONS**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 2**

**MAKING SCHEME**

Section A (25 MARKS)

1. Advantages of the upright posture to the early man.

* + - * Could see coming danger and prepare for defences.
      * Could easily sport animals for food.
      * Could easily carry food and young ones.
* Was easy for him to make tools. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

2. Tools used by early man in the second phase of the Old Stone Age period.

* Acheulian. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

3. Disadvantages of silent trade

* + - * Transaction took long and wasted time.
* It was difficult to establish actual value of goods.
* Sometimes traders lacked double coincidence of wants. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

4. Form of writing that developed in Egypt as a result of early agriculture.

* Hieroglyphics. (1 x 1 = 1mks)

5. Negative consequence of iron working in Africa.

* + - * Led to warfare.
* Desertification. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

6. Two demerits of smoke signals used in traditional communication.

* + - * Was affected by adverse weather e.g. strong winds, fog,
      * Children could light fire during play.
      * Could only reach those on the look out.
* No confidentiality. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

7. Advantages of space exploration

* + - * Enhanced weather forecasting.
      * Expanded mans knowledge of the universe.
* Advanced air defence systems for spying. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

8. Who invented the printing press?

Johannes Gutenberg. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

9. Characteristics of industrial revolution in Europe.

* + - * Use of machines to replace human labour.
* Invention of new methods of mass production.
* Rise of factory system to replace cottage industries.
  + - * Production of high quality products.
      * Organizing workers into shifts.
* Use of new sources of energy e.g oil, steam, coal. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

10. How did the Shona refer to their God?

Mwari (1 x 1 = 1mk)

11. Sources of British law

* + - * Acts of parliament e.g Magna carta
      * Legal publications by reputable authorities.
* The hansard i.e. official verbatim report of parliament.
* Case laws i.e decisions made by British law courts.
  + - * Royal prerogatives.
* Conventions and practices. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

12. Types of monarchial governments

* + - * Absolute
* Constitutional (2 x 1 = 2mks)

13. Peaceful methods used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa.

* + - * Diplomacy
      * Signing of treaties
* Luring of leaders (2 x 1 = 2mks)

14. French method of administration that replaced the assimilation policy

* Association (1 x 1 = 1mk)

15. Cause of the Second World War

* German invasion of Poland (1 x 1 = 1mk)

16. Give the UN agency tasked with promoting workers welfare

International Labour Organization. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

17. Official head of the common wealth organization

The British Monarch. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**Section B**

18. Three hunting methods used by early man

* Chasing animals towards muddy and steep areas.
  + - * Digging pits and covering them with leaves.
      * Waiting for animals near watering points.
* Setting bushes ablaze and waiting for animals to come out.
  + - * Throwing stones at animals. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Culture of early man during the middle Stone Age period

* + - * Man made sangoan/levallois tools.
      * Had learnt to wear animal skins.
      * Decorated his body with red ochre and wore beads.
      * Lived in rock shelters and caves.
      * Got food by hunting and gathering.
* Cooked his food because he had invented fire.
  + - * Man did rock art.
      * Communicated using clicks and grunts.
* Lived in small groups for security reasons. (6 x 2 = 12mks)

19.

(a) Economic activities carried out in Buganda kingdom in the 19th century.

* + - * Crop farming e.g bananas
      * Livestock keeping.
      * Fishing.
      * Canoe building.
      * Cloth making using barks of trees.
      * Salt mining.
      * Iron working.
      * Pottery.
      * Basketry.
      * Trading. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Factors for the growth of Shona kingdom

* + - * Farming which supported the population and strengthened the economy.
      * Trade which brought a lot of wealth.
      * Able leadership with powerful kings e.g Chikura and Nyatsimba Mutota.
      * Strong army that guarded and expanded the empire.
      * Availability of mineral resources such as gold and copper that were traded in.
      * Had a strong religion i.e. Mwari/ Mlimo cult that emphasized unity.
* Availability of strong weapons acquired through trade for defence. (5 x 2 = 10mks)

20.

(a) Chattered companies that were used to administer European possessions in Africa.

* + - * Imperial British East African Company
      * Royal Niger Company
      * British South African Company
      * British East African Company
* German East African Company (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Positive effects of European colonization of Africa.

* Protection of the missionaries helped them to carry out the task of evangelizing Africans.
* The Berlin principle of effective occupation led to infrastructure development of the colonies.
  + - * Helped in abolishing some evils in Africa such as witch craft and slavery.
* Led to the abolition of slave trade and the establishment of legitimate trade.
  + - * Introduced Africa to a long lasting international trade.
      * Led to the establishment of formal education in Africa.
      * Urbanization as colonial administrative posts and forts grew into big towns.
* Oppressive racial rules created awareness among Africans and this led to the foundation of the Pan Africanist Movement. (6 x 2 = 12mks)

21.

(a) Reasons for the failure of the Maji Maji uprising

* Germans had strong weapons like guns while the Africans were unarmed (inferior weapons).
  + - * Disunity among Africans some communities supported Germans against fellow Africans.
* The capturing of African leaders demoralised the fighters.
* Failure of the traditional religion to protect them against the bullets.
  + - * Germans use of scorched earth policy starved the Africans.
* Africans were disorganized. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Disadvantages of Samori Toures second empire at Dabakala

* Samori Toure was cut off from Bure and Wagara gold mines that were the main source of wealth.
  + - * He was cut from free town where he obtained arms.
* Southern boundary was open to attack by the French in Ivory Coast.
* The British occupation of Asante hindered his Eastward migration.
* He was besieged/surrounded by the French as they occupied all territories neighbouring Dabakala.

(5 x 2 = 10mks)

Section C

22.

(a) Aims of the League of Nations

* Maintain world peace and avert any future wars.
  + - * Settle international disputes peacefully.
      * Supervise mandated territories.
      * Nurture international cooperation.
      * Promote respect of the sovereignty of member states.
* Gradually work towards disarmament. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Challenges faced by UNO

* + - * Ideological differences among UNO leaders and member countries.
      * Countries tend to put their national interests first at the expense of UNO interests.
* Insufficient funds to support its programmes.
  + - * UNO lacks machinery to enforce its decisions as it does not have its own standing army.
      * The veto power held by the five permanent members is used as a weapon of influence.
      * Deep rooted regional conflicts between some member countries e.g. Gulf crisis
* Divided loyalty as members of UNO belong to other organizations. (5 x 2 = 10mks)

23.

(a) Causes of the First World War

* + - * Imperialism
      * Arms race
      * First and second Moroccan crisis
* Desire of France to revenge over Franco Prussian war
  + - * Nationalism in the Balkans.
      * System of Alliance.
      * Hitler’s ambitions.
      * Sarajevo’s assassination. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Effects of cold war

* + - * Led to space race.
      * Caused insecurity in the world as each power tried to spread its ideology.
      * In some countries it broke into real war e.g. Korea and Vietnam.
      * Led to serious crisis e.g. Hungarian revolution.
      * Led to the splitting of some countries e.g Korea and Vietnam.
      * Led to coups and counter coups in African states leading to the rise of dictators.
* The iron curtain policy led to restriction of movement in some states e.g Germany.
* Led to arms races. (5 x 2 = 10mks)

24.

(a) Why the Manchester Pan-African congress of 1945 was unique

* + - * It was dominated by Africans.
      * Was more radical in its demands.
      * It narrowed itself to Africans problems e.g. colonization.
* It was attended by Trade Union representative. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Reasons why Pan-African movement was not properly established in Africa by 1945

* + - * Africans were disunited by the colonialist use of divide and rule policy.
* Africans had other pressing grievances such as taxation, land alienation and forced labour other than African Unity and identity.
  + - * The Independent African countries e.g Ethiopia and Liberia did nothing to unify Africans.
      * There were very few African Elites to spearhead the movement.
* There were no appropriate venues to hold meetings because many countries were under colonial restrictions.
  + - * Some policies e.g The French Assimilation hindered African unity by demeaning the Africans and their culture.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

**KAMDARA JOINT EVALUATION TEST**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

1. Give two reasons why a person cannot rely on written materials as a source of information on history and government.

* The author may omit essential Information hence unreliable.
* May be misunderstood / misinterpreted to discredit others or suit one’s needs.
* Writers can be biased since they write from their point of view
* Some are not readily available for reference.
* Are limited to only those who can read or write.
* Expensive to acquire.
* Reading Is time consuming
* Some contain inaccurate information. Any 2\*1= 2marks

1. State any two economic activities of the Abagusii in the pre-colonial period.

* The hunted the animals and gathered fruits and roots.
* They cultivated and grew crops like millet, sorghum.
* They were ironworkers and made spears, arrows for defense.
* They traded with neighboring communities and exchanged foodstuff with iron implements.
* They made baskets, pottery, /traditional industries. Any 2\*1= 2marks

1. In what one way did the Kenyan communities interact in the pre-colonial period?

* Through trade
* Through intermarriage
* Cultural exchange
* Language
* Warfare
* Games& sports. Any 1\*1= 1 mark

1. Identify one archaeological evidence that prove that early visitor came to the East African coast.

* Remains of pottery
* Remains of beads
* Remains of coins(Roman, Greek, Persian)
* Remain of carbonized seeds
* Remains of ruins of city states e.g. Gechi, Kilwa
* Inscriptions of Persian and Portuguese designs. Any 1\*1= 1 mark

1. Give two reasons that influenced Seyyid Said to move his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840.

* To efficiently control the coastal towns since Zanzibar was centrally positioned
* Had a pleasant climate compared to Muscat which was hot and dry
* Zanzibar could easily be defensible
* Zanzibar had clean/fresh water for drinking as compared to that of Muscat.
* Had fertile soils suitable for farming.
* Had deep natural harbors for easy docking. Any 2\*1= 2 marks

1. State two requirements for one to be registered as a Kenyan citizen.

* If married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 7years.
* If resided in Kenya lawfully for a minimum seven years.
* A child not a citizen but adopted by a citizen. Any 2\*1= 2 marks.

1. State any one function of a constitution.

* It provides the legal ground from which laws are made.
* It spells out the powers of the government and its relationship to the governed.
* It spells out the rights and duties of all citizens.
* Spells out the structure of the government and the function of each organ.
* To reflect the wishes of the people and their social, economic and political aspects. Any 1\*1= 1 mark.

8. State any two rights of a Kenyan youth.

* Right to education
* Right to employment
* Right to be protected from harmful cultural practices and exploitation.
* Right to associate and representation. Any 2\*1= 2marks

9. Give any two reasons that made Nabongo Mumia to collaborate with the British

* To gain prestige through association with the British / strengthen his position.
* To gain material benefits e.g. guns and clothes.
* He wanted protection from his traditional enemies especially the Luo of Ugenya, Bukusu.
* Wanted to get military assistance to expand his kingdom.
* He had seen the futility of resistance and wanted to spare his people from bloodshed.
* He wanted to take advantage of the western civilization e.g. education and Christianity.Any 2\*1= 2marks.

10. State any one feature of missionary education in the colonial period.

* It was elementary/ basic skills were taught e.g. reading, writing.
* It was industrial/ technical in approach e.g. tailoring, masonry.
* It was denominational/ aimed at inculcating doctrines of a particular church/ denomination.

Any 1\*1= 2 marks.

11. Give one political impact of the national philosophies.

* They have enhanced unity/ peaceful coexistence among people.
* Encouraged nationalism and patriotism. Any 1\*1=1 mark.

12. State the main result of repealing section 2A of the constitution in 1991.

* Led to multiparty democracy. 1mark

13. Give two reasons why Kenya holds general elections.

* It is a constitutional requirement after every 5 years.
* To give Kenyans a chance to pick leaders of their choice.
* Give citizens a chance to exercise their democratic rights.
* To help keep the elected leaders on their toes to respond to their electorates needs.
* To inject new blood into parliament and government.
* To enable people to give mandate to the party of their choice to rule. Any 2\*1=2 marks

14. Give one function of the Attorney General.

* Is the principal legal advisor of the government and parliament
* Represent national government in court/ legal proceedings apart from criminal proceedings.
* Appear as a friend of the court in any civil proceedings to which the government is not a party.
* Promote, protect and uphold the rule of law and defend public interest.
* To draft government bills and introduces them to the parliament. Any 1\*1= 1 mark.

15. Give the main role of the court of appeal

* To hear and determine appeal cases brought to it from lower courts and high court. 1 mark.

16. State one function of the county governor.

* He Is the chief executive of the county
* Nominate the deputy governor.
* Appoint members of the executive council.
* Supervise the functions of the county executive committee.
* Participate in the law-making process.
* Ensure implementation of county and national legislation. Any 1\*1=1 mark

17. Identify one fund to which collected revenue by the national government is deposited

* Consolidated fund.

Any 1\*1=1 mark

**SECTION B (45marks)**

*Answer any three questions from this section*.

(a) Outline the reasons for the migration of the cushites from the original homeland.

* So as to escape clan/ family feuds over animals.
* Population pressure forced them look for land to settle excess population.
* They were in search of green pastures and waters for their cattle.
* They were fleeing outbreak of animal and human diseases e.g. Magana and sleeping sickness respectively
* They were escaping famine and drought.
* They were escaping constant attacks from their neighbors e.g. Somalis over land, pasture.
* They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure Any 5\*1= 5marks

(b) Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

* They were organized in 4-6 clans with many sub-clans.
* Age-sets provided warriors for defense
* They had councils of elders (Kambi) / they had a decentralized system of government.
* Young men became members of age-sets after circumcision and took part in political activities.
* The council of elders administered the clan and was final court of Appeal
* Council meetings were chaired by headmen.
* They lived in fortified villages for defense. (5 x 2 =10m

19

(a) State any five factors that contributed to the development of the international trade in the 19th century.

* East African coast had established trade links with the far east before this period
* Existence of regional trade which provided trade goods for the international trade
* The role of Seyyid in encouraging this trade through signing of treaties with the foreign traders as well as giving them letters of introduction to the Arabs leading into the interior.
* Provision of security to the Arab and Waswahili traders by the sultan of Zanzibar as they ventured into the interior.
* Availability of transport by sea between East African coast and the outside world.
* Availability of trade items at the coast and outside world such as gold, ivory, slaves, beads, guns.
* Demand for goods in both East Africa and outside world
* Existence of a class of wealthy merchants who were willing to trade facilitated trade
* Relative political stability and peace along the coast encouraged trade
* Presence of deep natural harbors and attractive beaches attracted traders to the region
* Availability of finance from the Indian Banyans encouraged trade
* The use of the British as the sole trading agents reduced competition facilitating trade
* Availability of specific trade routes and markets facilitated trade e.g. Zanzibar, Kilwa, Mombasa. Any 5\*1= 5marks

(b). Explain the factors that led to the decline of the coastal towns after 1500ad (12mks)

* Disruption of trade by the Portuguese leading to loss of revenue to sustain the towns
* Constant warfare and conflicts between the Portuguese and the locals
* Invasion of coastal settlement by the Zimba
* Increased conflicts among the city states discouraging traders from the interior to bring trade goods to the coast
* Lack of fresh water
* Dry spell which hindered farming activities
* Rivalry among European nations for the control of trade

(a) State any three ways in which colonial land policies negatively affected the Africans in the colonial period.

* Made African land to be alienated making them landless.
* Africans were pushed to specific infertile areas designated as African reserves.
* Africans were forced to work on European farms in order to earn a living
* Africans became squatters in European farms.
* Shortage of land in the reserve led to overcrowding.
* Overcrowding, over cultivation, and over grazing in the reserve led to soil erosion.
* The policies brought poverty and misery to the Africans.
* Land alienation disrupted traditional structures.
* Loss of land led to resentment and discontent among Africans leading to the rise of nationalism and struggle for independence.
* Led to introduction of taxes to the Africans to ensure constant supply of labour.
* Led to introduction of the Kipande system to ensure African workers in the European farms did not desert their employment. Any 3\*1= 3marks

(b) Explain six ways in which the colonial government promoted settler farming.

* The government provided land to the settlers by alienating African land.
* It provided a continued flow of African labour to the settlers.
* They provided technical assistance by providing agricultural extension officers.
* They constructed and maintained transport and communication to ease marketing and delivery of farm produce and inputs.
* Provided credit facilities to the settlers by setting up banking institutions.
* Provided security against hostile communities enabling them to carry out their activities.
* Formed cooperatives to help market their produce.
* They controlled African agricultural activities to reduce competition for market, labour, and land.
* They removed trade tariffs and custom duties to help settlers trade easily. Any 6\*2 =12 marks

21.

(a) Identify three types of landholdings in Kenya. (3 marks)

* Public land
* Community land
* Private land

(b) Explain six political challenges that have faced post-independent Kenya. (12 marks)

* One party dictatorship introduced in 1982.
* Multi partism which was introduced in 1992.
* Political assassinations of Pio Gama Pintoo, JM Kariuki, Tom Mboya, Robert Ouko etc
* Ethnic clashes
* Post election violence of 2007.
* Political detention and torture.
* Attempted military coup of 1982.
* Gender inequality in leadership
* Age / Generation struggle for leadership.
* Border conflicts from neighboring countries e.g. Uganda.
* Formation of militia groups eg Shifta and Al-Shabaab
* Leadership wrangles / ideological differences.
* Manipulation of the constitution by the members of parliament. (6 x 2 = 12

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

*Answer any two questions in this section*

22.

a) State three types of bills discussed by the National Assembly. (3mks)

* Public bills
* Private bills
* Money (3x1=3mks)

b) Explain the process of law making at the national level.

* Starts with the drafting of the intended bill in the Attorney General’s chambers.
* The bill is tabled in parliament for the first time and no discussions or voting is made.
* The bill is taken for the second reading in parliament, it is discussed / debated, amended and proposed, and voting is done. If approved it goes to the next stage.
* At Committee stage, the bill is debated either by the committee of the house or by select committee, amendments are made and taken to the next stage.
* At report stage, the committee of the whole house/ select committee reports the amended bill to the house. The members of parliament are given the chance to confirm whether the proposals were incorporated.
* Third reading, the bill is tabled in parliament for the third reading. It is debated, further amendments are made, and voting takes place. If approved goes to the next stage.
* Presidential assent, this is the last stage, the president approves the bill and signs it to become an Act of Parliament. It is then published in the Kenya Gazette for the public to see. Well-explained 5\*2=10 marks.

23

(a) Give any three ways of peaceful conflict resolution in a country such as Kenya.

* Negotiation
* Arbitration
* Mediation Any 3\*1= 3marks.

(b) Six factors that limit Kenya’s national unity.

* Racism or discrimination based on race.
* Tribalism, practice of favoring people from the same ethnic group.
* Religious conflict either between various religions such as Christianity versus Islam or among same religious group.
* Divisive politics or multi Partism.
* Different political ideologies.
* Greed for power, money.
* Nepotism, favoring relatives.
* Corruption.
* Ignorance.
* Poverty causing fear and suspicion Any 6\*2=12marks

(a) Identify five indirect taxes paid by Kenyans (5mks)

* Custom duty on imports
* Excise duty on locally made goods
* Export duty on exports
* Value added tax on specific goods
* Traffic revenue tax on traffic services i.e. driver’s license
* Investment revenue on parastatals
* Trading licenses
* Loan interest receipts
* Land rates/ house rates
* Court fine and fees
* Tourism fees (5x1=5mks)

(b) Explain five ways in which parliament ensures public finance is not misused (10mks)

* Parliament approves money allocated to all the government ministries
* Public investment committee ensures funds are used for the initiated purpose
* All the supplementary estimates are approved by parliament
* Parliamentary committee of ways and means verifies all the budget proposals
* Parliament requires all government expenditure to be availed and reports presented to it for scrutiny and debate through public Accounts committee
* Government estimates have to be approved by parliamentary committee of supply when they are prepared and presented by the cabinet secretaries (5x2=10mks)

**KAMDARA JOINT EVALUATION TEST**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

1. Give two ways in which anthropology contributes to information on History and Government (2mks)

* Examines Rites of passage- birth, naming, initiation, marriage and death ceremonies
* Observes everyday things- types of food, methods of cooking, eating habits, dressing styles
* Looks at System of worship- sacrifices, offerings, prayers e.t.c
* Economic activities- farming, trade, crafts
* Forms of government (monarchial, democratic, dictatorial)

1. Identify two chemical methods of dating materials used by archaeologists (2mks)
   * Radio-carbon 14 method.
   * Potassium -Argon method.
2. Give two physical features of Homo erectus.
   * They had a big brain capacity /higher thinking capacity than previous hominids
   * They walked upright /had an upright posture/bipedal.
   * They had the ability to grasp objects /Development of opposable thumb
   * Had along skull
   * Had protruding jaws 1 x 2 = 2mks
3. State Charles Darwin’s theory of Evolution. (1mk)

* Human beings developed from Simple life forms and gradually underwent slow changes over millions of years into his current state (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

1. Give the main reason why man domesticated the dog (1mks)

* For security/Hunting and warding off wild animals

1. State any two disadvantages of using messengers to pass messages (2mks)

* The messenger could deliver the wrong message.
* Messengers were prone to forgetting.
* The messengers were not reliable over long distances
* The possibility of missing the recipient was always a challenge

1. State one disadvantage of the internet as a means of communication (1mk)

* It has significantly contributed to moral decadence in the society especially pornography.
* It has enhanced white collar crimes/cyber crimes/con-games.
* It has a serious addictive effect which leads to time wastage.

1. State the major limitation of gold as a metal (1mk)

* It is relatively soft and the edges of its tools easily become blunt.
* Gold is very expensive and unaffordable

1. Outline two factors that influenced the development of early urban centre in Africa (2mks)

* Discovery of crop farming led to the development of farming centers which attracted population later become towns.
* Trading activities between different communities led to the development of trading countries which later became towns.
* Centers that were used for religious activities developed into towns.
* Areas that had adequate security attracted population concentration and thus led to the development of towns.
* Places along the coast where ship stopped for supplies developed into towns.
* Place that were used for administrative functions developed into towns.
* Mining centers developed into settlements which became towns for example meroe.
* Places where water for use was available attracted settlements and grew into towns.
* Towns developed at cross routes/junctions.
* Development of centers for learning e.g. Alexandria
* Development of Agriculture / Food availability

1. Identify the leader who convened the Berlin conference of 1884-1885 (1mk)

* the German Chancellor; Otto von Bismarck

1. Identify one country in Africa that was not colonized by the European powers (1mk)

* Ethiopia
* Liberia

1. Give two reasons that influenced Lewanika to collaborate with the British (2mks)
   * In order to protect his Kingdom against the Germans and Portuguese
   * Lewanika desire western education and civilization and wanted the British to introduce it in his country
   * Lewanika wanted the British to protect him against his internal enemies e.g. in 1884 Lewanika forced an internal rebellion.
   * Lewanika was encouraged to collaborate with the British by King KhamaofNgwato in Botswana who has already sought British to protect his Kingdom from attacks by other African communities such as the Ndebele and Shona.
   * Lewanika wanted the British to protect his kingdom from attacks by other African communities such as the Ndebela and Shona.
   * Desire to promote trade between his people and British especially arms
   * Lewanika was influenced by the European missionaries who had visited earlier, to collaborate.
   * Fear of European military superiority.
2. Identify the main factor that made the United States of America to join the Second world war (1mk)

* Japan surprise aerial attack on Pearl Harbour on Hawaii Island which was a naval base.
* Japan capture of French Indo-China to acquire raw-materials; these threatened American interests in the Philippines.

1. Identify one characteristic of the cold war (3mks)

* It refers to strained relationship between the capitalist west led by U.S.A and communist east led by USSR.
* It does not involve military combat but it is a war of words propaganda military and financial support to enemies of the opposing sides.
* It is a psychological war between USA and supporters’ one hand and USSR and her supporters on the other hand.
* Cold war involved suspicion and arms race in the world.
* Sometimes leading to armed conflict in various part of the world.

1. Give two functions of the council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (1mk)

* To prepare agenda for the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments.
* Preparation of the OAU budget in readiness for approval by the Assembly
* Implementation of the Assembly’s policies and decisions

1. State any two objectives for the formation of the Economic Community of West African States (2mks)

* To liberalize trade between member states.
* To foster cooperation in specialized fields e.g. education
* To improve relations between member states
* To create a customs union in the region.
* To promote cultural interaction among member states.
* To promote industrial development among member states.
* To improve the living standards of the people living in the member states.

1. Name the form of government is that practiced in Great Britain? (1mk)

* Constitutional monarchy

**SECTION B**

*Answer any three questions in this* section

18.

(a) State five factors that led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia (5mks)

* Existence of the fertile land along rivers Tigris and Euphrates
* Availability of indigenous crops and animals e.g. barley, grapes, wheat and goats, sheep and cattle
* Invention of farming tools e.g. hoes and ploughs
* Availability of water for irrigation
* Demand for food to feed the growing population
* Existence of transport systems in the form of wheels, canoes e.t.c.
* Availability of slave labour
* Settlement of people in Sumerian from Iranian plateau who had the knowledge of agriculture
* Political stability enabled people to practice agriculture

(b) What was the impact of the Agrarian Revolution in Britain?

* Introduction of new crops e.g. potatoes, citrus fruits, maize and turnips led to diversification of agriculture.
* The improved farming method led to the increase in food production  
  The population increased due to abundant food.  
  The Agrarian Revolution led to the expansion of both local and international trade  
  The development of agriculture stimulated the expansion of transport network e.g. roads and railway to transport farm produce and farm input.  
  It contributed to the Industrial Revolution by providing the raw materials required in the agro-based industries
* Displacement of the poor led to rural –urban migration.
* Mechanization of agriculture led to redundancy of manual labourers hence unemployment  
  Some of the landless people migrated to USA ,Canada ,Australia New Zealand and South Africa (abroad)
* Led to the establishment of large scale farming as farmers bought more land from the profits of their produce.

(a) Give three limitations of using barter trade as a method of trade (3mks)

* Time consuming.
* Not easy to estimate the value of goods.
* Difficult to transport bulky goods.
* Inconvenient for perishable goods.
* Some items are not divisible

(b) Explain any six positive results of the trans-Saharan trade (12mks)

* Growth of towns like Gao, Jenne and Timbuktu.
* Spread of Islamic education in West Africa.
* Wealthy merchants emerged
* West Africans and North Africans intermarried.
* Introduction of Islamic culture like dressing and eating habits.
* Introduction of Arabic architecture
* Development of empires like Mali and Songhai.
* Opened West Africa to the outside world.

20

(a) State any three factors that led to the growth of London as an urban centre (3mk)

* Trading activities
* Industrialization e.g. ship building, textiles and metal works.
* Improvements in transport and communication.
* Shipping activities especially on R. Thames 1\*3marks

(b) Explain six problems facing modern urban centre in Africa. (12mks)

* Inadequate social services
* Lack of housing hence squatter and slum problems
* Overcrowding in residential areas due to high population growth rates/ rural –urban migration
* Unemployment hence social evils like prostitution for livelihood.
* Poor sanitation / poor sewerage disposals
* High crime rates e.g. burglary
* Traffic congestion especially at peak hours
* high rates of pollution Any 6 x2 = 12mks

21

(a) State five disadvantages of using road transport (5mks)

* Roads are restricted to land they cannot cross over the oceans and seas.
* Modes used in roads carry limited goods compared to rail and water transport.
* It’s prone to more accidents
* Suffers congestion from traffic.
* May become impassable in rainy season if not all weather road.
* Construction and maintenance of all-weather road is expensive.

(b) Discuss any five positive results of railway transport (10mks)

* Transport was improved worldwide
* It has promoted the movement of people
* It promoted trade as bulky goods could reach the market easily
* Towns have developed along the railway line
* It opened up the interiors for mining and farming
* Industrial development has been improved / boosted as the raw materials and finished goods can be transported easily.
* It created employment opportunity to several people worldwide e.g. driver, crews, engineer etc
* It is a source of revenue to many governments

Any 5 point clearly explained each 2mks (10mks)

**SECTION C (30marks)**

*Answer any two questions from this section*

22.

(a) Outline five causes of World war 1 (5mks)

* Military alliances such as the Triple Entente which created tension and threatened world peace.
* Imperialism which increased rivalry among European countries e.g. France and Germany
* The first and second Moroccan crises which increased tension among European powers i.e. Germany and France.
* Arms race among nations which them aggressive and threatened world peace.
* Assassination of Arch-duke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo-Bosnia.
* The Balkan wars which increased international tension.
* The need for revenge worsened the International situation e.g. the French had lost the Franco-Prussian war.
* The Italo- Turkish colonial dispute over Libya increased political tension.

(b) Explain five reasons why the League of Nations failed to preserve World peace (10mks)

* Inability to settle dispute between member’s states. In 1937, Japan defied the league by invading Manchuria in china.
* Lack of military strength with which to implement its objectives
* Lack of adequate funds
* Nationalistic ambitions of member countries/ rearmament
* Lack of support and commitment by major powers e.g. USA, Italy, Germany and Japan
* In 1935, Benitto Mossolini invaded Ethiopia and pulled out of the League.
* Germany violated the Treaty of Versailles with impunity.
* Nations continued to sign secret treaties in violation of the League of Nations terms.
* Many countries associated the league with allies and therefore considered it partisan.
* U.S.A’s rejection of the league made it weak.
* Nations continued to act as sovereign states and refused to take case to the ICJ.
* Members refused to disarm and the League of Nations did not have the machinery to enforce disarmament.
* The policy of appeasement led to aggression among members.

23.

(a) State three economic aspects of the Shona during the pre-colonial period*.*

* + The Shona grew a variety of subsistence crops such as beans, millet and vegetables
  + Weaving and Cloth making –clothes were made from wild cotton and barks and fibres
  + They made iron tools such as spears, hoes and knives.
  + They kept livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats which provided milk.
  + They practiced farming – grew corn, millet, groundnuts, bananas
  + Livestock keeping - Kept animals such as cows goats and sheep
  + Traders- took part in the long distance trade
  + Hunting and gathering –gathered honey and wild fruits
  + Craftsmen / Skillful& carvers – used ivory and soapstone for decoration 3 x 1= 3mks

(b) Describe the political organization of the Asante Empire during the 19th Century (12mks)

* It was a centralized state divided into three divisions Kumasi, Amatoo (Metropolitan states) and the provincial/conquered states
* The overall ruler or king was the Asantehene
* Conquered states were ruled by their kings but treated as provinces of Asante.
* The Asantehene ruled with the help of a confederacy of kings (Omanhene)
* The Omanhene represented the king in the provinces
* The empire had a standing army for defense, service in the Army was compulsory for all able bodied men.it was divided into several wings such as Akwanstafo,Adontenetc
* Religion played important role in ensuring unity and legitimacy of the Asantehene and Omanhene.
* The sacred golden stool introduced by OseiTutu was he symbol of unity, Omanhene were given black stools to symbolize unity in their territories.
* The Odwira festival was Held annually to enhance unity and renew allegiance to the Asantehene.
* It had a well-established judicial court system to solve disputes, headed by the Asantehene. 6x2=12mks

24.

(a) Identify three ways through which a person can become a member of the House of Lords in Britain. (3mks)

* By holding office of a senior position in the Church of England. E.g. Bishop, Archbishop.
* Through peerage/heredity.
* Being nominated by the queen or king. Any3x1=3mks

(b) Explain six roles of the prime Minister in Britain (12mks)

* He/ She is the head of government in Britain invited by the monarch to form the government after his party wins
* Appoints and dismisses ministers but with the consent of the monarchy
* The prime minister prepares the monarchial speech to be read during the opening of a parliamentary session
* He/ She is in charge of the House of Commons i.e. lower house made up of elected Members of parliament
* Prime minister can request the monarch to dissolve parliament before its five year term of office is over
* He/ She can change laws because he or she has the support of the majority in the parliament
* The prime minister recommends to the monarchy the names of candidates to be appointed to senior judicial offices e.g. Lords, chief justice, royal commissions and those to be conferred with civil honors and distinctions
* He or she presides over the meetings of the cabinet
* Disputes between different ministries and ministers are settled by prime minister
* He/ She is in charge of appointments for example he/ she appoints civil servants and permanent secretary

**CENTRAL KENYA NATIONAL SCHOOLS JOINT MOCK - 2015**

**311/1**

**History**

**marking scheme**

1. Define the term Government as a subject in Secondary Schools.
   * + - * Study of systems of administration and control of people. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
2. The main method used by the archaeologists to gather their historical data.
   * + - * Excavation. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
3. The main source of historical information used in grouping the language groups in Kenya.

* Linguistics (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two reasons for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia to Kenya.

* Heavy taxation by Menelik.
* Spirit of adventures. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. Two councils of elders among the Nandi in the 19th century.

* Kokwet / Kok.
* Pororiet / Pororosiek. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. Which community of East Africa was the most active in the long distance trade in the 19th century?

* Yao (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. One reason the government may limit the freedom of speech.

* If one’s speech incite the public against the state.
* If one discloses confidential information relating to the state.
* If one spreads false information about the state / individual. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two advantages of using arbitration as a method of resolving conflict.

* One can choose their own arbitrator.
* Its private and confidential i.e. no publicity.
* Its fast because one chooses the time.
* You choose your own rules. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. Two reasons why the Constitution of Kenya is important.

* Defines the structure and functions of various organs of the government.
* It clearly states the rights and responsibilities of individuals.
* It spells out the responsibilities of those in power.
* It ensures equality of allcitizens.
* It is the basis of all legislation in Kenya. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. One type of representative democracy.

* Presidential system
* Parliamentary system (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Name the document that contains the rights of the child in Kenya.

* The Children’s Act – 1991 (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. The main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period.

* In order to get able bodied man to provide labour to the settlers. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two reasons why Africans were reluctant to provide labour during the colonial period.
   * + - * Wages provided by the settlers were low and unattractive.
         * Money wasn’t meaningful to the majority of Africans.
         * Africans were not ready to leave their families to work for Europeans due to division of labour.
         * Poor and harsh working conditions.
         * They were bitter that settlers had taken their land. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
2. Two recommendations of the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954.
   * + - The existing Governor’s Executive Council be transformed into a multi-racial council of ministers.
       - Elections to be held in which African members for eight constituencies should be elected.

(2x1 = 2mks)

1. The composition of the County Assembly.
   * + - * Elected members by voters.
         * Members representing marginalized groups.
         * Speaker.
         * Nominated members. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
2. Two ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the Kenyan people since independence.

* Through music festival.
* Drama
* Traditional songs
* Training of traditional dancers to entertain guests at Bomas of Kenya.
* KBC radio and TV have time for local music.
* Radio and TV broadcasting in local languages. (2x1 = 2mks)

1. The main political challenge facing the government of Kenya today.
   * + - * Terrorism (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

(a) Five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their ancestral homeland.

* Population pressure
* Internal conflicts
* External attacks
* Satisfy their spirit of adventure
* New fishing areas
* Look for greener pasture and water for their livestock. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) The political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period.

* Organized in four to six clans with many sub-clans.
* Age-set provided warriors.
* Had councils of elders (Kambi) thus decentralized system of government.
* The councils of elders administered the clans and was the final court of appeal.
* They lived in fortified villages for defence. (well explained 5x2 = 10mks)

(a) Three contributions of the European missionaries to the exploration of East Africa in the 19th century.

* Krapf was the 1st European to see Mt. Kenya.
* Rebman was the 1st European to see Mt. Kilimanjaro.
* Erhardt drew a crude map of East Africa. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors which promoted missionary activities in East Africa in the 19th century.

* Encouragement by the positive reports of the explorers.
* Mission centres / stations attracted many converts.
* Political stability in E.A.
* Support by colonial government.
* The Uganda Railway.
* Support from the African converts.
* Kiswahili language.
* Discovery of quinine.
* Support by Seyyid Said.
* Lack of serious opposition by other religions. (6x2 = 12mks)



(a) Three problems that the Independent schools faced during colonial period.

* Hostility from colonial government.
* Hostilities from missionaries.
* Inadequate teachers.
* Inadequate funds.
* Lack of facilities – Classes, books. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six results of the establishment of Independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period.

* African culture and beliefs were incorporated into the church.
* Gave African clergy leadership opportunities in the church.
* More Africans were trained as clergy.
* Accelerated the spread of Christianity.
* Led to the establishment of independent schools.
* Led to rise of Nationalism. (6x2 = 12mks)

(a) Five main features of African socialism.

* Political democracy.
* Equality.
* Progressive taxation.
* Diffusion of ownership.
* Various forms of ownership.
* Mutual social responsibility. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five economic effects of African socialism.

* Improvement of infrastructure e.g. rural access roads.
* Setting up the co-operative societies e.g. SACCOS.
* Agricultural development e.g. large scale farming of tea.
* Industrial development with Africans taking an active role.
* Africanization of the Kenyan economy as opposed to ownership by Europeans. (5x2 = 10mks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

(a) Three ways in which the Kenya Constitution promotes National Unity.

* Ensure equal opportunity to all.
* Provide protection to individuals against any forms of discrimination.
* All Kenyans are subject to the constitution. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six peaceful methods of resolving conflicts.

* Legislation – use of law.
* Policing – use of police.
* Use of council of elders.
* Use of religious action.
* Arbitration – neutral party.
* Negotiation
* Mediation
* International agreements. (6x2 = 12mks)

(a) Five challenges Kenya faced in the process of making a New Constitution.

* Non-cooperation from some groups and people (failing to vote).
* Illiteracy of some citizens.
* Lack of enough materials e.g. copies of drafts.
* Lack of enough civic educators.
* Disagreement between constitution writers.
* Politicization of the process.
* It was too long and tedious. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) The main terms of the National Accord and Reconciliation Act.

* Formation of grand coalition between PNU and ODM.
* Mwai Kibaki to be president while Raila Odinga PM.
* Creation of two posts of Deputy Prime Ministers.
* Division of an expanded list of cabinet posts according to parties proportional representation in parliament.
* Executive authority to be shared between PNU and ODM. (5x2 = 10mks)



(a) The composition of the County Executive Committee.

* Governor
* Members appointed by Governor.
* Deputy Governor. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) How multi-partism has promoted democracy in Kenya,

* Has promoted freedom of association by providing alternative political parties.
* Has provided a forum for expressing views about how the country should be managed.
* Has enhanced accountability in Government through constructive criticism.
* Has provided checks and balances to prevent abuse of power by leaders.
* Has ensured scrutiny of Government expenditure through public accounts.
* Has enhanced freedom of expression.
* Has allowed formation of political parties. (6x 2= 12mks)

**CENTRAL KENYA NATIONAL SCHOOLS JOINT MOCK - 2015**

**311/2**

**History**

**marking scheme**

1. Two contributions of archaeology to the study of History.
   * + - * It provides information on the origin of man.
         * It provides information on the people’s way of life / culture of early man.
         * It helps people to locate historical sites.
         * It provides information on chronological order of historical events / dating historical events. (2x1 = 2mks)
2. Title of the tools made by the New Stone Age man?

Microliths. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt.

Existence of the River Nile which provided water for irrigation. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two inventions that led to the Agrarian revolution in Britain.
   * + - * The seed-drill
         * The horse-drawn hoe.
         * Selective breeding of livestock.
         * Introduction of fertilizers.
         * Mechanical thresher. (2x1 = 2mks)
2. One metal that was used as currency in pre-colonial Africa.
   * + - * Iron
         * Gold
         * Copper
         * Silver
         * Bronze (1x1 = 1mk)
3. One advantage of using pipeline over vehicles in transporting oil.
   * + - * The pipeline delivers oil faster than vehicles.
         * It is safer to transport oil by pipeline than vehicles.
         * The pipeline ensures regular / continuous supply of oil to required areas / depots.
         * It is easier to maintain the pipeline than vehicles. (1x1 = 1mk)
4. Two challenges faced by space explorers.
   * + - * Extreme and unfavourable space temperatures.
         * Deadly rays in space which endangers the Astronauts lives.
         * Unfavourable environment for human life. (2x1 = 2mks)
5. One disadvantage of using wood as a source of energy.
   * + - * Wood is affected by rain.
         * It produces smoke / pollutes air.
         * Leads to deforestation / scarcity of wood.
         * It is cumbersome to use / bulky. (1x1 = 1mk)
6. One invention that revolutionized food preservation during the 19th century.

Canning process

Refrigeration

Pasteurization (1x1 = 1mk)

1. One use of steel during the industrial revolution.

For making utensils like pans.

For making house roofs.

To make farm machinery.

Construction of rail lines.

Construction of bridges.

Manufacture of cars

Construction of walls. (1x1 = 1mk)

1. Two social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece.
   * + - * It was a cultural centre / music / art / theatre.
         * It was an educational centre.
         * It was a sports centre.
         * It was a religious centre. (2x1 = 2mks)
2. One way in which Public opinion in Europe contributed to the colonization of Africa.

Public urged their states to go for many colonies. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. One way in which African collaboration with the Europeans hastened colonization in Africa.
   * + - * It encouraged Europeans to settle on African land / loss of African land.
         * It created disunity among Africans.
         * It assisted the Europeans in conquering other communities.
         * Enabled the Europeans to establish their control. (1x1 = 1mk)
2. Two differences between British and French colonial administration.
   * + - * Direct and indirect (British) / Assimilation and Association (French).
         * Use of local rulers / reduced the powers of the chieftancy.
         * Administered separately by Governors / overseas provinces.
         * Elites were subjects / French citizens. (2x1 = 2mks)
3. Two ways in which the treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 affected Germany.

It reduced the size of Germany.

Germany was forbidden from uniting with Austria.

Germany lost her colonies in Africa and other territories in Europe e.g. Alsace.

The size of Germany’s military strength was restricted / air force abolished.

Germany was forced to pay war damage. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. One condition that a country should fulfill in order to become a member of Non-Aligned Movement.
   * + - * A country should be independent.
         * A country should be a member of either NATO or WARSAW pact military. (1x1 = 1mk)
2. Two ways in which the congress checks the powers of the President of USA.
   * + - * Senate approves appointments.
         * The president goes for two four-year term.
         * Congress may impeach president.
         * It checks president powers and actions.
         * May refuse to approve expenditure. (2x1 = 2mks)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

(a) Five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals.

There was competition for food between human beings and animals.

Due to increased human population, more food was required.

Overhunting developed stocks of animals on which human beings relied on for food.

Hunting and gathering had become tiresome / insecure.

Calamities such as bush fires / floods destroyed vegetation / drove away animals.

Some crops and animals had economic value.

Animals were domesticated to provide security.

Climatic change which caused aridity / weather sometimes hindered hunting and gathering. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five causes of food shortages in Africa today.

* Many parts of Africa experience little or no rain at all over several years leading to crop failure.
* The rapid population growth rate has overtaken food production rate resulting into food shortages.
* Inadequate food storage facilities has contributed to food wastages as farmers cannot store food for a long period.
* Poor state of roads hinders transportation of food from areas of surplus to those of deficit.
* Low prices of food stuff has discouraged many farmers who may have invested as much capital leading to food shortages.
* Many farmers lack enough capital required to buy farm inputs.
* Due to crop diseases and pests a lot of food is destroyed either on the farms or in stores resulting to food shortages.
* The emphasis on cash crop farming at the expense of food crops has contributed to low food production leading

to food shortages.

* Environmental degradation through deforestation / overgrazing of animals has led to soil erosion leading to

wasteland hence low food production / desertification.

* Civil wars in many African countries have displaced people from their farms and thus divert their attention from

farming resulting to food shortages.

* Poor food policies have discouraged farmers as they are not given enough incentives incase of crop failure / poor economic planning.
* The young able bodied persons migrate to urban centres thus leaving farming to the aged who are not able to contribute much towards food production.
* HIV / AIDS pandemic has impacted negatively on the labour force in food production. (5x2 = 10mks)



(a) Three problems faced by factory workers in Europe during the industrial revolution.

They were paid low wages / salaries.

They worked for long hours.

They were exposed to accidents

Accident victims were laid off without compensation.

Inadequate housing made them live in slums.

They suffered from diseases due to poor sanitation. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Why the industrial revolution took place in Britain ahead of other European countries.

* Availability of ready markets for industrial products.
* Availability of raw materials from her overseas colonies.
* Sources of industrial energy e.g. coal.
* She had a well established cottage industry which provided a basis for the industrial growth.
* Availability of labour from the displaced peasants due to Agrarian revolution.
* Well developed banking and insurance systems which advanced loans to entrepreneurs.
* Protection of her trading ships from privacy by her strong navy.
* Well developed transport system both land and water.
* Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour.
* She enjoyed relatively long period of peace and stability.
* The policy of free trade in Britain e.g. removal of trade barriers. (6x2 = 12mks)



(a) Name three political parties in South Africa.

* African National Congress
* Pan-African Congress
* United Democratic Front
* South African Indian Congress (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in Ghana.

* Inadequate African representation in the Legco which caused discontent among the Ghanaians.
* Loss of powers by the traditional African chiefs created discontent against the colonial government.
* The need to guard against possible land alienation by the British United the Africans.
* Introduction of taxation by the colonial government.
* The meager earnings by Africans from the sale of cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them.
* The order by the colonial government that farmers uproot their crops due to prevalence of the “swollen shoot” disease upset them.
* Involvement of the ex-servicemen in the 2nd World war inspired them to fight for their independence.
* Attainment of independence by India and Pakistan in 1947 encouraged Ghanaian nationalists.
* Existence of young educated Ghanaians who inspired the masses towards a worthy cause.
* High rate of unemployment among the Africans created resentment.
* Charismatic leadership provided by Kwame Nkurumah united the people in their struggle against colonial domination.
* Selective granting of trading licences to European traders while denying the same to the Africans created discontent. (6x2 = 12mks)

(a) Achievements of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

* It defends members against external aggression.
* Members are able to conduct trade across borders.
* Members have expanded the roads and other infrastructure.
* Social cultural exchange.
* Citizens move freely across borders.
* Uniform education system. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Explain five challenges faced by Non-Aligned Movement since its formation.

* Large membership.
* Political instability due to civil strife among member states.
* Lack of funds to carry on the day-to-day activities because members are poor / poverty.
* Personality differences among leaders of the movement.
* Divided loyalty of member states because they are members of other organizations.
* Collapse of USSR / end of Cold War / Power bloc rivalry which has made it lose meaning.
* Conflicting interests / Nationalistic interests among its members has outweighed the movements objectives.
* Lack of established army to help her carry her activities effectively. (5x2 = 10mks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

(a) The social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period.

* Believed in the existence of one power God Mwari.
* Believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time.
* Communicated with the spirit through mediums.
* Priests presided over religious functions e.g. offering sacrifices to God.
* Priests came from Rozwi clan.
* They had sacred places of worship / shrines.
* Were organized into clans.
* They lived in circular stone houses.
* Practiced polygamous and exogamous marriages.
* The elders were highly respected. (5x1 = 3mks)

(b) The political organization of the Mwene Mutapa Kingdom during the pre-colonial period.

* The empire was ruled by the emperor who was both head of state and Government.
* The office of emperor was hereditary.
* The emperor was assisted in administering the empire by the queen mother, head drummer, emperor’s sister, emperor’s principal wives, chancellor and army commander.
* Empire was divided into provinces which were ruled by lesser kings / chiefs answerable to the emperor.
* They had a standing army for defence and expansion of the kingdom.
* Emperor controlled trading activities whose revenue was used to sustain the empire and the army.
* Priests acted as a link between the people and the emperor.
* The king was a military leader. (5x2 = 10mks)



(a) Five reasons why the central powers were defeated in the First World War,

* The allied powers had more states supporting them.
* Allies had more financial and industrial resources.
* Allied powers controlled the North sea and Atlantic ocean and blockaded the central powers.
* The invasion of neutral Belgium by Germany made the world turn against central powers.
* The entry of USA into the war helped to defeat the central powers.
* The central powers were located in the central part of Europe and were surrounded by enemies from every side.
* The failure of the von Schieffen plan.
* Good political leadership among the allied powers. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) The social effects of the Second World War .

* Led to loss of human life both civilians and soldiers.
* Led to homelessness, displacements and refugee situation especially following Nazism ideology e.g. Jews were forced out of Germany.
* Led to spread of infectious diseases like tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections especially syphilis.
* Led to advancement in medicine and surgery due to the dire need to treat the psychologically disturbed war victims.
* Led to mistrust and bitter feelings among nations due to destructions caused by the war.
* Women status were upgraded and began to take duties previously done by men. (5x2 = 10mks)

(a) Five merits of the Federal Government of the United States of America (USA).

* Helps different states to live together.
* Makes federal states economically viable in terms of accessibility to wider market.
* Enables states to tackle their problems with united front e.g. terrorism.
* Joint defence forces ensure security for small states.
* Enables states to work as one political unit.
* Protects the interests of small states and minority groups.
* Enables states to benefit from the pool of resources.
* Eases trade by way of eliminating custom duties and by use of common currency. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five reasons why parliament is the supreme institution in Britain.

* It is the only institution that can make, amend and abolish law.
* All other institutions derive their power from parliament.
* It approves the budget empowered to approve the budget of the government.
* A court of law cannot overrule or nullify a parliamentary decision / binding for all.
* Can pass a vote of no confidence in the government./Has terminative power and can remove an unpopular
* government from power. (5x2 = 10mks)

**MACHAKOS COUNTY KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2015**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 1**

**MAKING SCHEME**

1. Give two examples of early inhabitants of Kenya.

* Gumba/Athi
* Dorobo/Okiek (2x1=2mks)

1. Identify two cultural practices introduced by the Cushites in Kenya.

* Taboo against eating fish
* Circumcision
* Age-set (2x1=2mks)

1. Identify the title given to the war leader among the Luo community

* Osumba mrwayi (1x1=1mk)

1. State two characteristics of a good constitution

* Should define duties and rights of citizens
* Should define duties and functions of the arms of government
* Should provide for fundamental human rights. (2x1=2mks)

1. Identify any two groups that monitor human rights in Kenya.

* Amnesty international
* Fida ( Federation of women lawyers)
* Religious groups
* Members of parliament
* The police
* Media
* Civil society (2x1=2mks)

1. Apart from the legislative council mention two other bodies that assisted the central government in administering the protectorate during the colonial period.

* The advisory council
* The executive council (3x1=3mks)

1. Identify three recommendations of the Lenox-Boyd constitution of 1957.

* Elected African members be raised from 8-14
* Setting up a commission to review and recommend the abolition of racist policies.
* Council of ministers be expanded from 14-16 with African ministers rising from 1-2
* Proposed special membership in the LEGCO with four members from each race who were to be elected by other members of LEGCO. (2x1=2mks)

1. Mention one main strategy introduced by Jomo Kenyatta to try and eliminate the social problems that faced Kenya at independence.

* The Harambee spirit which led to building of schools, hospital and the urging of Kenyans to embrace self-reliance. (1x1=1mk)

1. State two major challenges facing Health sector in Kenya.

* Inadequate personnel
* Inadequate funds
* Increase of population. (2x1=2mks)

1. Name two sources of Nyayo philosophy

* The Biblical teachings of the Ten Commandments
* Sessional paper No. 10 of 1965 that articulated African socialism
* Moi’s long political career (2x1=2mks)

1. Name the education commission that was established in 1982 to review the 8.4.4 system of education.

* Mackay commission (1x1=1mk)

1. Give two rule that govern the concept of natural justice

* Right to a fair hearing
* The rule against bias (2x1=2mk)

1. Who is the head of judiciary in Kenya?

* Chief justice (1x1=1mk)

1. State two operation forts established by the British to enhance political control in central Kenya

* Fort Hall
* Fort Smith
* Fort Dagoretti. (2x1=2mks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

*Answer any three questions*

2. Name three similarities in social organization of the Agikuyu and Luo during pre-colonial period.

* The family was the basic social unit in both
* Marriage was compulsory and exogamous in both. Also polygamous
* Believed in one God and special shrines where they worshipped
* Believed and honored special spirits
* Had informal education.
* In both there was division of labour according to gender and age.
* Practiced initiation of the youth. (3x1=3 mks)

1. Describe the political organization of the Kenyan Somali during the pre-colonial period

* The clan was the basic political unit
* Had a council of elders which was in charge of day to day affairs of the clan
* The council maintained law and order and was the final court of appeal
* They had an age set system.
* The had leaders called sultan whose role was mainly advisory
* There existed warriors whose main duty was to protect the community against external attacks
* There existed people with special responsibilities e.g. sheikhs and medicine men (6x2=12mks)

1. Identify Five constitutional changes in Executive in 2010

* Devolution of power through creation of county government
* Position of deputy president to replace vice president
* Position of cabinet ministers was renamed cabinet secretaries
* Number of cabinet secretaries was set to a minimum of 14 and a maximum of 22
* Cabinet secretaries were not to be Member of Parliament
* All presidential appointments were to be approved by the National Assembly. (5x1=5mks)

1. Explain five challenges that Kenyans encountered in the search for new constitution.

* Conservatism - people are resistance to change.
* Illiteracy/ ignorance- lack of understanding and improper interpretation of the constitution.
* Conflict of interest between church and state.
* Lack of political will e.g. failure of 2005 referendum, personal interests overriding national interest.
* Lack of funds for civic education, printing and distribution of the draft.
* Divergent views of the parties involved, the committee of expert and the parliamentary select committee.

1. State five measures used by colonial government in Kenya to force Africans to provide labour in settler farms.

* Taxation-Hut and poll tax
* Low wages to make Africans dependent.
* Forced labour
* Creation of reserves
* The squatter system
* Colonial administration confiscated African live stocks.
* Africans forbidden from growing cash crops
* The native legislation ordinance of 1915 (5x1=5mks)

1. Describe five consequences of colonial land policies.

* They led to the loss of land by Africans
* Brought to an end the widespread migration and settlement of various Africans communities hence Africans were restricted to their districts/reserves.
* There was land shortage within the reserves especially in areas such as Nandi, Kiambu and Kakamenga. This led to overuse of land in the reserves leading to serious soil erosion in places like Machakos and Central Nyanza.
* Loss of African land led to poverty and misery among Africans.
* Since the reserves where unproductive many Africans were forced to remain as squatters and labourers on European farms.
* A new system of individual land ownership with land certificate was introduced different from communal land ownership.
* Emergence of classes among Africans as few Africans who could afford to buy land become wealthy creating a gap between them and majority poor.
* There was introduction of poll and hut taxes which had to be paid by cash. This forced many Africans to seek wage labour in European farms.
* There was also introduction of Kipande system which restricted African movement and desertion of employment. (5x2=10 mks)

1. Name three rights of aliens in Kenya.

* To own property
* Freedom of movement
* Right to reside in any part of Kenya.
* Free to enter and leave Kenya.
* Right to service offered by government of Kenya.
* Right to enjoy services offered by Kenyan courts. (3x1=3 mks)

1. Explain six civic responsibilities of Kenyan Citizens

* Obedience to the laws of the land.
* Payment of taxes
* Duty to protect life
* Participation in community activities
* Should be gender sensitive
* Non-discrimination
* Conservation of environment.
* Promotion of high moral behavior. (6x2=12 mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

***Answer any two questions***

1. List three methods used by the British to occupy Kenya towards the close of the 19th century

* Collaboration
* Signing of treaties
* Military expeditions/conquest
* Operational bases
* Use of trading companies. (IBEACO) (3x1=3mks)

1. Explain six challenges that faced the Imperial British East Africa Company in its Administration of the protectorate (any 6x2=12 mks)

* Financial constraints
* Lack of strategic natural resources.
* Competition from other companies
* Poor transport from the area/no navigable rivers.
* Lack of proper communication between London and the offices in the colony
* Corrupt company officials
* Resistance from Africans.
* Most officials lacked experience.
* Diseases and hostile climate took a heavy toll on company personnel.
* Lack of adequate personnel. (6 x2 = 12 marks)

1. Identify three methods that have been used to conduct elections in Kenya.

* Queuing
* Acclamation
* Secret ballot. (3 x1 = 3 marks)

1. Why is parliament an important institution in Kenya?

* It amends and repeals laws
* It checks on possible abuse of power by executive thus promoting good governance and accountability
* It controls government revenue collection and expenditure
* It can remove the president from the office by impeachment.
* Parliament is empowered to investigate the activities of any public servant if MPs feels that he/she is not doing his/her work well.
* The national assembly approves declaration of war and extensions of state of emergency
* It represents the people of constituencies and special interests in the National assembly. (any 6x2=12mks)

1. Give three aims of Harambee movement in Kenya.

* To mobilize people to contribute in cash and in kind towards development projects.
* To unite people of different tribes, religion and race in working towards the development of the nation national unity.
* To further the spirit of national self-reliance.
* To create the spirit of determination.
* Promotion of constructive nationalism. (any3x1=3mks)

1. Explain six problems that faced Harambee movement in Kenya.

* Misappropriation of funds for other purposes by few individuals
* Forced contribution by some government officials has made the public to develop negative attitude towards Harambee for personal gain.
* Corruption.
* Many stalled Harambee projects.
* Poor coordination and supervision of Harambee projects.
* Use of Harambee for political gain.
* Abuse of Harambee spirit even the rich call Harambee for personal gain.
* Many Kenyans don’t have funds to contribute due to poverty. (any 6x2=12 mks)

**MACHAKOS COUNTY KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2015**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 2**

**MAKING SCHEME**

1. Give the main method used by anthropologist to gather their historical data.

* Observation (1x1=1mk)

1. Identify the method used in making sangoan tools. (1x1=1mk)

* Levallois technique

1. Identify two external reasons for Lewanika’s collaboration with British

* Raiding or attack by the Ndebele
* Influence by Khama paramount chief of Ngwato who had sought British protection in 1885.
* Feared the Portuguese from East, Germans from west and Boers from south hence needed protection.
* Encouraged by missionaries to seek British protection i.e. François coillard. (2x1=2mks)

1. Identify the chartered company that British used to administer parts of west Africa

* The Royal Niger Company under Fredrick lugard. (1x1=1mk)

1. Give two reasons why the location of Samori Toures second empire contributed to his defeat by the French

* Was cut off from Bure gold fields which denied him important sources of revenues for sustaining the army.
* His second empire was checked by the British occupation of Asante in 1896.
* He was exposed to war with communities he had earlier attacked.
* He was cut-off from free-town where he had secured arms. (any2 x1=2mks)

1. Identify two ancestors of man associated with the making of old wan tools

* Australopithecus.
* Homohabilis (2x1= 2mks)

1. List two inventions which Jethro Tull a British farmer invented.

* Seed drill (1707)
* Horse-drawn hoe (1707) (2x1=2mks)

1. State two regions where salt was mined during trans-Saharan trade.

* Taghaza
* L.chad
* Medan
* Bilma. (any2x1=2mks)

1. State two ways in which knowledge of iron working led to the rise of kingdoms in pre-colonial

period.

* Iron arms used in war led to the rise of kingdoms
* It was used as Trade commodities to generate income to pay warriors. (2x1=2mks)

1. Identify two social classes that made up the Baganda society in the pre-colonial period.

* Royal family of kabaka
* Chiefs
* Peasants/commoners
* Slaves (2x1=2mks)

1. State one way through which the European nations maintained peace among themselves during the Partition of African Continent.

* By signing treaties among themselves.
* By organizing the Berlin conference to lay down the guiding principles of partition (1x1=1mk)

1. State two duties of native affairs Department in Zimbabwe during the colonial period.

* Allocation of land to Africans
* Collection of taxes
* Recruiting African Labour. (2x1=2mks)

1. Name the underground movement that spearheaded the armed resistance in South Africa during the apartheid system

* Umkhoto We Sizwe (spear of the nation) (1x1=1mk)

1. Identify two weapons used during cold war. (any 2x1=2mks)

* Propaganda
* Economic sanctions
* Financial aid to enemies of the opposing side
* Military aid to enemies of opposing side.

1. Identify two vessels used in space exploration.

* Rocket
* Satellites
* Space shuttles. (2x1=2mks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

*Answer any three questions*

1. Identify three reasons why African slaves were more preferred than other races during the trans-Atlantic trade

* The supply of African slaves was high
* Regarded as immune to tropical diseases.
* Their complexion prevented them from escaping easily
* They could be subjected to any form of indignation.
* Both men and women could work
* They were cheap to acquire. (any3x1=3mks)

1. Explain six factors which contributed to the decline of the Trans-Saharan Trade.

* The mine fields got exhausted and this discouraged the traders from coming to West Africa.
* Political instability in the region brought about anarchy and insecurity following the fall of empires
* The invasion of Songhai by the Almoravids and Tuaregs who spread Islam through Jihads increasing insecurity along trade routes.
* The Moroccan invasion of western Sudan in the 16th century undermined trading activities
* The growth of Trans-Atlantic Trade attracted some Trans-Saharan Traders thus weakening it.
* The colonization of North Africa and West Africa took over the resources thus weakening it.
* The invasion of North Africa by Turks created insecurity along the trade routes thus undermining the trade.
* The Tuaregs started robbing the traders.
* The abolition of slave trade affecting the trade/anti-slave crusaders
* Increased possession of fire arms intensified warfare between trading centres. (6x2=12mks)

1. Name three advantages of the use of radio over newspaper in modern society.

* It sends messages to distance places in the shortest time possible
* Serves a large number of people at the same time
* It is cheap to use
* Accepted by many as it uses local and foreign languages. (3x1=3mks)

1. Describe six contributions of TV to economic development.

* Has promoted business and trade through advertisement.
* Created employment opportunities
* Has generated revenue for the government through taxation.
* Has educated the masses on economic issues
* Colour circuit has enhanced security in business premises.
* Has provided a variety of entertainment through various entertainment programms thus generating income.
* Has facilitated cultural development/borrowing through music and drama. (6x2=3mks)

1. Outline five factors that led to rise of Shona community before the 19th century

* Availability of strong and flexible warriors
* Availability of strong and able rulers
* Lucrative trade that financed the kingdom
* Agricultural practice that increased food supply in the kingdom
* Availability of water from river Zambezi that help them to carry out their domestic chores easily
* Strategic location hence not easily attacked by enemies. (5x1=5mks)

1. Describe the political organization of Asante Empire in the pre-colonial period

* It was headed by King Asantehene who had powers to control all activities within the kingdom
* The kingdom had several metropolitans surrounding the nuclear Kumasi and were ruled by Omanhenes
* The kingdom was unified by Odwira festival hence making the Kingdom to grow compactly.
* The Kingdom had strong warriors that protected the Kingdom against external attacks.
* The Kingdom had smaller vassal states which were captured from other Kingdoms and chiefdoms.
* The vassal state paid tribute to Asantahene. (5x2=10 mks)

1. Other than Nigeria name other three British colonies in West Africa.

* Ghana
* Gambia
* Serria leone (3x1=3mks)

1. Explain six reasons why the British used Direct Rule in Zimbabwe.

* The indigenous/local political institutions based on Induna system had been destroyed during British occupation of Zimbabwe.
* They desired to control the economy of Zimbabwe to maximize profit.
* To ensure complete control of the Africa/to end African resistance.
* The existence of British South Africa company personnel on the spot which were familiar with the areas.
* The British South Africa company had enough finance to pay administrative officers.
* The Chimurenga appraising 1896-1897 had eroded European confidence in traditional African leadership in the colony.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

***Answer any two questions***

1. Name three political parties that struggled for independence in Ghana.

* Convection People Party (CPP)
* United Gold Coast Convention.(UGCC)
* National League of Gold Coast (3x1=3mks)

1. Explain six factors that contributed to nationalism in Ghana.

* Discontentment of the World War II ex-servicemen.
* The granting of independence of India and Pakistan inspired the Ghanaian nationalist.
* The colonial system of education produced many school leavers who were jobless and frustrated.
* Exploitation of Ghanaian minerals and agricultural produce by British
* High prices of essential goods in towns
* Africans were denied import and export licenses
* They were inspired by the Pan-African movement.
* Their morale was boosted by UNO which supported decolonization (6x2=12mks)

1. Give five reasons for the failure of the peace settlement after the First World War

* German was wholly blamed for the war and punishment was too harsh and she resented it.
* Interest of the colonized people were not considered by the allies as the colonial benefits were handed over to France and Britain as mandates of league of nation.
* Italy was a major power yet she was given a row deal in the peace settlement as she only got Stria which formerly belonged to Australia.
* Interest of the minority were not considered e .g Australia/German union was disallowed yet the Australians were for it.
* The USA senate did not support it as the USA constitution did not allow commitment to such organization like League of Nation which was proposed by Woodrow. (5x1=5mks)

1. Discuss five causes of the Second World War.

* Growth of nationalism
* Great depression of 1929-1931
* Violation of Versailles treaty by German
* The policy of appeasement adopted by France and Britain
* The weakness of the league of nation which failed to prevent rearmaments of German
* Rise of dictators in Europe e.g. Adolf Hilter of German
* Formation of alliances by Western Europe which created mistrust.
* Hilters ambition to revive Germans lost glory encouraged him to engage in acts of aggression against several European nation (5x2=10mks)

1. Name three founders of Non-Aligned Movement

* Jawaharlal Nehru of India
* Abdel Nasser of Egypt.
* Marshal Tito of Yogoslavia
* Surkano of Indonesia
* Choo-en-lai of china (3x1=3mks)

1. Explain six factors that undermined the activities of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

* Political instability e.g. civil wars
* Ties with former colonial masters making it so difficult for member state to pursue independent line.
* Border dispute e.g. North and South Korea.
* National interest are placed first before those of NAM
* Lack of adequate funds by member countries due to poverty
* Divided loyalty-some member states are also members of other organization.
* Lack of permanent institution framework to coordinate its activities especially secretariat. (6x2=12mks)

**KASSU JET JOINT EXAMINATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. Identify two sources of Kenyan History. (2 marks)

* Archaeology / Palaeontology
* Anthropology / Myths and legends
* Linguistics
* Oral traditions
* Written sources
* Geology
* Rocj painting / Art
* Genetics
* Electronic sources (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

1. State *two* similarities in the political organization of the Ameru and the Abagusii during the 19th Century. (2 marks)

* The clan formed the basic political unit
* Leadership was by the council of elders
* Both had age-set systems
* The council of elders settled disputes
* They had warriors who defended their communities (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

1. Give the main reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th Century. (1 mark)

* They wanted military support against Mombasa. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

1. State two advantages of a written constitution. (2 marks)

* It is not easily altered by selfish persons for their own interests.
* In case of a crisis, it provides a clear guideline on the procedure to be followed.
* It is usually rigid as it recognizes the fundamental rights in the country.
* It is good for a newly formed state to start in an orderly manner.
* It recognizes all the people in the country, regardless of their status.
* It unites the people as it is made after a thorough consultation. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

1. Identify one fighting tactic used during the African resistance against the establishment of British rule in Kenya

* Scorched earth policy
* Horn of a cow
* Tortoise shell
* Guerilla (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

1. Identify one feature of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mark)

* Small scale farming was practiced.
* Africans mainly grew food crops / subsistence farming.
* Traditional methods of farming were used / shifting cultivation. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

1. Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mark)

* To force Africans to work on European settler farms. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

1. Name one personality who inspired Jomo Kenyatta to join politics. (1 mark)

* James Beauttah
* Joseph Kang’ethe. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

1. Identify one condition that one must fulfill in order to register as a voter in Kenya. (1 mark)

* One must be 18 years and above
* A person should be a Kenyan citizen with an identity card
* One must not have been convicted of any election offences or sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 12 months and above
* One must be of sound mind (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

1. Give one member of the African Elected Members Organization (AEMO) at its inception in 1957. (1 mark)

* Daniel Arap Moi
* Masinde Muliro
* Lawrence Oguda
* James Muimi
* Tom Mboya
* Ronald Ngala
* Bernard Mate
* Oginga Odinga (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

1. Give one strategy used by the colonial government to achieve its objectives in offering

missionary education in Kenya. (1 mark)

* Designing a curriculum with emphasis on agriculture, tailoring, masonry and carpentry.
* Establishing the first secondary schools for Africans.
* Training African teachers who managed the ‘bush schools’.
* Offering the necessary financial and material support to make these schools operational.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

1. Outline two roles of polling clerks in Kenya. (2 marks)

* They check voters’ documents like identification cards.
* They confirm voters’ names in the voters’ register.
* They issue ballot papers.
* They assist the illiterate and the disabled voters.
* They put indelible ink on voters’ fingers.
* They direct the voters to the ballot box and out of the polling station.
* They help in the counting and sealing of ballot boxes. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

1. Identify *two* functions of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) in Kenya. (2 marks)

* It is responsible for security intelligence and counter intelligence to enhance national security.
* It performs any other functions according to the national legislation.
* It liaises with Kenya Police Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to investigate some threats that have criminal implication e.g. terrorism.
* It protects human frights issues and individual freedoms.
* It obtains information from both open and confidential sources to assist the government in decision making. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

1. Give *two* roles played by the ruling party in Kenya. (2 marks)

* Formulate policies on running the government
* Mobilizing people e.g. to attend rallies and participate in elections
* Act as a link between the government and the people/initiate debate on important issues affecting the people and the government.
* Provide civic education to the electorate. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

1. Give *two* ways in which parliamentary supremacy is undermined in Kenya. (2 marks)

* Increased powers of the president tend to over-rule parliament decisions.
* It cannot make laws contrary to the constitution.
* It is also be overshadowed by the international law.
* By-laws are made by the country authorities without consultation of the parliament.
* Customs and traditions of the people must be respected. (any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

1. Give the main function of the Commission on Revenue Allocation in Kenya. (1 mark)

* To ensure equitable sharing of revenue between National and county governments/among county governments. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

1. State two ways through which the savings and credit cooperative societies in Kenya benefit their members. (2 marks)

* They give loans/credit facilties
* They provide banking facilities/saving facilities
* They provide development/insurance services
* They invest on behalf of members
* They crate employment
* They educate members on financial management/investment (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

18.

(a) Identify three communities that interacted with the Abagusii as they migrated and settled in Kenya. (3 marks)

* The Luo
* The Kipsigis
* The Maasai (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Describe the social organization of the Abagusii. (12 marks)

* Organization in clans made up of people who claimed a common community ancestry.
* Circumcised both boys and girls after which they wee considered.
* Initiated boys formed an age-set.
* Believed in the existence of powerful being (God) who was known as ‘Engoro’.
* The believed in the ancestral spirits who acted as mediators between mankind and God.
* Also had special people such as Diviners, Seers and priests.
* There were also witches and sorcerers who used charms and evil spirits to cause suffering to the people. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

19.

(a) Identify three factors which enabled the white settlers to establish farms in Kenya during the colonial period (3 marks)

* Government policy/support i.e. providing loans, land and labourers
* Favourable climate/adequate rainfall and temperature
* Availability of transport especially railway and the feeder roads
* Fertile soils in the highlands (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

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

* The colonial government snatched large tracts of land from Africans and gave them to the settlers.
* The colonial government encouraged use of farm machinery o overcome the labour problem
* Colonial government banned Africans from growing cash crops in order to eliminate competition for labour, land and markets.
* Colonial government built and maintained various forms of transport e.g. railway, bridges and roads as an incentive to settlers agriculture.
* They reduced freight charges in the importation and exportation of agricultural product to the settlers.
* The government encouraged the formation of cooperatives to help in processing and marketing produce.
* The establishment of financial institutions such as Agricultural finance corporation and banks provided settlers with credit facilities.
* The government set up veterinary services to control ticks and diseases.
* Colonial government imposed taxes on Africans to make them work on European farms.
* The colonial government carried out research on pest and drought resistant crops to be sued by settlers.
* It introduced variety of crops to minimize risks in the white settler farms. (Any 6 x 2 =12 marks)

20.

(a) Apart from Kenya African National Union (KANU) name three other political parties formed in Kenya between 1960 and 1963. (3 marks)

* Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
* African People’s Party (APP)
* New Kenyan Party (NKP) (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain the political developments which hastened the achievement of independence in Kenya between 1945 -1963 (12 marks)

* The return of ex-servicemen after the Second World War exposed the myth of white supremacy making Africans ready to fight the, they also acquired military expertise, which enabled them to organize their assistance.
* Failure by the colonial government to reward the African men on return embittered them
* Change by the Government form conservative labour party in Britain made her adopt sympathetic attitude towards the nationalists struggle in her colonies such as Kenya/Lancaster House Conference 1960/1962.
* The establishment of political parties by African Nationalists e.g. KASU, KAU, Nairobi Peoples Convention Party, KANU, KADU, APP enhanced mobilization of the masses against colonial rule,
* The Mau Mau uprising forced the British to realize the need to granting Kenya independence,
* Nomination and election of Africans to Leg co enabled them to use the House as a form to agitate for independence,
* Emergency of trade union movement, which helped to mobilize workers to fight for their rights,
* Pan African Movement and other global bodies helped in the establishment of Afro-Asian peoples Solidarity organization, which supported the course of African nationalist in Kenya,
* The return of Jomo Kenyatta form UK in 1946 strengthened the nationalistic movement in Kenya.
* Independence of other countries e.g. Ghana and India inspired African nationalists in Kenya to fight for the independence (Kwame of Nehru)
* The formation of the UNO and the pressure it exerted on the European powers to decolonize (Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

21.

(a) Identify three education commissions appointed by the government to review the education systems since independence. (3 marks)

* The Kenya Education Commission (1964). This was chaired by Professor Ominde.
* The National Committee on Education Objectives and Policies (1976). This was chaired by Peter Gachathi.
* Presidential Working Party on the Second University (1982). This was chaired by Professor Mackay.
* The Kamunge Commission (1988) recommended cost-sharing in education and the reduction of subjects in the 8-4-4 curriculum
* The Davy Koech commission (1999). (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six challenges facing the education sector in Kenya today. (12 marks)

* High drop-out rate of girls at higher levels of learning due to pregnancies and the practice of early marriage among some Kenyan communities. This is being fought by the government, churches and NGOs.
* The rate of the spread of HIV and AIDS infection among the public affects overall performance of the education sector
* Poor performance in sciences and mathematics which makes the education system not to produce enough manpower for technical fields. The Ministry of Education is now involved in programmes and seminars for teaches meant to improve and strengthen the teaching and learning of the learning
* Education in Kenya is expensive hence out of reach to ordinary Kenyans e.g. the parallel degree programmes
* Frequent changes and revision of the curriculum which involves huge financial resources the changes also render the education system discontinuous.
* Too many unemployed people with higher education and technical skills which discourages the youth from pursuing higher education
* Lack of clear cut education policies geared towards the fulfillment of education for self-reliance
* The increase in the number of school going children vis-à-vis existing learning resources e.g. there are overcrowded classrooms with a high pupil-teacher ratio. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

22.

(a) Identify three ways that could be used to amend the constitution in Kenya. (3 marks)

* Through a parliamentary vote that must achieve two thirds majority support.
* By a referendum in which at least twenty per cent of registered voters in at least twenty four counties should give approval.
* By a simple majority vote by the citizens in a referendum. (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six challenges faced in giving Kenyans a new constitution. (12 marks)

* Misunderstanding of delegates in review meeting some of the delegates had partisan interests in depending on their party affiliation.
* Interference by leaders.
* Inadequate resources for implementation.
* Inadequate experts in drafting it.
* Existing constitution did not have clear procedures in areas of change and amendments.
* Illiteracy and ignorance of Kenyans about constitution and its provisions.
* Divergent expectations of different ethnic groups leading to conflict.
* Ideological differences of each delegate.
* Interference by international community.
* Personality interests.
* Assassinations / threats of leaders.
* Corruption
* Lack of involvement of experts. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

23.

(a) Outline the procedure for solving disputes in presidential elections in Kenya. (3 marks)

* Petition is filed in the Supreme Court within 7 days of the election.
* The Supreme Court hears and determines the petition within 14 days.
* If the elections are cancelled, fresh elections are held with 60 days. (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six functions of the Senate in Kenya. (12 marks)

* Debates and approves bills concerning counties.
* Determines the allocation of national revenue allocation to the county governments.
* Initiate bills concerning the counties.
* It represents the counties and swears to protect the interests of the counties and then govt.
* Participates in the oversight of state officers by considering and determining resolutions to impeach both president and deputy.
* It oversees expenditure of national revenue allocated to the country governments.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

24.

(a) State three reasons why African socialism was adopted. (3 marks)

* Need to create one society free from inequalities, racism and oppression.
* To create a just and humane society.
* To create a united nation based on a democratic system. (Any 3 x 1 =3 marks)

(b) Explain six social impacts of National philosophies in Kenya. (12 marks)

* Education has been promoted e.g. building schools, educate the youth, build libraries etc.
* Medical services have improved e.g. building hospitals, offsetting medical bills.
* Co-operation, understanding and unity have been encouraged by the Nyayo pillars.
* Have promoted spiritual and social welfare through collective efforts i.e. conducting weddings.
* Plight of persons with disabilities and disadvantaged groups has been looked into.
* African socialism has promoted African cultures.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

**KASSU JET JOINT EXAMINATION**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

1. What is meant by paleontology. (1 mark)

* it is the scientific sturdy of mans past fossil remains. 1 x1=1 mark

2. State the earliest form of art by early man. (1 mark)

* Rock art. 1x1=1 mark

3. Why was the trans-Atlantic trade referred to as triangular trade? (1 mark)

* It operates on triangular routes Western Europe- West Africa – America/ West Indies
* and back to Western Europe to form a triangular route across Atlantic oceans. 1 x1=1 mark

4. State two ways in which railway transport promoted industrialization in Europe. (2 marks)

* facilitated the transport of bulky and heavy raw materials to industries.
* speeded up transportation of manufactured goods to various markets.
* facilitated the transportation of heavy industrial sources of energy.
* Transported industrial workers to industries and back enhancing performance.
* It opened mining and farming in the interior for raw materials.
* facilitated transport of heavy machines in the installation in industries. 2 x1=2 marks

5. State one way through which European powers maintained peace among themselves during partition of Africa. (1 mark)

* By sighing treaties among themselves/ free navigation on rivers.
* By organizing Berlin conference/ reorganizing various sphere of influence. 1 x1 =1 mark

6. State to pottery- making styles associated with iron working. (2 marks)

* kwale –ware
* Ukerewe- war 2 x1 = 2 marks

7. Identify two terms of the treaty signed between Lobengular and Charles Rudd the BSA company representative. (2 marks)

* BSA company was given exclusive rights to exploit minerals in Lobengulas territory.
* Lobengula was not allowed to sign any concession of land or minerals without the
* consent of Rhodes.
* Lobengula was to receive a monthly salary of £100, 1000 rifles, ammunition and a gun
* boat to patrol river Zanzibar or £500 instead. 2 x1=2 marks

8. State two methods used by Ghananians in articulating their quest for nationalism. (2 mark)

* held public rallies to mobilize masses hence articulate their grievances.
* Trade union in their struggle for independence.
* Mobilized protests and demonstrations against colonial rule.
* wrote publications and other literature to voice African course i.e. Accra evening news’
* International forums i.e. Pan-African Congress (5th ) held at Manchester in 1985.(5th)
* participated in constitutional negotiations eg burns and coussay constitutional negotiations. 2x1=2 marks

9. State two regions that attempted to break away from Congo during 1960s Congo crisis. (2 marks)

* Katanga (shaba) region.
* Kasai province
* Kisangani province. 2 x1=2 marks

10. Identify two fighting methods used in the First World War. (2 marks)

* Use of poison gas by Germans
* Use of airplanes to bomb camps in 1915.
* Use of tankers by Britain 1915.
* Use of submarines by Germans 2 x1=2 marks

11. Name two sources of laws for British unwritten constitution. (2 marks)

* customs
* Presidency / case laws.
* Judicial decisions.
* Historical documents ( magna –carta)
* Acts of parliament (statues) 2x1=2 marks

12. State the main function of e international court of justice. (1 mark)

* Settled international disputes between nations. 1 x1 =1 mark

13. State the main objective of the Marshall plan after the Second World War. (1 mark)

* making contributions towards economic recovery of some European countries that had been affected by World War II. 1 x1=1 mark

14. State two demands of the Australian government towards Bosnia after the assassination of Franz Ferdinad. (2 marks)

* Demanded for an explanation about the murder be made.
* Demanded for the banning of all Anti- Australian movements.
* Australia police to enter Bosnia and the involved in be investigating the murder. 2 x1=2 marks

15. Name one leader who was the founder of the non-Aligned movements. (1 mark)

* broz tito –Yogoslavia
* Gamal Abdel Nasser – Egypt.
* Jawaharlal pandit –india
* Dr Ahmed surkano –Indonesia
* Chno-en-lai- china. 1x1=1 mark

16. Name the head of the government in Aristocratic government. (1 mark)

King /Queen 1x1=1 mark

17. Which body is in charge of elections in USA? (1 mark)

Electoral college. 1x1=1 mark

**SECTION B. (45 marks)**

18. Give five reasons why it is important to study history. (5 marks)

* To know the origin of man, his development and progress.
* Appreciate the achievements and learn from man’s failures.
* Understand man’s interdependence.
* Understand our culture and other people’s culture.
* It inspires patriotism and nationalism.
* Become more knowledgeable.
* To enable us give time and space to past events.
* To develop a critical mind.
* Provides intellectual fulfillment to the learner.
* Influence career choices. (1x5 = 5 marks)

b. Explain five advantages of using linguistics as a source of information on History and government. (10 marks)

* Provides information concerning people’s movement and relationships/grouping people according to language families.
* Helps to establish theories of origin, migration and settlement.
* Supports oral traditions and other sources.
* Helps to establish historical links between different communities.
* Helps historians to date migration of people, by comparing derived language from parent language. (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

19.

a) Identify three challenges of air transport. (3 marks)

* Accidents are fatal.
* Environmental pollution.
* Has intensified warfare.
* Widespread international terrorism. (1x3 = 3 marks)

b). Explain six positive effects of telecommunication today. (12 marks)

* Promoted fast transmission of information.
* Has enhanced information management.
* Promoted entertainment.
* Enhanced cultural exchange.
* Enabled long distance communication/global village scenario.
* Enhanced sea and air transport.
* Enhanced security management.
* Facilitated security management.
* Enabled organizations, and individuals to access government information/e-government.
* Enhanced world trade and business/e-commerce.
* Enabled space exploration through satellite communication.
* Telecommunication has created a sense of individual control and freedom. (2x6) = 12 marks)

20.

a) State five factors that led to the growth of Johannesburg. (5 marks)

* Availability of water provided by Vaal River.
* It is situated on a veld/plane hence easier construction of buildings.
* Existence of various minerals in the area.
* Availability of energy sources.
* The area around the city is fertile hence agriculturally productive.

(1x5 = 5 marks)

b). Explain five ways in which the Industrial and Agrarian Revolution influenced urbanization in Europe in the 19th century. (10 marks)

* Development of settled life influenced growth of towns which grew into big cities.
* Agrarian Revolution led to landless amongst the poor in Britain who were forced to migrate into towns.
* Settlements developed near the mines which grew to major urban centres.
* Agrarian Revolution provided adequate food to the growing urban population.
* Surplus production of food led to trade and emergence of trading centres.
* Financial institutions developed due to Agrarian and Industrial expansion.
* Human labour replaced by mechanization of agriculture and migrated to towns increasing urban population.

(2x5 = 10 marks)

21.

a) Identify three chartered companies which were used by European powers to acquire colonies in Africa. (3 marks)

* Imperial British East African Company (I.B.E.A.Co)
* British South African Company (B.S.A.C).
* German East African Company (G.E.A.Co)
* The Royal Niger Company. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

b) Discuss six political impacts of Partition of Africa by European Powers. (6 marks)

* Influenced state formation in Africa due to the drawing of partition boundaries.
* Led to loss of independence for Africans.
* African traditional leaders lost their powers and influence over their people.
* African traditional systems of administration were destroyed.
* Led to introduction of foreign systems of administration such as direct rule.
* Africans were subjected to harsh colonial policies and laws such as pass laws.
* Use of divide and rule tactics intensified tribal animosity and hatred.
* Establishment of administrative forts enhanced law and order.
* Africa was introduced to world politics through participation in world wars.
* Partition boundaries split communities of Africa placing them in different states. (1x6 = 6 marks)

22.

(a) Name three communes of Senegal where Assimilation policy was successfully applied.(3 marks)

* Dakar
* St Louis
* Goree
* Rufisque (3 x1 =3 marks)

(b) Explain six reasons why indirect rule failed in southern Nigeria. (12 marks)

* Southern Nigeria did not have centralized indigenous system of administration
* Lack of homogeneity in the South because there were many tribes hence many languages.
* The British introduced new ideas e.g. forced taxation and direct taxes.
* The failure of British administrators to understand how socio- economic and political system of southern Nigeria which was based on the office of the Oba made them gives up easily.
* Opposition from educated elites who felt left out of the administrators of their country.
* The educated people in S. Nigeria resented the chiefs appointment by the British because they were illiterate.
* The Obas of Southern Nigeria had defined powers such as mediation. So when they were given wide ranging powers, the people became discontented.
* Communication barrier between the British supervisors, the warrant chiefs and the people often led to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.
* Misuse of power by the warrant chiefs who raised taxes for their own benefit.
* The use of excessive force to suppress any form of resistance provoked resentment e.g. shooting of women during a demonstration against the British administration. (6 x 2 =12 marks)



(a) Identify three methods used by nationalists in Ghana during their struggle for independence. (3 marks)

* They formed political parties.
* They used boycotts/demonstrations/strikes/go-slows.
* They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support.
* They used newspapers to articulate their views.
* They used Legislative Council.
* They composed songs/poems to attack colonialism.
* They used trade unions.
* They used the international fora. (3 x 1 =3 marks)

(b) Describe six factors that contributed to the struggle for independence in South Africa. (12 marks)

* Loss of land due to land alienation
* Restriction of Africans from staying in urban areas/sharing facilities with the whites.
* They disliked the idea of carrying pass – books that restricted their movement.
* There was racial segregation/discrimination in residential areas.
* They hated the racial segregation in schools following the passing of Bantu Education Act in 1953/ Low quality education prepared them for low cadre jobs. They also disliked of being forced to use Afrikaan language in schools.
* The banning of non-white political organizations like A.N.C and trade unions.
* Africans were denied parliamentary representation/ voting rights.
* Suppression of individual rights and liberty by the colonialists.
* Africans were heavily taxed and the money obtained was not used to improve their welfare.
* Unequal distribution of wealth and job opportunities.
* They were confined to Bantustans/ reserves (6 x 1 = 12 marks)



(a) Give three reasons why the United States of America (USA) was reluctant to join the First World War (3 marks)

* Desire to abide by terms of Monroe Doctrine of 1823 which forbid her from interfering in European affairs.
* Fear of revolt by her citizens of German origin.
* Fear of an outbreak of civil war between Americans of German descent and those of other European nationalities.
* The war had not interfered with the USA’s interests until 1916 (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six social effects of the Second World War. (12 marks)

* + The war led to loss of many human lives.
  + It led to destruction of property like buildings, roads and industries.
  + The bombs that were dropped on Japan released radio- active substances which affected the lives of many people long after the war.
  + It led to widespread unemployment as demobilized servicemen and prisoners of war increased demand for jobs.
  + The war created bitter feelings and mistrust among the countries that fought.
  + Psychological and emotional problems to families, individuals and nations as a result of torture of the war.
  + Widespread suffering among those displaced by the war/refugee problem
  + Change in roles as women took up jobs formerly done by men (6 x 2 =12 marks)

**MWINGI CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY FORM FOUR MOCK EXAMINATION 2015**

**PAPER 311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

1. Identify two classifications of Monarchical governments (2mks)

* Absolute Mornachy
* Constitutional Mornachy (1x2 = 2mks )

2. State two economic results of the Oromo settlements in their present homeland (2mks)

* Increase in trading activities as they exchanged goods with their neighbours
* Adoption of new economic activities from their neighbours e.g cultivation from bantus
* Development of local industries due to increase in trade (1x2 = 2mks)

3. Name the largest linguistic group in Kenya (1mk)

* Bantu (1x1= 1 mk)

4. State two functions of fort Jesus to the Portuguese during their rule (2mks)

* Acted as a watch tower
* It was an administrative post
* Store for weapons/armaments
* Hiding place
* Keeping war captives/prisoners
* Point of sending expeditions
* Resting place for the Portuguese (1x2 = 2mks )

5. Give two reasons why the Portuguese attempts to introduce Christianity to the coastal people failed between 1500-1700 AD (2mks)

* Associated with harsh and cruel of the British administrations
* Islam dominated the coast
* African resistance
* Christianity was not accommodative as compared to Islam (1x 2 = 2mks)

6. Define the term “thrift” as a valve of Good citizenship (1mk)

This is the wise prudent use of resources such as time and money 1 x 1 = (1mk)

7. Give the main significance of the Appeal of Section 2A of the constitution of Kenya in 1991 (1mk)

* Made the country to revert to multi-party democracy (1 x1= 1 mk)

8. Name two reserves that were created for Maasai by the British after their collaboration (2mk)

* Ngong, Laikipia ( 1x2 = 2 mks)

9. State the Main political factor that made it difficult for the British to effectively administer Kenya during the colonial period (1mk)

Resistance from local community (1 x 1 = 1mk)

10. Identify the main significance of the Devonshire white paper of 1923 (1mk)

* Declared that Kenyan is Primarily African Country and incase of any conflict that interest remained paramount (1x1 = 1mk)

11. Highlight the disagreement that led Kenya African National Union and Kenya African Democratic Union to attend second Lancaster House conference (1962) (1mk)

* KANU advocated strong Unitary government while KADU favoured a federal constitution (1x1 = 1mk)

12. Give two functions of the National Intelligence Service

* Collects intelligent information on internal state security
* Keeps the state informed on the feeling of the people towards the government
* Gather information on external threats to the nations (1x2= 2mk)

13. Identify two sources of the Nyayo Philosophy (2mks)

* Sessional paper No.10 of 1965 that articulated African socialism, which is based on collective responsibility
* The biblical teachings of the ten commandment, summarized as love of God, fellow man and oneself
* Moi’s long political career inspired him to develop the Philosophy (1x2= 2mks)

14. What step has the government of Kenya taken to help eliminate illiteracy among adults

* Creation of the department of Adult education/starting of adult education programmes (1x1= 1 mk)

15. Name the smallest county in Kenya (1mk)

* Vihiga (1x1mk = 1mk)

16. State two Principles of devolved government

* It is based on democratic principles
* It is founded on the doctrine of Separation of powers
* Reliable sources of revenue to enable it govern and deliver services effectively
* Not more than two - thirds of the members of representative bodies are from the same gender

(1x2= 2mks)

17. Identify the body that investigates and recommends for prosecution of Public officers who misuse public finances (1mk)

* The Kenya Anti-corruption authority (1x1= 1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

*Answer any Three question s from this section in the answer booklet provided*

18.

(a) State 5 results of the migration and settlement of the Eastern Cushites intoKenya by 1800c (5mks)

* They adopted new economic activities from their neighbours
* Cultural exchange as their neighbours adopted new ways of life from them.
* Intermarriage with their neighbours due to close interaction.
* Development of trade as they exchanged commodities with their neighbours
* Increased conflicts with their neighbours due to rivalry over control of resources
* Spread of Islam religion among their neighbours
* Displacement of some communities
* Assimilation of some communities
  + - Outbreak of wars (5mks)

(b) Describe economic organization of the Somali in the 19th century

* They were nomadic pastoralists
* They kept cattle, camel sheep & goats
* Herding was done by men who also milked large stock while women milked small stock
* They gathered food crops and hunted animals for food
* They traded with their neighbours to get what they could not produce
* Section of Somali practiced iron working and weaving
* Crafts industry was associated with a group whom they called sab (outcasts)
* Weaving was done by women using vegetable fibre and animal hair
* They used camels in transportation of goods

19.

(a) What were the reasons for the construction of Kenya Uganda Railway during the colonial Period

* To facilitate the movement of troops to suppress resistance
* To transport the administrators into the interior for effective control of British East Africa
* To promote the development of legitimate trade
* To transport goods from the interior to the coast
* The British wanted to protect the sources of river Nile
* The British wanted to exploit the resources in the interior (5x1)

(b) Explain 5 reasons which led to the formation of independent churches and Schools during the colonial period (12 mks)

* Africans were unhappy with the westernizing influence of Christian missionaries/Missionaries
* Taught against African customs/African wanted Christianity but still retained
* African perceived mission education as inadequate as it prepared them for low status jobs the African wanted education that was relevant to African situation. Africans were only taught reading writing and arinthetic (3Rs)
* There was opened discrimination against African in Church leadership.
* There were a reaction against colonial domination and exploitation of African / the Missionaries were perceived as colonialists
* African initiative were some Africans claimed to have received define calling
* Africans were dissatisfied with the interpretation of the Christian scriptures.
* Africans wanted better education to enable them improve their economic status.
* Forced settlement of Africans overcrowded and unproductive reserves forced them to seek wage employment in settler farms.
* Africans were forbidden from growing some cash crops and keeping exotic animals to force them to seek the wage employment in settler farms.
* Establishment of African reserves in remote and underdeveloped areas to deprive them of market for their produce.
* Introduction of payment of taxes cash forced African to seek employment
* The northey circulars of 1918 and 1919 requires all chiefs to supply a number of labour recruit for settler farms and government projects.
* The government offered credit facilities to settlers to develop farming
* Establishment of agro-based industries created ready market for their produce.
* The government encouraged settlers to form cooperatives for effective marketing for their produce.

20.

(a) Outline 5 demands of Coast African Association formed in 1943

* The removal of uneducated chiefs from the local native councils and their replacement with educated Africans.
* The appointment of African colonial officials
* The elevation of Shimo La Tewa School to a high School
* The establishment of evening classes in the region so as to give African Adults a chance to pursue basic western and numeracy education
* Taxes collected from African traditional drinks for improvement of African facilities
* A revocation of land allocation to Arabs and Asians who now owned large tracts of land at the expense of the Mijikenda (5x1)

(b) Explain 5 ways through which the colonial government promoted settler farming in Kenya  **(10mks)**

* European settlers were provided with large tracts of large which were alienated from Africans through various land legislation
* The introduction of forced labour on European farms ensured steady supply of cheap labour for settlers.
* The introduction of Kipande system ensured that Africans remained in employment
* The squatter system ensured that Africans residing on the settler farms provided the required labour in return to small plots where they practised subsistence farming.

21.

(a) State 5 factors that favoured Mau Mau Freedom fighters in Kenya (5mks)

* Oathing which united the fighters
* They used querilla warfare
* The civilian population supplied the fighters with food and Equipment
* Strong leaders like Dedan Kimanthi
* Natural forests of Mount Kenya and the Abedare ranges.
* The fighters had access to swords, guns and ammunition.

(b) Explain 5 factors that made the political organization and movement to demand for political independence after 1945 in Kenya.

* Many Africans had acquired western education that enabled toarticulate their grievances
* The experiences of the world War II
* The granting of independence to India and Pakistan in 1947
* The Atlantic charter that was signed WWII in 1941 declared that people enjoy their rights
* Pan-African movement which inspired African countries for self government
* Labour party in Britain favoured decolonization
* Emergence of U.S.A and USSR as superpowers advocated for decolonization
* Formation of United Nations after World War II which granted political freedom for African countries.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

*Answer any Two questions in this section*

22.

(a) State three composition of the Cabinet (3)

* Plebcite
* Deputy president
* Attorney General
* Cabinet secretaries 3mks

(b) Explain Six functions of the National Assembly (12 mks)

* Represent the people from constituencies
* Deliberates on and resolves issues of concern to the people
* It makes and amends laws
* It determines the allocation of National revenue between the National and county government
* Approves government expenditure
* Supervises National revenue and expenditure
* Approves declarations of war and extension of state of emergency
* Supervises the operations of state organs.

23.

(a) State three ways through which direct democracy is practised in Kenya (3mks)

* Plebcite
* Referendum
* Recall
* Initiative

(b) Explain six functions of Kenya National human rights commission (12 mks)

* Promotion of respect for human rights and development of a culture of human in the republic
* Promotion of gender equality
* Promoting the protection and observance of human rights in Public and Private institutions
* Monitoring /investigating and reporting on the observance of Human rights in all spheres of life in republic
* Receiving and investigating complaints against human rights abuse.
* To investigate any state affair of governance matter that alleged
* To give a report on the results of investigations in the conduct of state affairs.

24.

(a) State three principles of devolved government (3mks)

* It is based on democratic principles
* It is founded on the doctrine of separation of powers
* Reliable sources of revenue to enable it govern and deliver services effectively
* Not more than two-thirds of the members of representatives bodies are from the same gender.

(b) Explain 6 challenges facing county government in Kenya (12 mks)

* High population which has stretches the available resources
* Undeveloped resources to provide them with solid revenue use.
* Inadequate resources to provide them with solid revenue base
* Interference in their working by the National government
* Rivalry and wrangling among leaders in the county
* Inadequate Personnel.
* Natural calamities e.g. drought
* Duplication of roles with the national government

**MWINGI CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY FORM FOUR MOCK EXAMINATION 2015**

**PAPER 311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

*Answer ALL the questions in this section*

1. Define the term paleontology (1mk)

* Study of fossil remains of man/plants
* Study of long buried remains dug from underground (1x1= 1mk)

2. State Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution

* This is a process of slow /gradual change from a simple state to a more superior state (1x1=1mk)

3. A part from tool making identify two other early industries of man (2mks)

* basketry
* Pottery
* Textile
* Cloth making
* Spinning and weaving

4. Name two methods of irrigation used in early agriculture in Egypt (2mks)

* Shado doof/bucket irrigation
* Basin irrigation /flood irrigation
* Canal irrigation/fullow irrigation ( 2mks)

5. Identify the MAIN disadvantage of most of telecommunication systems (1mk)

* They are expensive (1x1 = 1mks)

6. State one religious use of steam in early Egypt

Opening of temples massive doors *(1x1= 1mk)*

7. State two factors that led to the growth of Urban Centres in Europe

* Establishment of industries /industrial centres grew into towns
* Increased mining activities/increase in population around mining centres
* Establishment of transport network/road functions led to development of towns
* Enclosure system which made the landless to move to towns
* Availability of capital for investment
* Trade activities/commercial activities
* Areas offering natural defence e.g. hills **(*2mks)***

8. Give two economic factors that led to the growth of Asante Empire (*2mks)*

* Tributes paid by the vassal states
* Trade activities in the region /bought firearms
* Steady food supply due from agricultural base

9. Identify two external threats which faced Ndebele Kingdom under Lobengula

* British occupation of Matebeleland which reduced Ndebele’s powers over shona
* The B.S.A Co officials disregarded the chiefs and the laws of Ndebele
* The company officials took the African land
* The Boars and the Portuguese were interested in gold found in matebeleland—British occupations of Shona land where they encouraged Shona to raid the Ndebele

10. State one challenge faced by Fredrick Lugard when he tried to establish colonial rule in Northern Nigeria

* Shortage of personnel/inadequate European administrators
* Poor Transport and communication networks
* There were no adequate funds
* Likelihood of African active resistance

11. State the role played by the Church in the Struggle for independence in South Africa (1mk)

Religious leaders preached against the injustices of the apartheid system/gave moral support to families of victims of British cruelty

12. Identify two religious functions that emerged after the death of Kabaka Mutesa of Buganda by 1884

* Protestants
* Roman Catholics
* Muslims
* Traditionalists

13. State two reasons why Adolf Hitler was interested in Russia at the beginning of the 1st world War

* Wanted Russia’s natural resources e.g. oil
* Wanted Rusians rich grains
* Rusia would provide a space for German expansions
* Wanted to conquer Russia for prestige/aggrandizement (2 mks )

14. Identify the event that prompted the U.S.A to join the 1st World war in 1917 German declaration of unrestricted Submarine and the sinking of the Sussen a British Ship carrying American passengers *(1x1 = 1mk)*

15. Name two permanent members of the United Nations(UN) Security Council (2mks)

* Britain
* France
* U.S.A
* China
* Russia (2mks)

16. Identity one common social service provided by the East African community between 1967-1977

* E.A Medical Research Service
* E.A Literature Bureau Service

17. State the MAIN political challenge that has faced Democratic Republic of congo Service Independence (1mk)

* Political instability /civil wars (1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer any THREE questions from this Section***

18.

(a) Give three reasons why increase in human population led to the beginning of early agriculture (3 mks)

* Man competed with animals for food.
* There was high demand for food.
* Man spread to places where food was scarce .

(b) Describe the way of life of the early man during the lower stone age period

* Made simple stone tools for domestic use/odowan tools
* They lived in small groups in order to assist each other
* To obtain food they gathered & hunted
* They used simple hunting method such as a laying traps and chasing the animals
* They ate raw meat/food because fire had not been discovered
* They lived a sedentary life/no settlement
* They lived on tree tops or caves
* They lived near water bodies
* They were no clothes and hairly bodies kept them warm
* They had no verbal communication/communicated using gestures.

19

(a) Identify 3 Kingdoms that contributed to the development of trans-Saharan trade (3mks)

Mali, Ghana, Songhai  *(3mks)*

(b) Describe political organization of the Shona Kingdom in the 19th Century

* The emperor /King was the head of the government and the head of the state.
* Office of the Emperor was hereditary
* The Emperor was assisted by the Queen mother, the head drummer, emperor’s sister, his principle wives and the military commander.
* The empire was divided into provinces under the rule of lesser Kings / chiefs
* The empire had a standing army for defense and expansion.
* Priest acted as a link between the people and the emperor
* The king was a military leader/commander in chief of the army
* The king was considered a semi-divine ruler
* Administration of the empire was financed by trade

20.

(a) Name the three colonies which made up the British Central Africa

* Southern Rhodesia /Zimbabwe
* Northern Rhodesia/Zambia
* Nyasaland/Maland

(b) Explain reasons why it took too long for Mozambique decolonization

* Portuguese had to keep her hold to Mozambique to sustain her economy
* Portugal encouraged western multinatural l companies to come toMozambique
* There was high settlement of whites in Mozambique who utilized the cheap labour provided by Africans.
* Africans were forced to grow cash crops leaving them without food crops hence forced to work for wage labour.
* There was vigorous and strict censorship of any nationalistic movement by Security forces.
* The authoritarian government of the Salazar in Portugal outlawed any form of political association or trade unions in colonies .
* The policy of assimilado cheated Africans that was democracy but only but only on paper/ the educated Africans were elevated from native class hence they were blind folded
* Racialism undermined nationalism where Africans were prejudiced by whites
* There was heavy police surveillance which supervised any protest from Africa.
* There were very few educated Africans who could initiate revolutionalistic ideas.

21.

(a) Outline three roles played by the food and agriculture organization (FAO) as a specialized agency of the

UN

* Have increased production of food by using improved seeds, fertilizers and new types of plants
* Have improved marketing /improved distribution of food
* Promoted rural development/improved living standards of people
* Help in pests control and combating of animal diseases e.g. rinder pest
* Sands agronomists and technologists to advice people and government on agriculture

(b) Explain six ways in which telecommunications has negatively affected the Society

* Criminal activities through transfer of ideas
* Phonographic materials reaching the under age through internet.
* Some users have become addictive to telecommunication gadgets
* Harmful radioactive rays have affected human beings
* Devices are very expensive to buy
* Some have influenced culture that is strange and not acceptable
* Some form of telecommunication cause noise pollution

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

*Answer any TWO questions*

22

(a) Outline causes of the Second world War II (5mks)

* Growth of nationalism where many nations had the desire to dominate and acquire more land.
* Great depression which affected economies of many countries adversely leading to hostilities
* Violation of Versailles treaty by German as she felt the treaty was unfair and humiliating leading to aggressiveness.
* The Policy of appeasement which was not ownered by Hilter
* A weak league of Nations which failed to prevent rearmament of Germany, Holy and Japan
* Emergence of dictators in Europe who were aggressive and disregarded the peace agreement threatening World peace.
* Formation of alliances led to tension build up among world powers.
* The rise of Adolf Hitler and his ambition encouraged him to carry out acts of aggression against several European countries. (5mks)

(b) Explain 5 challenges facing the commonwealth

* Shortage of funds to facilitate their activities
* Some states are members of other organizations
* Civil wars among member state
* Border disputes
* Absence of enforcement machinery for members to be committed to the organization

23

(a) State 5 objectives of the Economic organization of West Africa States (5mks)

* To improve relations between the member states
* To liberalize trade between member states
* To improve the lining standards of people in the member states
* To create a customs union in the region
* To promote industrial development among member states
* To promote cultural interaction among member state
* To foster cooperation

(b) Explain 5 achievements of the league of Nations (10 mks)

* Was able to preserve world peace through setling their problems in the International court of justice impartially
* It established the international health organizations which helped to combat epidemics.
* It set up international labour organization which improved the welfare of workers greatly.
* The league provided relief for famine struck areas.
* It helped in reduction of trade in dangerous drunks.
* Succeeded in bringing to an end the war between Greece and Bulgararia
* The league successfully supervised the mandated territories.
* It held a number of disarmament conferences and managed to regulate private manufacturing of arms.

24

(a) State five function of the Britain Monarch (5mks)

* Enforcing National laws - every law requires the assent.
* Appointment and removal of government officers.
* Management of the Country’s foreign policy, including enactment of treaties.
* Summoning, prolonging or dissolving parliament.
* Appointment of judges.
* Pardoning and giving reprieve to people who have been accused of committing various offences.

(b) Describe the 5 duties of the prime minister in Britain. (10 mks)

* Appoints and dismisses cabinet ministers with the consent of the Monarch.
* Chairs cabinet meetings.
* Is the leader of the house of commons
* Is the chief executive of the British government.
* Initiates both domestic and foreign policies.
* Represents Britain in international form.
* Recommends to the sovereign the appointment of senior civil servants such as chief justice, High commissioner etc.

**MOKASA JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

**PAPER 311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Section A (25 marks)**

1. Name **one** remnant of the hunter and gatherer community in Western Kenya. (1 mark)
   * Okuro
   * Onguye Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)
2. State **two** economic results of the migration and settlement of the Kenyan communities during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
   * Increased trading activities in the regions where they settled
   * Some communities adopted crop cultivation from their Bantu neighbours e.g. Luo and Masaai
   * They also learnt the skill of iron working from the Bantu Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
3. Give **one main** reason why the Portuguese conquered East Africa so easily? (1 mark)

* Due to superior weapons 1 point @ 1 mark (1 marks)

1. State **two** ways in which East African slave trade undermined local industries. (2 marks)
   * Competition from imported cheap manufactured goods
   * Skilled people who were making the local goods were taken into slavery. Any 2 points @ 1 each (2 marks)
2. Name the treaty that marked the end of the scramble and partition of East Africa. (1 mark)
   * Anglo-German Treaty 1890 / the Heligoland Treaty 1 point @ 1 mark (1 marks)
3. State **two** methods used by the colonial government to promote settler farming in Kenya (2 marks)
   * Alienating productive African land and putting Africans in infertile reserves
   * Providing settlers with labour,
   * Eliminating any possible competition from Africans for land, labour and markets by prohibiting them from cash crop production,
   * The building and maintenance of infrastructure such as railways, roads, bridges to facilitate movement of people and goods,
   * Reduction of freight charges in the importation and exportation of agricultural inputs and products,
   * The government encouraged the formation of cooperatives to help in processing and marketing produce,
   * Financial institutions such as Agricultural Finance Corporation (A.F.C.) and banks were established to provide settlers with credit facilities to buy farm inputs and equipment.
   * The Department of Agriculture and research stations were established to provide extension services for crop and animal farming in order to improve their quality,
   * Trade tariffs were also removed so as to encourage the settlers further. Any 2 points @ 1 each (2 marks)
4. What was the **main** outcome of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923? (1 mark)

* That Kenya was an African country and the interest of the Africans were to be given priority in cases where there was conflict of interest among the races. 1 point @ 1 mark (1 marks)

1. Give **two** common characteristics of the political parties formed after 1945. (2 marks)

* The parties had a national outlook as members were drawn from different tribal groups.
* Their main objective was to fight for independence/radical in nature.
* They were led by educated elite.
* They demanded improved conditions of African workers/ fair taxation and return of their alienated land.
  + They had large membership
  + They better organized, Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

1. State **two** ways in which the trade union movement contributed to the struggle for independence. (2 marks)
   * They improved working conditions for workers by fighting for better wages and salaries.
   * They kept the spirit of nationalism alive following the ban of Kenya African union (KAU).
   * They secured international support for the cause of nationalism in Kenya.
   * They articulated African grievances in the absence of political parties.
   * They prepared some African nationalists for leadership positions e.g. Tom Mboya and Martin Shikuku.
   * They educated workers on their rights.
   * They contributed money to political parties to enable them sustain the struggle for independence.
   * They organized strikes and boycotts to oppose some policies of colonial government.
   * They promoted regional cooperation in the East African region by working together for the improvement of working conditions in the region. Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
2. What **major** political change was introduced during the Limuru Conference of 1966? (1 mark)

* The amendment abolished the office of the K.A.N.U. Vice-President and in its place created eight Vice-presidents of the party. 1 point @ 1 mark (1 marks)

1. Give **two** militant ways of solving conflicts. (2 marks)
   * Subjugation
   * Policing
   * Use of the armed forces Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
2. Give the first step that is taken when solving conflicts by negotiation. (1 mark)

* Fact finding 1 point @ 1 mark (1 marks)

1. State how the citizens of Kenya participate in their government. (1 mark )

* Through electing leaders of their choice to represent them 1 point @ 1 mark (1 marks)

1. Give **one** political right of the youth guaranteed in the New Constitution of Kenya. (1 mark )

* They can stand for election to parliament
* In the Senate, their interests are represented by one male and one female (1 mark)

1. State **two** functions of the Judiciary in Kenya. (2 marks)
   * Interpret the constitution / laws
   * Administer justice Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
2. Identify **two** political events that threatened the stability of Kenya between 1975 and 1978. (2 marks)
   * The assassination of Josiah Mwangi Kariuki (J.M.Karuiki) in 1975
   * Change the constitution debate
   * The passing on of the founder father of the nation Mzee Jomo Kenyatta in 1978 (2 marks)
3. Name the fund into which all government revenue is paid. (1 mark)

* The Consolidated Fund

**Section B (45 marks)**

18.

(a) Give **five** reasons for the migration of Somali into Kenya. (5 marks)

* Escaping threats from the oromo.
* Looking for pasture for their livestock
* Escaping clan or family feuds.
* Population pressure.
* Fleeing outbreak of diseases that affected people and animals.
* Escaping famine and drought.
* To satisfy their spirit of adventure. Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

* The smallest unit was the family headed by the father who dealt with internal matters like discipline, allocation of land, cattle and succession.
* They had a decentralized system of government.
* Above the family was a neighborhood council of elders called kokwet.
* Above the Kokwet organization was the clan. The clan dealt with, among other things the matter of grazing right.
* The clan was headed by the council of elders
* Above the clan was large social political unit comprising of different war groups located in the same geographical zone called pororiet.
* Pororiet was the highest in the judicial matter.
* Pororiet could negotiate war and peace.
* They had warriors from age sets who maintained law and order.
* They borrowed the office of the Orkoyiot from the Maasai. Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

19.

(a) State **three** functions of fort Jesus during the Portuguese rule . (3 marks)

To act as a hiding place against attacks by their enemies/protection.

To use it as an administrative base.

To use it as a base of sending expeditions against resisting coastal communities.

To store armaments/weapons.

To store trade items before exportation.

To use it as a watch tower.

To be used as a prison for war captives Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** positive effects of missionary activities in East Africa. (12 marks)

* Spread of Christianity
* Abandoning of harmful practices
* Architecture was influenced i.e. Africans began to adopt European architecture
* Introduction of western/formal education which improved African literacy
* Created job opportunities among the educated Africans in mission stations, schools e.t.c
* The elites later played a major role in growth of Nationalism and attainment of independence
* Provided western medicine. They built hospitals and dispensaries where people were treated for dangerous diseases
* Improvement of agriculture. The Roman Catholics developed modern methods of farming and introduced coffee growing near Nairobi.
* Trained Africans in industrial areas gained skills such as carpentry and masonry
* Missionaries campaigned against slave trade and established freed slave centres e.g. Frere town
* Some missionaries like Krapf and Rebmann contributed to the exploration of East Africa e.g. Jacob Ehardt drew a crude map of East Africa
* Contributed to the political representation in Kenya e.g. Dr John Arthur was appointed to represent Africans in the leg co Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)



(a) Give **three** ways in which the Kenya Uganda railway promoted economic growth in colonial Kenya. (3 marks)

* It hastened the transportation of goods and services
* It promoted growth of trade/commercial activities
* It opened the interior for farming activities
* It led to the growth of industries/mining
* It led to the development of urban centers
* It generated revenue to the colonial government
* It created employment
* It led to the development of other means of transport and communication (3 marks)

(b) Apart from independent Churches and Schools, explain **six** other factors that speeded the achievement of independence in Kenya after 1945 (12 marks)

* The experience of ex-servicemen made them realize that Europeans were not superior
* Acquisition of western education by many Africans enabled them to understand political developments at international level and forcefully demanded for independence.
* Realization by Britain that colonies were expensive to manage hence the need to grant them independence/the rise of Labour Party
* Failure by the government to reward the ex-soldiers increased agitation for independence
* The establishment of political parties by African nationalists like KANU, KADU, APP enhanced mobilization of the masses against colonial rule.
* The Mau Mau uprising forced the British to realize the need of granting Kenya independence.
* Nomination and election of Africans to the Legco enabled them to use the House as a forum to agitate for independence
* Emergence of Trade Union movement which helped to mobilize workers to fight for their rights.
* Pan- African movement and other global bodies helped in the establishment of Afro- Asian people solidarity organization which supported the course of Africa nationalists in Kenya.
* Independence of other countries e.g. Ghana and India inspired African nationalists in Kenya to fight for their independence.
* The formation of the UNO and the pressure exercised on the European powers to decolonize by the super powers
* Signing of Atlantic Charter in 1941. Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)



(a) State **three** roles of Wangari Maathai in the history of Kenya. (3 marks)

* She was the founder of the Green Belt movement to fight environmental degradation
* She was involved in tree planting activities in the country. She encouraged the women to work together to grow seedlings and plant trees to bind the soil, store rainwater, provide food and firewood, and receive a small monetary token for their work.
* She safeguarded Karura forest from destruction by private developers
* She succeeded in stopping the proposed construction of a sixty storey Kenya Times Media Trust complex at Uhuru park
* She served as an assistant minister for Environment, Natural resources and Wildlife after the 2002 elections
* Chair of the Board, the Green Belt Movement (2002-2011)
* She fought against land grabbing and the encroachment of agriculture into the forests
* Addressed international networks like UN to seek support for environmental conservation
* She held seminars to educate citizens to press the government to conserve the environment
* While working at the University of Nairobi as an Associate Professor in 1977 she campaigned for the women members of staff to get equal pay and allowances with their male counterparts
* For her efforts in different fields she won many national and international awards such as the Conservation Scientist Award. But the greatest of them all was when she made history by becoming the pioneer African woman and environmentalist to win the Nobel Peace Prize for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace
* She participated in several NGOs like the Red Cross which supports victims of calamities and from the experiences gained from working with all these organizations she began to encourage women to plant trees so as to take care of the home needs of their families as well as raise money for medication and the education of their children Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** reasons why the Nandi resistance to the British was protracted. (12 marks)

* They used guerrilla warfare as their land was covered with forests, caves and hills and therefore the British forces could not use their guns effectively,
* The British forces were not familiar with the mountainous and forested terrain and this slowed down their movement while the Nandi warriors were familiar and therefore very mobile.
* The age-set system provided young, disciplined and experienced warriors due to the many successful raids against their neighbours,
* Their mixed economy ensured a steady supply of food even when the British applied scorched- earth policy, the Nandi could still get food from their livestock,
* The wet and cold climate caused respiratory diseases to the invading British forces thereby greatly slowing down their advance while the Nandi warriors were strong as they used to the climate,
* The orkoiyot who was their symbol of unity inspired the warriors to fight with determination and courage
* The earlier successful raids against their neighbours had made them feel superior to them and so they fought the British with determination so as to preserve their dominant position in the region

**Section C (30 marks)**



(a) Identify **three** importance of democracy in Kenya. (3 marks)

* The leaders cannot ignore the people from whom they get power to govern them/the interests of the citizens are paramount.
* It fosters equality and unity among all people regardless of their colour, gender or religious beliefs.
* It has moral and educative value as it helps individuals to develop their personality and sense of responsibility.
* It balances the liberty of the individual with the power of the state.
* It promotes patriotism and nationalism among the citizens and thus reduces the chances of a revolution.
* It promotes peace and stability in the country.
* It promotes international harmony. Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** rights of an accused person in Kenya. (12 marks)

* The accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty.
* One should be given adequate time to consult with the advocate or witness.
* One should be informed of the charge with sufficient detail so as to prepare a defence in a language one understands.
* One should be present when court proceedings are taking place.
* One should be given a chance to plead leniency.
* One must have free assistance of an interpreter if they cannot understand or speak the language.
* One should not be forced to give evidence.
* One should be allowed to be heard or remain silent and not testify during proceedings
* To refuse to give self- incriminating evidence
* One should be allowed to appeal against the ruling/ challenge the evidence.
* One has the right to legal representation.
* To have trial begin and concluded in the shortest time possible. Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)



(a) State **five** features of the Independence constitution of 1962. (5 marks)

* A federal government was adopted with six regions each retaining considerable powers through the central government.
* The National Assembly was bicameral consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
* It spelt out the powers and responsibilities of central and regional governments.
* It created the post of the Prime Minister to head the Government.
* It created the post of the Governor General representing the Queen of England as the head of state.
* It safeguarded the interests of the minority groups like the Europeans and Asians.
* It provided for an independent and impartial judiciary to ensure that justice is done.
* It led to the formation of an Independent Electoral Commission that would ensure impartiality and honesty during elections.
* It provided that the party with majority seats could form the government which would comprise of the Prime Minister and Cabinet ministers.
* A bill of rights spelling out the fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens was included in the constitution.

(b) Explain **five** functions of the Cabinet in Kenya. (10 marks)

* Advising and assisting the president in the day to day running of the government.
* Discuses matters of national and international concern.
* It formulates government’s domestic and foreign policies.
* Initiates bills and tables government bills in the house.
* They give direction to their respective ministries.
* They appear before a committee of the National Assembly or the Senate when required by the committee and answer questions pertaining to the various ministries.
* They expound government policies.
* They ensure that the government policies are implemented by the civil servants.
* Members of the cabinet represent the president at functions or meetings in and outside the country i.e. they perform delegated duties.
* The Minister for Finance formulates and prepares the Budget which he or she then presents to the National Assembly. Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)



(a) State **five** reforms which have been introduced to improve the conditions of Correctional Services. (5 marks)

* Provision of better food and improved medical services
* Provision of sufficient clothing and bedding.
* Efficient transport as new vehicles has been purchased.
* Direct involvement of the national government in the affairs of those receiving correctional services. This has raised the morale of those who held and Kenyans.
* The release of death-row inmates. Some inmates who had been in jail for over 10 years were released.
* The release of a record 11,500 prisoners in December 2003 was aimed at reducing congestion and enhances the provision of better correctional services.
* Streamlining of the hearing of cases with a view to keeping inmates in remand for a short period before sentencing them. Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** factors which undermine free and fair elections in Kenya. (10 marks)

* Inadequate civic education.
* Ethnic and party loyalties.
* Harassment of voters
* Biased election officials
* Incompetent election officials
* Inaccessibility of polling stations owing to transport and communication difficulties or due to extreme weather conditions
* Illiteracy of voters
* Election rigging
* Corruption in elections e.g. impersonation, cheating or bribery
* Use of negative propaganda by parties in an attempt to outwit one another
* Gender insensitivity
* Misuse of the mass media
* Election violence and consequent chaos can mar elections
* Poor distribution of election materials. Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

**MOKASA JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

**PAPER 311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

1. Identify **two** sources historians use to write the history of Africa. (2 marks)

* Archaeology
* Oral traditions
* Anthropology
* Botany/Zoology /biology/Genetics
* Written records
* Geology
* Local paintings/sculpture Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

1. Give **two** factors which influenced early man to begin domesticating animals. (2 marks)

* Man found some animals friendly.
* Changes in climatic conditions resulted in aridity which forced animals to migrate.
* Over hunting by early man led to the reduction of animal population.
* Increase in human population forced the animals to migrate further away.
* Adoption of settled life necessitated domestication of animal. Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

1. Identify the **main** source of industrial energy from the mid 20th century. (1 mark)

* Petroleum/oil 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

1. Identify **two** scientific discoveries during the 19th century which contributed to food preservation. (2 marks)

* Canning
* Refrigeration
* Pasteurization Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

1. State **two** characteristics of Macadam roads. (2 marks)

* They were all weather roads
* They were durable.
* Water drain off with ease.
* They were smooth hence providing good motoring surface
* They are cheap and quick to build
* They are wide.
* They were straight Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

1. State the **main** function of the Golden Stool in the Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period.(1 marks)

* It was a symbol of unity 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

1. Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began. (1 marks)

* Broadcasting/scattering of seeds 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

1. State **one** main limitation of barter trade during Trans-Saharan trade. (1 mark)

* It requires coincidence of demand and supply 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

1. Give **one** way in which the Agrarian Revolution in England affected the lives of small scale farmers

* They were displaced from their farms/landlessness
* There was rural-urban migration
* Some became poor industrial/farm workers
* Some migrated to foreign lands Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

1. Identify **one** way in which Africans reacted to European colonization of Africa. (1 marks)

* They resisted
* They collaborated Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

1. State **two** results of the construction of the Suez Canal. (2 marks)

* It provided direct link between Europe and Asia/shortened distance.
* It promoted international trading activities.
* It encouraged the scramble and colonization of Africa Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

1. Identify **two** chartered companies which were used to administer European colonial possessions in Africa.

* Royal Niger Company
* British South African Company
* Imperial British East Africa Company
* German East Africa Company Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

1. Name **one** political party that fought for independence in Ghana. (1 mark)

* United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)
* Convention Peoples Party (CPP)
* National League of the Gold coast Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

1. Give the **main** reason for the failure of the League of Nations. (1 mark)

* Re-armament of Germany 1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

1. What was the immediate cause of the World War One? (1 mark)

* Assassination of Austro – Hungarian heir, Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

1. Identify **one** method used by the French to administer their colonies in Africa. (2 marks)

* Assimilation
* Association Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

1. Give **two** principal organs of the United Nations Organization (UNO). (2 marks)

* The General Assembly
* The Security Council
* The International Court of Justice
* The Economic and Social Council
* The Secretariat
* The Trusteeship Council Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

**Section B (45 marks)**



(a) State **three** physical changes of early man according to Charles Darwin. (3 marks)

* The skull was enlarged
* The jaws and teeth became smaller
* The arms and hands became shorter
* They became upright/ bipedal
* The feet and toes reduced in size
* They had less hair on their bodies
* They became taller
* They had slender body
* The brain became bigger Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** common factors that led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt.

* In both countries agriculture was practiced along the river valleys
* Farmers depended on flood water for farming
* They developed systems of irrigation
* They used farm implements made of stone, wood and later metal
* They traded in farm produce
* Planted indigenous crops
* Used both human and animal labour
* Developed a system of storage and preserving of foods Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)



(a) Mention any **three** factors that led to the spread of iron working in Africa. (3 marks)

* + Through trading activities as it was a trade item.
  + Through migration of communities like the Bantu.
  + Travellers and messengers may have introduced and copied the art from other communities.
  + Through warfare between communities as iron weapons were used.
  + Through professional smiths.
  + Through conquest and occupation by communities. Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Describe the social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)

* The community was divided into clans whose names were derived from animal names.
* They believed in a supreme god called Mwari/ Mlimo/ Mulungu or Lesa.
* They believed in ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time. The types of spirits included Vadzimu/ family spirits, Mhondoro/ Clan spirits and Chamiruka or Chaminuka/ national spirit.
* The Shona communicated with God through mediums, intermediaries or oracles e.g. Chamiruka/Chaminuka (National spirit) and Svikiro (departed family or clan elder).
* The priests presided over religious functions such as offering sacrifices to God.
* The Shona elders were highly respected.
* The priests came from the Rozwi clan.
* They had sacred places of worship e.g. shrines where sacrifices were conducted.
* They lived in circular stone houses.
* They were polygamous in nature. Marriage between related clans was, however, not allowed.
* They had a royal fire that was kept burning in the emperor’s court.
* The king was the chief priest and was semi divine. Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)



(a) State **three** social factors that led to the scramble for and partition of Africa. (3 marks)

* The need to abolish slave trade
* The desire to spread Christianity / protect missionaries
* The desire to spread western civilization/ education
* The need to settle surplus population Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Describe **six** effects of the scramble for and partition of Africa. (12 marks)

* Africans lost independence as Europeans established colonies
* African economies weakened by the European exploitation of the resources
* The African systems of government were replaced by European system
* Africans adopted European language which became official languages in the colonies
* Modern African states were created by the boundaries drawn during the partition
* Some African communities were split by the boundaries which were drawn during the partition
* Africans lost land as Europeans established permanent settlements
* Africans lost their lives/ property as they resisted occupation
* African culture were undermined through the introduction of western education/ spread of Christianity/ health facilities
* Closer ties were forged between Africans and Europeans which created overdependence on Europe.

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

21.

(a) Give **three** reasons why the Lozi collaborated with the British. (3 marks)

* Lewanika collaborated with the British in order to protect his kingdom against the Germans and the Portuguese.
* He desired western education and civilization and wanted the British to introduce it in his Kingdom
* He wanted the British to protect him from his internal enemies. In 1884, he faced an internal rebellion hence he wanted to safeguard his position.
* He was encouraged to collaborate by King Khama of the Bamangwato (Botswana) who had already sought British protection against the Boers.
* Lewanika saw the futility of resisting a strong power like Britain, so he chose to collaborate.
* He wanted the British to protect his Kingdom form attacks by other African communities like the Shona and the Ndebele.
* He was influenced by European missionaries who had earlier visited his kingdom to do so.
* He collaborated so as to preserve the economic structure of his people.
* He desired to promote trade between his people and the British.
* His councilors support him in his decision to collaborate.
* He was influenced by his people working in South African mines who were amazed with the Whiteman’s powerful weapons.
* There was pressure from mineral concession seekers hence he was forced to ally with at least one of them for protection. Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain the importance of the Buganda agreement of 1900. (12 marks)

* It gave legitimacy to British claim over Buganda i.e. it gave them a basis for the administration of Buganda
* The chiefs and ministers acquired new powers and influence. The new land tenure gave them the right to impose land rent
* The power of the Kabaka and that of the clan heads was reduced in administrative and land matters
* The lukiiko was empowered to make laws for Buganda and it remained the highest court of appeal
* The annexation of counties from Bunyoro later caused hostility and friction with Bunyoro over the lost counties
* The land settlement created bitterness among farmers whose claims were overlooked
* The Buganda helped to extend British rule to the rest of Uganda. The Baganda chiefs were used to administer the conqured territories
* Apollo Kagwa, the katikiro became a powerful personality. He assisted the British to implement their policy of indirect rule in Uganda'
* He encouraged the Baganda to accept western education and modern farming practices.

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

**Section C (30 Marks)**

22.

(a) Name **three** communes of Senegal where Assimilation policy was successfully applied. (3 marks)

* Dakar
* St Louis
* Goree
* Rufisque Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** reasons why indirect rule failed in southern Nigeria. (12 marks)

* Southern Nigeria did not have centralized indigenous system of administration
* Lack of homogeneity in the South because there were many tribes hence many languages.
* The British introduced new ideas e.g. forced taxation and direct taxes.
* The failure of British administrators to understand how socio- economic and political system of southern Nigeria which was based on the office of the Oba made them gives up easily.
* Opposition from educated elites who felt left out of the administrators of their country.
* The educated people in S. Nigeria resented the chiefs appointment by the British because they were illiterate.
* The Obas of Southern Nigeria had defined powers such as mediation. So when they were given wide ranging powers, the people became discontented.
* Communication barrier between the British supervisors, the warrant chiefs and the people often led to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.
* Misuse of power by the warrant chiefs who raised taxes for their own benefit.
* The use of excessive force to suppress any form of resistance provoked resentment e.g. shooting of women during a demonstration against the British administration. Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)



(a) Identify three methods used by nationalists in Ghana during their struggle for independence. (3 marks)

* They formed political parties.
* They used boycotts/demonstrations/strikes/go-slows.
* They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support.
* They used newspapers to articulate their views.
* They used Legislative Council.
* They composed songs/poems to attack colonialism.
* They used trade unions.
* They used the international fora. Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Describe six factors that contributed to the struggle for independence in South Africa. (12 marks)

* Loss of land due to land alienation
* Restriction of Africans from staying in urban areas/sharing facilities with the whites.
* They disliked the idea of carrying pass – books that restricted their movement.
* There was racial segregation/discrimination in residential areas.
* They hated the racial segregation in schools following the passing of Bantu Education Act in 1953/ Low quality education prepared them for low cadre jobs. They also disliked of being forced to use Afrikaan language in schools.
* The banning of non-white political organizations like A.N.C and trade unions.
* Africans were denied parliamentary representation/ voting rights.
* Suppression of individual rights and liberty by the colonialists.
* Africans were heavily taxed and the money obtained was not used to improve their welfare.
* Unequal distribution of wealth and job opportunities.
* They were confined to Bantustans/ reserves Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)



(a) Give **three** reasons why the United States of America (USA) was reluctant to join the First World war(3 marks)

* Desire to abide by terms of Monroe Doctrine of 1823 which forbid her from interfering in European affairs.
* Fear of revolt by her citizens of German origin.
* Fear of an outbreak of civil war between Americans of German descent and those of other European nationalities.
* The war had not interfered with the USA’s interests until 1916 Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** social effects of the Second World War. (12 marks)

* + The war led to loss of many human lives.
  + It led to destruction of property like buildings, roads and industries.
  + The bombs that were dropped on Japan released radio- active substances which affected the lives of many people long after the war.
  + It led to widespread unemployment as demobilized servicemen and prisoners of war increased demand for jobs.
  + The war created bitter feelings and mistrust among the countries that fought.
  + Psychological and emotional problems to families, individuals and nations as a result of torture of the war.
  + Widespread suffering among those displaced by the war/refugee problem
  + Change in roles as women took up jobs formerly done by men Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

**KURIA EAST SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION COUNCIL 2015**

**PAPER 311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Advantages of using written materials as a source of information on history.

* Ensures relatively permanent storage of historical events
* Can easily be translated into different languages
* Accurate
* Cannot be easily distorted/changed. *(1 x 2 = 2 mks)*

1. The River lake Nilotes in Kenya

* The Luo (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

1. Main economic activity of Cushites in pre-colonial Kenya

* Pastoralism *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

1. Fundamental right a person in prison isdeprived of

* Freedom of movement
* Freedom of assembly *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

1. Two occasions when national anthem is sung *(1 x 2 = 2 mks)*

* During National holidays
* During National functions e.g sports
* At schools on Mondays and Fridays

1. Chairperson of National security council in Kenya *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

* The President

1. Two types of democracy practiced in Kenya. *(1 x 2 = 2 mks*)

* Pure democracy/ direct democracy
* Representative democracy/ indirect democracy
* Constitutional democracy

1. Treaty which marked the spheres of influence in East Africa *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

* Anglo-German treaty

1. Two grievances of Asians addressed by the Devonshire White paper. *(1 x 2 = 2 mks)*

* They wanted more representation in the Legco.
* They wanted to have equal rights with whites/ against racial segregation.

1. Two members of AEMO from Nyanza

* MasindeMuliro – Norh Nyanza
* OgingaOdinga – Central Nyanza
* Lawrence Ogunda- South Nyanza *(1 x 2 = 2 mks)*

1. Main reason for formation of KADU

* was a way of avoiding Kikuyu and Luo dominance in the political arena. *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

1. Two superior courts in Kenya

* The Supreme court
* Court of appeal
* The High court *(1 x 2 = 2 mks)*

1. Two sources ofNyayoism *(1 x 2 = 2 mks)*

* Sessional paper No. 10 of 1965
* Biblical teachings of the 10 commandments
* Moi’s long political career and experience inspired him to develop the philosophy.

1. One contribution of parastatals to economic growth in Kenya *( 1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

* Provision of employment opportunities
* Generates revenue for the government
* Provide loans for domestic investment.

1. Legislative function of the county governor in Kenya *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

* Assent to county bills before they become laws.

1. Two functions of deputy president in Kenya

* Is the principal assistant to the president in the exercise of presidential duties.
* Performs functions as may be directed by the president
* May act as the president in the absence of the president. *(1 x 2 = 2 mks)*

1. One elective seat in the county government in Kenya *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

* Governatorial seat
* Senatorial seat
* Member of county assembly seat

a) Three social reasons for migration of the Mijikenda *(1 x 3 = 3 mks)*

* Outbreak of diseases in their homeland.
* Natural calamities eg drought & famine caused their migration
* Looking for new lands to settle as a result of population growth.
* Internal conflicts also forced them to migrate
* For shear joy of discovering new places.

b) Results of Cushitic migration

* Led to increased population in the region they settled
* Led to intermarriage between them and other groups
* It intensified trading activities in Kenya
* Introduced some cultural practices in Kenya e.g. circumcision, age-set system
* Displaced some communities that had settled in their new area.
* Led to conflicts between them and other communities
* Led to redistribution of population in Kenya. *(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

a) Roles of Portuguese captains at the Kenyan coast *(3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

* Imposed custom duties on imports
* Suppressed rebellions that arose
* Supervised the ruling families at the coast
* Collected taxes.

b) Results of the long distance trade in Kenya

* The volume of local and regional trade increased as varieties of goods were introduced.
* Towns developed into major commercial centres e.g. Mombasa and Lamu.
* Foreign goods were introduced to the people of Kenya e.g. beads
* New crops were introduced to the Kenyan coast e.g. bananas, rice etc
* Islam and Islamic culture was introduced at the Kenyan coast by Arabs.
* Led to emergence of a class of rich African merchants e.g chief Kivoi
* Slave trade led to development of plantation agriculture in Mombasa and Malindi.
* Led to development of trade routes and markets
* Led to development of a money economy
* It exposed E. Africa to the outside world leading to eventual colonization. *(6x2=12 mks*

a) Problems faced by political organizations in Kenya upto 1939.

* Arrest and deportation of leaders
* Ethnicity
* They were banned by the colonial government
* Lacked funds to promote and carry out their activities
* Leaders lacked organizational skills
* Were denied access to media.*(5x1=5mks)*

b) Causes of Maumau uprising

* Land alienation
* Poor living and working conditions
* Oppressive policies e.g .taxation, forced labour and low wages
* Quest for constitutional reforms
* European disrespect of African cultures
* Colonial brutality e.g .the upland bacon factory massacre
* Racial discrimination
* Disillusionment of ex-soldiers.
* Unemployment
* Conduct of police and chiefs. *(5x2=10mks)*

a) Aim of harambee spirit

* Promote development in all aspects by pooling resources together
* Promotion of self reliance
* Promotion of national cohesion/ unity
* Promotion of constructive nationalism. *(3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

b) Six social impacts of national philosophies in Kenya

* Through harambee, education has been promoted
* Medical services have also improved
* Have promoted the spiritual and social welfare of people by raising their living standards.
* The plight of persons with disability and other disadvantaged groups has been looked into.
* Have promoted African cultures, since they are drawn from African traditions
* Cooperation, understanding and unity have been encouraged *(6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

a) Categories of people who may qualify to be registered as Kenyan citizens

* A person married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 7 years
* A person who has lived in Kenya legally for a continuous period of 7 years.
* A child from a foreign country who is adopted by a Kenyan citizen. *(3x1=3 mks)*

b) Elements of good citizenship

* Patriotism
* Participation in democratic processes
* Respect for social justice
* Maintaining high levels of integrity
* Participating in activities that foster national unity.
* Obedience to the laws of the land
* Being mindful of others welfare
* Proper use and preservation of public property
* Reporting law breakers *(6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

a) Organs of the National government in Kenya

* The executive
* The Judiciary
* The Legislature *(3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

b) Six functions of the P.S.C

* Establishing and abolishing offices in public service
* Appointing persons to hold or act in offices and confirm appointment.
* Exercises disciplinary control over persons holding offices.
* Promotes the values and principles of the public service
* Ensures efficiency and effectiveness of the public service.
* Develops human resources in the public service
* Hears and determines appeals in respect of county government public service
* Evaluates and reports to the president and parliament the extent to which values and principles of public service are complied with.
* Performs any other functions conferred to it by national legislation *(6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

a) Five categories of recurrent expenditure in Kenya

* Provision of medical supplies for government hospitals
* Payment of salaries to civil servants and other government workers
* Debt servicing
* General repair and maintenance of government infrastructure
* Grants and bursaries to counties, parasatals and bursaries to school and colleges.
* Contributions to international organizations
* Supplementary expenditure *(5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

b) Why Kenyan government prepares an annual budget

* Enables the government to prioritize its needs
* Helps the government to identify sources to revenue
* Enables the parliament to discuss and approve government expenditure in advance
* Is necessary for balance in development
* Gives useful information to those who may want to keep track of government expenditure
* Enables the government to access progress in provision of social services.
* To enable the parliament to monitor public resource utilization through its watchdog committees.
* To enable the government to assess its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary.

*(5 x 2 = 10 mks)*

**KURIA EAST SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION COUNCIL 2015**

**PAPER 311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Common form of government

* Democratic government (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

1. Hominid closer to modern man

* Australopithecus (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

1. Two reasons for the development of early agriculture along river valleys

* Fertile soils (silt) deposited along the valleys
* Presence of water for irrigation
* High population along the valley
* Existence of wild crops (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

1. Main commodity of trade from west Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade

* Slaves (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

1. Two negative impact of internet

* Addiction (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
* Cyber crime
* Moral erosion e.g. pornography.

1. Two advantages of fire and smoke signals in ancient days. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

* Messages were limited to the communities using them/ outsiders could not understand the message/ there was confidentiality.
* Conveyed messages faster
* Cheaper method

1. How invention of fertilizer affected industrial revolution in Britain (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

* It led to production of more agricultural raw materials for industries.

1. The least common type of constitution

* Unwritten constitution ( 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

1. Chartered company that administered the British West African protectorates.

* Royal Niger company (1 x 1 = 1 mks)

1. Two economic effects of Chimurenga war

* Famine after farms were destroyed
* Confiscation of livestock
* Africans were subjected to forced labour
* There was reduction of hut tax on the Shona and Ndebele (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

1. European power that took over Tanganyika after W.W.I

* Britain (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

1. Two reasons why USA did not join W.W I until 1917 (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

* The war had not interfered with her interests until then
* She was a trading partner with majority of the European countries
* There were people of German origin in USA. She was therefore afraid that the war could be fought on her soil.
* The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 of non-involvement with European affairs.

1. Two demands by Austria-Hungary against Serbia following the assassination of Arch duke Ferdinand.

(2 x 1 = 2 mks)

* Anti-Austria Hungary activities in Serbia be suppressed
* Dismissal of all government officials opposed by Austria-Hungary.

1. Two countries where cold war broke into real war. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

* Vietnam
* Korea
* Angola

1. The principal Judicial organ of UNO

* International court of justice. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

1. Two provisions of the Arusha declaration adopted by Tanzania in 1967

* Emphasized self reliance
* Creation of ujamaa (socialism)
* Avoidance of discrimination of all forms based on class, wealth status, sex and religion.
* Nationalization – putting the control of production in the hands of the indigenous people.(2 x 1 = 2 mks)

1. The highest organ of the new E.A.C

* The Assembly (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

a) The limitation of electronic sources

* They are subject to bias
* Audio visual information may be inaccurate
* They are too expensive
* Some acted films are unrealistic/ are exaggerated. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Six reasons why man lived in groups during the Stone Age period.

* To help each other in time of hardship.
* For security reasons
* To give moral encouragement to each other
* To share work/ duties
* For companionship (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

a) Three reasons why African slaves were preferred in Europe. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

* They were available in large numbers
* They were cheaper to use than European labourers
* They were thought to be immune to both European and tropical diseases.
* They appeared more strong/ suitable for manual labour.

b) Six factors for the decline of trans-Atlantic trade (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

* Decline in demand of British sugar due to cheap sugar from France.
* Independence of America – 1776
* Industrial revolution where human labour was replaced by machines
* Rise of anti-slavery movement (William Wilberforce)/ Humanitarian factor
* Economic views of some economists e.g. Adam Smith.
* Slavery revolts in the new world
* Contribution of African leaders who were against slavery e.g. Nzinga of Congo.

a) Three reasons why Lewanika collaborated

* He wanted the British to safeguard his kingdom against his internal and external enemies.
* He was influenced by missionaries e.g. Francois Coillard
* He was encouraged by chief Khama of Ngwato of Botswana
* To keep off other European powers like Germans, Portuguese.
* To preserve his economic activities e.g. agriculture, trade
* He wanted to promote trade with British so as to acquire weapons for protection/ He wanted to get other gifts from the British.
* He wanted to protect his position as king of Lozi
* He realized the British were too strong to resist hence opted to cooperate other than suffer defeat if he resisted.
* He wanted to protect Lozi land. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Grievances of Chumurenga uprising

* Forced labour
* British were brutal and cruel to the Africans
* BSACO introduced hut tax
* BSACO took away chief’s power
* They wanted to regain traditional authority
* British ruined regimental towns
* They were against land alienation (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

a) The member countries of the UNO with Veto powers (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

* Britain
* USA
* Russia
* France
* China

b) Six causes of the 2nd World war

* Hittlers ambitions
* Violation of the treaty of varsailes
* Nationalism in Europe
* Economic problems.
* Rise of dictators in Europe
* Arms race
* Weakness of the league of nations
* Policy of appeasement
* Territorial violation
* Alliances i.e Berlin – Rome – Tokyo axis (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

**SECTION C (30 MKS)**

a) Five reasons why British adopted indirect rule in Northern Nigeria (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

* Inadequate British personnel
* Fear of African resistance
* There existed established system of administration
* Communication barrier between the British and the Local communities
* To reduce the cost of administration
* It was difficult to reach all parts of the territory due to poor transport and communication system.
* The method had been successfully applied in their colonies e.g Uganda.

b) Five positive effects of indirect rule in N. Nigeria (5 x 2 = 10 mks)

* Spread of education through missionary schools
* Outdated and inhuman practices such as killing of twins were abandoned
* Slavery and slave trade was stopped
* Introduction of legitimate trade
* Local system of administration was modernized
* Indirect rule helped to preserve African Culture.
* Improved medical services due to establishment of mission hospitals
* It led to the rise of African Nationalism
* It helped in the spread of modern currency.

a) Three characteristics of commonwealth member states (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

* They use English as the official language of communication
* Recognize the Monarch as their official head
* They have similar government structures
* Co-operation in education.

b) Challenges facing the Commonwealth of Nations (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

* It is dominated by the developed nations
* Lack of adequate funds
* Political instability in most developing member states.
* Lack of commitment to the organization because members belong to other organizations.
* National interests usually override those of the organizations
* Personality differences between leaders
* Ideological differences because of different policies adopted by individual states.
* Lack of free movement because of strict visa rules by some members.
* Lack of military wing to enforce its decisions.

a) Three ways through which one can become a member of the house of Lord in Britain

* By being appointed by the monarchy
* Through hereditary
* Appointment by virtue of one’s position in the society e.g. bishops, archbishops (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Six functions of the queen of Britain

* Enforcing national laws (every law requires the consent of the crown)
* Appointment of the country’s officers and removing them from those positions.
* Management of the country foreign policy including the enactment of treaties.
* Summoning, proroguing or dissolving parliament
* Appointment of Judges
* Pardoning and giving reprieve to people who have been accused of committing various offences.
* Leadership of the Anglican church in England (appoints bishops and archbishops (6 x 2 = 12 mks*)*

**GATUNDU NORTH SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

**HISTORY 311/1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Section A**

1. Definition of Ethnology

* Ethnology is a branch of anthropology which helps historians to identify a people with a culture and political organization of the particular race or community. (1x1 = 1 mk)

2. Communities that were assimilated by the Maasai.

* + - * Dorobo
* Sirikwa (Any 2x1 = 2 mks)

3. Duties of the council of elders among the Abagusii during the 19th century.

* + - * Solving land disputes.
      * Maintaining law and order.
* Disciplining law breakers. (Any 2x1 = 2 mks)

4. Categories of rights.

* + - * Legal
* Moral (Any 2x1 = 2 mks)

5. Define the term National Intergration.

* National Intergration is the process of creating a sense of nationhood and fostering nation building.

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

6. Methods of trade.

* + - * Barter trade
* Currency trade (Any 2x1 = 2 mks)

7. Two traditional forms of communication. - Signals e.g fire and smoke

* + - * Drum beats
      * Horn blowing
      * Screams and cries
      * Messengers (Any 2x1 = 2 mks)

8. One of the cultural centre in Nairobi.

* + - * Bomas of Kenya.
      * National Theatre.
      * French Cultural Centre. (Any 1x1 = 1 mks)

9. During the Agiriama resistance an oath was taken. What was the oath called for the men and what was it called for the women?

* The Agiriama resistance oath taken for the men was called Fisi and for the women Mukushekushe. (Any 1x2 = 2 mks)

10. National philosophies adopted in Kenya since independence.

* + - * Nyayoism.
* African socialism. (Any 2x1 = 2 mks)

11. Reasons for reviewing constituency boundaries from time to time in Kenya.

* To ensure equitable representation.
* To ensure effective representation. (Any 1x1 = 1 mk)

12. Ex-officio Members of Parliament.

* + - * The Attorney General
* The Speaker of the National Assembly. (Any 2x1 = 2 mks)

13. National day recognised by the new constitution in Kenya.

* + - * Madaraka day
      * Jamhuri day
* Mashujaa day (1x1 = 1 mks)

14. Identify one element of the rule of law in Kenya.

* + - * The principle of legality.
* Separation of powers of the three arms of government.
  + - * Equality before the law.
      * Judiciary must work without favour or fear of intimidation in the administration of justice. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

15. The main function of prisons in Kenya.

* To rehabilitate convicted criminals through counselling and training in vocational courses.

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

16. Give the meaning of “devolved government”.

* The transfer or granting or allocation of authority and power from the National government of a sovereign state to a sub-national level e.g county government. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

17. Who heads the Supreme Court of Kenya?

* The Chief Justice (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

**Section B**

18.

(a) Name three communities that belonged to the Mijikenda.

* + - * Giriama
      * Kauma
      * Kambe
      * Chonyi
      * Jibana
      * Ribe
      * Rabai
      * Duruma
* Digo (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six results of the migration and settlement of the Eastern Cushites into Kenya.

* + - * Population increase.
* Trading activities with their neighbours increased.
* Conflicts over pasture and water with their Bantu neighbour increased.
* Displacement of some communities e.g the Bantu from Shungwaya region.
* Cultural exchange with neighbours like the Bantu and Nilotes.
* Some of the Cushites were assimilated by the neighbours.
* Emergence of district Cushitic communities like the Somali and Borana. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

19.

(a) Give five reasons why the Nandi resisted the British for a long period of time.

* They were determined to safeguard their independence.
  + - * They had a well trained standing army.
* They were a strong and united community understrong leadership of Koitalel Arap Samoei.
* The geographical nature of their environment was suitable for guerilla warfare and war unfamiliar to the British.
* They were economically stable due to mixed agriculture.
* Their army outnumbered the British due to their large population.
* They were confident having subdued their neighbours live the Maasai. (Any 5 x 1= 5mks)

(b) Explain why the Nandi were eventually defeated by the British.

* + - * The British were supported by some local communities like the Maasai.
      * The British had superior weapons such as rifles compared to the Nandi spears.
      * The use of the scorched earth policy destroyed Nandi means of livelihood.
      * Natural calamities e.g the drought of 1890 weakened the Nandi.
      * The neighbour of the Nandi e.g the Luo and Luhyia did not provide assistance. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

20.

(a) State five roles played by Green Belt movement by Wangari Maathai in the liberation of women.

* She became the first woman in East and Central Africa to get a Ph.D. hence leading by example.
* She was a member of the Kenya Association of University women. She campaigned for thenwomen members of staff to get equal pay allowances with their male colleagues.
* She was the chairperson of the National Christians council of women of Kenya (NCWK) an organisation devoted to bettering the status of African women.
  + - * NCWK created programmes aimed at educating Kenyan women on family planning, nutrition and leadership.
* Through the Green Belt Movement, Wangari encouraged women to plant trees for fuel and conserving their environment. She started small womens groups in the village who started tree nurseries.
* Wangari helped to establish an organization known as women for change which empower women and young girls through education.
  + - * Took part in training on sexual and reproductive health to young women to help them fight HIV/AIDS.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Explain five contributions of Kenyatta towards Kenya’s social and economic development during the Independence period.

* He came up with a motto “Uhuri na kazi” (Independence and hard work). He encouraged people to work hard in the spirit of harambee.
* He established schools and colleges e.g Kenyatta University.
  + - * He built hospitals and dispensaries and started countrywide immunization programme.
      * Buying land from settlers and distributing it to the landless Africans.
      * Development of agriculture for self reliance. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

21.

(a) State the factor that led to the formation of early political organisation in colonial Kenya.

* + - * Introduction of poll and hut tax.
      * Denial of Africans from growing cash crops.
* Poor education and other social services offered to Africans.
  + - * Alienation of African lands.
      * Oppressive laws e.g. Kipande system.
      * Racial segregation in urban centres.
      * Lack of African participation in government.
* Destocking of African livestock. (Any 7 x 1 = 7 mks)

(b) Achievements of early political movements upto 1939.

* + - * They provided political education to the Africans through political rallies.
* They communicated the communities feelings to the colonial government through publications and speeches.
  + - * They defended African cultures against further erosion by European missionaries.
      * They reawakened the masses by making the conscious of the political situations in the country.
      * They played the role of trade unionism by fighting for the welfare of workers in the absence of formal trade unions.
      * They published the Africans grievances to the international communities.
      * They helped to promote wider nationalism by forging intercommunity relations in the struggle for Independence.

(Any 8 x 1 = 8 mks)

**SECTION C**

22.

(a) Name three members of the Executive Committee of the County government in Kenya.

* + - * County Governor
      * Deputy County Governor
      * Members appointed by governors with County Assembly approval. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six possible solutions to insecurity challenges facing Kenya.

* + - * Employing more police officers to improve on the overall police to population ratio.
      * Reviewing of the security organs training curriculum to incorporate skills of combating emerging crimes.
      * Increasing the duration of training of security officers to make them move efficient in fighting crimes.
      * Providing modern equipment such as communication gadgets, foreign laboratory and arms.
* Improving the conditions and ........... of service for police officers.
* Increase surveillance along international boundaries by opening patrol bases and deploying of more personnel to curb illegal entry into the country.
* Streamlining the recruitment of personnel into the security organs to reflect the diversity of the Kenyan people.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

23.

(a) Give five limitations to the freedom of expression.

* + - * Propaganda for war.
      * Incitement to violence.
      * Hate speech.
* Disclose confidential information relating to state.
  + - * Insult people or government.
      * Publish absence materials (Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Discuss five social responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.

* Promoting gender sensitivity - Every citizen should encourage positive gender relations in the community.
* Promoting good morals - Every citizen should promote positive values in the society e.g. hardwork
* Promoting good health practices e.g maintaining hygiene, seeking prompt treatment and avoid substance abuse.
* Helping in emergencies - Every citizen has a duty to help people during disaster such as flood, famine, earthquake and fire outbreak.
* Taking care of the vulnerable in the society. Every citizen should be mindful of the welfare of the needy people in the society. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

24.

(a) Identify three activities that happen to a bill at the second reading stage in the process of law making in Kenyan Parliament.

* + - * MPs debate the bill.
      * Amendments are suggested or proposed.
* The bill can be rejected, or its discussion postponed for six months or proceeds to third stage. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

(b) Explain six functions of the Public Service Commission.

* + - * Establishing and abolishing offices in the public office.
* Appointing persons to hold offices in the public service.
  + - * Disciplining and removing from office Public Service officers.
* Promoting and providing renumeration to Public Service Officers.
  + - * Develop human resources in the Public Service.
      * Ensuring efficient and effective provision of services by Public Service Officer.
      * Hearing and determining appeals in respect of County government public service. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

**GATUNDU NORTH SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

**HISTORY 311/1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Section A**

1. Identify one limitation that hinder use of electronic sources to get historical data.

* + - * Cannot be used in areas with electricity.
      * They are expensive to obtain and use
* Some require experts. (1x1 = 1 mk)

2. Give two major cultural developments by man towards the end of new Stone Age.

* + - * Religion.
* Government. (2x1 = 2mks)

3. State two remedies to perennial food shortages in Africa.

* + - * Land reclamation.
      * Agricultural policies.
      * Provision of extension services.
      * Family land use.
      * Research and development.
      * Infrastructural development.
      * Reforestation programmes.
* Environmental conservation measures. (2x1 = 2mks)

4. What was the main commodity during the Trans-Atlantic trade?

* Slaves. (1x1 = 1mk)

5. State two advantages of using aeroplanes over the ship as a means of transport.

* + - * Aeroplane is a faster means of transport.
      * Aeroplane can access remote regions of the world. (2x1 = 2mks)

6. Name two important canals that link major water bodies in the world today.

* + - * Panama canal.
      * Suez canal. (2x1 = 2mks)

7. State how William Morton’s invention improved the lives of people during operation.

* Either keep patients asleep during an operation and so make them either feel pain or no pain at all.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

8. State two factors that led to decline of Meroe as an urban centre.

* Exhaustion of forests through charcoal burning and farming. Led to decline of iron industry.
* Iron smelting consumed alot of wood fuel leading to soil erosion and so decline in agricultural base.
  + - * The city’s trade declined due to competition from Aksum.
* Attack and conquest of King Ezana of Axum in 350 A.D. (2x1 = 2mks)

9. What was the main purpose of the Golden stool in the Asante kingdom?

* Unity of all the Asante states. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

10. Name two countries in West Africa that were colonised by the British.

* + - * Ghana
      * Nigeria
      * Gambia
* Sierra Leone (Any 2x1 = 2mks)

11. Give the main reason why the European powers held the Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885.

* To avert war in Europe over Africa. (1 x 1 = 1mks)

12. State two peaceful methods used by nationalists in South Africa in their struggle for Independence.

* + - * Formulation of political parties.
      * Trade unions.
      * Demonstrations.
      * Diplomacy.
      * Hunger strike.
      * Mass media.
* The church
* Leaders preached against apartheid. (Any 2x1 = 2mks)

13. Name the European power that was accused of causing the outbreak of First World War.

* Germany. (Any 1 x1 = 1mk)

14. Identify two organs of the COMESA.

* The Authority of Heads of State and Government.
  + - * The Council of Ministers.
      * The Court of Justice.
* The Committee of government of Central Bank.
  + - * The Secretariat.
* The consultative committee of the Business community and others interest groups. (Any 2x1 = 2mks)

15. Name one financial institution established by the African Union.

* + - * The African Central Bank.
      * The African Monetary Fund.
* The African Investments Bank. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

16. Give one principle of the Arusha declaration in Tanzania.

* + - * Self reliance.
      * Building a socialist society
      * each was to be involved in responsible activity.
      * It forbade discrimination especially according to wealth. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

17. Name one legislative body in Britain.

* + - * House of Lords.
* House of commons. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**Section B**

18.

(a) Reasons for studying history

* + - * Know the origin of mankind.
* To appreciate the achievements and learn from the failures of mankind in the past.
* Understand how human beings depend on and relate with each other.
  + - * Understand our culture as well as other peoples cultures.
* Inspire patriotism and nationalism among citizens.
  + - * Influences career choices.
      * Utilize historical records of events e.g famine, clashes, to prepare to cope and avoid a repeat of such tragedies.
* Be more knowledgeable as it documents information of varied nature. (Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) The way of life of early people during the middle stone age.

* + - * Man continued hunting and gatherings.
      * Man made tools like land axes using levalloiss method (Acheulian tools).
* Man practised fishing along rivers and in lakes.
  + - * They lived in groups of about 50 people for security purposes.
      * Lived settled life / lived in shelters and caves.
      * They made clothes from animal skins and tree barks.
      * They painted themselves using red ochre and oil.
      * They used simple hunting methods of chasing animals and throwing stones.
* Rock painting art was done on cave walls and rocks. They drew pictures of animals often hunted.
  + - * Distinct language developed to enhance communication. (Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

19.

(a) Three ways in which the Agrarian revolution in Britain affected the lives of small scale farmers.

* Many of them lost their land to the rich.
* The landless poor were forced to migrate to urban centres to create room for large scale farming.
  + - * Many were bitter for losing their land.
* The use of machines in farms caused unemployment. (Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors that have contributed to food shortage in third world countries.

* + - * Inappropriate agricultural policies.
      * Adverse climatic conditions.
      * Rapid population growth.
      * Insufficient infrastructural development.
      * Rural urban migration.
      * Natural calamities such as floods.
      * Poor processing facilities.
      * Political instability.
      * Animal and crop pests and diseases. (Any 6x2 = 12mks)

20.

(a) Functions of Katikiro among the Baganda

* + - * He organised tax collections.
      * Organised public works.
      * Organised wars in Kabaka’s name.
      * Protected the Kabaka during wars.
* He informed Kabaka of the decisions he made on court issues.
* He gave permission to those willing to see Kabaka. (Any 5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Economic organisation of the Asante

* + - * They cultivated yams, vegetables and fruits.
      * They also kept livestock.
      * They practised trade i.e traded in slaves, ivory and gold.
      * Gold mining was an important economic activity.
      * They practised iron working.
      * They were hunters and gatherers.
* Waged many economic raids against neighbours to get commodities like slaves and ivory.

(Any 5x2 = 10mks)

21.

(a) Three factors that enabled European powers to colonise Africa in the late 19th century.

* + - * Disunity among African communities.
      * Superior weapons used by European armies.
      * Weak African communities due to wars/natural calamities.
      * Some communities collaborated with the Europeans.
      * Africans ignorance about European intentions. (Any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Explain six results of African collaboration to European invasion.

* + - * Collaborating communities lost their independence.
      * Some leaders like Lewanika of the Lozi and Kabaka of Buganda were recognised, although their powers were greatly reduced.
* Leaders who collaborated got protection from their colonial masters.
  + - * Collaborating communities were used to conquer other resisting communities.
      * Communities who collaborated acquired Western education, medicine and Christian religion.
      * Trade increased between collaborating communities and the Europeans. (Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

**Section C (30 Marks)**

22.

(a) State three internal factors that led to African nationalism.

* + - * Africans had lost land to the European.
      * Economic exploration of the Africans through forced labour and taxation.
      * Undermining of African culture.
      * Western education enlightened the African elite on European oppression. They led the nationalist movement.
      * Urbanisation enabled many ethnic groups to interact and unite.
      * The trade unions nurtured leaders who were instrumental to freedoms struggle. (Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Factors that speeded up the achievement of Independence in Ghana.

* There was a large group of educated elites who were one the frontline calling for decolonization of Ghana.
* Kwame Nkurumah’s populist leadership provided the unity required for nationalism in Ghana.
* There was a small presence of European settlers in Ghana compared to other countries.
* Ghana was comparatively small in size and was well served with a good system of transport and communication.
* Kwame Nkrumah’s participation in the part African Manchester Conference of 1948 which resolved that all countries have a right to self determination, hastened the pace of decolonisation in Ghana.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

23.

(a) State three conditions that gave rise to the Non-Aligned movement.

* The fear and threats of super power interferance with the sovereignty of neutral states.
  + - * The necessity to form a united front to resist the U.S.A or Sonet Union dominance.
* The need for independent states to form a United movement to tackle international and regional issues.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Explain six challenges of the Non-Aligned movement.

* The super powers continued to interfere in the affairs of member states.
  + - * Frequent boarder disputes between member states.
      * Allegiance to regional bloc organizations e.g. common wealth A.U. e.t.c
* Pronounced civil and millitary unrest, war and coups in several member states.
* Lack of effective secretariat and executive mechanism to co-ordinate its affairs.
  + - * Economic constraints that caused high poverty ratio.
      * Personality differences of leaders.
      * The end of the cold war following the break up of communist activities of the movement.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

24.

(a) Identify three sources of Britain’s unwritten constitution.

* Constitutional milestones e.g. Magma carta (1215)
  + - * The traditions, customs and rules of the British parliament.
      * Writings, opinions and assertions of respected scholars.
      * Constitutional conventions or political traditions.
      * Case law which refers to specific rulings made by the British courts.
* Legislations. (Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Explain six ways in which the powers of the president of the U.S.A are controlled.

* + - * Congress checks presidential powers. Senators have to approve executive appointments by the president.
* Congress has to approve use of funds. It can refuse to approve use of funds for a foreign policy it disagrees with e.g war.
  + - * Congress can impeach a sitting president if his or her conduct is not satisfactory.
      * The constitution limits the presidential term to a two four - year term.
      * The Supreme court may declare the president to have acted unconstitutionally.
* The mass media acts as a major check on presidential powers.
* Public opinion and pressure groups have to be respected by the president. (Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

**SUNSHINE**

**311/1**

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. How can anthropology be used to source information on history and government. (1 mk)

Their description and explanation of the beliefs and customs today can help him to visualize what that culture being described may have been in the past.

1. Identify one ageset among the Nandi. (1 mk)

Maina, Sawe, Chuma, Korongoro, kipkoimet, Kaplelach, Kimnyige, Nyongi

1. Give two positive contributions of Seyyid said to the economy of Kenyan coast upto 1700 AD. (2 mks)

* Plantation agriculture
* Expansion of trade
* Led to growth of urban centres

1. Identify the main cause of political conflicts in Kenya. (1 mk)

By birth

1. Give the main cause of political conflicts in Kenya. (1 mk)

Party affiliation / elections

1. Give two remedies that have been employed to curb food shortages in Kenya. (2 mks)

* Planting of drought resistant crops
* Setting up irrigation schemes
* Storage facilities – good
* Family planning
* National food policy
* Intensive research

1. State two main features of the 1962 constitution of Kenya. (2 mks)

* Had a bicameral legislature
* Regionalism / Federalism
* Protection of minorities rights
* Independent judiciary
* Independent civil service
* Independent electoral commission
* Bill of rights

1. Give two rights of persons with disabilities in Kenya. (2 mks)

* To be treated with dignity and respect.
* To access educational institutions and facilities.
* Reasonable access to all places i.e. Transport
* Use of sing language
* Access to materials and devices e.g. hearing aid, wheelchairs, magnifying lenses etc.

1. Identify one role of religion during the Agiriama resistance. (1 mk)

* Untied the people against the British.

1. Give one impact of local government in colonial Kenya. (1 mk)

* Exploited local resources for development
* Helped maintain how law and order
* Promoted devt of infrastructure and general welfare of the African sector
* Helped in the arbitration of African disputes through distinct African courts.

1. State two roles of Africans in the provision of health services during the colonial period. (2 mks)

* The African medicine people provided medical services in the rural areas
* Some African orderlies were trained
* They cleared bushes, killed rats and drained swamps.
* Brought ………….and constructed the dispensaries / health centres.

1. Give two ways in which the first World War contributed to African political awareness in Kenya. (2 mks)

* Many African communities met and compared their experiences.
* They discovered that the white man was just like them
* The colonial government introduced unfair measures against Africans after the war

1. Give one contributed of Daniel Moi in environmental conversation in Kenya. (1 mk)

* Tree planting policy
* Construction of Gabions
* Encouraging agro-forestry.

1. State two functions of the County Executive Committee. (1 mk)

* Implementers country legislation and national legislation that affects the county.
* Manages and co-ordinate county administration and its departments
* Prepare proposed legislation for consideration and debate by the assembly
* Provides the county assembly with complete and regular reports on matters relating to the county.
* Performs any other functions placed on it by the constitution.

1. Identify one settlement scheme established by the government in former European farms. (1 mk)

* The million acre scheme
* The Harambee scheme
* The Haraka scheme
* The Shirika scheme

1. State two achievements of the Kenya African Democratic Union if Kenya. (2 mks)

* United the smaller communities in the country.
* Mobilized Africans against colonial domination
* Participated in eh second Lancester House conference, hence contributed to the independence constitution.
* Provided political education to Africans
* It was the opposition party, hence ensuring checks on KANU government.

1. Identify one principle of public finance in Kenya. (2 mks)

* Openness , accountability and public participation in financial matters.
* Promotion of equity by sharing in affair manner
* Promotion of equitable devt of the country
* Special provision to cater for marginalized groups and areas
* Ensuring the use of resources are shared equally between the present and future generations
* Prudent and responsible use of public finances
* Responsible financial management accompanied by clear fiscal reporting.

**SECTION B (45 MKS**)

(a) Give three reasons for the migration of beginning of the 19th C. (3 mks)

* Escaping form clan or family feuds
* There was population pressure in their area of origin
* They were in search of better grazing lands
* They were fleeing outbreak of diseases that affected both people and animals
* They were escaping farming and drought
* They fled the constant attacks from their neighbours such as the Somali
* They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure. (3 @ 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Describe the social organization of the Somali in pre-colonial period. (12 mks)

* + - * They were divided into clans that consisted of closely related families
      * Each of the clans was headed by a council of elders. It settled disputes among the people.
      * The Somali also had the age-set system to which the circumcised boys belong.
      * The Somali believed in the existence of God whom they called WAK/WAQ
      * WAK was the creator and controlled all aspects of the Somali people’s life-style
      * They had religious leaders who medicated between the people and their God whom they worshipped in their religious centres.
      * In the 16th century the Somali converted into Islam.
      * The Somali divided duties according to gender. The men took care of animals and protected well while the women carried out domestic duties and constructed houses.
      * The women were not expected to participate in the political system of the community.
      * The Somali valued marriage as an important institution. They practiced exogamous marriage which was polygamous in nature.
      * As the Somali adopted Islam their culture too became Islamic in nature. The society has since then changed to cope with the Islamic influence. (6 @ 2 = 12 marks)

(a) State five factors that facilitated he coming of Arabs to the Kenyan coast by 1500 AD. (5 mks)

* They used the monsoon winds, the Northeast and South-West winds that blew their ships to and from the sea.
* They ensured the control of the Red sea was in their hands to bar the enemy from attacking them.
* The ports of Southern Arabia were good calling places ion the journey between the East and the West. In addition the deep harbours at the coast were ideal for their ships to anchor refuel and get the supplies.
* Arabs were skilled in marine technology, namely boat making and map reading, they used the compass to sail great distances from their homeland.
* The Africans received them well-with hospitality.
* There were wealthy merchants who funded the. (5 @ 1 = 5 marks)

(b) Explain five factors that contributed to the decline of early city states along the Kenyan coast. (10 mks)

* The city states lacked unity. They often fought each other for purposes of superiority e.g. Mombasa and Malindi
* The arrival of the Portuguese in 1498 changed their fortunes in the Indian ocean trade.
* Religious conflicts between the Christian new-comers and the Islamic coastal dwellers greatly undermined the stability of the coastal towns.
* The Portuguese conquest of individual city states made them to decline e.g. Pate, Mombasa, Kilwa, Mafia, Zanzibar, Sofala, Brava, Solotra, Lamu
* Invasion of the coast by the Omani Arabs who conquered the resistant coastal city states. 5 @ 2 = 10

(a) Give three reasons for the rise of independent churches during the colonial period. (3 mks)

* Africans were unhappy with the Westernizing influence of Christian missionaries – who taught against African customs such as female circumcision and polygamy.
* Although Africans wanted to become Christians they still wanted to retain their cultural values.
* Africans began to perceive mission education as inadequate, as it mostly prepared Africans for low positions in government or jobs as labourers in European farms.
* Politically independent churches and schools emerged as a reaction against colonial domination and exploitation.
* Many Africans also perceived the European missionaries as agents of the wider colonial system
* Independent churches were started by Africans who claimed to have received a divine calling for example John Owalo and Elijah Masinde.
* Some churches were established after people felt dissatisfied with the interpretation of the Christian scriptures.
* Many mission churches did not accommodate traditional African expressions of worship e.g. dancing, singing and drum beating. Thus some independence churches were formed to allow Africans to express their Christianity freely. 3 x 1 = 3

(b) Explain six problems that were encountered by Trade Unions during the colonial period. (12 mks)

* Fear of victimization was rampant in the pioneer years
* Another problem was the migrant nature of the African workforce that characterized the early years of colonialism
* Poor leadership also affected the running of the pioneer unions. This was due to lack of trained personnel with knowledge of trade unionism
* Many unions experienced shortages of funds as they usually relied on the meager contributions from workers
* Choice of leaders was sometimes influenced by ethnic considerations rather than competence
* There was constant wrangling among the leaders of trade unions.

(a) Give three reasons why Africans were denied the right to grow cash crops during the colonial period.(3 mks)

* African-grown cash crops would be prone to disease which would easily spread to their farms.
* Africans lack of knowledge in cash crops cultivation would lower the quality of cash crops particularly coffee – hence threatening the settlers share in the world market.
* African labour would not be available for European farms, since they would earn money for taxes from the sale of their own cash crops.
* Africans would bring unnecessary competition to a market that should be monopolized by Europeans.

(3 @ 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six problems faced by settlers in colonial Kenya. (12 mks)

* + - * The constant raids by the local inhabitants such as the Nandi, Maasai and the Agikuyu threatened their peace and security. The Maasai raided their dairy farms for cattle.
      * many Africans were not willing to offer labour which was needed to clear the bush and prepare the land for cultivation.
      * scores of settlers lacked basic farming knowledge and experience, since they has not engaged in farming before.
      * A serious shortage of capital hindered the procurement of farm inputs, machinery, labour and money to meet the day-to-day operational costs of settler farms. Some of the settlers became bankrupt.
      * Marketing was difficult during the period particularly due to the depression of the 1930s which was characterized by price fluctuations.
      * They experienced transport problems due to the inadequacy of roads and railways.
      * The climate and soils of the were alien to the settler. They were unfamiliar with the seasons.
      * Pests and diseases were prevalent in the highlands. The settlers were assailed by various human, animal and crop diseases.

**SECTION C (30 MKS)**

(a) State three functions of the national Security Council in Kenya. (3 mks)

* + - * Integrates the domestic, foreign and military policies relating to national security
      * Asses and appraise the objective, commitments and risks to the Republic in respect of actual and potential national securing capabilities.
      * reports annually to parliament on the state of security of Kenya
      * with approval of parliament, may:

(i) deploy national forces outside Kenya for peace operations

(ii) approve deployment of foreign forces in Kenya.

(b) Describe the court structure in Kenya. (12 mks)

* + Supreme courts
  + Court of appeal
  + High court
  + Subordinates courts
  + Magistrates courts
  + Kadhis courts
  + Courts martial
* tribunals Any well deserved in order 6 x 2 = 12 mks

(a) Give three reasons that may lead to the impeachment of a government from officer. (3 mks)

* + - * Gross-violation of the constitution
      * If the governor has committed a crime under national or international law
      * Abuse of office or gross-conduct
      * physical or mental incapacity to perform official functions.

(b) Explain six challenges facing county governments. (12mks)

* + - * Transfer of functions
      * need for capacity building
      * Cross country planning and development
      * structural overlaps
      * policy and legal gaps
      * economies of scale
      * restructuring Well explained 6 x 2 = 12 mks

(a) Give five contributions of professor Wangari Maathai to the environmental conservation efforts ion Kenya.

* Tree planting
* Member of environmental liason centre to facilitate participation of NGO in UNEP activities
* Founded the Green Belt movement
* Fount the grabbing of Uhuru park
* Started jubilee 2000 which fought grabbing of public land, destruction of the environment
* Addressed UN on issues concerning conservation of the environment
* Won the Nobel peace prize and the conservation scientist Award for her environmental efforts

1. Describe the main features of African socialism. (10 mks)

* Political democracy
* Mutual social responsibility
* Ownership – various forms
* Diffusion ownership – not on few individuals
* Equity – in resource use
* Progressive taxation – heavier taxes on healthier members for fairness 5 well described points 3 x 2 = 10 mks

**SUNSHINE**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

SECTION A

* They are faster as information reaches the audience live.
* Can be accessed when needed
* Films and videos gives better understanding of some aspects of social History.
* Facilitated easy and fast retrieval of information.

1. Development of the Brain capacity / intellectual capacity.

* Development of tools.
* Climatic changes.
* Hunting and gathering became tiresome.
* Availability of indigenous plants and animals. (2mks)
* Development of marine technology.
* Development of plantations in USA.
* Availability of slave trade in Africa.
* Demand for raw materials in Europe Industries.
* Losing people who could have necessary skills for development.
* Destruction of industries agriculture goods and petroleum spillage.
* Waste of time or delay transportation of goods and works. (1mk)
* Hieroglyphics.
* Cuneiform.
* Cooling machines.
* Mixing chemicals.
* to turn spinning machines in texture industries.
* Grinding grains into flour.
* Water / food shortage.
* Congestion – people / overcrowding.
* Attacked by Sparta.
* Outbreak of plague / diseases.
* Conquered by Macedonians.

1. Were able to acquire weapons.

* Calling Berlin conference
* Signing treaties among themselves.
* Linguistic unity
* Existence of centralized administration.
* Taxation system.
* Ideological differences.
  + - * Cold war divided and locked in border conflict.
      * coups d’etat
      * Ethnicity.
      * Neocolonialism
      * Mal administration.
      * strained international relations

13.

* + - * The Allied Forces
      * The central powers.

14. People developed a lazy attitude.

* Communities in favourable climate resisted it- they felt individually they can do better.
* Able bodied young people moved from rural to urban areas to avoid exploitative system.

15. COMESA - Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

16.

* Propaganda
* Economic Sanations
* Giving financial and military assistance to the enemies of opposite site.
* giving military support to the Allies of the Enemy.

17

* + - * Elections
      * Nominations – ( House of Lords )
      * Inheritance ( House of lords )
      * By virtue of office e.g members of the House of Lords

**SECTION B (45 MKS)**

*Answer any 3 questions*

18.

a) State 5 factors that facilitated the scientific revolution (5mks)

* The period of the renaissance (rebirth) in Europe encouraged further learning.
* The government’s and individuals, especially in Europe, supported scientific research.
* The saying goes “necessity is the mother of invention made people to look for solutions for their problems.
* Over the decades, humankind believed in supernatural powers to get – answers to questions.
* With the discovery of the printing press, publication of books, magazines and journal was now available.
* Overseas explorations and discovery of new lands stimulated learning.

b) Explain factors that enabled Germany to recover after the world wars. (10mks)

* West Germany still had a high population which provided sufficient labour.
* Through the marshall plan, the USA pumped a lot of money into West Germany which assisted her industries.
* German’s industries were not totally destroyed by the world wars.
* Industrial unrest and strikes were not very common in Germany and therefore industrialization was not interrupt after the two wars.
* Good leadership in Germany accelerated the industrialization process.

19.

a) State 3 reasons for the Lewanika’s collaboration with the British

* Wanted to preserve and maintain his position as a king and the independency of his kingdom
* Influenced by a missionary, Franco is Coillard because he aimed at benefitting from Christianity ( Education and medication)
* Was encouraged by Chief Khama of Ngwato who had collaborated and benefited from the European.
* Lewanika hoped to benefit from Biritish by getting European goods e.g fire arms
* Wanted to be protected against his traditional enemies.
* He feared the Europeanism military superiority.

b) Describe the political organization of the Asante kingdom (12mks)

* Had a centralized government.
* The asante (king) was the head of the government
* The empire was divided into 3 administrative divisions: Kumasi, Amatoo and Vassal states.
* The confederacy union ( council and kings) were appointed by Asante.
* Kumari ws the political headquarters of the Asantehone
* The confederacy state kins ( the omanhence ) paid allegiance to the asante hene based at Kumasi.
* The Golden stool was recognized as a symbol of unity of the empire while each omanehence kept black stool.
* The confederacy states compelled to provide young men into state army.
* The successin to kingship was materialized where nephew became a king upon the death of the omanehene.
* The asantehence was assisted and advised by the asante kutoko ( council of confederacy)
* The empire holds a strong standing army with the wings in the amatoo states of the confederacy.

20.

a) Give 3 causes of army mutiny in DRC in 1960. (3mks)

* An end to the domination of the army and government by senior Belgian officers at the expense of this Congolese.
* Replacement of the Belgium officers with the Congolese.
* An end to discrimination in job allocation outgrading, especially in the army.

b) Explain political development in Tanzania since independence

* In 1964, there was merger of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania.
* In 1977, Nyerere made Tanzania one party state through the merger of Tanganyika African Union (TANU) and Afro Shirazi party (ASP).
* In 1967, the Arusha declaration introduced the socialist (Ujamaa) political ideology.
* In 1967, Tanzania became of the East African Community with Julius Nyerere as its Chairman.
* Tanzania was the headquarter of OAU Liberation Committee, supporting struggle for Independence of African states.
* Tanzania strongly opposed apartheid regime of South Africa and helped to dismantle it.
* It was during the reign of Julius Nyerere that he transferred capital of Tanzania from Dar-es-salaam to Dodoma.

**SECTION C**

21.

a) State five characteristics of the common wealth states. (5mks)

* members of common wealth use English as a common language
* Members maintain cultural ties i.e. participate in common wealth games every four year.
* Members cooperate in the field of Education i.e. have exchange programmes.
* Members recognize the queen of England as the Head of common wealth.
* Members have a common military tradition based on British systems.
* Members share a common democratic intuitions from Britain i.e. Judiciary, civil service free of politics. (Well stated = 1 x 5 = 5 mks)

b) Explain five achievements of common wealth to its members. (10mks)

* It has promoted partnership and cooperation among its members in the field of politics, social and economic through consult action.
* Its providing financial assistance to members.
* It supports Education training i.e Scholarships and grants.
* It has encouraged trade among member states
* It has promoted technical cooperation among member states through CFTC.
* It has enhanced social and cultural cooperation through common wealth games.
* It has promoted understanding and tolerance through free exchange of ideas.
* It has promoted democracy and good governance through parliamentary meetings i.e. sending observers during Elections.
* It has provided forum for members to air their views.
* It has promoted respects and encourages trust and friendship among members.
* It has promoted youth programmes through CYP. (Well explained = 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

22.

a) State three reasons for the failure of Schlieffen plan during First World War. (3mks)

* Russia mobilized her forces faster than expected thus Germany was forced to deploy her forces to Eastern front.
* German invasion of Belgium did not go as fast as anticipated.
* Both sides were more evenly matched than German throughout.
* Britain entry into the war also contributed into the delay (1x3 = 3 mks)

b) Explain six reasons for the Allies Victory during Second World War. (2mks)

* They had many supporters hence large army
* Germany’s failure to effectively control her expansive conquered territories created division.
* When US recovered from her losses, she reamed herself and attacked Germany.
* The USA entry into the war boosted the Alliens.
* Allied forces possessed the most superior weapons.
* Axis powers suffered from a shortage of raw materials that could sustain their military and Economy.
* The Axis powers made serious tactical mistakes i.e. Japan and Germany.
* Allies powers were boosted by Britain involving her empires in the war i.e. in Africa and Asia. (well explained = 2 x 6 = 12mks)

24.

a) Give three main traditional principles that characterize the British civil service

* The tradition of anonymity
* The principle of civil trade impartiality
* Ministers make policies and civil servants execute policies
* The principle of traditional assumption. ( 1 x 3 = 3mks)

b) Explain six functions of the prime minister in Britain.

* Appointing and dismissing ministers with consent of the mornachy.
* Recommending to monetary names of candidates for opportunities of senior judiciary officers.
* Presiding over meetings of the cabinet
* Setting disputes between various departments
* Control cabinet secretaries and overseeing execution by various departments.
* Leader of the House of common
* Leader of the party that nominates him/her.
* Changing laws, since he/she has the backing of the majority in parliament.

(well explained = 2 x 6 = 12mks)

**NANDI NORTH SUB-COUNTY JOINT 2015**

**311/1**

**HISTORY PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. One aspect of History.

* Economic
* Social
* Political (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Basic political unit among the Cushites during colonial period.

* Clan (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. The main reason for the migration of the Eastern Bantu from Shungwaya during pre-colonial period?

* Attacks by the Oromo while expanding southwards. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. T**wo** communities that adopted mixed reactions towards the British Colonialization of Kenya during the 19th century.

* Agikuyu
* Luo
* Akamba (any 2x1 = 2mks)

1. Two evidences which shows that Chinese traders reached the Kenyan Coast before 1500AD.

* Remains of Chinese coins.
* Chinese pottery / fossils / artefacts.
* Information in the periplus of the Erithrean sea. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

1. Two procedures involved in arbitrating a conflict.

* Both sides involved in the conflict should be ready to present their case.
* After listening, the arbitrator asks questions to clarify some aspects of the story.
* The second group should respond to the story of the complainant.
* On grounds of applicable rules, the arbitrator should consider facts and make a decision.(any 2x1 = 2mks)

1. Main reason for 2nd Lancaster House Conference in 1962.

* To draft the independence constitution. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. The main method used by Thomas Mboya in the struggle to protect African rights against colonialism.

* Formation of Trade Unions. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Main constitutional amendment made in 1975?

* Kiswahili and English was made to be the official languages in the National Assembly. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Founder of the “Green Belt Movement” in Kenya?

* Late Prof. Wangare Maathai.

1. Two types of cases handled by the Kenyan judiciary.

* Criminal
* Civil (any 2x1 = 2mks)

1. Court that handles presidential election petition.

* Supreme Court. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. T**wo** educational commissions appointed by the government in independent Kenya.

* Prof. Ominde Commission 1964
* Mackay Education Commission of 1962
* The Kamunge Commission 1988
* The Davy Koech Commission 1991 (any 2x1 = 2mks)

1. Challenges facing utilization of the Constituency Development Fund in Kenya.

* Mismanagement by officials.
* Corruption. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

1. Main contribution of the Senate.

* Protect interests of the counties and represent counties. (any 1x1 = 1mk)

1. Two main ways on how the National government spends her revenue.

* Capital expenditure
* Recurrent expenditure (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. Two objectives of Devolution of government in Kenya.

* Promote democratic and accountable exercise of power.
* To foster national unity.
* To give powers to self governance.
* To recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs.
* Protect and promote interests of the minorities etc. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**



(a) Reasons that led to the migration and settlement of the Western Bantu.

* Migrated in search of fertile land.
* The ideas of iron working led them to migrate.
* Population pressure.
* Internal conflicts.
* Escape external conflicts from their neighbours.
* Diseases and epidemics.
* To satisfy their spirit of adventure.
* To escape drought and famine. (any 5x5 = 5mks)

(b) Social organization of the Mijikenda during pre-colonial period.

* They had a council of elders Kambi settled disputes in the society.
* The Kambi presided over religious functions.
* The council of elders declared wars on the neighbours when they sensed danger.
* The Mijikenda also had age-sets system which provided warriors.
* It also had clan systems that helped to strengthen the bond among members. (any 5x2 = 10mks)

(a) Five factors that led to the growth of towns along the Kenyan Coast before 19th Century.

* Trade and commerce.
* Strategic positions of the East African Coast.
* Islamic Religion.
* Minerals; existence of minerals like gold and other trade items.
* Favourable climatic conditions.
* Natural harbours.
* Peace and security in an area. (any 5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese.

* Constant revolts among the coastal people.
* The Portuguese officials were inefficient and corrupt.
* The Portuguese failed to establish a systematic form of government along the East African Coast to Portugal.
* Portugal was small and lacked finance and human resources.
* Attacks by tropical diseases.
* Portuguese officials were harsh and cruel.
* Competition from other European powers.
* They were conquered by Spain and she had to shift her attention from East African Coast.
* Portugal was far and they could not get reinforcement immediately. (any 5x2 = 10mks)

1. (a) Three methods used by the colonial government to discourage the Mau Mau movement.

* Arrest and detention.
* Assassination / killing / murder.
* The declaration of the state of emergency.
* They also used divide and rule.
* They used scorched earth policy. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Describe the roles of women during the struggle for independence in Kenya.

* Women like prophetess Moraa incited the warriors to kill General Northy in 1908.
* Syotume Kathuki of Ukambani used a Kilumi dance to mobilize Akamba to protest against colonialism.
* Mekatilili wa Menza inspired and mobilized Agiriama against the British.
* When KCA was formed in 1922, women supported them morally and financially.
* Women composed songs and dances that ridiculed colonial chiefs and the government.
* Women gave support to Harry Thuku in his political association.
* Some women were also imprisoned and detained due to political movement.
* Women participated in the armed resistance in the Mau Mau e.g. Muthoni.
* Women in central Kenya joined men in the forest to organize and co-ordinate movement.
* They acted as spies for the Mau Mau.
* The women participated in the oath administration on men.
* They supplied warriers with food and other essential needs. (any 6x2 = 12mks)

(a) Three ways in which the government of Kenya has promoted culture of the people since independence.

* The government has incorporated some aspects of cultural studies in the school curriculum.
* It has promoted competition between schools and other institutions.
* Government also encourages intermarriages.
* The government has created the Ministry of culture.
* Has allowed freedom of worship.
* Government has established various learning institutions where different communities interact.

(any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six challenges facing Multi-party democracy in Kenya.

* It has led to ethnic clashes.
* Some members of the civil service sided with the government.
* Most parties are ethnic based.
* KANU government controlled the government machinery for so long.
* Lack of funds.
* Inadequate civil education.
* Poverty.
* Interference from the government.
* Leadership wrangles.
* Parties are vehicles to ascend to power and amass wealth.
* Ideological differences among leaders.
* Poor relations with the party. (any 6x2 = 12mks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

(a) Fivevalues of good citizenship in Kenya.

* Obeying laws in order to promote peace, order and stability.
* Participating in the development projects.
* Taking part in democratic processes.
* Loyalty and patriotism.
* Shunning all forms of discrimination.
* Using public property responsibly.
* Being mindful of other people’s welfare.
* Respecting other people’s opinion, property, privacy and culture.
* Reporting law breakers to the authority.
* Adhering to the work of ethics, being transparent and accountable. (any 5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Explain the rights of an accused person during trial in a court of law in Kenya.

* Accused person is presumed innocent until proven otherwise.
* He / she should be given adequate time to consult with his / her legal representative.
* One has a right to have a trial begin and concluded without delays.
* One has a right to a public trial before a court.
* One must have assistance of an interpreter.
* One should be represented by an advocate and be informed of his / her rights.
* To be present when being tried.
* To remain silent and not to testify during the proceedings.
* To be informed in advance of the evidence the prosecution intends to present and to share reasonable access on that trial.
* A right to give self incriminating evidence.
* If convicted has a right to appeal or apply for repeal by a higher court.
* A right to challenge the evidence. (any 5x2 = 10mks)

(a) Five functions of the Attorney General.

* He / she is the principal legal adviser to the national government.
* He / she represents the government in court.
* Performs any other function conferred on the office by an act of parliament or the president.
* The AG has the responsibility to promote, protect and uphold the rule of law and defend the public interests.
* The AG has the authority to appear as a friend of the court in any civil proceedings to which the National government is not party. (any 5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Why should there be separation of powers between the three arms of government.

* To balance power and distribute it among the there arms of government.
* To check the excess of power among the three.
* To ensure there is good governance.
* To ensure that there is no arm that is too powerful and abuse power.
* To ensure the independence of each arm.
* To promote democracy and protect people’s rights.
* To ensure there is the rule of law.
* To ensure dispensation of services in an efficient way. (any 5x2 = 10mks)

(a) Three principles of Public Finance in Kenya.

* Openness, accountability and public participation in financial matters.
* Promotion of equity by sharing in a fair manner.
* Promotion of equitable development of the country through public expenditure.
* Special provisions to cater for marginalized groups and areas.
* Prudent and responsible use, management and accounting for public finances.
* Responsible financial management accompanied by clear fiscal reporting and planning.
* Ensuring the burdens and public burrowing is shared equally between present and future generation.

(any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Reasons why it is important for the national government to prepare the National Budget annually.(12mks)

* Helps government to prioritize its needs giving prominence to the most urgent.
* Budget enable the government to identify sources of government revenue and to meet their financial obligations.
* The government identifies the development projects to finance the following year or coming financial year.
* Helps government to balance its revenue and expenditure needs.
* Gives MPs an opportunity to discuss the government expenditure before it is put into use.
* Enables government to determine and explain to the public the tax structure through the budget.
* The budget through supplementary expenditure enables government to plan for certain emergency in the course of the year.
* Enables the government to assess its performance from the previous year.
* Through the budget the government communicates its plans and policies to its local and international development partners.
* Enhances the identification of government departments and their needs in order to allocate funds appropriately to each department.
* The volume of budget also indicates the expansion of services provided by the government.

(any 6x2 = 12mks)

**NANDI NORTH SUB-COUNTY JOINT MOCK 2015**

**311/2**

**HISTORY PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. One political importance of studying History.

* To inspire patriotism and nationalism.
* To comprehend political development. (any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Characteristics of the Aegypropithecus.

* Walked on four limbs.
* Had a tail.
* Weighed four kilograms.
* Stereoscopic vision. (any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. Importance of the development of writing in Mesopotamia during the Agrarian revolution.

* It enabled recording of agricultural activities and produce. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two factors that led to the development of local trade.

* Climatic and environmental conditions.
* Uneven distribution of natural resources.
* Specialization.
* Surplus production. (any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. One way in which European colonialization led the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade.

* Led to the abolition of slave trade which was one of the essential commodities. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two trans-continental railway lines in the modern world.

* Trans-Saharan Railway line.
* The Great American Railway.
* The Canadian Pacific Railway. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

1. Two factors that led to the scientific revolution.

* The need to find solutions to day-to-day problems.
* The renaissance period in Europe.
* Discovery of the printing press.
* Adequate funds from individuals and governments.
* Voyages that led to exploration of new lands and interest in the new spheres of knowledge.

(any 2x1 = 2mks)

1. One factor that led to the emergence of London as a major trading centre.

* Trade between the locals and the Romans due to the establishment of Londinium.
* Being used as an export and import centre for Europe. (any 1x1 = 1mk)

1. Two external factors that led to the decline of the Asante Empire.

* Support of the traditional rivals of the Asanta e.g. Fante by the British.
* Defeat of the Asante by the British making the subject states to break away.
* British occupation of Asante in 1896 and arrest of the Asantehene Prempeh I (any 2x1 = 2mks)

1. Two negative political effects of the partition of Africa by the European powers in the 19th century.

* Fall of some African kingdoms like Asante and Dahomey.
* Drawing of new boundaries that led to border conflicts. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. How Islamic religion enabled the Mandinka to resist French invasion fro 1886 to 1898.

* It made the soldiers believe that they were fighting a jihad (holy war) against the French and thus they fought with determination / it created unity against an enemy. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. One social shortcoming of Indirect rule in Nigeria.

* The language barrier that hindered effective communication between the Africans and the British.
* Religious differences.
* A longer time was needed to impart western education yet colonial years were short. Furthermore, British officers lacked the patience and skill to impart western education. (any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. One factor that led to the riots of 1948 in Ghana.

* The British soldiers who fired and killed people who had marched to the Governor’s palace to present a petition.

1. The role that diplomacy played in the struggle for independence in South Africa.

* It created international awareness about the need for majority rule in South Africa / the need for independence. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. One way in which violation of the Treaty of Versailles led to the outbreak of the Second World War (1939-1945).

* It led to tension and conflict as Germany led by Hither invaded other states to avenge the terms of the treaty.

1. Two personalities who led in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement.

* Jawaharlal Nehru of India.
* Surkano of Indonesia
* Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia
* Chuo En-Lai of China. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

1. Two objectives of the Pan-African Conference of 1900.

* To unite all peoples of African origin in the struggle for liberation and discrimination from colonial rule.
* To challenge the ideology of white supremacy.
* To fight neocolonialism in Africa.
* To restore the dignity of black people.
* To improve the African conditions in the Diaspora and in Africa.
* To create a forum through which protest against European colonization and racial discrimination could be channeled. (any 2x1 = 2mks)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

(a) State five ways in which the discovery of fire changed the life of early man.

* It enabled man to warm himself during the cold times and nights.
* It gave light to man at night.
* It gave protection to man against dangerous animals.
* It helped man to harden the tips of his tools.
* It helped man in hunting by scaring and chasing animals towards muddy / swampy / steep cliffs.
* It enabled man to cook food so as to soften it and also kill poison. (any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Five disadvantages of the open-field system of Agriculture in Europe before the Agrarian Revolution.

* Land was not fully utilized as the land that was left fallow produced nothing.
* The cart tracks and paths that went through the unfenced fields wasted land.
* Ploughing the fallow fields and leaving it idle was a waste of labour and time
* The open field system discouraged livestock rearing.
* The common grazing fields led to rapid spread of livestock diseases.
* It made it difficult to practice selective breeding.
* It was hard to get hay for the winter breeding. Thus farmers were forced to slaughter animals in autumn.

(any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

(a) Three ways in which the Development of steam enhanced the development of industries in Europe.

* It was used for driving, spinning and weaving machines in the textile industry.
* It was used to drive heavy machinery in factories.
* It was used in driving turbines that generated electricity for industrial use.
* It was used in driving locomotives and steamships.
* It was used to pump water out of coal mines. (any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Six economic factors that promoted industrial development in Britain.

* Britain had accumulated large amounts of wealth from her trading empire and colonies.
* Britain was favoured with deposits of coal and iron from within and from her colonies.
* Adequate raw materials from the Agrarian revolution. Also, the Agrarian revolution made many landless and therefore provided labour for the industries.
* Well developed system of transport and communication. She had a good road, railway and shipping system.
* Cheap and easily available slave labour.
* A well-maintained banking and insurance infrastructure. They gave credit and security services respectively to investors.
* Establishment of cottage industries by 1750. These became the pioneers of large scale factory investments.
* Well trained management and technical personnel who provided the needed skilled labour.
* Adequate energy resources like hydro-electricity, nuclear and atomic energy resources.

(any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

(a) Three economic activities that led to the growth of Buganda kingdom during the Pre-colonial period.

* Abundant food supply.
* Trade
* Wealth derived from conquered areas like Buddu, Kyaguse and Busoga e.g. Ivory, slaves and Iron ore.

(any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Explain the social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period.

* Lived in round, mud-walled, grass-thatched houses constructed by women. Men did the wooden framework and thatched the roof.
* Practiced polygamy so as to strengthen the community.
* Adorned themselves with tattoo marks and elaborate hairstyles and bangles. They put on calico cotton sheets as well as bark – or skin cloths.
* Had medicinemen (nganga) who had knowledge in medicine and religion.
* Believed in a supreme creator called Mwari who was served by priests from the Rozwi clan.
* Believed in several types of spirits like family spirits (Vadzimu Vemisha), clan spirits (Mhondoro), and Chaminuka the national spirit. The Svikiro (medium) conveyed the message of the spirit and vise versa.
* The priests formed an association of the Mwari cult. (any 6x2 = 12mks)

(a) Three political challenges faced in the struggle for Independence in Mozambique.

* Internal divisions due to ideological differences and selfish ambitions among the nationalists.
* Competition from rival guerilla movements.
* Assassination of FRELIMO leader Eduardo Mondlane in 1969.
* The Apartheid regime in South Africa supported the Portuguese against FRELIMO. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Explain the contributions of Nelson Mandela in the struggle for independence in South Africa.

* He helped in the establishment of the ANC Youth League that dominated ANC affairs from 1944.
* In 1947, he was elected the secretary of the Youth League.
* In 1952, Mandela was elected the Deputy President – general of ANC. In this he was involved in the deviance campaigns organized by ANC against apartheid laws.
* He was among the nationalists who formulated and issued the Freedom Charter in 1955 which demanded equal rights for all races. As a result, Mandela and 155 others was charged of treason. They were acquitted in 1961 after 5 years of trial.
* He helped in the formation of the Umahonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) the military wing of ANC.
* In 1962, he was charged with leaving the country illegally and inciting African Workers to strike. He was sentenced to a five term with hard labour.
* He was later sentenced to life imprisonment and charged for sabotage campaigns against the government. They were imprisoned at Robben Island.
* On February 11, 1990, he was released and he emphasized his commitment to the liberation struggle.
* He won the first multi-racial elections in 1994 and became the first black president of South Africa.

(any 6x2 = 12 mks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**



(a) Three new methods of fighting used in the World War I.

* Poisonous gas
* The tanks
* Aeroplanes (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Any six reasons why the League of Nations failed to maintain world peace and security.

* The league was closely linked to the Versailles Peace Treaties. Therefore, many nations saw it as an organization meant only to benefit the allies.
* The League was rejected by the USA. This robbed the league of a powerful ally whose presence would have benefited the league financially, psychologically and militarily.
* The league was not comprehensive enough. Several powers were outside e.g. the USA, Germany and the USSR who joined later.
* Most nations followed their own interests at the expense of the interests of the league.
* Many governments were often held back by timidity, routine and prejudice. They followed their own interests so as to avoid conflict e.g. Britain and France adopted the policy of appeasement.
* Frequent shortage of finance made it hard for the league to implement its programmes.
* The league did not have a military wing to effect its decisions. It depended on the goodwill of its members.
* Nationalism undermined the league. The need for colonies and markets was against the ideas of the league in maintaining peace and security. Nations followed their own interest and opposed global interests. (any 6x2 = 12mks)



(a) Three aims of the Commonwealth of Nations.

* To promote world peace and international understanding.
* To promote development in the poorer member states.
* To intensify cooperation between member states in matters like education, transport, sports and economic developments. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Explain the steps taken to ease the Cold War.

* Nikita Krushchev of the Soviet Union in 1956 stated that imperialism and capitalism could co-exist since communism had become strong. Thus the Soviet union began to tolerate the US.A. and vice versa.
* The USA and the Soviet Union developed a series of negotiations leading to signing of agreements to control arms e.g. the Nuclear Test Ban OF 1963, the Non-Proliferation agreement of 1968 and the ‘Strategic Arms’ ‘Limitation Talks’ of 1971.
* Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union developed liberal policies leading to Summit meetings between him and Reagan of the USA.
* The recognition of the independence of other republics of the Soviet Union by President Boris Yeltsin. This led to introduction of Western democracy and thus the collapse of communism.
* President Ronald Reagan of the USA longed for peace with the Russian leaders. This was welcomed by Gorbachev helping to ease the cold war.
* The unification of Germany in 1990 led to the collapse of the cold war.
* The support of the Soviet Union for the USA in the Gulf war of 1991 so as to liberate Kuwait from Iraq.
* The dissolution of the Warsaw pact on 1st April 1991 due to the fall of communication.
* The signing of arms reduction agreements by Gorbachev and Bush e.g. the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty of 1991 and 1993. (any 6x2 = 12mks)



(a) Three functions of the specialized technical commissions of the African Union.

* To prepare projects and programmes of AU and submit them to the Executive Council.
* To ensure supervision, follow-up and evaluation of the implementation of decisions taken by the organs of the Union.
* To ensure the coordination and harmonization of the projects and programmes of the union.
* To submit to the Executive Council reports and recommendations on the implementation of the African Union’s Act.
* To carry out any other functions assigned to it for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of the provision of the act. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Explain the achievements of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

* It has made it easier for members to conduct trade amongst themselves due to liberalization.
* Introduction of a unified computerized customs network across the region has led to cooperation in customs.
* Improved transport and communications to ease the movement of goods, services and people e.g. highways and railways.
* Creating of an enabling environment for investment e.g. creation of a legal framework to encourage the private sector investment.
* Harmonization of macro-economic and monetary policies throughout the region.
* Creation of a wider, harmonized and more competitive market.
* Creation of room for greater industrial productivity and competiveness due to the large market.
* Establishment of a harmonized monetary banking and financial policies in the region.
* Increased agricultural production and food security.
* Creation of a rational way of exploiting natural resources since each country produces the products for which it is best suited.
* It has encouraged member states to practice good governance, accountability and respect for human rights e.g.Burundi and Rwanda were subjected to these requirements before being admitted as members.
* Creation of employment for many in the region. (any 6x2 = 12mks)

**GATUNDU SOUTH SUB-COUNTY FORM FOUR 2015 EXAMINATION**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER I**

**MAKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25MKS)**

*Answer all the questions in this section*

1. Give two reasons for studying government of Kenya (2marks)

* To understand how laws/constitution are made
* To enable citizens know their rights
* To understand how different organs of government function
* To know duties and responsibilities of citizens (any 2x1=mks)

2. Identify the main characteristics of a clan among traditional African community (2mks)

* One ancestry/common ancestry (1mk)

3. Apart from the Somali name any two other communities in Kenya that belong to the Eastern Cushites (2mks)

* Gabbra
* Borana
* Galla/Oromo
* Rendille
* Burji (any 2x1=2mks)

4. Give two archaeological evidence that shows that the Kenyan coast had contacts with outside world by 1500

(2mks)

* Remains of Chinese coins
* fragments of Chinese pottery
* Remains of beads (any 2x1=2mks)

5. Name the missionary society that established a home for freed slaves at freere town during the 19th century(1mk)

* church missionary society (abbreviation no mark) (1x1=1mk)

6. Give two strategic factors that made Britain interested in occupying Kenya during the 19th century(2mks)

* To secure her interests in Egypt by controlling the source of R. Nile
* To safeguard her commercial interests in India by occupying the coast (2x1=2mks

7. State one role played by Mekatilili wa Menza in the struggle for independence in Kenya (1mk)

* She administered oaths
* Mobilized/rallied the Mijikenda to rebel against the colonial government
* Spearheaded women leadership in the struggle for independence
* inspired/motivated the Mijikenda to resist colonial rule (1x1=1mk)

8. Give two characteristics of education given to Africans in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)

* it was elementary/ 3r’s
* industrial and technical/vocational
* it was denominational/aimed at inculcating doctrines of a particular church (2x1=2mks)

9. State one way in which education promotes national unity in Kenya (1mk)

* Students use the same curriculum
* common National examinations
* Existence of National schools where students from different ethnic groups interact
* Music and Drama festivals/sports in schools enhance interaction
* centralized training and deployment of teachers
* use of a common medium of instruction (1x1=1mk)

10. Give one contribution of Daniel Toroitish Arap Moi in development of education in Kenya (1mk)

* expansion of university education
* change in the system of education to 8.4.4 system
* Introduction of nyayo school milk programs
* Establishment of several secondary schools for girls./promotion of girl child education

11. Mention two circumstances under which an individual freedom of movement may be limited in Kenya

(2mks)

* During curfews/ emergencies
* A convicted prisoner
* To contain spread of contagious diseases
* entry to restricted places e.g. barracks, state house etc (2x1=2mks)

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

* allocation from the National government (1x1=1mk)

1. Identify the major incidence that prompted the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya in October 20th 1952 (1mk)

murder of Chief Waruhiu (1x1=1mks)

1. Give two types of democracy used in Kenya (2mks)

* direct democracy/Referendum
* representative democracy/ Elections (2x1=2mks

1. State one circumstance under which a county governor may be impeached in Kenya (1mk)

* gross misconduct/ abuse of office
* Gross violation of the constitution or any other laws.
  + - * Mental or physical incapacitation.

1. State one non-military function of the Kenya defense forces (1mk)

* disaster relief operations
* national building activities e.g. road and bridge constructions
* entertainment during national holidays (1x1=1mk)

1. Differentiate between a criminal and civil disputes (1mk)

* a civil dispute is between individuals while a criminal dispute is one in which the law of the land has been broken by an individual (1x1=1mk)

1. Name the body that reviews salaries of public servants in Kenya (1mk)

* salaries and remuneration commission

(a) State three factors that contributed to Nandi military power during the second half of the 19th century (3mks)

* decline of Maasai military power
  + - * Good military organization and strategy/standing army
* Existences of the institution of the Orkoiyot which acted as a unifying factor to the Nandi
* Development of nationalism among the Nandi. (3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six functions of the orkoiyot among the Nandi during the pre-colonial period (12mks)

* The Orkoiyot prosided over religious functions such as offering sacrifices to God
* he advised the council of elders on matters pertaining to the day to day running of community
* affairs such as ownership of land.
* he advised and blessed the warriors before they went to war
* he arbitrated/ solved cases of disputes between councils of elders and members of different clans
* he foretold what would happen in the future e.g. success in war, famine and calamities
  + - * He was consulted by members of the community when disasters like drought and disease struck
* He had the ability to make rain by communicating with the spirits of the ancestors.
* He was the chief Medicine man (6x2=3mks)

20.

(a) give three factors which facilitated the establishment of British colonial rule in Kenya by the end of the 19th century (3mks)

* Collaboration by some communities such as the Wanga and Maasai
  + - * Disunity among African communities made it possible for the British to subdue them one at a time
* The British used superior weapons and tactics
* Some communities had been weakened by civil wars and epidemics and so they could not resist e.g.the Maasai.
* Activities of I.B.E.A Co
* Missionary factor (3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six factors that hastened attainment of independence in Kenya after 1945 (12mks)

* The war experience of the ex-service men made them determined to fight for Liberation
* the labour government which responded to the demands for self rule in the colonies
* the constitutional changes e g. Lyttleton constitution reforms of 1954 and Lynnox Boyd constitution
* 1957 increased African representation in the Legco. /increase African representation in the Legco
* Formation of United Nations Organization (UNO) which recommended self determination of the colonized communities as a right
* the examples provided by Indians and Ghana’s independence in 1947 and 1957 respectively inspired
* African Nationalists in Kenya
* the Mau Mau movements made the colonial government respond to nationalist demands.
  + - * lifting of ban on political parties in 1945, 1955 and 1960 enabled nationalists to coordinate their activities.
* The activities of trade unions promoted growth of nationalists’ activities in urban areas
* Education. African elite mobilized Africans and sensitized them on the need to fight for independence (6x2=12mks)

21.

(a) Give three grievances of the white settlers that were presented to the Duke of Devonshire in London in 1923 (3mks)

* settlers wanted to retain Kenya highlands exclusively for the whites
* They demanded independence from Britain
* they wanted restriction of Indian migration to Kenya
* Advocated for racial segregation (3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six positive effects of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period (12mks)

* contributed to national unity as it brought together people of different ethnic backgrounds
* Towns promoted market gardening for communities near towns e.g. Kiambu.
* Led to formation of welfare groups/associations to cater for needs of Africans.
* promoted cultural interaction through sports and cultural activities
* Led to expansion of industries due to a large population that provided labor and markets
* Led to formation of trade unions to fight for the rights of workers
* Emergence of a class of wealthy Africans who earned their living by selling their labor
* Led to formation of political associations to address African grievances (6x2=12mks)

22.

(a) Highlight the contribution of harambee philosophy to development of Kenya since independence (5mks)

* Has contributed to the development of education e.g. Construction of schools, fundraising for fees etc.
* Funds corrected to build hospitals, health centers and establishment of specialized units
* Has contributed to improvement of infrastructure e.g. Roads, rural electrification and provision of water
* Has promoted unity due to participation by people from different groups.
* Harambee spirit has helped inculcate a sense of hard work in the people of Kenya
* Harambee projects have attracted foreign donors especially NGO’s
* Has helped the less fortune members of the society e.g. raising funds for the disabled
* Has led to redistribution of resources as people with more funds have participated in the development projects in less developed areas
* Has promoted agricultural development e.g. Construction of cattle dips and purchase o farms.

(b) Explain five reasons why the government of Kenya establishes parastatals (10mks)

* To create employment
* To generate revenue for the government
* To control the key sectors of the economy e.g. Power and transport
* To provide essential services to the citizens
* To provide capital/loans to Kenyans e.g. A.F.C and I.C.D.C.
* To invest money through parastatals (5x2=10mks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

23.

(a) give five circumstances under which a person’s right to personal liberty may be limited in Kenya(5mks)

* To bring a person before court
* To execute a court order
* To deport a foreigner who is in the country illegally
  + - * If one has an infectious disease
* To ensure education of persons under 18 years
* If one is of unsound mind or drug addict
* One who is suspected to have committed a crime (5x1=5mks)

(b) Explain five rights enjoyed by persons with disabilities in Kenya (10mks)

* Be treated with dignity and respect
* To access educational institutions and facilities for persons with disabilities that is integrated
* To have reasonable access to all places; public transport and information
* To use sign language, Braille or other appropriate means of communication
* To access materials and devices that overcome constraints arising from persons with disabilities
* Be represented in public elective and appointive bodies (at least 5%) (5x2=10mks

24.

(a) State three functions of the attorney General in Kenya (3mks)

* Is the chief legal advisor to the government.
* Promotes the rule of law
* Defends public interest
* Takes part in drafting government bills
* Appears as a friend of court in any civil proceedings to which the government is not a party (Amicus curiae)
* Represent the National government in court. (3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six functions of the public service in Kenya (12mks)

* Implements government policies and programs
* Interprets government policies to the people
* Maintains government records
* Advises cabinet secretaries on matters of policy
* Collects government revenue through licenses.
* Provides services to the people e.g. Ministry of health and education (6x2=12mks)

25.

(a) state three principles under which devolved governments operate in Kenya (3mks)

* Based on democratic principles
  + - * Doctrine of separation of powers
* Not more than 2/3 of members of representative bodies are from same gender.
* Reliable source of revenue/self sustaining (3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six challenges facing county governments in Kenya (12mks)

* Under-developed infrastructure e.g. Roads, water etc
* Weak resource base/ inadequate revenue.
* Interference by the National Government
* Rivalry and wrangling among leaders
* Inadequate skilled personnel
* Embezzlement and misuse of funds
* Delay in remittance of funds by the National Government
* Duplication of functions with National Government
* shared resources e.g. Water
* Natural calamities e.g. Drought and floods (6x2=12mks)

**GATUNDU SOUTH SUB-COUNTY FORM FOUR 2015 EXAMINATION**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 2**

**MAKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25MKS)**

1. Identify the historical period when oral traditions was the main source of information (1mk)

Pre- history (1x1=1mk)

1. Give two ways through which the early man obtained food (2mks)

* hunting
* gathering
* fishing
* growing crops
* livestock keeping

1. State one theory that explains the development of crop growing and animal rearing (1mk)

* it developed among a single group of people and spread to the rest of the world
* developed independently and spread independently in different areas

1. Identify one disadvantage of barter trade (1mk)
   * lack of double coincidence of wants

* lack of common language/language barrier
* lack of measure of value
* goods not easily divisible

1. What were the main features of roman roads (2mks)

* they were straight
* they were raised above the ground
* they were well drained
* they were all weather roads (any 2x1=2mks)

1. State two reasons why coal is not commonly used as a raw material in industries (2mks)

* bulky and transporting it is difficult
* produces too much smoke
* expensive to mine
* mining coal is risky as miners’ /loss of lives

1. State two ways in which centralized authority contributed to success if Buganda Kingdom (2mks)

* enhanced effective control of the kingdom
* promoted control of other traditional leaders
* it enhanced loyalty to one single leader
* it led to the emergence of able Kabakas who propelled the kingdom from strength to strength (any 2x1=2mks)

1. Identify the main factor that contributed to the growth of Athens (1mk)

* security
* trade and commerce (any 1x1=1mk)

1. State two Europeans activities in Africa before 1856 (2kms)

* Trade
* Agriculture
* Improvement of transport and communication
* Missionary activities (any 2x1=2mks)
  + - * Exploration

1. Give two peaceful method which nationalists used in south Africa in the struggle for independence(2mks)

* Demonstrations
* sending petitions
* formation of political parties
* mass media
* trade unions/boy cotts (any 2x1=2mks)

1. State the chartered company that administered Northern Nigeria during colonization (1mk)

* Royal Niger Company of George Godia.

1. Name the president of Front For Liberation Of Mozambique(FRELIMO) in 1962 (1mk)

* Eduardo Mondlane

1. Identify two countries with Veto power on the security council of United Nations Organization (UNO) (2mks)

* USA
* Britain
* China
* France
* USSR

1. Name two countries that fought on side of AXIS in the second world war (2mks)

* Germany
* Italy
* Japan

1. State two weapons used during the cold war (2mks)

* Propaganda
* Economic support

1. Identify the national organization that took over the Organization of African Unity(OAU) (1mk)

* African Union (AU)

1. What event promoted the entry of USA into the second world war (1mk)

* Sinking of Sussex (British ship ferrying American passengers)

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

**Answer THREE questions from this section**

(a) Give three ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of life (3mks)

* Used improved stone tools using Levallois method
* invented fire which was used for cooking and lighting
* man lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security
* made clothes out of animal skins by scrapping them clean using efficient stone tools
  + - * Created leisure activities such as art work
      * Developed language for effective communication. (any 3x1mks)

(b) Discuss six benefit of discovery of fire to early man (12mks)

* the discovery and use of fire made to keep it possible for early man to keep warm during coldnight and seasons
* fire enhanced the security of early men as it was kept burning to keep wild animals away and other source of danger
* it was source lighting at night which facilitated other productive activities at night
* it was used as a source of food preservation method i.e. drying meat and fish
* it was used to scare animals towards set traps so that they were easily caught
* fire was used for communication
* it was used to cook and make food palatable and more nutritious
* it was used to bake and harden wood for special use e.g. hoe sticks and stool parts (any 6x2=12mkls)

(a) Identify three indigenous crops that were grown by Africans (3mks)

* Yams
* millet
* sorghum (3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six effects of the Agrarian revolution in United States of America (12mks)

* The diversification of agriculture through introduction of new farm animals and crops. Most of these were brought by Europeans immigrants
* New inventions on farm machinery which included the steel plough invented by Cyrus mc cormic enabled the American farmers to bring more land under cultivation.
* The new method of farming especially the use of fertilizers and hybrid seeds enabled farmers toincrease food production especially wheat and maize. They produced crops such as rice, citrus, fruits, potatoes and wheat. Milk and meat products were also produced in large quantities.
* The agrarian revolution led to the expansion of agricultural related industries e.g. More cotton was being delivered to the industries as more production was realized by the farmers, following introduction of better farming methods.
  + Invention of refrigerator led to the expansion of milk and meat packaging industries as it was possible to store such products for long products
* Mechanization of agriculture replaced slaves and other laborers at the farms. Many such people went to search for employment in urban centers
* The expansion of food production during the Agrarian Revolution led to an increase in trade between USA and Western Europe. This further boosted the economy of the USA.
* Transport system was greatly improved roads, railways as well as sea transport eased transportation of farm inputs to the farms and the agricultural products to the markets
* There was increased population in the USA due to availability of food
* Contributed to the enhancement of research and scientific inventors especially in the field of agriculture. This in turn resulted into improved crop varieties and animal breeds (any 6x2=12mks)

(a) State five disadvantages of using fire and smoke signals in communication (5mks)

* + - * Hard to start during rainy season
* could only give one meaning
* could not give a private information
* could only cover a short distance
* could become useless if no one is on the look out
* could not be visible in cloudy on misty weather (any 5x1=5mks)

(b) Explain the impact of modern means of communications (10mks)

* Serves as a medium of modern communication.
* highly enhanced the level of entertainment
* has facilitated space exploration
* has encouraged speedy spread of ideas and information across the world
* Has led to destructive warfare like the use of military satellite to direct missiles to their targets
* led to terrorism
* Diseases such as cancer due to prolong exposure to radioactive substances.
  + - * Enhanced business transactions e.g. e-commerce.
      * Has served as a medium of public education (any 5x1=10mks)

(a) State three factors influencing the growth of London (3mks)

* Trading activities
* Industrialization
* improvement of transport
* shipping activities

(b) Explain six problems facing Johannesburg as an urban centre (12mks)

* Black Africans who work around Johannesburg were often treated almost as slaves though they are the majority
* Most of the workers who work in and around Johannesburg live in shanties mainly because of underpayment.
* Unemployment
* HIV/AIDS pandemics
* crime
* Industrial pollution
* Class divisions – Europeans and the majority, blacks (any 6x2=12mks)

SECTION C (30MKS)

Answer two questions

(a) Give three ways through which trade contributed to the rise of Asante Kingdom in the 19th century

(3mks)

* Trade enables the empire to acquire revenue
* trade enabled them to acquire weapons which they used to expand their territory
* Wealth from trade boosted the emperor’s prestige
* Need for trade items encouraged the emperor to conquer more territories
* Wealth was used to reward provincial rulers (any 3x1=3mks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Asante in the 19th century (12mks)

* Asantehenne was head of state and government
* Empire consisted of three parts

(a) Kumasi/ metropolitan Asante

(b) Amatoo / Asante states- there were four states namely

1. Duaaben
2. Be kwali
3. Kokotu
4. Nsula

These states were ruled by Omanhene

* Provincial Asante – composed of all the states conquered by the Asante in the 18th century
* Power in the Asante Kingdom was shared and it had a federal system of government
* All states paid taxes to the Asantehene for administration and the army
* The Asante Kingdom had a standing arm which was composed of men from all over the Asante kingdom
* Asantehene was head of the army
  + - * There was an annual national festivals called Odwira festival where Omanheres assembled every year in Kumasi
      * The sacred golden stool introduced by osei tutu acted as a unifying factor

(a) Name three founder members of non-aligned movement (3mks)

* Nehru of India
* Nasser of Egypt
* Sukarno of Indonesia
* Chou Eu Lai of China
* Broz Tito of Yugoslavia

(b) Explain six effect of the cold war (12mks)

* The cold war undermined international peace and security.- each of the superpowers struggled to dominate the world thus causing tension
* As the world was polarized into two blocs, hostility, suspicion and deep- heated mistrust developed among nations. This situation was compounded by each Blocs effort to undermine the other.
* Resulted in developments in science and technology. Military technology was highly developed as spacecraft e.g. space rocillethal nuclear weapons manufactured. The arms race led to the growth of military.
* As the superpowers continued to compete for dominance, a series of crises or actual wars occurred in different nations of the world e.g. Korean and Vietnam wars, Suez canal crisis of 1956 and Hungarian Revolution.
* As superpowers strengthened their positions, they formed economic and military alliances such as NATO (1949), COMECON (1949), The Warsaw pact (1956) and Europeans economic union (1957)
* It led to the spread of capitalist and communist ideologies. The superpowers competed to exert their power by ensuring that their respective ideologies dominated the world
* In the wake of the cold war among the superpowers and the consequent polarization of the world into Eastern and Western blocs the emerging nations in Asia and Africa formed the Afro-Asian adopted the policy of non-Alignment (any 6x2=12mks)

(a) State three ways in which a person can become a member of the House of Lords in Britain (3mks)

* appointment by the Monarch
* Through heredity position
* Appointment by virtue of their position in security

(b) Explain the functions of the British prime Minister (12mks)

* + - * The executive head of government
* Chief advisor of the Monarch
* Chief government spokesman in the House of the commons
* Coordinates and supervises the implementation of government policies
* Government spokesman in the international forum such as U.N. , commonwealth and E.U.
* Appoints the ministers with consent of the Monarch
  + - * Recommends to the Monarch the appointment of senior government officers e.g. Indies (any 6x2=12mks)

**KIRINYAGA WEST SUB COUNTY EFFECTIVE “40” examination**

**311/1**

**History**

**marking scheme**

SECTION A (25 marks)

1. State two features of a government (2 mks)

* + - * Has rules and regulations to control peoples behaviour
      * The government enforces the law
      * Sovereignity exercise power within its jurisdiction
      * Has legitimacy
* Has jurisdiction (2 x 1)

2. Mention any two characteristics of the Kenyapithecus (2 mks)

* + - * Had 32 teeth
      * Weighed 18-36 kg
      * The brain size was 400 cc
      * Ocassionally walked on the two
      * Had a massive jaw
      * Had a jaw
* Had a short face (2 x 1)

3. Identify any two cultural practises introduced to Kenyan communities by the cushites (2 mks)

* + - * circumscion
      * Ageset systems
      * milking of animals
      * Using animal dung as manure
* Taboo againist fish eating among the Bantu (2 x 1)

4. Which community forced the Ameru to migrate from Shungwaya to their present homeland (1 mk)

* oromo (1x 1)

5. State one reason for the conflict between the Busaidi and the Mazrui families (1 mk)

* + - * The Mazrui wanted to be free
      * Mombasa wanted to remain independent
      * The Oman Sultan wanted to take full conterol of the coastal town and trade (1x1)

6. Highlight one way through which Seyyid Said improved monetary system along the East African coast

* + - * Introduced small copper coin from India
* Employed Indian Bnyan who organised credit facilities (1x1)

7. State two problems faced by British settlers in colonial Kenya (2 mks)

* + - * Shortage of labour
      * Pests and diseases
      * Lacked farming skills
      * Lacked farm machinery
      * Attack by Africans who destroyed their crops
      * Lacked adequate knowledge of the region’s climate
      * Sometimes they did not know which crops to grow in different types of soils

8. List two factors that made the Maasai to collabrate (2 mks)

* + - * They had been weakened by disesases hence they couldnt offer meaningful resistance
      * Natural calamities had weakened them
      * To get British assistance with food due to the 1891 severe famine
      * Had been weakened by civil wars between the Purko and Kwari
      * Succession dispute between Sendeyo and Lonana
      * They feared British millitary power after witnessing the Kedong Massacre
      * To get help from the British againist the Agikuyu who had taken their women and sold them out as slaves
      * To consolidate his position/for the independence of the kingdom (2 x 1)

9. Outline two methods used by the Kenyan nationalistis in the struggle for independence (2 mks)

* + - * Armed struggle
      * Strikes and boycotts
      * use of Trade unions
      * Formation of politicle associations
      * use of independent schools and churches
      * use of the mass media
      * seeking more representation in the Leg Co.
* Sending petitions to the governor (2x1)

10. State one qualification for one to be registered as a Kenyan citizen

* + - * A person married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 7 years
      * A person who has lawfully resided in Kenya continously for 7 years
* A child from foreign country who is adopted by a citizen of Kenya ( 1 x 1)

11. List two functions of the National Police service

* + - * Provide emergency releif services during calamities
      * Conduct driving tests to aspiring drivers
      * To inspect vehicles and ensure they have necessary documentation
      * To liase with interpol and prevent international crime
      * To help curb cattle rustling and related livestock theft
      * To realease any arrested person in bail or bond
* To mount guards of honour ( 2 x 1)

12. Identify one class of correctional institution that deals with the youth

* + - * Borstal institution: for young deliquents
* Youth corrective centres: for young first offenders (1x1)

13. State two challenges that are facing the county government in Kenya (2 mks)

* + - * Inadequate funds
      * Corruption and mismanagement
      * Population pressure
* National government (2 x 1)

14. Outline one component of a budget (1 mk)

* + - * Estimated revenue
      * esimated expenditure
      * Proposals for financing and anticipated deficit
      * Proposals regarding borrowing and other forms of public liability
* Projects to be intiated (1x1)

15. List one duty the Auditor - General (1 mk)

* carries out audits of all government departments and state bodies (1x1)

16. What type of constitution does Kenya have? (1 mk)

* Written (1x1)

17. State one way in which Kenyas exercises direct democracy (1 mk)

* + - * Through referundum
      * Through plebiscite
      * Through recall
* Through intiative (1x1)

SECTION B ( 45 marks)

18. a) State five factors that led to the growth and development of trade along the East African coast (5mks)

* + - * availability of trade items /goods
      * high demand of coastal goods
      * Accessibility of East Africa coast
      * Existence of enterprising merchants
      * The presence of monsoon wind
      * The coast was peaceful and politically stable
      * Technology in boat making
      * Good natural habours
      * Existance of indian Banyas
* The existance of long distance Trade (5 x 1)

b) Explain five negative impacts of the contact between East African Coast and the outside world (10 mks)

* + - * Increased in demand for slaves, led to depopulation and displacement
      * Decline of local industries e.g. weaving, iron working etc
      * Destruction of wildlife e.g. ivory, rhino horns among others
      * It exposed East Africa to outside world hence colonization
* Increased warfare due to slaverly (5x2)

19.

a) Outline five portuguese expeditions to East Africa between 1500-1507 (5 mks)

* + - * Pedro Alvares cabral - 1500 - attempted to capture Sofala but faited
      * Vasco- da- Gama attacked Kilwa - 1502
      * Laurenco Ravasco - attacked mafia and Pemba - 1503
      * Francisco Almeida captured Kilwa and Sofala - 1505
* TRistao da Cunha attacked Oja, Brava, Pate, Socotra and Lamu 1506-07 (5x1)

b) Explain five reasons that led to the decline of portuguese power along the East African coast (10 mks)

* + - * Lack of efficient and effective admnistration
      * Inadequate finances/funds
      * Corrupt and greedy officials
      * Threat from persians and Omani Arabs
      * Competion from other European countries
      * Invasion by Zimba warriors
      * warfare with turks
      * Diseases weakened portugues soldiers
      * Portugal annexation by spain directed portugals interests
      * Attack by Omani Arabs and seizure of fort Jesus
      * Delayed reinforcement due to distance led to failure
      * Portugal was a small country: didn’t have enough administrator (5 x2)

20.

a) Reasons why a section of the Akamba resisted the British colonial rule (5 mks)

* + - * They were gainist the destocking policy
      * They were againist land alienation
      * They opposed forced labour
      * They were againist abuse of African culture e.g cutting of the ithembe tree
* They opposed confiscation of the livestock by the British (5 x 1)

b) Explain five posive impacts by the British military support

* + - * Mumia made a paramount chief of the Western Kenya
      * The Wanga princes became agents of British rule over Western Kenya
      * Mumias Headquaters became seat of British rule over Western Kenya
* Mumias Headquarters became seat of British administration in Western Kenya (5 x 2)

21.

a) List five demands of the African Workers Union (1947)

* + - * sufficient allowance
      * salary increase
      * Equal pay for equal work
      * Elimination of deliberate strategies applied by employers to keep African in their places of work all the time
* Respect of African workers (5 x 1)

b) Explain five challenges encountered by African workers Federation in colonial Kenya (10 mks)

* + - * constant harassment by the colonial government
      * Ignorance on the role of trade unions
      * poor leadership due to untrained personnel
      * constant wrangles among it’s leaders
      * ethnicity influenced choice of federation leaders
* shortage of funds: Relied on meager contributions from the workers (5 x 2)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22.

a) Outline five values and principles of governance (5 mks)

* + - * Promoting patriotism and national unity
      * Sharing and devolution of power
      * Equity and social justice
      * Upholding the rule of law
      * Enhancing democracy and peoples participation
      * Protecting the marginalized
      * Ensuring justifiable development
      * Ensuring intergrity, transpency and accountability
      * Protection of human rights (5x1)

b) Explain five ways how Bill of rights in our constitutions protect the rights of an individual (10 mks)

* + - * Right to life: No one can take away life unlawfully
      * Freedom of expression : is free to think and worship
      * freedom of movement: Free to move freely
      * Protection from arbitrary search or entry
      * protection from discrimination
      * protection from slavery
* Protection of the law (5x2)

23.

a) Identify five roles of the National Security Council in Kenya

* + - * Exercise supervisory control over National Security organs
      * Duty to integrate domestic foreign and military policies relating to national security
      * Makes assessment, appraisal of objectives commitment and risk to republic in respect of actual and potential national security capabilities
      * Report annually to parliament on state of security in Kenya
      * With parliaments approved deploy national forces outised Kenya for peace support operations
* Approve deployment of foreign forces into Kenya (5x1)

b) Explain five challenges encountered by the National Intelligence services in its duties (10mks)

* + - * Lack of trust from Kenyan citizens. They are reluctant to give information
      * Lack financial credibility and political independence. They are not neutral
      * They lack clear distinctions between accountability and necessary secrecy
      * Growing complexity of communication
      * Numerous external and Internal threat
      * Ignorance of Kenyan people in N.I.S tasks
* It doesn’t have implementation powers (5x2)

24.

a) Describe the composition of the county Assembly in Kenya (3 mks)

* + - * Elected ward representative
      * Members of special seats
      * Members of marginalized groups
* Speaker ex-officio (3x1)

b) Explain six reasons why devolved governments were established in Kenya (12 mks)

* + - * To promote democratic and accountable exercise of power
      * To faster national unity by recognizing diversify
      * To give power of self governance to the people and ensure public participation
      * To recognize the rights of communities to marriage their own affairs
      * To protect and promote interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities
      * To promote social and economic development and provisions of services
      * To ensure equitable sharing of resources
      * To facilitate decentralization of state organs
* To enhance checks and balances and separation of power (6x2)

**KIRINYAGA WEST SUB COUNTY EFFECTIVE “40” EXAMINATION form**

**311/2**

**History**

**marking scheme**

**SECTION A ( 25 marks)**

1. Advantages of using electronic databases to search for information compared to a book (2 mks)

* One can search for information by entering a keyword then a computer searches the entire database as compared to a book which one has to read extensively

2. Final process of evolution according to Charles Darwin (1 mk)

* Adaptation (1x1)

3. Two races in the world (2 mks)

* Negroids in africa
* Caucasians in Europe
* Mongoloids in Asia (2x1)

4. First cereal to be domeslicated (1 mk)

* Barley (1x1)

5. Two West African Kingdoms involved in Trans-saharan Trade 2mks

* Ghana
* Mali
* Songhai

6. Main development as a result of invention of the wheel (1x1) (1 mk)

* Develpment roads

7. Importance of using a radio to pass information today (2 mks)

* + - * Its easily accessible
      * Information is received quickly even by illiterates (2x1)

8. First people to use iron in the world (1 mk)

* Hittites (1x1)

9. How abundance of wood fuel facilitated the growth of meroe as an early urban centre

* wood fuel was used in iron working industry as meroe was rich in iron (1x1)

10. Key factor of intergration in the Shona political system

* Religion/Mwari cult (1x1)

11. Leaders in Southern Tanganyika who prepared the African forces for majimaji rebellion(1 mk)

* + - * kinjeketile Ngwale
* Ngamea
* Abdalla mpanda (1x1)

12. Two pull factors that led to scramble for Africa

* + - * vast resources in Africa e.g gold ivory e.t.c
      * African communities were highly decentralized
      * African communities were weakened by diseases and calamities which made, them easy to conquer

13. Other method of Administration used by French other than Assimilation (1mk)

* Association/collaboration adoption (1x1)

14. Ways in which president Nyerere of Tanzania assisted the liberation movements in Mozambique

* + - * He invited them to set Headquarters in Tanzania and promised political support
      * He encouraged them to unite
      * He allowed them to train in Tanganyika
      * He welcomed exiles from Mozambique

15. Reasons for the failure of the scheliffen plan (1 mk)

* + - * It under estimated the military strength of Belgium
      * It had not foreseen the possibility of Britain entering the war
      * Both sides were very strong
* The allied forces mobilized Russian solders earlier than anticipated in the plan (1x1)

16. Where the international court of injustice is based (1mk)

* Hague, Netherlands (1x1)

17. Main task of the secretariat in the AU

* To provide necessary administrative services/ to offer day to day administration of the organization

(1x1)

SECTION B

18.

a) Uses of the Acheulian tools (3 mks)

* + - * Used for skinning
      * Used for cutting
      * Used for sharpening bone and wood
* Used for digging (3x1)

b) Cultural and economic practices of middle stone age man (12 mks)

* + - * His occupation was hunting, gathering and fishing
      * He improved his tools
      * Lived settled life in rocks and caves
      * wore animal skins as clothes
      * made shells and necklaces and painted his body with red ochre and oil
* Developed simple language for communiacation and religious beleifs (6x2)

19.

a) Reasons why European traders particularly preferred African slaves (3 mks)

* + - * They were available in large numbers
      * They were cheaper than European and American-indian labourers
      * They were thought to be immune to both European and tropical diseases
* They appeared more strong and therefore suitable for manual labour (3x1)

b) Ways through which slaves were acquired in West Africa before the Trans-Atlantic Trade

* + - * Some of those enslaved were prisoners of war
      * Some of those who committed various crimes in the community e.g adultery, murder or witchcraft were also enslaved (social misfits)
      * The weak in the society e.g orphans and widows were also vulnerable
      * Others were those who were unable to pay their debts/panyaring
      * Some chiefs were known to punish their enemies in local community by selling them into slavery
* Slaves were also acquired through raids (6x2)

20.

a) Three African countries colonised by Germany (3 mks)

* + - * Togo
      * Cameroon
      * Namibia
* Tanganyika (3x1)

b) Terms of the Berlin Conference 1884 - 85 (12 mks)

* + - * Any state laying claim to any part to inform others
      * All signatories must declare their sphere of influence
      * Effective occupation in sphere of influence
      * Abolish slave trade in your territory
      * River Congo and Niger be left free for navigation
      * Any claim on African coast, the land in the interior becomes sphere of influence
* Any proctectorate must undertake to protect European rights (6x2)

21.

a) Peaceful methods used by nationalists in South Africa to fight the racist regime (3 mks)

* + - * Demonstration
      * sending petitions
      * seeking support from OAU and AU
      * Forming political parties
      * Hunger strikes
      * Use of mass media
      * Trade unions
* Boy cotts (3x1)

b) Social challenges of Democratic Republic of Congo after independence (12 mks)

* + - * Illiteracy increased in High levels
      * Medical care became unachievable
* Crime levels escalated due to non payments of salaries to teachers and civil servants
  + - * Families were faced with starvation
      * Refugees increased due to political instability and upheavals
      * Mass murder led to increase of orphans and widows
      * Sexually transmitted diseases increased due to sexual abuse of women and children
      * High levels of poverty were experienced
* Insecurity and political uncertainity aggravated the social ills in the country (6x2)

**SECTION C**

22.

a) Reasons why USA had not entered into the first world war until 1917 (3mks)

* + - * She was sensitive to her citizens of German origin
      * The war had not interfered with her directly
      * She was abiding by the Monroe doctrine which forbide her from interfering with European affairs
* She was gaining economically from the war (3x1)

b) Explain six political results of World War I (2 mks)

* + - * New states were created in Europe e.g Hungary and Yugoslavia
      * Usa got an upper hand in European affairs
      * Size of Germany was reduced
      * The League of Nations was created to maintain International peace and security
      * It led to nationalism among colonised people
      * It led to rise of dictators such as Adolf Hitler and Mussolini
      * German colonies were put under the league of Nations
      * The existence of ‘Greater Turkey” was undermined because parts of her were granted independence (6x2)

23.

a) Three permanent member of the Security Council in the United Nations (3 mks)

* + - * Britain, France, Russia, USA and China (3x1)

b) Explain six failures of the league of Nations (12 mks)

* + - * It failed to stop Japan from invading and taking over the manchuria region belonging to China
      * It failed to stop Benito - Musolini of Italy from invading Ethiopia
      * The league of Nations failed to stop Germany from violating the terms of the versailles treaty e.g she embarked on remilitarization
      * Many nations disregared it and made defensive pacts
      * Germany invaded other regions such as Polland and Austria in disregard of the league
      * Russia invaded Finland in 1939 totally disregarding to the league of Nations
* It failed to prevent the breakout of the second world war (6x2)

24.

a) Groups of people who cannot vie for elections in Britain (3 mks)

* + - * clergy
      * Holders of certain offices e.g judges
      * Aliens
* Members of the House of lords (3x1)

b) How the executive in the USA is checked by other organs of government (12mks)

* + - * Appointees to executive positions have to be approaved by the senate
      * The executive cannot use government funds without approaval of the congress
      * The congress can impeach a sitting president if his/her conduct in office is not satisfactory
      * The supreme court may declare the president to have acted unconstitutionally
      * The elections to house of representatives are held every two years hence the president’s party must be careful lest it loses its majority in the congress
      * The mass media also monitors the conduct of the executive
      * Public opinion also play a vital role in checking the conduct of the excecutive
      * Pressure group also help to check presidential actions
* The constitution limits the president’s terms of 4 years each. (6x2)

**KIRINYAGA CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2015**

**311/1**

**HISTORY PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. The main method used by anthropologists to gather historical data.
   * + - * Observation. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
2. Two ways in which the Southern Cushites influenced the Bantu.
   * + - * Bantus acquired age-set system from the Cushites.
         * Bantus acquired religion (Islam) from Cushites e.g. Pokomo.
         * Bantus acquired circumcision from the Cushites.
         * Bantus acquired the taboo against the eating of fish. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
3. Ethnic community that the Maasai assimilated.

* Sirikwa
* Dorobo (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. One early European visitors to the Kenyan Coast before 1500A.D.

* The Greeks
* The Romans
* The Portuguese (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two factors that led to the defeat of the Mazrui family.

* They were proud and contemptous which made them loose their allies.
* Combined force of Lamu and Pate.
* Lack of unity within the family due to succession disputes.
* Strong leadership of Seyyid Said. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. One way in which rural-urban migration in Kenya contributes to National Unity.

* It promotes inter-ethnic integration.
* It promotes peaceful co-existence / harmonious living between different communities. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two main responsibilities of a citizen.

* Responsibility to the person / self and family.
* Responsibility to the state. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. One treaty that created the British East African Protectorate.

* The 1890 Anglo-German Agreement (Heligoland). (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two reasons why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops.

* The European feared loss of labour.
* Africans had no knowledge of cash crop growing.
* To control the spread of diseases and pests from African farms.
* Cash crop farming was a domain of the whites to raise revenue on behalf of the government. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. Two bodies that were in charge of independent schools in Central Kenya during the colonial period.

* Kikuyu Independent Schools Association (KISA)
* Kikuyu Karing’a Education Association (KKEA) (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. Two changes introduced by the Lyttelton constitution of 1954 that benefited the Africans in the struggle for independence.
   * + - * It led to the establishment of a multi-racial council of ministers to replace the Governors executive council.
         * The ban on political organizations to operate at district level was lifted. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
2. Why the Trade Union movement was concentrated in urban centres during the colonial period.

* Educated Africans were concentrated in urban areas.
* There was serious racial segregation in urban areas.
* There were social meeting places where members could organize their activities. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two special groups of people recognized by the New Constitution.
   * + - * Marginalized groups.
         * The Youth.
         * The Disabled. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
2. Two political challenges that President Moi experienced during his era between 1982 and 1991.
   * + - * In 1982 there was an attempted military coup by a section of the Air force.
         * The assassination of Dr. Robert Ouko.
         * The clamour for Multi-party democracy. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
3. One non-military function of the Kenya Defence Forces.
   * + - * Participating in Development projects e.g. building roads, bridges etc.
         * Entertaining the public and foreign guests during public holidays.
4. Providing emergency relief services during disaster e.g. floods, locust invasions. (1 x 1 = 1mk
5. The Chief Accounting Officer in the Judicial Service Commission.

* Registrar (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. The main function of the National Land Commission.
   * + - * To guard public land and ensure that the government develops a fair policy on land. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

(a) Reasons which led to the migration of Somali from their homeland.

* Internal wars from different communities that hastened the relationship.
* External attacks from the surrounding communities that made them weak hence displacing them.
* Natural calamities e.g. droughts, floods made them look for better places.
* They were looking for pastures for their animals because they were pastoralists hence they migrated.
* They were looking for adventures i.e. some hence wanted to know and to venture to other communities

in the interior. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

1. Results for the interactions between the Bantu and the Cushites in Kenya during the Pre-colonial period.

* It led to intermarriages between the communities.
* It led to borrowing of some cultural practices and economic activities e.g. Somali started growing crops.
* It led to adoption of Islam religion by the Bantus since many Cushites were Islamic.
* It led to displacement of some communities by the Cushites from their original places.
* It led to internal wars between the two communities for land to settle since the Bantu did not want to migrate.
* It led to increase in population.
* It led to expansion of their trade. (6x2 = 12mks)

(a) Three written sources of information about the East African Coast before the 15th Century.

* The Graeco-Roman Documentary.
* The Book, Periplus of the Erythrean Sea.
* Geographical work by a Greek Scholar (Claudius Ptolemy)
* Documents by Arab merchants e.g. Ibn Batuta
* Several Swahili histories and chronicles e.g. Kilwa chronicles.
* Christian topography of Cosmos-indico-pleatustes. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Five factors that facilitated development of Indian Ocean trade.

* Availability of goods from East Africa and outside.
* High demand for the trade items both in Kenya and outside East Africa.
* Existence of enterprising merchants from Kenya and Arabia.
* Existence of local trade among Africans provided a base upon which Indian Ocean trade was developed.
* Accessibility of the East African coast by sea using dhows and ships.
* Existence of Monsoon winds that facilitated movement of dhows.
* Political peace and stability along the coast ensured safe docking of the vessels.
* The existence of Arabs who provided capital as money lenders. *Any well explained points (6x2)*



(a) Five reasons for the formation of political associations in Kenya before 1939.

* Africans organized themselves to fight for the return of their land which had been alienated for European settlers.
* Introduction of the Kipande system limited their movements which was resented by the Africans.
* They were opposed to taxation as it made the Africans work for the Europeans against their will.
* Africans were against the introduction of forced labour by colonial administrators.
* Racial discrimination practiced by Europeans created ill-feelings among the Africans.
* Political associations were a forum for the Africans to demand representation in the Legco.
* Africans received low wages yet they worked for long hours.
* Limited educational opportunities of the Africans made them feel inferior. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Five reasons why the Mau Mau Movement was able to last for a long time.

* Oathing United people and this made them to be committed to the cause.
* Fighters used guerrilla warfare which made it difficult for the British government to contain the rebellion.
* The civilian population sustained the rebellion by supplying food, weapons and information.
* The movement was led by able leaders e.g. Dedan Kimathi, General China (Waruhiu Itote etc).
* The Aberdares and Mt. Kenya forests provided good hideouts for the Mau Mau fighters.
* Some of the fighters were ex-servicemen and were therefore able to apply the military experience they had gained in the first and second world wars.
* The movement received moral and material support from Independent African countries.
* The fighters had adequate weapons which enabled them to persist / continue fighting; some were homemade while others were snatched from European homes and the home guards. (any 5x2 = 10mks)

(a) Five challenges facing the health sector in Kenya.

* High cost of medical equipment and drugs.
* Fast growing population which puts a strain on the available health facilities.
* HIV and AIDS scourge which affects a large segment of the society poses a big challenge to the government.
* Corruption and other related vices that affect the procurement, distribution and provision of drugs.
* Brain drain – a high number of Kenyan medical personnel emigrate to the developed countries for better opportunities.
* Ineffective National Hospital Insurance Programme as it has emphasized investment in real estate at the expense of proper health care. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

1. Five factors that contributed to the development of multi-party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990’s.

* Allegations of rigging of the 1988 election led to discontent among the losers.
* KANU failed to listen to criticism and the critics were either suspended or expelled from the party.
* The influence from western Europe and the collapse of the Soviet Union led to the introduction of multi-party democracy.
* The end of the cold war brought new wave of democracy which spread to Kenya.
* The events which were taking place in Zambia and Togo inspired advocates of multi-partyism.
* The pressure from multi-party activities drawn from the civil society, political and legal fraternity forced the government to change.
* The failure by the government to adopt all the recommendations which were forwarded by the public to the Saitoti Review Commission of 1990 led to the agitation for democratise.
* The pressure on the government from the donor community to demonstrate as a condition for aid resumption made it to oblige.
* Repealing of section 2(a) of the constitution. (any 5x2 = 10mks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

(a) Three ways in which Kenyan citizenship through registration can be revoked.

* If it is proved that registration was obtained through fraud, corruption, false representation or concealment of any material fact.
* The person has during any war Kenya was engaged in traded or gave secrets to the enemy or assisted the enemy in any way.
* If a person is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 3 years or more within 5 years from the time of registration.
* If at any time after registration one is convinced of treason or an offence attracting a penalty of over 7 years. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Ways in which education system in Kenya promotes National Unity.

* Students are taught the importance of unity and peaceful co-existence in subjects like History.
* Education instills a sense of belonging in students.
* The education is based on common curriculum.
* Students from various parts of Kenya are admitted in common learning institutions.
* Participation in inter-schools drama, music, sports promotes National unity.
* Use of one medium / language of instructions e.g. English / Kiswahili.
* Centralized National examination.
* Centralized training and development of teachers in school and conferences. (6x2 = 12mks)



(a) Five principles of the rule of the law.

* All laws to be prospective and open.
* Laws to be stable, not changing too often.
* Making of certain laws to be guided by open, stable, clear and general rules.
* The independence of the judiciary must be guaranteed.
* The principle of natural justice must be adhered to before action is taken.
* Courts to have powers to review the implementation of those principles.
* Courts to be easily accessible. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Functions of the High Court of Kenya.

* The High Court is a constitutional court which interprets the constitution to determine whether a dispute is constitutional or not.
* Has unlimited original jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters.
* Protects the rights or fundamental freedoms in the Bill of rights.
* Hears appeals from tribunals appointed by the constitution to consider the removal of a person from office other than the president.
* Supervises the subordinate courts.
* Hears appeals from the subordinate courts.
* It deals with petitions arising from parliamentary and county elections.
* Corrects mistakes made in decisions of the lower courts. (5x2 = 10mks)

(a) What is contained in the National Budget?

* The estimated amount of revenue that the National Government requires during the financial year.
* Sources from which the revenue will be raised.
* The projects on which the revenue will be spent. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) How National Government spends its revenue.

* On projects like road construction, bridges and health facilities.
* On educational institutions such as the universities, secondary schools and technical institutes e.g. by giving funds for FPE and FDSE i.e. Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education.
* On repairs and maintenance of government buildings.
* Repairs and maintenance of roads.
* Purchase of drugs for use in hospitals.
* Purchase of equipment for daily operations in all government departments.
* Payment of salaries for public servants and other public sector employees.
* Provides money to deal with emergencies. This is drawn from the reserve fund which is provided by parliament. (5x2 = 10mks)

**KIRINYAGA CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2015**

**311/2**

**HISTORY PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Two shortcomings of oval tradition as a source of History.
   * + - * It may contain biases.
         * People’s ability to remember facts is limited.
         * It is expensive.
         * It is time consuming.
         * The information may change over a period of time. (2x1 = 2mks)
2. The earliest form of art by the early man.

Rock painting. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began.
   * + - * Broadcasting method / scattering. (1x1 = 1mks)
2. The main advantage of currency trade.
   * + - * Money has standard measure of value. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
3. Two improvements which were made on macadamized roads in the 19th century.
   * + - * Tar was put on the surface to make them smooth.
         * Roads were widened to create highways.
         * Roads were straightened.
         * The roads were strengthened by adding more layers of gravel / stones which made them durable.

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. Main contribution of the discovery of chloroform in the field of medicine.
   * + - * It reduced pain during operation. (1x1 = 1mk)
2. Main function of the Lukiiko among the Baganda int eh 19th century.
   * + - * It made laws. (1x1 = 1mk)
3. Two ways in which European powers maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa.
   * + - * By signing treaties among themselves.
         * By organizing the Berlin conference / re-organizing various spheres of influence. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
4. Two communities in West Africa where the French policy of Assimilation was applied.

Dakar

St. Louis

Gokee

Rufisque (2x1 = 2mks)

1. Two aims of the African National Congress.

To unite all black people to win majority rule in South Africa / fight for independence.

To encourage a united anti-racial activities / oppose apartheid / racial discrimination.

To remove all forms of injustice / economic exploitation.

To win a vote / franchise for all people of South Africa. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. Main objective of the Marshall plan after the Second World War.
   * + - * Making contributions towards economic recovery of some European countries that had been affected by World War II. (1 x 1 = 1mks)
2. What is ‘Veto Power’ as used by the United Nations?

A decision cannot be adopted if any of the permanent members of the Security Council vote against it. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two places in Africa where the Cold War was witnessed.
   * + - * Democratic Republic of Congo
         * Ethiopia
         * Angola (2 x 1 = 2mks)
2. Two English speaking member countries of the Economic Community of West Africa States (Ecowas)
   * + - * Liberia - Nigeria
         * Gambia - Sierra Leone
         * Ghana (1 x 1 = 1mk)
3. The main requirement for membership in the Non-aligned Movement.

The country must be neutral. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. Two ways in which the policy of nationalism slowed down economic development in Tanzania during

the rule of Julius Nyerere.

* + - * + Most Tanzanians developed a negative attitude to work / relied on government.
        + Most foreign investors withdrew from the country.
        + Some industries collapsed. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

1. One parliamentary duty of the Monarch in Britain.
   * + - * Summons parliament after general elections.
         * Prologues parliament.
         * Dissolves parliament.
         * Assent to bills. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

(a) Three reasons why Africa is considered the cradle of mankind.

There are numerous archaeological sites in Africa where early fossils that resemble man have been found.

The Savanna grassland provided space for early man to effectively hunt and gather his food.

The tropical climate was suitable for early man’s existence for it was warm throughout the year.

There were many all season rivers that provided fresh water and trapping for wild animals.

Geographically Africa was at the centre of the Pangaea which made it possible for early man to spread

to other regions during the continental drift. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of life.

* Improved stone tools through the use of Levallois method.
* He invented fire which he used in various ways e.g. scaring wild animals, providing warmth and light.
* Lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security.
* Made clothing out of animal skins by scrapping them clear using efficient stone tools.
* Created leisure activity e.g. artwork.
* Developed language for more effective communication.
* Migrated to warmer regions to improve his life. (any 6x2 = 12mks)



(a) Three methods used to acquire slaves from West Africa during the trans-Atlantic trade.

Slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.

Prisoners of war who had been captured during local wars were sold to slave dealers.

Slave traders kidnapped lonely travellers.

Some local rulers sold their own subjects to the slave dealers.

Slaves were obtained through raids.

Some people were enticed and eventually sold into slavery.

Debtors were sold to slave traders / panyering. (3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors that led to the decline of the trans-Atlantic trade.

* The industrial revolution in Britain led to replacement of human labour with machines which were more efficient.
* The leading economists were against free labour and argued that free labour was more productive than slave labour.
* Philanthropists / Christian missionaries strongly campaigned against slave trade leaving Britain with no colonies where she would take slaves to work.
* The development of legitimate trade which subsequently replaced slave labour.
* Britain abolished slave trade and influenced other European nations to stop the practice by signing anti-slave trade treaties.
* The French Revolution of 1789 impacted negatively on slave trade as ideas of liberty and equality of all people were spread. (6x2 = 10mks)

(a) Five examples of Telecommunication.

* Radio
* Television
* Telephone / cell phone
* Facsimile Trans-receiver (fax)
* Telex
* Pager
* Internet / Electronic mail. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five negative impacts of modern forms of communication.

* Promotion of international crime e.g. fraud, terrorism, drug trafficking.
* Transmission of pornographic material has promoted immorality.
* Undermining and erosion of cultural values of countries because modern communication industry is dominated by a few countries who impose their cultural values on others.
* It has led to destructive warfare e.g. through the use of military satellite to direct missiles.
* Cause noise pollution e.g. radio, television, cellphone.
* Addiction on users e.g. television, computers. (5x2 = 10mks)

(a) Three ways used by Nationalists in Ghana to fight for independence.

* They formed political parties.
* They used boycotts / demonstrations / strikes / go-slows.
* They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support.
* They used newspapers to articulate their views.
* They used the legislative council.
* They composed songs / poems to attack colonialism.
* Use of trade unions.
* Used international fora. (3 x1 = 3mks)

1. Six factors that led to development of African Nationalism in Ghana.

* Inadequate African representation in legislative council caused discontent among the Ghanaians.
* Loss of powers by traditional African chiefs created discontent against the colonial governments.
* They need to guard against land alienation by the British united the Africans.
* Introduction of taxation by the colonial government was resented by Ghanaians.
* The meager earnings by Africans from the sale of Cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them,.
* The order by colonial government that farmers uproot their crops due to prevalence of the ‘rooker shoot’ disease upset them.
* The involvement of the ex-servicemen in the second world war inspired them to fight for their independence.
* The attainment of independence by India and Pakistan in 1947 encouraged the Ghanaians to demand for their rights to govern themselves.
* The existence of young educated Ghanaians who had understood the ideals of democracy / freedom who inspired the masses towards a worthy cause.
* High rate of unemployment among the Africans created resentment / discontent.
* The United Nations charter’s declaration of the importance of political independence for all the people in their struggle against colonial domination.
* The selective granting of trading licence to European traders while denying the same to Africans created discontent. (6x2 = 12mks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

(a) Three roles played by United States of America in ending the Second World War.

* The U.S.A. provided modern military equipment to the allied forces.
* She gave financial support to the allied forces.
* She provided military personnel to the allies powers.
* USA blockaded the Panama canal against the axis powers.
* She dropped atomic bombs at Heroshima and Nagasaki which forced Japan to surrender. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six causes of the Cold War after 1945.

* Arms race – the disagreements between Soviet Union and Unites States of America over reduction of arms led to arms race.
* The occupation of Eastern Europe by Soviet Union caused feat among USA and its allies in Western Europe / iron curtain policy.
* Ideology – The ideological differences punished by the USA and USSR created mistrust/suspicion among them leading to hostility.
* The domination of both united nations by the USA and her allies was checked by USSR through the use of her veto power thus increasing the tension.
* The involvement of both United States of America and USSR in European conflicts in the late 1940s created tension among them.
* Marshal plan – America marshal plan to revive European economies after the war made USSR to counteract by forming a similar one, thus enhancing tension.
* Formation of military alliance / NATO by United States and her allies to form a similar alliance, thus intensifying rivalry.
* Berlin wall – construction of Berlin war by USSR in Germany to made USSR Western influence led to increased tension. (6x2 = 12mks)



(a) Five aims of the organization of African Unity.

* To promote unity among African states.
* To end all forms of colonialism in Africa.
* To promote human rights in African countries in line with the United Nations charter.
* To promote social, economic and political cooperation in Africa in order to uplift the people’s standards of living.
* To uphold the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states.
* To recognize / respect the territorial sovereignty of member states. (5 x 5 = 3mks)

(b) Five achievements of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) since its formation.

* It contributed to the liberation of African states from European colonial rule.
* It provided cultural interaction e.g. games among member states.
* It has promoted economic cooperation among member states e.g. encourage regional economic groups such as COMESA, ECOWAS etc.
* It has promoted railways and road transport links in Africa.
* It has provided member states with a forum to discuss issues of common interests.
* It has provided funds for activities in African development bank (ADS).
* It has promoted friendly ties among member states, through annual meetings of states and government.
* It has enabled African states with one voice at international forum.
* It has provided material support to refugees in Africa.
* It has condemned violation of human rights in Africa.
* It has solved border disputes e.g. between Morocco and Algeria. (5x2 = 10mks)

(a) Three functions of the House of Lords.

* It amends, accepts or rejects bills in collaboration with the lower house.
* It initiates routine and non-controversial bills which the lower house has no time to address.
* Holds bills from the lower house long enough to seek public approval.
* Questions ministers about the activities of the government / checks on the powers of the executive.
* Debates on general issues of national policy.
* Sits as a court of appeal for criminal cases. (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors that limit parliamentary supremacy in Britain.

* Moral values – whatever decisions members of the House of Commons make, they must consider moral values of the British society.
* Public opinion – members of parliament must be sensitive to public opinion especially because an unpopular government (party) may not be re-elected.
* Local authorities are empowered to make by-laws without consulting parliament.
* The interests of the institutions are always taken into account before laws are passed in parliament e.g. the church, universities, trade unions etc.
* A legislation passed by one parliament can be changed by a future one.
* International law is also taken into account when laws are made. (6x2 = 12mks)

**KAHURO/KIHARU DISTRICT JOINT EXAMINATION – 2015**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

1. Two limitations of using anthropology as a source of information on history and government.

* + It is time consuming.
  + It is an expensive method.
  + Information collected may be inaccurate / distorted.
* Information collected may be based. (*2 x 1 = 2 mks*)

2. One evidence to show that the Chinese reached the East Africa Coast.

* + Presence of Chinese coins.
  + Porcelain remains.
* Written documents including periplus of Erythrcan sea. (*1 x 1 = 1 mk*)

3. Two communities that comprise highland Nilotes.

* + Nandi
  + Marakwet.
  + Turgen
  + Pokot
  + Keiyo
  + Saboat
* Kipsigis (*2 x 1 = 2 mks*)

4. Two factors which influenced Said Sayyid to develop agriculture in Zanzibar.

* + Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing.
  + Availability of labour / slave labour.
  + Zanzibar had natural deep harbour which would promote trade in agricultural products.
* Zanzibar had fertile soils. (*2 x 1 = 2 mks*)

5. Main reason why colonial government created reserves in Kenya.

* To create room for European farming / settlement. (*1 x 1 = 1 mk*)

6. Two characteristics of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period.

* + They accommodated African cultural values.
  + Leadership was provided by Africans
  + Some wore specific attire
  + Leadership was African.
  + Some used African musical instruments like drums.
* In some women were given leadership. (*2 x 1 = 2 mks*)

7. One method used by trade unionists to demand for their rights.

* + They used strikes and riots.
  + Work boycotts.
  + Go slow / sit ins
  + Demonstrations.
* Petitions (*1 x 1 = 1 mk*)

8. First person to be appointed as a prime minister in Kenya.

* Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. (*1 x 1 = 1 mk*)

9. Two functions of the principal secretary in Kenya government.

* + He/she is the chief accounting officer in a ministry.
  + He/she is responsible for the day to day activities of the ministry.
  + He/she supervise and evaluates the operations of the ministry.
  + He/she keep the cabinet secretary informed of the needs and problems of the ministry. (*2 x 1 = 2 mks*)

10. Two reasons why Nabongo Mumias of Wanga collaborated with the British. (2 mks)

* + To consolidate his position and that of his kingdom.
  + To secure military support against his enemies e.g. Luo of Ugenya, Bukusu and Nandi.
  + To obtain material benefits from the British.
  + To gain prestige and fame by associating with the British.
  + He had seen futility of resisting the British.
  + He sought help to expand his territory.
  + Wanted his son to gain from the British.
* Wanted to made the British his trading partners. (*2 x 1 = 2 mks*)

11. One reason why corruption is being discouraged.

* + To promote peace and stability.
  + To promote national unity.
* To provide fair distribution of national resources. (*1 x 1 = 1 mk*)

12. One way in which the government of Kenya has addressed the problems of landlessness.

* + Adopting the National land policy.
  + Issueing of the title deeds to make land ownership legal.
  + Resetting people in settlement schemes.
* Encouraging people to form co-operative societies and land buying companies. (*1 x 1 = 1 mk*)

13. Two political events which threatened the stability of Kenya 1975 to 1979.

* + The death of Josiah Mwangi Kariuki.
  + The death of the Founding Father of the nation Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.
* The attempt to change the constitution by some politicians. (*2 x 1 = 2 mks*)

14. One reason why Africans who live in town formed social welfare organizations during the colonial period.

* + To promote security.
  + To promote unity and a sense of belonging among members.
* To cater for the basic needs of the members. (*1 x 1 = 1 mk*)

15. Main ideological difference between KANU and KANU before independence in 1963.

Whereas KANU favoured a unitary type of government KADU preferred federalism / majimbolism.( *1 mk*)

16. President of the supreme court in Kenya.

* Chief Justice. *(1 mk)*

17. Main reason why KANU refused to form a government after the 1961 elections.

They wanted Mzee Jomo Kenyatta to be released from detention. (*1 x 1 = 1 mk*)

**SECTION B**

18.

(a) Three reasons which contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan Coast and the outside world by the 19th century.

* + The availability of trade items.
  + The demand for goods.
  + Existence of enterprising merchants.
  + The accessibility of the coast.
  + The existence of local trade.
  + There was political stability at the Kenya coast
  + The existence of natural harbours.
* The occurrence of monsoon winds. (*3 x 1 = 3 mks*)

(b) Six reasons that led to the decline of Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast during the 17th century.

* + The coastal city states organized constant rebellions against the Portuguese.
  + The Portuguese administrators were corrupt / misused the funds meant to finance the administration.
  + Portugal was too small to provide enough soldiers and administrators to control the whole of its empire.
  + Malindi, their traditional ally, refused to support the Portuguese because they were cruel to them.
  + Decline of the Indian Ocean trade since it was the main source of income for the empire.
  + The annexation of Portugal by Spain weakened Portuguese control of the coast.
* Intense commercial rivalry from the Dutch reduced Portuguese source of revenue. *(6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

19.

(a) Five reasons why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya during the colonial period.

* + Mission stations were established by Christian missionaries to serve as centres for converting Africans.
  + To serve as centres where African would be taught basic literacy to enable them to read the bible.
  + To teach Africans new methods of carpentry, farming and masonry.
  + To train African catechists who would in turn facilitate the spread of Christianity.
  + To use them as centres for the spread of Western European culture.
* To serve as health centres where basic healthy care was provided to Africans. (5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Five factors which undermined Christian missionaries’ activities in Kenya during the 19th century.

* + Hostility by believers of traditional religion who saw missionaries as a threat to their beliefs and cultural practices.
  + Opposition by leaders of Islamic faith and other believers whose interests were to advance their religion into the region.
  + Hash tropical climate coupled with tropical disease e.g. malaria.
  + Inadequate fund and supplies such as food.
  + Rivalry among different Christian groups.
  + Communication barrier / lack of common language of communication to facilitate interactions.
  + Strict Christian doctrines which were incompatible with traditional beliefs and practices.
  + Vastness of areas covered by individual missionaries.
  + Hostility from African rulers who often identified missionaries with colonialism and loss of their traditional authority.
* Limited transport and communication facilities. (*2 x 5 = 10 mks*)

20.

(a)  Five roles of National philosophies in Kenya’s development.

* + Promotion of Education e.g. through wilding of schools lab and laboratories.
  + Enhancing unity and understanding among people.
  + Improvement of medical services such as hospitals and dispensaries.
  + Promotion of people’s welfare especially those with special needs.
  + Improving the living standards of people such as services and other social needs are catered for.
* Encouraging nationalism and promotion. *(5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

(b) Challenges that have undermined the performance of National philosophies in Kenya.

* + Corruption.
  + Negative attitude from people.
  + Misappropriation and embezzlement of public funds.
  + Poverty.
  + Tribal crashes and conflicts.
  + Unemployment.
  + lack of commitment by political parties.
* Wrangles among leaders. (*5 x 2 = 10 mks*)

21.

(a) Five common grievances of the political organization in Kenya upto 1939.

* + Land alienation.
  + Forced labour.
  + Taxation.
  + The Kipande system.
  + Better wages for Africans.
* Quality Education and latter working conditions for Africans. (*5 x 2 = 10 mks*)

(b) Five role played by women in the Mau Mau uprisings.

* + Women participated in the oath taking ceremonies.
  + They mobilized the men and women to join the movement.
  + Women composed songs to mobilize support and motivate the fighters as well as ridicule collaborators.
  + They acted as spies for Mau Mau fighters.
  + They supplied fighters with food, medicine, guns, ammunitions and clothing.
  + They fought as soldiers e.g. field marshal Muthoni.
  + They coordinated and organized rural networks to provide supplies to the Mau Mau fighters.
  + They kept secret all information relating to the uprising from colonial agents despite their mistreatment.
  + More than 8,000 women were detained and others put in detention camps to prevent them from helping the fighters. (*5 x 2 = 10 mks*)

**SECTION C**

22.

(a) Three factors that led to the development of multi party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990.

* + International pressure on the government for democratic reforms.
  + Pressure from individuals who had been expelled from KANU without political alternatives.
  + Existence of people who were ready to pass democratic agenda ahead.
  + Introduction of multi party democracy in other African countries.
  + Discontent within KANU.
* Pressure from religious leaders. (*3 x 1 = 3 mks*)

(b) Six ways in which the existence of many parties has promoted democracy in Kenya.

* + It has promoted freedom of association by providing alternative parties for the people.
  + It has provided people with a forum to express their views about how a country should be managed.
  + It has made the government more accountable to the people through constant criticism.
  + It has provided checks and balances to abuse and misuse of powers by leaders.
  + It has provided a system of scrutinizing government expenditure through public account committee.
  + It has made people feel free to contribute ideas to any aspect of development in the country without feeling intimidated.
* It has enabled people who wish to form political parties to go ahead and do so. (*6 x 2 = 12 mks*)

23.

(a) Why parliamentary elections are held regularly in Kenya?

* + In order to give all citizens the opportunity to exercise their constitutional right of participating in the democratic process.
  + To give citizens the chance to choose leaders whom they have confidence in.
  + To enable the people to give mandate to the party of their choice to rule.
  + To inject new blood into parliament and government.
  + To enable sitting MPs to be responsive to the development needs of the electorate as stipulated by the constitution. (*5 x 1 = 5 mks*)

(b) Explain five functions of the executive committee in a county government in Kenya.

* + Implement country legislation.
  + Implement national legislation within the county.
  + Manage and co-ordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments.
  + Prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly.
  + Give regular reports to the county assembly on matters relating to the county.
* Performs any other function as per the constitution or international legislation. (*5 x 2 = 10 mks*)

24.

(a) Five ways though which the constitution of Kenya promotes national unity.

* + Provide for equality of all Kenyans.
  + Kenyans are bound by one constitution.
  + Guarantees equal opportunities for all Kenyans.
  + To protects individuals against any form of discrimination as provided for in Bill of right.
* Provides for a unitary government under one president. (*5 x 1 = 5 mks*)

(b) Five factors that make it difficult for correctional department in Kenya to work effectively.

* + Inadequate facilities hence congestion and outbreak of diseases.
  + Increase in number of inmates hence poor living conditions.
  + Inadequate finance hence poor services.
  + Poor living condition / low salaries demoralize correctional officers.
  + Corruption in correctional centres.
  + Shortage of trained counsellors to assist in reforming the inmates.
  + Inadequate food, medical facilities and clothing.
* Some inmates have become hardened hence difficult to rehabilitate. (*5 x 2 = 10 mks*)

**KAHURO/KIHARU DISTRICT JOINT EXAMINATION – 2015**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Identify two resources of information of history and government.

* + Archaelogy
  + Oral traditions.
  + Written documents
  + Anthropology
  + Linguistics
  + Paleontology
  + Genetics
* Electronic sources *2 x 1 = 2 mks*

2. State two uses of tools by early man.

* + Hunting / gathering
  + Skinning animals
  + Making other tools
  + Digging roots
  + Cutting
* Fishing *2 x 1 = 2 mks*

3. State two disadvantages of using steam as source of industrial energy.

* + Could not produce enough energy
  + Water required heating at very high temperature
  + Excessive use of wood to heat water.
* Could harm the user incase of accident. *2 x 1 = 2 mks*

4. Give one limitation of barter trade during the Trans-Saharan trade.

* + Some goods were perishable.
  + Difficult to agree on exact value of goods
  + Lack of double coincidence.
  + Some goods were indivisible.
* Some goods were bulky *2 x 1 = 2 mks*

5. State two advantages of motorcycle as a means of transport.

* + Is a cheap means of transport.
  + Are most common
  + Are convenient
  + It links and supplements other means of transport.
  + They are fast
  + Cause less traffic jam
* Can be used by the police for surveillance. *2 x 1 = 2 mks*

6. Give two ways in which Islam spread to Africa in the 19th Century.

* + Trading activities.
  + Migration and settlement of Muslims in Africa
  + Jihads / holy wars in West Africa
* Intermarriages.
  + Establishment of Islamic centres of learning through Muslim Scholars
* Influence of converted African rulers. *2 x 1 = 2 mks*

7. Identify the name of the treaty signed between Samori Toure and the French.

* Busandugu treaty. *1 x 1 = 1 mk*

8. Give the main form of transport that was used in the Trans-Saharan trade.

* Animal transport e.g. camel / horse. *1 x 1 = 1 mk*

9. Mention two factors that led to the growth of Johannesburg as an early urban centre.

* + The discovery of Gold in Witwatersrand.
  + Presence of clean water supply from vaal for domestic and industrial use.
  + Good topography which makes building and construction easy.
* Presence of good fertile soil on surrounding areas. *2 x 1 = 2 mks*

10. State two European activities in Africa before 1850.

* + Trade
  + Spreading Christianity.
  + Exploration
* Spreading Western education. *2 x 1 = 2 mks*

11. Give two methods used by the Apartheid Government to discourage Africans nationalism From 1960.

* + Arrests and imprisonment of leaders e.g. Mandela, Subukwe.
  + Torture and harassment of protestors e.g. Stive Biko.
  + Violence unleashed on demonstrations e.g. Sharp Villemasscve.
  + Government used divide and rule e.g. Black Homelands.
  + Political parties were banned e.g. African National Congress. (A.N.C)
  + Inadequate finances and resources to nationalists.
  + Strong and resourceful apartheid government.
* Censorship of press media. *2 x 1 = 2 mks*

12. Name the Chartered company that was used to administer Tanganyika during the process of colonization.

* The German East African company. *1 x 1 = 1 mk*

13. The main characteristic of common wealth member states.

* They were all former British colonies (dominions of territories) *1 x 1 = 1 mk*

14. Identify other house of the congress in the United States of America.

* + House of representative.
* The senate *1 x 1 = 1 mk*

15. One country in Africa where the cold war was witnessed.

* + Ethiopia
  + Angola
  + Democratic republic of Congo.
  + Zaire
  + Mozambique
* Angola *1 x 1 = 1 mk*

16. Identify two types of democracy.

* + Indirect / representative.
  + Direct / pure democracy
* Constitutional / liberal democracy *2 x 1 = 2 mks*

17. Who is the head of the government in Britain.

Prime minister *1 x 1 = 1 mk*

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

*Answer any three questions from this section.*

18.

(a) Identify five advantages of the Enclosure System in Britain during the Agrarian Revolution.

* + It reduced the risk of crops and animals contracting diseases.
  + it created large farms which allowed the use of the horse drill.
  + Large farms also allowed the use of crop rotation.
  + Farms were easily managed.
  + Farmers could specialize in crop or animal production.
  + They could use their title-deeds to borrow money from financial institutions for improving their farms.

(b) Explain five factors that facilitated the Scientific Revolution in Europe.

* + The need to find solutions to the problems of that time led to scientific research e.g. on how to drain water from coal mines, increase food production and treat the sick, among other problems.
  + The renaissance period in Europe encouraged scholars to carry out scientific research in different fields.
  + The discovery of the printing press led to the printing of books magazines and journals which spread scientific ideas from our continent to another.
  + Government and wealthy individuals provided funds to support scientific research.
  + Voyages of exploration led to discovery of new lands and encouraged interest in new areas of knowledge and research. *5 x 2 = 10 mks*

19.

(a) Outline five factors that facilitated the development of the Trans-Saharan trade.

* + Introduction of camel as means of transport.
  + High demand of goods from N.A and W.A
  + Existence of various trade commodities.
  + Local trade existed in the Western Sudan belt and among the Berbers and Tuargs earlier on.
  + Availability of capital
  + There existed a lot of cooperation security and maintained some water points.
  + Existence of pack animals such as camels.
  + Emergence of strong kings by Mausa Musa.
  + Existence of well-established trade routes.
* The increased contacts between North Africa and Southern Europe as well as Middle East. *3 x 1 = 3 mks*

(b) Explain five reasons for the decline of teh Trans-Atlantic trade.

* + Industrialisation - use of machines replaced human labour.
  + Leading economist argued that free labour is better than slave labour.
  + Philanthropists and missionaries campaigned against slave trade as it was seen to be inhuman.
  + Defeat of Britain in 1776 in America forced the British to look for raw materials from elsewhere.
  + African were freed so as to produce raw materials.
  + Christians Revival movement viewed slave trade as the height of evil to society and campaigned against it.
  + Attainment of independence by U.S.A Britain had nowhere to take slaves.
  + French Revolution of 1789 - emphasised the equality of human beings. This impacted negatively on slave trade.

20.

(a) Functions of the ancient city of Cairo.

* + It was a religious centre.
  + An educational centre
  + A transport centre
  + A recreational centre.
  + An industrial centre.
  + An administrative centre
* A trading centre / commercial centres. *3 x 1 = 3 mks*

(b) Factors which contributed to the emergence of urban centres in pre-colonial Africa.

* + Trading activities / trade centres / markets.
  + Existence of local industries / mining sites.
  + Existence of trade routes.
  + Development of early centres of learning.
  + Development of Agriculture led to food sufficiency and permanent settlement.
  + Religious centres.
  + Ports and harbours.
* Highly secure region / easily defensible sites.
* Places with available water resources.
* Administrative centres / kings headquarters. *(any 6 well explained 6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

21.

(a) Identify the causes of the Maji Maji rebellion in central Tanganyika between 1905 and 1907.

* + Africans resented the forced labour introduced by the Germans.
  + Africans were forced to grow cotton on infertile land.
  + The Africans disliked the harsh rule by Akidas and Jumbes who were foreigners and brutal.
  + The Germans mistreated African rulers.
  + Africans were against the introduction of tax by the Germans.
  + The German officials sexually abused the African women.
  + The Africans were inspired by the prophecy of Kinjikitile Ngwale.
  + African wanted to reposes their land.
* African wanted to retain their independence. *5 x 1 = 5 mks*

(b) Why were the African communities defeated by the Germans during the Maji Maji rebellion.

* + African had inferior weapons which could not match the German modern weapons.
  + German soldiers were well trained as opposed to the African soldiers who used traditional methods of fighting.
  + The disunity / hatred that existed among the Africans communities made it possible for the Germans to defeat them.
  + The Germans used the scorched earth method which led to famine and hence weakened the Africans.
  + The magic water failed to protect the Africans from the German bullets.
  + Capture / imprisonment / execution of Africans leaders demoralized the fighters.
  + Germans received reinforcement which strengthened their fight against Africans.
  + The large / powerful communities did not join the war.
* Africans were not well coordinated or organized against the Germans. *(5 x 2 = 10 mks*

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

22.

(a) Aims of the economic community of West Africa (ECOWAS)

* + Foster economic cooperation among the member states.
  + Liberate trade among member states.
  + Achieve economic independence.
  + Develop agriculture, commerce, industry and other sectors of the economy.
* Improve the living standard of the people in the member states. *3 x 1 = 3 mks*

(b) Explain six challenges facing ECOWAS.

* + Poor infrastructure
  + Division between francophone and Anglophone.
  + Member countries trade with other organizations.
  + Political instability.
  + Some members violate regulations of the organization.
  + National interests outweigh regional issues.
  + ECOWAS members are members of other organizations.
  + Ideological differences.
* Border disputes. *6 x 2 = 12 mks*

23.

(a) Identify three terms of the Treaty of Versailles of 1991.

* + German to surrender some of other territories in European e.g. Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France.
  + German to surrender all her colonies.
  + German to pay £6.6 million to the allies as reparation money.
  + The city of danzing to be a free city under the league.
* German was restricted to an army of 100,000 men and it’s equipments were limited. *3 x 1 = 3 mks*

(b) Give six reasons why the Central Power were defeated in the First World War.

* + The allied powers had more states supporting them.
  + Allies had more financial and industries resources.
  + Allied powers controlled the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean and blockaded the central powers.
  + The invasion of neutral Belgium by German made the world to turn against the central powers.
  + The entry of USA into the war helped to defeat the central powers.
  + The central powers were located in the central part of Europe and were surrounded by enemies from every side.
  + Mutinies in German army weakened the Germany resistance.
  + The failure of the schlieffen plan.
  + Good political leadership among the allied powers. *6 x 2 = 12 mks*

24.

(a) Identify three ways how one can become a member of parliament in Britain.

* + Elections
  + Nomination
  + Inheritance
  + By virtue of office e.g. members of the House of Lords maintain their parliamentary seats. (*any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

(b) Describe six functions of the monarchy in Britain.

* + Manage Britain foreign policies e.g. signify treaties.
  + Summons, prologue or dissolves parliament.
  + Appointments of judges.
  + Appoints bishop / arch bishops of the Church of England and Monarchy is head of the African church.
  + Pardons persons accused of various crimes.
  + Invites leaders of winning party to form government.
  + Is commander-in-chief of armed forces.
* Is the legal lead of state and symbol of national unity. (*any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

**KAJIADO COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.**

1. Mention the form of government that is practiced in Kenya.

* Democratic government 1 x 1 = 1 mk

1. Identify two remnants of the earliest inhabitants found in Western Kenya today.

* Onguye
* Okuro 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. State two ways in which the Southern Cushites influenced the Bantu.

* Circumcision
* Introduced taboos against eating fish
* Introduced the age set system (2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. Give one evidence that show the Portuguese’s settlement along the Kenyan Coast.

* Fort Jesus
* Vasco da Gama pillar 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Identify two categories of people whose right to liberty can be limited by the government. (2 marks)

* Criminals
* People suffering from infectious diseases
* Insane people
* Children under 18 years to secure their education
* Drug addicts 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. State one economic factor that undermines natural unity in Kenya.

* Corruption
* Inequitable distribution of national resources
* Poverty 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Name the main institution from which the government of Kenya has borrowed the Bill of Rights.

* United Nations Organization 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Mention two Kenyan communities that resisted the British during colonial invasion.

* Bukusu
* Nandi
* Giriama
* Somali 2 x 1 = 2 Marks

1. What was the main reason for the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway?

* Uganda railway
* To connect Uganda with outside world 1 x 1 = 1 mk

1. Name the two dominant political parties that fought for independence in Kenya.

* Kenya African National Union
* Kenya African Democratic Union 2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. State two features of trade union movements in Kenya during the colonial era.

* Only existed where there was wage labour force e.g in Urban areas.
* Were organized by educated people.
* Were formed by people involved in direct employment e.g teachers, doctors, clerks.
* Worked closely with political parties. 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Mention the main contribution of Thomas Joseph Mboya to the history of Kenya.

* He led/organized trade union movement 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Identify two methods that have been used to conduct General Elections in Kenya. (1 mark)

* Secret ballot
* Queuing system (mulolongo) 2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. State one source of the principles of African socialism. (1 mark)

* Traditional African practices
* Values held in high esteem by African Traditional Socities
* Virtues borrowed from both capitalism and communism 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Mention two stakeholders who have assisted the government of Kenya in the provision of education since independence.

* Religious groups
* Private individuals
* Non-Governmental organizations
* Private companies 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. Name the administrative head of the County Assemblies in Kenya.

* The clerk to the County Assembly

1. Name the fund that is used by Kenyan Government to provide basic services to marginalized areas.

* Equalization fund 1 x 1 = 1mk

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

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

1. a) Identify three environmental factors that influenced the settlement of the Borana in Kenya.

* They looked for areas where there was water and pasture for their animals.
* They looked for areas with ample rainfall.
* Looked for areas with fertile soil.
* Looked for areas that were free from human and animal diseases.

b) Describe the political organization of the Somali in the 19th Century.

* Were organized in clans made of related families.
* Clan was headed by the council of elders chosen from family leaders,
* Each clan was headed by a Sultan. He did not have a lot of authority.
* At the age of 10 – 15 years boys were circumcised and formed age-sets.
* They joined warriors, senator warriors and then elders.
* Somali warriors were professionals and defended the clan.
* Warriors of different clans joined forces when neighbouring communities threatened their community.

6 x 2 = 12 mks

1. a) Give THREE reasons why the Oman rule experienced constant rebellion from the Kenyan Coastal

communities.

* Oman rule was harsh.
* They wanted to regain their independence.
* Rivalry between the Busaidi and the Mazrui families.
* They were against the Oman collecting taxes from them. 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

b) Factors for the Akamba dominance in Long Distance Trade in Kenya in the 19th C

* They were situated in a strategic position between the coast and the interior.
* The dry condition of their area made farming unprofitable.
* They were good hunters.
* There was demand for some commodities of trade.
* Existence of local trade.
* They discouraged other communities from participating in the trade by spreading malicious stories about the trade. 6 x 2 = 12 mks

1. a) State the role of Africans in provision of health services during colonial rule in Kenya.

* They were trained as dressers and laboratory assistances.
* Chiefs campaigned for Western medicine.
* The Local Native Councils set aside money for medical care.
* Spread of education among Africans helped people to know more about health and hygiene which helped control some diseases.
* Africans promoted construction of health facilities through provision of labour and money. 5 x 1 = 5 mks

b) Discuss five measures adopted by the government to promote health in colonial Kenya.

* Government protected Christian missionaries involved in health promotion.
* Government provided finances which were used to fund campaigns to eradicate malaria and other diseases.
* Enactment of Health ordinances supported the programme.
* Establishment of Development and Research Authority (DARA) for improvement of health services
* Establishment of Bureau of medical research in 1949.
* Establishment of Health centres and public Hospitals. 5 x 2 = 10 mks

1. a) State five roles played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

* Some women mobilized fellow Africans to resist British invasion e.g. Mekatilili wa Menza, Moraa Moka, Ngiti etc
* Some women also supported men morally to fight.
* Some women contributed to formation of independent churches.
* They fought in forests alongside men e.g. Field Marshal Muthoni.
* They supplied food to the men in the forest and other supplies.
* They took care of children and families while freedom fighters were in the forest.
* They took part in anti-colonial administration, campaigns.
* Some were nominated to the Legco to champion African grievances e.g. Jemimah Gichanga and Priscilla Abwao. 5 x 1 1 = Marks

b) Explain 5 problems associated with Moi period of leadership as a president of Kenya. (10 marks)

* Attempted coup of 1982.
* He faced constant criticism during the one-party period.
* Freezing of donor funding from World Bank and IMF.
* Tribal clashes became widespread.
* He faced stiff competition from rival political parties.
* Corruption was rampant.
* Weak economy which led to poverty.
* Poor diplomatic relationships with some neighbours.
* Natural disasters.
* Abuse of human rights,.
* Political assassinations e.g. Dr. Robert Ouko.
* Fall-out in KANU when he picked Uhuru to be the party’s flag bearer. 5 x 2 = 10 marks

**SECTION C(30 MARKS)**

**Choose any TWO questions from this section.**

1. a) State five peaceful methods of solving conflicts.

* Negotiation
* Mediation
* Arbitration
* Litigation
* Reconciliation
* Workshops
* Parliament passing laws Any 5 = 5 x 1 = 5 mks

b) Explain five economic factors that promote National Unity in Kenya.

* Trade
* Urbanization
* Common currency
* Fair distribution of National resources
* Employment opportunities

(with illustration) Any 5 = 5 x 2 = (10 mks)

1. a) State the composition of the Executive Arm of the National Government of Kenya.

* President
* Deputy President
* Cabinet secretaries (Any 3 = 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Explain six setbacks faced by the national Police Service in Kenya. (12 marks)

* Inadequate transport and communication.
* Low academic levels.
* A lot of political interference.
* Influx of fire arms in the country.
* Poor relationship between the police and the public.
* Terrorism in the country.
* Modern technology in crime. (Any 6 = 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

1. a) Identify five sources of revenue for county governments.

* Shared national Revenue.
* Own revenue
* Grants from the National Government
* Loans from capital market
* Grants from local institutions
* Grants from external bodies (Any 5 = 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

b) Explain five measures put in place to control the utilization of public funds by the National government of

Kenya.

* Parliament is a watchdog – approves the expenditures.
* The controller of budget oversees the implementation of the budget.
* The establishment of the KACC
* The Principal Secretaries are accountable to the National Assembly for financial management.
* Auditor – General Audits the accounts of all Government and state organs.
* Advertising/tendering government projects. (Any 5 = 5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

**KAJIADO COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A(25 MARKS)**

**Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.**

1. Two aspects of social history.

* Religious beliefs
* Mode of dressing
* Taboos
* Eating habits/food
* Traditions and culture (Any 2 x 2 = 2 mks)

1. Two archaeologists who have worked in E. Africa.

* Mary Leakey
* Lois Leakey
* Richard Leakey
* Jonathan Leakey
* Dr. Allan Walker (Any 2 = 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

1. The main reason why early Agriculture development in Egypt.

* Availability of water from the Nile river 1 x 1 = mk

1. Two ways in which the Trans-Atlantic trade led to decline of local industries in W. Africa.

* Skilled men were taken as slaves.
* European goods replaced African goods.
* Insecurity due to slave raids made people abandon the work of industries. Any 2 = 2 x 1 = 2mks

1. Contribution of Wilbur Wright in the transport industry?

* Invented the first aeroplane engine 1 x 1 = 1 mk

1. Two advantages of steel over iron. (2 marks)

* It’s lighter
* It’s harder
* Can be bend
* It does not rust Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. How did security contribute to the growth of the city of Athens

* Surrounded by hills and rivers making it difficult for external attacks. 1 x 1 = 1 mk

1. The main factor that led to the rise of the Asante Empire?

* She controlled the West African trade 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Two European powers that colonized South Africa.

* Britain
* Holland 2 x 1 = 2 marks

1. The main reason for the use of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria by the British.

* Had few administrative officers 1 x 1 = 1 mark

1. Two political movements that fought for independence in Mozambique.

* FRELIMO (Liberation front of Mozambique)
* (COREMO (Revolutionary committee of Mozambique)
* Makonde Union Any 2 x 1 = 2

1. Two non-European countries that participated in the Second World War

* Japan
* United States of America 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. What is the UN agency that is responsible for Refugees welfare?

* U.N.H.C.R (United Nations High Commission for Refugees) 1 x 1 = 1 mk

1. Name the body that replaced the Pan-African Movement.

* Organization of African Unity (O.A.U)

1. The two main levels of government in the United Stated of America (USA).

* Central Government
* State Government 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. Two factors that have ensured national unity in Tanzania since independence.

* Common language – Kiswahili
* The Ujamaa policy
* One party system – C.C.M Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks

**SECTION B(45 MARKS)**

**Answer any THREE questions.**

1. a) Three advantages of the upright posture adopted by the early man.

* He was able to see far/spotting the enemy.
* Front limbs could be sued for other activities.
* To defend himself.
* In gathering food.
* To regulate the body temperature. Any 3 = 3 x 1 = 3 mks

b) Describe the way of life of the early man during the Old Stone Age period.

* He ate uncooked food.
* He was naked but hairy body to protect himself from the cold.
* Poor hunting and gathering skills.
* He lived on trees, rock shelter.
* Made simple stone – tools – Olduwan tools
* Used gesture and click sounds
* Lived in small hunting groups Any 6 = 6 x 2 = 15 mks

1. a) Five uses of Oil during the industrial revolution.

* Source for power in industrial machines.
* Used to power vehicles, aeroplanes, ships
* Heating to produce electricity.
* Tar – a by product for roads construction
* Fertilizer production
* Production of plastics Any 5 = 5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Five factors that undermined industrial growth in India.

* High population – low purchasing [pwer
* Inadequate funds
* Over exploitation by colonial masters
* Low technical skills
* Competition for markets
* The Indian caste-system does not encourage economic growth. Any 5 = 5 x 2 = 10 mks

1. a) Five economic factors that led to the decline of early urban centres.

* Trade
* Farming
* Mining
* Local industries
* Transport
* Strategic position Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks

b) Five factors that led decline of early urban centres.

* Wars of conquest
* Outbreak of diseases
* Decline of trade activities
* Decline of kingdoms
* Exhaustion of mineral resources
* Natural calamities
* Change of trade routes Any 5 x 2 = 10mks

1. a) Three economic factors that led to the scramble and partition of Africa.

* Need for markets
* Availability of raw materials
* Desire to invest their surplus capital Any 3 = 3 x 1 = 3 mks

b) Six social effects of the scramble and partition of Africa on the Africans.

* Settlement of Europeans in Africa
* Loss of life due to resistances
* Spread of Christianity
* Abolition of slave trade
* Rise of foreign language – English, French
* Erosion of African culture
* Racial segregation

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer ANY TWO questions from this section**

1. a) Three reasons why the United States of America joined the First World War.

* The Zimmermann’s letter – which asked the Germans to invade U.S.A from Mexico.
* Economic gains which the British had was important to her.
* Unrestricted submarine warfare – e.g the sinking of the submarine (Sussex)
* Public opinion – The Americans felt they needed to join the war. Any 3 = 3 x1 = 3 mks

b) Six economic effects of the Second World War.

* Loss of property
* Large sum of money was used
* Created unemployment
* Led to the growth of engineering industry – building of bridges
* Ended European economic domination (U.S.A and others had he way of growing economically.
* Rise of U.N affiliated funding agencies like World Bank, I.M.F Any 6 = 6 x 2 = 12 mks

1. a) The structure of the Organization of African Unity. (OAU).

* The assembly of Heads of State and government
* Council of ministers
* The secretariat
* The commission for mediation, conciliation and arbitration
* The special agencies and committees. Any 5 = 5 x 1 = 5 mks

b) Challenges facing the African Union. (AU)

* Resolving the recurrent conflicts.
* Tackling the issue of regional power e.g. Nigeria are wary of loosing their influence.
* Ethnic, religious and regional divisions have been rapidly been increasing.
* There are a few military leaders who hinder democracy.
* Poor transport is a hindrance to economic development in Africa.
* Members have large debts.
* A.U members are still dependent on developed countries for aid.
* Divided loyalty – members of AU are also members of other groups like ECOWAS Any 5 = 5 x 2 = 10 mks

1. a) Three political challenges that have triggered civil wars in some African countries.

* Lack of respect of the constitution.
* Political assassinations
* Rivalry for power
* Unfair political appointments
* Boundary conflicts Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks

b) Explain SIX social effects of civil wars in Africa.

* Death/Malnutrition/Diseases
* Disruption of people’s way of life
* Rise of poverty
* Rise of social vices (like crimes) immorality, crimes. Any 6 = 6 x 2 = 12 mks

**MERU JOINT EVALUATION**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER ONE**

**MARKING SCHEME.**

**SECTION A**

1. Identify two forms of government.

* Democratic
* Aristocratic
* Monarchical
* Dictatorial *2×1=2 mks*

1. Give two limitations of linguistics as a source of history.

* Time consuming as it takes long time to learn a particular language.
* Words may be omitted especially when translating language.
* It can be confusing because different languages can have similar words with different meanings.
* Some languages have become extinct/archaic hence difficult top translate.
* Languages are dynamic and keep changing therefore difficult /inaccurate to use them to establish the past. *2×1=2 mks*

1. Name two important archaeological sites in Kenya.

* Rusinga island
* Fort ternan
* Kariandusi
* Gambles cave
* Olorgessaille
* Koobi for a
* Hyrax hill
* Njoro river cave *2×1=2 mks*

1. List two communities which constitute the plain Nilotes in Kenya.

* Maasai
* Iteso
* Samburu
* Turkana
* Njemps *2×1=2 mks*

1. Name the war leader among the luo who advised the council of elders on military matters.

* Osumba Mrwayi *1×1=1 mk*

1. Identify the main factor which traders relied on during the trade between East African coast and the outside world.

* Monsoon winds *1×1=1 mk*

1. Name two groups which financed the Indian Ocean trade.

* The arabs
* Indian banyans *2×1=2 mks*

1. Identify the earliest missionary society that established the first Christian mission station in Kenya in

1844.

1. Church Missionary Society *1×1=1 mks*
2. Name two symbols of national unity in Kenya.

* National flag
* National anthem
* Coat of arms *2×1=2 mks*

1. State two political reasons why the British colonized Kenya.

* Nationalism in Europe-political competition between European nations after the emergence of Germany
* as a powerful nation in Europe.
* Balance of power after Germany defeated France during Franco-Prussian war.
* Sense of pride and identify by Britain and other Europeans regarding prestige(Kenya was included)

*2×1=2 mks*

1. List the roles played by Mekatilili wa Menza during Agiryama resistance.

* She presented the grievances to face the British by administering oath to unite the opeople for the war.
* She presented the grievances of the Agriyma to the British rulers.
* She rallied the people together against the British rule
* Her leadership highlighted the role of women in the struggle of independence in colonial Kenya.

*2×1=2 mks*

1. Identify one aim for the formation of Kenya African Union (KAU)

* To assist Mathu in his new task in Legco.
* To provide multi-ethnic organization to advance Kenyan interests.
* To advocate for more constitutional reforms
* To articulate the need for better living and working conditions for Africans *1×1 =1 mk*

1. List one qualification for appointment as a judge of the High court in Kenya.

* One should hold a degree in law from a recognized university.
* One should have at least 10yrs experience as a superior court judge /professionally qualified magistrate/distinguished academic or legal practitioner *2×1=2 mks*

1. Identify one main external source of revenue in Kenya.

* Bilateral aid
* Multilateral aid *1×1=1 mk*

1. Name one ex-officio member of the county assembly.

* The speaker *1×1=1 mk*

SECTION B

1. (a)Give five reasons for the migration of the Rendile into Kenya from their original homeland.

* They were escaping from clan/family feuds
* Population pressure in their areas of origin
* They were in search of better grazing land.
* They were fleeing from outbreak of diseases that affected both people and animals
* Escaping from famine and drought
* They fled away from constant attacks from their neighbours such as Somalis
* They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure. *5×1=5 mks*

(b)Explain the impact of the Bantu migration in Kenya.

* Led to spread of iron working to other parts of Kenya.
* Increase in population in the regions where they settled.
* Increased inter-community conflicts with other groups
* Trading activities intensified as the Bantu exchanged their iron products with what they desired.
* There was increase in cultural interactions with other communities e.g. absorption of some communities like Southern Cushites.
* The settlement into Kenya led to population redistribution e.g. the Dorobo were pushed to forested areas.
* Migration resulted to displacement of some communities e.g. the Abagusii were displaced by the Luo in the Kano plains.
* Led to intermarriages between Bantu and other groups e.g. the Abaluhya intermarried with Maasai, kalenjin with the Luo.
* Exchange of knowledge and skills also took place among various communities e.g. adoption of age set system and circumcision from southern Cushites.

1. (a)List five reasons why the missionaries established stations in Kenya.

* This is where church leaders and missionaries were housed.
* It is where churches were built and the Christians met for worship on Sunday.
* They were centres of learning –schools were located in the mission centres
* They acted as homes and rehabilitation centres of freed slaves.
* Acted as vocational centres where the youth were taught skills like masonry and carpentry.
* They were health centres where dispensaries and hospitals were located. *5×1=5 mks*

(b)Explain the effects of missionary activities in Kenya.

* Christianity became widespread in Kenya and this affected the believes of African traditional religion.
* African missionaries condemned African culture and practices such as polygamy and female circumcision hence people began to copy the Western culture.
* Western education and civilization spread where Africans in Kenya were taught reading, writing elementary arithmetic skills.
* Missionary education created job opportunities among the educated and also created the gap between the educated and the illiterate.
* Missionaries contributed to the provison of medical services and dispensaries where people were treated diseases which claimed many lives
* Missionary activities led to development of agricultural skills
* Missionary work led to the rise of independent churches
* Missionary activities led to abolition of slave trade.
* Missionaries contributed to the exploration of East Africa.
* Missionaries led to contribution towards African representation in Legco.
* The missionaries were forerunners in imperialism. *Any 5×2=10 mks*

1. (a)Name three Asians who took part in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

* A.M.Jevanjee
* Makhan Singh
* Pio Gama Pinto
* M.A.Desai *3×1=3 mks*

(b)Explain the role of trade unions during colonial period in Kenya.

* They contributed to the improvement of wages and working condition of Kenyans.
* They also introduced the concept of collective bargaining.
* They also played a big role in the struggle for political independence.
* They provided training grounds for national leaders e,g, Bildad Kaggia and Tom Mboya
* They promoted regional cooperation.
* They educated African workers on their rights through seminars and public meetings.
* They assisted in development of workforce that could act responsibly on policy matters
* Promoted cooperation between employers and the government through consultation. *6×2=12mks*

1. (a)Give five reasons why African socialism was adopted in Kenya.

* Enable leaders create a first society where all were equal before the law.
* Had a desire a united and free Kenya where individual rights and freedom would be granted through a democratic political system.
* To help build a society free from social-economic inequalities,racism,oppression and other social injustices characterized by colonialism
* To help people reject foreign values and ideas introduced by colonialists while retaining those that is revelant to Africans.
* To enable people practice social responsibility, equitable distribution of resources and freedom to own property. *5×1=5 mks*

(b)Discuss the main political development in Kenya between 1963 and 1982.

* Denial of funds to the regional governments and therefore were unable to run their affairs.
* KADU crossing the floor thereby dissolving itself hence in Dec.1964 Kenya was a de facto-one party state under KANU.
* 1966 March –Limuru conference-Oginga Odinga post in the party was abolished creating eight

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* 1966 March –Limuru conference-Oginga Odinga post in the party was abolished creating eight KANU vice presidents.
* 1966-Mini general election resulting to introduction of KPU as parliamentary opposition party.
* Several political assassinations which created political crises in the country. Such include Pio Gama Pinto in 1965 and Tom Mboya in 1969.
* Crackdown on government critics in 1975, Matin Shikuku,Jean Marie Seroney,Chelegat Mutai wre either detained while the later was imprisoned for 2 and half years.
* Change-the constitution clamour in 1975 aimed at making sure that the then vice president (Moi) would not succeed the president as provided by the constitution.
* 1978-death of Jomo Kenyatta –and the vice president Daniel Arap Moi ascending to presidency.
* Disbanding of tribal and welfare organistaions 1980 July.
* The abortive 1982 coup –by the Kenya Airforce –led by senior private Hezekiah Ochuka.

***5×2=10 mks***

**SECTION C**

1. (a)State the national holidays recognized by Kenyan constitution.

* Madaraka day (1st June)
* Mashujaa day (20th October)
* Jamhuri day(12th December) ***3×1=3mks***

(b)Explain six factors that limit national unity in Kenya.

* Tribalism
* Racism
* Religious conflicts
* Nepotism
* Corruption
* Different political ideologies
* Poverty
* Greed
* Ignorance
* Unequal distribution of resources. ***6 well explained points ×2=12 marks***

1. (a)Give five factors that hinder success in national elections**.**

* Inadequate civic education
* Illiteracy among voter hence marking ballot paper incorrectly
* Violence/chaos during voting /in voting centres.
* Rigging
* Voters bribery during election outcome. ***5×1=5 mks***

(b)Explain five challenges facing National Intelligence Service (NIS)

* Lack of trust from Kenyan citizens.
* The questioning of the accountability of finances they use which affect their secrecy/confidentiality.
* The institution lack clear distinction between accountability and secrecy leading to tension.
* Growing volume and complexity of communication represents a significant challenge for national intelligence and government agencies.
* Threat by internal and external forces e.g. Al-shaabab,Al qaeda
* The complexity of the task of NIS requires continuous capacity measures is a challenge
* Political interference e.g. from senior politicians
* Limited financial and human resources
* Kenyans lack the idea of pration of NIS
* Lack of powrs to follow up on implementation of advice given. ***5×2=10 mks***

1. (a)Identify five challenges faced by National government in raising its revenue.

* Evasion of payment of taxes by some companies and individuals.
* People give wrong information on what they earn thus reducing the amount of tax paid
* Corruption/embezzlement of funds by government officers.
* Rich Kenyans invest their money abroad instead of locally
* Corruption/embezzlement of funds by government officers.
* The donors restrict conditions before lending.
* High interests rates on foreign loans.
* Lending is pegged/tied to purchase of goods from the donors. ***5×1=5 mks***

(b)Explain how the county government spends the money raised annually.

* In provision of basic social services e.g. water health etc.
* Payment of wages and salaries
* Environmental conservation i.e control of air and sound pollution.
* Development projects e.g. roads, sports, facilities etc.
* Repair, maintenance and improvement of public facilities
* Emergency kitty e.g. controlling fires, drought etc.
* Debts servicing e.g. loans and grants
* Provision of early childhood education, home craft skills and village polytechnics. ***5×2=10mks***

**MERU JOINT EVALUATION**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER TWO**

**MARKING SCHEME.**

**SECTION A**

1. Identify one example of manuscript used to store information by ancient communities. 1mk

* Stone tablets
* Scrolls

1. Give one reason why early man lived on trees. 1mk

* Security
* Look for more food/more source of food (1x1)

1. State two factors that facilitate development of agriculture in river valleys. 2mks

* Fertile soils
* Availability of water for irrigation
* Use of the water for transport purposes

1. State two disadvantages of barter trade. 2mks

* Required coincidence of wants
* The commodities were indivisible into smaller units
* Lack of standard measure of value
* The commodities were bulky to transport
* Some of the agricultural products were perishable

1. Identify two uses of sailing ships in modern society. 2mks

* Transport
* Sports/leisure
* Fishing 2mks
* They could be attacked by wild animals
* Message could be distorted
* Covered limited distances
* The message could be forgotten
* It was slow and tiresome

1. State two merits of using wood as a source of energy in the 19th century . 2mks

* Its readily available
* It was cheap
* It’s a renewable

1. Give the main factor that contributed to the growth of Meroe. 1mk

* Iron working

1. State two responsibilities of the Omanhene in Asante kingdom. 2mks

* Had the right to declare war on another Omanhene
* Recognize the right of the Asantehene to impose national taxes/collected taxes
* Attend the national Odwira festival
* Give authority to own subjects to appeal to the high court.

1. Identify one country in West Africa colonized by British.

* Nigeria
* Ghana
* Sierra leone

1. .Give the main reason why German used the scorched earth policy in Tanganyika. 1mk

* Deny the Africans access to any basic necessities weaken them

1. List down two duties of village elders in French colonies. 2mks

* Collected taxes
* Settle disputes
* Maintenance of roads in their areas
* Organised relief aid in times of emergency

1. Identify one war method used in Europe during the First World War. 1mk

* Use of poisonous gas
* Use of aero planes
* Use of military tanks

1. Identify one way in which the common wealth has helped to promote democracy and good governance among its members. 1mk

* Through parliamentary meetings
* Sending observers during elections

1. Give two conditions one has to fulfill to qualify as a presidential candidate in the U.S.A. 2mks

* Be citizen by birth/natural born
* Be at least 35years old
* Must have been a resident of America for at least 4 years

SECTION B : 45MARKS

1. .a) State three demerits of linguistic as a source of historical information. 1x3=3mks

* Some languages have become extinct and therefore difficult to interpret
* Some languages may have similar words but with different meanings
* It takes long to learn a particular language
* Important information may be lost during interpretation
* Languages are dynamic as they keep changing
* Some languages have borrowed words from others and therefore corrupted the parent language

b) Explain six benefits of the invention of fire to the life of early man. 6x2=12mks

* Provided warmth at night and during cold seasons
* Used it as source of light
* Scared away wild animals
* It was used for hunting
* It was used as a means of communication
* Used to cook/roast his food
* Hardening tips of his tools
* Used for food preservation
* Enabled man to migrate to colder parts of the world

1. .a) State five characteristics of early agriculture in Europe before Agrarian revolution. 5x1=5mks

* Land was owned by kings
* It was subsistence
* Practiced open field system
* Used simple farm implements
* Communal grazing was practiced
* Practiced shifting cultivation
* Used to broadcast method of planting

b) Explain five effects of Agrarian revolution in Britain. 5x2=10mks

* Increased food production
* Increase in population
* Led to diversification of agriculture
* Introduction of large scale farming/plantation
* Led to landless of the poor peasants
* Led to rural-urban migration
* Led to development of internal and international trade.
* Development of agro-based industries
* Development of transport and communication
* Promote research and scientific discoveries
* Led to migration to other parts of the world

1. .a)Outline five challenges encountered by the Trans-Saharan Traders. 5x1=5mks

* Journey across the desert were long and tiresome
* Hostility from desert communities
* Affected by extreme weather conditions
* Loss of direction
* They were killed by frequent sandstorms
* Language barriers
* Attacks from desert insects
* Shortage of food and water.

b) Explain five benefits of Tans-Saharan Trade on the people of Western Sudan. 5x2=10mks

* Led to emergence of urban centres
* Led to growth of kingdoms and empires
* Emergence of a class of wealthy trade merchants
* Led to spread of Islamic religion
* Introduction of Islamic sharia law
* Introduction of Arabic architectural designs
* Introduction of iron tools which improved agriculture
* Led to improved desert transport due to use of camels
* Introduction of Islamic system of education
* Exchange of idea and European goods with North Africa. (5x2=10 mks)

1. .a) Outline five causes of African nationalism in South Africa. 5x1=5mks

* Introduction of Christianity which spread the gospel of equality
* Land alienation
* Introduction of discriminating labour laws and apartheid policy.
* African interaction in the urban centres/urbanization
* Presence of ex-service men who had got exposure and experience during the world wars.
* Inspiration from Pan-African ideas on the African nationalist
* Presence of educated African elites who led in the struggle

b) Explain five challenges faced by African nationalism in South Africa. (5x2=10mks)

* Many were killed by the minority government
* They were harassed, arrested and detained by security agents.
* Their political parties were banned and journalists harassed
* Trade unionists were intimidated by the security agents
* Creation of bantustans to divide the Africans
* Introduction of pass-laws to restrict African movement
* Many African fled their country and went to exile in other countries

**SECTION C: 30 marks**

1. .a) State five factors which favoured the emergence of Asante empire. (5x1=5mks)

* Fertile soils
* Able leaders
* Centralised system of government
* Availability of a standing army
* Unity brought about the golden stool and national festivals
* Trade with Europeans along the coast
* Emergence of city states near Kumasi who shared common culture and customs.
* Determination of Asante people to rule over other related clans.

b) Describe the political organization of the Asante empire in the pre-colonial period. (5x2=10mks)

* Had a centralized system of government head by the Asantehene
* The empire was divided into three nucleus (Kumasi) states outside Kumasi (Amatoo) and conquered states.
* There were two levels of government metropolitan Asante and provincial Asante
* Conquered states were ruled by their Kings but treated as provinces of Asante.
* The golden stool acted as symbol of unity and was sacred which made office of Asantehene acceptable.
* Asantehene was assisted to rule by confederacy council made up of kings from different states. (Omanhene)
* Each state had a black stool which symbolized authority and power.
* The kingdom had a standing army.
* Odwira festival was attended by all and helped to promote unity.
* They had a judicial system headed by the asantehene while the Omanhene settled minor cases in their provinces.

1. .a)Give three weapons used during the cold war. (3x1=3mks)

* Propaganda
* Economic sanctions
* Financial support to enemies of the opposite side
* Military support to opponents of the enemy

b) Explain six social effects of the Second World War. (6x2=12mks)

* Loss of lives
* Many were injured and permanently deformed
* Widespread suffering and misery
* Widespread displacement and refugee problem
* Spread of new infectious diseases
* Led to advancement of surgery and medical treatment
* Change in status of the role of women in the army
* Created mistrust and bitterness among countries

1. .a) State five functions of the prime minister in Britain. (5x1=5mks)

* Appointment and dismiss ministers with approval of the monarch
* Recommend to the monarch names for appointment senior government officials
* Chairs cabinet meetings
* Settle inter-departmental disputes
* Leader of the house of commons
* Leader of the party the nominated him
* Oversees the implementation of cabinet decisions in all department
* Uses his party to influence the changing of laws.

b)Explain five duties of the legislature in USA. (5x2=10MKS)

* Checks the executive arm of government
* Approve taxation/approve the budget
* Making and amending laws
* Approve the signing of treaties with other countries
* Approves the appointment of senior government officials
* Appoints commissions of inquiry to investigate issues of national importance.
* Represent the interest of the American citizens.

**LONDIANI SUB- COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION 2015**

**HISTORY PAPER 1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Give two limitations of linguistic as a source of Kenyan history (2 marks)

* Some words have different meanings in different communities and may confuse researchers
* Some words are difficult for researchers to interpret
* Some languages are extinct and difficult to use in reconstructing history
* It lacks dates thus accuracy is compromised

1. Identify two historical sites in Nyanza (2 marks)

* Rusinga Island
* Fort Tenan
* Kanam
* Kanjera
* Urewe
* River Yala

1. Identify the original dispersal point of the Abasuba

* Congo forest

1. Give two natural factors that facilitated the contact between the Kenyan coast and the outside world up to 1500AD

* Accessibility of Kenyan coast by sea
* Existence of deep natural harbours
* The regular monsoon winds

1. In what way did seyyid said promote economic development on the East African Coast

* He developed plantation farming
* He promoted long- distance and international trade

1. Identify two circumstances under which one may be denied the right to life

* Death sentence by court of law
* When one act in a self defense or defense of property
* When executing a lawful arrest
* When suppressing a riot or a rebellion
* When preventing one from commiting a crime
* When trying to prevent escape of a person who is lawfully detained

1. Give two reasons why National Integration is important

* Promote national unity
* Enhance peaceful coexistence of different groups
* Enhance social and economic development
* Promotes nationalism and patriotism

1. Identify one community that adopted mixed reaction towards the British colonization of Kenya during 19th century

* Luo
* Agikiyu
* Akamba

1. State two ways through which European settler in Kenya were able to get labour force during colonial period

* Through taxation which made Africans to seek for wage labour in European forms
* Through forced recruitment
* Through native registration ordinance enforced registration of male adult African
* Giving Africans low wages to ensure that African provide continuous cheap labour
* Introduction of kipande system to reduce cases of desertion from European employers
* Denying Africans right to grow cash crops so as to continue providing cheap labour

1. Name a European missionary who was appointed by the colonial government to represent African interests in legislative council in Kenya in 1924

* Dr John Arthur

1. Give two direct taxes levied in Kenya

* Pay as you earn
* Road tolls
* Withholding tax
* Capital gains tax
* Court fines
* Museum fee

1. Name the education commission in Kenya that recommended the adoption of cost sharing programmes in schools

* Kamunge commission

1. State the main reason why elections were held in 1988 in Kenya

* To get rid of disloyal government officials after 1982 coup de’tat

1. Identify two non- military functions of the Kenya Defence Forces

* Participating in developments projects e.g. building roads, bridges
* Entertaining the public and guests during public holidays
* Providing emergency and relief services during disaster e.g. floods, locust invasion, accidents

1. State one national philosophy adopted in Kenya by 1965

* African nationalism
* Harambee Philosophy

1. Who represented Central Kenya in the legislative council in 1957 elections?

* Bernard mate

1. State the main reason for post election violence in Kenya by the end of 2007

* Disputed presidential election results after the general election

1. a) Give five reasons which influenced the migration of the Cushites to Kenya during the pre- colonial period.

* There was population pressure in their original homeland
* They moved due to drought/ famine
* The spirit of adventure made them search for new lands.
* Due to outbreak of disease/ epidemics
* They moved in search of pasture and water for the livestock
* Attacks by hostile neighboring communities

b) Describe the social organization of the Somali during the pre- colonial period.

* They were organized into clans that consisted of related families
* The clans were headed by council of elders who settled disputes and maintained law and order in the community
* They practiced circumcision of boys and girls to mark the transition from childhood to adulthood
* They believed in the existence of one God called wak
* They had religious leaders who mediated between the people and their God
* They divided duties according to gender i.e. men took care of animals while women concentrated on domestic chores and constructed house
* They adopted Islamic and their culture became Islamic in nature

1. a) Identify five reasons why the Christians missionaries established mission stations in East Africa

* they wanted to teach Africans how to read the bible
* they wanted to train African catechists to assist with missionary work
* They desired to convert African to Christianity
* They intended to spread western culture
* They planned to teach Africans farming, masonry and carpentry
* To cater for the health needs of Africans
* To promote European colonization

b) Explain five effects of Portuguese rule on the Kenyan Coast during the pre- colonial period.

* Decline of Indian Ocean trade/ gold trade
* Decline and ruin of towns
* Loss of life during their constant raids and rebellion on coastal towns
* Heavy taxation was imposed on Coastal people thus rendering the development of commercial and agricultural resources at the coast
* They built Fort Jesus which became a historic monument in the subsequent years
* They introduced the use of farm yard manure to improve soil fertility
* Their language enriched Kiswahili language
* Some Africans were converted into Christianity
* Introducing of guns and other advanced weapons contributed to insecurity in the region

1. a) State five factors which undermined African nationalist activities in Kenya between 1939 and 1963

* disunity among Africans nationalists e.g. some advocated violence whereas others favoured non- violent means
* inadequate funds and other resource to manage the struggle
* Ignorance about the rights due to illiteracy
* Betrayal by the loyalists or home guards
* Denial of mass media access and discreditation of nationalist of a state of emergency
* Lack of co- operation from all communities in Kenya
* Restriction of people movements after the declaration of a state of emergency
* The banning of all political parties undermined the movement

b) Explain the role of women in the Mau Mau uprising during the struggle for independence in Kenya

* They organized and co-ordinated rural networks to provide supplies to the fighters
* Women fought as soldiers in the war e.g. Marshal Muthoni, Nduta wa Kure, Elizabeth Gachika and Wambui Wangarama.
* Women supplied fighter with food, medicine, guns, ammunition and clothing
* Acted as spies for mau mau fighters i.e. they gave regular information on strategies of the colonial government
* They composed songs to mobilize support and motivate the fighters
* They mobilize men and women to join liberation movement
* They participated in oath- taking ceremonies
* They kept the secret of all information relating to the uprising from the colonial agents despite their mistreatment. (5 x 2= 10 mks)

1. a) Give three sources of Nyayoism philosophy in Kenya

* Sessional paper No. 10 of 1965 an African socialism which advocated collective responsibility cooperation and sharing.
* The biblical teachings of the Ten Commandments Summarized as love for God fellow man and oneself
* Moi’s long political career was a source of inspiration 2x 1= 2mks

b) Explain six roles of Nyayoism in Kenya development. (12 mks)

* Enhanced cooperation and unity as president Moi emphasize being mindful of other people’s welfare
* Enhanced the spirit of African socialism
* Promoted mutual social responsibility and self reliance
* Encouraged the Harambee spirit to promote peoples welfare
* Education was boosted through the building of schools, college and universities
* Through Harambee Moi built Nyayo wards across the country
* Agriculture was improved as president Moi led the nation in soil conservations measures like building of gabions
* Moi set up Nyayo Tea zones to promote Tea production
* It encouraged the establishment of the Jua Kali sector and Parastal to provide employment opportunities

Any 6 x 2= 12 mks

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

1. a) Identify five factors that promote national unity

* constitution
* national language
* Fair distribution of resources
* Education
* One president
* Games and sports
* Symbols of national unity
* National activities5x 1 = 5 mks

b) Explain five effects of conflicts in the society

* Loss of life
* Displacement of people
* Leads to destruction of property
* Leads to insecurity
* Leads to violation of people’s rights and freedom
* It interferes with economic activities in the country
* Causes lack of development
* Leads to suspicion, fear and bad relations **5x 2= 10 mks**

1. a) State the survival rights of children

* right to life
* Right to good food
* Right to good clothing
* Right to shelter
* Right to medical care 3x 1 = 3 mks

b) Explain six principles of democracy

* Equality before the law
* Peoples participation in governance
* Regular free and fair elections
* Equal (distribution of economic resources)
* Respect to other people’s opinion
* Transparency and accountability 6 x 2= 12 mks

1. **a)** Give the composition of the developed county governments

* county assembly
* County executive committee
* County public service 3x 1 = 3 mks

b) What are the functions of the county governor in the developed governments?

* Heads management and coordination of the functions of the county administration
* Nominates the deputy governor whose work is to deputize him or her
* Appoints members of the county Executive committee with the approval of the county assembly
* Supervises the functions of the county Executive Committee
* Participates in law making process as the county Executive committee prepares proposed legislation for consideration by the county Assembly
* Governor is in charge of the implementation of county and national legislation
* Governor receives and entertain guests to the county 6x 2= 12 mks

**LONDIANI SUB- COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION 2015**

**HISTORY PAPER 2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Give two shortcomings of oral tradition as a source of history

* May contain biases
* People’s ability to remember facts is limited
* Information may be subjected to distortion
* Information may change over a period of time. 2x 1 = 2mks

1. State two characteristics that distinguish man from other primates

* Ability to speak
* Ability to think
* Upright posture
* Ability to make tools 2x 1= 2mks

1. Mention one theory that explains the spread of agriculture

* One area theory/ diffusion theory
* Independent theory 1x 1= 1 mk

1. Identify the form of writing that was developed by Egyptians

* Hieroglyphics 1x1= 1 mk

1. Identify two scientific discoveries during the 19th century which contributed to food preservation

* Discovery of food canning
* Invention of pasteurization
* Invention of refrigeration 2x 1 = 2mks

1. Name one way in which 1870- 1871 Franco- Prussian war contributed to the scramble and partition of Africa

* France turned to Africa to acquire colonies to compensate for her lost Fortune
* Germany became powerful nation after the war and extended her superiority to her colonies in Africa

1. Name one country colonized by Germany in West Africa during scramble and partition of Africa

* Togo
* Cameroon 1x 1= 1 mk

1. State two economic effects of direct rule in Zimbabwe

* Loss of land by Africans
* Forced labour and taxation on Africans
* Increased production of cash crops by settlers 2x 1 = 2mks

1. Name the chartered company that British used to administer parts of West Africa

* The royal Niger Company

1. State two members who made up the Lukiiko in the Buganda kingdom

* The kabaka
* The governors of the four main Ssazas

1. What was the immediate cause of the 1st world war

* Assassination of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Sophie at Sarajevo the capital city of Bosnia

1. Give two institutions of Economic community of West Africa states (ECOWAS)

* Authority of Heads of states and governors
* Council of ministers
* The executive secretaries
* Tribunals
* Specialized commissions

1. Name one leader who was the founder of non- Aligned Movement (NAM)

* Broz tito of Yugoslavia
* Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt
* Jawaharal Pandit Nehru of india
* Dr.Ahmed Surkano of Indonesia
* Chuo- en- lai of china

1. Who is the head of government in India?

* Prime minister

1. Name one African Commonwealth member which was not a British colony?

* Mozambique
* Togo
* Cameroon
* Rwanda

1. State two ways in which one becomes a member of parliament in Britain

* Nomination
* Election to the house of commons
* By Virtue of office
* Inheritance
* Appointments due to outstanding performance

1. Outline two social effects of the second world war

* Soldiers were separated from their families
* Loss of lives
* Led to outbreak of disease such as Spanish flu
* The war left bitter feelings and mistrust among nations

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

1. a) State five methods of dating fossils

* geological dating
* Fission- tracking dating
* Stratigraphy dating
* Lexico- statistics dating
* Statistical dating
* Radio- carbon dating
* Potassium argon dating
* Chemical dating 5x 1= 5 mks

b) Describe five ways in which early man used tools to improve his life

* Man produced strong tools (weapons) for defense against enemies
* Man made hunting effectively he used spears and arrows
* He rubbed sticks on stones or stricking stones to produce fire
* He built more permanent shelter and lived a settled life using stone structures
* He used stone tools to till land which increased his agricultural produce
* He used microlithic tools to make items soft
* Stone tools promoted trade
* Used stone tools to crush bones and crush tough vegetables 5x 2= 10 mks

1. a) State five factors that contributed to the decline of Trans Saharan trade

* exhaustion of mines discouraged traders coming to West Africa e.g. gold
* Morocco was weakened by Portuguese and Spanish invasion of 1471- 1505
* Morocco invasion and conquest of Songhai disturbed peaceful conditions for trade
* Tuaregs changed their roles from guiding and guarding to attacking and robbing traders
* Development of Trans-Atlantic trade along the coast of West Africa attracted trade southwards
* Europeans scramble and partition of West and North Africa reduced interregional links
* Anti- slave trade pressure from Britain and its abolition undermined the trade

b) Discuss social effects of Trans Saharan trade in West Africa

* Berbers and Arabs from north Africa settled in west Africa and intermarried with local people
* The people of west Africa were converted to Islam by traders from north Africa
* Islamic learning such as schools, libraries and universities were established in west Africa
* The Arabic architecture was introduced to west Africa
* It encouraged slave trade which resulted to enormous suffering
* Arabic culture such as language was introduced in west Africa

1. a) State three ways in which 1st and 2nd world wars contributed to nationalism in Africa

* they provided common For a where Africans shared their common experiences and tribulations on colonial

rule thus provided a base for unity against colonialism

* The wars demystified the myth of European superiority as Africans saw them die in the battle field just like

other races

* They acquired military skills which were later used to mobilize and train guerilla movements across Africa
* Unfulfilled promises for participating in wars made African bitter with colonial masters

b) Explain any six reasons why Mozambique’s FRELIMO succeeded in the struggle against Portuguese rule

* FRELIMO had a large and ready army to fight Portuguese up to 8000 soldiers
* Guerilla warfare favoured their army and tactics opposed to heavy artillery of the Portuguese
* Locals gave intelligence to FRELIMO against Portuguese army
* Mass revolt made it popular among the people
* Supports of arms from communist governments of USSR and Tanzania
* Moral support from OAU/ AU which was against general colonization
* Free interaction among locals in the movement suppressed ethnicity and created unity against Portuguese

1. a) Identify three communes in west Africa where French policy of assimilation was applied

* Dakar
* St Louis
* Goree
* Rufisque

b) Why did the French system of assimilation fail in areas outside the communes?

* Africans were not willing to become Christians
* Africans were not able to get the French type of education
* The system faced opposition from the Muslims
* The French parliamentarians did not want to complete with Africans for cabinet posts
* Africans traditional rules feared they would lose their positions
* French traders feared competition so they opposed the system
* It was expensive to implement the system because of the vastness of the French empire
* The varied African cultures made it difficult for them to be absorbed into French culture

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

1. a) State five factors for the rise of Pan Africa Movement

* Africans who had been forced into slavery in America during Trans- Atlantic trade suffered a lot under white

people

* Africans were despised and ridiculed on the basis of race/ colour, they were considered interior
* Africans experienced a lot of oppression during colonial rule
* The educated Africans wanted to proof that Africans were people with a rich history and culture
* Europeans missionaries had discriminated against Africans. Africans formed independent churches which contributed to the rise and growth of Pan Africanism

b) Discuss the achievements of Pan African Movement by 1960

* Pan Africanism was the forerunner of O.A.U. O.A.U was formed to take charge of African affairs
* It created a sense of togetherness among people of African origin
* It promoted nationalism and attainment of independence among African states
* Provided a forum for African people to discuss their common problems with one voice
* It was a powerful step in restoration of status and dignity of African people

1. a) Outline five factors that enabled Allied Forces to defeat Germany during the 2nd world war

* superior air and sea power of Britain
* The allied forces received assistance from colonies in Africa, Asia
* Germany was weak in terms of combined man power, wealth and scientific skills
* Hitler was overconfident and failed to understand the opposition he was facing
* Unity and morale of allied leaders and fighters made them to win
* German’s inability to effectively control her wide territories led to revolt and collaboration with the enemy

b) Discuss five social effects of 2nd world war on the people of Europe

* Loss of life: it is estimated 30 million people died
* Permanent ill- health and shortening of life for millions of people due to undernourishment and captivity
* Many people were left homeless and poor as their property was destroyed
* There were psychological and emotional problems to families, individuals and nations as a result of the war

and torture.

* Large number of people were displaced which led to great suffering 5x2= 10 mks

1. a) State three ways in which one can qualify as a member of House of Lords in Britain

* Inheritance/ hereditary
* Appointment by monarchy
* By virtue of position e.g. Archbishop of Anglican church

b) Describe six duties of the monarch in Britain

* The monarch assents to bills before they become law
* The monarch approves all appointments to important state offices
* It is the head of state i.e. enact treaties and welcome state visitors
* It summons, prorogues and dissolves parliament in consultation with the prime minister
* It has power to pardon criminals
* It appoints bishops and archbishops of the church of England
* It confers honours to people who have rendered distinguished services
* It is the commander- in- chief of the armed forces 6x 2= 12 mks

**GEM SUB-COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. Name two periods in history.

* History
* Pre-History 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the highland Nilotes.

* Nandi
* Kipsigis
* Tugen
* Pokot
* Marakwet
* Elgeyo 1 x 1 = 1 mk

1. The main significance of Kaya among the Agiriama.

* For security purposes/protection 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Give any two groups in colonial Kenya among the Agiriama.

* Christian missionaries.
* Colonial government through local councils.
* Africans themselves.
* Community organizations. 2 x 1 = 2mks

1. Two factors which enabled traders from Arabia to come to the coast before 1500A.D. (2 marks)

* Accessibility to the coast by sea.
* Availability of dhows and sailing ships.
* Funds to finance trade across the sea.
* Existence of monsoon winds. 2 x 1 = 2mks

1. Name an act of parliament that created the post of prime minister in 2008.

* The National Accord and Reconciliation Act 20081 x 1 = 1mk

1. The two organs of the county government in Kenya are

* County Assembly
* County Executive Committee 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. The main reason for calling the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890.

* To define the Western boundary 1 x 1 = 1 mk

1. Two factors which led to the establishment of urban centres in Kenya during the colonial period.

* The construction of the Uganda railway.
* Asians established shops along the railway line.
* Some colonial administrative centres became urban centres.
* Mining activities led to the growth of urban centres
* Commercialization of farming led to growth of towns i.e. Eldoret, Nakuru and Nairobi. 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. Two cultural practices that the Agikuyu borrowed from the Gumba during the pre-colonial period.

* The art of circumcision
* The Age – set system 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. One reason why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops.

* To eliminate competition for labour.
* To eliminate competition for fertile land.
* To eliminate competition for markets. 1 x 1 = mks

1. Two functions of the senate in Kenya.

* Representing counties and protecting the interest of the counties and their government.
* Considering, debating and approving bills that concern counties.
* Making laws governing counties.
* Provide checks and balances to the county government.
* Determining the allocation of national revenue among counties.
* Exercising oversight over national revenue allocated to the county government. 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. One weakness of the NARC coalition government.

* It was not a binding coalition.
* Leadership wrangles/squabbles 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. One method used by the British to administer Kenyan colony between 1920-1963.

* Indirect rule 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. One social problem that the government of Kenya has tried to solve since independence.

* Insecurity.
* Illiteracy.
* Gender imbalance.
* Poverty.
* Spread of HIV/AIDS/diseases.
* Influx of refugees.
* Problems of internally displaced people. 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Two roles of the parliamentary service commission in Kenya.

* Streamlines parliament operations.
* Takes care of the welfare of MPs and staff of the national Assembly. 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. One type of fund established by the constitution of Kenya 2010.

* Consolidated fund.
* Revenue fund
* Equalization fund 1 x 1 = 1 mk

**SECTION B:45 Marks)**

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

1. a) Five economic organisation of the Nandi community during the pre-colonial period.

* Hunting
* Gathering
* Livestock keeping
* Crop farming
* Raiding
* Trading
* Bee keeping 5 x 1 = 5 mks

b) The results of the migration and settlement of the Bantus into Kenya.

* Increased population in the areas where they settled.
* Intermarriages with other communities they interacted with.
* Expansion and development of trade e.g. Agikuyu and Maasai
* The Bantus absorbed and assimilated some of the communities e.g. Gumba.
* Spread of agricultural activities.
* Intensification of conflicts over land and grazing fields.
* They displaced some communities e.g. the Ogiek.
* Spread of iron working skills to other part of the country.
* The Bantu developed new political institutions e.g. Agikuyu adopted age-set system from Athi.

(5 x 2 = 10 mks)

1. a) Three sources of information about East coast of African before the 7th century.

* Periplus of Erythrean sea.
* Graeco – Roman Documentary.
* Documents by Arab merchants such as Ibn Batuta and Al-Masudi.
* The writing by a Greek scholar, Claudius Ptolemy
* Swahili chronicles.
* Archaeological documentaries. Any 3 x 1 = 1 = 3 mks

b) Six ways in which Seyyid Said contributed towards the development of international trade along the Kenyan coast in the 19th century.

* He encouraged foreign traders to trade along the East Coast of Africa.
* He wrote introductory letters to the traders to the interior.
* He signed trade agreements with Europeans and U.S.A. to encourage foreign trade.
* He provided security for slave traders hence intensified trade with the outside world.
* He invited Indiana Banyans to settle along the East African Coast and trade.
* He established plantation agriculture which produced commodities for international trade.
* He created political stability along the East African Coast which created conducive environment for trade. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

1. a) Five factors that undermine African nationalistic activities in Kenya.

* Harassment, detention and jailing of Nationalist leaders e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Oneko and Ngei.
* Banning of political organizations especially during the inter war and emergency periods.
* Disunity among the African nationalists/tribalism.
* Inadequate/insufficient finances and other resources with which to manage the struggle.
* African nationalists were denied access to the mass media and therefore could not articulate grievances.
* Betrayal of African nationalists by other people especially the home guards/loyalists.
* Lack of support from some communities from which within and out of the country.
* Use of mass media by the colonial government to discredit the activities of the nationalists.
* Illiteracy among the Africans. Any 5 points x 1 = 5 Marks

b) Five roles of African elected members of parliament played in the struggle for independence upto 1963.

* Elected members formed pressure groups to demand for greater rights for Africans.
* They formed the core team which pressurized for independence.
* The made known the grievances for the Africans in international for a.
* They networked with other African Nationalists elsewhere e.g. Ghana and Nigeria hasten the achievement of independence in Kenya.
* The fought for the release of J. Kenyatta and other imprisoned/detained nationalists.
* They formed the national political parties e.g. APP, KANU and KADU which led the country to independence.
* They educated and created awareness among the masses to the Nationalist struggle.
* They popularized Kenyatta and made him accepted as the nationalist hero.
* They took part in the formulation of the independent constitution. Any 5 points x 2 = 10 mks

1. a) State three reasons why the government of Kenya adopted sessional paper no. 10 0f 1965.(3 marks)

* To promote democracy.
* To promote freedom from disease, ignorance and poverty.
* To ensure equal opportunities for all citizens.
* To promote freedom of conscience and human dignity.
* To ensure that resources are used for the benefit of society and its members.
* To encourage various forms of ownership of property. Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks

b) Six social effects of National philosophies on development in Kenya.

* Philosophies have encouraged co-operation/unity/understanding among Kenyans.
* Have encouraged Kenyans to actively participate in development projects.
* Has promoted education by building schools, colleges and universities.
* Has promoted African culture through borrowing of positive African traditions.
* The plight of the disadvantaged people has been addressed by the philosophies through organizing harambees assist them.
* Philosophies have encouraged mutual and social responsibilities among Kenyans.
* Have helped improve medical services by constructing dispensaries, health centres and hospitals.
* Have promoted spiritual well being through building of churches. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

**SECTION C : (30 Marks)**

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

1. a) Functions of the traffic police in Kenya.

* To inspect motor vehicles.
* To arrest traffic offenders.
* To conduct driving test/issuing provisional driving licence.
* To control traffic on roads.
* To educate the public on road safety measures.
* To provide emergency assistance incase of road accident.
* To guide the flow of traffic on the road. (Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

b) Measures that have been introduced to improve the work of the police in Kenya.

* There has been an improvement on the terms and conditions of service.
* They have been allocated more vehicles to ease their mobility.
* The raising of the academic qualification requirements for joining the police force with the aim of improving their performance.
* Modern technological devices have been allocated to the police officers to detect crime.
* There is introduction of professional training programmes for officers to improve their competence.
* Introduction of public booths/hotlines that people can use if they have vital information to the police. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

1. a) The stages through which a bill becomes law in Kenya.

* The Bill is drafted by the Attorney General and presented to parliament for discussions/private members bills.
* The Bill is presented for the first reading by either the Attorney General or a minister concerned.

The members of parliament are expected to familiarize themselves with the Bill as well as approve it.

* The Bill is presented for the second reading in parliament. It is debated upon in details. It can be either accepted or rejected.
* The Bill is then taken through report stage for members of parliament to ascertain that the suggestions were accurately effected.
* The Bill is then taken to Parliament for the third reading. Members make final approval for the Bill.
* The Bill is taken to the President for his assent after which it becomes law and is then gazetted.

(Any 5 points x 1 mk = 5 mks)

b) The factors that promote national unity in Kenya.

* The constitution provides for equality of all Kenyans before the law.
* Most/all schools in Kenya follow the same curriculum whose content emphasizes national cohesion.
* The government attempts to provide social amenities to Kenyans without bias/equitable distribution of resources/sports and games.
* The government encourages, social economic interaction among Kenyans e.g. Marriage, worship and trade.
* The use of Kiswahili as the national language enables Kenyans to interact freely.
* The national anthem as an identity/loyalty pledge.
* The existence of the national flag symbolizes national unity/coat of arms.
* The constitution provides for one President who is both head of state and government.
* Urbanization promotes socialization and co-existence among Kenyans.
* One parliament promotes unity among peoples of Kenya. (Any 5 points 2 marks each (10 mks)

1. a) Reasons why Kenya government prepares an annual budget.

* To identify sources of government revenue.
* To identify development projects.
* To be able to explain to the public taxes imposed.
* To balance its revenue and expenditure.
* To be able to assess its performance in the previous year.
* To be able to communicate its plans and policies to its local and foreign development partners.
* It’s the only means of securing loans from donors.
* Through supplementary expenditure its is able to plan for emergencies.
* To promote accountability and transparency in departments as a reference for the future.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 Mks)

b) Ways in which the government of Kenya spends the money it receives.

* For development activities – capital expenditures.
* Payment of wages and salaries.
* Debt repayment.
* Repair and maintenance of government buildings.
* Grants and bursaries to local authorities and schools.
* Subscriptions and other obligations to regional and international organization.Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks

**GEM SUB-COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION 2015**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**Marking Scheme**

1. The meaning of social history.

It deals with traditions, values and cultural practices of people. 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Two ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his life.

* Invented fire for cooking and warming himself.
* Domesticated animals and crops.
* Invented more efficient tools to ease his work.
* His upright posture enabled him to see his enemies from far and perform other activities. 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. Two theories on the spread of Agriculture.

* One area theory/diffusion theory.
* Independent development theory 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. The earliest road builders in history

* Sumerians
* Romans 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Participants in the Trans-Atlantic trade.

* France
* Portugal
* Britain
* Holland/Netherlands
* Spain
* Africans
* Arabs 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. The disadvantages of using petroleum as a source of energy.

* Expensive to transport for countries importing oil.
* Prospecting for oil is quite expensive.
* Oil can affect the environment since extracting large quantities of environment causes land to sink.
* Leads to pollution. 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Forms of telecommunication used to send messages to distant places in the shortest time possible.

* Telephone
* E-mail
* Television
* Radio
* Telegram
* Telex
* Pagers
* Fax 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. What was the main factor that led to the growth of Johannesburg city.

* Due to mining of gold 1 x 1 = mk

1. Ways in which the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 contributed to the scramble for colonies in Africa.

* Countries who funded the construction of the canal claimed refunds in the name of colonizing Egypt.
* It led to the growth of European interest in Africa which encouraged the Europeans to search colonies.
* Whoever controlled Nile waters and Egypt obviously controlled Suez Canal thus facilitated the colonization of Uganda and Sudan.
* Provided the shortest sea route to India (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

1. Pillars that supported the two pyramid policy in Zimbabwe.

* Land apportionment Act of 1930.
* Industrial conciliation Act 1934 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Reasons why the location of the second Mandinka Empire was unfavourable.

* Open to attack from all sides.
* Cut from Freetown the sources of arms.
* Conquered communities were no happy.
* Far from the rich gold mines at Bure. 2 x 1 = 2 Marks

1. Problems faced by the nationalist in Ghana.

* Disunity amongst nationalists.
* Rivalry among political parties.
* Differences in political ideologies. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

1. The main event that brought the Second World War to an end.

* The atomic bombing of Japan’s cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima by the United States of America.

1x 1 = 1mk

1. Features of the non-aligned movement (NAM)

* It’s free and independent policy.
* It upholds peaceful co-existence of Nations with different political, economic and social system.
* Freedom of choice in deciding each international issues on its merits.
* Maintaining friendly relations with all counties irrespective of their ideologies.
* Not entering into alliances with U.S.A and U.S.S.R. 2 x 1 = 2 mks

1. Name two “veto” powers of the United Nations outside Europe.

* China
* United States of America (U.S.A) (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

1. Conditions that one must fulfill to become a senator in USA.

* Be atleast 30 years and above.
* Have been an American citizen by birth or registration for at least 9 years.
* Be elected to the senate.

1. State how diplomatic relations has ensured international peace. (1 mark)

* Diplomats e.g. Ambassadors or High Commissioners represents his or her country in foreign country thereby encouraging good relations between countries. 1 x 1 = 1 mk

**SECTION B : (45 Marks)**

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

1. a) Identify three aspects of the culture of the early man that their origin in the late stone age. (3 marks)

* Growing crops/Agriculture/domestication of animals.
* Establishment of permanent settlement,
* Making microlithic composite tools.
* Beginning of religion and government.
* Pottery and Basketry. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Explain six effects of Agrarian revolution in America.

* Use of fertilizers led to increased food production.
* Invention of machines e.g. John Deer enabled American farmers to bring more land under cultivation.
* Expansion of Agriculture related industries due to availability of raw material e.g. cotton.
* Unemployment because of machines hence many people migrated to towns to look for jobs.
* Increased population due to availability of food.
* Improved transport e.g. roads, railways etc
* Enhanced research and scientific inventions in agriculture.
* Led to increased trade between U.S.A and Europe.
* The value of land increased. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 kms)

1. a) Uses of iron during the pre-colonial period in Africa.

* Used as a medium of exchange/currency.
* Making agricultural tools e.g hoes
* Making weapons.
* Used as a trade commodity.
* Store of wealth. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Challenges facing industrialization in the Third World countries.

* Poor transport and communication.
* Lack of adequate capital.
* Low literacy levels.
* Poor technology required in manufacture of goods.
* Long period of colonization that shaped third world countries to be suppliers of raw materials and market for industrial goods.
* Stiff competition from industrialized nations.
* Protectionist policies adapted by developing countries.
* Poverty hence low purchasing power from the people.
* Political instability in third world countries.
* Poor disaster management strategies in third world countries. e.g droughts, floods etc

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

1. a) Reasons why the Baganda collaborated with British colonial rulers. (5 marks)

* Baganda was being threatened by Khedive Israel of Egypt who wanted to take its Northern districts.
* The Omukama of Bunyoro was Buganda’s traditional enemy hence the Kabaka sought for help against him from the British.
* The technological experts were to teach the Baganda new skills hence the need to collaborate with the British.
* Kabaka Mutesa wanted Western education for his Buganda people.
* The Kabaka wanted to reduce the Arab Muslim and Christian converts influence in Buganda so that they could not become too powerful to undermine him.
* To enhance trade between the Buganda and European (British)
* To obtain European sophisticated weapons for use in expanding the bounderies of Buganda kingdom.
* To retain the position of Kabaka in the kingdom.
* To attain prestige. (Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

b) Explain five results of the Baganda collaboration with the British during the colonial period.

* Buganda kingdom succeeded in keeping Egyptians; Bunyoro and Arabs Swihili threats at bay pr away i.e. Buganda was protected from the traditional enemies by the British.
* Kabaka Mutesa I succeeded in establishing and effecting his authority.
* It increased religious conflicts as the Christians also fought over converts.
* Kabaka’s power gradually declined as the British administration gave authority to his officers Prime Ministers, Chief Justice and Treasurer
* It led to change in Buganda’s land tenure system.
* Western education was introduced in Buganda.
* European missionaries provided health facilities to Buganda.
* People lives were lost through persecution and civil wars.

1. a) The responses of the apartheid government to African nationalists demands in South Africa.

* Restriction of nationalists activities.
* Restriction of movement of people.
* Banning of meeting.
* Arrest and imprisonment of leaders e.g. Mandela
* Use of curfew/state of emergency.
* Outlawing of political parties e.g. ANC and PAC.
* Assassination of some leaders e.g. Steve Biko 1977.
* Arresting of black journalists and banning their newspapers like Weekend World Newspaper

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

b) Five methods which the international community used to hasten the attainment of majority.

* They condemned apartheid publicly in international forum.
* International organisation e.g. UNO and OAU put pressure on the South African government to grant self rule to the majority through dialogue.
* They imposed economic sanctions and arms embargo on the South African government.
* They gave financial/material support to the freedom fighters.
* They allowed freedom fighters to use their countries as military training grounds.
* They supplied freedom fighters with armaments. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

**SECTION C :(30 Marks)**

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

1. a) Factors that united the people of Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period.

* The golden stool.
* The Black stool
* The Asantehene
* Omanhene
* Odwira festival
* Akantwi language
* Asante common ancestry.
* Asante traditional religion. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Similarities between Buganda and Asante political organisation.

* Both were led by a king Kabaka of Buganda and Asantehene of the Asante.
* They all came from royal families and their leadership was hereditary.
* Their strength both lay in political organization and their royal chiefs.
* They had both strong leaders who fought the British i.e. Mutesa of Buganda and Osei Tutu of Asante.
* They both had national symbol. Buganda had royal regalia of drums stools and pots while the Asante had the golden.
* All had conquered/provincial states. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

1. a) The main bodies of the League of Nations.

* Secretariat.
* International Court of Justice.
* International labour.
* Assembly.
* Mandated commissions. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) The problems faced by the League of Nations.

* The league of Nations not comprehensive enough as the major world powers remained outside it. USA was not a member of the league. U.S.S.R joined in 1934 while Japan, Germany and Italy left the league.
* It lacked the executive and sovereign authority to impose its rules and demands on the member states.
* Member states jealously safeguarded their sovereign and national interests which sometimes went counter to those of the league.
* League of Nation lacked a military machinery with which to affect its decisions.
* League of Nations suffered perpetually from shortage of funds hence could not implement its programmes.
* Policy of appeasement adopted by the British and French governments towards the upcoming dictators in Italy, Japan and Germany encouraged aggressive practices.
* The League of Nation relied on the good will of the member states which was not always forthcoming.
* Some member states withdrew from the League of Nations whenever their activities came under criticism i.e. Japan, Brazil and Italy.
* The League of Nations was unable to settle disputes between the member states i.e. Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 – 1936
* Sino – Japanese dispute of 1931 – 1933
* Russian invasion of Finland in 1939 (Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

1. a) Show how parliamentary supremacy is upheld in Britain.

* Makes and amends laws.
* A branch of the government operates under law passed by parliament.
* Parliament can pass a vote of vote of no confidence in the executive.
* It approves government revenue and expenditure. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Explain six roles of the British prime minister.

* Appoints and dismiss the cabinet ministers but with the consent of monarchy.
* Recommends to the monarchy the appointment of senior Judicial Officers and list of those to be conferred with honours.
* Presides over cabinet meetings.
* Settles disputes between various departments.
* Controls the cabinet decisions by various departments.
* Leader of the House of Commons by virtue of his party having majority seats.
* Since the PM has the backing of the majority in parliament he can change laws/impose taxation.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

**KERICHO SUB – COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION 2015**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**Marking Scheme**

1. Oral tradition 1mk

2. - Mijikenda

- Taita

- Pokomo 1mk

3. He drew the map of east Africa 1mk

4. Eliud Mathu 1mk

5. - Lead to the formation of the district based political parties.

- Led to the creation of eight constituencies

- Formation of Africa elected members organization AEMO. 2mks

6. - Police -Lawyers/judges

- Journalists -Religious organizations

- Trade Unionists. 2mks

7. Kenya became a dejure one party state. 1mk

8. - Right to education

- Right to leisure

- Right to participate in cultural and artistical activities 2mks

9. - Political democracy -Equal access to resources

- Progression taxation -Diffusion of ownership

- Mutual social responsibility 1mk

10. To uplift the marginalized people /areas. 1mk

11. - External attacks

- Inadequate water supply /drought. 1mk

12. It is the government where people themselves make rules /decisions that affect their welfare. 1mk

14. - Section of Akamba

- Section of Kikuyu

- A section of Luo. 2mks

15. - Inorder to limit the number of candidates

- So as to identify party candidates.

- To adhere to the constitutional requirements. 2mks

16. - To promote economic development.

- To promote peace and stability

- To promote national unity

- To provide fair distribution of national resources.

- To promote patriotism and ethical behaviours. 2x1=2mks

17. Governor

- Deputy Governor

- Members appointed by the Governor with the approval of the country government. 2x1=2mks

18. a) Drought and unreliability of rainfall made people to move.

- Floods caused destruction of settlement

- Disease and epidemic affecting human and livestock. 3x1=3mks

b) Led to intermarriages with other communities

- Led to later borrowing of culture such as circumcision from cushites.

- There was absorption and assimilation of minority weaker societies e.g Luo and Abasuba.

- Some bantus adopted new practices e.g Agikuyu started worshipping facing Mt. Kenya .

- There was change in social organization as the age-set system and seclusions were adopted from highland Nilotes.

19. a) Their land was unsuitable for cultivation.

- Existence of entrepreneurs e.g chief Kivoi.

- They had skilled traders who participated in the local trade.

- Their land was strategically located between the coast and the interior.

- They were skilled hunters and excellent in the production of arrows for hunting. 5x1=5mks

b) - There were constant revolts among the coastal people.

- The Portuguese officials were inefficient and corrupt.

- Portugal failed to establish a systematically form of government along the east Africa.

- Portuguese officials were harsh and cruel and were hated along the coast.

- They were attacked by tropical diseases like malaria.

- There was increased competition from other European powers.

- Portugal was small and lacked financial and human resource. 5x2=10mks

20 a) -The Kenyan highlands were to be exclusively for the white settlers.

- The Indians would elect five members to the legislative council not on a common role but on common roll.

- The European settlers demand for self -government in Kenya was rejected.

- Racial segregation in all residential areas were abolished.

- The interest of Africans were to be given priority before these of the immigrants rules.

- the colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony.

- Admissionary would be nominated to the legislative council to represent the interest of Africans.

- The settlers had maintained their representation in the legislative council. 5x2=10mks

b) The best available land was curved about for the construction of the railway.

- Africans were pushed into the reserves specially allotted for them. the reserves were characterized by overcrowding and overstocking.

- The situation in the reserve forced many Africans to look for alternative settlements.

Those who settled in European farms became settlers.

- Land alienation disrupted traditional structures .Communities could no longer move in search of better lands and pasture.

- Taxes which had to be paid in monetary forms were imposed on Africans to force them to seek wage employment.

- The land issue was a source of great resentment and was one of the primary grievances.

- The reserving of the highlands for the exclusive use of European denied Indians access to Agricultural land forcing them to establish residence and business in the urban centers.

21. a) Africans became the main beneficiaries since Kenya was declared an African territory.

- The Indians were disappointed because they were not allowed to settle in white highlands.

- The African were represented in the legco by a European missionary Dr. Arthur in 1924.

- Africans became more politically aware and begun forming political parties.

- The paper intensified rivalry between the Indians and settlers. 3x1=3mks

b) - Urbanization brought together people of different ethnic background.

- Towns promoted markets gardening for communities near towns.

- Welfare associations were formed to carter for the needs of the Africans

- There was expansion of industries due to large labour force and high population.

- There was development of sporting and cultural activities.

- It led to the emergence of class of wealth Africans who earn their living by selling their labour.

- It led to the formation of trade unions to fight for the rights of workers.

- It contributed to the interaction of people from different ethnic and racial backgrounds.

22. a) The Governor

- The senate

- The member of County Assembly.

- The women representatives 3mks

b) To assist the government on day to day running of the government.

- Discuss matters of national and international importance.

- They initiate new bills and tables them in parliament.

- They formulate policies and programmes of government .

- A cabinet secretary for finance formulates and pre[pares the national budget.

- They perform duties delegated to their ministries by the president.

23 a)-It is definite in content.

- It is comprehensive

- It is flexible to enable it cope easily with any change.

- Protects the rights of citizens.

- It offers provision for amendments clearly stating the objectives.

- It is stable and durable to ensure that it is not easily tampered with. 5x1=5mks

b) - It ensures that leaders do not ignore the citizens who give them power to rule.

- It promotes equality among the people.

- It balances liberty of the individual with the power of the state.

- It helps the individual to develop their patriotism to the state hence reduces chances of revolution.

- It promotes peace and co-operation in a state.

- It develops the initiative of the people and their sense of responsibility.

24 a)- Spread of propaganda

- Incitement to violence

- Hate speech

- Advocacy of hatred that constitutes ethnic incitement to cause harm. 3mks

b) - It helps in the maintenance of national security.

- It helps in maintenance of economic unity

- It helps in the protection of a common market

- It helps in the protection opportunities or equal access of government services.

- It helps in the promotion of economic unity and activity across the country boundaries. 6x2=12mks

**KERICHO SUB – COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION 2015**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER2**

**Marking Scheme**

1. - Had a big brain capacity /high thinking capacity.

- Walked upright /upright posture /bidepal

- Had the opposable finger /ability to grasp objects. 2mks

2. Levallois technique. 1mk

3. Cuneiform 1mk

4. - Lagos -Badagari

- Elmina -komenda

- Dakar -Accra -Bonny 2mks

5. - Nok -Taruga -Jos plateau 1mk

6. John Metcalfe

- George Wade 1mk

7. - Spinning Jenny

- Cotton gin

- Water frames

- Invention of power loom. 2mks

8. - Religion. 1mk

9. - Symbolized Omanhene power over the state 1mk

10. - Scramble for Africa refers to the rush and struggle for different parts of Africa by European powers while

partition of Africa refers to dividing or sharing of Africa by European powers. 1mk

11. Blaise Diagne 1mk

12. - Forced labour was abolished.

- Kiswahili was accepted as an official language.

- The governor improved medical and educational facilities

- Colonial department of the Germany government. 2mks

13. Hitler’s aggression 1mk

14. - The African Central Bank

- The African Monetary Fund.

- The African Investment Bank. 2mks

15. - Prepares minutes of the UNO secretariat

- Gives alert on any threat to international peace.

- Conducts research.

- Organizes international conferences. 2mks

16. - Avoidance of discrimination.

- Nationalization of resources

- Adoption of Ujamaa policy /socialism

- Self reliance. 2mks

17. - Cusoms /conventions

- Royal prerogatives

- Historical documents e.g. Magma Carta

- Court discussion 2mks

18. a) Development of tools

- Settled life

- Increase in population

- Climate change

- Hunting and gathering became tiresome

- Availability of seeds /cereals e.g. wheat. 5mks

b) - Led to increased food production

- Establishment of permanent settlement

- Development of urban centers /towns e.g. Memphis

- Increased trading activities

- Promoted specialization /division of labour

- Formal education development

- Development of laws /government

- Development of social stratification 5x2=10mks

19. a) -Both were ruled by an emperor who was the head of state and government /centralized

- In both the positions of the emperor were hereditary.

- Both had a standing army for defense and territorial expansion.

- In both there were officials who assisted the emperor to rule. 3x1=3mks

b) - The empire was composed of many communities who spoke the Akan language.

- The Asante were organized in clans

- Marriage was polygamous and exogamous.

- Inheritance was matrilineal.

- The golden stool was sacred and unified the community.

- The Odwira festival was held annually to honour the dead.

- The society was divided into social class /Social stratification.

- Emperors were regarded as semi divine.

- Ancestors mediated between god and the people

- They were polytheists/worshipped many gods.

- They had a supreme being called Nyame. 6x2=12mks

20.a) –It was a center of worship

- Traders made a living by selling goods around the Temples.

- It was the center of Greek Orthodox church.

- It attracted pilgrims from all over the Mediterranean region. 3x1=3

b) - Availability of water

- Religion

- Trade

- Mineral deposits

- Route junctions

- Administration

- Education 6x2=12mks

21 a) The BSACO would appoint officials and pay the administration of the area.

- The company would provide schools industries postal services, transport and telegraphic services

- Lewanika would only receive 850 sterling pounds per year as his stipend.

- Traditional Lozi Rights over game, iron working and tree cutting for cause building were guaranteed.

- The company was allowed to acquire land on the Batoka plateau.

- Lewanika was made chief of Barotseland /his powers were reduced.

- Lewanika was to stop slavery and witch craft in his kingdom. 5x1=5mks

b) - Lewanika’s poer were reduced and he became a mere employee of the company.

- Lewanika began to lose control as the former vassal states could no longer pay tribute.

- Lewanikas’ kingdom lost independence

- The Lozi aristocracy was broken and the loyal class was reduced to the position of tax collection.

- Barotse land was incorporated into Northern Rhodesia a British protectorate. 5x1=5MKS

22. a)- Germany was declared the aggressor and was to pay reparation.

- It reduced Germany’s size and its population.

- It established the League of Nations to prevent any future wars.

- Germany lost Alsace and Lorraine.

- Germany army and navy were reduced

- It led to the creation of Yugoslavia, Boznia and Hezigovina and mandated territories.

- The city of Danzig was declared a free city. Any 3x1=3mks

b) - Led to the rise of two super powers, the USA and USSR.

- Led to the division of Germany into East and West Germany.

- It intensified Africa nationalism /decolonization.

- It led to the creation of the state of Israel in 1947.

- It led to the production of nuclear weapons.

- The communist zone was extended to include half of Europe.

- The UNO was formed in 1945 to promote world peace. Any 6x2=12mks

23 a) They practice universal suffrage.

- They share a common language which is English.

- They have similar education systems.

- They acknowledge the queen of Britain as their Head.

- They hold regular consultations.

- They have similar public institutions e.g. parliamentary judiciary and public service.

- They maintain close cultural ties e.g. commonwealth gaureg.

- They have similar legal structures. Any 5x1=5mks

b) - It has improved transport and communication.

- It has improved social cultural exchanges with the West Africa region.

- Heads of state meet regularly to tackle problems facing the region.

- It has provided military support to countries in conflict through ECOMOC.

- Facilitate free movement of people in the region.

- Standardize examinations in the region through common examination syllabus.

- It has improved agriculture through knowledge shaving.

- It has increased job opportunities. Any 5x1=5mks

24 a)- Through congress the senate approves appointments to senior government positions.

- Congress may refuse to approve government funds for foreign mission e.g. law

- Congress may impeach president if his conduct is unsatisfactory.

- Through mass media –it checks on the president’s conduct.

- Public opinion which reflects the people’s feelings.

- The Supreme Court may nullify the decision of president it they are unconstitutional. Any 5x1=5mks

b) - Head of state

- Summons prorogues and dissolves parliament.

- Assents to bills before they become law.

- Confers honors to citizens who have excelled.

- Invites the leader of c the winning party after elections to form government.

- Heads the Anglican church and appoints the Archbishop of the church.

- Commander –in-chief of the armed forces

- Handles foreign policy

- Pardons offenders. Any 5x2=10mks

**THARAKA SUB – COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION 2015**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER2**

**Marking Scheme**

Answer all the questions.

1. State two ways in which the Akamba interacted with the Agikuyu in the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)

* Intermarries
* Trade
* War
* raids

1. Give two ways in which the knowledge of iron working helped in the migration of the Bantu. (2 marks)

* Led to increase of food production over population
* Better weapons which enabled them to fight and conquer other communities
* They had iron tools which helped them to clear large tracts of land

1. State one reason why the government may limit the freedom of speech in Kenya today. (1 mark)

* If one spreads false information about the state or people

1. Name the treaty which marked the spheres of influence in East Africa in 1886. (1 mark)

* Anglo- Germany agreement of 1886

1. Give one main social objective of education offered by missionaries in Kenya. (1 mark)

* To have some Africans trained as catechists to enhance spread of Christianity

1. Give 2 resolutions passed during the second Lancaster House Conference. (2 marks)

* A federal system of government due to federal constitution
* Bicameral legislature
* Six region country

1. Who appoints secretary to the cabinet in Kenya? (1 mark)

* The president

1. Identify two ways through which colonial land policies promoted settlers agriculture in Kenya. (2 marks)

* Made Africans landless thus settlers got to own lands
* Situation in reverses forced Africans to settle on European farms as squatters thus providing labours

1. Give the main reasons why KANU refused to form government after 1961. (1 mark)

* They wanted Jomo Kenyatta released first before they could form government

1. What is the main purpose officers in Kenya who are charged with management of the equalization fund in Kenya.

* Provide basic services e.g. health, water to the marginalized areas
* To bring quality of these services in such areas to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the nation

1. Name two financial officers in Kenya who are charged with management of public finance both at national and county level. (2 marks)

* Controller of budget
* Auditor general

1. Identify one negative impacts the Indian Ocean trade had on the people of East Africa. (1 mark)

* It led to increased death and suffering among Africans
* It led to the decline of some of African industries
* It led to interference of African culture
* It led to foreigners settling along the east African coast/ displacement
* Destruction of wildlife
* Over exploitation of east African resources e.g. gold

1. State the merits of parliament supremacy in Kenya. (2 marks)

* Increase harmony since parliament and executive work together
* In emergency situation people may have the right to chose a leader to handle the crisis parliament is both responsible and responsive
* Systems allows ordinary citizen to take part in governing process by electing their representative to present their views
* It is effective for cabinet secretary sit and answer questions in the house during parliamentary sessions
* Provide elections on regular basis
* Give citizens a chance to take part in various political leadership
* Ensures good governance

1. State two ways in which the office of the presidency promote national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)

* All Kenyans are united under one president and therefore minimizes conflict
* It acts as a symbol of national unity
* It create one center of power

1. State two ways in which the constitution protects persons with disabilities. (2 marks)

* Should be treated with dignity and respect to be referred and addressed in a manner that is not demeaning their/ personality
* To access educational institution and facilities for person with disabilities
* To use sign lingual/ Braille
* To access all places, public transport and information
* To have representation in the elective post

1. Give the main functions of the government chief whip in kenya’s parliament. (1 mark)

* To rally members of parliament to pass government bills in parliament

1. Name one commission established by grand coalition government soon after post- election violence. (1 mark)

* Kriegler commission
* Waki commision

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

Answer any three

1. a) State five similarities in the social organization of the Agikuyu and Luo during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)

* in both the family was the basic social unit
* in both marriage was compulsory and exogamous/ they were also polygamous
* they believed in one god and they had special shrines where they worshipped
* they both practiced initiation of their youth
* they had formal education
* in both there was division of labour according to gender and age

b) Describe the political organization of the kamba during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

* They had decentralized system of government
* The clan was formed according to their occupation eg Ammunda (farmers Atwii- iron workers)
* The clans were ruled by a council of elders- there was various grades of elders according to age
* The medium (nthele) full elders (kivalo) elders dealt with administration work and passing judgments. They also maintained law and order
* The senior most elders (thembo) dealt with religious functions and other serious matter affecting the community like war
* The junior warriors (anake) formed the military organization they defended the community and conducted raids
* The smallest political unit was the family

1. (a) State five ways in which the Kenya Railway line promoted economic development in Kenya. (5 marks)

* The Indians settled in Kenya and opened shops(Dukas)
* The interior was opened and transport was made easy
* Growth of trading towns along the railway
* Employment opportunities for the Africans.
* The white settled in Kenya and boosted the economy through Agriculutre.
* The railway becomes a source of revenue to the colonial government.

(b) Explain five problems encountered by railway builders during the construction of the Kenya Uganda railway line

* The local people refused to provide labour
* Attack by man eaters of Tsavo
* Tropical diseases e.g. Malaria,small pox,jiggers
* Some parts vof the railway were very hilly
* Harsh climatic conditions e.g. heavy rains and severe drought which caused food shortage in some parts.
* Hostile communities e.g. Nandi ans Masai
* The construction way expensive e.g. labour and material.

1. a) State any five terms of Devonshire White paper of 1923. (5 marks)

* There was to be no racial segregation in all residential areas
* Restriction on immigration was to be lifted
* A missionary ,Dr Arthur, was to be nominated to represent African interests
* The highlands were reserved for Europeans settlement only
* Indians to elect five members to LEGCO and to have representative in municipal councils
* Interests of the African were to be given priority as Kenya was an African county
* The colonial office was to exercise close control of the colony

b) State and explain any five reasons why the colonial government encouraged settler farming in Kenya upto 19th C. (10 marks)

* The colonial government wanted to make Kenya a Whiteman’s country by encouraging the white settlers to form the backbone of the economy
* To finance administrative costs without involving the British tax payers
* To pay for the construction costs of Uganda railway and to maintain it
* To produce raw materials for British industries
* Kenya lacked any other resources to be exploited
* To check Indian/ Asian migration and influence by settling more whites

1. a) Identify five causes of the Mau Mau uprising in 1952. (5 marks)

* land alienation
* creation of African reserves
* lack of African representation in the LEGCO
* poor living and working conditions of African in urban areas and settlers farm
* forced labour
* imposition of taxes
* Kipande system
* colonial brutality e.g. flooding of chiefs
* destocking policy
* low wages
* Arrests and detention of African leaders
* Banning of African political parties
* Closure of Karatina vegetable factory leading for unemployment
* Unemployment among Africans

b) Explain five role of women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10 marks)

* They conveyed arms from the government military formations to freedom fighters
* They contributed to establishment of independent churches and schools
* They provided food, medicine and clothing to the freedom fighterse.g Wambui Otieno,during mau mau
* They composed songs and dance to ridicule the colonial system
* They participated in armed resistance by joining the fighters in the forests
* They mobilized people and administered oaths to unite people against british
* They formed women’s organization eg Maendeleo ya wanawake in 1960, which supported the independence of kenya

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions**

1. **a)** Outline the stages through which a bill passes before it becomes law in Kenya. (5 marks)

* First reading in which the bill is presented to the National Assembly by the mover of the bill No debate takes place during this stage
* Second reading in which the bill is debated upon/ discussed by members. Amendments are incorporated into a bill
* Committee stage in which the bill is discussed in details and amendments are made
* Report stage where the chairperson of the committee reports the amende bill to the whole House
* Third reading in which final debate on the bill and voting is carried out. If the bill is supported by the majority then it passes the next stage
* The bill is presented to president for asset; after which it becomes an act of parliament
* The act of parliament is then gazette and becomes law

**b)** Describe the structure of the court system of Kenya. (10 marks)

* The District magistrates court is the lowest court in Kenya which is charged with the responsibility of trying civil and criminmal cases within the district
* The Kadhi courts which is parallel to the District Magistrate’s court of hierarchy. It arbitrates civil cases in which all parties involved are muslims
* The residents magistrate’s court which has jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases which originate from within the country where the court is situated. It also has jurisdiction over decisions made by district magistrate
* The chief magistrate’s court which has power over all the residents magistrate and district magistrare’s court. It supervises and oversees the work of the other courts in the country
* The high court of Kenya has unlimited jurisdiction over civil and civil cases steaming from any part of Kenya
* The court of appeal which hears appeals from the other courts other than supreme court
* The supreme court which is the highest court in the country and which listens to appeals from any country

1. a) State five challenges faced by the national government of Kenya in its attempt to raise revenue for development.

* High rate of corruption and property
* People have negative attitude towards tax payment
* High interests rates on loans borrowed by the government from world bank, and donor countries
* Evasion of tax by people and organizations
* The harsh donor conditions undermine the country’s sovereignty, compelling Kenya to import goods from the country giving her loans
* High rate of insecurity caused by terror attacks which discourages investment by foreigners
* Dishonesty in wealth declaration, a factor which hinders the right information on how much wealth an individual has for taxation
* Keeping of money to foreign banks by some rich Kenyans

b) Explain five ways through which the government of Kenya controls public finance. (10 marks)

* Through preparation of national budget which is improved by the parliament before any expenditure is undertaken
* Through the use of public accounts committee in which all reports on expenditure by the government ministries are presented for scrutiny and monitoring
* Through the use of principal secretary in every ministry who is the chief accounting officer and who is the chief accounting officer and who is c harged with responsibility of ensuring proper use of the funds allocated in the ministry
* Through the use of auditor general of state corporations who audits the expenditure of all government corporations
* Through the use of anti- corruption authority which investment and prosecutes cases of corruption and misuse of public funds
* The use of internal audit units in every ministry which audit and present audit reports for scrutiny and debate by parliament
* Through the use of appointed commission which monitors the expenditure of the government funds

1. a) Identify three methods used by British to acquire colonial possessions in Kenya. (3 marks)

* use of military attacks against the unfriendly communities/ use of expeditions
* signing the treaties between colonial agents and the Africa leaders’/ agreements/ collaborations/ diplomacy
* established administrative posts or operational bases in the interior from where they operated
* use of missionaries to pacify Africans through preaching

b) Explain the impact of the partition of East Africa on Kenya. (12 marks)

* Kenya lost independence as the British established their rule
* Kenyan economy weakened by the European exploitation or the resources
* Africans adopted European languages which became official languages in the colony
* Kenyan land was alienated as European languages established permanent settlements
* Communities lost their lives/ properties as they tried to resist European occupation
* African culture was undermined with introduction of western education/ spread of Christianity/ health facilities establishment
* Intensification of warfare among African communities
* Infrastructure was developed to link agriculture and major mining centers
* Introduction of new policies like forced labour and taxation which were unpopular among Africans in Kenya

**THARAKA SUB – COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION 2015**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER2**

**Marking Scheme**

1. Name the type of government in which a group of people from the highest social class rule over others. (1 mark)

* Aristocratic

1. Give any two limitations of using archaeology as a source of historical information. (2 marks)

* An expensive source of information.
* Difficult sometimes to locate an archaeological site.
* A time consuming method.
* Some artifacts and fossils are a fragile and can easily break and disintegrate during excavation.
* Only limited to the study of ancient period.
* It may be inaccurate.
* Difficult to determine the date when events took place.
* There are few archaeological experts and facilities.

1. Give ant two results of the enclosure movement in Britain during the agrarian revolution. (2 marks)

* Rich farmers bought land from the small peasants.
* The poor farmers were forced to migrate to urban areas
* The landless people were subjected to poverty.
* The people in urban centres were subjected to poor living conditions due to overcrowding.

1. Name two materials used to record written messages in ancient time. (2 marks)

* Scrolls.
* Stone tablets
* Parchments(dried skin)
* Papyrus (paper)

1. Identify any two forms of early communication in traditional societies. (2 marks)

* Signals: fire and smoke signal.
* Drumbeats, messengers or runners.
* Horn blowing.
* Screams and cries.
* Written messengers: Scrolls: stone tablets.

1. Give any disadvantages of television as a modern means of communication. (1 mark)

* Can only be viewed where there is only electricity.
* Cultural values have been eroded by pornographic programmes.
* Enhances violence especially among youth.
* Deviant behavior has been encouraged through advertisement e.g. alcohol drinks and cigarettes.
* Watching television has become an addiction in some homes.

1. Identify the contribution of Jethro Tull in the field of agriculture. (1 mark)

* Invented the seed drill

1. Give one reason that made the golden stool very important in pre- colonial period among the Asante. (1 mark)

* It made office of the Asante.
* A source of unity; it bound together all the Asante states.

1. Name the type of constitution used by Britain. (1 mark)

* Unwritten constitution

1. Give one type of democracy. (1 mark)

* Direct or pure democracy
* Indirect or representative democracy
* Constitution democracy

1. Give two functions of emirs during the British indirect rule in Northern Nigeria. (2 marks)

* Collecting taxes
* Recruiting labour
* Maintaining law and order
* Administering justice in Emirate courts.

1. Identify any two personalities whose activities promoted colonialism in Africa. (2 marks)

* Karl peters.
* Harry Johnston
* William mackinnon
* David livingstone
* Cecil Rhodes.

1. Give one reasons why the Berlin Conference was convened. (1 mark)

* To settle the territorial disputes arising from the Congo region and other parts of Africa.
* To avent a war/conflict between European powers in Africa.

1. Name the treaty signed between Samori Toure and the French in 1886. (1 mark)

* Bisandugu treaty

1. Name two major political parties in United State of America. (2 marks)

* Republican party
* Democratic party

1. Name any two European powers that visited Matabeleland at the time of Lobengula. (2 marks)

* Portuguese
* Germans
* British
* Boers/Afrikaners.

1. Give one function of Chief De Canton in the French policy assimilation. (1 mark)

* Keeping tax payers’ register.
* Conscripting army recruits and laboureres.
* Supervising all the activities within the location on canton.

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

**Answer any three questions**

1. a) Give three ways in which Stone Age period was important to the evolution of man. (3 marks)

* Tool making ability distinguished hominids from other primates.
* Stone was a basic raw material with which man made his weapons and tools.
* Man used stones tool to curve, cut and make holes in objects.
* Man developed stone tools and weapons to regulate his technology.
* It led to division of labour

b) Describe the culture of man during the Old Stone Age period. (12 marks)

* The period is associated with two homohabilis and australopithecus.
* It made simple tools from stones.
* The tools were referred to as oldowan.
* He used tools for scrapping and cutting.
* He was a hunter and a gatherer
* Men did the hunting while the women gathered fruits,roots.etc.
* They sheltered in caves during the day and slept on the tree tops at night.
* They ate raw meat, fruits and vegetables.
* They never wore clothes.
* They used gestures and growling to communicate.

1. a) State five reasons why pre- colonial communities in Africa engaged in trade. (5 marks)

* To acquire commodities they lacked
* To gain profit or wealth.
* To earn a living.
* To create good relations with trading partners.
* To dispose of surplus that comes as results of increased production.
* To meet increased demand for goods that is unavailable elsewhere.
* To share the unequal distribution of resources for human life.

b) What problems did traders face in the Trans- Saharan trade? (10 marks)

* Lack of common language.
* The journey was long and tiresome.
* Inadequate water and food in the desert.
* Extreme weather conditions of the desert e.g. very cold at night and very hot during the day.
* Attacks by hostile desert communities.
* Frequent sandstorms.
* Lose of direction in the vast desert.
* Attacks by desert creatures e.g. scorpions.
* Exhaustion of trade goods e.g. gold
* They were robbed by their guides the Tuaregs.
* Frequent change of trade routes.
* War between kingdoms sometimes disrupted the trade.
* Rivalry between the caravans sometimes led to war.

1. a) What factors facilitated the spread of iron- working in Africa? (5 marks)

* Migration of people
* Through trade
* Through warfare
* Intermarriages
* Travellers were given gifts of iron
* Development of agriculture

b) Describe ways in which the discovery of iron affected communities. (10 marks)

* Led to increase in food production as large forests were cleared and more land was brought under cultivation
* With more food the population increased immensely. This further led to migration of people.
* Iron making led to specialization. There was division of labour among people
* Weapons like spears and arrows were made of iron. This increased warfare and intercommunity conflicts. People with iron weapons improved their system of defense and were therefore able to conquer weaker communities
* Iron weapons made it possible for communities to migrate since they were better armed.
* Trade developed among communities as for iron ore and tools rose.
* It led to the rise of urban centres e.g. town of Meroe in Sudan grew because it was the main centre of iron working in the region.
* Led to the decline of the use of other metals such as copper and bronze.

1. a) What factors contributed to the rise of Buganda as a strong kingdom? (5 marks)

* Good, strong and able rulers in the 19th century.
* Buganda was small and compact, easy to hold together
* Its strategic position, next to the lake Victoria which gave help in good means of communication and natural defense against her neighbours.
* Participation in trade with the Waswahili and Arab traders
* Good climate with ample rainfall for the growth of crops bananas and fertile soils
* A strong army for defense
* Ganda tradition women farmed while men were involved in other activities.
* The centralised government
* Good security, no rivalry due to fall of Bunyore-Kitara kingdom.

b) Describe the social organization among the Baganda in pre- colonial period. (10 marks)

* The baganda society was made up of social classes e.g. the royal family of the Kabaka at the Top, the chiefs and peseants or commoners known as Bakopi.
* The slaves were lowest in the society hierarchy
* The Baganda believed in the existence of many gods e.g. katonda-god the creator, kibuuka-god of warm or thunder, mukasa-god of security, kiwanuka-god of lightening, nawagenyi-goddeness of drought
* Baganda believed in the existence of ancenstral spirits.
* They also had religious leaders foremost being kabaka
* There wwere national shrines
* Baganda also believed in the existence of ancenstral spirits
* They also had religious leaders foremost being Kabaka
* Baganda society was polygamous. Kabaka was respected and married from all clans to maintain unity.
* Labour was divided according to sex
* The Buganda young men were circumcised at puberty.
* The Baganda sacrificed to the ancestors during drought etc.

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

Answer any two questions

1. a) Name any three chartered companies used by the Europeans powers to administer the colonies in Africa.

* Imperial British East Africa
* German East Africa Co.
* British South African Co.
* Royal Niger Co.

b) Explain causes of the Maji maji uprising between 1905 and 1907. (12 marks)

* Africans resented the forced labour introduced by the Germans
* Africans were forced to grow cotton on infertile lands
* Africans disliked the Akidas and Jumbes who foreigners are brutal.
* The Germany officials sexually abused the Africans women
* The German mistreated Africans rulers by whipping them in public/Harsh Germans rule.
* Africans were against the introduction of taxes by the Germans
* The Ngoni fought to seek revenge over Boma massacre of 1897
* Germans despised the African culture

1. a) State three reasons why United States of America (USA) remained neutral during World War 1 up to 1917.

* Monroe doctrine of 1823 forbade USA participation in European wars (struggle for power)
* USA feared revolt because of her people of Germany origin
* USA had commercial/trade ties with both parties.
* The war had not interfered with USA directly until 1917 unrestricted submarine attacks by Germany.

b) Describe six results of the treaty of Versailles signed at the end of the World War 1. (12 marks)

* Germany was found guilt of starting war
* Germany’s size was reduced by ½ and her population by 6.5 million
* Germany’s colonies were declared mandated territories under the league of nations
* Germany lost her minerals resources in soar provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and a strip of Eastern Prussia
* The city of dancing became a free state under the league
* Coal and iron rich sea valley was put under the league.
* Germany army was restricted 100,000 men and equipment limited.
* Hungary and Yugoslavia were created as new independent states
* Union of Austria and Germany was prevented.
* Part of Bulgaria was given to Yugoslavia
* Former Turkish colonies of Palestine, Iraq and Syria were put under the League
* Germany was required to pay £ 6600 million to the allies in repatriation cost.
* Germany troops were to withdraw from the Rhineland’s
* It led to creation of the League of Nations to preserve world peace.

1. a) What factors strengthened the development of African nationalism? (5 marks)

* Presence of large group of western educated Africans who resented the colonial administration e.g. economic exploitation, interference with political set up, cultural discrimination, segregation etc.
* Pan African advocated African dignity which had been eroded.
* The labour party of Britain which had come to power in 1945, the socialists and communists parties in Europe criticized colonialism.
* The inspiration gained by African nationalists following the attainment of independence by colonial such as India, Pakistan and Ethiopia.
* The formation of U.N.O which advocated for decolonization.
* World war II Africans gained a lot of exposure/interacted with Europeans from different nationalities.

b) Explain problems experienced by the nationalists in South Africa in their struggle for independence. (10 marks)

* Many were killed e.g. Steve Biko
* Many were harassed by security agents. Arrested, jailed or detained e.g. Nelson Mandela.
* Many were forced to flee their country.
* ManyAfrican political parties were outlawed and the nationalists were persecuted e.g. ANC, PAC and the communist’s parties were banned in 1961.
* Their newspapers were presented by government.
* The SA government used divide and rule tactics to divide Africans. *2 x 5 = 10 Marks*

**WESTLANDS DISTRICT JOINT EXAMINATION**

***kenya certificate of secondary education***

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

***Answer all the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.***

**1.** Identify one source of Kenyan History. (1 mark)

**2.** Name two sub-clans of the Mijikenda. (2 marks)

**3.** State two natural factors that facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenyan Coast before 1500 A.D. (2 marks)

**4.** Name one Portuguese commander who led the Portuguese expeditions to the E. Africa Coast. (1 mark)

**5.** Identify one peaceful method of conflict resolution in Kenya. (1 mark)

**6.** Give two symbols of national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)

**7.** Give one right of person with disability. (1 mark)

**8.** State one strategic reason for the colonization of Kenya. (2 marks)

**9.** Identify two social challenges of the early political associations in Kenya. (2 marks)

**10.** Name two independent churches founded in Kenya before 1940. (2 marks)

**11.** Identify the national philosophy associated with President Daniel T. arap Moi. (1 mark)

**12.** State two features of missionary education in colonial Kenya. (2 marks)

**13.** Identify one qualification of a county governor. (1 mark)

**14.** Identify two functions of the Senate in Kenya. (2 marks)

**15.** State one way in which criminal activities can be reduced. (1 mark)

**16.** Give two sources of revenue for the national government. (2 marks)

**17.** State one way in which the government of Kenya is promoting games and sports. (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer ANY three questions from this section.***

**18.** a) State three functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu in the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)

b) Describe the social organization of the Akamba in the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)

**19.** a) Identify three political reasons for the construction of the Kenya Uganda Railway. (3 marks)

b) Explain six consequences of the colonial land policies on the peoples of Kenya. (12 marks)

**20.** a) State three social challenges that the Mau Mau fighters faced. (3 marks)

b) Explain the role of women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (12 marks)

**21.** a) Name three political parties formed in Kenya between 1991 and 1993. (3 marks)

b) Explain six challenges facing multi-Partism in Kenya since 1991. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

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

**22.** a) State five circumstances that may lead to revocation of Kenyan citizenship. (5 marks)

b) Explain five factors that promote National unity in Kenya. (10 marks)

**23.** a) Give five functions of principal secretary in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Explain five challenges facing correctional services in Kenya today. (10 marks)

**24.** a) Give five reasons why the government of Kenya prepares a national budget. (5 marks)

b) Explain five ways in which the National government controls county government. (10 marks)

**WESTLANDS DISTRICT JOINT EXAMINATION**

***kenya certificate of secondary education***

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

***Answer all the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.***

**1.** State one advantage of the use of linguistic as a source of information on history and government. (1 mark)

**2.** Give two physical characteristics of Homo Erectus. (2 marks)

**3.** Name two of the earliest crops domesticated in Mesopotamia. (2 marks)

**4.** State two ways in which poor transport system has contributed to food shortage. (1 mark)

**5.** Identify one of the metals used as currency in pre-colonial Africa. (1 mark)

**6.** State two means of air transport. (2 marks)

**7.** Give two uses of wood as an early source of energy. (2 marks)

**8.** Name two inventions in the textile industry in Britain during the industrial revolution. (2 marks)

**9.** Identify the main reason for the growth of Meroe as an early urban centre. (1mark)

**10.** State one function of Ssazza chiefs in the Buganda Kingdom. (1 mark)

**11.** Name the type of constitution used in Britain. (1 mark)

**12.** Name the main document that contains the fundamental human rights. (1 mark)

**13.** Give the main reason why Ethiopia was not colonised. (1 mark)

**14.** Name two treaties signed between Lewanika and the British during the colonisation of the Bulozi. (2 marks)

**15.** Identify the most immediate cause of World War I (1914-1918). (1 mark)

**16.** Name one weapon used during the cold war. (1 mark)

**17.** Give two objectives of the Arusha Declaration in Tanzania. (2 marks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer ANY three questions from this section.***

**18.** a) Identify three aspects of culture of the early man that had their origin in the late Stone Age. (3 marks)

b) Explain six benefits of fire to the early man. (12 marks)

**19.** a) State three effects of local trade. (3 marks)

b) Explain the factors that led to the development of the Trans-Saharan Trade. (12 marks)

**20.** a) State three reforms introduced by the German administration after the Maji Maji Rebellion. (1905-1907) (3 marks)

b) Explain six factors that led to the defeat of Africans during the Chimurenga war (1896-1897). (12 marks)

**21.** a) Give three methods used by Ghananian nationalists in their struggle for independence. (3 marks)

b) Explain six reasons for the success of the FRELIMO in their struggle for independence in Mozambique. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

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

**22.** a) State three functions of a Governor General in French West Africa. (3 marks)

b) Explain six reasons for the failure of indirect rule in Southern Nigeria. (12 marks)

**23.** a) Give three functions of the East African legislative Assembly. (3 marks)

b) Explain six achievements of ECOWAS. (12 marks)

**24.** a) Name three popular political parties in U.S.A. (3 marks)

b) Explain six functions of the British Monarch. (12 marks)

**WESTLANDS DISTRICT JOINT EXAMINATION**

***kenya certificate of secondary education***

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Marking Scheme**

1. Identify one source of Kenyan history.

* Oral tradition.
* Archeology.
* Anthropology.
* Genetics.
* Written sources. *(1×1=1mk)*

1. Name two sub-clans of the mijikenda.

* Chonyi
* Giriama
* Rabai
* Digo
* Duruma
* Ribe
* Kambe
* Kauma
* Jibane *(2×1=2mks)*

1. State two natural factors which facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenyan coast before 1500AD.

* Deep natural harbours.
* Accessibility of the East African coast by sea.
* Moonson winds. *(2×1=2mks)*

1. Name one Portuguese commander who led in the Portuguese expedition to the East African Coast.

* Pedro Alvares Cabral.
* Fransisco D’ Almelda.
* Tristao da Cunha.
* Vasco Da Gama.
* Laurenco Ravasco. *(1×1=1mk)*

1. Identify one peaceful method of conflict resolution in Kenya.
   * + - Mediation.
       - Litigation.
       - Arbitration.
       - Conciliation.
       - Workshops.
       - Religious action. *(1×1=1m*
2. Name two symbols of National Unity.

* National flag.
* National Anthem.
* Coat of arms.
* Public seal.
* National Awards.
* Presidency. *(2×1=2mks)*

1. Give one right of persons with disability in the Kenya bill of rights.

* Be treated with respect and dignity.
* Not to be demeaned.
* Access educational institution and faculties.
* Access of medical services.
* Appropriate means of communications.
* Representation in government. *(1×1=1mk)*

1. One strategic reasons for the colonization of Kenya.

* Source of River Nile.
* Access to Indian Ocean to access the land locked Uganda. **(1×1=1mk)**

1. Identify two social challenges of early political associations.

* Illiteracy.
* Discrimination in Legco.
* Disunity. **(2×1=2mks)**

1. Name two independent Churches formed in Kenya by 1940.

* Jaroho Church 1932.
* Nomiya Luo 1910.
* Dini ya Roho 1927.
* African Independent Pentecostal Church.
* Christian Universal Evangelical Church. **(2×1=2mks)**

1. Identify the National philosophy associated with Daniel Toroitich Moi.

* Nyayoism. **(1×1=1mk)**

1. Two features of missionary education in colonial Kenya.

* Elementary – Offered basic education
* Industrial and technical approach.
* It was denominational – aimed at inculcating Western culture. **(2×1=2mks)**

1. Identify one qualification of a county governor.

* Be a registered voter.
* Must have the required education.
* Must be a Kenyan citizen.
* Must be of sound mind.  **(1×1=1mk)**

1. Identify two functions of the senate in Kenya.

* Make and amend laws.
* Safeguard the interest of the county in parliament.
* Determines revenue allocation to a county.
* Ensure the revenue allocated to the county is well spent.
* Ensures public services perform their duties.
* Elect the speaker to the senate.  **(2×1=2mks)**

1. State one way in which criminal activities can be reduced in Kenya.

* Fighting corruption.
* Community policing.
* Creation of employment opportunities.
* Control illegal immigrants.
* Providing the police with adequate weapons.
* Be in-service. **(1×1=1mk)**

1. Give two sources of revenue for National government.

* Direct tax P.A.Y.E.
* Indirect tax.
* Trading licences.
* Interest on loans.
* Profit from parastatals.
* Court fires.
* Tourism fees.
* Aids.
* Grants. **(2×1=2mks)**

1. State one way in which the Government of Kenya is promoting games and sports.

* Sponsoring sporting activities.
* Encouraging sporting activities in schools.
* Construction and improvement of sporting facilities.
* Sponsoring sportsmen//women watch international games.
* Creation of the ministry.
* Hosting international sporting activities e.g. commonwealth games. **(1×1=1mk)**

**SECTION B: 45 MARKS**

1. a) State three functions of council of elders among the Agikuyu.

* Preside over religious ceremonies.
* Maintained law and order.
* Settled disputes.
* Declare war.
* Negotiated peace. **(3×1=3mks)**

b) Describe the social organization of the Akamba.

* + - * Marriage was polygamous and exogamous.
      * Family was the smallest basic social unit.
      * Believed in a god creator Mulungu.
      * Believed in ancestral spirits.
      * Initiated youth into adulthood through circumcision.
      * During initiation, important information were offered to initiates about the community.
      * Offered sacrifices in special places.
      * They had specialists – Diviners and medicine men. **(6×2=12mks)**

1. a) Identify three political reasons for the construction of Kenya Uganda Railway.

* Transport troops to troubled area.
* Transport administrators.
* Generate revenue for the colonial government.
* Opening up the interior.
* Link Uganda and the outside world. **(3×1=3mks)**

b) Explain six consequences of colonial land policies on peoples of Kenya.

* + - * Loss of land by Africans.
      * Creation of reserves.
      * Introduction of forced labour.
      * Introduction of taxation.
      * Overcrowding in African reserves.
      * Led to rise of African nationalism.
      * Poverty to the Africans.
      * Traditional social and economic structures were disrupted.
      * Free movement of Africans was curtailed.
      * Insecurity of African land. **(6×2=12mks)**

1. a) State three social challenges by Maumau fighters.

* Adverse climatic conditions like cold made them sick.
* Attacks by wild animals.
* Betrayal by African loyalists.
* Harassment, a west and detention of their leader.
* Inadequate supply of food, medicine and clothes.
* Use of intimidation of forceful recruitment of members made them disloyal. **(3×1=3mks)**

b) Explain the role played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

* + - * Raised funds for supporting political activities.
      * Provided moral support to the freedom fighters.
      * Demanded for the release of arrested leaders.
      * They took part in armed struggle.
      * They supplied food and arms to the fighters.
      * Acted as spies.
      * They kept home intact when men were away.
      * Took part in oathing system. **(6×2=12mks)**

1. a) Name three political parties formed in Kenya between 1991 – 1993.

* Ford
* DP
* Kenya Social Congress. **(3×1=3mks)**

b) Explain six challenges facing multiparty democracy since 1991.

* + - * Ethnic clashes.
      * Ethnic based political parties.
      * Inadequate funds.
      * Inadequate civic education.
      * Harassment of opposition of parties.
      * Leadership wrangles.
      * Ideological differences.
      * Compromising of voters through bribes.
      * Weakening of political parties through defections.
      * Political interference by international community. **(6×2=12mks)**

**SECTION C**

1. a) Circumstances leading to revocation of Kenyan citizenship.

* Disloyalty to the country through action or speech.
* Participate in war against the country.
* Assist of Kenyan enemy by either trading.
* If citizenship is acquired by fraud.
* If sentences to imprisonment.
* Convicted of treason. **(3×1=3mks)**

b) Factors promoting national unity.

* + - * Education – One system of education (844) musical festivals e.t.c.
      * Constitution – All under one constitution.
      * Mass media.
      * Equal distribution of resources.
      * Socio-economic factors – employment.
      * Presidency – under one president.
      * National language – Kiswahili.
      * Symbols of national unity – national flag, national anthem. **(6×2=12mks)**

1. a) Five functions of principal secretary.
   * + - He or she chief accounting officer in the department.
       - Supervise the performance public officers or servants or they implement government policy.
       - Advice the cabinet secretary on matter of government policy.
       - He/she responsible for sound management in the department.
       - Interpret government policy in the department. **(5×1=5mks)**

b) Challenges facing correctional services.

* + Overcrowding in the facilities.
  + Outbreak of diseases because of congestion.
  + Inadequate medical facilities.
  + Mistreatment by warders.
  + Poor sanitation.
  + Inadequate facilities like vehicles.
  + Poor remuneration for warders. **(5×2=10mks)**

1. a) Why we prepare national budget.
   * + - It spells out detail amount of sources of national revenue.
       - It specifies expenditure allocated to various projects and services.
       - It forms the basis of financial monitoring by various groups.
       - It indicates the goods and services exempted from tax.
       - Ensures the nation or county sets its priorities right.
       - Provides opportunity for the national and county government. **(5×1=5mks)**

b) How National government controls county government.

* National government appoint public servants to serve county government.
* National government can advance loans and grants to county government.
* Some laws governing county government are passed in parliament.
* The president may suspend a county government.
* There is need for county government to work closely with national government.
* National government regulates how county government manages public funds. **(5×2=10mks)**

**WESTLANDS DISTRICT JOINT EXAMINATION**

***kenya certificate of secondary education***

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Marking Scheme**

**1. One advantage of linquistic.**

i) Assist in establishing theories of origin migration and settlement.

ii) Helps in other sources like oral tradition.

iii) Helps in dating peoples migration. **(2 x 1 = 2marks)**

**2. Characteristics of homo erectus.**

i) Upright posture.

ii) Brain capacity of 775 - 1250cc.

iii) Fire feet six inches tall.

iv) Elementary speech. **(2 x 1 = 2marks)**

**3. Two earliest crops in Mesopotamia.**

i) Barley

ii) Wheat

iii) Date

iv) Onions

v) figs

vi) melon (**2 x 1 = 2mks)**

**4. How poor transport contribute to food shortage.**

i) Food go to waste before reaching the market.

ii) Farmers cannot transport farm inputs to farm.

iii) Transport of labour to farm is hindered. (**2 x 1 = 2marks)**

**5. One metal used as a currency in pre-colonial Africa.**

i) Gold.

ii) Bronze.

iii) Copper.

iv) Iron **(1 x 1 = 1mark)**

**6. Name two means of air transport.**

i) Aeroplane.

ii) Helicopters.

iii) Hot air balloons. **(2 x 1 = 2marks)**

**7. Give two uses of wood as an early source of energy.**

i) to provide heat.

ii) To make tools.

iii) heat water.

iv) smelting iron. **(2 x 1 = 2marks)**

**8. Name two inventions in textile industry in Britain during industrial revolution.**

i) power loom.

ii) cotton gin.

iii) spinning mule.

iv) flying shuttle.

v) Water frame. **(2 x 1 = 2marks)**

**9. Identify one reason for growth of meroe as early urban centre.**

- Presence of iron. **(1 x 1 = 1mark)**

**10. Function of Ssaza chief Buganda kingdom.**

i) Maintain law and order.

ii) Collect taxes.

iii) Settled disputes by trying cases in court.

iv) They were members of Lukiiko. **(2 x 1 = 2marks)**

**11. Type of British constitution.**

i) unwritten **(1 x 1 = 1mark)**

**12. Name the main document of the fundamental human rights .**

i) The universal declaration of Human rights of the United Nations. **(1 x 1 = 1mark)**

**13. Give the main reason why Ethiopia was not colonised by Europeans in 19thC.**

i) Successfully defeated the Italians in battle of Adowa **(1 x 1 = 1mark)**

**14. Name two treaties signed between Lewanika and British during the process of colonisation of Bulozi.**

i) Lochner - Lewanika treaty.

ii) Coryndon treaty.

iii) Harry ware. **(1 x 1 = 1mark)**

**15. Identify the immediate cause of first world war.**

i) Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. **(1 x 1 = 1mark)**

**16.** **Name one weapon used in the cold war.**

i) propaganda.

ii) Military support.

iii) Policy of non cooperation.

iv) Economic sanctions.  **(1 x 1 = 1mark)**

**17. Give 2 objective of the Arusha declaration.**

i) Promote self reliance.

ii) Nationalise means of production.

iii) Build a socialist society based on ujamaa.

iv) Ensure equal distribution. **(2 x 1 = 2marks)**

**SECTION B**

**18a) Three aspects of culture of early man that had its origin in the late stone age.**

i) Domestication of crops.

ii) Beginning of religion.

iii) Domestication of animals.

iv) Simple industries like pottery and basketry.

v) Beginning of government.

vi) Making of microlithic tools. **(3 x 1 = 3marks)**

**b) Benefits of fire to early man.**

i) Source of light.

ii) Source of warmth.

iii) Helped in hardening tips of tools.

iv) Scaring away predators.

v) Used as means of communication.

vi) Used as food preservative.

vii) Hunting. **(6 x 2 = 12marks)**

**19a) Effects of local trade.**

i) Helped to strengthen bonds.

ii) Enhanced acquisition of new products.

iii) Kingdoms developed.

iv) It led to specialisation. **(3 x 1 = 3marks)**

**19a) Factors for development of transaharan trade.**

i) Availability of capital by Berbers and Arabs.

ii) Existence of local trade in the region which expanded to regional trade.

iii) Existence of trading commodities like Gold and salt.

iv) Demand for goods.

v) Existence of cooperation between the berbers and Tuaregs..

vi) Presences of the Tuaregs which guided, showed oasis and provided accommodation.

vii) Existence of pack animals like camel which was a means of transport.

viii) Existence of well established trade routes. **(6 x 2 = 12marks)**

**20a) State three reforms introduced by the German administration after the Maji maji Rebellion of (1905 - 1907) (3marks)**

i) Communal cotton growing was stopped and Africans were encouraged to grow their own cotton and profit from it.

ii) Forced labour on settler farms was abolished.

iii) Corporal punishment was forbidden and those settlers mistreating their workers were punished.

iv) Better educational and medical services were introduced to the Africans.

v) Africans were involved in the administration of the regions as Akidas and jumbes.

vi) A new governor who was sympathetic to the Africans was brought.

vii) The new governor censored newspapers that supported settlers against the Africans.

viii) Kiswahili was accepted as the official language.

ix) Extra taxation on the Africans was rejected by the new governor. **(3 x 1 = 3marks)**

**b) Explain six factors that led to the defeat of Africans during Chimurenga war. (12marks)**

i) There was disunity among the Africans.

ii) The Ndebele social classes did not have unity of purpose. Aristocrats ignored the former slave classes.

iii) The British used superior weapons on ill-equipped Africans.

iv) The British army was well trained and more organised than the Africans who were his skilled.

v) By the time of the uprising, the Indunas lacked military practice.

vi) The British got reinforcement from Botswana and South Africa.

vii) The arrest and execution of their leaders especially the cult leaders, Nehanda, Kakubi and Singinyamatshe demoralised the people.

viii) The strong religious belief in the Mwari cult was against the people.

ix) The determination of Rhodes to suppress the resistance and establish effective occupation.

**(6 x 2 = 12marks)**

**21a) Methods used by Ghanian nationalist in the struggle for independence.**

i) Public rallies.

ii) Trade unions.

iii) International forums - UNO

iv) Constitutional negotiations Coussy Commission.

v) Wrote publications - Accra evening news. **(3 x 1 = 3marks)**

**b) Reasons for success of Frelimo (six )**

i) Support from local people provided food, information.

ii) Knew the terrain well.

iii) They got support from women who mobilised communities to support.

iv) Supported by independent African countries.

v) Unity of Africans in fighting.

vi) Frelimo cultivated their own food.

vii) They got support from communist countries.

viii)FRELIMO was well organised. **(6 x 2 = 12marks)**

**SECTION C**

**22a) State three functions of a Governor General in French West Africa. (3marks)**

i) Administered the Federation.

ii) Settled disputes between the colonies.

iii) Supervised appointment of civil servants.

iv) Shared out expenses of the federal government between the colonies. **(3 x 1 = 3marks)**

**b) Explain six reasons for the failure of Indirect Rule in S. Nigeria. (12marks)**

i) Presence of many ethnic groups with different cultures, languages and political systems therefore difficult to unite.

ii) Lack of a unifying religion in the south.

iii) Lack of a centralized system of government.

iv) African traditional rulers undermined it.

v) Use of African unpopular leaders e.g the Yoruba Obas who were given excessive powers.

vi) Appointment of warrant chiefs who misused their powers.

vii) Southerners were opposed to direct taxation and forced labour.

viii) Lack of a common language. **(Any 6 x 2 = 12marks)**

**23a) Give three functions of the East African Legislative Assembly. (3 marks)**

i) Provides a forum for debate on E. African issues.

ii) Acts as a watchdog for the East African community.

iii) Participates in the legislative processes ie law making. **(3 x 1 = 3marks)**

**b) Explain six achievements of ECOWAS**

i) Enhanced movement of goods between member states through the removal of trade barriers.

ii) Has promoted cultural exchange between member states.

iii) Member states have benefited from shared services/facilities e.g education, transport communication and agriculture and industry.

iv) Has helped in conflict resolution through ECOMOG.

v) Established a Development Fund for members.

vi) Has enhanced unity between Francophone and Anglophone countries in the region.

vii) Created a wider market for goods produced in the region. **(Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)**

**24a) Name three popular political parties in U.S.A (3marks)**

i) Democrats.

ii) Republican.

iii) Libertarian. **(3 x 1 = 3marks)**

**b) Explain six functions of the British monarch (12 marks)**

i) Invites the leaders of the party with majority seats in the House of commons to form the government.

ii) Summons and opens new parliament.

iii) Commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

iv) Gives royal assent to bills to make them law.

v) Nominates members to the house of Lords.

vi) Grants clemency to convicts.

vii) Head of state & symbol of national unity.

viii) Confers honours to distinguished Britons. **(Any 6 x 2 = 12marks)**

**NYERI COUNTY FORM JOINT ASSESSMENT**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/1)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** Give TWO reasons why it is important to study government. (2 marks)

**2.** Name ONE linguistic group in Kenya. (1 mark)

**3.** Give the MAIN reason why the Borana migrated into Kenya from Ethiopia, during the second half of the 19th Century (1 mark)

**4.** State TWO religions functions performed by the Oloibon of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)

**5.** State TWO treaties that were signed by the British and the Sultan of Zanzibar to end slave trade. (2 marks)

**6.** Give ONE political effect of the long-distance trade on the Akamba. (1 mark)

**7.** State TWO ways in which the constitution promotes national integration in Kenya. (2 marks)

**8.** Name the document that contains the rights of the child in Kenya. (1 mark)

**9.** State TWO terms of the Anglo-German Agreement of 1886. (2 marks)

**10.** State TWO grievances that the Indians presented to the Duke of Devonshire in 1923 (2 marks)

**11.** Identify ONE recommendation of the Lennox- Boyd constitution regarding the legislative council in Kenya. (1 mark)

**12.** What was the MAIN ideological difference between Kenya African National Union (KANU) and Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) during the 1962 second Lancaster House conference? (1 mark)

**13.** Give TWO aims of administering prison sentences in Kenya. (2 marks)

**14.** State TWO ways in which one can become a member of the senate in Kenya. (2 marks)

**15.** State ONE problem that the cooperative movement in Kenya has faced since independence. (1 mark)

**16.** Give ONE contribution of the Harambee movement to the development of education in Kenya. (1 mark)

**17.** Give ONE function of the controller of budget in Kenya. (1 mark)

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

**18.** a) What FIVEfactors influenced Seyyid Said to develop plantation agriculture in the 19th Century? (5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast during the 17th

Century. (10 marks)

**19.** a) Mention THREE communities that displayed a mixed reaction to colonial rule in Kenya. (3 marks)

b) Explain SIX positive results of the Wanga collaboration with the British colonial government in Kenya.

(12 marks)

**20.** a) Identify FIVE challenges that were encountered by the early political organisations in Kenya upto 1939.

(5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE roles played by women in the Mau Mau movement. (10 marks)

**21.** a) State FIVE roles that Jomo Kenyatta played in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE achievements of Daniel Moi as the president of Kenya. (10 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

**22.** a) State FIVE rights of arrested persons in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE responsibilities of Kenyan Citizen (10 marks)

**23.** a) Identify THREE classes of land in Kenya (3 marks)

b) Explain SIX functions of the National Land commission in Kenya. (12 marks)

**24.** a) State THREE members of the County Executive commission (CEC). (3 marks)

b) Explain SIX functions of the County governments in Kenya. (12 marks)

**NYERI COUNTY FORM JOINT ASSESSMENT**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 2 - (311/2)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** Give ONE contribution of archaeology to the study of History. (1 mark)

**2.** Identify TWO activities that influenced early man to set up permanent settlement. (2 marks)

**3.** Identify ONE area in Africa where agriculture began. (1 mark)

**4.** State TWO disadvantages of human transport. (2 marks)

**5.** State TWO uses of bronze in ancient Benin. (2 marks)

**6.** Give the MAIN reason for the decline of Meroe. (1 mark)

**7.** State TWO advantages of mobile phone as a means of communication. (2 marks)

**8.** Give TWO uses of steam power in Europe during the 19th Century. (2 marks)

**9.** State ONE function of the Lukiiko in the Buganda Kingdom in the 19th Century. (1 mark)

**10.** Mention TWO methods used by European powers to acquire colonies in Africa. (2 marks)

**11.** State TWO privileges enjoyed by the assimilated Africans in the four French communes in Senegal. (2 marks)

**12.** State TWO causes of the Ndebele war of 1893. (2 marks)

**13.** Name the military wing of the African National Congress in South Africa. (1 mark)

**14.** State ONE objective of the Arusha Declaration in Tanzania. (1 mark)

**15.** Give the MAIN political challenge that the Democratic Republic of Congo has been facing since independence.

(1 mark)

**16.** Identify ONE weapon used during the cold war. (1 mark)

**17.** Name the agency of the United Nations Organisation which deals with the problem of refugees.

(1 mark)

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

**18.** a) State FIVE factors which led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE effects of Agrarian Revolution in Europe. (10 marks)

**19.** a) Outline FIVE ways of obtaining slaves from the interior of West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade.

(5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE factors that contributed to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (10 marks)

**20.** a) State FIVE causes of the Maji Maji Rebellion in Tanganyika (1905 - 1907). (5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE effects of the Chimurenga war of 1896 - 1897. (10 marks)

**21.** a) State THREE roles of Kwame Nkrumah in the struggle for independence in Ghana. (3 marks)

b) Explain SIX challenges faced by FRELIMO in the struggle for independence in Mozambique.

(12 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

**22.** a) Outline FIVE factors which contributed to the growth of Buganda Kingdom in the 19th Century. (5 marks)

b) Describe the social organization of the Asante Kingdom. (10 marks)

**23.** a) State FIVE terms of the Treaty of Versailles signed in 1919. (5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE causes of the Second World War (1939 - 1945) (10 marks)

**24.** a) State FIVE duties of the Monarch in Britain. (5 marks)

b) How are the powers of the president of the United States of America checked? (10 marks)

**NYERI COUNTY FORM JOINT ASSESSMENT**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/1)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A : 25 MARKS**

***Answer All Questions in this section in the answer booklet provided)***

**1. Give two reasons why it is important to study government. (2 mark)**

i) To know how the government raises and spends revenue.

ii) To know how powers are distributed in various organs of government.

iii) To understand how development programmes are formulated and implemented.

iv) To know how laws are made and amended.

v) To appreciate the need for government.

vi) To know our rights and responsibilities.

vii) It influences career choices.***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**2. Name one Liguistic group in Kenya. (1mk)**

i) Bantus.

ii) Cushites.

iii) Nilotes. ***any 1 × 1 =1 mark***

**3. Give the main reason why the Borana migrated into Kenya from Ethiopia during the second half of the 19th century. (1mk)**

i) They were running away from the rule of Menellik II ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

***NB: only one answer expected.***

**4. State two religious functions performed by the Oloibon of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (2 mks)**

i) Presided over religious ceremonies.

ii) Blessed the warriors.

iii) Foretold the future. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**5. State two treaties that were signed by the British & the Sultan of Zanzibar to end slave trade. (2mks)**

i) Moresby Treaty.

ii) Hammer tori treaty.

iii) Frere treaty ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**6. Give one political effect of the long distance trade on the Akamba. (1mk)**

i) Rich traders acquired leadership roles e.g Chief Kivou. ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**7. State two ways in which the constitution promotes national integration in Kenya. (2mks)**

i) It gives all Kenyan’s equal rights.

ii) States that Kenyans should not be discriminated against on the basis of race, age, gender etc.

iii) It outlines the rights and fundamental freedoms of Kenyan citizens.

iv) Outlines clearly the type of government that the people have chosen.

v) Provides mechanisms for settlement of disputes, hence limiting conflicts. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**8. Name the Document that contains the rights of the child in Kenya. (1mk)**

i) The children’s Act of 2001. ***1× 1 = 1 mark***

***NB: only 1 answer expected***

**9. State two terms of the Anglo-German Agreement of 1886. (2mks)**

i) The sultan’s dominion was defined as a Coastal strip/10miles, (16kms) wide which included the off-shore Islands of Zanzibar, Pate, Mafia, Pemba & Lamu & Some towns north of river Tana like Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Mogadishu & Warsheikh.

ii) Britain got the territory North of River Umba stretching to River Juba in the North.

iii) Germany acquired the area between rivers Umba in the North & Ruvuma in the South & also the Witu region north of the mouth of R. Tana.

iv) Uganda was up for grabs to whichever power got there first. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**10. State two grievance that the Indians presented to the Duke of Devonshire in 1923. (2mks)**

i) Opposed setter dominance in Kenya and called for equality of all races.

ii) Were against racial segregation.

iii) Called for direct and adequate representation in the Legco based on a common roll.

iv) Were against separate taxation for Europeans & Indians. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**11. Identify one recommendation of the Lennox-Boyd constitution regarding the Legislative Council in Kenya.**

i) An increase by six, the Legco seats for Africans to 14.

ii) Creation of 12 special membership in the Legco - ie 4 from each race. ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**12. What was the main Ideological difference between KANU and KADU during the 2nd Lancaster House Conference. (1mk)**

i) Kanu wanted a unitary/Central government while KADU demanded a federal/majimbo/regional government.

***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

***NB: Only 1 answer expected***

**13. Give two aims of administering prison sentences in Kenya. (2mks)**

i) To rehabilitate/reform.

ii) To deter people who might be planning to commit crime.

iii) To punish offenders. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**14. State two ways in which one can become a member of the Senate in Kenya. (2 mks)**

i) Through election.

ii) Through nomination.

iii) By virtue of office held e.g the speaker. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**15. State one problem that the Co-operative movement in Kenya has faced since independence. (1mk)**

i) Corruption/mismanagement of members funds.

ii) Employment of unqualified personnel/nepotism.

iii) Political interference.

iv) Un-binding by-laws.

v) Poor-economic base. ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**16. Give one contribution of the Harambee movement to the development of education in Kenya. (1mk)**

i) Many schools have been built through harambee funds. ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**17. Give one function of the controller of Budget in Kenya.**

i) Oversee implementation of the budgets of National and county governments.

ii) Authorising withdrawals from public funds such as Equalisation, consolidated & Revenue funds.

iii) Every four months, the controller is required to submit to each house of parliament a report on the implementation of the budget of both the National & County governments. ***any 1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

***(Answer any three questions from this section in the answer booklet provided)***

**18a) What five factors influenced Seyyid Said to develop plantation agriculture in Zanzibar in the 19th century. (5mks)**

i) Favourable climate for clove farming.

ii) Fertile soils which favoured growing of cloves.

iii) Availability of labour from slaves.

iv) It was well placed as a market for the sale of items from the mainland.

v) It was safe from attacks from the mainland.

vi) The town had been loyal to Oman throughout the Busaidi - Mazrui struggles.

vii) It was centrally positioned, hence easier to control his East African dominions from here.

***any 5 × 1 =5 marks***

**b) Explain five reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast during the 17th century.**

i) They were afflicted by tropical diseases e.g Malaria.

ii) Had inefficient and corrupt administrators & soldiers.

iii) They imposed heavy taxation along the coast.

iv) They failed to control the Sofala Gold trade.

v) Increased competition from Britain and Netherlands.

vi) Inadequate personnel to administer the Coast.

vii) The coastal towns were scattered and therefore needed more administrators.

viii) Invasion by Zimba warriors from Mozambique in 1588.

ix) Their ruthless rule led to rebellions in Mombasa.

x) Invasion by Muslim nations such as Persia, Turkey and Oman.

xi) Attack by Omani Arabs & seizure of Fort Jesus. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**19a) Mention three communities that displayed a mixed reaction to the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya. (3mks)**

i) Agikuyu.

ii) Akamba.

iii) Luo ***1 any 3 × 1 = 3 marks***

**b) Explain six positive results of the Wanga collaboration with the British colonial government in Kenya. (12mks)**

i) Mumia was declared a paramount chief from 1909 to 1926.

ii) Some of his people were used as agents of British colonisation.

iii) Elureko (Mumias) was made the administrative centre of British rule in Western Kenya.

iv) The British assisted Mumia in acquiring more territories.

v) Mumia gained material benefits e.g firearms & European manufactured goods.

vi) Mumia & his people benefited from trade, Western education & religion.

vii) Nabongo Mumia enjoyed lucrative trade by having Mumias as a major terminus for trade caravans to Uganda.

viii) Wanga agents were employed to rule over Western Kenya. ***any 6 × 2 = 12 marks***

**20a) Identify five challenges that were encountered by early political organizations in Kenya. (5mks)**

i) Inexperienced leadership.

ii) Banning of political associations by the colonial government.

iii) Leadership wrangles.

iv) Lacked funds to promote their activities.

v) The organisations were denied access to the media.

vi) Arrest and deportation of their leaders.

vii) Ineffective because of ethnicity.

viii) The organisations lacked the support of the masses. ***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

**b) Explain five roles played by women in the Mau Mau movement. (10mks)**

i) Acted as a combatants soldiers alongside men fighters.

ii) Organised and co-ordinated the rural network through which supplies were acquired.

iii) Spied on the movement and operations of he British troops.

iv) Composed songs that motivated the fighters and ridiculed the colonial agents e.g home guards.

v) Membership recruitment through mobilisation conviction.

vi) Oath administration.

vii) They were abused & harassed but did not betray the movement.

viii) Supplied the fighters with food, medicine, guns, clothing, shoes & ammunitions. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**21a) Identify five roles that Jomo Kenyatta played in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (5mks)**

i) Became the secretary of Kikuyu Central Association. He became the editor of the KCA newspaper Muiguithania.

ii) Presented KCA grievances to the Hilton-Young Commission.

iii) In Europe he interacted with Pan- Africanists. This inspired him to fight for the rights of his people.

iv) He attended the 5th Pan-African Congress where African leaders agreed to spearhead the struggle for independence.

v) In 1947 he became President of KAU where he pressed for constitutional reforms.

vi) He was imprisoned because of being suspected of being a Mau Mau leader.

vii) In 1960 he was elected KANU President in absentia.

viii) In 1962 he attended the second Lancaster House Conference where they discussed constitutional reforms.

ix) In 1963 he became the Prime Minister.

x) In 1964 he became the President of Kenya. ***(any 5 x 1 = 5mks)***

**b) Explain five achievements of Daniel Moi as the President of Kenya.**

i) He advanced the Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity.

ii) He conducted harambees to improve the welfare of Kenyans.

iii) He built schools and universities. He introduced the 8-4-4.

iv) He boosted medical services by building Nyayo wards.

v) Promoted agriculture - he undertook to prevent soil erosion.

vi) He launched the District Focus for Rural Development.

vii) He promoted International relations such as representing Kenya in OAU, EAC.

viii) He handed over power in 2002 (peacefully) at the expiry of his two terms in office.  ***(any 5 x 2 = 10mks)***

**SECTION C - (30 MARKS)**

***(Answer any 2 questions from this section)***

**22a) State 5 rights of arrested persons in Kenya. (5mks)**

i) To be informed promptly in a language they understand the reason for the arrest.

ii) Has a right to remain silent.

iii) To communicate with an advocate & other persons whose assistance is necessary.

iv) Not to be compelled to make any confession or admission that can be used as evidence against him/her.

v) To be held separately from persons who are serving a sentence.

vi) To be brought before a court as soon as reasonably possible but not later than 24 hrs after being arrested.

vii) To be released on bond or bail pending a charge or Trial.

viii) To be charged or informed of the reason for extension of the detention or release at the first court appearance. ***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

**b) Explain five responsibilities of a Kenyan Citizen (10mks)**

i) Obeying the laws.

ii) Respecting other citizens - their views & property.

iii) Taking part in activities that promote national development.

iv) Participating in meetings organized by government.

v) Paying Taxes.

vi) Offering positive criticism to promote good governance.

vii) Exercising one’s voting rights.

viii) Taking part in community policing/reporting about criminal activities.

ix) Avoiding corrupt practices.

x) Being loyal and patriotic. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**23a) Identify three classes of land in Kenya. (3mks)**

i) Public land.

ii) Community land.

iii) Private land.

***(3 x 1 = 3mks)***

**b) Explain six functions of the National Land Commission of Kenya. (12mks)**

i) To manage public land on behalf of the national and county governments.

ii) To recommend a national land policy to the national government.

iii) To advise the national government on a comprehensive programme for the title in land throughout Kenya.

iv) To conduct research related to land and the use of natural resources, and make recommendations to appropriate authorities.

v) To initiate investigations, on its own initiative or on a complaint, into present or historical land injustices, and recommend appropriate redress.

vi) To encourage the application of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms in land conflicts.

vii) To assess tax on land and premiums on immovable property in any area designated by law.

viii) To monitor and have oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the country.

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

**24a) State three members of the County Executive Committee. (3mks)**

i) County governor.

ii) Deputy County Governor.

iii) Members (not exceeding 10) appointed by the County governor ***3 × 1 = 3 marks***

**b) Explain six functions of the County governments in Kenya. (12mks)**

i) Promotion of Agriculture.

ii) Provision and supervision of County Health Services.

iii) Regulation & control of pollution and outdoor advertising.

iv) Facilitate cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities.

v) Ensuring that County transport e.g roads are efficient and well maintained.

vi) Ensuring animal control and welfare.

vii) Encourages the development of trade.

viii) Regulating County planning and development.

ix) Promoting & regulating education at pre-primary, polytechnic, craft and child care levels.

x) Ensuring that fire fighting services & disaster management centres are available & working.

***any 6 × 2 = 12 marks***

**NYERI COUNTY FORM JOINT ASSESSMENT**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 2 - (311/1)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all questions in this section**

**1. Give one contribution of archaeology to the study of History. (1mk)**

i) It provides information on the origin of human cradle/earliest human beings.

ii) It provides information on people’s way of life.

iii) It helps people to locate historical sites.

iv) It provides information on the chronological order of historical events/dating. ***(any 1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**2. Identify two activities that influenced early man to set up permanent settlement. (2mks)**

i) The domestication of crops and animals.

ii) The making of tools and weapons especially copper, bronze and iron tools.

iii) The invention and use of fire. ***(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**3. Identify one area in Africa where agriculture began. (1mk)**

i) Along the Nile valley in Egypt.

***NB/ Do not mark Egypt.*** ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**4. State two disadvantages of human transport. (2mks)**

i) Cumbersome.

ii) Slow.

iii) Carries limited goods.

iv) Limited to some specific time of day and weather. ***(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**5. State two uses of bronze in ancient Benin. (2mks)**

i) Making weapons.

ii) Making tools.

iii) Making sculptures.

iv) Decorating the king’s palace.

v) Making utensils.

vi) Item of trade. ***(any 1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**6. Give the main reasons for the decline of Meroe. (1mk)**

i) Exhaustion of iron ore.

***NB: only 1 answer expected.*** ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**7. State two advantages of mobile phones as a means of communication. (2mks)**

i) Can be used to send written messages.

ii) Can send information anywhere within network.

iii) Portable.

iv) Has other in-built facilities e.g radio, calculator, camera etc.

v) Cheap to buy a handset/easy to use.

vi) Can store information e.g contacts. ***(any 2 x 1 = 2mks***)

**8. Give two uses of steam power in Europe during the 19th century. (2mks)**

i) Driving locomotives.

ii) Driving machines in factories.

iii) Driving ships. ***(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**9. State one function of the Lukiko in the Buganda kingdom in the 19th century. (1mk)**

i) Made laws.

ii) Advised the Kabaka.

iii) Acted as the final court of appeal.

iv) Directed collection of taxes.

v) Represented peoples needs to the Kabaka.

vi) Helped in general administration. ***( any 1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**10. Mention two methods used by European powers to acquire colonies in Africa. (2mks)**

i) Treaty making.

ii) Use of force.

iii) Divide and rule.

iv) Luring of chiefs. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**11. State two privileges enjoyed by the assimilated Africans in the four French communes in Senegal. (2mks)**

i) To send representatives to the French chamber of deputes.

ii) To vote like French citizens.

iii) To have educational opportunities like Frenchmen.

iv) Exemption from forced labour, taxation and arbitrary arrest.

v) To trade.

vi) Employment in the civil service.

vii) Enjoyment of the French judicial service system.

viii) Operating local authority structures similar to those in France. (***any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**12. State two causes of the Ndebele war of 1893. (2mks)**

i) The British occupied Mashona land after they tracked the Ndebele king into signing the Rudd concession.

ii) The British often incited the Shona to raid the Ndebele and take away their cattle.

iii) The Ndebele Indunas attempted to punish some shone who had disobeyed Lobengula.

***(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

**13. Name the military wing of the African National Congress in South Africa. (1mk)**

i) Umkhonto we Sizwe (spear of the Nation)  ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

***NB : Only one answer expected***

**14. State one objective of the Arusha Declaration in Tanzania. (1mk)**

i) To promote self reliance.

ii) To build a socialist society/ujamaa.

iii) To ensure equal distribution of resources.

iv) To nationalize means of production.  ***(any 1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**15. Give the main political challenge that the Democratic Republic of Congo has been facing since independence. (1mk)**

i) Political instability/civil wars/succession disputes. (***1 x 1 = 1mk)***

***NB : Only one answer expected***

**16. Identify one weapon used during the cold war. (1mk)**

i) Propaganda.

ii) Economic sanctions.

iii) Economic & military aid to the enemies.

iv) General policy of non-cooperation. ***(any 1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**17. Name the agency of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) which deals with the problem of refugees. (1mk)**

i) United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

***NB : Abbreviations not acceptable***  ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

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

**18 a) State five factors which led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (5mks)**

* Development of transport system e.g. the wheel carts.
* Political stability
* Availability of labour
* Availability of indigenous crops
* Construction of canals / bucket irrigation
* Invention of farming tools e.g. hoes, ploughs, sickles etc
* Demand for food to feed the growing population
* Fertile soils
* Water for irrigation from Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.
* Settlement in Sumeria by people with knowledge about agriculture.

**b) Explain five effects of Agrarian Revolution in Europe (10 marks)**

i) Increased food production due to improved methods of farming.

ii) Population increased due to abundant food supply.

iii) Diversification of agriculture e.g new crops and animals were introduced.

iv) Development of plantation farming in favour of subsistence farming.

v) Large scale farms encouraged rich landlords to buy off poor farmers creating a class of landless people.

vi) Provision of raw materials led to expansion of industries.

vii) Development of local and international trade.

viii) Improved transport systems e.g better roads and railways.

ix) Enhanced research and scientific inventions.

x) Displacement of the poor led to rural urban migration.

xi) Farm mechanization led to the redundancy of manual workers.

xii) Those who lost their land migrated to USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa thus spreading the agrarian revolution.

xiii) Sufficient food led to improved standards of living. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**19a) Outline five ways of obtaining slaves from the interior of West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade. (5mks)**

i) Through exchange.

ii) Chiefs sold their subjects.

iii) Prisoners of war were sold.

iv) Luring children with sweets.

v) Kidnapping lonely travellers.

vi) Through raids.

vii) Panyarring - selling those unable to pay their debts. ***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

**b) Explain five factors that contributed to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (10mks)**

i) The industrial revolution in Europe led to the introduction of machinery that replaced human labour.

ii) Leading economists argued that free people were more productive than slaves.

iii) Independence of USA in 1776 from Britain denied slave traders a huge slave market.

iv) Abolition of slavery in all British possessions in 1833.

v) Missionaries and humanitarians condemned slavery forcing the government to act against the trade.

vi) In 1865, the anti-slavery side won the USA civil war and ended the crucial slave market.

vii) The development of legitimate trade which subsequently replaced trade in human beings.

viii) The French revolution of 1789 impacted negatively on slave trade as the ideals of liberty and equality of all people were spread. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**20a) State five causes of the Maji maji rebellion in Tanganyika (1905 - 1907) (5mks)**

i) Africans resented the forced labour introduced by the Germans.

ii) Africans were forced to grow their cotton on infertile land.

iii) The Africans disliked the rule of Akidas and Jumbes who were foreigners and brutal.

iv) The Germans mistreated African rulers/flogging/whipping/harsh Germans.

v) The Africans were against the introduction of tax by the Germans.

vi) The German officials sexually abused the African women.

vii) The Africans were inspired by the prophecy of Kinjeketile Ngwale.

viii) Africans wanted to repossess their land from the Germans.

ix) The Ngoni fought to seek revenge over the Boma massacre of 1897.

x) Africans wanted to regain their lost independence.

xi) Germans despised/looked down upon the African way of life. (Christianity vs traditions)

**b) Explain five effects of the Chimurenga war of 1896 - 1897. (10mks)**

i) The Africans lost their independence/the British established their authority.

ii) Loss of life and property.

iii) Africans were alienated from their land and confined in reserves where they were subjected to forced labour on European farms.

iv) People lost confidence in their traditional religion thus the missionaries had the freedom to spread their faith.

v) The Indunas were to be recognized as headmen and no Shona police were to be stationed in the Ndebele area.

vi) Africans were exposed to severe famine as the war hindered farming.

vii) Company rule was discredited by the colonial office due to poor administration .***any 5 ×2 =10 marks***

**21a) State three roles of Kwame Nkuruma in the struggle for independence in Ghana. (3mks)**

i) He formed the convention peoples’ party which protested against colonialism.

ii) He made the party vibrant and popular.

iii) He started a newspaper, Accra Evening News, in which the African grievances and CPP views about the plight of the Africans were articulated.

iv) He toured the country holding political rallies and striking to sensitize the Africans on colonialism.

v) He was innovative in politics by producing a country’s flag bearing red, white and green colours.

vi) He introduced party salute (arm uplifted and palm open which promoted loyalty among the Africans).

***any 3 × 1 = 3 marks***

**b) Explain six challenges faced by FRELIMO in the struggle for independence in Mozambique. (12 mks)**

i) Internal division due to ideological differences and selfish ambitions/interests among nationalists.

ii) Apartheid regime in South Africa and Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) in Southern Rhodesia joined forces with Portuguese against FRELIMO.

iii) Competition from rural guerrilla movements such as Revolutionary Committee of Mozambique (COREMO) formed in 1965.

iv) Attacks of FRELIMO from the Church claiming that it was a terrorist organisation, thus many Church followers were reluctant to join it.

v) Assassination of Eduardo Mondlane in Dar es Salaam in February 1969 demotivated the Africans from active nationalist struggle.

vi) Shortage of basic needs among the Africans in the initial stages of the war.

vii) Portuguese used ruthless and cruel methods in suppressing the FRELIMO supporters such as massacre of 400 civilians at Wiriyamu in December 1972. ***any 6 × 2 = 12 marks***

**22a) Outline five factors which contributed to the growth of Buganda Kingdom. (5mks)**

i) Sound economy based on agriculture.

ii) Strong army for defence.

iii) Capable rulers e.g Mutesa I.

iv) Participation in the long distance trade.

v) Centralized kingdom with a well organized political system.

vi) Small & cohesive.

vii) Strategic location next to Lake Victoria.

viii) Good climate which favoured the growth of bananas.

ix) The Ganda traditions also contributed to the growth e.g farming was done by the women, as the men did politics, carpentry, war etc.

x) Buganda acquired a lot of wealth from the Conquered areas e.g Buddu, Kyagwe and Busoga.

***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

**b) Describe the social organization of the Asante kingdom (10mks)**

i) It was a clan based society i.e organized around clans.

ii) Worshipped many gods and goddesses.

iii) The golden stool acted as religious and symbol of unity.

iv) Had a national annual festival called ‘Odwira’ which united the kingdom.

v) Had ancestors who acted as intermediaries between gods & people.

vi) Made sacrifices to their gods.

vii) The Asante was a stratified society i.e rulers, assistants, wealthy, commoners and slaves.

viii) Believed in the existence of the ancestral spirits/life after death.

ix) Practised creative arts e.g dancing, singing, sculpture e.t.c.

x) In the 19th century, the Asante people were converted to Islam. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**23a) State five terms of the Treaty of Versailles signed in 1919. (5mks)**

i) The treaty blamed Germany for the outbreak of the First World War.

ii) Germany was to pay a total of $ 6,600 million as war reparations.

iii) Germany lost her colonial possessions in Africa to the League of Nations.

iv) Germany was denied a navy and air force and the size of her army was reduced to only 100,000 men.

v) Her size was reduced by an eighth and her population by 6,500,000.

vi) Germany lost Alsace and Lorraine to France.

vii) Austria remained independent while Italy acquired Siria, whose occupants spoke Italiano.

viii) The city of Danzig became a free city under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations.

ix) The Saar valley was put under the League of Nations for 15 years.

x) The treaty established the League of Nations.

xi) It led to the creation of new states.

xii) The treaty prevented possible union between Germany and Austria. ***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

**b) Explain five causes of the second World War. (10mks)**

i) The league of nations was unable to check growing militarism and armament of Germany, Italy and Japan.

ii) Adolf Hitler of Germany wanted to achieve his personal dream of restoring German dominance in Europe.

iii) The Appeasement policy adopted by Britain and France only encouraged aggression’

iv) Nations dishonoured the Versailles Treaty on the production of arms and army sizes in preparation for the war.

v) The rise of Mussolini (Italy) and Hitler (Germany) to power saw the emergence of new populist dictators who cherished national integrity and honour. They established totalitarian governments.

vi) The Great Depression of the late 1920s had negative effects on the balance of payments and terms of trade.

vii) The growing sense of nationalism to the detriment of international cooperation especially after the Great Depression.

viii) Formation of opposing alliances in Western Europe e.g. Berlin - Rome Axis and Berlin - Rome - Tokyo Axis intensified acts of aggression. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**24a) State five duties of the Monarch in Britain (5mks)**

i) Monarch approves/assents bills before they become laws.

ii) Approves all appointments to important state offices.

iii) Enacts treaties between the states and other countries in relation to foreign policy.

iv) The monarch summons/prorogues/ dissolves parliament in consultation with the Prime Minister.

v) The monarch gives consent to all cabinet appointments.

vi) The monarch has powers to pardon people who have been accused of committing various offences.

vii) Appoints bishops and archbishops of the Church of England.

viii) Is the head of state/advises the head of government.

ix) Confers honours to persons who have rendered distinguished/outstanding service to the state.

x) Commander in chief of the armed forces. ***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

**b) How are the powers of the President of the United States of America checked. (10mks)**

i) Appointees of the President have to be approved by the congress.

ii) The President can be impeached by the congress.

iii) The President cannot act without authority.

iv) The President cannot dissolve the congress and call for general elections.

v) President cannot ratify foreign treaties without congress.

vi) Serves for a maximum of 2-4 year term of office.

vii) Closely monitored by the media.

viii) Economic and any form of aid to foreign nations is subject to approval by the congress.

ix) Pays heed to opinion polls.

x) The supreme court may declare a President to have acted unconstitutionally. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**KENYENYA DISTRICT JOINT EVALUATION TESTS (KDJET)**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/1)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** Give two functions of the council of elders among the Akamba during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)

**2.** State two duties of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)

**3.** Give one earliest missionary society which sent missionaries to Kenya during the 19th Century. (1 mark)

**4.** Give one reason which led to the decline of Gedi during the 15th Century. (1 mark)

**5.** Give two factors which influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar in the 19th Century.(2 marks)

**6.** Give the main reasons why the British were able to conquer Kenya during the 19th Century. (1 mark)

**7.** State two terms of the Anglo-German Agreement of 1886. (2 marks)

**8.** Give two reasons for the establishment of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

**9.** State two problems faced by the trade union movement during the colonial period. (2 marks)

**10.** State one fundamental right of the individual which a person in prison is deprived of. (1 mark)

**11.** Name one community in Kenya which showed mixed reaction to the European colonization. (1 mark)

**12.** State one type of government expenditure in Kenya. (1 mark)

**13.** Give one reason why the National government of Kenya prepares a national budget. (1 mark)

**14.** Give two ways through which the white settlers acquired land in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

**15.** Define the term devolved government. (1 mark)

**16.** Identify two national philosophies adopted at Independence to promote social justice in Kenya. (2 marks)

**17.** State the main functions of the National Police Service in Kenya. (1 mark)

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions from this section.

**18.** a) State five reasons for the migration of the Highland Nilotes from their original homeland during the pre-

colonial period. (5 marks)

b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Highland Nilotes in Kenya. (10 marks)

**19.** a) Identify five factors that led to the growth of towns along the coast of Kenya before the 19th Century.

(5 marks)

b) Explain five reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast during the 19th

Century. (10 marks)

**20.** a) Identify the five grievances by Africans in 1923 leading to the documentation of the Devonshire white paper.

(5 marks)

b) Explain five consequences of the collaboration between the Wanga and the British. (10 marks)

**21.** a) State five factors that led to the development of multi-party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990's.(5 marks)

b) Explain how the existence of many political parties have promoted democracy in Kenya. (10 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions from this section.

**22.** a) Identify five factors that have undermined National Unity in Kenya since independence. (5 marks)

b) Explain five challenges facing the provision of correctional services in Kenya today. (10 marks)

**23.** a) Give any three characteristics of the Kenyan devolved government. (3 marks)

b) Explain six powers and functions of the Governor as per the new constitution of 2010. (12 marks)

**24.** a) What is the composition of the cabinet in Kenya. (3 marks)

b) Explain six functions of the cabinet in Kenya. (12 marks

**KENYENYA DISTRICT JOINT EVALUATION TESTS (KDJET)**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/2)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** Give one physical characteristics of Homo Habilis. (1 mark)

**2.** State two factors that led to the development of Neolithic period. (2 marks)

**3.** Name two methods of irrigation used in the development of Early agriculture in Egypt. (2 marks)

**4.** Identify one use of Bronze in the ancient kingdom of Benin. (1 mark)

**5.** Give one advantage of using barter as a method of exchange in the Trans-Sahara trade. (1 mark)

**6.** Give two reasons that led to the decline of Meroe as an Early Urban Centre. (2 marks)

**7.** Name one main contribution of Edward Jenner in the field of Medicine. (1 mark)

**8.** State two ways in which industrial development contributed to urbanisation. (2 marks)

**9.** State two social factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa by European powers. (2 marks)

**10.** State two roles played by the Buganda traditional parliament. (2 marks)

**11.** Give one way through which Islam spread to Africa by the 19th C. (1 mark)

**12.** In which two ways did OAU contribute to the liberation of the Southern African Countries. (2 marks)

**13.** Name one agency of the UNO which deals with health issues. (1 mark)

**14.** Give one main factors for the failure of the League of Nations. (1 mark)

**15.** State two government policies which have contributed to industrialization in India. (2 marks)

**16.** What events prompted the United States of America (USA) to join the First World War in 1917. (1 mark)

**17.** Name one house of the Indian legislature (1 mark)

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

**18.** a) State three physical changes which occurred in Early human beings as they evolved from ape-like creatures to

modern man. (3 marks)

b) Describe the way of life of Early human beings during the old stone age period. (12 marks)

**19.** a) State three factors which led to the growth of Buganda kingdom. (3 marks)

b) Describe the political organisation of Buganda kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)

**20.** a) State five factors that led to emergency of trade. (5 marks)

b) Explain five challenges faced by the Trans-Saharan traders. (10 marks)

**21.** a) Give five reasons that encouraged nationalists in Mozambique to use armed struggle to attain independence.

(5 marks)

b) Explain five problems which undermined the activities of the nationalists in Mozambique. (10 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

**22.** a) State FIVE reasons that led to the failure of Maji Maji rebellion in 1905 - 1907 (5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE reforms that were introduced by the German administration after the Maji Maji uprising

1905 - 1907. (10 marks)

**23.** a) List five functions of the queen of England. (5 marks)

b) Explain FIVE ways in which the powers of the president are checked in the USA. (10 marks)

**24.** a) State five causes of the Second World War 1914 - 1918. (5 marks)

b) Explain five effects of the Second World War . (10 marks)

**KENYENYA DISTRICT JOINT EVALUATION TESTS (KDJET)**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/1)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** Give two functions of the council of elders among the Akamba during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)

* Had powers to declare war and peace.
* Presided over religious and other rituals.
* Offered advice to the community.
* Ruled the community / settled disputes ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**2.** State two duties of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi during precolonial period (2 marks)

* Presided over religious functions / blessing warriors / priests.
* Foretold future events / seer.
* He was medicineman
* Rainmaker.
* Advised the council of elders. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**3.** Give one earliest missionary society which sent missionaries to Kenya during the 19th Century. (1 mark)

* Church missionary society.
* Holy Ghost fathers.
* Mary hill fathers. ***any 1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**4.** Give one reason which led to the decline of Gedi during the 15th Century. (1 mark)

* External attacks.
* Inadequate water supply / drought ***any 1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**5.** Give two factors which influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar in the 19th Century.(2 marks)

* Availability of labour / slave labour.
* Fertile soils.
* Favourable climate for close growing
* A natural deep harbour ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**6.** Give the main reasons why the British were able to conquer Kenya during the 19th Century. (1 mark)

* Military superiority of the British. ***any 1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**7.** State two terms of the Anglo-German Agreement of 1886. (2 marks)

* A 10 km coastal strip was awarded to the Sultan of Zanzibar.
* The Islands of Pemba, Pate, Zanzibar and Lamu were given to the Sultan of Zanzibar.
* Witu and the territory between River Umba and River Ruvuma were given to the Germans.
* The territory between River Umba and Juba were given to the British. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**8.** Give two reasons for the establishment of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

* Develop worship patterns that are relevant to their needs.
* Avoid being discriminated against in the missionary churches.
* Preserve their cultural heritage which was being threatened by European missionaries.
* Provide a forum for cultural activities. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**9.** State two problems faced by the trade union movement during the colonial period. (2 marks)

* Insufficient funds.
* Colonial government harassed its leaders.
* Constant wrangling among leaders.
* Ignorance among Africans. ***any 2 × 14 = 2 marks***

**10.** State one fundamental right of the individual which a person in prison is deprived of. (1 mark)

* Freedom of movement.
* Freedom of association
* Freedom of expression and speech. ***any 1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**11.** Name one community in Kenya which showed mixed reaction to the European colonization. (1 mark)

* Agikuyu
* Luo
* Akamba ***any 1 × 1 = 1 mar***

**12.** State one type of government expenditure in Kenya. (1 mark)

* Re-current expenditure
* Capital expenditure ***any 1 × 1 = 1 mar***

**13.** Give one reason why the National government of Kenya prepares a national budget. (1 mark)

* Helps the National government to determine the source of revenue.
* Ensure transparency in the use of public funds.
* Helps in appropriate allocation of resources to different ministries. ***any 1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**14.** Give two ways through which the white settlers acquired land in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

* Bought land from the colonial government.
* Given land by the colonial government.
* Colonial government passed land legislations that encouraged white settlers to own-land. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**15.** Define the term devolved government. (1 mark)

- Means the granting of powers from the central government of a sovereign state to a lower level of government and such as regional***any 1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**16.** Identify two national philosophies adopted at Independence to promote social justice in Kenya. (2 marks)

- African socialism

- Harambee ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**17.** State the main functions of the National Police Service in Kenya. (1 mark)

- To maintain law and order. ***any 1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions from this section.

**18.** a) State five reasons for the migration of the Highland Nilotes from their original homeland during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)

- Search for pasture and water.

- Outbreak of diseases / epidemics.

- Attack from their neighbours / external attacks.

- Population pressure.

- Drought and famine

- Family / clan disputes / conflicts / internal conflicts.

- Adventure. ***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Highland Nilotes in Kenya. (10 marks)

- Displaced some communities.

- Some highland Nilotes were absorbed /assimilated by the Bantu e.g. Teriki.

- Enhancement of trade.

- Increased population of the region.

- They intermarried with the Luo, Abagusii and Abaluhyia.

- There were ethnic wars / conflicts.

- There was cultural exchange leading to enrichment of their lives. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**19.** a) Identify five factors that led to the growth of towns along the coast of Kenya before the 19th Century.

(5 marks)

- Development of Indian ocean trade.

- Existence of deep well sheltered harbours.

- Increase in population due to intermarriage.

- Settlement of Muslim refugees from Arabia.

- Climatic conditions were favourable.

- Same towns were established on islands / security.

- Effective administration by the rulers of the towns enabled them to expand.

- Coming and establishing of settlements along the coast by early visitors. ***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain five reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast during the 19th Century. (10 marks)

* Portuguese administrators were corrupt / misused the funds means to finance the administration.
* The coastal city states organised constant rebellions against the Portuguese.
* Portugal was too far / small to provide enough soldiers and administrators.
* Decline of Indian ocean trade.
* Annexation of Portugal by Spain weakened Portuguese control of the coast.
* Intense commercial rivalry from the Dutch the British and the French refused the Portuguese source of revenue.
* Malindi refused to support the Portuguese because they were cruel to them.
* The defeat and capture of Fort Jesus by the Omani Arabs / Wazimba cannibals. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 mark***

**20.** a) Identify the five grievances by Africans in 1923 leading to the documentation of the Devonshire white paper. (5 marks)

- Settlers occupation of the African land / white highlands.

- Harsh and free labour conditions.

- The Kipande system.

- The low wages.

- Lack of representation in the Legco.

- Taxation which forced Africans to seek employment. ***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain five consequences of the collaboration between the Wanga and the British. (10 marks)

* Nabongo Mumia of Wanga was made a paramount chief.
* Wanga were assisted to subdue their enemies especially Luo of Ugenya and Nandi.
* The Wanga kingdom was expanded and Mumia ruled over a wide area.
* The Wanga warriors were used to pacify the resisting communities.
* Wanga benefitted from the confiscated animals from resisting communities.
* The Wanga people were appointed as administrators in the colonial government.
* Wanga lost independence.
* Eureko (Mumias) was made British administration base in Western Kenya. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**21.** a) State five factors that led to the development of multi-party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990's (5 marks)

* International pressure on the government for democratic reforms.
* Existence of people who were ready to push democratic agenda ahead.
* Pressure from individuals who had been expelled from KANU without political alternatives.
* Introduction of mutli-party democracy in other African countries.
* Discontent within KANU
* Repeal of section 2(a) of the constitution
* Allegations of rigging of the 1988 elections led to discontent among losers.
* Failure by the government to adopt all the recommendations of the Saitoti Review Commission of 1990.

***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain how the existence of many political parties have promoted democracy in Kenya. (10 marks)

* Promoted freedom of association.
* Provided checks and balances to abuse and misuse of power by the leaders.
* It has enabled people who wish to form political parties to go ahead and do so.
* It has made people to feel free to contribute to ideas to any aspect of development in the country.
* Provided people with a forum to express their view about how a country should be managed.
* It has made the government more accountable to the people through constant criticism
* It has provided a system of sensitizing government expenditure through Public Committee and Public Investment Committee ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions from this section

**22.** a) Identify five factors that have undermined National Unity in Kenya since independence. (5 marks)

* Tribalism
* Nepotism
* Corruption /bribery
* Ethnic conflicts
* Racism
* Discrimination on the basis of gender.
* Unequal distribution of natural / national resources. ***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain five challenges facing the provision of correctional services in Kenya today. (10 marks)

* Food shortage, inadequate medical facilities and poor clothing.
* There is congestion in prisons leading to diseases spreading easily.
* Poor remuneration of the officers.
* Mistreatment from the wardens of the inmates.
* Poor living conditions of the inmates
* The prisons department also lacks adequate finances.
* There is immorality in the prison / drug abuse.
* Inadequate training of prison warders.
* There is corruption in prisons.
* Poor transport as the department lacks enough vehicles to transport inmates and officers.
* Political interference.
* Some inmates have been hardened.
* Inadequate prison wardens. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 mark***

**23.** a) Give any three characteristics of the Kenyan devolved government. (3 marks)

* Power is shared between the central government and county government i.e. decentralisation of power.
* Sharing of resources is also decentralised.
* The county government has powers to make laws on their internal affairs. ***any 3 × 1 = 3 marks***

b) Explain six powers and functions of the Governor as per the new constitution of 2010. (12 marks)

* He is the chief executive of the county
* He /she nominates the Deputy Governor.
* He / she appoints members of the county executive committee from those who are not members of the county assembly
* He/she participates in the law making process as the county executive committee prepares proposed legislation.
* He/she is in charge of the implementation of county and national legislation as the head of the county executive committee.
* He /she ensures that the county laws are implemented as legislated.
* He/she receives and entertains guests to the county. ***any 6 × 2 = 12 marks***

**24.** a) What is the composition of the cabinet in Kenya. (3 marks)

* The president
* The Deputy president
* The cabinet secretaries.
* The Attorney General
* The secretary to the cabinet. ***any 3 × 1 = 3 marks***

b) Explain six functions of the cabinet in Kenya. (12 marks)

* To advise the president
* To formulate national and foreign policies.
* Supervise implementation of government polices.
* To initiate / approve government bills.
* To initiate development projects.
* To discuss important national and international issues.
* Prepare budgetary estimates for respective ministries.
* To defend collectively government policies ***any 6 × 2 = 12 marks***

**KENYENYA DISTRICT JOINT EVALUATION TESTS (KDJET)**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/1)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** Give one physical characteristics of Homo Habilis. (1 mark)

* Ability to make tools.
* Could grasp objects
* Brain capacity of 500 to 800cc.
* About 5 feet
* Skull similar in shape to that of modern man ***any 1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**2.** State two factors that led to the development of Neolithic period. (2 marks)

* Development of tools
* Hunting and gathering became tiresome
* Increase in human population - natural environment couldn't sustain man
* Climatic changes - increased drought and aridity.
* Competition for food between man and animals.Calamities - bush fires and floods. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**3.** Name two methods of irrigation used in the development of Early agriculture in Egypt. (2 marks)

* Basin
* Shadoof
* Canal irrigation ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**4.** Identify one use of Bronze in the ancient kingdom of Benin. (1 mark)

* was a store of wealth
* was a medium of exchange
* making containers, knives, cases and pans
* making weapons.
* used in decorations ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**5.** Give one advantage of using barter as a method of exchange in the Trans-Sahara trade. (1 mark)

* It facilitated trade between communities
* It enabled people to acquire the commodities that they needed.
* It enabled some people to determine the value of their commodities. ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**6.** Give two reasons that led to the decline of Meroe as an Early Urban Centre. (2 marks)

* The rise of Axum kingdom which developed East of Meroe denied Meroe access to the Red sea causing decline in trade.
* The king of Axum subdued and destroyed Meroe in 350AD
* Desertification due to deforestation led to the decline of food supply for her people.
* Deforestation caused the decline of iron industry in Meroe. ***any 2 × 1= 2 marks***

**7.** Name one main contribution of Edward Jenner in the field of Medicine. (1 mark)

* Discovered the vaccine for small pox ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**8.** State two ways in which industrial development contributed to urbanisation. (2 marks)

* Development of mines during industrial revolution led to the rise of settlements around mining areas.
* Financial industry developed in urban areas.
* Some ports for exporting manufactured food led to growth of urban centres. ***any 2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**9.** State two social factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa by European powers. (2 marks)

* The need to settle surplus population
* The need to abolish slave trade
* The desire to spread Christianity
* The desire to spread Western-civilization / western education ***any 2 points × 1 = 2 marks***

**10.** State two roles played by the Buganda traditional parliament. (2 marks)

* It made laws for the kingdom
* It checked the activities of the government.
* It advised the Kabaka
* It represented the interest of the people. ***any 2 points × 1 = 2 marks***

**11.** Give one way through which Islam spread to Africa by the 19th C. (1 mark)

* Through Jihads / Holy wars.
* Through trade / commercial activities.
* Through intermarriage.
* Influence of already converted rulers.
* Through migrations of Arabs
* Muslims culture was accommodative
* Fear of being enslaved
* Mission activities ***any 1 point × 1 = 1 mark***

**12.** In which two ways did OAU contribute to the liberation of the Southern African Countries. (2 marks)

* The OAU provided material support to freedom fighters i.e.. arms.
* It provided military training camps
* It presented the problems of Nationalists in the international fora
* It provided Nationalist forums to air their grievances.
* It championed for sanctions against the oppressive southern African regime in the international fora
* Provision of refugee camps for displaced nationalists.
* Provided education to members of the liberation movements. ***any 2 points × 1 = 2 marks***

**13.** Name one agency of the UNO which deals with health issues. (1 mark)

* World Health Organisation (WHO)
* United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNCEF) ***any 1 point × 1 = 1 mark***

**14.** Give one main factors for the failure of the League of Nations. (1 mark)

* Failed to disarm Germany ***any 1 point × 1 = 1 mark***

**15.** State two government policies which have contributed to industrialization in India. (2 marks)

* Restriction on imported goods.
* Promotion of technical and scientific education
* Development of heavy industrialization by the State / Government.
* Emphasis on industrialization in five year plan
* Encouragement of foreign investors in the country ***any 2 point × 1 = 2 marks***

**16.** What events prompted the United States of America (USA) to join the first world war in 1917. (1 mark)

* Germany's declaration of unrestricted sub marine warfare / sinking of the USA ship.

***any 1 point × 1 = 1 mark***

**17.** Name one house of the Indian legislature (1 mark)

* Lok Schohan (Lower house)
* Rajya Sabha (Upper house) ***any 1 point × 1 = 1 mark***

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

**18.** a) State three physical changes which occurred in Early human beings as they evolved from ape-like creatures to

modern man. (3 marks)

* They had slender body
* The brain become bigger
* The skull was enlarged
* The jaws and teeth became smaller
* The arms and hands became shorter
* The creature had less hair on the body ***any 3 × 1 = 3 marks***

b) Describe the way of life of Early human beings during the old stone age period. (12 marks)

* They made simple stone tools for domestic use / Oldowan tools.
* They lived near rivers and lakes.
* They lived in small groups in order to assist each other.
* They wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm.
* They obtained food through hunting and gathering.
* They climbed on trees and in caves to shelter / shield from predators.
* They used simple hunting methods, like chasing wild animals and lazing traps.
* They ate raw food because fire had not been discovered
* They had no specific dwelling places. ***any 6 × 2 = 12 marks***

**19.** a) State three factors which led to the growth of Buganda kingdom. (3 marks)

* Sound economy based on agriculture.
* Strong army for defence / navy for conquest.
* Capable rulers such as Mutesa I
* Participation in long distance trade enabled his kingdom to obtain wealth and guns.
* Had a centralised political system of government under the Kabaka.
* Decline of Bunyoro Kitara kingdom. ***any 3 points × 1 = 3 marks***

b) Describe the political organisation of Buganda kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)

* Buganda was a centralised monarch headed by Kabaka.
* The office of the Kabaka was hereditary
* The Kabaka was the commander in chief of the armed forces
* The Kabaka was assisted in running the government by the prime minster Katikiro who was his appointee.
* There existed a council of minister which consisted of Katiriro, (Prime Minister) Omwanika (Treasury) and Omulamuzi (Chief Justice) who advised the Kabaka.
* The a legislature (lukiko) which discussed important matters affecting the kingdom.
* Bakata were minor chiefs incharge of clans
* The kingdom was divided into counties called Saza headed by Saza chiefs.
* The counties were further subdivided into sub-counties called Gombolola under Gombolola chiefs.
* The Gombolola were divided into smaller divisions called miruka under Muluka chiefs.
* Kabaka was the title given to Buganda chiefs. ***ay 6 points × 2 = 12 marks***

**20.** a) State five factors that led to emergency of trade. (5 marks)

* Unequal distribution of resources necessary for human life.
* Desire to satisfy the various human needs, acquiring what one did not have
* Production of surplus produce.
* Specialisation e.g. in iron making, basketry, leatherwork etc.
* The need to strengthen human relations for mutual benefit. ***any 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain five challenges faced by the Trans-Saharan traders. (10 marks)

* The journey was long and stressful
* Attacks by hostile desert communities
* Extreme desert temperatures.
* Many traders lost their way in the desert
* Inadequate food and water supplies.
* Many traders were killed by frequent sandstorms in the desert.
* Frequent attacks from wild animals, scorpions and poisonous snakes.
* Inter-community wars disrupted their journeys and trade
* Language barrier due to lack of a common language.
* Rivalry among traders over the monopoly and control of trade and trade routes. ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**21.** a) Give five reasons that encouraged nationalists in Mozambique to use armed struggle to attain independence. (5 marks)

* Portugal refused to listen to the grievances of the Africans.
* The nationalists were trained in fighting skills.
* The liberation committee of the OAU / Tanzania and others supported the nationalists with finance and weapons.
* The nationalists were supported and encouraged by communist countries.
* The success of mau mau freedom fighters in Kenya inspired them.
* The country was forested and conducive for guerrilla warfare.
* The UNO denounced colonialism thus boosting the morale of nationalists.***5 × 1 = 5 marks***
  + - * 1. Explain five problems which undermined the activities of the nationalists in Mozambique.(10 marks)
* They lacked basic needs such as food, cloth and medicine
* Ideological differences led to the formation of rival guerrilla movements such as MANU, COREMO and FRELIMO
* The nationalists were demoralised due to the assassination of their leader Eduardo Mondlane.
* The Portuguese government ruthlessly suppressed the nationalist movements.
* The South Africa apartheid government assisted the Portuguese to fight the nationalists.
* Portugal outlawed political movements'
* The Christians church in Mozambique condemned the nationalists.***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

**22.** a) State FIVE reasons that led to the failure of Maji maji rebellion in 1905 - 1907 (5 marks)

* Africans were not well organised in their resistance. Each community fought on its own.
* The magic water failed to protect Africans from Germans bullets leading to the death of Africans soldiers in the battle
* The Africans did not unite to face the common enemy for example the Hehe and the Nyamwezi did not join the revolt
* The Germans had better weapons such as guns while Africans had spears and arrows.
* The Germanys received reinforcement from Germany and other colonies and thus they overwhelmed the African soldiers.
* The Africans did not have a well military strategy. They used guerrilla tactics which were no match for the Germans
* The ruthlessness of the German soldiers in crashing the rebellion e.g. use of scorched earth policy.

***any 5 points × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain FIVE reforms that were introduced by the German administration after the Maji maji uprising 1905 - 1907.

* (10 marks)
* Communal cotton growing was stopped and Africans were encouraged to plant their own cotton and get profit from it.
* Forced labour for settlers farms was abolished.
* Corporal punishment was forbidden and those settlers who mistreated their workers were punished.
* Better education and medical services for Africans were introduced.
* Africans were involved in administration of the region as Akidas and Jumbes.
* Kiswahili was accepted as an official language
* Extra taxation of Africans was rejected by new governor.
* The new governor censured Newspapers that supported settlers or against Africans.***any 5 point × 2 = 10 marks***

**23.** a) List five functions of the queen of England. (5 marks)

* She is the head of the state and commander in Chief of the armed forces
* She opens parliament / does not convene.
* She invited the leaders of winning part to become the prime minister /form government.
* She represents the country in international fora.
* She give assents to bills before they become law.
* She appoints the arch Bishop of the church of England.
* She is symbolic head of commonwealth.
* She bestows honours to deserving persons
* She exercises the prerogative of mercy and grant pardon to convicted criminals / persons / fountain of justice. ***any 5 points × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain FIVE ways in which the powers of the president are checked in the USA. (10 marks)

* The congress checks the powers of he president e.g. officers appointed by the president must be approved by Senate
* Congress can refuse to approve the use of government funds for foreign policy it disagrees with e.g. war
* Congress can impeach a sitting president if his conduct in his office is not satisfactory.
* The supreme court can declare the president to have acted unconstitutionally
* The Constitution limits any individual to 2 - 4 year term as a president.
* Public opinion plays a vital role in limiting the president's action
* Pressure groups also helps to check the president's action
* The mass media acted as a major check on presidents powers. The presidents actions and speech is closely monitored by the media. ***any 5 points ×2 = 10 marks***

**24.** a) State five causes of the Second World War 1914 - 1918. (5 marks)

* The rise to power of Adolf Hitler and his determination to restore Germany's lost glory led to war as he invaded other countries, Hitler's invasion of Poland.
* The great depression of the 1930's intensified economic instability and forced some European countries to practice economic protectionism. This increased international tension / economic problems.
* The inability of the league of Nations to implement its resolutions and punish those who violate them encouraged the aggressors to pursue their ambitions.
* The unfavourable conditions imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles humiliated and made her nurse a grudge against the allied powers.
* The policy of appeasement practised by Britain and France encouraged the fascists dictators to carry on with the acts of aggressions.
* Establishment of alliances between major powers encouraged acts of aggression because of the feeling of mutual support.
* Growth of nationalism made countries inward looking and therefore were reluctant to participate in international issues.
* Rearmaments and rise of dictatorship e.g. Mussolin and Hitler. ***any 5 points × 1 mark = 5 marks***

b) Explain five effects of the Second World War . (10 marks)

* The war led to loss of many human lives. Many of the survivors were maimed.
* The war was costly and thus slowed down the rate of economic development / economic problems.
* It led to the destruction of property such industries and building through bombing.
* Germany was occupied dismembered by the allied forces.
* The balance of power in Europe was changed with the emergency of USSR and USA as new super powers.
* The communist government were established in many parts of Eastern Europe through the influence of USSR
* The war increased USA's involved in European affairs / NATO/ Marshall plan
* The war stimulated development of the mastery technology and industry / making sophisticated weapons.
* It led to displacement of people who became refugees.
* Led to the formation of UNO
* The war left bitter feelings and mistrust among counties which fought.
* The expansion of USSR in Eastern Europe and USA's determination to check it led to the cold war.

**UGENYA UGUNJA JOINT EXAMINATION**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/1)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** Give one limitations of using linguistics as a source of information on History and Government. (1 mark)

**2.** State two administrative reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule in the 19th C. (2 marks)

**3.** Name two Arabs merchants who provided information about the East Coast of Africa upto 1500 AD. (2 marks)

**4.** State one reason why the age set system was important among the Kenyan communities in the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)

**5.** Give the main impact of colonial land policies on Africans. (1 mark)

**6.** Identify two types of jurisdiction by the Kenyan Courts. (2 marks)

**7.** State two ways in which the imprisonment of Kenyatta was important in the history of Kenya. (2 marks)

**8.** Under what two circumstances can the state of Emergency be declared in a country. (2 marks)

**9.** Give two grievances raised by Asians in Kenya that were addressed by Devonshire White paper of 1923. (2 marks)

**10.** Identify one administrative centre established by the IBEACo. (1 mark)

**11.** Give one type of Bill in the National Assembly. (1 mark)

**12.** State the main way in which National cohesion and Integration commission promotes National Unity in Kenya. (1 mark)

**13.** What was the main purpose for the establishment of the equalization fund in Kenya. (1 mark)

**14.** Identify two factors that are addressed in the National Budget. (2 marks)

**15.** State two electoral offences that are punishable by law. (2 marks)

**16.** What is the main reason why suspected criminals should be tried in a court of law. (1 mark)

**17.** Identify one category of people who are not eligible to participate in parliamentary elections. (1 mark)

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

**18.** a) State three factors which made migration of communities possible during the pre-colonial period.(3 marks)

b) Explain six socio-economic outcomes of the interaction between the Bantu and the Cushites during the pre-colonial period in Kenya. (12 mark)

**19.** a) Give three reasons for the increased slave trade in Kenya coast by 16th C. (3 marks)

b) Describe six positive results of the coming of Christian missionaries in Kenya. (12 marks)

**20.** a) Identify five methods used by Trade Unions to demand for their rights during the colonial period. (5 marks)

b) Discuss five roles played by KAU in the struggle for independence upto 1963. (10 marks)

**21.** a) State three features of African socialism (Sessional paper No. 10 of 1965) (3 marks)

b) Explain six ways in which Harambee philosophy has promoted the development of education in Kenya since independence. (12 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

**22.** a) Give five values of good citizenship. (5 marks)

b) Explain five ways in which the independence of the judiciary is promoted in Kenya (10 marks)

**23.** a) Give five possible steps the county government should take to reduce the challenges facing them (5 marks)

b) Explain five demerits of democracy. (10 marks)

**24.** a) Give functions of the cabinet in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Discuss the challenges facing the Kenya Defence Forces. (10 marks)

**UGENYA UGUNJA JOINT EXAMINATION**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 2 - (311/2)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** What is Pre-History. (1 mark)

**2.** Give two distinct practices developed by homo erectus. (2 marks)

**3.** Give the main contribution of Jethro Tull to the field of Agriculture. (1 mark)

**4.** Identify the main activity that influenced early man to establish permanent settlement. (1 mark)

**5.** Identify one use of bronze in Benin (1 mark)

**6.** State two contributions of the middlemen to the Trans-Atlantic trade. (2 marks)

**7.** State two contributions of railway transport to Agrarian Revolution in West Europe (2 marks)

**8.** State two advantages of using a mobile phone as means of communication. (2 marks)

**9.** Identify two factors that led to the development of Kilwa into an urban centre. (2 marks)

**10.** Give the main role of the Royal fire among the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)

**11.** Give the name of the city in Europe where the Europeans made the modalities of partitioning of Africa. (1 mark)

**12.** Name one Germany colony in West Africa. (1 mark)

**13.** Name two national parties that fought for independence in Mozambique. (2 marks)

**14.** State two reasons why Adolf Hitler of Germany was interested in Russia at the beginning of Second World War (2 marks

**15.** Identify one factor that led to the end of the Cold War in Europe. (1 mark)

**16.** Name the organ that implements the decisions of the African Union. (1 mark)

**17.** Name two houses of the British parliament. (2 marks)

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

**18.** a) Outline three significance of rock painting during the Stone Age period. (3 marks)

b) Explain six results of early Agriculture in Egypt (12 marks)

**19.** a) State five factors that contributed to the development of Trans-Saharan trade. (5 marks)

b) Explain five social effects of the trans-Atlantic trade on West Africa. (10 marks)

**20.** a) Give five causes of the Shona-Ndebele war (Chimurenga 1895 - 96) (5 marks)

b) Explain five reforms introduced by the Germany administration in Tanganyika in 1907 (10 marks)

**21.** a) Give five reasons why the British used indirect rule to administer Northern Nigeria. (5 marks)

b) Explain five effects of the indirect rule in Northern Nigeria. (10 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

**22.** a) State five objectives of the Economic community of West African States (ECOWAS) (5 marks)

b) Explain five achievements that ECOWAS has made since its formation in 1975. (10 marks)

**23.** a) State five factors that contributed to the rise and expansion of the Asante Kingdom by the 19th C (5 marks)

b) Explain the political organization of the Asante Empire in the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

**24.** a) State three ways on how the doctrine parliamentary supremacy is applied in Britain. (3 marks)

b) Explain six factors that limit parliamentary supremacy in Britain. (12 marks)

**UGENYA UGUNJA JOINT EXAMINATION**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 2 - (311/1)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** Give one limitations of using linguistics as a source of information on History and Government. (1 mark)

* It may take along period to learn a particular language and therefore delay the acquisition of information / Time consuming
* Some words might be omitted.
* Different languages may have similar words with different meanings.
* Borrowing of words from other languages may corrupt the parent language.
* Some languages have become extinct or archaic ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**2.** State two administrative reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule in the 19th C. (2 marks)

* Few Portuguese administrators
* Corrupt Portuguese administrators.
* Inefficient administrators
* Harsh and cruel Portuguese administrators.
* Portugal was far to get reinforcement. ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**3.** Name two Arabs merchants who provided information about the East Coast of Africa upto 1500 AD. (2 marks)

* Ibn Batuta
* Al-Masudi ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**4.** State one reason why the age set system was important among the Kenyan communities in the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)

* Was a symbol of unity in the community
* Was used for identification in the community ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**5.** Give the main impact of colonial land policies on Africans. (1 mark)

* i) Landlessness / land alienation ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**6.** Identify two types of jurisdiction by the Kenya Courts. (2 marks)

* Appellate jurisdiction
* Original jurisdiction ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**7.** State two ways in which the imprisonment of Kenyatta was important in the history of Kenya. (2 marks)

* Attracted international attention
* Generated nationwide sympathy and support
* Made him acceptable to both militants and moderates ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**8.** Under what two circumstances can state of Emergency be declared in a country. (2 marks)

* If the state is threatened by external invasion .
* When the state is taunted by war.
* When there is general insurrection. ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**9.** Give two grievances raised by Asians in Kenya that were addressed by Devonshire White paper of 1923. (2 marks)

* Stopping racial segregation
* Lifting ban on their immigration to Kenya.
* Issue of Kenya highlands. ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**10.** Identify one administrative centre established by the IBEACo. (1 mark)

* Machakos
* Kibwezi
* Fort Smith
* Eldama Ravine
* Lureko ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**11.** Give one type of Bill in the National Assembly. (1 mark)

* Private Bill
* Public Bill ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**12.** State the main way in which National cohesion and Integration commission promotes National Unity in Kenya. (1 mark)

* Controls hate speech by forwarding cases to relevant authorities for persecution ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**13.** What was the main purpose for the establishment of the equalization fund in Kenya. (1 mark)

* To provide basic services like water, roads health facilities to the marginalised areas.

***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**14.** Identify two factors that are addressed in the National Budget. (2 marks)

* Amount of revenue the government requires.
* Sources from which government intends to raise the revenue.
* How the government intends to spend the revenue.

**15.** State two electoral offences that are punishable by law. (2 marks)

* Rigging of elections
* Violence during elections / destruction of election materials.
* Bribery of votes.
* Campaigning in the polling station / polling day.
* Voting more than once. ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**16.** What is the main reason why suspected criminals should be tried in a court of law.

(1 mark)

* To allow suspected criminals the right to free and fair trial / to be proved guilty or not. ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**17.** Identify one category of people who are not eligible to participate in parliamentary elections. (1 mark)

* Prisoners
* Foreigners
* Mentally retarded
* Persons declared bankrupt
* Persons below 18 years
* Unregistered persons. ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

**18.**

a) State three factors which made migration of communities possible during the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)

* Some communities were friendly hence allowed others to pass their territory
* Knowledge of tools and weapons which they used for protection.
* Availability of unoccupied lands.
* Lack of political boundaries.
* Sending spies to inquire about the new lands. ***3 × 1 = 3 marks***

b) Explain six socio-economic outcomes of the interaction between the Bantu and the Cushites during the pre-colonial period in Kenya. (12 mark)

* Some Cushites were absorbed by the Bantu.
* There was intermarriage among the two communities
* Circumcision was introduced to the Bantu
* Cushites introduced taboos against eating of fish.
* Cushites introduced keeping the long horned cattle.
* Bantu introduced crop cultivation to the Cushites.
* Increase in population
* Intensified trade activities.
* Displacement of the communities.

**19.**

a) Give three reasons for the increased slave trade in Kenya coast by 16th C. (3 marks)

* Increased internal demand for salves on plantation farms in Malindi and Mombasa.
* Increased demand of slave labour in French sugar plantations on the Islands of Re-union and Mauritius.
* Increase demand for slaves powers of ivory trade.
* High demand for slave to work as domestic slaves servants in Arabia.
* Quran forbade enslaving fellow Muslims so slaves had to come from non-Muslim areas.
* Portuguese failed to get enough slaves in Angola hence they turned to East Africa coast ***3 × 1 = 3 marks***

b) Describe six positive results of the coming of Christian missionaries in Kenya. (12 marks)

* Laid foundation for formal education
* Set up health centres
* They developed transport and communication
* They compiled Kiswahili Dictionary
* They assisted in abolition of slave trade.
* They translated the bible
* They introduced new crops and new methods of farming. ***6 × 1 = 12 marks***

**20.**

a) Identify five methods used by Trade Unions to demand for their rights during the colonial period. (5 marks)

* Organised strikes, go slows and siting
* Educated workers about their right.
* Used print media
* Used memorandum to the colonial government.
* Opened trade unions offices all over the country.
* Seeking support from international unions ***5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Discuss five roles played by KAU in the struggle for independence upto 1963.

(10 marks)

* KAU provided leadership for the national struggle.
* Supported the MAU MAU freedom fighters morally and materially
* Highlighted African grievances in international fora.
* Supported Eliud Mathu on his appointment to the Legco.
* Laid the foundation for formation of Kanu
* Pressurised the colonial government to increase African representation in the Legco.***5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**21.**

a) State three features of African socialism (Sessional paper No. 10 of 1965) (3 marks)

* Political democracy
* Progressive taxation
* Mutual social responsibility
* Equal opportunities / equity
* Provision of better social amenities /various forms of ownership.
* Diffusion of ownership ***3 × 1 = 3 marks***

b) Explain six ways in which Harambee philosophy has promoted the development of education in Kenya since independence.

(2 marks)

* Funding education institutions enables many children to attend school.
* Has assisted many students to pay school fees/bursary.
* Improving physical facilities hence creating conducive environment for learners.
* Quality education through purchase of teaching - learning resources.
* Feeding programmes has improved enrolment and retention of pupils in schools.
* Sports equipments have been bought to enable learners to explore their talents.
* Addition of staff has offset the inadequacy of teachers. ***6 × 2 = 12 marks***

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

**22.**

a) Give five values of good citizenship.

(5 marks)

* Patriotism - i.e. placing the interests of the country above one's own self interest.
* promoting national unity
* Participating in democratic process
* Maintain and protect human dignity
* Observing equity by respecting, the interests of every citizen regardless of race, ethnicity or age.
* Respect for social justice
* Respect inclusiveness in society i.e. involving all in decision making.
* Respect for equality of all citizens/non discrimination.
* Respect for human Rights.
* Support for good governance e.g. paying taxes.
* High level of integrity in society e.g. avid corruption and report corrupt practices to the authority.
* Ensure transparency and accountability.
* Take part in development projects. ***5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain five ways in which the independence of the judiciary is promoted in Kenya (10 marks)

* The constitution states that there is separation of power.
* There is vetting which is a method used in the appointment of judges.
* The tenure of office for judges is longer i.e. 75 years.
* Judges enjoy security of tenure hence area impartial
* Judges take oath of allegiance to perform duties.
* Judges and magistrate are not answerable to the executive.
* Salaries and allowances are fixed by statures and are not discussed in parliament.
* Judges are protected by Judicature Act. ***5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**23.**

a) Give five possible steps the county government should take to reduce the challenges facing them (5 marks)

* Improving skills of personnel in the county through capacity building.
* Harmonizing the relationship between county and National Government.
* Establishing disaster management committees and early warning system to mitigate against calamities.
* Strengthening the fight against corruption and stressing on prudent financial management.
* Attracting investors by providing conducive environment for investment.
* Diversify sources of revenue for county government. ***5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain five demerits of democracy . (10 marks)

* Promotes dictatorship by the majority
* Encourages class struggle and it is the rich that prevail.
* It is slow and wasteful due to many consultation
* It is difficult to get a honest, sincere man of good moral character.
* It may perpetuate incompetence as leadership qualities in many cases are not considered.
* In some cases the elected leaders pursue their own interests at the expense of the people. ***5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**24.**

a) Give functions of the cabinet in Kenya. (5 marks)

* Advises and assists the president.
* Discusses matters of national and international concern
* Formulates government policies
* Initiates bills and tables government bills in the house
* Cabinet ministers give direction to their respective ministries. ***5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Discuss the challenges facing the Kenya Defence Forces. (10 marks)

* Cases of indiscipline among members of the forces e.g. the 1982 abortive coup.
* Involvement of officers in corruption e.g. during recruitment.
* Piracy, militia attacks and raids at the Kenyan borders hamper their efforts to provide security.
* Social ills such as tribalism, nepotism and regionalism
* Inadequate opportunities for further education and self improvement.
* Allegations on violation of human rights by members of the forces.
* Inadequate funds to equip the forces with good equipment to facilitate their work.
* Conservative regulations such as gender based discrimination e.g. women officers were not allowed to marry. ***5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**UGENYA UGUNJA JOINT EXAMINATION**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 2 - (311/2)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** What is Pre-History. (1 mark)

* This is the study of man's past life before writing and drawing were invented as a way of storing Historical information ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**2.** Give two distinct practices developed by homo erectus. (2 marks)

* Discovered / made fire
* Did communal work and activities
* Practised advanced hunting skills ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**3.** Give the main contribution of Jethro Tull to the field of Agriculture. (1 mark)

* He invented the seed drill ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**4.** Identify the main activity that influenced early man to establish permanent settlement. (1 mark)

* Agriculture ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**5.** Identify one use of bronze in Benin (1 mark)

* Making weapons
* Making tools
* Making sculptures
* Decorating the kings palace
* Making utensils
* Items of trade ***1 ×1=1 mark***

**6.** State two contributions of the middlemen to the Trans-Atlantic trade. (2 marks)

* They provided goods from the interior
* They acted as porters /transported goods to and from interior
* Engaged in trade / exchange of goods within European traders ***2 × 1=2 marks***

**7.** State two contributions of railway transport to Agrarian Revolution in West Europe (2 marks)

* Railway provided efficient and reliable means of transport for agricultural products
* Provided efficient transport for farm machinery / implements
* Provide efficient transport of labour ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**8.** State two advantages of using a mobile phone as means of communication. (2 marks)

* It is fast
* It can send and receive calls
* It can send and store text messages
* It is portable. ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**9.** Identify two factors that led to the development of Kilwa into an urban centre. (2 marks)

* Security / protected island.
* Existence of Indian ocean
* Presence of land and luxurious palaces
* The greaming building like the great mosques
* Control of gold trade. ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**10.** Give the main role of the Royal fire among the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)

* Was a symbol of National unity ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**11.** Give the name of the city in Europe where the Europeans made the modalities of partitioning of Africa.

(1 mark)

Berlin ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**12.** Name one Germany colony in West Africa. (1 mark)

* Togo
* Cameroon ***1×1=1 mark***

**13.** Name two national parties that fought for independence in Mozambique. (2 marks)

* Makonde Union (MANU)
* Front for liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO)
* Committee of Mozambique (COREMO)***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**14.** State two reasons why Adolf Hitler of Germany was interested in Russia at the beginning of second World War. (2 marks)

* He wanted Russia's rich natural resources such as coal, oil, iron ore etc
* Russia provided a space for Germany expansion.
* To conquer Russia for prestige
* Hitler had under rated Russian Red army and people. ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**15.** Identify one factor that led to the end of the Cold War in Europe. (1 mark)

* The coming to the power of Mikhail Gorbachev / Liberal policy of Gorbachev
* Gorbacheves policy of economic restructuring and openness
* Collapse of communism in Eastern Europe ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**16.** Name the organ that implements the decisions of the African Union. (1 mark)

* The commission of the African Union ***1 × 1 = 1 mark***

**17.** Name two houses of the British parliament. (2 marks)

* House of common
* House of Lord's ***2 × 1 = 2 marks***

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions

**18.**

a) Outline three significance of rock painting. (3 marks)

* Form of leisure
* Form of writing
* Pictures of hunted animals gave them the belief that they would succeed in hunting.
* Form of decoration
* A form of expressing themselves ***any 3 × 1 = 3 marks***

b) Explain six results of early Agriculture in Egypt (12 marks)

* Production of more food
* Egyptians started living a settled life
* Different classes of people developed e.g. soldiers on priests
* Farmers engaged in other activities like pottery
* Development of new religion
* More advanced goods were developed
* Development of architecture e.g. pyramids.
* Development of hieroglyphic writing, calendar, geometry, arithmetic etc
* Development of urban centres e.g. Alexandra Memphis
* Enhanced transport with sailing along R. Nile ***6 × 2 = 12 marks***

**19.**

a) State five factors that contributed to the development of Trans-Saharan trade. (5 marks)

* Presence trade routes
* Availability of pack animals e.g. Camel
* Availability of capital
* Enterprising merchants
* Tuaregs who acted as middlemen
* Available of trade goods
* Demand for trade goods ***5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain the social effects of the trans-Atlantic trade in West Africa. (10 marks)

* Depopulation / loss of lives
* Suffering and miseries due to separation of families.
* Fear and suspicion
* Displacement of people.
* Change of social roles as women became heads to families.
* Destruction of property
* Insecurity ***5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**20.**

a) Give five causes of the Shona-Ndebele war. (5 marks)

* Loss of land by the Shona and Ndebele to the British.
* Imposition of the hut tax by the British in 1894 which was collected with much brutality.
* Leaders of both communities had lost their traditional powers.
* Forced labour on European forms and mines
* The British disrespected African customs
* Outbreak on natural calamities ***5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain five reforms introduced by the Germany administration in Tanganyika in 1907 (10 marks)

* Compulsory communal growing of cotton was abolished / Africans encouraged to grow cotton.
* Akids and Jumbes replaced by the African administrators.
* Kiswahili was made an official language.
* Forced labour was abolished
* Newspapers that incited the settlers against the Africans were censored.
* Corporal punishment abolished.
* Extra taxation on Africans was rejected.
* Medical and Education facilities for Africans improved.
* A colonial department of German government set up to monitor the affairs of the colony. ***5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**21.**

a) Give five reasons why the British used indirect rule to administer Northern Nigeria.(5 marks)

* To avoid resistance from the people of Northern Nigeria.
* The British had inadequate personnel for the vast territory
* There was an established system of administration
* There was communication barrier between the British and the local communities
* It was difficult to reach all parts of the territory due to inadequate transport and communication system.
* To reduce cost of administration
* The method had successfully been used in some of their colonies ***5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain five effects of the use of indirect rule by the British in Northern Nigeria. (10 marks)

* Traditional rulers became unpopular among their people due to their new roles of collecting taxes forceful recruitment of fellow Africans as labourers for European.
* The African chiefs became wealthier than the rest of the people because they were paid for their services
* It helped to preserve Africans cultures in Northern Nigeria because the British did not want to interfere with the African way of life.
* It led to the abolition of slavery and slave trade in Northern Nigeria.
* The British abolished their systems of taxation and replaced it with a single tax levied on each village.
* Retention of Muslim law / sharia in the North made the area lag behind. ***5 × 2 =10marks***

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

**22.**

a) State five objectives of the Economic community of West African States (ECOWAS) (5 marks)

* To liberalize trade between member states.
* Foster cooperation in specialised fields e.g. transport, communication, trade etc
* To improve relations between the member states.
* To create a customs unions in the region
* Improve the living standards of people in the member states.
* Promote industrial development among member state
* To promote cultural interaction among member states. ***any 5 well stated 5 × 1 = 5 marks***

b) Explain five achievements that ECOWAS has made since its formation in 1975. (10 marks)

* In 1981, ECOWAS adopted the defence ACT which implied that member countries support each other incase of external aggression.
* Head of states met regularly to tackle problems facing the region e.g. in 1999, they signed a protocol establishing a mechanism for conflict resolution
* ECOWAS has provided a wider market for goods
* Tariff barrier have been removed from member states e.g. Nigeria provided member states with subsided oil
* Has stimulated the expansion of transport, economy and infrastructure e.g. linking up road, railway and telephone connections with member states.
* Socio-cultural exchange take place under the umbrella of ECOWAS, promoting good relations among member state.
* ECOWAS enables citizens of member states to move freely within their countries.
* Members states have made progress in the field of education i.e A joint examination syllabus for West African states has been established to ensure standardization on the education system in the region.

***5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**23.**

a) State five factors that contributed to the rise and expansion of the Asante Kingdom by the 19th C (5 marks)

* Unity - Several city states emerged around Kumasi and supported each other.
* Trade - Trans-Atlantic trade brought a lot of wealth, many trade routes converged at Kumasi
* Good leadership - Were shrewd and courageous e.g. Obiri Yeboa, Opuku ware, Osei, Tutu etc.
* The Golden stool brought unity to the kingdoms.
* Strong economic base - fertile land and ideal climate ensured food and wealth from Kola nuts and wild game from the fostered religion.
* Odwira festival made the state more cohesive
* Strong standing army which was large and used modern arms acquired from trade.
* Centralized political system under Asantehene provided stability ***5 × 1 = 5 mark***

b) Explain the political organization of the Asante Empire in the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

* Asante had a centralized political system
* Rule by a king Asantehene whose office was hereditary
* King ruled with the help of confederacy of union council consisting of state kings Omanehene
* The empire consisted of three administrative division (a) Metropolitan / Asante/Kumasi
* Asante people were bound together by the golden stool symbol of authority of Asantehene
* State kings / Omanhene had black stools as symbols of authority in their area of jurisdiction
* There was an annual Odwira festival where state kings assembled at Kumasi to pay allegiance to king, honour the death and settle any dispute.
* Asante had a strong standing Army
* There was a high court of the union based at Kumasi where state citizens could appeal
* There was bureaucracy where people were appointed on merit
* The overall leader of the army was Asantehene and he had a deputy who would head the army when the king was unavailable ***any 5 × 2 = 10 marks***

**24.**

a) State how the doctrine parliamentary supremacy is applied in Britain. (3 marks)

* Parliament is the only institution that makes laws
* Other institution derives their power from parliament
* Parliament approves government budget
* Decisions made by parliament are binding for all / court cannot overrule or nullify
* Parliament has power to remove unpopular government from office ***any 3 × 1 = 3 marks***

b) Explain six factors that limit parliamentary supremacy in Britain. (12 marks)

* Any decision taken by house of common, must consider moral values.
* Public opinion - unpopular government may not be elected.
* Local authorities are empowered to make by laws without consulting parliament.
* The interest of institution are normally taken into account before laws are passed e.g. churches /universities
* Legislation passed by one parliament can be changed by a future one
* International laws also taken into account when laws are made.
* Public opinion influence law making ***any 6 × 2 = 12 marks***

**NYAKACH SUB COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/1)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** Identify the place where the remains of Dryopithecus Africanus were discovered in 1948. (1 mark

**2.** Give **two** disadvantages of electronic sources of history. (2 marks)

**3.** Give **one** importance of the study of government in the syllabus. (1 mark)

**4.** Identify **one** early written source of information in the study to History. (1 mark)

**5.** Give **one** natural cause of frequent food shortages in Kenya. (1 mark)

**6.** Identify the institution that used to solve disputes among the Ameru in the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)

**7.** Name **two** sub-tribes of the Abaluhya of Western Kenya. (2 marks)

**8.** Identify **two** symbols of national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)

**9.** Give **one** reason why the motorbike is the most preferred mode of transport in Kenya today. (1 mark)

**10.** Give **two** ways in which the mobile phone has changed communication in Kenya. (2 marks)

**11.** Name the document in which the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals are contained. (1 mark)

**12.** Give **two** rights of arrested persons as contained in the constitution. (2 marks)

**13.** Name **two** communities in Kenya that resisted British colonial rule. (2 marks)

**14.** State **two** challenges faced by the independent schools and churches in Kenya. (2 marks)

**15.** Give **two** factors that speeded up the struggle for independence in Kenya after the Second World War (1939 - 1945) (2 marks)

**16.** Identify **two** special courts in Kenya. (2 marks)

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions from this section.

**17.** a) Identify **three** groups of Luo who migrated into Kenya in the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)

b) Describe the economic organization of the Cushites in the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)

**18.** a) Give **three** circumstances under which one may lose his/her citizenship in Kenya (3 marks)

b) Describe **six** civic responsibility of a Kenyan citizen. (12 marks)

**19.** a) Name **three** political parties that participated in the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference of 1962. (3 marks)

b) Describe **six** reforms initiated by the Lyttelton constitution of 1954 (12 marks)

**20.** a) Give **three** names of women who participated in the liberation struggle in Kenya. (3 marks)

b) Describe **six** roles of women in the struggle for Kenya's independence. (12 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Choose any TWO questions from this section.

**21.** a) Give **three** characteristics of a good constitution. (3 marks)

b) Describe **six** stages of constitution making in Kenya. (12 marks)

**22.** a) Give **five** duties of Returning Officers during elections in Kenya. (5 marks)

b) Describe the stages of forming a new government in Kenya at the expiry of one government. (10 marks)

**23.** a) Give the composition of County Assembly. (3 marks)

b) Describe **six** functions of the County government. (12 marks)

**NYAKACH SUB COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/2)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**SECTION A** (25 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

**1.** Give **two** forms of Government. (2 marks)

**2.** Identify **two** archaeological sites in Ethiopia . (2 marks)

**3.** State **one** reason why Early Agriculture developed along river valleys. (1 mark)

**4.** Give **one** effect of Agrarian Revolution in the 18th Century (1 mark)

**5.** Highlight **two** challenges faced by the Trans-Saharan Traders. (2 marks

**6.** Identify the people who invented the wheel. (1 mark)

**7.** Give **two** inventions that improved production in the British Textile industry. (2 marks)

**8.** Identify **two** challenges facing Industrial Development in South Africa. (2 marks)

**9.** Give the **main** reason for the decline of Meroe as an urban centre. (2 marks)

**10.** Identify the Asante ruler who invented the Golden stool as a symbol of unity. (1 mark)

**11.** State **two** characteristics of a written constitution. (2 marks)

**12.** Give **two** types Democracy. (2 marks)

**13.** Identify **one** political effect of the partition of Africa. (1 mark)

**14.** State **two** ways in which Julius Nyerere contributed towards the liberation struggle in Mozambique. (2 marks)

**15.** Name the International body that was created to safeguard peace and security after the World War 1. (1 mark)

**16.** Name **two** houses of the Indian Legislature. (1 mark)

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

**17.** a) Name **three** theories that explain the origin of Man. (3 marks)

b) Describe **six** ways in which the discovery of fire changed the life of early man. (12 marks)

**18.** a) Identify **three** methods of modern communication. (3 marks)

b) Describe **six** negative consequences of telecommunication. (12 marks)

**19.** a) Give **three** reasons why Lewanika of the Bulozi collaborated with the British. (3 marks)

b) Explain why Samori Toure of the Madinka resisted the French for long. (12 marks)

**20.** a) Name **three** British colonies in West Africa during the 19th Century. (3 marks)

b) Give reasons why Indirect Rule failed in Southern Nigeria. (12 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer ANY TWO questions from this section

**21.** a) Name **three** organs of the East African Community. (3 marks)

b) Explain **six** challenges facing Economic community of West African States since its inception. (12 marks)

**22.** a) Identify **three** economic causes of World War II. (3 marks)

b) Explain **six** reasons why the allied powers won the Second World War. (12 marks)

**23.** a) Identify **three** ways of becoming a member of House of Lords in Britain. (3 marks

b) Explain **six** functions of the British Monarchy. (12 marks)

**NYAKACH SUB COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/1)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**1. Identify the place whether remains of Dryopithcus Africanus were discovered in 1948**  (1mk)

Rusinga Island

**2. Give two disadvantages of electronic sources of History and Government.** (1mk)

i) Required electricity to operate

ii) Require expert knowledge

iii) Cost of obtaining and maintenance is high

iv) Disseminate information that is offensive to morals/customs.

**3. Give one reason for the study of government in the syllabus.** (1mk)

i) Career subject

ii) Enables us understand how government organs operate.

iii) Enables us understand our roles as citizens.

**4. Identify one early written source of information in the study of History and Government.**  (1mk)

i) Scrolls

ii) Stone tables

iii) Parchments

**5. Give one natural cause of frequent food**

**shortage.**

i) Drought

ii) Flooding

**6. Identify the institution that was used to solve disputes among the Ameru in the pre-colonial period. (1mk)**

i) Council of Elers (Njuri Ncheke)

**7. Name two sub-tribes of the Abaluhya of Western Kenya.** (7 mks)

i) Samia

ii) Bunyore

iii) Idakho

iv) Bukusu

**8. Identify two symbols of national unity in Kenya.**  (2mks)

i) coat of arms

ii) National flag

ii) National Anthem

**9. Give one reason why the motorbike is the most preferred mode of transport in Kenya today.** (1mk)

i) Ability to access interior/Door to Door services

**10. Give two ways in which the mobile phone has changed communication in Kenya.** (2mks)

i) One can make financial transactions using the phone.

ii) One can access information form any part of the world at any time.

**11. Name the document in which the fundamental rights and freedom of individuals are contained. (1mk**)

i) Bill of Rights /Constitution.

**12.** **Give two rights of arrested persons as contained in the constitution.**

i) Right to be produced before court

ii) Right to remain silent

iii) Right not to be tortured

iv) Seek legal assistance.

v) Right to be informed of the reasons for the arrest.

**13. Name two communities in Kenya thta resisted British colonial rule.**

i) Nandi ii) Bukusu iii) Agiriama

**14. State two challenges faced by the independent schools and churches in Kenya. (2mks**)

i) Inadequate funds

ii) Leadership wrangles

iii) Lack of managerial skills to run the schools and churches

iv) Resistance from the British missionaries

**15. Give two factors that speeded up the struggle for independence in Kenya after the second World War (1939-1945).**

i) Ex-soldiers experiment

ii) Formation of UN

iii) Cold war

iv) Bankruptcy

v) Better education of the Africans.

vi) Independence of India and Pakistan in 1947

**16. Rent restriction Tribunal**

ii) Business premises rent tribunal

iii) Industrial Court

iv) Professional association e.g LSK

v) Martial Court

vi) Juvenile courts

**SECTION B( 45 MARKS)**

**17. (a)** Identify three groups of Luo who migrated into Kenya the Pre-colonial period. (3mks)

i) Joka Jok

ii) Jok Owiny

iii) Jok Omollo

**b) Describe the economic organization of the cushites in the pre-colonial period. (12 mks**)

i) Livestock keeping/Pastoralism

ii) Hunting and gathering

iii) Trade

iv) Craft Industry e.g baskets, weaving, pottery

v) Fishing along R. Tana

vi) Iron - making

vii) Crop Farming

**18. (a) Give three circumstances under which one may lose his/her citizenship in Kenya. (3mks**)

i) Disloyalty towards Kenya via speech/conduct

ii) Unlawful trade or communication during war between Kenya and another country.

iii) If registered via fraud, false representation or concealment of any material fact

v) Through an act of parliament leading to disqualification

**c) Describe six civic responsibility of a Kenyan citizen. (12mks**)

i) Respecting the rule of law

ii) Participating in the democratic process

iii) Forming/joining political parties

iv) Attending political meetings/Barazas

iv) Protecting democracy

v) Adhering to democratic principles

vi) Exercising tolerance

vii) Have valid documents as required by lw e.g ID, Title Deeds, Certificates, Log Books, Driving Licences, Passport etc.

**19. (a)** **Name three political parties that participate in the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference of 1962. (3mks)**

i) KANU ii) KANU iii) APPP

b) Describe six reforms initiated by the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954. (12mks)

i) Established by Multi-racial council of ministers

ii) B.A Ohanga was appointed the minister for community devt and African affairs in 1954

iii) Formation of district- based political organization

iv) Formation of advisory council of discuss govt policies.

v) Election modalities were worked out

vi) LTD voting rights for Africans with certain income property and education.

vii) First African voting held in 8 constituencies in 1957.

**20. (a) Give three names of women who participated in the liberation struggle in Kenya. (3mks)**

i) Wanjiru Nyamarutu

ii) Alice Kimathi

iii) Wambui Otieno

iv) Wamuyu Gakuru

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**(Answer any two questions from this section)**

**21.(a) Give three characteristics of a good constitution. (3mks)**

i) Durable

ii) Flexible-adaptable to the changing needs of the society

iii) Clear/definite

iv) Comprehensive

v) Procedure for its amendments

vi) Ability to protect the fundamental rights of its citizens.

vii) Provision of bill of rights

**b) Describe six stages of constitution making in Kenya. (12mks)**

i) Civic Education

ii) Public consultation

iii) National constitution conference

iv) Draft constitution submitted to public

v) Collection of views

vi) Final draft submitted to the AG fro refining

vii) Draft constitution taken to parliament for approval.

vii) Referendum

**24.(a) Give five duties of Returning Officers during elections in Kenya. (5mks)**

i) Set up polling booths

ii) Receive nomination papers from candidates

iii) Distribute ballot papers and boxes to polling stations

iv) Supervise voting and counting of votes in the constituency.

v) Appointing presiding officers ad juniors election officials

vi) Announcing the election results at the constituency level.

**b) Describe the stages of forming a government in Kenya after a General Election. (12mks)**

i) Dissolution of parliament

ii) General election is held

iii) Winner declared

iv) Handing over and swearing in of the new president.

v) president nominates cabinet to be approved by parliament

vi) appointment of senior government officials and approval of parliament. (3mks)

**23.(a) Give the composition of County Assembly in Kenya (3mks**)

i) Elected members from each ward

ii) Nominated members to fulfil the constitutional requirement

iii) Speaker

**b) Describe six functions of the County government. (12mks)**

i) Promotion of agriculture

ii) Provision and supervision of county health services.

iii) Ensure county transport and roads

iv) Animal control and welfare

v) Education in pre-primary, polytechnics and craft centres.

vii) Fire fighting services and disaster management at the county.

**NYAKACH SUB COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

Paper 1 - (311/2)

**July/August 2015**

**Time:** 2½ hours

**1. Give two forms of Government. (2mks)**

i) Democratic

ii) Dictatorial

iii) Aristocratic

iv) Monarchial

**2. Identify two archeological sites in Ethiopia.(2mks)**

i) Omo River Valley.

ii) Hadar

iii) Harar

iv) Afar Triangle

v) Bodo

**3. State one reason why Early Agriculture developed along river valleys. (1mk)**

i) Availability of water

ii) Fertile soil from silt

iii) Presence of indigenous crops

iv) Micro-climate along R. valleys.

**4. Give one effect of the Agrarian Revolution. (1mk)**

i) Supply of raw materials to industry.

ii) Invention of farm machinery.

iii) Farm inputs e.g fertilizer, herbicide etc

iv) Led to wage based labour due to loss of land by peasants.

**5. Highlight two challenges faced by the Trans-Saharan traders. (2mks)**

i) Harsh/hostile climate too cold during night & too hot during the day.

ii) Scarcity of water and food.

iii) Long tiresome exhausting journey.

iv) Loss of direction.

v) Desert sand storms.

vi) Threat of attack by the desert scorpions/snakes.

vii) Language barrier.

**6. Identify the people who invented the wheel (1mk)**

i) Summerians

**7. Give two inventions that improved production in the British Textile Industry. (2mks)**

i) Spinning Machine

ii) Power loom

iii) Spinning Machine

iv) Power loom

**8. Identify two challenges facing Industrial Development in South Africa. (2mks)**

i) Apartheid/racial segregation

ii) HIV/AIDS

iii) Xhenophobia

iv) Competition from advanced industrial nations.

**9. Give the main reason for the decline of Meroe as an urban centre.**

i) Exhaustion of iron

**10. Identify the Asante ruler who invented the Golden Stool as a symbol of unity. (1mk)**

i) Osei Tutu

**11. State two characteristics of a written constitution. (2mks)**

i) Comprehensive

ii) Clear/Definite

iii) Clear amendment procedures

iv) Has constituent body charged with the responsibility of writing it.

**12. Give two types of Democracy. (2mks)**

i) Direct

ii) Indirect

**13. Identify one political effect of the partition of Africa. (1mk)**

i) Creation of modern boundaries.

ii) Disruption of Africa.

iii) Political systems.

iv) Emergency of the colonial state.

v) Led to the resistance from the Africans/rise from African Nationalism

**14. State two ways in which Julius Nyerere contributed towards the liberation struggle in Mozambique.**

i) Provided funds for the liberation movements.

ii) Gave a base in Tanzania.

iii) Moral support

iv) Brought the grievances to the international limelight.

**15. Name the International body that was created to safeguard peace and security after the World War I.**

i) The league of nation

**16. Name the house of the Indian Legislature. (1mk)**

i) Lok Sabha - House of the people.

ii) Rajya Sabha - Council of States.

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

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

**17a) Name three theories that explain the origin of man. (3mks)**

i) Creation theory.

ii) Evolution Theory.

iii) Mythical/Traditional theory

**b) Describe six ways in which the discovery of fire changed the life of early man. (12mks)**

i) Helped in cooking.

ii) Lighting.

iii) Warming.

iv) Sharpening Tools.

v) Scaring away wild animals.

vi) Communication.

vii) Clearing forest for farming.

**18a) Identify three methods of modern communication. (3mks)**

i) Telephone

ii) Telex

iii) Mobile phone/cell phone

iv) Pager

v) E - mail

vi) TV

vii) Radio

viii) Facsimile/Fax

**b) Describe six negative consequences of Telecommunications. (12mks)**

i) Dissemination of morally offending materials.

ii) Addiction.

iii) Promotion of crime e.g terrorism.

iv) Feared to cause health complications.

v) Environmental degradation.

vi) Misleading foreign ideals e.g illuminate.

**19a) Give three reasons why Lewanika of the Bulozi collaborated with the British. (3mks)**

i) Influenced by Chief Khama of Ngwalo.

ii) Influenced by missionaries.

iii) Wanted to benefit from Western education

iv) Threat of the Portuguese, Germans & Boers.

v) Threat from Kololo and Ndebele.

vi) Safeguard his position from serheke chiefs.

**b) Explain why Samouri Toure of the Madinka resited the French for long. (12mks)**

i) Military background.

ii) Economic power-control of Bure Gold Mine.

iii) Steady supply of weapons.

iv) Use of Islam as a cementing factor.

v) Use of scorched earth policy.

vi) Use of treaties to delay the attacks.

vii) Large well trained standing army.

viii) Support from the local people who saw him as a saviour.

**20a) Name three British Colonies in West Africa during the 19th century. (3mks)**

i) Nigeria.

ii) Ghana.

iii) Gambia.

iv) Sierra Leone

**b) Give reasons why Indirect Rule failed in Southern Nigeria. (12mks)**

i) Lack of common language.

ii) Cultural diversity.

iii) Lack of centralized political system.

iv) Resistance from the Western educated elite.

v) Unlike the North with Islam, the South had various religious groups.

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

**21a) Name three organs of the East African Community. (3mks)**

i) Secretarial.

ii) Summit

iii) Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

iv) EALA.

v) East Africa Court.

**b) Explain six challenges facing Economic Community of West African States since its inception. (12mks)**

i) Linguistic diversity; Franco phone versus Anglophone.

ii) Different levels of economic development.

iii) Ideological differences among leaders.

iv) Personal differences between leaders.

v) Vast geographical region.

vi) Poor state of communication & transport infrastructure in the region.

vii) Political instability in many countries who are members of ECOWAS.

viii) Foreign interference influencing direction of trade with colonial masters as opposed to members of ECOWAS.

x) Boarder conflicts.

xi) Divided loyalty and commitment because member countries belong to other organizations e.g commonwealth.

**22a) Identify three economic causes of the World War II. (3mks)**

i) The Great depression of 1929 -1936.

ii) Rivalry over trade/commercial interests.

iii) Imperialism - Economic imperialism

**b) Explain six reasons why the allied powers won the Second World War. (12mks)**

i) Superior military power.

ii) Division within the central axis powers.

iii) Entry of the USA on the side of the allies.

iv) Focused/visionary leadership of the allies.

v) Focused/visionary leadership of the allies.

vi) Naval supremacy of the British.

vii) Military blunders of the Central axis powers.

viii)Allies had numerical advantage.

**23a) Identify three ways of becoming a member of House of Lords in Britain. (3mks)**

i) Nomination.

ii) Peerage.

iii) Inheritance.

iv) Virtue of office.

**b) Explain six functions of the British Monarchy. (12mks)**

i) Official opening of new parliament.

ii) Calls upon the PM to form government.

iii) Commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

iv) Symbol of national unity and moral standards.

v) Head of Church of England.

vi) Assents to bills.

vii) Head of the commonwealth.

**KISII CENTRAL DISTRICT EVALUATION TESTS**

***kenya certificate of secondary education (k.c.s.e)***

**HISTORY**

**Paper - 311/1**

**JULY/AUGUST 2015**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**1. Identify one branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya. (1mk)**

- Economic

- Political

- SocialAny 1x1=1mk

**2. State two duties of the Onkoiyot along the Nandi. (2mks)**

- Presided over religious functions/blessing warriors /offering sacrifices.

- Foretold future events/seer

- Advised the council of elders

- Was a rain maker

- Was a medicine man Any 2x1=2mks

3. **State two ways i which the Abagusii and the Kipsigis interacted during the pre-colonial period. (2m**ks)

- Intermarriage

- Raids/Warfare

- TradeAny 2x1=2mks

4. **Give the main reason why Poll-tax was in traduced in Kenya during the colonial period 1m**k

- To force Africans to work on European settler farms Any 1x1=1mk

5. Name he missionary who represented Africans in the legislative council (1mk)

- John ArthurAny 1x1=1mk

6. **State two problems by Africans during the colonial period (2mks)**

- Inadequate funds

- Leadership squabbles

- Lacked trained teachers

- Competition from mission schools

- Constantly threatened with closure by the colonial government Any 2x1=2mks

7. State the main duty of the Government during the British colonial rule in Kenya. (1mk)

- facilitate effective administration of he colony. Any 1x1=1mk

**8. Identify one community in Kenya which had a centralized system of government in Pr-colonial Kenya.**  (1mk)

- Abawanga of the Abaluyia Any 1x1=1mk

**9. State two features of political organizations which were formed in Kenya before 1939 (2mks)**

- Were non-militant

- Were ethnic/tribal based/urban

- Led by educated African chiefs Any 1x2=2mks

**10. State two ways i which the new Kenyan constitution of 2010 promotes national unity**

- Provides for a unitary government

- Guarantees equal job opportunities to all Kenyans

- Provides protection to individual against any form of discrimination /Bill of Rights Any 2x1=2mks

11. Define he term public finance (1mk)

- It refers to revenue and expenditure of national and county government. Any 1x1-1mk

**12. State two roles of the controller of budget in Kenya. (2mks)**

- overseeing the implementation of the budgets of the national and country governments.

- Authorizing withdrawals form public funds Any 1x1=1k

**13. Identify the Kenyan leader who promulgated the Kenyan constitution of 2010 (1mk)**

- Retired president Mwai Kibaki any 1x1=1mk

**14. Name two funds where revenue collected by the national government is deposited into.**

- Equalization fund

- Consolidated fund

- Contingencies fund

- Revenue fund Any 1x1=1k

**15. Identify the head of the county government in Kenya (1mk)**

- The Governor any 1x1=1mk

**16. Give two external sources of national government revenue in Kenya (2mks)**

**17. State one fundamental rights of the individual in which a person in prison is deprived of (1mk)**

- Freedom of movement

- Freedom of Association any 1x1=1mk

**SECTION B**

**18(a) State five reasons why the Bantu migrated from their original home land (5mks)**

- Increase i population

- Looking for land for cultivation

- Looking for pastures and water

- Internal conflicts

- External attacks

- Outbreak for diseases/epidemics

- Drought and famine

- Spirit of adventure any 5x1= 5mks

**b) Describe the political organization of the Akamba during the Pre-colonial period in Kenya. (5mks)**

- The basic political unit was the clan

- The clan was ruled by clan elders/council/of elders

- The Akamba society was divided into various age grade and age sets.

- The lowest age grade was that of junior elders who defended the community/warriors

- The next in rank were elders who presided over minor cases.

- Full elders presided over major cases/council of elders settled disputes

- The retired elders advised senior elders on important matters affecting the community.

- The Akamba had a decentralized type of government/autonomous clansAny 5x2=10mks

**19.(a) Why did he colonial government deny the Africans the right to grow cash crops in Kenya before 1954? (3mks)**

- Africans were expected to provide labour on settler farms

- European settlers did not want to compete with Africans i cash crop growing.

- The settlers claimed that Africans did not have knowledge of growing cash crops as this would lead to low quality products.

- They feared that crop diseases would spread form African farms to settler plantations

- European settlers claimed that Africans farmers would produce low quality crops due to inadequate sources

Any 31=3mks

**b) Describe six problems experienced by the European settlers in Kenya during the colonial period (12mks)**

- Had inadequate labour force as many Africans refused to work for them.

- Had adequate capital to invest in farming

- Inadequate transport and communication network.

- Were subjected to constant raids by Africans

- Settlers lacked essential agricultural skills as many had not practised farming before.

- The economic depression affected he market prices.

**20(a) State five factors which undermine national unity in Kenya (5mks)**

- Different religious beliefs and practices

- Unequal distribution of natural/national resources

- Tribalism

- Corruption /bribes

- Nepotism

- Ethnic conflicts

- Discrimination on the basis of gender

- Political wrangles

- Racism Any 5x1=5mks

**b) Explain five factors that led t to the introduction of many political parties in Kenya in 1992. (10mks)**

- Allegations of rigging of the 1988 elections led to discontent among the losers

- KANU failed to listen to criticism and the critics were either suspended or expelled form the party.

- The end of the cold war brought a new ware of democracy which spread to Kenya

- The influence from eastern Europe and the soviet Union led to re-introduction of multipartism.

- The events which led taking place n Zambia, Togo, Ghana and Nigeria in 1991 inspired advocates of Multipartism

- The presence from Multiparty activists drawn

from civil society, political and legal fraternity forced the government to change

- The failure by the government to adopt all the recommendations which were forwarded by the public to the Saitoti Review Commission of 1990 led to the agitation for multipartism.

- The presence on the government from the donor community to democratise as a condition.

- Repeat of section 2A of the constitution allowing multipartism any 6x2=12mks

**21.(a) State five demands made by trade unionist s in Kenya during the colonial period.**

- Removal of social discrimination in Place of work

- Demanded same job opportunities with Europeans

- Demanded better wages

- Reduction of working hours

- Demanded for equal wages

- Demanded for release of their leaders

- Advocated for the abolition of repressive and discriminatory labour laws. 5mks

**b) Explain the contribution of the trade union movement in the struggle for independence in Kenya (12 mks)**

- Mobilized workers against the colonial by use of strikes

- Brought together workers/people form all parts of the country thus promoting the spirit of nationalism

- Union leaders travelled to all parts of the country to mobilize workers support for the nationalist struggle.

- Motivated workers to sustain the struggle for their political rights/self governance

- Trade union leaders worked together with nationalists/political parties e.g providing funds

- Trade union became the vehicle/voice through which nationalists ideas/protests were channelled especially after the state of emergency was declared.

- Trade union leaders became prominent members of political associations that fought for independence e.g Thomas Joseph Mboya. any 5x2=10mks

**22(a) State five civic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen (5mks)**

- To pay tax

- Participate in community development activities

- participate in the democratic process

- Obey laws

- Reporting wrong doers

- Participate in national debates/barazas

- Takes care of the environment

- Prevent /fight corruption Any 5x1=5mks

**b) Describe five functions of the civil service in Kenya (10mks)**

- Interpret and explain government policy

- Implement government policies and programes

- Collect government revenues

- Prepare development plans

- Advise their respective cabinet secretaries on matters of government policy.

- Keep government operations running after the dissolution of the National Assembly?

- Ensure proper use of public funds and resources Ay 5x2=10mks

**23 (a) State five functions of he correctional services in Kenya (5mks)**

- Rehabilitate convicted criminals

- To detain criminals /confines criminals

- Teach criminal alternative trade/skills

- To punish unlawful behaviour/crime/to discipline.

- It establishes income generating projects

- Execution of court orders with regard to prisoners. Any 5x1=5mks

**b) Explain five factors which make it difficult for correctional services in Kenya to work effectively (10mks)**

- Inadequate faculties have led to congestion and frequent outbreak of diseases/inadequate vehicles and equipment.

- Increase in number of prisoners has led to poor living conditions.

- Inadequate finances

- Inadequate number of prison warders

- Poor living conditions/low salaries of prison officers has demoralised them.

- Corruption of trained counsellors

- Inadequate food medical facilities and clothing for inmates. Any 5x2=10mks

**24 (a) State five objectives of devolving the government of Kenya (5mks)**

- Promote democratic exercise of power

- Promote unity in the country

- Empower the people to participate in decision making/to make informed decisions

- Protect the interests of the minority/marginalised groups.

- Promote equitable development in the country

- Enable people access services /take services closer to the people

- Decentralize state organs/functions from the capital.

- Enhance checks and balances/accountabilityAny 5x1=5mks

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

- maintain government facilities such as roads

- Used to initiate new development/projects

- To finance recurrent government expenditure such as paying salaries for civil servants

- Used to subsidize public services .g education.

- To pay subscription to international bodies/organizations eg A.U, U.N.O

- Used to finance security expenditure by the government e.g training soldiers

- Used to meet any emergency needs that may arise e.g due to floods, outbreak of diseases

Ay 5x2=10mks

**KISII CENTRAL DISTRICT EVALUATION TESTS**

***kenya certificate of secondary education (k.c.s.e)***

**HISTORY**

**Paper - 311/2**

**JULY/AUGUST 2015**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**1. State two reasons why the study of government is important (2mks)**

i) Enables us to understand how laws are made and implemented

ii) Helps us to understand the structures for government and reasons whey we need a government.

iii) Helps us to understand our rights and responsibilities as citizens

iv) helps us to understand duties of our leaders in government

v) It enables us to compare our government and other governments of the world.

**2. State two characteristics that distinguish Pongidae from Omnidae (2mks)**

- Pongidae had low/small brain capacity while he Homididae had higher brain capacity.

- Pongidae had low /small brain capacity while the Hominidae had higher brain capacity.

- Pongidae communicated crude speech e.g gestures, whistling while homnidae sued advanced intelligent language. Any 2x1=2mks

**3. Mention two ways in which poor transport and communication contributes to food shortages in third world countries.**  (2mks)

- It affects transportation of fertilizer/input to the farms which affect food production.

- Hinders transportation of workers to the farms

- Affect transportation of food from the farms which leads to wastage of food in farms.

- Affect food distribution to regions without food/markets

- It leads to increased food costs Any 2x1=2mks

**4. Mention one natural condition that favoured the use of sailing ships (dhows) i water transport (1mk)**

- Monsoon winds1x1=1mk

5. State the main reason for the construction of the Suez canal (1mk)

- Shorten sea route between Europe and he far East1x1=1mk

**6. Mention two factors to consider before sending an effective message**

i) language of he receiver of the message

ii) Distance between the sender and the receiver

iii) Urgency of the message

iv) cost of sending the message

v) medium of sending the message Any 2x1=2mks

**7. Mention the main occupation of the people of Meroe (1x1=1mk)**

**8. State two problems that London faced up to the 19th century**

i) Poverty of many people

ii) Rural urban migration leading to overcrowding

iii) Poor housing leading to slums

iv) High crime levels

v) Unemployment due to high population

vi) Population leading diseases Any 2x1=1mks

**9. Mention the father of the steam engine (1mk)**

**Thomas Savery (1x1=1mk)**

10. mention the clan from where the Shona Mwari priests came form (1mk)

Rozwi (1x1=1mk)

**11. Sate two methods used by the Germans to suppress the maji maji rebellion (2mk)**

i) Germns called for reinforcement from Germany

ii) Germans waged ruthless attacks on African warriors

iii) Germans used scorches earth policy on the Africans.

**12. Give two reasons whey the Shona supported the Ndembele in the Chimurenga war (2mks)**

i) British south Africa company officials wre harsh and cruel to the Shona

ii) British South African company officials confiscated shone cattle

iii) British South Africa company alienated Shona land.

iv) British subjected the Shona to forced labour

v) The British interfered on the Shona -Portuguese trade in gold, ivory and gun powder.

vi) Shona chiefs lost their powers/authority

vii) British South Africa company levied taxes on the Shona

viii) British South Africa company assumed lordship over the Shona in stead of being equal partners.

ix) British missionaries disregarded Mwari/Mlimo cult/medium spiritAny 2x1=2mks

**13. State one way in which the second world war contributed to the growth of African nationalism (1mk)**

i) It demystified the theory of Europeans superiority as hey were killed by gunfire.

ii) Africans leant how to operate European firearms which they used to fight the Europeans.

iii) It exposed Africans to ideas of equality and democracy as practiced in other pars of the world.

iv) Ex-serviceman on return provided leadership for liberation movement

v) led to the signing of the Atlantic charter/formation of UNO which supported decolonization.

**14. mention the main factors which led to the collapse of the league of nations (1mk)**

Re-armament of Germany1x1=1mk

**15. mention two personalities who founded he Non-aligned movement (2mks)**

i) marshal Tito president of Yugoslavia

ii) Chou En Lai prime minister of China

iii) Abdel Nasser President of Egypt

iv) Jawaharlala Nehru Prime Minister of India

v) Sukarno President of IndonesiaAny 2x1=2mks

**16. Who heads he executive arm of government in Britain? (1mk)**

Prime minster 1x1=1mk

**17. Sate one advantage of an unwritten constitution (1mk)**

i) Simple to am end as they are altered like ordinary laws

ii More acceptable by people/home grown

iii) Adaptable to new situations/flexible 1x1=1,k

18 a) State five modern farming practices which led to Agrarian Revolution in the United States of America (USA) (5mks)

i) Practice of plantation/estate/large scale farming

ii) Crop zoning as different regions had different suitable soils for different crops.

iii) Use of hybrid seeds/ Animal cross breeds

iv) Use of farm machinery e.g steel plough

v) Application of agricultural economics and extension education

vi Use of fertilizers

vii) Use of pesticides to control crop and animalsAny 5x1=5mks

b) Describe the impact of early agriculture in Mesopotamia (10mks)

i) Man led sedentary life and abandoned nomadism

ii) Led to division of labour/job specialization/crafts.

iii) Trade as surplus food was exchanged for other items e.g pots

iv) Urbanization as farming areas attracted traders, craftsman e.g ur, Nippur and Babylon.

v) Led to social classes/stratification e.g black smith, potters, weavers etc

vi) Development of laws and government to manage conflicts

vii) Invention of writing to keep agricultural records e.g cuneiform./education /architecture.

viii) Development of religion as the gods were to provide prosperity

ix) led to increase food production/regular food supply. Any 5x2=10mks

**19(a) State three factors which facilitate the acquisition of slaves form the interior of West Africa the Trans-Atlantic** Trade 3mks

i) availability of firearms which were used o carry out slave raids.

ii) Existence for trade routes between the interior slave market and coastal parts

iii) Institution of slavery existed among many west African communities who were easily sold into slavery.

iv) Government demand for slaves in the new world e.g America, Caribbean etc.Any 3x1=3mks

**b) Explain six social effects of Tras-Saharan Trade on the people of the Western Sudan and North Africa.**

i) Created a social class of local agents and traders

ii) Led to spread of Islamic religion to the Western Sudan

iii) led to intermarriage between the people of North Africa and the Western Sudan.

iv) It led to increased interactions between the people of North Africa and the Western Sudan.

v) led to introduction of Islamic/ meddrassa education in the Western Sudan

vi) Led to introduction of Arabic architectural designs Western Sudan.

vii) led to spread of Arabic culture in the Western Sudan e.g Arabic language dressing, eating mannerisms

Any 6x2=12mks

**20(a) Mention three factors which undermine scientific revolution developing (12 mks)**

i) Improvements in farming methods and animals husbandry has led to increased food production.

ii) Invention of machines increased productivity

iii) Discovery of food preservation methods minimized loss of agricultural produce.

iv) Transformation of agriculture for school subsistence farming to large scale economic farming.

v) Biotechnology has contributed to development of crop and animal species that are high yield/diversification of agriculture

vi) Led to establishment of agro-based industries.

vii) continuous use of artificial fertilizers impoverish the soil.

viii) use of hybrid species has led to loss of traditional plants and animals

ix) Pesticides, fertilizer and farm inputs are expensive.

x) Agro-chemicals are toxic and harmful to plants and animals/human life. Any 6x2=12mks

**21.(a) State five factors which facilitated the colonization of Africa by the Europeans in the 19th century**  (5 mks)

i) Invention of steamships made the Europeans to access Africa

ii) Discover of guanine anti- malaria drug made it possible for the Europeans to penetrate the interior of Africa.

ii) Europeans used superior military to conquer resisting African communities e.g maxim gun.

iv) African signed treaties with the Europeans surrendering their territories to them

v) Africans were not untied due to tribal wars

vi) Some African communities/leaders collaborated paving way to Europeans to colonize them easily.

vii) Africans had been weakened by diseases and epidemics Any 5x1=5mks

**b) Describe five reasons which made Lewanika of the Lozi to collaborate with the British.10mks**

i) Lewanika wanted to protect his position

ii) He was influenced by Christian missionaries e.g gFrancois Coillard

iii) He needed British protection from the Ndebele who were a threat to this kingdom.

iv Wanted to benefit form British Education and medicines

v) He was influenced by king Khama of the Ngwato

vi) lewanika wanted the British to be his trading partners/materials benefits

vii) Lewanika wanted British protection against the Portuguese, Boers and Germans. Any 5x2=10mks

**SECTION C**

**Answer any two questions**

**22(a) State five political developments in Europe in the 19th century that influenced the** **occurrence of world war one**.

i) Rise of German and unification of Italy from 1870 affected the balance of power in Europe.

ii) Growth ad development of nationalism

iii) Military alliance formed by European powers which led to fear and suspicion.

iv) Raising of armies and manufacture of arms/arms race

v) Germany in expectation of French revenge over he Franco -Prussian war defeat, prepared forward and continued provoking France into war.

vi) European powers signed treaties o assist one another in case of threats Any 5x1=5mks

**b) Explain five reasons whey the Allied forces defeated the Axis powers during World War II 10mks**

i) They had large army and many supporters than the axis powers.

ii) Germany failed to effectively control her expansive conquered territories which tuned and fought against her.

iii) USSR recovered from her losses, rearmed and attacked Germany

iv) USA joined the allies

v) Allied forces possessed superior weapons such as he atomic bomb

vi) Axis powers made serious tactical mistakes/ allied states were beer trained

vii) Allied states possessed more resources which stretched the axis powers Any 5x2=10mks

**23(a) Mention five ways in which United Nations Organization has promoted health care sine its formation**  (5mks)

i) Eradicated killer diseases like small pox

ii) initiated research and HIV/AIDS programmes/provided ARVs and established global fund to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB.

iii) provides immunization/Vaccination programmes against polio, TB etc to millions of children.

iv) Fights against parasitic diseases

v) Provides family planning programmes

vi) Fight drug trafficking

vii) Establishes safety standards for consumer goods/ food/provides nutrition

viii) Provides/campaigns for safety drinking water

ix) Fights epidemic such as Ebola

x) provides education/awareness on health issues through UNCEF Any 5x1=5mks

**b) Explain five effects of the cold war by 1991**

i) Led to developments in science and technology/space race

ii) Caused insecurity as superpowers competed for ideology

iii) Splitting up of some territories due to conflict between supporters of the superpowers e.g Korea.

iv) Real war/hot war e.g Vietnam

v) led to various crisis in Europe and Asia in the 1950s and 1960s.

vi) Led to rise of dictators in Africa/coups/counter coups

vii) Led to division of Europe into two blocks/division of Germany into east and West/iron curtain.

viii) Led to arms race between the superpowers which disrupted international peace.

ix) Spread of capitalism and communist ideologies.

x) Led to formation of the Non-Aligned movement by countries in Asia and Africa to avoid cold war conflicts.

Any 5x2=10mks

**24 (a) State five economic reforms introduced by president Mobutu i the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (5mks)**

i) Expansion of the mining

ii) Nationalization of he major industries which increased revenue to the government.

iii) Invest in agriculture which increased food production

iv) Development of transport and communications by construction of more roads, railways, matadiport.

v) Construction of the Inga Hydro-electric Dam which supplied electricity for industrial development.

vi) Mobutu encouraged foreign investments in mining and agriculture.

vii) Government investment in industries e.g textile, cement, petroleum Any 5x1=5mks

**b) Describe challenges facing economic community of West African states (ECOWAS) (10mks)**

**i) Influx of works from less developed to more developed states e.g Ghanaians over to Nigeria.**

ii) Boarder disputes/closure among some members states e.g Ghana vs Togo

iii) Foreign interference in some member countries

iv) Ideology differences among member states

v) personality differences between leaders of member states

vi) Divided loyalty as member states belong to other organizations.

vii) Friction between the Anglophe and francophone state

viii) lack of enough funds as some member state fail to remit funds to the organization.

ix) member sates are more concerned with their national interest than the organization.

x) Poor transport and communication network hinders movement of people and goods.

xi) Political instability/coups/counters coups/civil wars among some members states.

xii) Member states have different currencies with fluctuating values which affect rate of exchange.

**KEIYO MARAKWET SECONDARY SCHOOLS (KEMASSE) 2015**

**311/2**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 2**

1. Mention two disadvantages of electronic records as a source of history
2. Identify one theory that attempt to explain how man discovered crop growing and animal keeping
3. State two changes that marked Agrarian Revolution in Britain

4. Statetwo problems faced by traders using barter system

5. Identify the main role of the Berbers during the Trans-Saharan trade

6. State the main factor that led to the development and expansion of the Trans-Atlantic

7. Mention one way in which air transport has improved trade between nations.

8. Identify two negative effect of television

9. State one contribution of Dr. Christian Bernard in the field of medicine.

11. Give the main reason why the golden stool was important for the Asante people

12. Identify one official appointed by the Kabaka to assist him in administration of Buganda in the 19th C

13. Givetwo economic reasons which made European countries to scramble for colonies in Africa.

14. Identify two limitations of indirect rule in Africa.

15. State two functions of Emirs in Northern Nigeria during colonial era.

16. What was the main ideological difference betweenPatrice Lumumba and Joseph Kasavubu?

17. Give one aim of Arusha declaration.

SECTION B (45 MKS)

18 a) Name three West African kingdoms that were involved in Trans-Saharan trade.

b) Explain six challenges faced by the Trans-Saharan Traders

19 a) State three functions of Cairo

b) Explain six effects of Agrarian and industrial development on urbanization

20 a) Give five factors that led to increased nationalism in Ghana during the struggle for independence.

b) Describe the role of Kwame Nkurumah in the liberation struggle in Africa.

21 a) Mention five functions of council of ministers of COMESA.

b) Explainfive challenges facing COMESA.

SECTION C: (30MKS)

22 a) Give five reasons why the allies defeated the central powers in world War I (5mks)

b) Explain five political effects of the Second World war.

23 a) Mention three benefits of international relations.

b) Explain six factors that undermined the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement since its formation.

b) Explain five limitation of British parliament.

24 a) Identify five functions of the House of Lords in Britain

**KEIYO MARAKWET SECONDARY SCHOOLS (KEMASSE) 2015**

**311/2 – HISTORY PAPER 2 - MARKING SCHEME**

SECTION A (25MARKS)

1. Mention two disadvantages of electronic records as a source of history

i) They are subject to bias

ii) May be subjected to censorship

iii) They are expensive

iv) Some films are unrealistic and subject to exaggeration

v) They are dependent on electricity (Any 2x1=2mks)

1. Identify one theory that attempt to explain how man discovered crop growing and animal keeping

i) Independent theory

ii) Diffusion theory (Any1x1=1mk)

1. State two changes that marked Agrarian Revolution in Britain

i) Abolition of fallows

ii) Land enclosure system

iii) Selective breeding

iv) Intercropping and crop rotation

v) Mechanisation of farming

vi) Large scale farming

vii) Establishment of the Royal Agriculture Society (Any 2x1=2mks)

4. Statetwo problems faced by traders using barter system

i) Some trade goods are indivisible

ii) Some goods are perishable

iii) It is cumbersome to transport bulky goods over long distances.

iv)It has no common measure of value.

v) It depends on double coincidence of wants

vi) Has little room for bargaining due to lack of a common language (Any 2x1=2mks)

5. Identify the main role of the Berbers during the Trans-Saharan trade

They financed the trade (1x1=1mk)

6. State the main factor that led to the development and expansion of the Trans-Atlantic

Slave trade between 1600 and 1850.

Plantation Agriculture in the America which led to high demand for slave labour. (1x1=1mk)

7. Mention one way in which air transport has improved trade between nations.

i) It has improved speed with which trade goods between nations are moved.

ii) It has improved transport of urgent documents and messages relating to trade.

iii) It has facilitated faster movement of traders. (Any 1x1=1 mk)

8. Identify two negative effect of television

i) Television sets are expensive to obtain and maintain

ii) May erode moral values

iii) Some programmes may promote violence.

iv) Rely on electricity which may not always be available.

v) Television watching may become addictive.

vi) Some of the advertisements encourage drug abuse. (Any 2x1= 2mk)

9. State one contribution of Dr. Christian Bernard in the field of medicine.

He pioneered in heart transplant. (Any1x1=1mk)

10. Statetwo factors that facilitated scientific revolution in Europe

i) The period of renaissance (rebirth) encourage further learning/research

ii) Government and individuals supported research financially.

iii) Need to find solutions to problems.

iv) Religion could not answer all questions.

v) Overseas exploration and discovery of new lands stimulated learning. (Any 2x1=2mks)

11. Give the main reason why the golden stool was important for the Asante people

It was a symbol of unity (1x1=1)

12. Identify one official appointed by the Kabaka to assist him in administration of Buganda in the

19th C.

1. Katikiro/ Mugema (Prime minister)
2. Omulamuzi (chief justice)
3. Omuwanika (treasurer)

Iv ) Chiefs (Any 1x1=1mk)

13. Givetwo economic reasons which made European countries to scramble for colonies in Africa.

i) To obtain raw materials

ii) To search for market for the manufactured goods

iii) To acquire areas to invest their surplus capital. (Any2x1=2mks)

14. Identify two limitations of indirect rule in Africa.

i) There was language barrier between the local colonial officials and the local African rulers.

ii) System was only suited with regions with well established indigenous administrative systems.

iii) New roles given to African rulers such as recruitment of labour made them unpopular.

iv) Lugard’s idea of education for chiefs needed time and patience.

v) Through the system the local rulers lost their independence

vi) The African chiefs were more interested in the matters they understood than their new and

unfamiliar duties like collection of taxes (Any 2x1=2mks)

15. State two functions of Emirs in Northern Nigeria during colonial era.

i) Collected taxes

ii) Maintained law and order

iii) Recruited labour for public works

iv) Presided over local law courts where customary law applied

v) Headed local government in their areas of jurisdiction.

vi) Appointed village heads (Any 2x1=2mks)

16. What was the main ideological difference betweenPatrice Lumumba and Joseph Kasavubu?

Patrice Lumumba was a central government while Joseph Kasavubu was for a federal system.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

17. Give one aim of Arusha declaration.

i) To promote self reliance

ii) To build a socialist/ujamaa society.

iii) To ensure equal distribution of resources

iv) To nationalize means of production

(Any 1x1=1mk)

SECTION B (45 MKS)

18a) Name three West African kingdoms that were involved in Trans-Saharan trade.

* Mali
* Songhai
* Asante
* Fante (any 3x1 = 3 marks)

b) Explain six challenges faced by the Trans-Saharan Traders

* + - * Long and stressful journey.
      * Hostile desert communities
* Unbearable desert temperatures
* Loss of way in the desert
* Scarcity of water and food
* Frequent sand storms
* Attack by desert creatures eg snakes and scorpions.
* Communication/language barrier
* Conflict that disrupted trade (Any 6x2=12mks)

19a) State three functions of Cairo

* It is a historical centre as it houses the Egyptian civilization.
* An educational centre where schools, colleges and universities are located.
* It serves as an industrial centre hosting textile, vehicle and communication equipment assembly plants.
* It served as the capital and political centre of the Arab world.
* It is a recreational centre that is, has entertainment halls and stadiums.
* Administrative centre where rulers operate from.
* It is a commercial and transport centre serving Middle East and North Africa. (Any 3x1=3mk)

b) Explain six effects of Agrarian and industrial development on urbanization

* + - * Led to rural-urban migration in Britain for the landless in rural areas moved to towns to seek employment.
      * Agrarian and industrial revolution led to intensive exploitation of resources like minerals

hence such places developed into urban areas

* + - * Establishment of many factories which later attracted large job seeking population.
      * People started living a settled life and the settlements developed into urban centers
* Increased population because of the increased food production.
  + - * The Agrarian revolution led to trade as the surplus food produced was sold in the markets
    - some trading centers grew into urban centers.
      * The Agrarian revolution supported the growth of urban centers due to adequate food supply for the growth due to adequate food supply for the growing population.
      * The financial industry developed in the urban centers due to industrial and Agricultural expansion. (Any 6x2=12mks)

20a) Give five factors that led to increased nationalism in Ghana during the struggle for independence.

* Large number of uneducated young people who could not find jobs.
* They resented colonial administration which was insensitive to their plight
* A small group of educated Africans such as Danqual, Accuto Addo and Ako Adjei.
* Most of who had been educated in Europe or the USA and could articulate the grievances of their people well.
* Farmers were affected by the meager profits they received from the sale of Cocoa to European firms.
* The impacts of ex-world war service men who had been exposed.
* African veterans from other parts on the continent gained more confidence in dealing with the colonial authorities in the Gold Coast.
* The government granted trading licenses selectively to European traders. (Any 5x1=5mks) b) Describe the role of Kwame Nkurumah in the liberation struggle in Africa.
  + - * He convened the pan – Africanism conference that led to formation OAU.
* Funded nationalists in other countries.
* Supported other African leaders whenever faced with political threats from colonial masters.
* Championed trade unions in Africa
* Attended the 5th Pan-African congress in Manchester 1945 which championed for self determination.

(Any 5x2=10mks)

21a) Mention five functions of council of ministers of COMESA.

* Ensure the proper functioning of COMESA
* Makes recommendations to the Authority on policy matters.
* Guides other subordinate organs of COMESA.
* Approves the budget
* Reviews the financial and administrative management of COMESA.
* Makes regulations, issues directives and recommendations in accordance with the COMESA treaty.
* Seek for advisory opinion from the court.
* Takes the necessary measures needed to promote the goals of COMESA. (Any 5x2=10mks)

b) Explainfive challenges facing COMESA.

* + - * Members experience double loyalty since they belong to other regional organizations such
* as EAC and SADC
  + - * COMESA has to grapple with personality differences among leaders e.g. President Museveni of
* Uganda and Al Bashir of Sudan up to 2004.
  + - * Some member states have been accused of undermining their neighbours.
      * Boundary conflicts have caused tension e.g. Ethiopia and Eritrea.
      * Civil wars have undermined the success of COMESA e.g. in D.R.C
      * Some member states have quarreled over trading rights under COMESA.
      * Some Western countries subsidize their goods thus pose unfair competitions in the
* COMESA region.
  + - * Poor transport between member states undermined trade.
      * Some members of COMESA e.g. Tanzania and Namibia have pulled out and joined SADC.

(Any 5x2=10mks)

SECTION C: (30MKS)

22a) Give five reasons why the allies defeated the central powers in world War I (5mks)

1. They had more man power than the central powers.
2. The allies had financial resources than central powers.
3. The allies had industrial resources.
4. The allies had powerful weapons than the central powers.
5. The allies were united
6. Germany was led down by her allies. (Any 5x1=5mks)

b) Explain five political effects of the Second World war.

* + - * Partition of Germany into East and West Germany.
      * Emergence of USA and USSR as superpowers
* Europe became divided into two
* Defeat and humiliation of dictators eg Musolini, Hitler.
* America occupied Japan.
* It led to displacement of people in Europe
* Development of the Cold War and of Nazism
* Led to formation of UNO. (Any x2=10mks)

23a) Mention three benefits of international relations.

1. Promotion of economic growth through trade which enables states to acquire goods they don’t have.
2. Enhance industrial development through the financial and technical assistance as well as the exchange skills and knowledge from developed to developing countries.
3. Promotion of peace and security through diplomatic relations which enhances use of peaceful methods in settlement of disputes.
4. Promotion of cultural exchanges which enhances international understanding.
5. Enhances collective solving of problems of global concern like terrorism. (Any 3x1=3mks)

b) Explain six factors that undermined the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement since its formation.

i) It lacks army or an executive machinery to implement its decisions.

ii) Political instability has affected its performance.

iii) Its large size of 116 members has been affected by ideological differences as some are capitalists

while others are socialists.

iv) Boarder disputes affected them

v) It lacks funds as member countries are poor.

vi) Members put national interest first.

vii) Non-Aligned movement member states are also members of other organizations such as the UN

thus divided loyalty.

ix) Personality differences among the leaders affected its performance.

x) After the breakup of the Soviet Union and end of cold war NAM appeared destabilized and

irrelevant. (Any 6x2=12mks)

24a) Identify five functions of the House of Lords in Britain

1. Sitting as a court of appeal for criminal cases.
2. Facilitations in the process of law making or legislation
3. Addressing non-controversial bills that the lower house has not time to address.
4. Holding bills from the lower house long enough to seek public approval
5. Questioning ministers about the activities of government and staging debates on general issues of national policy (Any 5x1=5mks)

b) Explain five limitation of British parliament.

i) In taking decisions – members have to consider the moral values of the British society.

ii) Parliamentarians are sensitive to public opinion, especially because an unpopular government may not be re-elected.

iii) Local authorities are empowered to make by-laws even without consulting parliament

iv) The interests of the institutions under the spotlight are always taken into account before legislation is done in the parliament eg church, universities, farmers, trade unions

v) A legislation passed by one parliament can be changed by a future one.

vi) International law is also taken into account when laws are made. (Any 5x2=10mks)

**GUCHA SOUTH EVALUATION TESTS(GSET)**

***kenya certificate of secondary education (k.c.s.e)***

**HISTORY**

**Paper - 311/1**

**JULY/AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A: ( 25 MARKS)**

1. Give two sources of the history of the East African coast (2 marks)
2. Who ruled the Ameru in the pre- colonial period? (1 mark)
3. Give the main reason why the mijikenda lives in kayas. (1 mark)
4. Name one community in Kenya which belongs to the Eastern cushites. (1 mark)
5. Identify one representative of Orange Democratic movement (ODM) in the koffi Annan led mediation team to solve the disputed 2007 general elections. (1 mark)
6. State one early Christian mission station in Kenya. (1 mark)
7. What was the contribution of the Portuguese captains to the collapse of their rule at the East African coast
8. State two objectives of the Kenya National Human Rights and equality commission. (2 marks)
9. Give one feature of the United Nations charter of human rights. (1 mark)
10. State two roles played by Mekatilili in the Agiriyama resistance. (2 marks)
11. State two roles of African chiefs during the colonial period. (2 marks)
12. State two problems encountered by trade unions during the colonial period in Kenya (2 marks)
13. State one grievance of the Ukamba Memberrs Association (1 mark)
14. Identify the chief executive officer at the county government (1 mark)
15. State two ways in which the Kenyan constitution promotes national unity (2 marks)
16. State two challenges facing thr education sector in Kenya (2 marks
17. What is the main role of the executive arm of the arm of the government of kenya? (1 mark)

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

1. a) Identify three factors ‘for the migration of the Iteso into Kenya (3 marks)

b) Describe the social orgnisation of the Somali during the pre colonial period (12 marks)

1. **a)** State the role played by arabs in the development of city states of the Kenyan coast (3 marks)
2. explain the factors for the decline of the coastal city states (12 mark)
3. a) state five problems encountered by the nationalists in Kenya during the struggle for independence
4. explain the role played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya
5. **a)**why did the coloniall government construct roads in Kenya (3 marks)

**b)** state the results of the development of transport and communication in colonial Kenya

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions.

1. **a)** Identify five characteristics of a good constitution (5 marks)

**b)** Explain five constitutional changes that took place in Kenya in 2010 (10 marks)

1. **a)** what is the importance of national intergration (5 marks)

**b)** explain five factors that promote national unity in Kenya (10 marks)

1. a) give five qualifications that one should have to be able to stand for election as governor in Kenya

b) explain five functions of the public service commission in Kenya (10 marks)

**GUCHA SOUTH EVALUATION TESTS(GSET)**

***kenya certificate of secondary education (k.c.s.e)***

**HISTORY**

**Paper - 311/2**

**JULY/AUGUST 2015**

**SECTION A: ( 25 MARKS)**

1. Name two electronic sources used by historians as a source of history and government (2 marks)
2. State two reasons why Africa is considered the cradle land of man (2 marks)
3. State the most outstanding feature of the middle stone age period (1 mark)
4. State two contributions of European immigrants to Agririan revolution in the Unites of America(2 marks)
5. Mention one method used to acquire slaves from the interior of west Africa during the Trans- Atlantic trade
6. State one way in which the poor transport system have contributed to food shortages in Africa
7. Give the main advantage of space exploration (1 mark)
8. State two ways in which poverty is an obstacle to industrialization in the third world countries
9. Identify two challenges London city faced up to the 19th century
10. Give two ways in which Christian missionaries facilitated the process of colonization in Africa
11. Mention two ways through which the European powers maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa
12. Give one role of the chef de canton in the French colonial administarion
13. State two reasons why United States of America was not willing to join to join the first world war until 1917
14. Define the first president of Tanzania under multi- party elections
15. Define the appeasement policy during the second world war
16. Identify the main political challenge that has faced Democratic Republic of congo since independence
17. Give the main factors of an official agent of British elections

**SECTION B** (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

1. a) State five factors which led to the success of early agriculture in Egypt

b) Explain five factors which faciliotated Agrarian Revolution in Europe

1. a) State the roles played by the Tuaregs in the development of the trans- Saharan trade

b) Explain five factors that led to the decline of the trans- Saharan trade

1. a) State five ways in which railway transport contributed to the development of industries in Europe in the 19th century

b) Explain five negative effects of modern means oof communication

1. a) State five grievances of Africans which led to the growth of nationalism in Mozambique

b) Describe five factors that favoured the success FRELIMO nationalists during their struggle for independence in Mozambique

**SECTION C** (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions.

1. a) State five ways in which the Treaty of Versailles affected Germany

b)Describe five social results of the second world war

1. a)Give three organs ECOWAS

b)EXPLAIN six benefits of the commonwealth organization to member states

1. a)Give five features of the United States of America constitution

b)Explain five factors which influenced law making activities and decisions in the British parliament

THE ABOVE (**GUCHA SOUTH 2015**) IS A REVISION EXERCISE

**MAKUENI COUNTY KCSE 2015 PREPARATORY EXAMINATION**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**SECTION A** (25 MARKS)

*Answer* ***all*** *the questions in this section.*

**1.** Give **two** examples of audio-visual sources of History and Government. (2 marks)

**2.** State **two** functions of the Oloibon in traditional Maasai society. (2 marks)

**3.** Name **two** Bantu groups in Kenya which settled in Mt Elgon area before migrating to their present

homeland. (2 marks)

**4.** Give **one** reason which led to the decline of gold trade during the period of Portuguese on the coast

of East Africa. (1 mark)

**5.** Name **one** missionary group that brought Christianity to Kenya. (1 mark)

**6.** State **two** causes of Somali resistance in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

**7.** Give **two** responsibilities granted to the Imperial British East Africa Company by the Royal Charter in 1888.

(2 marks)

**8.** Identify **one** political consequence of the Kenya-Uganda railway to the future of Kenya. (1 mark)

**9.** Give **one** recommendation of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923. (1 mark)

**10.** Mention **two** groups of people who are entitled to special rights in Kenya. (2 marks)

**11.** Give **one** member of the African Elected Members Organization (AEMO) at its inception in 1957. (1 mark)

**12.** What was the **major** achievement of President Mwai Kibaki’s administration in the field of education?(1 mark)

**13.** Give **one** challenge facing the health sector in Kenya today. (1 mark)

**14.** State any **two** possible causes of conflicts in Kenya. (2 marks)

**15.** Identify **two** methods used by trade unionists to demand for their rights during the colonial period.(2 marks)

**16.** Give **one** duty of the chief justice in Kenya. (1 mark)

**17.** State **one** way in which the National Accord and Reconciliation Act of 2008 affected the composition of the government in Kenya. (1 mark)

**SECTION B** (45 MARKS)

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

**18.** (a) Give **five** economic activities of the Mijikenda. (5 marks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period.

(10 marks)

**19.** (a) Give **three** reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan coast.

(12 marks)

**20.** (a) Give **five** reasons why Nabongo Mumia of the Wanga collaborated with the British.

(5 marks)

(b) Explain the results of Mumia’s collaboration. (10 marks)

**21.** (a) Identify **five** immediate impacts of colonial land policies on Africans in Kenya.

(5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** challenges faced by Kenyan nationalists in their struggle for independence.

(10 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 MARKS)

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

**22.** (a) Give **three** national awards given to those who have made significant contributions to

national development in Kenya (3 marks)

(b) Explain the importance of National Integration. (12 marks)

**23.** (a) State **three** objectives of devolving the government of Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** challenges facing county governments in Kenya today. (12 marks)

**24.** (a) Name the **three** categories of the Kenya Defence Forces. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** challenges faced by the Kenya Police Service today. (12 marks)

**MAKUENI COUNTY KCSE 2015 PREPARATORY EXAMINATION**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**SECTION A** (25 MARKS)

*Answer* ***all*** *questions in this section.*

**1.** Name any **two** archaeological sites in Kenya. (2 marks)

**2.** Give **two** ways in which early man obtained food. (2 marks)

**3.** List **two** main items of the Trans-Saharan trade. (2 marks)

**4.** Identify the **main** factor that led to the growth of the ancient town of Meroe. (1 mark)

**5.** Identify **one** use of copper in Africa in the 19th century. (1 mark)

**6.** Give **two** forms of messages that could be relayed by the use of drum beats. (2 marks)

**7.** Give **one** reason why early urban centres in Egypt were built along the Nile Valley. (1 mark)

**8.** Mention **one** invention that improved textile industries in Britain during the 18th century. (1 mark)

**9.** Name **one** country in Africa that was under German rule. (1 mark)

**10.** Identify the main aim of the Berlin Conference of 1884–1885. (1 mark)

**11.** Identify **two** African leaders who signed the Buganda Agreement of 1900. (2 marks)

**12.** Identify **one** method of administration applied by the French in West Africa. (1 mark)

**13.** Give **two** peaceful methods used by nationalists in South Africa in their struggle for independence. (2 marks)

**14.** State **two** ways in which Germany defied the Treaty of Versailles. (2 marks)

**15.** Give **one** aim of the Commonwealth organization. (1 mark)

**16.** Name **two** Pan-Africanists from the diaspora who contributed towards African nationalism. (2 marks)

**17.** Identify the body that conducts elections in India. (1 mark)**3**

**SECTION B** (45 MARKS)

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

**18.** (a) State **three** characteristics of early agriculture in Europe before the Agrarian Revolution .(3 marks**)**

(b) Explain **six** effects of the Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (12 marks)

**19.** (a) Outline **five** factors that facilitated the development of the Trans-Saharan trade(5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** reasons for the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (10 marks)

**20.** (a) Give **five** reasons for the rise and growth of the Asante Kingdom. (5 marks)

(b) Explain the political organization of the Asante in the 19th century. (10 marks)

**21.** (a) Give **three** reasons why attainment of independence by Mozambique took too long.

(b) Explain **six** grievances of Africans in Mozambique that gave rise to nationalism against the

Portuguese. (12 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 MARKS)

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

**22.** (a) Name **three** communities which participated in the Maji Maji uprising in Tanganyika.

(b) Explain **six** results of the Maji Maji rebellion. (12 marks)

**23.** (a) Identify **five** causes of the First World War. (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** political effects of the Second World War. (10 marks)

**24.** (a) State **five** functions of the prime minister in Britain. (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** factors that limit the supremacy of parliament in Britain. (10 marks)

**SECTION C** (30 MARKS)

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

**22.** (a) Give **three** national awards given to those who have made significant contributions to national

development in Kenya (3 marks)

(b) Explain the importance of National Integration. (12 marks)

**23.** (a) State **three** objectives of devolving the government of Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** challenges facing county governments in Kenya today. (12 marks)

**24.** (a) Name the **three** categories of the Kenya Defence Forces. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** challenges faced by the Kenya Police Service today. (12 marks)

THE ABOVE (**MAKUENI COUNTY 2015**) IS A REVISION EXERCISE

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