**MERU CENTRAL CLUSTER EXAMINATION**

**TERM 2 2020**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1 (311/1)**

**FORM 4**

**END OF TERM 2 - 2020**
**Time: 2 Hours 30min**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Unwritten sources of information on history and government

* Oral tradition
* Archeology
* Genetics
* Linguistics
* Anthropology

2x1=2mks)

2. Community in Kenya which belongs to the Southern Cushitic group

* Dahallo / Sanye 1x1=1mk)

3. Religious functions of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi

* Presided over religious functions
* Advised community elders
* He foretold future events 2x1=2mks)

4. Main factor that contributed to the growth of city states along the Kenyan coast before 1500 AD

* Trade 1x1=1mk)

5. Missionary groups which were involved in spreading of Christianity in Kenya in the 19th and 20th century

* Church missionary society
* Church of Scotland mission
* United Methodist Church 2x1=2mks)

6. Factors that enabled the early visitors to come to Kenyan coast by 1500 AD

* Existence of monsoon winds
* Marine technology
* Existence of natural harbors
* Accessibility of the East Africa coast 2x1=2mks)

7. Reason why the government of Kenya may limit a person freedom of speech

* If one makes untrue/malicious utterances about another individual or government
* If one publishes seditious documents/reveal government secrets
* If one incites others against the government or other people
* If one talks against the president.

8. Political causes of conflicts in Kenya

* Greed of power
* Corruption in government
* Violation of human rights 2x1=2mks)

9. Factors that determine the constitution to be adopted by a country

* Historic background
* Geographical factors
* Racial composition
* Religious and cultural background 2x1=2mks)

10. Reasons why the constitution is important in Kenya

* Provides a platform from which laws of a country are made
* It spells out the rights and duties of all citizens
* It enlightens the citizens about the powers of the government 1x1=1mk)

11. Group that monitors human rights in Kenya

* The police
* Trade unions
* Journalists
* Religious organizations 1x1=1mk)

12. Reason why some Kenyan communities collaborated during the colonial period

* They wanted protection from local enemies
* They wanted their people to benefit from Christianity and western education
* Some sought to acquire more territory
* To acquire more powerful weapons 1x1=1mk)
* They wanted to preserve their independence.

13. Main reason why the colonial government created African reserves in Kenya during colonial period

* To alienate African land for the white settlers to do farming/settlement 1x1 =1mk)

14. Leader of the chartered company which administered the Kenyan colony

* Sir William Macknon 1x1=1mk)

15. Challenges facing multiparty democracy in Kenya

* It has led to increased tribalism in the country as most parties have majority members from specific communities
* Some parties do not meet constitutional requirements
* Members keep on shifting from one party of another 1x1=1mk)

16. External sources of revenue for national government in Kenya

* External borrowing
* Donations/ grants from foreign countries 2x1=2mks)

17. Disadvantages of Kenya’s reliance on foreign aid as a source of revenue

* It is given with conditions
* It attracts high interests rates
* It creates donor dependency syndrome/debt crisis
* Limits the choice of trading partners 2x1=2mks)

**SECTION B 45 MARKS**

**Answer any three questions from this section**

18a) Reasons which led to the migration of the cushites from their original homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial period

* They moved in search for pasture and water for their livestock
* There was drought and famine in their original homeland
* There was outbreak of diseases and epidemics in their original homeland
* To escape constant attacks from their neighbours/external attacks
* Population pressure
* Spirit of adventure 5x1=5mks)
* Internal conflicts/feuds

b) Results of the interaction between Bantu and the cushites in the pre-colonial period

* Inter marriages which strengthened relationships between communities.
* Some bantus adopted Islam religion from the cushites
* Some bantus copied some customs of the cushites such as circumcision and age set systems
* The bantus and the cushites raided others for cattle which led to loss of property and thus increased warfare.
* Cushites attacked the bantus which led to further migration/displacement
* The cushites and the Bantus exchanged goods which led to development of trade.
* Some cushites were absorbed/assimilated by the Bantus 5x2=10mks)

19a) Problems experienced by the imperial British East African Company in Kenya 5mks)

* The region was vast and lacked the anticipated strategically mineral resources for export
* Lack of adequate funds to run company’s business
* Competition from other companies
* Lack of navigable rivers which made transportation slow and expensive
* Corruption and misappropriation of funds by some company officials
* Hostility from local people
* Poor means of transport and communication. 5x2=10mks)

b) Effects of land alienation in Kenya during the colonial period

* Africans who lost their land became poor
* The displaced Africans were confined to native reserves thus leading to congestion
* Many Africans became squatters and lived in misery wages in order to pay taxes
* The displaced Africans moved to towns to look for employment.
* The traditional social economic set up of the Africans was disrupted
* It led to the rise of political organization formed by Africans to demand for their land.

5x2=10mks)

20a) Terms of the Devonshire white paper of 1923 5mks)

* The paper stated that Kenya was on African country and African interests were to be paramount
* It stated that Kenya highlands to be reserved exclusively for white settlers
* The paper stated that Indians were to elect five members to the Legco on communal roll
* The paper stated that there was to be no segregation in residential areas and no restriction immigration
* The paper stated that a missionary was to represent African interests in the legislative council 3x1 =3mks)

b) Role played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya

* They acted as spies and gave information about the plans and movements of Europeans to the freedom fighters of the forests.
* They provided the basic essentials to fighters such as clothes, foods and medicine.
* They composed songs which encouraged the freedom fighters as well as ridiculed the colonial agents such as chiefs and headmen
* They looked after their families in the absence of freedom fighters who had gone to the forests
* They participated in oathing ceremonies which united the freedom fighters.
* They participated in demonstrations against the colonial government
* Some women inspired the African resistance through prophecies e.g Moraa, Priscilla Abusa took part in the first Lancaster House conference to prepare the independence constitution
* Some women actively participated in the war such as Elizabeth Gachinka, Mary Nyanjiru and Field Marshal Muthoni 6x2=12mks)

21a) Ways in which the government of Kenya has improved the health of its citizens since independence

* It has established the ministry of health
* It has established hospitals/ clinic/dispensaries
* It has encouraged nurses/ religious organizations, individuals to provide health services
* It has established medical training institutions
* It has recognized the use of herbal medicine.
* It has established national insurance health fund
* It has established medical institutions 5x1=5mks)

b) Challenges facing the agricultural sector in Kenya today

* Poor infrastructure in some parts of the country has led to great losses of farm produce thus reducing earnings of farmers
* The unstable prices of agricultural commodities on the local world market has discouraged framers
* Various parts of the country have been hit by drought and famine thus forcing the government to provide relief food
* Farmers produce is often destroyed by pests after harvest leading to food shortages
* Poor technology/use of traditional methods has established to low yields.
* Corrupt government officials leading to grabbing of research land.
* High cost of farm inputs.
* Shortage of agricultural extension officers. 5x2=10mks)
* Poor storage facilities

**SECTION C 30MKS**

**Answer any two questions in the section**

22a) Rights of a citizen in Kenya

* Right to life
* Freedom of movement
* Right to health care service
* Right to a clean environment
* Freedom of worship
* Freedom of conscience and liberty
* Freedom of association 5x1=5mks)

b) Values of a good citizen

* Should be patriotic to the country
* Should take part in activities that foster national unity
* Maintain and protect human dignity
* Should participate in the democratic processes
* Should respect inclusiveness in the society
* Should pay tax
* Maintain high levels of integrity in the society
* Ensure transparency and accountability in the society
* Take part on project that ensure sustainable development ion the country 5x2=10mks)

23a) Reasons that can make the parliament in Kenya to be dissolved

* It can be done when a vote of no confidence is passed on the government/president
* The constitution allows president to dissolve at will.
* It can be done after the expiry of the five year term parliamentary period.
* During a state of emergency.
* It can be down when the opposition has more members than the ruling party in parliament 3x1=3mks)

b) Functions of the National assembly in Kenya

* It makes laws which are used to govern the country
* Changes/amends the existing laws and the constitution when necessary
* Acts as a check on the possible abuse of power by either the judiciary, the executive or any other institution in the country
* It represents the views of the people.
* Ensures that the rule of law is being represented revenue and expenditure
* Monitors the government spending through the Public Accounts Committee.
* It has power to pass a vote of no confidence to the president and the government
* The members of parliament elect the speaker and the deputy speaker. 6x2=12mks)

24a) Composition of County Assemblies

* Elected members from the ward and nominated members by political parties represented in country assemblies
* Members representing marginalized groups including persons with disabilities and the youths
* The speaker who is an ex-official member. 3x1=3mks)

b) Functions of County government in Kenya

* Development and promotion of agriculture
* Provision and supervision of healthy services
* Environmental management.
* Provision of recreational facilities development and regulation of trade within the country.
* Promotion and regulation of education in the pre-primary level, polytechnics and child care levels.
* Regulation of county public works and services.
* Promotion and regulation of fire fighting and disaster management centers.
* Putting in place measures to control drug abuse, access to pornography etc in the country. 6x2=12mks)