



**311/2 MS  
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT  
Paper 2  
Oct./Nov. 2017**

**THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**(CONFIDENTIAL)**

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COUNCIL AND IT MUST BE RETURNED TO THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
COUNCIL AT THE END OF MARKING**

**This marking scheme consist of 8 printed pages**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1.	<p><b>Two types of oral traditions used to obtain information on History and Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Riddles</li> <li>ii. Myths</li> <li>iii. Songs</li> <li>iv. Poems</li> <li>v. Tongue twister</li> <li>vi. Proverbs</li> <li>vii. Stories / <i>narrative / folk tale</i></li> <li>viii. <i>Legends</i></li> <li>ix. <i>Dances</i></li> </ul> <p align="right">Any 2 x 1 = 2marks.</p>
2.	<p><b>The one who discovered the Evolution Theory on the origin of man</b></p> <p align="center">⇒ Charlse Darwin</p> <p align="right">Any 1 x 1 = 1mark.</p>
3.	<p><b>Two early crops to be domesticated</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Maize</li> <li>ii. Yams</li> <li>iii. Wheat</li> <li>iv. Barley</li> <li>v. Rice</li> <li>vi. Sorghum</li> <li>vii. Millet</li> <li>viii. <i>Cassava</i></li> <li>ix. <i>Potatoes</i></li> <li>x. <i>Banana</i></li> <li>xi. <i>Grapes / vines</i></li> <li>xii. <i>Beans</i></li> <li>xiii. <i>Cucumbers</i></li> <li>xiv. <i>Figs</i></li> <li>xv. <i>Lettuce</i></li> <li>xvi. <i>Onions</i></li> <li>xvii. <i>Dates</i></li> <li>xviii. <i>flax</i></li> <li>xix. <i>olives</i></li> <li>xx. <i>Melones</i></li> <li>xxi. <i>Leeks</i></li> </ul> <p align="right">Any 2 x 1 = 2marks.</p>
4.	<p><b>One type of trade</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <del>Barter</del></li> <li>ii. <del>Currency / monetary</del></li> </ul> <p align="center"> <i>i) Local trade</i>  <i>ii) Regional trade</i>  <i>iii) Intenational trade</i> </p> <p align="center"><i>NB. Do not mark examples</i></p> <p align="right">Any 1 x 1 = 1mark.</p>
5.	<p><b>Two disadvantages of using elephants as a means of transport.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It is difficult to load them</li> <li>ii. They easily get sores on feet/ skin / <i>Diseases</i></li> <li>iii. It is very hard to tame them / they are temperamental/ moody / <i>Death</i></li> <li>iv. They cannot carry a load for a long distance</li> <li>v. They are slow / <i>time consuming</i></li> </ul> <p align="right">Any 2 x 1 = 2marks.</p>
6.	<p><b>Two advantages of wind energy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It is cheap</li> <li>ii. It is readily available in many places / <i>Reliable</i></li> <li>iii. It does not pollute the environment</li> <li>iv. It is renewable/ cannot be exhausted</li> </ul> <p align="right">Any 2 x 1 = 2marks.</p>

7.	<p><b>Two</b> factors that led to the growth of Meroe as an Urban Center</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was an intersection/ junction of many trade routes/ strategically located / <i>crossroads</i></li> <li>It was a mining center/ iron working</li> <li>The area had fertile soils / farming activities</li> <li>It had abundant wood energy / fuel</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</b></p>
8.	<p>The <b>main</b> reason why the golden stool was important in the Asante Empire.</p> <p>⇒ It united the people / it was a symbol of unity</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1 x 1= 1mark.</b></p>
9.	<p><b>One</b> characteristic of human rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They are universal ✓</li> <li>They are indivisible ✓</li> <li>They have limitation ✓</li> <li>They may be suspended under special circumstances / <i>derogation of human rights as during war</i></li> <li>They are inalienable <i>(cant be taken away / transfered from some one.</i></li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 1 x 1= 1marks.</b></p>
10.	<p>How humanitarian factors influenced the scramble for Africa.</p> <p>⇒ They advocated for the occupation of Africa in order to stamp out slave trade</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1 x 1= 1mark.</b></p>
11.	<p><b>Two</b> roles of the Emirs in Northern Nigeria during the colonial period</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They collected <u>taxes</u></li> <li>They tried cases/ settled <u>disputes</u></li> <li>They maintained <u>law</u> and order</li> <li>They recruited <u>labour</u> for public works</li> <li>They eliminated <u>practices</u> which were not acceptable to the British</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</b></p>
12.	<p><b>Two</b> African leaders who attended the 5<sup>th</sup> Pan African Congress in 1945</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jomo <u>Kenyatta</u></li> <li>Julius <u>Nyerere</u></li> <li>Kwame <u>Nkrumah</u></li> <li>Leopold <u>Sengor</u></li> <li>Kamuzu <u>Banda</u></li> <li>Nnandi <u>Azikiwe</u></li> <li>Peter <u>Abrahams</u></li> <li>Obafemi <u>Awolowo</u></li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</b></p>
13.	<p><b>Two</b> nations which belonged to the Tripple Entate during the First World War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Britain</li> <li>Russia</li> <li>Japan</li> <li>France</li> <li>Montenegro</li> <li>Serbia</li> <li>Belgium</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 2 x 1= 2marks.</b></p>

14.	The organ of the commonwealth which is responsible for policy making  ⇒ <u>Head of States Summit</u>	<b>1 x 1= 1mark.</b>
15.	The European power that colonized the Democratic Republic of Congo  ⇒ <u>Belgium</u>	<b>1 x 1= 1mark.</b>
16.	<b>One</b> major political party in Britain  i. <u>Labour Party</u> ii. <u>Democratic Party</u>	<b>Any 1 x 1= 1mark.</b>
17.	The first Black President of the United States of America  ⇒ <u>Barack Obama</u>	<b>1 x 1= 1mark.</b>

### SECTION B ( 45 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions from this section in the answer booklet provided

18 (a)	<b>Five</b> uses of stone tools by the early man  i. <u>Grinding seeds/ grains</u> ii. <u>Skinning animals</u> iii. <u>Scrapping animal skins</u> iv. <u>Sharpening weapons</u> v. <u>Digging roots</u> vi. <u>Cutting meat/ vegetables/ roots</u> vii. <u>Defence /protection/ security</u> viii. <u>Hunting. /Killing of animals</u>	<b>Any 5 x 1= 5 marks.</b>
(b)	<b>Five</b> reasons why Africa is regarded as the original homeland of mankind  i. <u>The availability of forests provided possible shelter/ habitat/ settlement</u> for the early man ii. <u>African is centrally located and its from here that man may have migrated</u> to other parts of the world / <u>Center of Pangaea</u> iii. <u>Compared to other continents, the oldest fossils of man were discovered in Africa</u> / <u>archaeological sites are my</u> iv. <u>The savanna grasslands available in the continent provided suitable hunting grounds</u> for the early man v. <u>Africa has many rivers/ lakes which provided water for use by the early man</u> vi. <u>African continent has relatively good climate</u> which may have favoured human settlement / <u>warm</u>	<b>Any 5 points, well explained x 2 = 10 marks.</b>
19 (a)	<b>Five</b> traditional forms of communication  i. <u>Drum beats</u> ii. <u>Horn blowing</u> iii. <u>Messengers / human beings/ runners/ birds/ animals.</u> iv. <u>Fire and smoke signals</u> v. <u>Guestures and signals/ body movements</u> vi. <u>Flags</u>	

- vii. Bells
- viii. Whistles
- ix. screams and cries / whistles.

*Point mark signals only*

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Five advantages of using internet as a source of information on History and Government.

- i. It has promoted efficiency in the government operations in areas such as tax filling/ provision of various services
- ii. It has promoted education programmes as information can be accessed online
- iii. It has promoted trade as goods/ services can be sold/ brought through internet / online shopping/ diverse transactions
- iv. Job/ employment adverts / job interviews can be made through internet thereby minimizing wastage of time/ resources
- v. It has enhanced communication as people could send/ receive messages online.
- vi. It has promoted research activities as it provides information in various fields
- vii. It has enhanced quicker/ faster communication through use of social media such as Whats App/ Facebook/ twitter/ messenger
- viii. It has promoted / enhanced storage of information through use of drop box/ cloud storage
- ix. It is used for entertainment as one is able to watch video/ play games/ music online

x. *It has enhanced security systems in many countries in the world.*

Any 5 points, well explained x 2 = 10 marks.

20 (a) Five methods which were used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa

- i. Signing of treaties
- ii. Military conquest/ force
- iii. Company rule
- iv. Diplomacy / *collaboration*
- v. Treachery / *luring communities with gifts / trickery eg Menelik II and Lobengula*
- vi. Divide and rule/ playing off communities against each other
- vii. *Enticing / Luring of chiefs with gifts eg cloths and weapons.*

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Five reasons why the Africans were defeated during the Maji Maji rebellion

- i. The use of scorched earth policy by the Germans led to destruction of farms/ food thereby weakening their resolve to continue with the war
- ii. Disunity among the Africans made it easy for the Germans to defeat them
- iii. Germans had a stronger/ disciplined army, which was supported by mercenaries from other parts of africa like Somalia/ New Guinea
- iv. Germans had superior weapons/ guns compared to the African soldiers/ warriors who used mainly bows and arrows / *Africans had inferior weapons*
- v. The arrest/ capture of African leaders by Germans demoralized the fighters resulting to their surrender
- vi. The African traditional religion which had promised that magic water could protect them from the German bullets failed hence their defeat / *failure of magic water*
- vii. Poor organization of Africans/ leaders compared to the Germans who had a proper structure of command
- viii. *Germany received reinforcement from Germany and other countries eg Somalia/ New Guinea*
- ix. *Large/ Powerful communities which had been defeated by Germany did not enter war eg Ilaha, Fao, Nyamwezi*

Any 5 points, well explained x 2 = 10 marks.

21 (a)	<p><b>Five</b> roles which were played by Kwame Nkrumah during the struggle for independence in Ghana</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He started a newspaper/ Accra Evening News which articulated African grievances/ their plight</li> <li>He formed <u>Conventions Peoples Party (CPP)</u> which mobilized the people against the colonial rule</li> <li>He introduced the party salute/ <u>slogan</u> which urged people to support the nationalist cause</li> <li>He held political <u>rallies</u> which sensitized the people</li> <li>He made <u>CPP</u> vibrant/ popular</li> <li>He produced the country's <u>flag</u></li> <li>He led Ghana to <u>independence</u> from Britain</li> </ol> <p><i>He used non violent methods eg strikes, boycotts and go-slows.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks</b></p>
(b)	<p><b>Five</b> factors which were responsible for the growth of African nationalism in South Africa</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of African <u>elites</u> such as Walter Sisuli / Nelson Mandela promoted African consciousness</li> <li>The introduction of the <u>Apartheid Policy</u> which segregated the Africans / advocated for separate development</li> <li>Introduction of <u>pass laws</u> which forced Africans to carry passbooks thus controlled their movement</li> <li>The spread of <u>Christianity</u> which preached equality for all people thereby arousing Africans conciousnes about their position in the society</li> <li>Influence of Pan Africanists like WEB Dubois who encouraged Africans on their rights</li> <li>Africans resented the <u>alienation of the land</u> by Afrikanas which forced them to depend on them for survival</li> <li>Africans resented <u>the conciliation act</u> of 1924 which made it illegal for Africans to form trade unions</li> <li>Lack of African representation <u>in the parliament</u> denied them a forum for airing their demand/ grievances</li> <li>The <u>communist act of 1950</u> outlawed any <u>opposition</u> to apartheid thereby provoking resentment from Africans</li> <li>Native Areas Act of <u>1923</u> restricted the number of Africans who could reside in the urban areas</li> <li>The <u>banning of all non white political parties</u> denied Africans a platform through which they could air their grievances</li> </ol> <p><i>xii- Urbanization in south Africa provided a suitable environment for growth of nationalism</i></p> <p><i>xiii- Participation in the 2nd world war exposed many Africans to democratic ideas</i></p> <p><i>xiv) Exploitation of African workers in mines made them agitate for self determination.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 5 points, well explained x 2 = 10 marks.</b></p>

**SECTION C ( 30 marks)**

22 (a)	<p><b>Three</b> political causes of the First World War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria / <i>sarajevo assassination</i></li> <li>Arms race</li> <li>Development of nationalism</li> <li>Desire for revenge</li> <li>Rivalry over colonial possession / <i>imperialism</i></li> <li>The moroccan crisis</li> <li>The italo- Turkish dispute over Lybia</li> <li>The Balkan crisis/ wars</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</b></p>
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(b) Six effects of Second World War

- i. Many people both soldiers and civilians lost their lives during the war / *loss of life*
- ii. It led to widespread suffering/ misery as many people were displaced when their homes were destroyed
- iii. It led to rise of debts as many countries involved borrowed a lot of money to finance the war / *economic depression*
- iv. Property was destroyed as bombs were used thereby impoverishing the people
- v. It led to emergence of USA/ USSR as superpowers with different ideologies
- vi. It led to establishment of communist governance in Eastern Europe like Hungary and Czechoslovakia
- vii. Germany was partitioned into East and West thereby creating Capitalist Communist Germany
- viii. It caused the fall of dictators in Europe like Hitler of Germany/ Mussolini of Italy
- ix. People were displaced in Asia/ Africa following the return of ex servicemen who organized formed political movement / *rise of nationalism*
- x. European Economic Cooperation was formed in 1957 to assist Western European nation whose economies were shattered/ destroyed / *USA - Marshall Plan*
- xi. It led to improvement in military technology/ industries leading to the production of advanced military hardware/ arms race
- xii. It led to increased dependency of European powers on their colonies for raw materials for their reconstruction programmes
- xiii. It changed the status of women as they were now recognized as able decision makers/ leaders of families during the absence of their husbands
- xiv. It led to the formation of the United Nations Organization to replace the Leagues of Nation which had failed to maintain world peace/ security
- xv. Displacement of people hence becoming refugees as Jews/ slaves / etc.
- xvi. The atomic bomb used against Japan released radioactive substances which affected lives of many people. **Any 6 points, well explained x 2 = 12 marks.**
- xvii. Agriculture and Industry were destroyed due to lack of equipment, raw materials & labour
- xviii. Extend trade almost came to a stand still due to fear and insecurity
- xix. There was high inflation rates hence high cost of living
- xx. Division of Europe into the opposing blocks hence cold war/ eastern & western blocks
- xxi. The myth of European military superiority was destroyed due to the defeat of the British and American forces in the far east by Japan
- xxii. Creation of state of Israel to settle displaced Jews.
- xxiii. War created unemployment, due to destruction of
- xxiv. Led to the spread of infectious diseases etc etc.
- xxv. Permanent ill-health and shortening of life for the people due to malnutrition

23(a)

**Three** ways in which the government of Tanzania nationalized the resources following the Arusha Declaration

- i. Africans were put in control of the factors of production / *land/ capital/ labour*
- ii. Africans were put in charge of means of production / *machines & raw materials.*
- iii. Marketing of the produce was placed in the hands of Africans
- iv. The distribution of government resources was done by the Africans

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

(b)	<p><b>Six political challenges which were experienced in the Democratic Republic of Congo at independence</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion for political dominance by political parties polarized the country thereby undermining unity</li> <li>Ethnic differences undermined nationalists causes thereby dividing the country</li> <li>The mutiny staged by African soldiers created a state of lawlessness in the country</li> <li>Secession of some regions/ Kasai/ Katanga caused instability in the central government hence weakening it</li> <li>Political assation created differences among leaders/ followers thereby creating tension in the country <i>assassination of Lumumba,</i></li> <li>Africans were ill prepared for independence hence the government lacked adequate personel with management / professional skills which were required to run the government/ <i>Lack of administrators</i></li> <li>Personality differences among ignited conflicts amongst their followers to</li> <li>Belgium interference in the affairs of the country undermined the independence of the Africans/ <i>UNO interfere</i></li> <li>The killing of Belgium nationals following the army mutiny created a state of lawlessness</li> </ol> <p><i>x) Political and Ideological differences btw Lumumba and Kasavubu</i>  <i>Any 6 points, well explained x 2 = 12 marks.</i>  <i>x) civil war and split of the country into two parts, one led by Lumumba and Kasavubu</i></p>
24(a)	<p><b>Three ways in which the Monarch is important in Britain</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It contributes to better understand between Britain and other countries</li> <li>It provides continuity to the executive authority</li> <li>It is a symbol of commonwealth unity</li> <li>It sets the standards for social life</li> <li>It inspires the head of government with a sence of responsibility/ dignity</li> </ol> <p><i>vi. it act as a useful counselor to the head of goverment</i> <b>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks</b></p>
(b)	<p><b>Six responsibilities of the state government in the United States of America</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They establish the law courts which administere justice in the states</li> <li>They allow for the formation of Local government which cater for the peoples interest/ provide services in the rural areas</li> <li>They provide education/ <del>health/ social amenities</del> (services) to the people</li> <li>They maintain law and through state police department which ensures adherence to the law/ <i>maintain law and order</i></li> <li>They generate revenue required to finance their operations</li> <li>They regulate labour/ industry, by making appropriate legislations</li> <li>They regulate commerce/ trade in order to ensure stability in the sector</li> </ol> <p><i>viii) They provide health services to the people</i>  <b>Any 6 points, well explained x 2 = 12 marks.</b>  <i>ix) Provide recreational faciltis to the people</i>  <i>x) They make/pass laws in the states/ amend laws.</i></p>





311/1 MS  
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Paper  
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THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1

MARKING SCHEME  
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THE END OF THE MARKING.

This marking scheme consists of 12 printed pages.

311/1 MS

SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer ALL Questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

1.	Two pre-historic sites where the remains of Kenyan pre-historic sites were discovered in Kenya. i. <u>Fort Ternan</u> ii. <u>Lake Turkana Basin</u> iii. <u>The Samburu Hills</u> iv. <u>Around Lake Baringo</u> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1=2 ma</p>
2.	Two ways in which the migration of the Cushites into Kenya affected the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period. i. <u>They adopted female circumcision.</u> ii. <u>They adopted the taboo against eating fish.</u> iii. <u>There was conflict between them.</u> iv. <u>They traded with each other.</u> v. <u>They adopted agriculture system</u> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1=2 ma</p>
3.	The main economic activity of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. <u>Pastoralism/livestock keeping. 1x1= 1 mark.</u>
4.	Two factors which enabled the Arabs to sail from Oman to the Kenyan Coast. i. <u>There were ports/harbours along the Coast.</u> ii. <u>Presence of winds/monsoon winds.</u> iii. <u>The knowledge of boat making. /Technology</u> iv. <u>The knowledge of map reading. Any 2 x 1= 2 marks.</u>
5.	Two conditions one must fulfill in order to get Kenyan citizenship by registration. i. <u>One must lawfully reside in Kenya continuously for at least seven years.</u> ii. <u>A child who is not a citizen must be adopted by a Kenyan citizen.</u> iii. <u>A person must be married to a Kenyan citizen for at least seven years.</u> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1=2 marks.</p>

6.	<p>Two ways in which poverty undermines national unity in Kenya.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It creates a state of fear/suspicion.</li> <li>ii. It creates violence/lawlessness.</li> <li>iii. It divides people on basis of their economic status.</li> </ol> <p>Any 2 x 1=2 marks.</p>
7.	<p>One political factor which cause conflicts in Kenya</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <u>Greed for power.</u></li> <li>ii. <u>Lack of democracy.</u></li> <li>iii. <u>Man political parties.</u></li> <li>iv. Exclusion from government/leadership.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1 x 1= 1mark.</p>
8.	<p>The main disadvantage of democracy</p> <p><del>(i)</del> The majority usually ignores the interests of the minority/it promotes dictatorship by the majority.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1=1 mark.</p>
9.	<p>Two ways in which the Bill of rights promotes the interests of the youth in Kenya.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It guarantees them access to relevant education/training.</li> <li>ii. It guarantees them the freedom to associate.</li> <li>iii. It guarantees them access to employment opportunities.</li> <li>iv. It protects them against harmful cultural practices/exploitation.</li> </ol> <p><i>(v) It guarantees them the freedom to be represented.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1=2 marks.</p>
10.	<p>Two similar effects of Maasai and Wanga collaboration with the British.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Their leaders were elevated/made paramount chiefs.</li> <li>ii. Their warriors were hired as British agents/mercenaries.</li> <li>iii. They lost their independence.</li> <li>iv. They got material benefits.</li> </ol> <p>Any 2 x 1=2 marks.</p>
11.	<p>Main reason why the local government was established in Kenya during the colonial period.</p> <p><del>(i)</del> To link the central government with the local communities.</p> <p>1 x 1=1 mark.</p>

12.	<p>One reason why the government encouraged settlers to come to Kenya during the colonial period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <u>In order to exploit the agricultural potential of the country.</u></li> <li>ii. <u>To assist in meeting administrative cost/expenses.</u></li> <li>iii. <u>To produce raw materials required for British industries.</u></li> <li>iv. <u>To check the immigration/influence of Asians.</u></li> </ol> <p>Any 1 x 1=1 mark.</p>
13.	<p>One reason why the Africans in Kenya started independent schools during the colonial period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <u>They wanted quality education.</u></li> <li>ii. <u>They wanted <sup>to</sup> lead their own schools.</u></li> <li>iii. <u>In order to accommodate those denied education opportunities by missionary/government schools.</u></li> <li>iv. <u>To cater for majority of Africans in the rural areas.</u></li> <li>v. <u>To give opportunity to learn in schools where they could express themselves/ <sup>practices</sup> <del>culture</del></u></li> </ol> <p>Any 1 x 1=1 mark.</p>
14.	<p>The main voting system used in Kenya during the general elections.</p> <p><del>(i)</del> The secret ballot.</p> <p>1 x 1=1 mark.</p>
15.	<p>One function of the Speaker of the County Assembly in Kenya.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. He/she chairs debates/proceedings in the Assembly.</li> <li>ii. He/she moderates debates/discussions in the Assembly.</li> <li>iii. He/she keeps records of proceedings of the Assembly.</li> <li>iv. He/she presides the swearing in of new members.</li> <li>v. He/she forwards bills to the Governor for assent.</li> </ol> <p>Any 1 x 1=1 mark.</p>
16.	<p>One type of ownership which was spelt out in the African Socialism adopted in Kenya after independence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Nationalization/state control of factors of production.</li> <li>ii. Free enterprise/private ownership.</li> <li>iii. State/<sup>govt.</sup>private partnership.</li> </ol> <p>Any 1 x 1=1 mark.</p>

17. The two types of expenditure by the National Government of Kenya.
- i. Capital/development expenditure.
  - ii. Recurrent expenditure.
- 2 x 1=2 marks.

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any THREE Questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

18. a) Apart from the Akamba, identify five other Eastern Bantu communities who settled in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.
- i. The Aembu.
  - ii. The Ameru.
  - iii. The Agikuyu.
  - iv. The Mijikenda.
  - v. Mbeere.
  - vi. Pokomo.
  - vii. Taita.

Any 5 x 1=5 marks.

- b) Describe the political organization of the Akamba during the pre-colonial period.
- i. The homestead/musyi was the smallest/basic political unit and was headed by the father.
  - ii. There existed a wider territorial grouping/clan/mbai which comprised of related families.
  - iii. Each clan had a council of elders which settled disputes among the people.
  - iv. There existed a council which comprised of elders knowledgeable in law/customary law which judged cases in the community.
  - v. Above the clan, there was territorial grouping/kivalo which comprised of warriors/fighters who defended the community.
  - vi. There were age-sets and age-grades in the community, each with specific role to play.
  - vii. Above junior elders were medium elders/Nthele who assisted in the administration of the community.
  - viii. There existed the council of senior elders/Atumia ma kivalo which participated in making judgements on serious issues in the community.
  - ix. There were senior most elders/Atumia ma Ithembo who participated in religious matters such as offering sacrifices.

x They had a decentralized system of government.  
 Any 5 well described points x 2=10 marks.

19.

a) Five social effects of the Uganda Railway on Kenya during the colonial period.

- i. It speeded up the movement of administrators/missionaries into the interior.
- ii. It influenced the development of roads/telecommunication.
- iii. It led to the creation of African reserves.
- iv. It led to the development of urban centres.
- v. It led to the migration of Indian coolies into the country.
- vi. It promoted the interaction of people/movement.

Any 5 x 1=5 marks.

b) Explain five ways in which colonial land policies in Kenya undermined African economy during the colonial period.

- i. Africans were pushed to the infertile land/overcrowded reserves which were less productive for agriculture.
- ii. They created a class of landless people/squatters who settled on settler farms in exchange for their labour.
- iii. They alienated Africans from their lands thereby undermining farming activities.
- iv. Africans were dispossessed of their land and therefore could not get title deeds which they could use to access credit/loans to develop their lands.
- v. Taxes/poll/hut tax were introduced which forced Africans to offer their labour on settler farms at the expenses of their own.
- vi. African land tenure system was disrupted thereby undermining the traditional economic system.
- vii. Africans were pushed to infertile lands thereby lowering their agriculture production.

viii. *Development of classes within the African societies emerged thus the few Africans who could afford to buy land became wealthy.*  
Any 5 well explained x 2=10 marks.

20.

a) Five early political organizations formed in Kenya up to 1939.

- i. Kikuyu Association.
- ii. Kikuyu Central Association.
- iii. East African Association. / *Young Kikuyu Association*
- iv. Kavirondo Taxpayers Welfare Association / *Young Kavirondo Association*
- v. Ukamba Members Association.
- vi. Coast African Association.
- vii. Taita Hills Association.

Any 5 x 1=5 marks.

b) Explain five factors which promoted the growth of African nationalism between 1945 and 1960.

- i. Acquisition of independence by India and Pakistan in 1947 and Ghana in 1957 respectively encouraged Kenyan nationalists.
- ii. Ex-servicemen who had participated in the World Wars used their experience to organize/lead the independence struggle.
- iii. Trade union movements advocated/educated workers on their rights/provided for/ agitated for independence.
- iv. The Mau Mau movement/uprising and its activities hastened the independence as they fought for land rights among other grievances.
- v. The United Nations Organization after the World War II in 1945 advocated for granting independence to the nations still under colonialism.
- vi. The formation of political parties like KANU and KADU which mobilized Africans against colonial rule.
- vii. The Labour Party in Britain was in favour of decolonization of her former colonies, it inspired the nationalists.
- viii. The Pan-African congress of 1945 encouraged the Africans to liberate themselves from colonial rule.

ix. Any 5 well explained x 2=10 marks.

*Application of western education to many Africans enabled them to understand political development therefore desire independence.*

*x) Signing of Atlantic Charter in 1941 which called for decolonization.*

21.

a) Five features of African Socialism in Kenya

- i. It emphasizes on freedom from exploitation/discrimination.
- ii. It allows different forms of ownership of property/resources.
- iii. It advocates for mutual social responsibility.
- iv. It stresses on political democracy.
- v. It emphasizes on social justice.
- vi. It emphasizes on equitable distribution/ use of resources.
- vii. Progressive taxation to ensure equitable distribution of wealth/income.

Any 5 x 1=5 marks.

b) Explain five ways in which the Harambee has promoted social development in Kenya since independence.

- i. Funds have been raised which has enabled sick people to receive specialized treatment locally/abroad.
- ii. It has promoted interaction of people during harambees thereby promoting unity in the country.
- iii. It has enabled the construction of social amenities like hospitals/schools/religious institutions and stadia.
- iv. It has promoted sporting activities by financing training/competition both locally/abroad.
- v. It has inculcated the spirit of hard work/patriotism among people.
- vi. It has promoted education by providing scholarship to needy students.
- vii. It has supplemented government efforts in the provision of services to the people.

Any 5 well explained points x 2=10 marks.



SECTION C (30 marks)

22.	<p>a) The composition of the County Assembly in Kenya</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Elected members.</li> <li>ii. Nominated members.</li> <li>iii. The speaker, who is ex-official.</li> </ol> <p>3 x 1=3 marks.</p>
	<p>b) Explain six factors which undermines the provision of services by the County Government in Kenya.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <u>Corruption/Embezzlement of funds</u> by some officers denies them funds required for effective service delivery.</li> <li>ii. <u>Over-employment by counties</u> results in bloated wage bills at expense of development projects.</li> <li>iii. <u>Inadequate/insufficient funds</u> makes it difficult for them to meet all of their obligation.</li> <li>iv. <u>Interference by the National Government/politicians</u> which creates conflicts of interest.</li> <li>v. <u>Delay in disbursement of funds</u> by National Government slows down/halts operations/service delivery.</li> <li>vi. <u>Poor infrastructure/roads</u> in some counties slows down movement of goods and services.</li> <li>vii. <u>Tribalism/favoritism in employment</u> creates division/conflicts/misunderstanding amongst communities living in the County.</li> <li>viii. <u>Duplication of roles</u> between the County government and National Government leads to wastage of resources.</li> <li>ix. <u>Uncollected garbage/dumping of waste</u> leads to the pollution of the environment.</li> <li>x. <u>Traffic congestion in major cities/ towns</u> slows down the movement of people/wastage of time.</li> <li>xi. <u>Inadequate skilled personnel</u> causes delays in the provision of specialized services.</li> <li>xii. <u>Increase in the number of street children/families</u> poses a threat to security.</li> <li>xiii. <u>Any 6 well explained points x 2=12 marks.</u></li> <li>xiii. <i>High populations in some counties makes it difficult in provision of quality service.</i></li> <li>xx) <i>Leveling/unequal in counties undermines the govt operation</i></li> <li>ixx) <i>Natural calamities in some counties leads to diversion</i></li> </ol>

23. Three qualifications for a person to contest for presidency in Kenya.
- (a)
- (i) One should be a Kenyan citizen by birth.
  - (ii) Be nominated by a political party/be an independent candidate.
  - (iii) Be qualified to stand for election as a member of parliament.
  - (iv) Should be nominated by not fewer than two thousand voters from each of a majority of the counties.
  - (v) Be of sound mind.
  - (vi) ~~Must be aged 35 years and above.~~ *Should not have served for more than two consecutive terms as president.*
  - (vii) One should not have been declared bankrupt by the court of law.
  - (viii) One must meet the requirements of Chapter Six of the Constitution of Kenya/integrity.

*(ix) Must be a registered voter.*  
*(x) Does not owe allegiance to a foreign state.*  
**Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.**

- (b) Discuss six functions of the cabinet in Kenya.
- (i) It performs any duties delegated to it by the president.
  - (ii) It appoints board members of the parastatals in their respective ministries.
  - (iii) It initiates new bills/government bills which are debated in the parliament.
  - (iv) It formulates policies/programmes of the government and interprets them to the people.
  - (v) They coordinate/control activities in the respective ministries.
  - (vi) It updates the president on the progress of activities taking place in the ministries.
  - (vii) It advises the president on matters pertaining to the administration/governance of the country.
  - (viii) Through the Minister for Finance, it prepares the budget which shows government expenditure/sources of revenue.

**Any 6 well discussed x 2 = 12 marks.**  
*(ix) It provides parliament with full and regular reports concerning matters*

<p>24.</p> <p>(a)</p>	<p>Three groups which provides health services in Kenya.</p> <p>(i) Government.</p> <p>(ii) Non-government organizations.</p> <p>(iii) Religious groups/institutions.</p> <p>(iv) Private institution/companies.</p> <p>(v) Charitable organizations.</p> <p>(vi) International organizations.</p> <p>(vii) Individuals. Any 3 x 1=3marks.</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>Explain six factors which have undermined government effort in the provision of health services in Kenya since independence.</p> <p>(i) <u>Inadequate funding</u> by the government which has resulted into provision of poor services.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Corruption in the health sector</u> has made it difficult for the government to provide equipment/facilities/medicine required.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Inadequate hospitals/dispensaries/health centres</u> makes it difficult for many people to access health services. <i>High population</i></p> <p>(iv) <u>Poor payment/remuneration of health workers</u> has demoralized them hence making them less productive. <i>brain drain</i></p> <p>(v) <u>Frequent/industrial unrests by health workers</u> has resulted into death/suffering of many patients.</p> <p>(vi) <u>Inadequate facilities/ equipments</u> has made it difficult for the public to access quality services.</p> <p>(vii) <u>Poor supervision of health workers</u> has led to infiltration of the sector by unqualified health providers.</p> <p>(viii) <u>The spread of HIV/AIDS pandemic/terminal diseases like cancer</u> has increased the cost of treatment/medication.</p> <p>(ix) <u>Poverty/cost sharing policy</u> has hindered some people from accessing health services.</p> <p>Any 6 well explained points x 2=12 marks.</p>

x) *high rates of accidents/ injuries has strained the scarce resources*