

311/1
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT
PAPER ONE
JULY/AUGUST 2020
TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
FORM FOUR EVALUATION EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

- 1. Identify two sources of information which historians use to write the history of Kenya. (2 marks)**
 - (i) Written sources(accept examples of written sources)
 - (ii) Archaeology/palaeontology
 - (iii) Genetics/Botany/Zoology/Biology
 - (iv) Linguistics
 - (v) Oral traditions
 - (vi) Anthropology
 - (vii) Geology
 - (viii) Rock painting/sculpture/engravings

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks
- 2. Name the remaining southern cushitic speaker in Kenya. (1 mark)**
 - (i) Dahallo/sanye 1 X 1 = 1 mark
- 3. Name two communities in Kenya that belong to the Coastal Bantus. (2 marks)**
 - (i) Mijikenda
 - (ii) Pokomo
 - (iii) Waswahili
 - (iv) Taita

(Any example of Mijikenda group award 1 mk) any 2 x 1 = 2 marks
- 4. State two ways in which the Agikuyu and Maasai interacted during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)**
 - (i) Through trade
 - (ii) Through intermarriages
 - (iii) Warfare
 - (iv) Raids
- 5. Mention two economic benefits of the Oman rule along the Kenyan coast during the 19th century. (2 marks)**
 - (i) The Oman established long distance trade in East Africa that added value to the East African resources like Rhino horns, ivory, leading to economic growth in E. Africa.

- (ii) The Oman led to the development of plantation agriculture along the Kenyan Coast.
- (iii) They introduced new crops in E. African Coast e.g. mangoes, rice, sugarcane.
- (iv) They introduced money economy in Kenya.
- (v) New lines of transport were opened between the coast and the interior e.g. trade routes.
- (vi) They linked E. African coast to international trade/it linked E. Africa to the global commercial network.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

6. Give the main reason that led to the decline of the Gedi in the 15th Century. (1 mark)

- (i) shortage of water/drought (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

7. Identify one way in which a Kenyan citizen can participate in the democratisation process.

(1 mark)

- (i) Voting
- (ii) Protesting against evil practices of the government
- (iii) Paying taxes to the government
- (iv) Attending and participating in community or civic meetings
- (v) Debating on issues affecting the state
- (vi) Contesting for civic elections, parliamentary and presidential elections

(Any 1 = 1 mark)

8. Mention one reform resulting from the Littleton constitution of 1954. (1 mark)

- (i) It led to the establishment of a multi-racial council of ministers made up of officials & unofficial member. This new council replaced the executive council.
- (ii) African members were elected to the Leg. Co.
- (iii) Africans were offered one ministerial position.
- (iv) Africans were allowed to form political organisations whose functions were confined to district levels.
- (v) Led to establishment of an advisory council to discuss government policies.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

9. Mention the amendment made on the Kenyan constitution that reverted the country back to a multi-party state.

(1 mark)

- (i) The repeal of section 2A in December 1991. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

10. Identify one reason that made Nabongo Mumia to collaborate with the British. (1 mark)

- (i) To consolidate his position & that of his kingdom
- (ii) To secure military support against his enemies e.g. The Luo of Uganya.
- (iii) To obtain material benefits from the British
- (iv) To secure military support to expand his kingdom.
- (v) To gain prestige and fame by associating with the British.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

11. State two problems that the imperial British East African company faced in administering Kenya.

- (i) Lack of funds
- (ii) Rivalry from the German company over control of the region

- (iii) Hostility and attacks by the local people
- (iv) Lack of personnel to administer the colony.
- (v) Lack of coordination between the Headquarters and company representatives in Kenya.
- (vi) Lack of good means of transport and communication to facilitate the coordination of their activities
- (vii) Lack of experienced administrators.
- (viii) Tropical diseases unfavourable climate. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

12. Give the main reason why the British were able to conquer Kenyan communities during the 19th century.

- (i) Military superiority of the British (1 x 1 =1 mark)

13. Give two reasons why the Africans were opposed to British colonial rule.

- (i) Loss of independence
- (ii) Land alienation
- (iii) Imposition of taxes
- (iv) Disruption of African culture
- (v) Disruption of coastal trade by the British
- (vi) Introduction of the kipande system
- (vii) Racial segregation
- (viii) Lack of African representation in the Leg-co
- (ix) Low wages
- (x) Brutal treatment

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

14. Give one reason why Africans were denied equal educational opportunities with other races during the colonial period.

- (i) Europeans wanted to maintain semi-skilled labour for the colony.
- (ii) Fear of competition from educated Africans

(Any 1 x 1 =1 mark)

15. State two terms of the Anglo-German agreement of 1880.

- (i) 1km coastal strip was awarded to the sultan of Zanzibar (10 miles)
- (ii) The islands of pembe, pate, Zanzibar and Lamu and River Ruvuma were given to the Germans.
- (iii) Witu and territory between River Uмба and Ruvuma were given to the Germans.
- (iv) The territory between river Uмба and Jumba were given to the British.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

16. Give the main role of opposition political parties in Kenya.

- (i) To provide a system of checks and balances to the government of the day, to guard against excess/to act as a check on the government.

(Any 1 x 1 =1 mk)

17. Identify the main source of government revenue in Kenya.

- Taxes 1 X 1 = 1 mark

18. Name any one officer of municipal council who is appointed by the public service commission.

- (i) The town clerk

- (ii) The treasurer
- (iii) The engineer
- (iv) The medical officer of health
- (v) Municipal education officer

(any 1 x 1 =1 mark)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

19. a) **Why did the Bantu migrate from the coastal settlement at Shungwaya in the 16th Century?.**

- (i) Invasion of the settlement by the incoming Cushites/Oromo invasion.
- (ii) Internal conflicts
- (iii) Population increase
- (iv) Outbreak of diseases/epidemics/natural calamities
- (v) Search for land for settlement
- (vi) Search for pasture and water for their animals

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) **Describe the political organisation of the Abaluhya during the pre-colonial period.**

- (i) Several families with common ancestry formed the clan
- (ii) A clan occupied a village (Olukongo) and its neighbourhood each clan was under a village elder.
- (iii) They had a council of elders known as 'Abanego' which settled disputes, distributed land and was the final court of appeal.
- (iv) The age group and age-set were known by different names i.e Kikhula, Olubaka or Oruse which became warriors to defend their land.
- (v) Religious leaders also played political roles & also served in the council of elders.
- (vi) By the end of the 19th century other Abaluhya sub-groups began having vassal chiefs (Abami) who claimed their authority from the Nabongo of the wanga.

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

20. a) **State three methods which were used by the colonial government to acquire land for European settlement.**

- (i) Through signing of treaties with Africans e.g. Maasai agreement's 1904 & 1911.
- (ii) Through use of force
- (iii) Some parts of unoccupied were declared crown land. They were leased, granted or sold to settlers

3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) **Apart from providing settlers with land explain six other ways through which the colonial government promoted settler agriculture in Kenya. (12 marks)**

- (i) The government provided continuous flow of African labour to settlers by imposing heavy taxes and imposing forced labour laws. The Kipande system was introduced to restrict movement of labourers.
- (ii) Agricultural activities of the Africans were controlled to reduce competition for markets up to 1930's. Africans were not allowed to grow any main cash crops.
- (iii) The colonial government boosted settler agriculture by providing adequate transport network to ease marketing of their produce and delivery of farm produce.
- (iv) The colonial government provided extension services through the department of agriculture and established research stations to facilitate the development of better breeds for better yields

- (v) Banking system & loan facilities were introduced to subsidize settler initiatives.
- (vi) The government encouraged settlers to form co-operatives e.g. KCC & KFA. This facilitated marketing of the produce & purchasing of farm inputs.
- (vii) Through political representation in the Legco they managed to get many concessions e.g. tariffs barriers & removal of custom duties.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

21. a) State five methods which were used by African Nationalists in Kenya during the struggle for independence.

- (i) Nationalists attended constitutional conferences to present their grievances.
- (ii) African in the Leg-co pressurised the colonial government to hasten decolonisation programme.
- (iii) They used trade unions to popularise the course of the struggle among workers.
- (iv) Organised strikes & boycotts.
- (v) They enlisted public sympathy through the press.
- (vi) Formed political parties that coordinated nationalist activities.
- (vii) Used violence/armed struggle against colonial government.

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Explain five factors that promoted the growth of African Nationalist activities in Kenya between 1945 and 1963.

- (i) The experience of the ex-service men made them more informed of world affairs on their return.
- (ii) The labour government which came to power in 1945 was more responsible to the demand for self rule in the colonies.
- (iii) The constitutional changes initiated by the colonial government in Kenya promoted Nationalist activities e.g. the Littleton constitution of 1954 provided elections for Africans to the Leg-co for the first time.
- (iv) The UNO recommended for self determination for the colonised communities as a right it also provided a forum where colonizers were urged to liberate colonial people.
- (v) Examples provided by the India's and Ghana's independence, in 1947 & 1957 showed African Nationalists in Kenya that Independence was achievable.
- (vi) Mau mau movement consolidated the Nationalist struggle and brought into direct confrontation with the colonial government thus giving an impetus to the nationalist struggle.
- (vii) Lifting of ban on political parties
- (viii) The activities of trade unions promoted the growth of African nationalists activities especially in urban centres.
- (ix) Education

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

22. a) Apart from Kenya African National Union (KANU) name three other political parties formed in Kenya between 1960 and 1963.

- (i) Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
- (ii) African peoples party (APP)
- (iii) New Kenya Party (NKP)

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain the contribution of Daniel Arab Moi in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

- (i) In 1957 he was elected to the Legco
- (ii) He founded Elected African Members Organisation. (AEMO)
- (iii) When KANU was formed in 1960 he was elected acting assistant treasurer of the party.
- (iv) In 1960 Moi with Ronald Ngara founded KADU to defend the interests of minority tribes
- (v) In 1961 Moi was elected as a member of parliamentary secretary to the ministry of education
- (vi) He visited Kenyatta in detention.
- (vii) He visited Kikuyu inmates at Naivasha detention camp.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

23. a) State five factors that promote national unity in Kenya.

- (i) Constitution
- (ii) Education
- (iii) National language
- (iv) Social economic interactions
- (v) Equal distribution of resources
- (vi) National philosophies
- (vii) National symbols of unity e.g. National flag

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Explain five methods of conflict resolution.

- (i) Negotiation – discussion between two parties or people who are trying to reach an agreement.
- (ii) Arbitration – This is provided by the Kenyan laws. Arbitrators.
- (iii) Diplomacy/conciliation – negotiations between individuals to create understanding and room for reconciliation.
- (iv) Legislation – passing of laws that controls conflicts. It criminalizes activities that lead to conflicts.
- (v) Traditional society – elders of communities raising their experience to resolve a conflict.
- (vi) Religious action – Religious figures are called upon to resolve political, social & economic conflicts and give guidance on the emerging social trends and issues.
- (vii) Court action/litigation – parties take other parties to court for arbitration.
- (viii) Policing – used to maintain law and order. Presence of police help to control crime that bring about conflicts.
- (ix) International agreements – International agreement on security or sharing of Natural resources e.g. Egypt & Kenya on waters of R. Nile.
- (x) Mediation – A situation where a person who is not involved in a dispute tries to reach two conflicting parties reach an agreement.

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

24. a) State three duties of returning officers.

- (i) Receives nomination papers from prospective candidates.
- (ii) Distributes ballot papers & boxes to polling stations
- (iii) Supervises voting & counting of votes in the constituencies
- (iv) Tally's results & announces results.
- (v) Appoints presiding officers & clerks

- (vi) In charge of pooling station on polling day
- (vii) Distributes payment to election officials in the constituency.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain the factors that are likely to interfere with free & fair elections in Kenya.

- (i) Ethnic loyalties/polarisation/allegiances
- (ii) Party loyalties
- (iii) Harassment of voters by rival groups
- (iv) Incompetent election officials
- (v) Partisan election officials
- (vi) Inaccessibility of some polling stations
- (vii) Communication difficulties between the headquarters & polling station.
- (viii) Illiteracy of some voters.
- (ix) Gender discrimination
- (x) Corruption of candidates & their supporters.
- (xi) Inefficient distribution of election materials.
- (xii) Use of negative propaganda by party leaders/supporters
- (xiii) Insecurity & fear instilled in the candidates
- (xiv) Use & misuse of the mass media.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

25. a) Name three types of local authorities in Kenya.

- (i) City councils
- (ii) Municipal council
- (iii) Town council
- (iv) County council
- (v) Urban council

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain the services offered by local authorities.

- (i) They provide street lighting
- (ii) Ensure safety of residents
- (iii) Provide houses to residents & approves housing plans for individuals and companies
- (iv) Maintain roads within their areas of jurisdiction.
- (v) Provide education facilities to residents
- (vi) Provide recreational facilities e.g. stadium, social hall
- (vii) Provide health facilities
- (viii) Provide employment opportunities & training to many people.
- (ix) Provide water & sewerage services, collect garbage in towns & provide proper sanitation.
- (x) Burying unclaimed bodies/offer cemeteries.
- (xi) Link the people with the government of Kenya through elected leaders.
- (xii) Mobilize local resources and energy in carrying projects within their areas.
- (xiii) They promote commercial activities by building and maintaining markets .
- (xiv) They make by-laws that regulate the activities and behaviour of those living in their areas of jurisdiction.
- (xv) Maintain public areas such as squares and gardens

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

