

GATAGA FORM FOUR END TERM II EXAMINATION**311/1****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****PAPER 1****JULY/AUG 2016****TIME: 2 1/2 Hours****SECTION A (25 MARKS)****Answer all questions in this section.**

1. Define Genetics. **(1mk)**
2. State **two** duties of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi.
(2mks)
3. Name **two** sub-tribes of the Mijikenda.
(2mks)
4. Identify the name given to the council of elders among the Luo.
(1mk)
5. State **two** natural factors that facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenyan coast before 1500 A.D
(2mks)
6. State **two** foreign powers that signed trade treaties with Seyyid Said in the 19th century.
(2mks)
7. Give **two** social responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.
(2mks)
8. Name **two** symbols of national unity.
(2mks)
9. Give **one** category of conflicts.
(1mk)
10. State **two** rights of older members of society.
(2mks)
11. State **one** reason why the colonial government established local native councils in Kenya in 1924.
(1mk)
12. State **one** recommendation of the Lennox-Boyd constitution regarding the legislative council in Kenya.
(1mk)
13. Give **two** functions of the clerk of parliament.
(2mks)
14. Who heads a state department in Kenya?
(1mk)
15. What is the composition of the county executive committee.
(1mk)
16. List **one** type of public expenditure.
(1mk)
17. Give **one** type of land holding in Kenya.
(1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)**Answer any three questions.**

18. (a) Give **five** effects of migration and settlement of the Eastern Cushites in Kenya.
(5mks)
(b) Describe the social organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period.
(10mks)
19. (a) Give **five** effects of plantation agriculture on the East Africa Coast.
(5mks)
(b) Discuss **five** impacts of missionary activities in Kenya.
(10mks)
20. (a) Outline **three** challenges faced by Independent Churches and schools.
(3mks)
(b) Explain **six** problems encountered by settlers in Kenya.
(12mks)
21. (a) Outline **five** economic impacts of national philosophies on development in Kenya.
(5mks)
(b) Explain **five** factors which have undermined the provision of education by the government of Kenya.
(10mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section.

- 22.(a) State **three** characteristics of indirect democracy.
(3mks)
(b) Explain **six** principles of democracy.
(12mks)
- 23.(a) Identify **three** duties of the secretary to the cabinet.
(3mks)
(b) Explain **six** solutions to the challenges facing the correctional services.
(12mks)
- 24.(a) State **five** functions of a county government.
(5mks)
(b) Explain **five** ways in which the national government spends its revenue.
(10mks)

GATAGA FORM FOUR END OF TERM II EXAMINATION**311/2****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****PAPER 2****JULY / AUGUST 2016****TIME: 2 1/2 Hours****SECTION A (25 MARKS)****Answer all questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.**

1. Give the earliest form of art by early man.
(1mk)
2. State **two** examples of Oldowan tools.
(2mks)
3. Identify **two** advantages of the land enclosure system in Britain during the Agrarian revolution.
(2mks)
4. Give **one** result of the invention of the wheel in Mesopotamia.
(1mk)
5. State **two** disadvantages of animal transport.
(2mks)
6. Identify **two** trade goods that originated from Western Sudan during the Trans-Saharan trade.
(2mks)
7. Identify **two** scientific inventions which contributed to food preservation in the 18th century.
(2mks)
8. List **two** factors that led to the expansion of Mwene Mutapa Kingdom.
(2mks)
9. Give the importance of the golden stool in the Asante empire.
(1mk)
10. Name **one** leader who led to the Maji Maji rebellion against the Germans.
(1mk)
11. Name **one** treaty that was signed between the Ndebele and Europeans.
(1mk)
12. Give **two** functions of the Emirs in Northern Nigeria during the colonial administration.
(2mks)
13. State **two** founder members of Pan-Africanism.
(2mks)
14. List **one** organ of the United Nations.
(1mk)
15. What was the immediate cause of world war I?
(1mk)
16. State **one** functions of the house of Lords in Britain.
(1mk)
17. Who invented the flying shuttle?
(1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)**Answer any three questions from this section .**

18. (a) Explain the importance of rock art.
(3mks)
(b) Describe the culture of early man during the middle stone age period
(12mks)
19. (a) Identify **five** disadvantages of the open-field system of agriculture in Europe before the Agrarian revolution. (5mks)
(b) Explain **five** effects of Agrarian revolution in Britain.
(10mks)
20. (a) Outline **five** challenges hindering industrialization in the third world. .
(5mks)
(b) Explain the factors that led to industrial revolution in Japan.
(10mks)
21. (a) State factors that led to early urbanization in Africa.
(5mks)
(b) Describe the functions of London.
(10mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section.

- 22.(a) Identify the steps taken to ease the cold war.
(3mks)
(b) Explain any **six** reasons why the league of nations failed.
(12mks)
- 23.(a) State the major objectives of the 1967 East Africa Community Treaty.
(5mks)
(b) Explain **five** challenges facing Economic Organization of West African States. (ECOWAS)
(10mk)
- 24.(a) State **three** ways in which a person can become a member of the House of Lords in Britain.
(3mks)
(b) Explain **six** factors that limit parliamentary supremacy in Britain.
(12mks)

GATAGA FORM FOUR END TERM II EXAMINATION**311/1****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****PAPER 1****JULY/AUG 2016****TIME: 2 1/2 Hours****1. Define Genetics.**

This is scientific study of the ways in which characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring. **(1 x 1 = 1mk)**

2. Two duties of the Orokoiyot among the Nandi.

- He presided over religious functions.
- He advised the council of elders on matters related to the running of community affairs.
- He advised and blessed the warriors before raiding or waging war.
- Arbitrated inter-clan disputes.
- Foretold the future on success in war, famine, epidemics, drought and other calamities.
- Performed the functions of a rainmaker.
- Performed the functions of a medicinemen.

(Any 2 x**1 = 2mks)****3. Two sub-tribes of Mijikenda**

- Kauma, Giriama, Chonyi, Jibana, Kambe, Ribe, Rabai, Duruma, Digo

(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)**4. Identify the name given to the council of elders among the Luo.**

- Buch piny

(1 x 1 =**1mk)****5. Two natural factors that facilitated the coming of early visitors to the Kenyan coast before 1500 A.D.**

- Deep natural harbours.
- Accessibility of the East African coast by sea
- Monsoon winds

(Any 2 x 1 =**2mks)****6. Two foreign powers that signed trade treaties with Seyyied Said in the 19th century.**

- U.S.A, Britain, France, Germany

(2 x 1 =**2mks)****7. Two social responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.**

- Promoting gender sensitivity.
- Promoting good morals.
- Promoting good health practices.
- Helping in emergencies.
- Taking care of the vulnerable in society.

(Any 2 x**1 = 2mks)****8. Two symbols of national unity**

- National Anthem
- The coat of arms
- The public seal
- National flag

(2 x 1 = 2mks)**9. One category of conflicts.**

- Individual against individual.
- Individual against the state
- Community against community
- State against state

(Any 1 x**1 = 1mk)****10. Two rights of older members of society**

- To fully participate in the affairs of society.
- To pursue their personal development.
- To live in dignity and respect.
- To be free from abuse.
- To receive reasonable care and assistance from their family and state.

(2 x 1 = 2mks)**11. One reason why the colonial government established local native councils in Kenya in 1924..**

- To serve as a link between African people and the central government.

- To encourage and develop a sense of responsibility and duty towards the state among the African leaders.
- To involve Africans in the management of their affair.
- To provide a forum through which Africans would express themselves. **(1 x 1 = 1mk)**

12. One recommendation of the lennox-boyd constitution regarding the legislative council in Kenya.

- The number of elected Africans to the legislative council was to be increased from 8 to 14.
- There were to be 12 nominated members representing the different races.
- The African representation in the council of ministers be doubled/increased to 2. **(1 x 1 = 1mk)**

13. Two functions of the clerk of parliament

- Is the chief administrative and accounting officer of the House.
- Advises the speaker on the order of House business and lists notices of motions.
- Prepares and maintains parliamentary records of the House proceedings in the Hansard.
- Prepares copies of bills and submits them for presidential assent.
- Supervises and co-ordinates the work of the staff of the House.
- Maintains a library for use by members of the House. **(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)**

14. Who heads a state department in Kenya.

- Principal secretary **(1 x 1 = 1mk)**

15. What is the composition of the county executive committee?

- County governor, the deputy county governor and members appointed by the governor with approval of the assembly. **(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)**

16. One type of public expenditure

- Capital expenditure.
- Recurrent expenditure. **(1 x 1 = 1mk)**

17. One type of landholding in Kenya.

- Public land.
- Community land.
- Private land. **(1 x 1 = 1mk)**

SECTION B (45MARKS)

(Answer three questions in this section)

18. (a) Five effects of migration and settlement of the Eastern cushites in Kenya.

- Increased warfare for control of limited resources in the region among themselves.
- Displacement of some communities who had settled in the region earlier.
- Increased cultural interaction with neighbouring communities.
- Population, expansion in the region where they settled.
- Intermarriage with the neighbouring communities.
- Increased trade in the region where they settled.
- Redistribution of population in the region where they settled.
- Assimilation and absorption of some communities who had settled in the region earlier.
- Formation of new military alliances in the region.
- Adoption of new economic activities.
- Spread of Islam in the region. **(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)**

(b) Describe social organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period.

- The Nandi lived in villages of related families.
- Girls were taught female roles by their mother, while boys were taught male roles by their fathers.
- Boys underwent initiation during adolescence, including circumcision, and they were then admitted into one of the eight cyclical age-sets.
- The Nandi worshipped one supreme being-Asis.
- The prayers were offered through ancestors.
- Celebrations were held at every important stage in life, such as birth, initiation, marriage and death.
- Clothes were made from hides.
- Every homestead had its own shrine in which the head of family prayed daily at sunrise. **(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)**

19. (a) Five impacts of plantation in Agriculture on the East African coast.

- Need for slave labour increased slave trade.
- Growth of cash crops for export led to international trade.
- Introduction of new crops at the coast. eg. coconut and cloves.
- Agro-based industries emerged.
- Some towns like Malindi and Mombasa grew.
- Increased Omani Arabs settlement at the East Africa coast to do agriculture.
- There was suffering and misery by the slaves who worked for long hours.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Five effects of missionary activities in Kenya

- **Christianity was spread** to many parts of the interior through the teachings of missionaries.
- **Erosion of African** culture due to the influence of missionaries.
- Introduction of **Western education**; missionaries built schools next to their missions where formal education was introduced.
- Missionaries built **rehabilitation centres** where then taught vocational skills, reading and christianity.
- Missionaries built **health centres** where western medicine was administered to cure and control diseases.
- **Missionaries improved farming/agriculture** by introducing new crops and new farming methods.
- Led to development of **transport systems**.
- Missionaries translated the bible into Kiswahili and local languages.
- There was **emergence of a new social class of Africans** who had received missionary education and training.
- Some missionaries combined evangelisation with **exploration activities naming mountains and rivers**.
- **Led to colonization**
- Led to **rise of independent churches and schools**.
- **Representation of Africans in the legco during colonialism** (Dr. John Arthur)

(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

20.(a) Three problems faced by independent churches and schools.

- Harassment of the members by the missionaries and colonial authorities.
- Shortage of man power to manage their activities e.g teachers and catechists.
- Shortage of funds to implement their programmes.
- Wrangling between the leaders.
- Competition from the missionary churches and schools.
- Closure of the institutions by the colonial authorities during the emergency.

(Any 3 x

1 = 3mks)

(b) Six challenges encountered by settlers in Kenya

- Hostile attacks from natives.
- They lacked enough labour.
- Lack of capital
- Poor transport networks.
- The unpredictable natural conditions; they lacked prior knowledge of the regions in which they settled in terms of climate, seasons and soils.
- The prevalence of tropical diseases.
- Limited markets.

(Any well explained 6 x 2 = 12mks)

21. Five economic impacts of national philosophies on development in Kenya

- Most Kenyans have developed initiatives in commerce and industry.
- Co-operatives societies have been set up by Kenyans in agriculture and other sectors, as a result of cooperation derived from African socialism.
- Soil conservation measures such as tree planting and building of gabions have been undertaken through harambee spirit thus boosting agriculture.
- The pillars of Nyayoism peace, love and unity have created a conducive environment for the growth of tourism.
- Transport and communication have been improved through African socialism and the harambee spirit.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Five factors which have undermined the provision of education by the government of Kenya.

- High drop out rate especially of girls due to pregnancies and early marriages.
- High rate of HIV and AIDS infection which has affected overall performance in education.

- Poor performance in Mathematics and Sciences leading to man power shortages in technical fields.
- Education in Kenya is expensive and costly, hence out of reach to ordinary Kenyans.
- Constant and many changes/revisions of curriculum make education discountinous and costly.
- Explosion of school enrolments against the available resources i.e textbooks, teachers e.t.c.
- Education is exam oriented giving little room for full exploitation of individual talents.
- Inadequate funds to implement the various educational programmes at various levels.
- Discouragement of the youth due to high number of educated but unemployed people.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

SECTION C - 30 MARKS

(Answer two questions in this section)

22. (a) Three characteristics of indirect democracy.

- Universal suffrage
- Free and fair elections.
- People supremacy.

(3 x 1 =

3mks)

(b) Explain six principles of democracy.

- **Consent of the people:** Democracy is founded on a government based on the consent of the people.
- Democracy recognizes **equality** among the people regardless of colour, sex or creed.
- **The rule of law;** Democracy recognises equality of everyone before the law.
- Democracy **balances the liberty of the individual with** the power of the state.
- **Transparency and accountability;** which gives the citizens the confidence to trust their institutions.
- **Competition:** In democracy, different ideas compete for the citizens, attention and opinion.
- **Free press:** A responsible free independent and objective press is one of the pillars of democracy.
- Regular **free and fair elections.**
- In a democracy, there are **many political parties (multi-partysm).**
- **Economic freedom:** through private ownership of property and a free market economy.
- In a democracy, the **rights and freedom of the individuals are spelt out in the bill of rights**, which forms part of the constitution.

(Any well explained 6 x 2 = 12mks)

23. (a) Three duties of the secretary to the cabinet.

- Takes charge of the cabinet office.
- Arranges the business of the cabinet.
- Keeps the minutes of the cabinet.
- Conveys the decision of the cabinet to the appropriate persons or authorities.

(Any 3 x

1 = 3mks)

(b) Six solutions to the challenges facing the correctional services.

1. Employing and training more personnel.
2. Improving the living conditions for prison warders by constructing better houses and improving terms of services.
3. Allocating more funds to the correctional services to enable provision of more facilities to the convicts.
4. By providing better medical services to the prisoners.
5. By providing clothings, beddings and also better diet to prisoners.
6. Introducing community service for petty offenders to decongest prisons/release of petty offenders to ease congestion.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

24. (a) Five functions of a county government

- Development of agriculture in the areas of crop production and animal husbandry.
- Environment management through control of air, water and noise pollution and other public nuisances.
- Provision of recreational facilities such as sports stadia, county parks, social halls, libraries and museums.
- Regulations of cultural activities through licensing of betting casinos, cinemas, video shows and theatre.
- Provision of health services through construction of county health services, facilities, pharmacies and ambulances.

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- Development of fisheries, through regulation of fishing on fishing activities and promotion of fish farming.
 - Provision and management of pre-primary and vocational educational services. (e.g village polytechnics).

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Five ways in which the national government spends its revenue.

- Construction of national infrastructure e.g railways.
- Financing national development projects e.g irrigation schemes.
- Construction of higher education institutions like universities, polytechnics and national schools.
- Construction of national referral health facilities.
- Paying of salaries of state officers.
- Repairing and maintaining national infrastructure.
- Establishment and maintenance of security organs
- Servicing external and domestic debts.
- Maintenance of foreign embassies.
- Remitting funds to international organizations such as the United Nations and Regional bodies e.g AU, EAC.

**GATAGA FORM FOUR END OF TERM II EXAMINATION
HISTORY 311/2
JULY/AGU 2016
MARKING SCHEME PAPER 2**

1. **The earliest form of art by early man.**
- Rock art. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
2. **Two examples of Oldwan tools.**
- Cleaver, hand axe, spear head. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
3. **Two advantages of the land enclosure system in Britain during the Agrarian revolution.**
- It was easy to control animal diseases.
- It was possible to practice large scale farming
- Led to high production i.e crops and dairy products. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
4. **One result of the invention of the wheel in Mesopotamia.**
- Improved agriculture because it was used in shadoof irrigation.
- Used to make good pots.
- They improved transport i.e. used in making chariots. (Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)
5. **Two disadvantages of animal transport**
- It is slow and tedious
- Pack animals may be attacked by wild animals and disease causing insects such as tse tse flies.
- Their movement is limited to day only and cannot travel at night.
- They can only carry small loads.
- Some pack animals e.g. donkeys are stubborn when tired and heavily loaded.
- Pack animals use is limited to short distances. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
6. **Two trade goods that originated from Western Sudan during the Trans-Saharan trade.**
- Gold, slaves, kolanuts, feathers, hides and skins, ivory, gum, dyed cloth and pepper. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
7. **Two scientific inventions which contributed to food preservation in the 18th century.**
- Canning.
- Refrigeration.
- Pasteurization. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
8. **Two factors that led to the expansion of Mwene Mutapa kingdom.**
- Availability of minerals.
- Fertile soil that supported agricultural production.
- Stable military.
- Involvement in the long distance trade
- Good leadership. (Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
9. **Give the importance of the golden stool in the Asante empire**
- It was a symbol of unity among the people.
- It validated the office of Asante hene.
- It was regarded as sacred. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
10. **One leader that led the Maji Maji rebellion against the Germans.**
- Kinjeketile Ngwale.
- Abdalla Mpanda.
- Ngamea. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
11. **Name one treaty that was signed between the Ndebelle and Europeans**
- Moffat treaty
- Rudd concession (1 x 1 = 1mk)
12. **Two functions of Emirs in Northern Nigeria during the colonial administration.**
- Maintaining law and order.
- Appointing local chiefs.
- Helped in collection of taxes.
- Administration of justice.
- Headed local government units.
- Recruited labour. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
13. **State two founder members of Pan-Africanism.**
- Martin Delany.

- Alexander Crummell.
- Bishop James Johnson.
- Wilmot Blyden.
- Bishop Tuner.
- Marcus Garvey.
- W.E.B Dubois.
- Booker T. Washington.
- George Padmore.
- Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.
- Leopolds Senghor.

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

14. One organ of the UN.

- The general assembly.
- The security council.
- ECOSOC. (Economic and Social Council)
- Trusteeship council.
- International court of justice.
- The secretariat.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

15. What was the immediate cause of world war I?

- Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

16. One function of the house of Lords in Britain.

- Acts as a court of appeal
- Assents to laws made by the House of commons
- Address non-controversial bills that the lower house has no time to address.
- Questioning ministers about the activities of government and staging debates on general issues.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

17. Who invented the flying shuttle?

- John Kay.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)**(Answer three question in this section)****18. (a) Explain the importance of rock art**

- Painting picture of the animals they hunted would give their hunting experience greater success.
- Man believed that he could magically have a controlling power over his prey.
- He drew as a way of spending leisure time.
- Cave paintings also showed a keen observation of animal life

(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

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

- Man continued hunting and gathering.
- Man made tools like hand axes using levallois method.
- Man practised fishing along rivers and lakes.
- Lived in groups of about 50 people for security reasons.
- Lived in rock shelters and caves.
- Decorated his body with red ochre and wore beads.
- Cooked food because he invented fire.
- Man practised rock art..
- They made clothes from animal skins and tree barks.
- Communicated using clicks and grunts.
- They used simple hunting methods e.g chasing animals and throwing stones.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

19. (a) Five disadvantages of the open-field system of agriculture in Europe before the Agrarian revolution.

- Land was not fully utilized as the land left fallow produced nothing.
- The cart tracks and paths wasted land
- Ploughing fallow land and leaving it idle wasted labour and time.
- It discouraged livestock rearing.
- The common grazing fields led to spread of diseases.
- It made it difficult to practise selective breeding.

- It was hard to get hay for winter breeding.

(Any 5 x 1 =**5mks)****(b) Explain five effects of Agrarian revolution in Britain.**

- Increased food production.
- Increase in population.
- Led to diversification of agriculture.
- Introduction of large scale farming/plantation.
- Led to landlessness 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.
- Promoted research and scientific discoveries.

(Well explained 5 x 2 = 10mks)**20.(a) Five challenges hindering industrialization in the Third world.**

- Lack of capital.
- Lack of skilled man power.
- Poor infrastructure.
- Stiff competition from developed countries
- High poverty levels.
- Poor economic policies.
- Political instability.
- Colonial and neo-colonial legacies.
- High population growth which leads to food importation.
- Natural calamities. **(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)**

(b) Explain factors that led to industrial revolution in Japan

- Government reforms eg. abolition of feudalism
- Energy resources.
- Natural resources.
- Political stability.
- Large population provided market and labour.
- Education and research.
- Availability of capital.
- Enterprising personalities.
- Free market policy.
- Change in foreign policy.
- Foreign investment e.g America after Second World War.
- External market.
- Good system of transport and communication.

(Well explained 5 x 2 = 10mks)**21.(a) State factors that led to early urbanisation in Africa.**

- Trade e.g Sofala, Kilwa, Carthage
- Route junctions e.g Taghaza, Walata.
- Mineral deposits e.g Meroe, Taghaza.
- Administrative centres.
- Education e.g Fez and Timbuktu.
- Religion.
- Availability of water.
- Highly secure region/easily defensible sites.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)**(b) Describe the functions of London.**

- London served as an important port of the United Kingdom for exports and imports.
- It was a major trading and commercial centre.
- The city was a major religious and cultural centres with Monasteries, Cathedrals and churches.
- It served as the capital of the United Kingdom and the administrative centre of the city government of London.
- It was a financial centre.
- Transport and communication centre
- It is an industrial centre
- It is an educational centre with schools, colleges and universities e.g the Oxford and Cambridge universities.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)**SECTION C (30MARKS)****(Answer two questions in this section)**

22.(a) The steps taken to ease the cold war.

- Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet began to tolerate the USA and vice versa.
- USA and the Soviet union developed a series of negotiations leading to signing of agreements to control arms e.g. Nuclear Test Ban of 1963, the non-proliferation agreement of 1968 and SALT of 1971.
- Mikhail Gorbachev developed liberal policies leading to summit meetings between him and Ronald Reagan.
- Introduction of western democracy in Eastern Europe led to collapse of communism.
- Unification of Germany in 1990.
- Support of the Soviet union to the USA in the Gulf war of 1991 so as to liberate Kuwait signing of arms reduction agreements by Gorbachev and George Bush e.g. SALT of 1991 and 1993.

(Any 3 x = 3mks)**(b) Explain six reasons why the league of nations failed to maintain world peace and security.**

- It was closely linked to the versalies treaties so it was seen as an organ of the allies.
- The league was rejected by USA.
- Most nations followed their own interests at the expense of the league.
- Nationalism undermined the league.
- Shortage of finances to implement its programmes.
- League had no military force
- Absence of other important powers e.g German, USSR.
- The conference of Ambassador in Paris undermined the activities of the league.
- The rejection of the Geneva protocol by the British conservatives who preferred to sign the locarno treaties.
- The world economic crisis led to unemployment and falling living standards in most countries.
- The rise of dictatorial governments in Japan, Germany and Italy that refused to obey the rules of the league.
- The failure of world disarmament conference further undermined the league.

(Any 6 x**2 = 12mks)****23.(a) State the major objectives of the 1967 East African community treaty.**

- To promote trade among the three East African countries.
- To provide common service e.g. railways, harbours, ports etc.
- To provide free trade of goods.
- To provide a wider and more secure market.
- Facilitate free movement of people
- Help bring economic balance between the states
- Establish similar custom tariffs and duties to non-member states.
- Enhance self-sufficiency, self reliance and full independence from the rest of the world.
- Provide a forum where the 3-member countries discuss issues of concern to them.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)**(b) Explain the challenges facing ECOWAS**

- Influx of workers from less developed countries e.g. Ghanians went to Nigeria.
- Closure of borders between member states e.g. Ghana and Togo, Burkina Faso and Mali.
- Foreign interference especially through presence of Israel and French soldiers in Cote d ' Ivore.
- Ideological differences between various leaders.
- Members of ECOWAS are also members of other organisations e.g Common wealth.
- Poor transport and communication networks.
- Nationalism -members give domestic interests priority.
- Friction between Anglo-phone and Franco-phone countries.
- Military coups e.g. Ghana and Nigeria.
- Civil wars e.g. Liberia.
- Different currencies which fluctuate widely against major international currencies.

(Any 5 x**2 = 10mks)****24.(a) Three ways in which a person can become a member of the House of Lords in Britain.**

- Appointment by the monarch.
- Through heredity.
- Appointment by virtue of their position in society. e.g judges of the court of appeal and Archbishops of the church of England.

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

- Moral values - House of commons must consider moral values before they make laws.
- Parliament is a representative institution composed of peoples representative.

- Local authorities make and pass by laws without consulting parliament.
- Legislation made by parliament may be altered by a future parliament.
- The action of parliament are heavily influenced by public opinion.
- Before legislation is made in parliament the interests of the affected institutions are taken into account.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

KIRINYAGA WEST SUB-COUNTY EFFECTIVE '40' EXAMINATION 2016
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

311/1

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

JULY/AUGUST 2016

TIME: 2¹/₂ HOURS

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this section.(25 marks)

1. What is the difference between a Pongidae and a Hominidae? (1 mark)
2. Identify the community that displaced the Pokomo from Shungwaya. (1 mark)
3. List **two** roles of warriors among the pre-colonial Miji-Kenda. (2 marks)
4. State **two** roles of the Orkoiyot among the pre-colonial Nandi community. (2 marks)
5. Who was the first European to see Mt. Kenya in 1849? (1 mark)
6. Name **two** constitutional amendments which were done in 1982 in Kenya. (2 marks)
7. Define the term "Scorched earth policy". (1 mark)
8. Which was the **main** war method used by Africans in their resistance? (1 mark)
9. Identify the agreement signed to end partitioning of East Africa. (1 mark)
10. List **two** ways the Akamba displayed their resistance against the colonial administration. (2 marks)
11. Outline **two** roles of the local government in colonial Kenya. (2 marks)
12. Name **one** political parties that existed in Kenya at Independence. (1 mark)
13. State **two** ways the philosophy of African socialism creates a just and humane society. (2 marks)
14. Highlight **two** challenges Kenya inherited from the colonial regime at Independence. (2 marks)
15. Name **one** Kenyan leader who represented Africa in the Pan-African Conference of 1945 in Manchester. (1 mark)
16. Identify **one** channels used in tackling political challenges in Kenya. (1 mark)
17. List **two** factors considered during sharing of national revenue to the county government. (2 marks)

SECTION B

Answer three questions in this section.(45 marks)

18. (a) State **five** economic activities of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe the political organization of the pre-colonial Somali community. (10 marks)
19. (a) List **five** reasons for the coming of the missionaries to Kenya. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** positive results of the Omani rule along the Kenyan Coast. (10 marks)
20. (a) Identify **five** terms of the Devonshire Whitepaper 1923. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** factors which undermined provision of education to Africans during the colonial period. (10 marks)
21. (a) Identify **five** reasons for the collaboration of the Maasai. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** reasons for failure of armed resistance by the Kenyan communities. (10 marks)

SECTION C

Answer any two questions in this section.(30 marks)

-
22. (a) List **five** functions of the Kenya Defence Force. (KDF) (5 marks)
(b) Explain **five** challenges facing the National Intelligence Services. (NIS) (10 marks)
23. (a) Identify **three** functions of the controller of Budget in Kenya. (3 marks)
(b) Explain **six** purposes of a budget. (12 marks)
24. (a) Identify **five** functions of the county Executive committee. (5 marks)
(b) Explain **five** objectives of devolution of government. (10 marks)

KIRINYAGA WEST SUB-COUNTY EFFECTIVE '40' EXAMINATION 2016
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

311/2

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

JULY/AUGUST 2016

TIME: 2¹/₂ HOURS

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this section.(25 marks)

1. List **two** types of artifacts found in an archaeological site. (2 marks)
2. What's the name of Charles Darwin's Book in which he published his ideas on theory of Evolution? (1 mark)
3. Identify **two** valleys that were centers of early agriculture. (2 marks)
4. Name **two** West Africa kingdoms who were involved in the Trans-Saharan Trade. (2 marks)
5. State **two** features of a camel that enables it to be the most suitable animal for transport in arid and semi-arid areas. (2 marks)
6. State **one** theory that explain the origin and spread of iron working in Africa. (1 mark)
7. What was the **main** discovery of William Morton? (1 mark)
8. Identify **two** major factors that contributed to the decline of Meroe. (2 marks)
9. Which company ruled Southern Rhodesia on behalf of the British? (1 mark)
10. Give the **main** reason why European powers held the Berlin conference of 1884 - 1885. (1 mark)
11. Identify **two** positive results of Lewanika's collaboration with the British. (2 marks)
12. State **one** way in which the rise of dictators in Europe contributed to the outbreak of second world war. (1 mark)
13. Name **one** member state of the Commonwealth in Central Africa. (1 mark)
14. Name **two** military pacts formed by the capitalist West and the communist East power blocs during the cold war period. (2 marks)
15. Identify **two** African delegates who attended the fifth pan African conference in Manchester - 1945. (2 marks)
16. What was the **main** reason that led to the army mutiny in Congo in 1960? (1 mark)
17. Which is the **highest** court in India? (1 mark)

SECTION B

Answer three questions in this section.(45 marks)

18. (a) State **three** differences between Apes and man's ancestors. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the impacts of early agriculture on people's ways of life. (12 marks)
19. (a) Identify **three** examples of signals used for communication. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** positive impacts of telecommunication today. (12 marks)
20. (a) State **three** conditions an African had to fulfill so as to be assimilated. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** effects of direct rule in Zimbabwe. (12 marks)
21. (a) Mention **three** ways how Julius Nyerere assisted nationalists in Mozambique. (3 marks)

-
- (b) Explain methods used by African nationalists in South Africa in their struggle against the apartheid rule.

(12 marks)

SECTION C

Answer any two questions in this section.(30 marks)

22. (a) Identify the **three** kinds of spirits in the Shona kingdom. (3 marks)
(b) Describe the political organisation of the Shona in the 19th Century. (12 marks)
23. (a) Mention **three** aims of common market for East and Southern Africa. (3 marks)
(b) Explain **six** challenges facing East African community 2001. (12 marks)
24. (a) Identify **five** sources of the British constitution. (5 marks)
(b) Explain the functions of the monarchy in Britain. (10 marks)

KIRINYAGA WEST SUB-COUNTY EFFECTIVE '40' EXAMINATION 2016**HISTORY****311/1****MARKING SCHEME PAPER 1**

1. *What is the difference between a Pongidae and a Hominidae?* (1 mk)
Pongidae belongs to the ape family while hominidae belongs to the human family. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
2. *Identify the community that displaced the Pokomo from Shungwaya* (1 mk)
Oromo (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
3. *List two roles of warriors among the pre-colonial Miji-Kenda.* (2 mks)
 - Defended the community from external attack.
 - Helped in maintenance of law and order. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
4. *State two roles of the Orkoiyot among the pre-colonial Nandi community.* (2 mks)
 - He was a political leaders.
 - He was a religious leader.
 - He advised elders on community affairs.
 - He advised and blessed warriors before going to war.
 - He arbitrated in disputes.
 - He was a seer, rainmaker and chief medicineman. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
5. *Who was the first European to see Mt. Kenya in 1849?* (1 mk)
Dr Johann Ludwig Krapf (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
6. *Name two constitutional amendments which were done in 1982 in Kenya.* (2 mks)
 - Position of chief secretary as the head of civil service was created.
 - Kenya was made de facto one party state. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
7. *Define the term "Scorched earth policy".* (1 mk)
Destroying all property in sight beneficial to man. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
8. *Which was the main war method used by Africans in their resistance?* (1 mk)
Guerilla warfare. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
9. *Identify the agreement signed to end partitioning of East Africa.* (1 mk)
Heligoland / Anglo - German Agreement of 1890. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
10. *List two ways the Akamba displayed their resistance against the colonial administration.* (2 mks)
 - Boycott: They refused to sell goods to the IBEAC
 - Attacking the British forts / stations / Britons.
 - Use of religious leaders to bless the warriors.
 - Blockade / cutting off some areas.
 - Petitioning for peace. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
11. *Outline two roles of the local government in colonial Kenya.* (2 mks)
 - Provided legal framework for the locals to make decisions touching on their affairs.
 - To make use of local resources for development.
 - Linked central government to rural communities. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
12. *Name two political parties that existed in Kenya at Independence.* (2 mks)
 - Kenya African National union. (KANU)
 - Kenya African democratic Union. (KADU)
 - African Peoples Party. (APP) (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
13. *State two ways the philosophy of African socialism creates a just and humane society.* (2 mks)
 - Ensuring equality of all before the law.
 - Mutual social responsibility.
 - Equitable distribution of resources.
 - Freedom to own property. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
14. *Highlight two challenges Kenya inherited from the colonial regime at Independence.* (2 mks)
 - Ignorance
 - Poverty
 - Diseases
 - Imbalance in land distribution
 - A fast growing population
 - Changing international trends / situations (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
15. *Name one Kenyan leader who represented Africa in the Pan-African Conference of 1945 in Manchester.* (1 mk)
Jomo Kenyatta (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
16. *Identify two channels used in tackling political challenges in Kenya.* (2 mks)
 - Use of court of law.

- Use of political rallies
- Use of parliament.

(2 x 1 = 2 mks)

17. List two factors considered during sharing of national revenue to the county government. (2 mks)

- The national interests
- The needs of the national government
- The development needs of the country
- Economic disparities among the counties.
- The needs of the counties.

18.(a) State five economic activities of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period. (5 mks)

- Grew crop / kept livestock / mixed farming.
- Iron - working.
- Traded with their neighbours
- Basketry / cloth making / ornament making / traditional craft.
- Hunting / gathering
- Pottery

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the pre-colonial Somali community. (10 mks)

- The society was bound together in patrilineal lineage
- Women did not feature in political set up
- The largest political unit was the clan.
- The council of elders controlled the affairs of the clan.
- Had a decentralised political system.
- They had an age-sets system from which they established military organization.
- Adoption of Islam led to introduction of Sheikh.
- Changed system to Islamic sharia.

(5 x 2 =

10 mks)

19.(a) List five reasons for the coming of the missionaries to Kenya. (5 mks)

- Wanted to spread Christianity.
- Missionaries wanted to civilize the Africans.
- They wanted to end slavery and slave trade.
- Some missionaries wanted to explore the interior of East Africa so that it could be opened.
- To check against the spread of Islam in East Africa.

(5 x 1 = 5

mks)

(b) Explain five positive results of the Omani rule along the Kenyan Coast. (10 mks)

- Plantation agriculture developed.
- Local trade and long distance trade expanded.
- Caravan routes opened up the interior.
- Expansion and starting of urban areas e.g Mombasa
- Caravan routes became basis of both roads and railways.
- Emergence of wealthy members.
- Introduction currency e.g Indian rupee.
- Expansion of some kingdom e.g Wanga and Buganda.

20. (a) Identify five terms of the Devonshire Whitepaper 1923. (5 mks)

- There was to be no racial segregation in all residential areas.
- Restriction on immigration was to be lifted.
- A missionary was to be nominated to represent African interests.
- The highlands were reserved for European settlement only.
- Indians were to elect five members to legco and to have representative to municipal councils.
- European settlers demand for self government was rejected.
- Interest of Africans were to be given priority as Kenya was an African country.
- The colonial office was to exercise close control of the country.

(5 x 1 = 5

mks)

(b) Explain five factors which undermined provision of education to Africans during the colonial period. (10 mks)

- Shortage of finance: limited infrastructure.
- Racial based curriculum discrimination against Africans.
- Shortage of trained teacher.
- Opposition / hostility from some Africans.
- Cultural barriers : Africans not ready to drop their culture.
- Leadership wrangle in independent school.

- Colonial government education policy e.g provided technical oriented education.
 - Some independent schools closed during emergency period.
 - Remoteness of some schools in African reserves. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
- 21.(a) *Identify five reasons for the collaboration of the Maasai.*(5 mks)
- Maasai people and livestock were weakened by natural calamities.
 - Famine towards the end of the 19th Century weakened the community.
 - Civil wars between 1850 - 1870 weakened the Maasai.
 - Succession disputes / internal feud between Lenana and Sendeyo.
 - The Nandi raid weakened the Maasai.
 - Lenana realised the British were too powerful to resist
 - The prophesy of Mbatian about coming of superior whiterman. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) *Explain five reasons for failure of armed resistance by the Kenyan communities.* (10 mks)
- Kenyan communities lacked unity.
 - They lacked modern weapons.
 - The African warriors were not trained prior to military encounters with the British.
 - Epidemics, civil strife and other natural calamities had reduced the population of some communities.
 - Lack of effective leadership as some collaborated
 - The British used treachery to make some African leaders sign treaties.
 - The killing of resisting leaders demoralised some communities.
 - The British troops used ruthless war tactic to force Africans to surrender.
 - Destructions of economic based of Africans due to scorched earth policy. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
22. (a) *List five functions of the Kenya Defence Force. (KDF)* (5 mks)
- Defending the country from external aggression.
 - Helping police in maintenances of internal security law and order.
 - Performing nation building activities.
 - Providing emergency services.
 - Performing ceremonial activities.
 - Participating in international peace making operation.
 - Preventing unauthorised entry of aeroplane / vessels into Kenya.
 - Preventing unauthorized exploitation of resources (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) *Explain five challenges facing the National Intelligence Services.(NIS)* (10 mks)
- Lack of trust from Kenyan citizen hence they are reluctant to give information.
 - Financial credibility and political independence of National Intelligence Services.
 - Growing volume and complexity of communication.
 - Threat from internet and external forces e.g Al shabaab and Al Qaeda.
 - Complexity of the task required continuous capacity measures.
 - Lack of clear distinction between accountability and necessary secrecy has brewed tension.
 - Political interference.
 - Limited financial and human resources hinders delivery.
 - The public doesn't understand it's roles and operation.
 - Lack of follow-up in implementation of advise given. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
23. (a) *Identify three functions of the controller of Budget in Kenya.*(3 mks)
- Oversee the implementation of national budget.
 - Oversee the implementation of the county government budget.
 - Approve all withdrawals of public funds.
 - Advice parliament in budgeted matters of all county government. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) *Explain six purposes of a budget.* (12 mks)
- Spell details of amount and sources of national and county revenue in a fiscal year.
 - Specifies expenditure allocated various projects and services.
 - Differentiate between recurrent and development expenditure.
 - Ensure balance in revenue and expenditure.
 - Allow government spell fiscal policies to guide national and county operations.
 - Forms bases for financial monitoring by groups.
 - Initiates good to be exempted from taxes.
 - Provide window for explaining inflation trends how they can be controlled.

- Through supplementary estimates, provides areas that emerge unique demand and requirement having fiscal year.
 - Ensure setting priorities in relations to projects.
- 24.(a) *Identify five functions of the country Executive committee.* (5 mks)
- To implement county legislation.
 - To implement national legislation within the county.
 - To monitor the operations of the county administration.
 - To prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly.
 - To provide the county assembly with regular reports on matters relating to the county. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) *Explain five objectives of devolution of government.* (10 mks)
- To promote democratic and accountable exercise of power.
 - To foster national unity by recognising diversity.
 - To give power of self government to the people.
 - To recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs.
 - To protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalised communities.
 - To promote social and economic development.
 - To ensure equitable distribution on national and local resources across the country.
 - To facilitate the decentralisations of state organs functions and services.
 - To enhance checks and balances and separations of powers. (5 x 2)

KIRINYAGA WEST SUB-COUNTY EFFECTIVE '40' EXAMINATION 2016

HISTORY

311/2

MARKING SCHEME

PAPER 2

1. Cloth, beads, coins, baskets. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
2. The original 1859 / the origin of species by means of Natural selection. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
3. The Nile valley in Egypt / Africa
The Indus valley in India
Danube valley in Europe (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
4. Ghana, mali
Songhai (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
5. - Camels do not sweat.
- Have a big water storage capacity
- It has broad, padded two toed feet.
- It's nostril have flaps to keep out sand even in sand storms.
- It's fur is thick enough to protect it from heat at day and cold at night. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
6. - Iron was first introduced in N. Africa from middle East by phoenician.
- Iron developed independently in Africa. (any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
7. He discovered anaesthesia. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
8. Rise of Axum kingdom in modern Ethiopia.
Increasing desertification in the region due to deforestation. (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
9. British South Africa company of Cecil Rhodes. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
10. To lay down rules for partition of Africa so as to avoid conflicts among European powers. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
11. Establishment of schools.
- Retained his position as leader.
- Improvement of transport and communication system in his kingdom.
- Hospitals were established.
- His kingdom was protected from external enemies.
- His kingdom did not suffer destruction / loss of life. (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
12. The activities of dictators such as aggression and disregard for the treaty of versailles and league of National threatened world peace. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
13. Malawi Zambia Zimbambwe (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

14. - North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (1949) (NATO)
 - Warsaw pact of 1955 (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
15. Obafemi Awolowo - Nigeria Kwame Nkurumah - Ghana
 Jomo Kenyatta - Kenya Hasting Kamuzu Banda - Malawi
 Peter Abrahams - South Africa (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
16. The army was demanding an end to Belgian domination in the army and government. (1 x 1 = 2 mk)
17. The supreme court (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
18. (a)- Homidids have a bigger head than apes which indicates a larger brain capacity.
 - Size of jaws and teeth for man are smaller than for apes which are bigger and powerful for tearing, cutting fibres and roots and for defence.
 - Man's hand have a thumb apes don't.
 - Man's feet and toes are shorter and support his body weight than apes.
 (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) - Led to growth of population due to better feeding habits.
 - Led to development of a sedentary lifestyle.
 - Led to division of labour as people began to specialise in various occupations.
 - Trade due to surplus products.
 - Led to emergence of social classes as people acquire various degrees of wealth and prestige.
 - Settled life enhanced cultural interactions between communities.
 - Led to rise of political organisations and development of rules and regulations.
 - Living standards of people improved. (any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)
- 19.(a)- Use of physical marks
 - Horn blowing
 - Fire and smoke signals
 - Scream and cries
 - Drumbeats (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) - Has led to faster communication.
 - Has enhanced trade
 - Has provided mass entertainment
 - Promoted water and air transport
 - Have made world trade and business more effective and efficient.
 - Has promoted education
 - Has been used by countries to improve security
 - Have promoted economic development in countries
 - Has provided employment opportunities in many countries. (any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)
- 20.(a)- Be able to read and write French.
 - Have knowledge of French language
 - Show total loyalty to the French government.
 - Had worked for a number of years in the civil service. (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) - Large tracts of African land was alienated and Africans displaced.
 - Africans indigenous rulers lost the political power.
 - Africas cultures were greatly undermined.
 - While settlers enhanced production of cash crops.
 - Transport, trade and industry were developed in settler regions.
 - Economic exploitation and political repression provoked African nationalism. (any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)
- 21.(a)- He welcomed liberation movements from Mozambique to set headquarters in Tanzania.
 - He promised them political support.
 - He encouraged different association to merge to a strong movement.
 - He allowed them to undertake guerrilla trainee in Tanzania.
 - He allowed political exiles from Mozambique settle in Tanzania. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) - They organised political parties to air their grievances to colonial government.
 - Used trade unions to pres for better working conditions for workers.
 - Used force to fight the unjust rule.
 - Used diplomacy in attempt to get government attention.
 - Those arrested and detained went on hunger strike to press the government to grant their rights

- Organised peaceful protests.
- Used mass media to highlight injustices of the regime.
- Used the church to campaign against the apartheid regime.

(any 6 x 2

= 12 mks)

- 22.(a) Vadzimu - Family spirits
Mhondoro - Clan spirits
Chamiruka - National spirits

(any 3 x 1 = 3

mks)

- (b) - The empire was ruled by an emperor who was the head of state.
- The key factor of integration was religion -Mwari Cult.
 - The national symbol of unity was the royal fire.
 - Vassal chiefs rekindled their fires from the royal fire as recognition of their loyalty to Mwene Mutapa.
 - The empire was divided into provinces which were ruled by lesser chiefs
 - They sent their sons yearly to mwene Mutapa to show.
 - Mwene Mutapa had senior officials to assist in his administration i.e court steward, treasurer, commander - in - law of the King, Queen's mother , Emperor's sister, Emperors nine wives etc
 - The king had a standing army which was used for defence and expansion.

(any 6 x 2

= 12 mks)

- 23.(a)- To attain sustainable growth in members states.

- Promote joint developments in all fields of the economy.
- To cooperate in promotion of foreign, cross boarder and domestic investments.
- To promote peace in member states.
- To strengthen relations between the common market and the rest of the world.

(any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

- (b) - Suspicion among member states.
- Complaints by business people of exertion of tariff barriers.
 - Trans-border smuggling of vehicles and other goods
 - Fishing conflicts in lake Victoria.
 - Cattle rustling across the borders.
 - Loyalty to other organisation complicates the work of EAC.

(any 6 x 2

= 12 mks)

- 24.(a)- Statutes - Customes
- Precedents - Custom of parliament
- Historical documents
- Conventions and practices.

(any 5 x 1 = 5

mks)

- (b) -Giving assent to laws
- Appointment and removal of government officers
 - Signing 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.
 - Appointing the P.M and approving the cabinet.

(any 5 x 2 = 10)

KIGUMO SUB-COUNTY CLUSTER EXAMINATION 2016

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

311/1

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

JULY/AUGUST 2016

TIME: 2½ HOURS

SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. State the **main** source of information in pre-history. (1 mark)
2. Identify the first settlement area of the River-Lake Nilotes during their migration from Sudan. (1 mark)

3. State **two** political functions of the Kiama among the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period.
(2 marks)
4. Identify **two** historical landmarks that indicate the presence of Portuguese in Kenyan Coast.
(2 marks)
5. Mention the document that supports Persian domination of the Indian ocean trade.
(1 mark)
6. Give **two** forms of social- economic interactions that promote national unity in Kenya.
(2 marks)
7. State **two** types of human rights. (2 marks)
8. Name the **two** houses that constituted Kenya's legislature at the time of independence.
(2 marks)
9. Highlight **two** Asian petitions to the Duke of Devonshire in 1923.
(2 marks)
10. State the **main** feature of education system in colonial Kenya.
(1 mark)
11. Give **two** provisions of the Lennox - Boyd constitution of 1958.
(2 marks)
12. Give the incident that provoked the declaration of a state of emergency in 1952.
(1 mark)
13. Name the political association that replaced the Young Kavirondo Association in 1921.
(1 mark)
14. Identify **two** subordinate courts in Kenya. (2 marks)
15. Identify the administrative head of Kenya's National Assembly.
(1 mark)
16. Give the constitutional amendment that made Kenya revert to a multi-party state in 1991.
(1 mark)
17. Define the term devolved government. (1 mark)

SECTION B (45 marks)

Answer any three questions from this section.

18. (a) State **five** factors that led to the growth of city states along the Kenyan Coast before the 17th Century AD. (5 marks)
(b) Explain **five** social effects of Christian missionary work in Kenya.
(10 marks)
19. (a) Give **five** causes of Nandi resistance to British colonization.
(5 marks)
(b) Explain **five** methods used by the colonial government to promote settler farming in Kenya.
(10 marks)
20. (a) Give **five** objectives of the formation of Kenya African National Union (KANU) in 1960.
(5 marks)
(b) Explain **five** problems experienced by the trade unions in Kenya during the colonial period.
(10 marks)
21. (a) Give **three** sources from which Nyayoism evolved as a national philosophy.
(3 marks)
(b) Describe **six** contributions of Nyayo philosophy to national development in Kenya.
(12 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. (a) State **three** factors that may cause revocation of citizenship by registration in Kenya.
(3 marks)
(b) Explain **six** rights that are guaranteed to an arrested person by the Bill of Rights in Kenya.
(12 marks)
23. (a) Give **five** functions of correctional services in Kenya.
(5 marks)
(b) Discuss **five** challenges faced by the correctional services in Kenya when discharging their functions. (10 marks)
24. (a) Outline **five** ways in which public revenue is raised by the National Government in Kenya.
(5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** measures used to ensure proper use of public revenue by the county governments in Kenya. (10 marks)

KIGUMO SUB-COUNTY CLUSTER EXAMINATION 2016
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

311/2
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2
JULY/AUGUST 2016
TIME: 2¹/₂ HOURS

SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. State **two** limitation of relying on oral traditions as a source of History.
(2 marks)
2. Give **one** reason why the period of early man is referred to as the stone age.
(1 mark)
3. Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early Agriculture began.
(1 mark)
4. Name **two** major trade centres along the Tran-Sahara Trade routes.
(2 marks)
5. State the **main** contribution of James watt in the field of industry.
(1 mark)
6. State **two** advantages of the use of electricity in industries during the Industrial Revolution.
(2 marks)
7. State **two** ways in which the growth of city of Cairo was influenced by the river Nile.
(2 marks)
8. State **two** function of the Saza chiefs among the Buganda in the 19th Century.
(2 marks)
9. Name the owner of the Royal Niger Company, a chartered company that operated in Africa.
(1 mark)
10. Name **one** big African community that did not take part in the Maji Maji uprising between 1905 and 1907. (1 mark)
11. Identify the title of the book authored by Sir Fredrick Lugard, which summed up the ideas of the indirect system of government.
(1 mark)
12. State **two** objectives of the African National Congress. (ANC)
(2 marks)
13. State **two** reasons why Von Schlieffen plan failed during the first world war 1914 - 1918.
(2 marks)
14. Name the Treaty signed between Russia and Germany leaders to withdraw the Russia Army from the First World war in 1917.
(1 mark)
15. Name the military wing of the Economic Community of the West African States (ECOWAS) that enforced peace.
(1 mark)
16. Identify **two** types of election in India. (2 marks)
17. Identify **one** parliament duty of the president in U.S.A.
(1 mark)

SECTION B (45 marks)

Answer any three questions from this section.

18. (a) State **three** reasons why Africa is regarded as the cradle of human kind.
(3 marks)
 (b) Describe the way of life of early people during the middle stone age.
(12 marks)
19. (a) State **five** reasons that led to the collapse of Trans-Sahara Trade.
(5 marks)
 (b) Describe the organization of the Trans - Atlantic Trade. (10 marks)
20. (a) State **three** inventions in Britain in the 18th century that improved textile industries.
(3 marks)

- (b) Explain **six** factors that led to industrialization in Japan in the 19th Century.
(12 marks)
21. (a) State **five** reasons that influenced Sir Fredrick Lugard to use indirect system of administration in Northern Nigeria.
(5 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** reasons why it was difficult to apply indirect rule in Southern Nigeria.
(10 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. (a) Give **five** reasons why the league of nations failed to maintain world peace.
(5 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** ways through which the United National promotes health care in the world.
(10 marks)
23. (a) Give **three** responsibilities of the Council of Ministers of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.(COMESA)
(3 marks)
- (b) Explain **five** achievement of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.(COMESA)
(10 marks)
24. (a) State **three** responsibilities of the federal government of the United States of America.(USA)
(3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** functionS of the British monarch. (12 marks)

KIGUMO SUB-COUNTY CLUSTER EXAMINATION 2016

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

311/1

MARKING SCHEME

PAPER 1

Section A. (25 mks)

1. *State the main source of information in pre-history.* (1 mk)
- Archeology. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
2. *Identify the first settlement area of the river-lake Nilotes during their migration from Sudan*
(1 mk)
- Pubungu Pakwach (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
3. *State two political functions of the Kiama among the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period.*
(2 mks)
(i) Settling land and inheritance disputes
(ii) Settling civil and criminal cases / punishing offenders. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
4. *Identify two historical landmarks that indicate the presence of Portuguese in Kenyan Coast.*
(2 mks)
(i) Vasco da Gama pillar.
(ii) Fort Jesus. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
5. *Mention the document that supports Persian domination of the Indian ocean trade.*
(1 mk)
- Christian Topography. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
6. *Give two forms of social- economic interactions that promote national unity in Kenya.* (2 mks)
(i) Intercommunity marriages.
(ii) Playing games together.

- (iii) Trading
- (iv) Working together. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
7. *State two types of human rights.* (2 mks)
- (i) Political rights / civil liberties
- (ii) Social - cultural rights
- (iii) Solidarity rights. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
8. *Name the two houses that constituted Kenya's legislature at the time of independence.* (2 mks)
- (i) House of representatives.
- (ii) Senate (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
9. *Highlight two Asian petitions to the Duke of Devonshire in 1923.* (2 mks)
- (i) Right to own farms in the white highlands.
- (ii) Equal rights with the whites.
- (iii) Greater share in the colonial government affairs /end to racial discrimination and political injustices.
- Lifting the ban (restriction) on Asian immigration. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
10. *State the main feature of education system in colonial Kenya.* (1 mk)
- It was offered along racial lines / it was racially segregated. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
11. *Give two provisions of the Lennox - Boyd constitution of 1958.* (2 mks)
- (i) Increase Africans in the council of ministers to two.
- (ii) Increase African membership to the Legco by six (or to 14)
- (iii) 12 specially elected members of Legco, 4 from each race. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
12. *Give the incident that provoked the declaration of a state of emergency in 1952.* (1 mk)
- The murder of a prominent loyalist Waruhiu wa Kung'u by the Mau Mau. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
13. *Name the political association that replaced the Young Kavirondo association in 1921.* (1 mk)
- Kavirondo Tax payers' Welfare Association. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
14. *Identify two subordinate courts in Kenya* (2 mks)
- (i) The magistrate courts.
- (ii) The Kadhi courts
- (iii) The court martial
- (iv) Tribunals (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
15. *Identify the administrative head of Kenya's National Assembly.* (1 mk)
- The clerk of the National Assembly. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
16. *Give the constitutional amendment that made Kenya revert to a multi-party state in 1991.* (1 mk)
- Repeal of section 2A of the constitution. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
17. *Define the term devolved government.* (1 mk)
- System where the central government delegates certain powers and responsibilities to lower levels of government according to the constitution. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

Section B (45 mks)

18. (a) *State five factors that led to the growth of city states along the Kenyan Coast before the 17th Century AD.* (5 mks)
- (i) Settlement along the coast by early visitors.
- (ii) Security factor since many of them were located on islands.
- (iii) Favorable climate conditions.
- (iv) Existence of deep, well sheltered harbours.
- (v) Effective administration by Muslim rulers.

- (vi) Increase in population due to intermarriages.
 (vii) Development of the Indian - ocean trade. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) *Explain five social effects of Christians missionary work in Kenya.* (10 mks)
- (i) Spread of Christianity in Kenya.
 (ii) Erosion of African culture as Africans adopted Western culture.
 (iii) Provision of Western medicine.
 (iv) Literacy among Africans as Western education was introduced.
 (v) Abolition of slave trade / establishment of centres for freed slaves.
 (vi) Exploration of East Africa.
 (vii) Translation of the Bible to African languages.
 (viii) Emergence of independence churches and schools. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
19. (a) *Give five causes of Nandi resistance to British colonization.* (5 mks)
- (i) Need to safeguard their independence.
 (ii) They were proud people who disliked interference by strangers.
 (iii) They feared they would lose their land.
 (iv) They did not want fulfillment of Kimnyole's prophecy.
 (v) They had successfully fought their neighbours.
 (vi) They had an able leader who inspired them to resist.
 (vii) They disliked the colour and dressing of whitemen. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) *Explain five methods used by the colonial government to promote settler farming in Kenya.* (10 mks)
- (i) Acquiring land for them.
 (ii) Forcing Africans to provide labour for the settlers.
 (iii) Offering settlers technical assistance by providing them with agricultural extension officers in field.
 (iv) Developing transport network to enable settlers transport farm inputs and output.
 (v) Ensuring there was security for the settlers.
 (vi) Encouraging formation of co-operatives for marketing produce and establishment of financial institution to offer settlers financial (credit) facilities. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
20. (a) *Give five objectives of the formation of Kenya African National Union (KANU) in 1960.* (5 mks)
- (i) To fight for the return of alienated land.
 (ii) To fight for the release of detained nationalists.
 (iii) To fight poverty, ignorance and disease.
 (iv) To create a society based on African socialism.
 (v) To work together with liberation movements in other countries in order to end colonial rule.
 (vi) To encourage good neighbourhood in East African region.
 (vii) To fight for political independence for Africans.
 (viii) To support a unitary constitution in order to unite Africans under one central government. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) *Explain five problems experienced by the trade unions in Kenya during the colonial period.* (10 mks)
- (i) Leadership wrangles undermined their operations.
 (ii) Shortage of funds to implement their programmes.
 (iii) Ignorance by Africans hence they did not understand their role in the trade unions.
 (iv) Ethnic consideration in choice of leaders.
 (v) Membership small and unstable due to the migrant nature of the African labourers.
 (vi) Harassment and victimization of the Trade union leaders by the colonial government. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
21. (a) *Give three sources from which Nyayoism evolved as a national philosophy.* (3 mks)
- (i) Sessional paper No. 10 of 1965 that articulated African socialism.
 (ii) Moi's long political career.
 (iii) Biblical teachings / 10 commandments. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) *Describe six contributions of Nyayo philosophy to national development in Kenya.* (12 mks)
- (i) Enhanced unity and cooperation among Kenyans hence national integration.
 (ii) Promotion of peaceful co-existence which is essential for national development.

- (iii) Provided a guiding principle in Kenya's foreign relations thus encouraging good relations with Kenya's neighbours.
- (iv) Promotion of education through expansion of educational facilities.
- (v) Improvement in medical facilities. Many hospitals, dispensaries were established.
- (vi) Promotion of rural development by decentralising government operations to districts through the DFRD (District Focus for Rural Development) (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

Section C (30 mks)

- 22.(a) *State three factors that may cause revocation of citizenship by registration in Kenya.* (3 mks)
- (i) If a person acquired it by fraud and false representation.
 - (ii) If the person supports enemy country in war with Kenya.
 - (iii) If within 5 years after registration the person is found guilty of a crime and convicted to jail term of 3 or more years.
 - (iv) If at any time after registration, the person is convicted of treason or an offence whose penalty is 7 or more years. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) *Explain six rights that are guaranteed to an arrested person by the Bill of Right in Kenya.* (12 mks)
- (i) Right to be informed promptly the reason for the arrest and that the person has right to remain silent.
 - (ii) Right to communicate with an advocate / other persons of assistance.
 - (iii) Right to remain silent.
 - (iv) Right to be held separately from persons serving a jail term.
 - (v) To be brought and charged in court as soon as possible (within the time stipulated by the law)
 - (vi) When brought to court be charged / or if detention is to continue be informed the reasons for this continuation.
 - (vii) To be released on bond or bail on reasonable terms as the trial continues.
 - (viii) Not to be remanded in custody for an offence which is punishable by a jail term of not more than 6 months or by fine only. (6 x 2 = 12 mks)
- 23.(a) *Give five functions of correctional services in Kenya.* (5 mks)
- (i) Implement court decisions concerning offenders e.g corporal punishment.
 - (ii) Rehabilitating offenders through counselling them/ offering vocational training.
 - (iii) Confining offenders to separate them from law abiding citizens.
 - (iv) Taking care of the welfare of convicts by providing food, education, health etc.
 - (v) Confining suspected offenders whose trial are still pending in law courts.
 - (vi) Deterring those who might be thinking of committing crimes / confining individuals who may be a threat to state security. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) *Discuss five challenges faced by the correctional services in Kenya when discharging their functions.* (10 mks)
- (i) Congestion / overcrowding in the correctional facilities.
 - (ii) High incidences of disease outbreak leading to death of inmates.
 - (iii) Shortage of funds hence inadequate food, clothing, medical care for inmates.
 - (iv) Inadequate personnel with skills to rehabilitate offenders through counselling and offering vocational skills / facilities for training are also not adequate.
 - (v) Corruption within the department hence unfair recruitment, promotion, smuggling of some goods in prisons.
 - (vi) Poor living conditions and low salaries which discourage prison warders. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
24. (a) *Outline five ways in which public revenue is raised by the National Government in Kenya.* (5 mks)
- (i) Charges for government services.
 - (ii) Selling various licences.
 - (iii) Borrowing both internally and externally.
 - (iv) Grants and donations from friendly countries.
 - (v) Profits from parastatals and rents from buildings.
 - fines paid by offenders.
 - Imposition of various direct and indirect taxes. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) *Explain five measures used to ensure proper use of public revenue by the county governments in Kenya.* (10 mks)

- (i) Counties must prepare a county Budget which is approved by the County Assembly.
- (ii) Money borrowed by a county government must be approved by the County Assembly and guaranteed by the National Government.
- (iii) County government adhere to mechanisms on open tendering in procurement and disposal of public goods and services.
- (vi) The Revenue and Expenditure of county government is audited by the Auditor - General who submits a report to the relevant County Assembly.
- (v) The Governor is accountable to the County Assembly concerning financial management matters within the county.
- (vi) The controller of Budget supervises the implementation of the County Budget and reports to parliament.
- (vii) The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission investigates any cases of misappropriation of funds within the counties and recommends prosecution of concerned individuals.

(5 x 2 = 10 mks)

KIGUMO SUB-COUNTY CLUSTER EXAMINATION 2016
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT
311/2
MARKING SCHEME
PAPER 2

Section A (25 mks)

1. *State two limitation of relying on oral traditions as a source of History.* (2 mks)
 - (i) Information may be exaggerated.
 - (ii) Information may be omitted.
 - (iii) Difficult to give correct dates.
 - (iv) Is expensive.
 - (v) It is time consuming
 - (vi) Biases may be experienced. (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
2. *Give one reason why the period of earlyman is referred to as the stone age.* (1 mk)
 - It is period when stone was widely used as a tool making material. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
3. *Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began.* (1 mk)

Broadcasting method. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
4. *Name two major trade centres along the Trans-Sahara Trade routes.* (2 mks)
 - (i) Sijilmasa
 - (ii) Tunis
 - (iii) Timbuktu
 - (iv) Gao
5. *State the main contribution of James Watt in the field of industry.* (1 mk)
 - He invented the steam engine.
6. *State two advantages of the use of electricity in industries during the Industrial Revolution.* (2 mks)
 - (i) Electric power can be controlled by the use of switches.
 - (ii) Convenient for many uses.
 - (iii) Electricity is generated in one place and used at another point.
 - (iv) Can be controlled through power rationing if not enough. (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
7. *State two ways in which the growth of the city of Cairo was influenced by the River Nile.* (2 mks)
 - (i) Provided water for domestic use.
 - (ii) Used as a means of communication / transport.
 - (iii) Nile valley provided adequate rainfall for agriculture that provided food for the growth of population.
8. *State two functions of the Saza chiefs among the Buganda in the 19th Century.* (2 mks)
 - (i) They represented the Kabaka in the Saza administration.
 - (ii) They ruled on behalf of the Kabaka. (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
9. *Name the owner of the Royal Niger company, a charter company that operated in Africa.* (1 mk)

George Goldie (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
10. *Name one big African community that did not take part in Maji maji uprising between 1905 - 1907.* (1 mk)
 - (i) Nyamwezi
 - (ii) Chagga (any 1 x 1 = 1 m)
11. *Identify the title of the book authored by Sir Fredrick Lugard, which summed up the ideas of the indirect system of government.* (1 mk)

The Dual Mandate in Tropical Africa (1922) (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

12. *State two objectives of the African national Congress (ANC) (2 mks)*
 (i) To achieve national liberation.
 (ii) To achieve black majority rule. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
13. *State two reasons why Von Schlieffen plan failed during the First World War 1914 - 1918. (2 mks)*
 (i) Russia mobilised her forces faster than expected and German forces had to be deployed to the Eastern front.
 (ii) Germany invasion of Belgium was not as fast as anticipated.
 (iii) Both sides were more evenly matched than the Germans thought. (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
14. *Name the Treaty signed between Russia and Germany leaders to withdrew Russian army from the 1st world war in 1917. Breft Litovsk (1 x 1 = 1 mk)*
15. *Name the military wing of the Economic Community of the West African States (ECOWAS) that enforce peace. (1 mk)*
 The ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
16. *Identify two types of election in India . (2 mks)*
 (i) General election.
 (ii) By - elections.
17. *Identify one parliamentary duty of the president in U.S.A. (1 mk)*
 The president signs bills into laws. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

Section B (45 mks)

18. (a) *State three reasons why Africa is regarded as the cradle of humankind. (3 mks)*
 (i) There are numerous archaeological sites.
 (ii) The savanna grasslands provided space for early man to effectively hunt and gather food.
 (iii) There were all season rivers that provided fresh water and trapping for wild animals.
 (iv) Geographically Africa was the centre of the pangea which made it possible for all early a ape-like creatures to move to other regions during the continental drift. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) *Describe the way of life of early people during the middle stone age. (12 mks)*
 (a) Tools and weapons
 Tools were smaller, thinner, lighter and shorter.
 Tools were made from more than one material.
 (b) Invention and use of fire.- the use of fire started.
 (c) Shelter - Started living in caves and rock shelters due to security.
 (d) Food - man improved cooking using fire.
 (e) Communication - Man improved on gestures and growling and began to use clicks and grunts.
 (f) Obtained food by hunting and gathering. (6 x 2 = 12 mks)
19. (a) *State five reasons that led to the collapse of Trans-Sahara Trade. (5 mks)*
 (i) The exhaustion of the main trade items i.e salt and gold.
 (ii) Insecurity experienced in the region.
 (iii) The invasion of Moroccan ports by Iberian countries.
 (iv) The invasion by the Ottoman Turk's
 (v) The growth of Trans-Atlantic trade.
 (vi) The anti-slave crusade waged by British philanthropists.
 (vii) Colonization of the Africa continent by the European powers.
 (viii) European penetration of the interior regions impacted negatively on the importance of middlemen in trade.
- (b) *Describe the organization of the Trans-Atlantic Trade. (10 mks)*
 (i) Referred to as triangular trade i.e trade from Europe to Africa to America.
 (ii) European used ships to carry metal bar, spirits, etc to Africa.
 (iii) Slaves were the major item of trade.
 (iv) Slaves were acquired using different ways e.g exchange prisoners of war lonely travellers etc.
 (v) Once slaves were captured they were transported to commercial centres where they were exchanged.
 (vi) At the centers slaves were oiled and fed ready for inspection.
 (vii) They were branded and loaded into ships for American journey called middle passage.
 (viii) Special slave ships were constructed to facilitate movements.
 (ix) The Journey to America was traumatizing.

- (x) On reaching America they were sold to plantation owners. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
- 20 (a) *State three inventions that improved textile manufacturing industries in Britain in the 18th Century.* (3 mks)
- (i) The flying shuttle by John Kay.
 - (ii) The spinning Jenny by James Hargrives.
 - (iii) The water frame by Richard Arkwright.
 - (iv) The spinning mule by Crowmpton Samuel
 - (v) The power loom by Edmound Cartright
 - (vi) The cotton gin by Elly Whitney. (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) *Explain six factors that led to the industrialization is Japan in the 19th century.* (12 mks)
- (i) Enterprising citizens who are hardworking and determined.
 - (ii) Long period of political stability.
 - (iii) USA assisted Japan after the second world war.
 - (iv) Japanese goods are of high quality all have a wide market in Africa USA and Europe.
 - (v) Japan has highly developed renewable hydro- electric power.
 - (vi) Skilled and unskilled labour was available.
 - (vii) Developed system of transport and communication
 - (viii) The government had invited foreign expatriates and deployed them to local industries.
 - (ix) Japan had an open investment policy which encouraged the West to invest in her industries.
 - (x) The geographical factor since only a small percentage of land was suitable for agriculture. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
- 21 (a). *State five reasons that influenced Sir Fredrick Lugard to use indirect system of administration in Northern Nigeria.*
- (i) The British lacked enough European manpower to effectively control the vast Nigeria protectorate.
 - (ii) The system was cost - effective since only a few British officials would be employed.
 - (iii) It helped dilute Africa Resistance.
 - (iv) Poor transport and communication network in the vast Nigeria protectorate.
 - (v) Indirect rule has succeeded in Uganda and India.
 - (vi) In Northern Nigeria there existed a well-established system of government based on Islamic law. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) *Explain five reasons why it was difficult to apply indirect rule in Southern Nigeria* (10 mks)
- (i) Southern Nigeria had many ethnic groups with diverse political and religious systems.
 - (ii) Lugard's attempt to give more powers to Yorube traditional leaders (obas) was despised.
 - (iii) The Egba community resisted paying taxes.
 - (iv) Lugard attempt to appoint the Igba traditional chiefs was rejected.
 - (v) The elite used English language while other people spoke local languages.
 - (vi) The mission - educated elites resented the system. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
- Section C (30 mks)**
22. (a) *Give five reasons why the league of nations failed to maintain world peace.* (5 mks)
- (i) There was serious weaknesses in the covenant.
which made it difficult for decisive action to be taken against any aggressors.
 - (ii) The league had no military force.
 - (iii) The United States of America was absent.
 - (iv) The league lacked enough funds to run and implement its programmes.
 - (v) The conference of ambassador in Paris undermined its activities.
 - (vi) The rejection of the general protocol by British conservatives.
 - (vii) The world economic crisis lowered the living standard in most countries.
 - (viii) The rise of dictatorial governments in Japan, Germany and Italy.
 - (ix) The failure of the world disarmament conference of 1923 - 1933. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) *Explain five ways through which the United Nations promotes health care in the world.* (10 mks)
- (i) Eradication of small pox
 - (ii) UN HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) programme that advocates global action against HIV epidemic.
 - (iii) Universal immunization programmes against polio tetanus, measles etc.
 - (iv) Fight against parasitic diseases e.g river blindness.
 - (v) Family planning programmes have made people to make informed choices.

- (vi) UN drug control programme (UNDCP)
 (vii) Ensuring safety by establishing standards for consumer goods.
 (viii) Provision of safe drinking water.
 (ix) Control of epidemic e.g. deadly ebola. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
23. (a) Give three responsibilities of the council of ministers of the common market for Eastern and Southern Africa. (COMESA)
 (i) Monitor and ensure the proper functioning and development of the common market.
 (ii) Make recommendation to the authority on matter of policy aimed at efficiency and harmonies functioning of the common market.
 (iii) Make regulation, issue directives, make decision and opinions in accordance with the provision of the treaty.
 (iv) Request advisory opinion from the court.
 (v) Consider and approve the budget of the secretariat and the court.
 (vi) Make staff rules, regulation and financial regulation of the secretariat.
 (vii) Designate economically depressed areas of the common market. (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) Explain five achievements of common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
 (i) Member states have liberalised trade.
 (ii) A united computerized customs network has been introduced across the region.
 (iii) Measures have been adopted to improve administration of transport and communications to ease movement of goods, services and people.
 (iv) Has created a legal framework to encourage the growth of the private sector.
 (v) Harmonization of macro-economic and monetary policies.
 (vi) Has provided room for greater industrial productivity.
 (vii) Has encouraged member states to practise good governance.
 (viii) COMESA has contributed to employment of many people in the region.
 (ix) Harmonised monetary, banking and financial policies. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
24. (a) State three responsibilities of federal government of the United States of America (USA) (3 mks)
 (i) Levying and collection of taxes.
 (ii) Paying government debts.
 (iii) Declaring war raising and supporting the armed forces.
 (iv) Regulating commerce with foreign countries.
 (v) Handling foreign affairs.
 (vi) Resolving disputes involving different states.
 (vii) Making and regulating the value of the United States currency.
 (viii) Admitting new states into the union.
 (ix) Passing federal laws.
 (x) Establishing federal courts. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) Explain six functions of the British monarch.
 (i) Enforcing national laws / assent or approved
 (ii) Appointment and removal of government officers
 (iii) Management of the country's foreign policy.
 (iv) Summon prorogue and dissolve parliament.
 (v) Appointment of judges.
 (vi) Pardoning and giving reprieve to people accused of committing various offences.
 (vii) Appointments of bishops and archbishops of the church of England. (any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

KUWED JOINT ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION - 2016
(Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education)

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

JULY /AUGUST 2016

TIME: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ HRS

SECTION A : (25 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section

1. Identify **two** limitations of using archaeology as a source of information on History and Government. (2 Mks)
2. Identify **two** earliest inhabitants of Kenya. (2 Mks)
3. Give the name of the Council of elders among the Ameru (1 Mk)
4. Identify **one** Arab family that ruled the East African Coast during pre-colonial period (1 Mk)
5. State **two** political responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (2 Mks)
6. State **two** ways in which education promotes national unity (2 Mks)
7. Identify **two** commissions established under the New constitution of 2010. (2 Mks)
8. State **one** survival right of a child in Kenya. (1 Mk)
9. Identify **two** methods used by the British to occupy Kenya. (2 Mks)
10. Identify **the** main reason why African were pushed into the reserves (1 Mk)
11. Identify **two** features of early political organisations in Kenya (2 Mks)
12. Name **one** political party that participated in the 1992 general elections (1 Mk)
13. Who was the first vice president of Kenya. (1 Mk)
14. State **one** arm of the Kenya Defence Forces (1 Mk)
15. Identify **two** pillars of Nyayo philosophy (2 Mks)
16. Identify the ex-officio member of the County Assembly (1 Mk)
17. Identify **one** education Commision in Kenya after independence. (1 Mk)

SECTION B : 45 MARKS

Answer any three questions from this section

- 18.a) Name **three** communities that belong to the Eastern Bantus in Kenya. (3 Mks)
- b) Describe the political organisation of the Somali during the pre-colonial period (12 Mks)
- 19.a) Identify **five** reasons for the coming of the missionaries. (5 Mks)
- b) Explain **five** factors that facilitated the development of plantation agriculture on the East African Coast during the pre-colonial period. (10 Mks)

- 20.** a) Identify **three** land policies in Kenya during the colonial period. (3 Mks)
 b) Explain **six** terms of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923 (12 Mks)
- 21.** a) List **three** groups that fought for the multiparty democracy in Kenya. (3 Mks)
 b) Discuss **six** roles played by the ruling party in Kenya. (12 Mks)

SECTION C: 30marks

Answer any two questions from this section.

- 22.** a) List **three** forms of direct democracy practised in Kenya. (3 Mks)
 b) Explain **six** advantages of democracy (12 Mks)
- 23.** a) Identify **three** units of the Kenya Police Service (3 Mks)
 b) Explain **six** challenges facing the correctional services in Kenya. (12 Mks)
- 24.** a) State **five** sources of revenue for the National government (5 Mks)
 b) Explain **five** ways in which the national government controls public (10 Mks) finance in Kenya

KUWED JOINT ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION - 2016
(Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education)

311/2
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2
JULY /AUGUST 2016
TIME: 2 1/2 HRS

SECTION A : (25 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section

1. State **one** advantage of written materials as a source of information on history and government.
(1 Mk)
2. Define the term government. (1 Mk)
3. Give the title of the tools made by man during the New Stone Age period
(1 Mk)
4. Name **two** urban centres that developed as a result of early agriculture in Egypt
(2 Mks)
5. State **two** features of local trade in Africa. (2 Mks)
6. Mention **two** challenges facing space explorers. (2 Mks)
7. What was the main contribution of Alexander Graham Bell? (1 Mk)
8. State **two** social functions of the ancient city of Athens. (2 Mks)
9. Identify **two** senior officials who assisted the king of the Shona in administering the kingdom
(2 Mks)
10. Identify **two** chartered companies which were used to administer European possessions in Africa.
(2 Mks)
11. Name **two** communes in Senegal where assimilation was applied.
(2 Mks)
12. Name the political wing of ANC formed by Nelson Mandela during the struggle for majority rule in South Africa
(1 Mk)
13. Mention **two** rival blocs in the second world war. (2 Mks)
14. State the main aim of Pan - Africanism (1 Mk)
15. Name **one** founder member of the Non- aligned Movement (NAM) (1 Mk)
16. What was the main political challenge in Zaire between 1977 and 1978?
(1 Mk)
17. Name **one** main political party in the USA (1 Mk)

SECTION B : 45 MARKS

Answer any three questions from this section

18. a) State **three** features of Aegyptopithecus (3 Mks)
 b) Explain **six** reasons why man shifted from hunting and gathering to sedentary agriculture
(12 Mks)
19. a) State **five** uses of steel during the Industrial Revolution in Europe.
(5 Mks)
 b) Explain **five** effects of Scientific inventions on agriculture (10 Mks)
20. a) State **five** communities that took part in the Maji Maji rebellion
(5 Mks)

b) Explain **five** results of the Chimurenga war. (10 Mks)

21.(a) Identify **three** principles of the Arusha Declaration of 1967 (3 Mks)

b) Describe **six** political challenges facing Tanzania since independence. (12 Mks)

SECTION C: 30marks

Answer any two questions from this section.

22.a) Name **three** countries in Africa where the cold war was fought physically (3 Mks)

b) Explain **six** causes of the cold war (12 Mks)

23.a) Mention **three** organs of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) (3 Mks)

b) Explain **six** challenges facing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) (12 Mks)

24.a) State **three** ways in which one can become a member of parliament in Britain. (3 Mks)

b) Describe **six** functions of the Monarchy in Britain (12 Mks)

KUWED JOINT ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION - 2016**HISTORY PAPER 1****311/1****MARKING SCHEME****SECTION A : (25 MARKS)****Answer all the questions in this section**

1. Identify two limitations of using archaeology as a source of information on History and Government. (2 Mks)
 - i) It is time consuming
 - ii) It is difficult to locate archaeological sites.
 - iii) It is expensive as it requires expensive equipments.
 - (iv) It requires experts.
 - (v) It is limited to the study of the ancient period.
 - (vi) Some artefacts are fragile and may break during extraction. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
2. Identify two earliest inhabitants of Kenya. (2 Mks)
 - (i) Okiek ii) Gumba
 - iii) Dorobo iv) Athi
 - v) Khoikho vi) San (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
3. Give the name of the Council of elders among the Ameru (1 Mk)

Njuri Ncheke (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
4. Identify one Arab family that ruled the East African Coast during pre-colonial period (1 Mk)

Nabahan family

Mazrui family

Busaidi family (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
5. State two political responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (2 Mks)
 - i) Obeying the law
 - ii) Protecting the law
 - iii) Participating in the democratic process
 - iv) Maintaining valid documents.
 - v) Participating in public meetings. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
6. State two ways in which education promotes national unity (2 Mks)
 - i) The curriculum is common in all parts of Kenya.
 - ii) Conscious mixing of students of all races within the education system.
 - iii) School curriculum stresses on the importance of National Unity. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
7. Identify two commissions established under the New constitution of 2010. (2 Mks)
 - i) Public service commission
 - ii) Teacher service commission
 - iii) Judicial service commission
 - iv) National police service commission
 - v) Salaries and remuneration commission
 - vi) Kenya National Human Rights and Equality commission
 - vii) National Lands Commission
 - viii) Independent Electoral Boundaries Commission (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
8. State one survival right of a child in Kenya. (1 Mk)
 - i) Food
 - ii) Water
 - iii) Shelter
 - iv) Medical care (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mk)

9. Identify two methods used by the British to occupy Kenya. (2 Mks)
- Signing of treaties
 - Collaboration
 - Military expedition
 - Operational basis
 - Compapny rule
- (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
10. Identify the main reason why African were pushed into the reserves (1 Mk)
- To give land for plantation agriculture (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
11. Identify two features of early political organisations in Kenya (2 Mks)
- Tribal based
 - Led by mission educated Africans
 - Fought for similar grievances
 - Were not radical in nature
 - Small membership
- (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
12. Name one political party that participated in the 1992 general elections (1 Mk)
- KANU
- FORD KENYA
- FORD ASILI
- Democratic Party
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mks)
13. Who was the first vice president of Kenya. (1 Mk)
- Jaramogi Oginga Odinga
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mks)
14. State one arm of the Kenya Defence Forces (1 Mk)
- Kenya Army
- Kenya Navy
- Kenya Airforce
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
15. Identify two pillars of Nyayo philosophy (2 Mks)
- Peace
- Love
- Unity
- (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
16. Identify the ex-officio member of the County Assembly (1 Mk)
- Speaker of the County Assembly (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
17. Identify one education Commision in Kenya after independence. (1 Mk)
- Kamunge Commission
 - Mackay Commission
 - Ominde Commission
 - Koech Commission
 - Gachathi Commission
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mk)

SECTION B : 45 MARKS

Answer any three questions from this section

- 18.a) Name three communities that belong to the Eastern Bantus in Kenya. (3 Mks)
- | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| Mijikenda | Aembu | |
| Pokomo | | Agikuyu |
| Taita | Mbeere | |
| Taveta | Akamba | |
| Ameru | | |
- (Any 3 x 1 = 3 Mks)
- b) Explain the political organisation of the Somali. (12 Mks)
- Each Somali clan was politically autonomous.
 - The clan was headed by a Council of elders.
 - Functions of the Council included

- presiding over assemblies
- conducting religious ceremonies
- settling land disputes
- Maintaining law and order

iv) Council was the final authority whose decisions were final.

(v) There was an overall Chief (Sultan) in charge of the entire community.

(vi) Position of the Sultan was hereditary and his powers did not override the Council.

vii) Age set system supplied professional warriors for defense

(viii) Warriors later graduated to become elders

x 2 = 12 Mks)

(Any 6

19.a) Identify five reasons for the coming of the missionaries.

(5 Mks)

i) To spread Christianity.

ii) To spread Western civilisation

iii) To abolish slave trade

iv) To introduce legitimate trade/ stop slave trade

v) To introduce missionary societies in Africa.

vi) To counter the spread of Islam.

vii) For exploration and adventure

(Any 5 x 1 = 5

Mks)

b) Explain five factors that facilitated the development of plantation agriculture on the East African Coast during the pre-colonial period.

(10 Mks)

i) Existence of slave labour

ii) Availability of fertile soils that favoured farming

iii) Presence of large tracks of land for plantation farming

iv) The Coast had suitable climate and abundant rainfall.

v) There was high demand for grains at the Coast and overseas.

vi) Large number of Oman settlers who settled in Malindi, Lamu and Mombasa that acquired land for crop farming.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10Mks)

20.a) Identify three land policies in Kenya during the colonial period.

(3 Mks)

i) Indian acquisition Act

ii) The land regulations Act

iii) The East African land order in Council

(iv) Crownland ordinance

(v) Kenya annexation order in Council

(vi) The Native lands trust ordinance .

The carter commission

(Any 3 x 1 = 3

Mks)

b) Explain six terms of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923

(12 Mks)

(i) The Kenya highlands were to be exclusively for the white settlers

ii) The Indians were to elect five members to the legislative Council on a communal roll

(iii) The European settlers demand for self government in Kenya was rejected.

(iv) Racial segregation in all the residential areas plus restrictions on immigration were abolished.

(v) The colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affair of the colony.

(vi) A missionary would be nominated to the legco to represent the interests of the Africans.

(vii) The settlers had to maintain their representation in the legco thus still enjoying an upper hand.

(viii) Interests of the Africans were to be given priority before those of the immigrant races if there was a conflict.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 Mks)

21.a) List three groups that fought the multiparty democracy in Kenya.

(3 Mks)

The clergy
Journalists
Political activists
NGOS

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 Mks)

b) Discuss the role played by the ruling party in Kenya.

(12 Mks)

- (i) Forms the government with the leader becoming the president
- (ii) It formulates national policies within which the government operates
- (iii) It monitors the peoples general feelings towards the establishment and informs the government accordingly.
- (iv) It lays down the policy to guide its members of parliament.
- (v) Party officials work hand in hand with the civil servants at all levels in implementing government policies
- vi) The party is charged with the responsibility of promoting the country's social economic development
- vii) Promotes political awareness and general education among the people aiming at enhancing national consciousness.
- (viii) Responsible for maintaining law and order by providing security to its people
- ix) It formulates foreign policy and protects Kenyan National out of the country. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 Mks)

SECTION C: 30marks

Answer any two questions from this section.

22.a) List three forms of direct democracy practised in Kenya.

(3 Mks)

initiative
plebscite
recall
Referendum

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Mks)

b) Explain six advantages of democracy

(12 Mks)

- i) Most popular form of government since it is founded on the concept of the people.
- ii) It recognises equality among all the people irrespective of their colour gender or religious beliefs.
- iii) Democracy has a moral and educative value.
- iv) It balances the liberty of the individual with the power of the state.
- v) It promotes patriotism and reduces the chances of revolution
- vi) It promotes peace in the country (Any 6 x 2 = 12 Mks)

23.a) Identify three units of the Kenya Police Service

(3 Mks)

Antistock theft unit
General service unit
Traffic police
Police airwing
Antinacotics

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 Mks)

b) Explain six challenges facing the correctional services in Kenya.

(12 Mks)

- i) Congestion in prisons
- ii) High incidents of disease outbreak
- iii) Shortage of funds to maintain prisoners
- iv) Inadequate personnel to rehabilitate convicts through counselling
- v) Poor living conditions for prison warder
- vi) Rising cases of corruption leading to smuggling of illegal goods into the prisons. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 Mks)

24.a) State five sources of revenue for the National government

(5 Mks)

- i) Charges for services eg. health electricity and water.
 - ii) Fines charged in Courts.
 - iii) Issuance of licences e.g trade and driving.
 - iv) Direct taxes like sales tax, excise duty and customs duty.
 - v) Rent on government buildings.
 - vi) Profit from parastatals and shares from companies
 - vii) Domestic borrowing
 - viii) Grants from friendly countries (Any 5 x 1 = 5 Mks)
- b) Explain five ways in which the national government controls public finance in Kenya (10 Mks)
- i) Parliament passes legislation giving terms of borrowing money.
 - ii) Parliament passes legislation to ensure expenditure control and transparency.
 - iii) Cabinet secretary for finance has power to temporarily stop transfer of funds to a state organ.
 - iv) The government has established a system of open tendering for procurement and disposal of goods and services
 - v) The auditor general audits government ministries and departments
 - vi) The principal secretaries are accountable to the national assembly for financial management within their ministries
 - vii) The Kenya Anti- corruption authority investigates and recommends for prosecution of public officers who mismanage funds.
- Any 6 x 2 = 12 Mks)

KUWED JOINT ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION - 2016
HISTORY PAPER 2
311/2
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A : (25 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section

1. State one advantage of written materials as a source of information on history and government. (1 Mk)
 - i) Ensure permanent storage of historical information
 - ii) Can be translated to different languages
 - iii) Cannot be easily changed
 - iv) They are reliable i.e. unbiased. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
2. Define the term government. (1 Mk)
 - i) Is the exercising of authority over/ruling
 - ii) Is the body set up to ensure maintenance of law and order in a country. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
3. Give the title of the tools made by man during the New Stone Age period (1 Mk)

Microliths (1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
4. Name two urban centres that developed as a result of early agriculture in Egypt (2 Mks)
 - i) Thebes ii) Mephis
 - iii) Akhetaten iv) Aswan (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mk)
5. State two features of local trade in Africa. (2 Mks)

- i) Participants were from the same geographical area.
 ii) Were carried out on specific days
 iii) Had small volumes of trade goods.
 iv) Had a low level of specialization (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
- 6.** Mention two challenges facing space explorers. (2 Mks)
 i) Extreme and unfavourable space temperature
 ii) Deadly rays in space which endangers astronauts lives
 iii) Unfavourable environment in space for human life. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
- 7.** What was the main contribution of Alexander Graham Bell? (1 Mk)
 He invented the telephone. (1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
- 8.** State two social functions of the ancient city of Athens. (2 Mks)
 i) It was a music /art centre
 ii) An educational centre
 iii) Sports centre
 iv) Religious centre (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
- 9.** Identify two senior officials who assisted the king of the Shona in administering the kingdom (2 Mks)
 i) Court steward
 ii) Treasurer
 iii) Commander in chief of the army
 iv) Mbokurumbe (Senior son-in-law of king) (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
- 10.** Identify two chartered companies which were used to administer European possessions in Africa. (2 Mks)
 i) The Royal Niger Company
 ii) Germany East African Company
 iii) British South African Company
 iv) Imperial British East African Company (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
- 11.** Name two communes in Senegal where assimilation was applied. (2 Mks)
 i) Goree
 ii) Dakar
 iii) St. Louis
 iv) Rufisque (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
- 12.** Name the political wing of ANC formed by Nelson Mandela during the struggle for majority rule in South Africa (1 Mk)
 Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation)
- 13.** Mention two rival blocs in the second world war. (2 Mks)
 i) The Allied powers
 ii) Axis powers (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)
- 14.** State the main aim of Pan - Africanism (1 Mk)
 To unite all people of African descent all over the world. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mks)
- 15.** Name the founder member of the Non- aligned Movement (NAM) (1 Mk)
 i) Jawaharlal Nehru of India.
 ii) Sukarno of Indonesia
 iii) Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia
 iv) Gamal Nasser of Egypt.

- v) Chou - Enlai of China. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
- 16.** What was the main political challenge in Zaire between 1977 and 1978? (1 Mk)
The Shaba rebellion broke out leaving more than 200 soldiers dead. (1 x 1 = 1 Mk)
- 17.** Name one main political party in the USA (1 Mk)
- i) The Democrats
ii) The Republicans (Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)

SECTION B : 45 MARKS

Answer any three questions from this section

- 18.a)** State three features of Aegyptopithecus (3 Mks)
- i) It was a herbivore
ii) Had stereoscopic vision
iii) Lived in forested areas
iv) Movement was quadrupedal i.e on four limbs. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 Mks)
- b)** Explain six reasons why man shifted from hunting and gathering to sedentary agriculture (12 Mks)
- i) Hunting and gathering was tiresome/ cumbersome
ii) Competition for food developed among human beings and between animals.
iii) Increase in human population led to food scarcity.
iv) Climatic changes e.g increased drought led to aridity threatening plants & animals.
v) Natural calamities e.g bush fires destroyed vegetation /drove away animals.
vi) Realization by man that some animals were friendly. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 Mks)
- 19.a)** State five uses of steel during the Industrial Revolution in Europe. (5 Mks)
- i) Making house roofs
ii) Production of utensils e.g pans
iii) Construction of railway lines, bridges and cars.
iv) Making of farm machinery
v) Reinforcing concrete walls (Any 5 x 1 = 5 Mks)
- b)** Explain five effects of Scientific inventions on agriculture (10 Mks)
- i) Food production has increased with use of fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery
ii) Scientific research in the field of agriculture has been stepped up e.g setting up of Agricultural schools and colleges.
iii) Farming has been promoted through preservation of food through canning and refrigeration.
iv) Increased food production has led to increase in population
v) Agriculture has been diversified
vi) Farming has been revolutionized from small scale subsistence farming to large scale.
vii) Pesticides and fertilisers are expensive farm inputs
viii) Soil fertility has been impoverished by consistent use of fertilisers
ix) Biotechnology is threatening traditional crops
x) Increased heart disease due to consumption of chemically -treated and stored food. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 Mks)
- 20.a)** State five communities that took part in the Maji Maji rebellion (5 Mks)
- i) Pogoro ii) Luguru
iii) Matumbi iv) Ngindo
v) Zaramo vi) Ndendeule
vii) Bena viii) Bunga
ix) Wamwera (Any 5 x 1 = 5 Mks)
- b)** Explain five results of the Chimurenga war. (10 Mks)

- i) Loss of lives as many people were killed.
- ii) Destruction of property
- iii) Alienation of African land by the British
- iv) African were subjected to heavy taxation and forced labour
- v) Loss of independence by Africans
- vi) Led to the spread of Christianity as most African lost confidence in their traditional religion which failed to protect them.
- vii) Led to severe famine leading to starvation
- viii) Led to discrediting of the colonial office due to poor administration. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 Mks)

21.(a) Identify three principles of the Arusha Declaration of 1967 (3 Mks)

- i) Self- reliance
 - ii) Ujamaa (socialism)
 - iii) Avoidance of discrimination of all forms
 - iv) Nationalization (Any 3 x 1 = 3 Mks)
- b) Describe six political challenges facing Tanzania since independence. (12 Mks)
- i) The army mutiny on 20th January 1964 made Tanzanias realise that independence was more than just peace, law and order.
 - ii) Political power skewed towards the urban elite.
 - iii) The policy of Africanization created power vacuums in many areas.
 - iv) Complications on the political marriage between Zanzibar and Tanganyika due to different political ideologies.
 - v) Cold war effects which increased pressure due to taking sides.
 - vi) Political assassinations of Abeid Karume.
 - vii) Unilateral decision by Ali Hassan Mwinyi to join the African Muslim League almost broke the union
 - viii) Pressure on Tanzania to adopt multi-party democracy threatened National Unity
 - ix) The adoption of a foreign policy that was socialist- oriented made Western donors pullout their investments.
 - x) The hosting of political fugitives such as Uganda's Milton Obote created enmity between Nyerere and Amin
 - xi) Increased and continued neo- colonialism (Any 6 x 2 = 12 Mks)

SECTION C: 30marks

Answer any two questions from this section.

22.a) Name three countries in Africa where the cold war was fought. (3 Mrks)

- i) Ethiopia
 - ii) Angola
 - iii) Democratic Republic of Congo (Any 3 x 1 = 3 Mks)
- b) Explain six causes of the cold war (12 Mks)
- i) Ideological differences between USA and USSR.
 - ii) Arms race (rearmament) which created mistrust and suspicion.
 - iii) Economic rivalry between USSR & USA
 - iv) Formation of military alliances and military support to opponent enemies
 - v) Use of Russian veto in the UN in a pro- USA way.
 - vi) Differences over Germany (Any 6 x 2 = 12 Mks)

23.a) Mention three organs of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) (3 Mks)

i) Authority of heads of state and government.

ii) Council of ministers

iii) The Court of justice.

iv) The committee of governors of Central bank

v) Inter-governmental committee

vi) Technical committees

vi) The secretariat

viii) Consultative committee

(Any 3 x 1 = 3

Mks)

b) Explain six challenges facing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) (12 Mks)

i) Personality differences among rulers and leaders of different countries

ii) Member states have quarrelled over trading rights under COMESA.

iii) Tanzania and Namibia have pulled out and joined SADC.

iv) Poor transport and communication networks.

v) Accusation of other countries undermining their neighbours.

vi) Civil wars in member states.

vii) Boundary conflicts.

viii) COMESA members have large foreign debts.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12

Mks)

24.a) State three ways in which one can become a member of parliament in Britain. (3 Mks)

i) Through appointment by the monarchy

ii) Through heredity

iii) Appointment by virtue of one's position in the society.

iv) Through election

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 Mks)

b) Describe six functions of the Monarchy in Britain

(12 Mks)

i) Assenting the laws

ii) Appointment and removal of government officers.

iii) Manage foreign policy and enact treaties

iv) Appointing of judges.

v) Pardoning people accused of various offences.

vi) Appoints bishops and archbishops to the Anglican church.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12

Mks)

NYERI COUNTY FORM FOUR JOINT ASSESSMENT
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
311/1
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 1
2 ½ hours

SECTION A: (25 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. Identify the branch of history that studies the occupation of people.
(1 mark)
2. Identify the original homeland of the Luo before their migration into Kenya.
(1 marks)
3. Identify the **main** characteristics of a clan among the traditional African communities.
(1 mark)
4. Give **two** evidences that shows the Chinese traders reached the East African coast.
(2 marks)
5. Name **two** Arab families which ruled the Kenyan coast on behalf of Oman.
(2 marks)
6. Give **two** ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen by birth.
(2 marks)
7. State **two** rights of a person held in custody in Kenya.
(2 marks)
8. Mention **two** duties of a chief during the colonial administration in Kenya.
(2 marks)
9. State **one** group that provided education in Kenya during the colonial period.
(1 mark)
10. Name **two** communities in Kenya that exhibited mixed reaction towards British colonization in Kenya.
(2 marks)
11. State the **main** result of the Lyttelton constitution of 1954.
(1 mark)
12. Name **two** organs of national security in Kenya.
(2 marks)
13. State **two** political developments in Kenya between 1963 and 1969.
(2 marks)
14. State **one** factor that is considered when changing constituency boundaries in Kenya.
(1 mark)
15. State the **main** function of the leader of majority in parliament.
(1 mark)
16. Name the arm of government of Kenya that interprets the law.
(1 mark)
17. Mention **one** type of public fund in Kenya. (1 mark)

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions from this section.

18. a) State **five** economic activities of the Boran during the pre-colonial period.
(5 marks)
 b) Describe the social organization of the Akamba during the pre-colonial period.
(10 marks)
19. a) State **five** characteristics of the coastal towns by 1500 AD.
(5 marks)
 b) Explain five effects of the early Christian missionary activities on people of East African coast.
(10 marks)
20. a) State **five** measures used by colonial government in Kenya to force Africans to provide labour in settler farms.
(5 marks)
 b) Describe five consequences of colonial land policies in colonial Kenya.
(10 marks)
21. a) State **three** objectives of African socialism as combined in Sessional Paper number 10 of 1965.
(3 marks)

-
- b) Discuss **six** social effects of national philosophies on development in Kenya.
(10 marks)

SECTION C: (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. a) State **five** non-violent methods of resolving a conflict. (5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** factors that promote national unity. (10 marks)
23. a) State **five** situations that can make a registered voter be denied the right to vote in Kenya. (5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** limitations of parliamentary supremacy in Kenya. (10 marks)
24. a) State **five** reasons why Kenyan government prepares a budget every year. (5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** ways in which the national government spends revenue in Kenya. (10 marks)

NYERI COUNTY FORM FOUR JOINT ASSESSMENT
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
311/2
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
2 ½ hours

1. State **two** sources of information on History and Government.
(2 marks)
2. Identify **two** distinct characteristics of Homo Erectus.
(2 marks)
3. Mention **one** trading item obtained from the North during the Trans-Saharan trade.
(1 mark)
4. Give **two** reasons why African slaves were preferred by plantation owners.
(2 marks)
5. Identify the **main** use of pipeline transport. (1 mark)
6. Which is the **most** recent development in television broadcasting?
(1 mark)
7. State **two** uses of gold in pre-colonial Africa. (2 marks)
8. Identify **one** contribution of Louis Pasteur in the field of medicine.
(1 mark)
9. Give **two** social effects of growth of Meroe. (2 marks)
10. Name **one** Italian colony in Africa. (1 mark)
11. Identify **one** method that was used by British in administering her colonies.
(1 mark)
12. What was the **main** role of religion during Maji Maji rebellion?
(1 mark)
13. Name the political party that led Ghana to independence.
(1 mark)
14. Identify **two** conflicting alliances that contributed to the outbreak of World War I.
(2 marks)
15. State **two** functions of UN secretariat. (2 marks)
16. State **one** change made by Mobutu Sese Seko in the programme of indigenous cultural revival.
(1 mark)
17. Give **two** reasons that led to the collapse of the East African Community in 1977.
(2 marks)

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions from this section.

18. a) State **three** similarities between early agriculture in Egypt and Mesopotamia.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain **six** solutions to food shortages in Africa. (12 marks)
19. a) State **three** uses of steam in Europe during the 19th century.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain **six** factors that promoted industrial development in Japan.
(12 marks)
20. a) State **five** economic effects of partition of Africa. (5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** causes of Lewanika's collaboration with the British in the 19th century.
(10 marks)
21. a) State **five** contributions of Nelson Mandela in the struggle for African liberation in south Africa. (5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** problems faced by nationalists in South Africa during the apartheid rule.
(10 marks)

SECTION C: (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. a) State **five** economic activities of the Shona in the 19th century.
(5 marks)
- b) Describe the political organization of the Buganda kingdom in the pre-colonial period.
(10 marks)
23. a) State **five** reasons why the League of Nations failed to maintain world peace and security.
(5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** causes of the cold war.
(10 marks)
24. a) State **five** ways how the conduct of the president of the USA is checked.
(5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** functions of the prime minister in Britain. (10 marks)

NYERI COUNTY FORM FOUR JOINT ASSESSMENT**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education****311/2****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****2 ½ hours****SECTION A :**

1. Identify the branch of history that studies the occupation of people
Economic history **1mk**
2. Identify the original homeland of the Luo before their migration into Kenya.
Bahr el Ghazal **1mk**
3. Identify the main characteristic of a clan among the traditional African communities.
Had one ancestor / same ancestor **1mk**
4. Give two evidences that shows the Chinese traders reached the East African coast.
 - i) Presence of Chinese coins
 - ii) Porcelain remains
 - iii) Written documents - Periplus of the Erythrean Sea **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**
5. Name two Arab families which ruled the Kenyan coast on behalf of Oman.
Mazrui family
Nabahan family
Busaidi family **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**
6. Give two ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen by birth.
 - i) If the father / mother of the person is a Kenyan citizen
 - ii) A child found in Kenya who is / appears to be less than eight years of age and whose nationality and parents are not known
 - iii) A former Kenyan citizen by birth who reapplies to regain Kenya citizenship **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**
7. State two rights of a person held in custody in Kenya.
 - i) Retention of all rights and freedoms except those incompatible with their conditions
 - ii) Entitlement to rights of habeas corpus
 - iii) Humane treatment as spelt out in parliamentary legislation
 - iv) Treatment in keeping with relevant international human rights instructions **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**
8. Mention two duties of a chief during the colonial administration in Kenya.
 - i) Maintenance of law and order
 - ii) Hearing of petty cases
 - iii) Tax collection
 - iv) Labour recruitment / army conscription **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**
9. State one group that provided education in Kenya during the colonial period.
 - i) Asians
 - ii) Missionaries
 - iii) Africans themselves
 - iv) Colonial government **any 1 x 1 = 1mk**
10. Name two communities in Kenya that exhibited mixed reaction towards British colonisation in Kenya
 - i) Akamba
 - ii) Luo
 - iii) Agikuyu **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**
11. State the main result of the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954.
It allowed for the formation of a multi racial government **1mark**
12. Name two organs of national security in Kenya.
 - i) The Kenya Defence Forces
 - ii) The National Intelligence Service
 - iii) The National Police Service **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**
13. State two political development in Kenya between 1963 and 1969.
 - i) 1963 - Kenya gained political independence
 - ii) 1964 - KADU was disbanded making Kenya de facto one party state
 - iii) 1964 - Federal constitution was abolished making Kenya a unitary state
The post of prime minister was abolished. Kenya became a Republic with an executive president
 - iv) 1965 - Assassination of Pio Gama Pinto in Nairobi
 - v) 1966 - the Limuru conference created eight vice president posts for KANU
- Odinga quit KANU and formed KPU
- Joseph Murumbi was appointed vice president

- vi) 1967 - The 'Little General Elections' were held. Daniel Moi was appointed vice president upto 1978 when he succeeded Jomo Kenyatta as president
- vii) 1969 - K.P.U was banned following riots in Kisumu, Tom Mboya, minister for Economic planning and development was assassinated **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**

14. State one factor that is considered when changing constituency boundaries in Kenya.

- i) Population / demographic trends
- ii) Physical and human infrastructure
- iii) Historical and cultural ties between the groups of people involved
- iv) The cost of administration
- v) Geographical factors
- vi) Views of the community involved **any 1 x 1 = 1mk**

15. State the main functions of the leader of majority in parliament.

Defends government's legislation / policy in parliament **1mk**

16. Name the arm of government of Kenya that interpretes the law.

The judiciary **1mk**

17. Mention one type of public fund in Kenya.

- i) Equalization fund
- ii) Revenue fund
- iii) Consolidates fund
- iv) Contingencies fund **any 1 x 1 = 1mk**

SECTION B

18.a) State five economic activities of the Boran during the pre-colonial period.

- i) They were nomadic livestock keepers
- ii) Traded with their neighbours
- iii) Did hunting and gathering
- iv) They had craft industries like baskets, pottery and leather work
- v) Grew crops
- vi) Fishing - those who settled along River Tana **any 5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Describe the social organization of the Akamba during the pre-colonial period.

- i) The social organisation of the Akamba was based on the family. Several families lived together in enclosed villages on hilltops
- ii) They worshipped one supreme God (Ngai) who was believed to live in the sky. The head of each family offered prayers daily at dawn and dusk
- iii) In times of crisis, prayers were conducted from the village shrine (kitonyeo kiang'onde) or even from the larger clan shrine (ithembo)
- iv) Each village had its own medicineman (mundu mue) who also performed other duties like prophesying, rain making and officiating at religious functions
- v) Initiation into adulthood was performed on both boys and girls at adolescence
- vi) Girls were taught domestic duties while boys learnt to herd animals, hunt and look after the homestead

any 5 x 2 = 10mks

19. a) State five characteristics of the coastal towns by 1500A.D

- i) Kiswahili was used as the main medium of communication in the coastal towns
- ii) Islam was the main religion practised in the towns
- iii) Islamic law was used in administration
- iv) Trade was the main economic activity in the towns
- v) Houses were constructed using Arabic architecture
- vi) City states were generally divided into two sections, one muslim and the other African
- vii) The city states were independent political entities
- viii) The city states were ruled by Imams / sultans / sheikhs
- ix) Towns minted and used their own coins / money
- x) People wore woven silk clothes **an 5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Explain five effects of the early christian missionary activities on the people of East African coast.

- i) Spread of christianity among Africans who were converted
- ii) Introduction of Western education - Africans became literate. A class of African educated elite was created
- iii) Growth of African nationalism - educated elite were instrumental in the growth of nationalism and attainment of independence
- iv) Provision of medical services to Africans. They built hospitals, dispensaries and trained medical personnel
- v) Development of agriculture - new farming methods and crops were introduced
- vi) Translation of the Bible into vernacular languages

- vii) Abolition of slave trade - condemned slave trade and founded settlements for freed slaves
- viii) Development of technical skills. Africans were trained in industrial vocational skills
- ix) Development of independent churches and schools by Africans
- x) Political representation of Africans in the Legco by a missionary
- xi) Missionaries were forerunners of imperialism
- xii) Exploration - pioneered in exploration of the interior **any 5 x 2 = 10mks**

20. a) State five measures used by the colonial government in Kenya to force Africans to provide labour in settled farms.

- i) Forced labour
 - ii) Low wages to make Africans dependent on them
 - iii) Forced taxation
 - iv) Creation of African reserves
 - v) The squatter system
 - vi) Africans were forbidden from growing cash crops **any 5 x 1 = 5mks**
- b)** Describe five consequences of colonial land policies in colonial Kenya.
- i) Led to loss of land by Africans
 - ii) Loss of African land led to poverty and misery among Africans
 - iii) Africans were restricted to their districts / reserves
 - iv) There was land shortage within the African reserves which led to serious soil erosion
 - v) Many Africans were forced to remain as squatters and labourers on European farms
 - vi) Introduction of kipande system which restricted African movement and desertion of employment **any 5 x 2 = 10mks**

21. a) State three objectives of African socialism as contained in Sessional Paper number 10 of 1965.

- i) Democracy
 - ii) Social justice
 - iii) Freedom from want, disease and ignorance
 - iv) Equal economic opportunity
 - v) High and growing incomes
 - vi) Equitable distribution of wealth **any 3 x 1 = 3mks**
- b)** Discuss six social effects of national philosophies on development in Kenya.
- i) Philosophies have encouraged cooperation / unity / understanding among Kenyans
 - ii) Have encouraged Kenyans to actively participate in development projects
 - iii) Education has been promoted by building colleges and universities
 - iv) Have encouraged mutual social responsibility among Kenyans
 - v) Have improved medical services by constructing dispensaries, health centres and hospitals
 - vi) The plight of the disadvantaged people has been addressed by the philosophies through organising the harambee to assist them
 - vii) Have promoted African culture through borrowing of positive African traditions
 - viii) Have promoted spiritual well being through building of churches **any 6 x 2 = 12mks**

SECTION C :

22.a) State five non-violent methods of resolving a conflict.

- i) Litigation (court process)
 - ii) Arbitration
 - iii) Negotiation
 - iv) Mediation
 - v) Problem solving workshops
 - vi) Policing
 - vii) Religious action
 - viii) Fact finding missions
 - ix) Conciliation **any 5 x 1 = 5mks**
- b)** Explain five factors that promote national unity.
- i) The constitution gives all Kenyans equal rights hence fostering a sense of equality promoting national unity
 - ii) The presidency - it's a symbol of national unity
 - iii) Education - children from all races and tribes learn freely and use a common curriculum
 - iv) National language - enables people of different communities to communicate
 - v) Trade - use of a common currency has promoted interactions among different groups
 - vi) Intermarriages - enhance cooperation
 - vii) Fair distribution of national resources
 - viii) Co-curricular activities / sports / games / music festivals bring people together
 - ix) National symbols - give people a sense of belonging

x) National philosophies - enable people from ethnic groups to put their resources together

any 5 x 2 = 10mks

23. a) State five situations that can make a registered voter be denied the right to vote in Kenya

- i) When one is of unsound mind
 - ii) When one is discovered to have registered twice
 - iii) When one does not have an original identity card / passport on voting day
 - iv) When one is late / passed the voting time
 - v) When one's name does not appear in the voter's register
 - vi) When one presents himself / herself in a constituency where one is not registered
- 5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Explain five limitations of parliamentary supremacy in Kenya.

- i) Increased powers of the cabinet can reduce parliament's authority
 - ii) The people's customs and traditions must be considered
 - iii) The application of the rule of law does not allow the house to pass a law that is contrary to the constitution of Kenya
 - iv) The president has the power to declare a state of emergency to deal with a crisis
 - v) The application of international laws can also limit the supremacy of parliament
 - vi) Legislation by county governments may also undermine parliamentary supremacy
- any 5 x 2 = 10mks**

24.a) State five reasons why the Kenyan government prepares a budget every year.

- i) To identify sources of government revenue
 - ii) To identify development projects
 - iii) To be able to explain to the public taxes imposed
 - iv) To balance its revenue and expenditure
 - v) To be able to assess its performance in the previous year
 - vi) To be able to communicate its plans and policies to its local and foreign development partners
 - vii) Through supplementary expenditure it is able to plan for emergencies
 - viii) To promote accountability and transparency in departments
- any 5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Explain five ways in which the national government spends revenue in Kenya

- i) Construction of national infrastructure
 - ii) Financing national development projects such as electricity generation, irrigation
 - iii) Construction of higher education institutions
 - iv) Construction of national referral health facilities
 - v) Paying of salaries of state officers
 - vi) Repairing and maintaining national infrastructure
 - vii) Establishment and maintenance of security organs
 - viii) Servicing debts - external and domestic
 - ix) Maintenance of foreign embassies
 - x) Remitting funds to international organisations such as UNO and regional bodies such as AU, EAC
- any 5 x 2 = 10mks**

NYERI COUNTY FORM FOUR JOINT ASSESSMENT**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education****311/2****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****2 ½ hours****SECTION A : (25 MARKS)****1. State two sources of information on History and Government**

- a) Unwritten sources
- b) Written sources
- c) Electronic sources

any 2 x 1 = 2mks**2. Identify two distinct characteristics of Homo Erectus.**

- i) Walked in upright posture / bipedalism
- ii) Communicated using advanced speech
- iii) Was five feet tall
- iv) He invented fire
- v) Possessed a prominent brow ridge over the eye
- vi) He made advanced tools
- vii) Had a brain capacity between 775-1250CC
- viii) Was omnivorous **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**

3. Mention one trading item obtained from the North during the Trans-Saharan trade.

- Salt
- Horses
- Daggers
- Glassware
- Cowrie shells
- Beads
- Mirrors
- Needles
- Perfumes
- Spices
- Dried fruits **any 1 x 1 = 1mk**

4. Give two reasons why African slaves were preferred by plantation owners

- i) They were available in large numbers
- ii) They were found to be cheaper to use than European labourers and American Indians
- iii) They were thought to be immune to both European and tropical diseases
- iv) They appeared more strong and therefore suitable for manual labour **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**

5. Identify the main use of pipeline transport.- to transport liquids and gases over long distances **1mk****6. Which is the most recent development in television broadcasting ?**- migration from analogue to digital signals **1mk****7. State two uses of gold in pre-colonial Africa.**

- i) Making ornaments
- ii) Making coins / currency
- iii) Making utensils
- iv) Making swords and flint knife handles
- v) Used as a trade item
- vi) Making weapons
- vii) Used as a measure of value **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**

8. Identify one contribution of Louis Pasteur in the field of medicine.

- i) Discovered cures for rabies, anthrax and snake bites
- ii) Discovered that diseases are caused by some bacteria (microbes)
- iii) Found that heat kills bacteria and could therefore prevent its growth
- iv) Developed vaccines against small pox, cholera and anthrax
- v) Discovered the process of pasteurization of liquid foods such as milk **any 1 x 1 = 1mk**

9. Give two social effects of the growth of Meroe.

- i) Development of meroeitic language
- ii) New architectural developments took place in the region
- iii) Other industries developed e.g. cotton cloth and pottery besides iron working **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**

10. Name one Italian colony in Africa.

- i) Italian Somaliland
- ii) Libya **1mk**

11. Identify one method that was used by the British in administering her colonies.

- i) Direct rule
- ii) Indirect rule
- iii) A blend of direct and indirect rule **any 1 x 1 = 1mk**

12. What was the main role of religion during the Maji Maji rebellion.

- It boosted the people's morale and gave them courage to fight against the Germans because of the promised immunity against German bullets **1mk**

13. Name the political party that led Ghana to independence.

Convention People's Party **1mk**

14. Identify the two conflicting alliances that contributed to the outbreak of World War 1.

- i) Tripple Alliance
- ii) Tripple Entente **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**

15. State two functions of the UN secretariat.

- i) To register treaties
- ii) Carry on correspondence
- iii) Publishes reports
- iv) Administer programmes and policies laid down by other UN organs
- v) Survey economic and social trends and problems
- vi) Organise international conferences on issues of worldwide concern
- vii) Impliment the policies laid down by other organs

- viii) Research on subjects such as human rights **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**

16. State one change made by Mobutu Sese Seko in the programme of indigenous cultural revival.

- i) Change of the country's name from Congo to Zaire
- ii) Dropping of christian names and retaining the African names
- iii) Cities with colonial names were given African names **any 1 x 1 = 1mk**

17. Give two reasons that led to the collapse of the East African community in 1977.

- i) Ideological differences
- ii) Uneven economic development
- iii) Perceived unequal gains
- iv) Personal differences between Idi Amin of Uganda and Nyerere of Tanzania
- v) Boundary closures
- vi) Inability to harmonise foreign exchange currency affected free transaction of goods **any 2 x 1 = 2mks**

SECTION B :**18.a) State three similarities between early agriculture in Egypt and Mesopotamia.**

- i) Their civilizations grew besides big river / agriculture was practised along river valleys
- ii) They used farm implements made of wood, stones and later metals
- iii) Farmers developed systems of irrigation
- iv) They both used animal and human labour
- v) They traded in farm produce
- vi) They both had indigenous crops and animals
- vii) They had developed a system of storage and preservation of food
- viii) They developed arithmetic and writing to keep farm records
- ix) They had knowledge in weather forecast
- x) They depended on flood waters

- xi) The river valleys were fertile due to fertile silt deposits **any 3 x 1 = 3mks**

b) Explain six solutions to food shortages in Africa.

- i) Land reclamation through irrigation or draining swamps
- ii) Extensive research on better quality animal and crop breeds and on how to control pests and diseases
- iii) Establishment of agricultural training institutes to train agricultural officers
- iv) Soil conservation afforestation and reafforestation
- v) Encouraging people to eat different types of food especially indigenous foods
- vi) Control the rate of population growth through family planning
- vii) Use of democracy and diplomacy to solve political problems
- viii) The government are trying to subsidise by providing farmers with subsidized seeds and fertilizer
- ix) Agro-based industries should be established to enhance production of farm produce
- x) The government should have a sound economic and food policies to increase food production. This will reduce pressure on reliance on food and or importation of food **any 6 x 2 = 12mks**

19. a) State three uses of steam in Europe during the 19th century.

- i) Driving heavy machines in industry

- ii) Pumping water out of coal mines
- iii) Powering locomotives and ships
- iv) Turning turbines to generate electricity **any 3 x 1 = 3mks**

b) Explain six factors that promoted industrial development in Japan.

- i) Japanese were enterprising citizens who were handworking and determined to venture into business
- ii) Political stability after the second world war created an ideal atmosphere for industrial growth
- iii) Availability of local and foreign market for industrial goods
- iv) Availability of both skilled and non-skilled labour in Japan
- v) High technology based on invitation of foreign expatriates deployed in local industries
- vi) Good industrial relations where there were few strikes
- vii) Good transport and communication network such as roads, railways and modern harbours
- viii) Availability of natural resources such as cotton and silk
- ix) Japan received financial and technical aid after the second world war from the USA
- x) Development of banking and insurance systems
- xi) Availability of industrial sources of energy such as solar, nuclear and hydro-electricity
- xii) Japanese had a policy of working for life. This meant that when one was employed in Japan, they put the interest of the employer first **any 6 x 2 = 12mks**

20. a) State five economic effects of the partition of Africa.

- i) African colonies provided industrial raw materials and markets for European industries
- ii) African labour was exploited for European economic gains
- iii) Infrastructure was developed to link major mining and agricultural areas
- iv) European invaders alienated African lands and Africans were pushed to reserves
- v) African economic activities were disrupted especially nomadic pastoralism
- vi) Africans were introduced to international commerce through trade, financial institutions and the use of currency
- vii) Wage labour as introduced in Africa **any 5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Explain five causes of Lewanika's collaboration with the British in the 19th century.

- i) He wanted British protection to secure his position in Barotseland
- ii) He was influenced by a French missionary Francois Coillard who was friendly to the British
- iii) He wanted British support against powers such as Germans, Portuguese and Boers who were a threat to his empire
- iv) He wanted to get firearms and other gifts from the British
- v) Lewanika recognised the British military superiority while his people were weak
- vi) He wanted to safeguard the independence of the Lozi by being friendly to the British
- vii) He was urged by chief Khama of Ngwato in 1885 who had collaborated with the British
- viii) Lewanika wanted to trade with the British where the Lozi would benefit by acquiring European goods
- ix) Lewanika wanted his sons to receive Western education and the Lozi to benefit from christian faith, western education and western medicine
- x) Lewanika wanted British protection against the Ndebele who were expanding at a fast rate because of being in possession of firearms **any 5 x 2 = 10mks**

21. a) State five contributions of Nelson Mandela in the struggle for African liberation in South Africa.

- i) He was the founder member of the ANC youth league Umkhonto we Sizwe which used violence to attain African liberation
- ii) He was one of the people behind the 1995 proclamation of the Freedom Charter
- iii) Nelson Mandela was involved in the defiance campaigns to protest against segregation laws
- iv) As a lawyer, he represented Africans who found themselves on the wrong side of the law
- v) He mobilised African support and worked hard to unite the Africans
- vi) In 1962 he visited different parts of the world in a bid to acquire material support for the liberation campaign

any 5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Explain five problems faced by nationalists in South Africa during the apartheid rule.

- i) Nationalists were killed by apartheid regime
- ii) Arrest and detention of political leaders
- iii) Nationalists were forced to flee and be refugees
- iv) Political parties were banned
- v) African newspapers were banned
- vi) Trade unions were outlawed
- vii) Africans were divided through Bantustans, The African homelands
- viii) Pass laws limited movement
- ix) Inadequate funds

- x) Nationalists were denied access to state radio **any 5 x 2 = 10mks**

SECTION C :

22.a) State five economic activities of the Shona in the 19th century.

- i) they practised iron smelting
- ii) They practised hunting and gathering
- iii) Grew crops and kept livestock
- iv) Practised fishing
- v) Mined gold
- vi) Practised trade
- vii) Craftmanship e.g. made cloth and carvings **any 5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Describe the political organisation of the Buganda kingdom in the pre-colonial period.

- i) The kingdom was highly centralised and headed by the King / Kabaka
- ii) The Kabaka was assisted in administration by the Katikiro (prime minister), Omwanika (treasurer) and Omulamuzi (chief justice)
- iii) The Kabaka strengthened his political position by marrying from every clan in the kingdom
- iv) The kingdom was divided into counties (sazas) led by the saza chiefs
- v) The counties were further sub-divided into sub-counties called Gombolola headed by Gombolola chiefs
- vi) The Gombololas were further divided into smaller divisions called Miluka led by Miluka chief
- vii) The Kabaka also appointed some leaders to govern the vassal states. These governors were known as the Abatangole
- viii) The kingdom had a legislative council called 'the Lukiiko' made up of clan heads and other officials
- ix) The Kabaka was the commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- x) - the Bataka were minor chiefs incharge of clans. They were answerable to the Mugema (the senior chief)
- xi) - the Bataka were the guardians of their clan's lands
- xii) - the sons of the chiefs and other nobles called bagalagala were recruited to serve the Kabaka

any 5 x 2 = 10mks

23. a) State five reasons why the League of Nations failed to maintain world peace and security.

- i) The League was closely linked with the Versailles peace treaties so most of the world powers perceived the organisation as being dominated by the Allied powers
- ii) The League was also rejected by the USA. This deprived the League financially and psychologically
- iii) The League was not comprehensive enough since major powers remained outside it - USA, Germany and USSR
- iv) The conference of ambassadors continued to frustrate the League by interfering with its work
- v) Many government such as Britain and France adopted appeasement policy towards dictators
- vi) There was shortage of finances to implement its programmes successfully
- vii) The League lacked a military wing
- viii) Nationalism played a major role in undermining the League **any 5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Explain five causes of the cold war

- i) Differences in ideology between USA with its capitalism and USSR with communism
- ii) Arms race where USA produced hydrogen bomb to counter the USSR atomic bomb
- iii) The Truman Doctrine where president Truman announced USA's support for any country that resisted USSR aggression
- iv) Iron curtain policy where USSR sealed off Eastern Europe from the West
- v) Political hostility and mistrust. The USA and British politicians were hostile and suspicious to the USSR after 1945
- vi) UN domination by Western powers. USSR used veto power to ensure USA proposals did not go through
- vii) The Marshall Plan. It was a European recovery programme to assist European nations reconstruct their economies. USSR countered the plan by establishing the Council for Economic Assistance (COMECON)
- viii) The Berlin blockage of 1948. There were disagreements between USA and USSR over Germany which led to division of Berlin into East and West
- ix) A new system of defence agreements NATO for the USA and allies and Warsaw pact for the USSR
- x) The problem of disarmament where USA and USSR did not agree on the control of atomic bombs.

In 1949 the USSR exploded an atomic bomb leading to arms race **any 5 x 2 = 10mks**

24. a) State five ways how the conduct of the president of the USA is checked.

- i) All presidential appointments to executive positions have to be approved by the Senate
- ii) The constitution limits any individual to two four year terms as president
- iii) Pressure groups also help to check presidential actions
- iv) The supreme court may declare a president to have acted unconstitutionally

- v) Congress can impeach a sitting president if his/her conduct in office is not satisfactory
- vi) Congress can refuse to approve the use of government funds for a foreign policy it disagrees with
e.g. war
- vii) The mass media closely monitors every action and speech of the president
- viii) Public opinion - opinion polls in the USA reflect the wishes and feelings of the American people

any 5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Explain five functions of the Prime Minister in Britain.

- i) Appointing and dismissing ministers but with the approval of the monarchy
- ii) Presides over the meetings of the cabinet
- iii) Settles disputes between various departments
- iv) Is the leader of the party that nominates him/her
- v) Is the leader of the house of Commons
- vi) Controls the cabinet secretariat and oversees the execution of cabinet decisions by various departments
- v) Changing laws since he/she has the backing of the majority in parliament. The prime minister is regarded as the most powerful figure in Britain
- vi) Recommends to the monarchy the names of candidates for appointment of senior judicial officers

any 5 x 2 = 10mks

THARAKA NORTH/SOUTH SUB-COUNTIES FORM 4 JOINT EVALUATION**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)****311/1****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****Paper 1****2 ½ hours****SECTION A (25 MARKS)***Attempt all questions in this section.*

1. Identify one branch of history which deals with the study of man's past cultural events.
(1 mark)
2. Why are the Maasai, Kalenjins and Luo referred to as Nilotic speakers?
(1 mark)
3. Identify the basis of the political organization of African communities in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
4. Give two reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus.
(2 marks)
5. State two methods which were used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya.
(2 marks)
6. Name two groups of Luo communities that collaborate with the British.
(2 marks)
7. How does racism limit national unity in Kenya?
(1 mark)
8. State two development rights of children. (2 marks)
9. Apart from Christian missionaries state any other group that offered education in the colonial Kenya. (1 mark)
10. State the demand of Kenyans Somalis during the first Lancaster House Conference.
(1 mark)
11. Give the main reason why KANU declined to form the government in 1961.
(1 mark)
12. State two functions of sergeant -at Arms. (2 marks)
13. State two challenges facing the Music industry in Kenya today.
(2 marks)
14. Identify two classes of foreign aid to Kenya. (2 marks)
15. Give the main reason why early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan coast before 1500.
(1 mark)
16. Give two ways in which the government controlled movement of African to urban centres during colonial period in Kenya.
(2 marks)
17. Identify one Asian who took part in struggle for independence in Kenya.
(1 mark)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)**Answer three questions only in this section.**

18. a) Give three reasons which led to the migration of the Cushites from their original homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)
- b) Describe the political organisation of the Somali during the pre-colonial period.
(12 marks)
19. a) State five factors that facilitated formation of many political parties in Kenya since 1991.
(5 marks)

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- b) Explain five changes which have taken place in Kenya as a result of introduction of multi-party democracy since 1991.
(10 marks)
20. a) State five functions of National Land Commission.
(5 marks)
- b) Describe five examples of public land as stipulated by the constitution of Kenya 2010.
(10 marks)
21. a) Why were slaves from East Africa on high demand in Arabia and India?
(3 marks)
- b) Explain ix factors that promoted the growth of Indian Ocean trade before A.D 1500.
(12 marks)

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

22. a) Describe the composition of the executive of arm of government in Kenya.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain six reforms that have taken place in the correctional services department in Kenya since 2003. (12 marks)
23. a) List three internal sources of revenue for the national government.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain six mechanisms that have been devised by the Kenyan government to monitor and control public finance.
(12 marks)
24. a) Give the principles of devolved government.
(3 marks)
- b) What are the functions of the County Assembly in the devolved county government?
(12 marks)

THARAKA NORTH/SOUTH SUB-COUNTIES FORM 4 JOINT EVALUATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)
311/2
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 2
2 ½ hours

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Attempt all questions in this section.

1. State **two** reasons why Africa is regarded as the cradle land of mankind.
(2 marks)
2. Who were the first people in the world to use iron as a metal.
(1 mark)
3. What invention did the Wright brothers contribute to the transport system?
(1 mark)
4. State **two** great contributions of the ancient city of Athens to the world of civilization.
(2 marks)
5. Give the main reason why Kwame Nkrumah left united Gold Coast Convection (UGCC) to form convection people party (C.P.P)
(1 mark)
6. Give the main role of the Royal fire among the Shona during the pre-colonial period.
(1 mark)
7. Name **one** Germany colony in West Africa. (1 mark)
8. State **two** groups that took part in nationalism in South Africa.
(2 marks)
9. Name the organ that implements the decision of the African union.
(1 mark)
10. State two effects of the construction of the Suez Canal 1869.
(2 marks)
11. Why was the camel used as an important means of transport during the trans-Saharan trade.
(1 mark)
12. Identify two social factors that led to scramble for colonies in Africa European powers.
(2 marks)
13. Who was the champion of indirect rule as a system of colonial administration in Nigeria?
(1 mark)
14. Name two military alliances formed by the super powers during the cold war era.
(2 marks)
15. State two aims of Pan Africanism. (2 marks)
16. Identify one condition necessary for one to be elected as senator in the U.S.A.
(1 mark)
17. Give any two reasons why Adolf Hitler was interested in Russian on the onset of the second world war. (2 marks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer tree questions only in this section

18. 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)
19. a) Give five distinctions between man and apes. (5 marks)
- b) Discuss five ways in which Homo erectus attempted to better his life in the Stone Age period.
(10 marks)
20. a) What factors led to the abolition of the slave trade in the 19th century.
(5 marks)
- b) Explain five effects of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade on West African communities.
(10 marks)
21. a) Identify five methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa during 19th C.
(5 marks)
- b) What were the terms of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885.
(10 marks)

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

22. a) Identify three advantages of land enclosure system in Britain during the Agrarian revolution.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain six remedies to food shortages in Africa. (12 marks)
23. a) How does one become a member of the House of the Lords in Britain?
(3 marks)
- b) Discuss the functions of the house of the lords in Britain.
(12 marks)
24. a) Identify any three treaties that were signed at Versailles after World War I.
(3 marks)
- b) Discuss six problems faced by the League of Nations.
(12 marks)

THARAKA NORTH/SOUTH SUB-COUNTIES FORM 4 JOINT EVALUATION**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)****311/1****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****Paper 1****2 ½ hours****SECTION A (25MARKS)****Attempt all the questions in this section.**

- 1. Identify one branch of history which deals with the study of man's past cultural events. (1 mark)**
 -Social history $1 \times 1 = 1mk$
- 2. Why are the Maasai, Kalenjins and Luo referred to as Nilotic speakers? (1 mark)**
 Because their origin is in the Nile valley. $1 \times 1 = 1mk$
- 3. Identify the basis of the political organization of African communities in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.**
 -The clan $1mk$
- 4. Give two reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus. (2 marks)**
 -For hiding during war
 - For security as a watch tower
 - For storage of arms $2 \times 1 = 2mks$
- 5. State two methods which were used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya. (2 marks)**
 - Diplomacy
 - Collaboration/signing of treaties
 - Military conquests/expeditions
 - Construction of operational bases/forts $Any 2 \times 1 = 2mks$
- 6. Name two groups of Luo communities that collaborated with the British. (2 marks)**
 -The Luo of GeM
 - The Luo of Asembo $2 \times 1 = 2mks$
- 7. How does racism limit National Unity in Kenya? (1 mark)**
 -Discrimination on basis of race divides people on racial lines, hence threatening national unity.
 $1 \times 1 = 1mk$
- 8. State two development rights of children. (2 marks)**
 -Right to education
 - Right to leisure /play
 - Right to participate in cultural and artistic activities
 - Right to express themselves
 - Access to information
 - Parent love-right to social security $Any 2 \times 1 = 2mks$
- 9. Apart from Christian missionaries state any other group that offered education in the colonial Kenya. (1 mark)**
 -African/Asian community
 - Colonial government $1 \times 1 = 1mk$
- 10. State the demand of the Somalis during the first Lancaster House Conference. (1 mark)**
 -They lobbied for reunification with their Somali brothers in Somaliland. $1 \times 1 = 1mk$
- 11. Give the main reason why KANU declined to form the government in 1961. (1 mark)**
 -Jomo Kenyatta was still in prison $1 \times 1 = 1mk$
- 12. State two functions of the sergeant-at Arms. (2 marks)**
 -Custodian of mace which is a symbol of authority in the House
 - Responsible for the maintenance of parliament building
 - Enforces all orders made by the speakers
 -In-charge of all ceremonies and disciplines within and around parliament. $2 \times 1 = 2mks$
- 13. State two challenges facing the Music industry in Kenya today. (2 marks)**
 -Piracy demoralizes musicians
 - Exploitation on royalty payments
 - Embezzlement of funds by producers
 - Competition through imitation
 - Lack of support from government funds and well-wishers $Any 2 \times 1 = 2mks$
- 14. Identify two classes of foreign aid to Kenya. (2 marks)**
 - Bilateral aid
 - Multilateral aid $Any 2 \times 1 = 2mks$

15. Give the main reason why early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan Coast before 1500. (1mk)

- They came to trade **1 x 1 = 1mk**

16. Give two ways in which the government controlled movement of African to urban centres during colonial period in Kenya. (2 marks)

- Introduction of Kipande system
- Creation of African reserves
- Taking head count of those who were suppose to live in urban centres
- Ensuring that only those who had specific activities to undertake in urban areas live there.

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

17. Identify one Asian who took part in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (1 mk)

- A.M Jevanjee
- Pi Gama Pinto
- M.A Desai
- Makhan Singh **1 x 1 = 1mk**

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. a) Give three reasons which led to the migration of the Cushites from their original homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)

- Looking for land/pasture for animals
- Population pressure in their for animals
- Fleeing from external attacks by neighbours
- Escaping from family/clan disputes/feuds
- Out break of diseases/Natural calamities
- Spirit of adventure **3 x 1 = 3mks**

b) Describe the political organisation of Somali during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)

- Organised into clans made up several related families
- Clans were headed by council of elders
- Councils of elders made and interpreted laws, punished law breakers and conducted religious ceremonies.
- There were warriors who protected the community
- Their political set up changed with the introduction of Islam.
- Each clan had a leader called Sultan whose authority and power rested with council of elders. **6 x 2 = 12mks**

19. a) State five factors that facilitated formation of many political parties in Kenya since 1991. (5 mks)

- The alleged rigging of the 1988 General Elections
- KANU policies of not accommodating alternative views
- Role of Activists and lawyers e.g Wangari Maathai, Paul Muite.
- KANU's response to criticism/resisted multipartism
- KANU review committee report of 1990 which recommended reforms
- Repeal of section 2A of the Kenyan constitution
- Political changes in USSR that led to the fall of many dictatorial government
- Western Aid conditions
- Political changes in Zambia and Togo
- Political Assassinations - Robert Ouko in 1990. **5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Explain five changes which have taken place in Kenya as a result of introduction of multi-party democracy since 1991. (10 mks)

- It had introduced multi-party democracy
- Provided an opportunity to join parties of their choice
- Promoted transparency and accountability
- Enhanced implementation of economic reforms
- Increased the freedom of mass media
- Created more political awareness and patriotism among Kenyans
- Enhanced cultural interaction among different ethnic communities
- Enhanced the application of the rule of law in Kenya. **5 x 2 = 10mks**

20. a) State five functions of National Land Commission. (5 marks)

- To manage public land on behalf of National and county Government
- To formulate national land policy for the national Government
- Conduct research on land use and advice the relevant bodies
- To encourage use of tradition methods to settle land dispute
- To assess taxes and premiums on land and other immovable property of the Government

- Monitor land use planning throughout the country
- To investigate complaints related to past or present land injustices and recommend appropriate action. **5 x 1 = 5mks**

b) Describe five examples of Public Land as stipulated by the constitution of Kenya 2010. (10 mks)

- Any land in Kenya not leased or allocated by the Government
- Land lawfully in the hands of Government used by any state organ
- Land transferred to the Government through whatever means such as sale, reversion or surrendered
- Any land not legally claimed by individual or community
- Land that has no legal heir
- Land gazetted and protected by the Government eg parks game reserves water catchment areas historic sites and animal sanctuaries.
- Water bodies defined by an act of parliament
- All roads and other spaces defined by an act of parliament **5 x 2 = 10mks**

21. a) Why were slaves from East Africa on high demand in Arabia and India? (3 marks)

- They served as domestic servants
- They were used as labourers
- They were being used as soldiers **3 x 1 = 3mks**

b) Explain six factors that promoted the growth of Indian Ocean trade before A.D 1500. (12 mks)

- The existence of Monsoon winds that facilitated the movement of dhows
- Accessibility of the E.A coast by sea using dhows and ships from other parts of the world.
- Existence of local trade among Africans provided a base upon which the Indian Ocean trade was developed.
- High demand for the trade items from both Kenya and the outside world
- Existence of enterprising merchants from Kenya and Arabia who were ready to venture into trade
- Political peace and stability along the coast ensured safe docking of the vessels
- Availability of goods from East Africa and outside encouraged traders to participate in the trade.
- Existence of Indian Banyans who provided capital as money lenders **any 6 x 2 = 12mks**

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22.a) Describe the composition of the executive of arm of government in Kenya. (3 marks)

- President
- Deputy President
- Cabinet secretaries
- Public service **3 x 1 = 3mks**

b) Explain six reforms that have taken place in the correctional services department in Kenya since 2003. (12 marks)

- Improved diet
- Improved living and sanitary conditions
- Improved medical services
- Provision of bedding and clothing
- Purchase of new vehicle /improved transport
- Visits by spouses among married prisoners
- Provision of distance learning services to prisoners
- Disseminating computer knowledge to prisons
- Allowing prisons to watch and listens to news
- Higher allowances for work done by inmates
- Direct government involvement in prison matters
- Improvement terms of service for wanders **6 x 2 = 12mks**

23. a) List three internal sources of revenue for the national government. (3 marks)

- Direct taxes -income tax (PAYE)
- Indirect taxes -customs duties V.A.T
- Levies on the provision of services such as water
- Profit made by parastatals
- Licences
- Interests on loan and repayments
- Domestic borrowing

- Donation from individual citizens $3 \times 1 = 3\text{mks}$

b) Explain six mechanisms that have been devised by the Kenyan government to monitor and control public finance.

- Auditor general audits all public finance records
- Controller of budget oversees implementation
- National assembly acts as the watch dog/approves all government proposals and expenditure
- Cabinet secretary for finance control the transfer of funds
- There are accounting officers in all public institutions accountable to the national assembly
- All government tenders are advertised openly
- Government impose sanction to contractors who fail to complete work
- Establishment of the ethics and Anti-corruption Commission EACC to investigate corruption related cases.

$6 \times 2 = 12\text{ mks}$
(3 marks)

24. a) Give the principles of devolved government.

- i) Be based on democratic principles and separation of powers
- ii) A county government shall have reliable sources of revenue to enable them to govern and deliver services effectively
- iii) Ensure gender balance in their representative bodies $3 \times 1 = 3\text{mks}$

b) What are the functions of the County Assembly in the devolved county government? (12 marks)

- i) The county assembly exercise the legislative authority of a county by making laws
- ii) A county assembly may exercise authority over the county executive committee and any other executive organs
- iii) Receiving and approving plans and policies for the management and exploitation of the county's resources
- iv) Approving policies for the development and management of the infrastructure and institution and management of county government.
- v) Enhancing legislation that may set out the structure and frame work for the better administration and management of county government.
- vi) Approves budget drawn by the executive for the county fiscal year.
- vii) Acts as a county watch dog on county government financial utilization and management.

Any $6 \times 2 = 12\text{mks}$

THARAKA NORTH/SOUTH SUB-COUNTIES FORM 4 JOINT EVALUATION

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 2

2 ½ hours

SECTION A (25MARKS)

Attempt all the questions in this section.

1. State two reasons why Africa as the cradle land of mankind. (2 marks)

- Historical evidence point out that it early man lived in Africa. $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$

2. Who were the First people in the world to use Iron as a metal. (1 mark)

- Hittites of Turkey. $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$

3. What invention did the Wright brothers contribute to the transport system? (1 mk)

- Invented the first aeroplane in 1903 (U.S.A) $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$

4. State two great contributions of the ancient city of Athens to the world of civilization. (2 marks)

- Democracy evolved from the city
- It produced great philosophers e.g Plato, Aristotle
- Sports/Games -Olympic games $2 \times 1 = 2\text{mks}$

5. Give the main reasons why Kwame Nkrumah left united Gold Coast Convection (UGCC) to form convection people party (C.P.P) (1 mark)

- He considered UGCC to be too conservative. $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$

6. Give the main role of the Royal fire among the Shona during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)

- Was a symbol of National unity $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$

7. Name one Germany colony in West Africa. (1 mark)

- i) Togo
- ii) Cameroon $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$

8. State two groups that took part in nationalism in South Africa. (2 marks)

-Indigenous Africans

- Indians

- Afrikaners (Boers)

- Coloureds $1 \times 2 = 2mks$

9. Name the organ that implements the decision of the African Union. (1 mark)

The commission of the African Union/secretariat $1 \times 1 = 1mk$

10. State two effects of the construction of the Suez Canal 1869. (2 marks)

-Shortened sea route between Europe and Asia

- Linked Europe and Asia

- Promoted international trade

- Promoted scramble and partitioning of Africa. $1 \times 2 = 2mks$

11. Why was the camel used as an important means of transport during the trans-Saharan trade. (1 mark)

- Could withstand the extremely harsh, hot and hostile desert conditions. $1 \times 1 = 1mk$

12. Identify two social factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa European powers. (2marks)

-To spread Christianity/Western activities /abolish slave trade

- To settle surplus population

- For national pride/prestige $1 \times 2 = 2mks$

13. Who was the champion of indirect rule as a system of colonial administration in Nigeria? (1 mark)

Fredrick Lugard $1 \times 1 = 1mk$

14. Name two military alliances formed by the super powers during the cold war era. (2 marks)

- NATO

- Warsaw pact $1 \times 2 = 2mks$

15. State two aims of Pan Africanism. (2 mks)

-Unite all the people of Africa origin in the struggle against Europe domination

- Change the ideology of white dependence/European colonization

- Improve African welfare conditions in the Diaspora/continent

- Restore dignity of black people

- Great forum to protest against European colonization/racial discrimination

- Fight for member countries undergoing colonization. $1 \times 2 = 2mks$

16. Identify one condition necessary for one to be elected as a senator in the U.S.A. (1 mk)

-Be at least 35 years old

- Have been American citizen for at least 9 years

- Be a resident of the state he wants to represents $1 \times 1 = 1mk$

17. Give any two reasons why Adolf Hitler was interested in Russian at the onset of the second world war. (2 marks)

He was against the Russian communist ideology that was anti-nazist

He was interested with minerals and oil fields in Russia. $1 \times 2 = 2mks$

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18.a) Give five reasons why the British used indirect rule to administer Northern Nigeria. (5 marks)

i) To avoid resistance from the people of Northern Nigeria

ii) The British had inadequate personnel for the vast territory

iii) There was an already established system of administration

iv) There was communication barrier between the British and the local communities

v) It was difficult to reach all parts of the territory due to inadequate transport and communication system.

vi) To reduce cost of administration

vii) The method had successfully been used in some of their colonies $5 \times 1 = 5mks$

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

i) Traditional rulers became unpopular among their people due to their new roles of collecting taxes forceful recruitment of fellow Africans as labourers for European.

ii) It helped to preserve Africans cultures in Northern Nigeria because the British did not want to interfere with the African way of life.

iii) It led to the abolition of slavery and slave trade in Northern Nigeria

iv) The British abolished their systems of taxation and replaced it with a single tax levied on each village.

v) Retention of Muslim law/Sharia in the North made the area lag behind $5 \times 2 = 10mks$

19. a) Give five distinction between man and apes. (5 marks)

- Mans brain capacity is larger than those of apes
- Man has a culture as opposed to apes
- Man has a straight forehead as opposed to apes that have a sloping forehead
- Man has a well refined speech unlike the apes
- Unlike apes man has an upright posture
- Man can read and reason unlike apes $5 \times 1 = 5mks$

b) Discuss five ways in which homo erectus attempted to better his life in the stone age period. (10 marks)

- They made tools called Acheullian that included scrappers, choppers or hand axes used for digging up roots skinning animals cutting a scrapping animals skin.
- Speech for communication - Homo erectus used crude form of communication based on gestures growling and whistling.
- Cloth making -man wore animals skin that were scrapped from animals. This made him warm
- Invented fire-fire helped to soften his food, keep himself warm, protect himself against wild animals
- Lived in caves - Homo erectus stayed in caves where he could rest with his family.
- Art work-he develops artwork e.g painting cave walls with pictures of animals he hunted or hoped to hunt, drew his prey with arrows piercing through it.

$5 \times 2 = 10mks$

20. a) What factors led to the abolition of the slave trade in the 19th Century. (5 mks)

- Introducing and use of machines in industries and farms removed need for slaves.
- Leading economist like Adam Smith argued that slaves were less productive than free people.
- When America became independent in 1776 Britain turned to Africa for raw material
- Christian missionaries and humanitarian groups argued that slavery was inhumane
- The French revolution of 1789 spread ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality of human kind.
- After the American civil war USA closed the American
- Market and abolished slavery in America $5 \times 1 = 5mks$

b) Explain five effects of the Tran Atlantic slave trade on West African Communities. (10 marks)

- Serious depopulation in the raided areas of West Africa
- West Africa lost in the most productive member of society
- Death of many people due to slave capture, sale and shipment to America
- Local industries declined due to the importation of Western manufactured goods
- In the affected areas, wealthy classes of merchant emerged and in some cases took up political leadership at their communities.
- Growth of some cities along the West Africa coast e.g Elmina, Goree, Dakar and Lagos.
- The trade led the rise of Mullato population as a result of intermarriage with European and Africans
- Sierra Leone and Liberia were rounded as settlement for the Freed slave
- It was a forerunner to the European colonization at West Africa. $5 \times 2 = 10mks$

21. a) Identify five methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa during the 19th C. (5 marks)

- Diplomacy
- Signing of treaties
- Luring of chiefs/Treachery
- Divide and rule
- Military conquest /force $5 \times 1 = 5mks$

b) What were the terms of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885. (10 marks)

- Any European power occupying any part of Africa had to inform others.
- Any claim of African territories was to be followed by actual/effective occupation of the area.
- Freedom of navigation of R.Niger, Congo and Zambezi.
- King Leopold II of Belgium recognized as the leader of Congo
- European powers to stop slave trade and encourage legitimate trade.
- Protection of white man interest irrespectively of their nationality ie traders, missionaries, explorers etc $5 \times 2 = 10mks$

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22.a) Identify three advantages of land enclosure system in Britain during the agrarian revolution. (3 marks)

- Led to development of large scale farming, thus bringing more land under production.
- Led to increased food production since more land was brought under use
- Increased population because of improved standards of living due to food security.
- Facilitated mechanization of agriculture eg used seed drill
- Establishment of industrialization which provided employment for the displaced.

- Enhanced control of pests and diseases which led to the production of high quality production
- Facilitated crop rotation
- The farms were easily managed $3 \times 1 = 3mks$

b) Explain six remedies to food shortages in Africa. (12 marks)

- Family planning should be encouraged by the governments.
- Land reclamation should be practiced
- The government should stop civil wars
- Provision of extension services by the governments to farmer.
- The governments should make funds available for machinery and farm input
- The government should introduce good food storage facilities and control of diseases and pests eg the respective governments
- The government should reduce taxation on farm inputs to encourage farmers to increase their produce.
- Re-afforestation, terracing and intercropping to be encouraged by the government as a way of managing the environment.
- Intensive agricultural research should be done to develop drought resistant quick maturing crops.
- The government should introduce new farming methods to increase food production.
- Resolved that all countries have a right to self determination. $6 \times 2 = 12mks$

23. a) How does one become a member of the House of Lords in Britain? (3 marks)

- By being appointed by the monarchy
- Through hereditary
- Appointment by virtue of position e.g church leadership or military position. $3 \times 1 = 3mks$

b) Discuss the functions of the house of the Lords in Britain. (12 marks)

- Sit as court of appeal to hear criminal cases
- Assist house of commons in the process of law making
- Debate/address non-controversial bills when the house of common has no time for them.
- Hold bills from house of common for sometime long enough to seek public opinion/approval.
- Debate general issues of national importance.
- Scrutinizes /questions government /ministers on various issues of national interest. $6 \times 2 = 12mks$

24. a) Identify any three treaties that were signed at Versailles after World War I. (3 marks)

- Treaty of Versailles with Germany (28th January 1919)
- Treaty of st. German with Australia (10th Sep 1919)
- Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria (27th Nov 1919)
- Treaty of Trianon with Hung army (4th Jun 1920)
- Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey (Aug 1920)

b) Discuss six problems faced by the League of Nations. (12 marks)

- Non commitment of the government by members of state e.g USA refused to join the league USSR joined in 1934
- Nations followed their own interest and ignored those in the wider world
- The league needed its own military to effect/carry out its wishes which they lacked
- Britain and France adopted the policy of appeasement towards dictators
- Many people and their governments were held back by prejudice and routine
- There was weakness in the covenant. It was difficult to arrive at unanimous decisions as stipulated in the covenant
- The great economic depression of 1929 led to unemployment and failing standard of living in many countries causing decline of the league.
- Financial shortage to implement its programmes. $6 \times 2 = 12mks$

MERU SOUTH FORM 4 JOINT EVALUATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)
311/1
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 1
2 ½ hours

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Attempt all the questions in this section

1. Which two areas of study does political history deal with.
(2 marks)
2. State two ways that archaeologist and paleontologists discover and locate historical sites.
(2 marks)
3. Name two pre-historic sites in Kenya. (2 marks)
4. Who was the common ancestor of the three distinct groups of the Luo.
(1 mark)
5. Give the name given to the originally inhabited settlements of the Mijikenda community.
(1 mark)
6. List two reasons why the attempt by the Portuguese to spread Christianity failed in Kenya.
(2 marks)
7. Identify one archaeological evidence that prove that there was contact between Kenya and the outside world. (1 mark)
8. Identify two fundamental conditions that every human right must fulfill.
(2 marks)
9. Give two social factors that promote national unity in Kenya.
(2 marks)
10. List two functions reserved for the countries in the devolved system of government in Kenya.
(2 marks)
11. State two ways in which constitution specifies a marginalized community in Kenya.
(2 marks)
12. State two specific services that the local government provide to the people residing in particular localities to during colonial period.
(2 marks)
13. Name one community which actively resisted the British occupation.
(1 mark)
14. Give two reasons why Kenyan were not grow coffee until 1937.
(2 marks)
15. Identify one way in which the national government uses equalization funds.
(1 mark)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer three questions only in this section

16. a) Name five Eastern Cushitic speaking groups in Kenya. (5 marks)

- b) Explain the results of the migration and settlement of Cushites in Kenya.
(10 marks)
17. a) List three imported items from Syria during the Indian Ocean trade.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain six effects of plantation agriculture in Kenyan coast by 19th C.
(12 marks)
18. a) Identify three ways in which the Indians reacted towards the recommendation of Devonshire White Paper 1923.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain six negative effects of urbanization during colonial era. (12 marks)
19. a) Give three categories of community land ownership in Kenya as stipulated in the constitution.
(3 marks)
- b) Discuss six effects of the colonial land tenure system.
(12 marks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions in this section.

20. a) State the composition of a county assembly in Kenya.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain six objectives of a devolved system of government in Kenya.
(12 marks)
21. a) Identify three reasons why General elections are held regularly in Kenya.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain the main Election Flaws reported in the Kriegler and Waki report that necessitated electoral reforms.
(12 marks)
22. a) State five roles of political party leaders in Kenya.
(5 marks)
- b) Discuss the powers and the functions of the president of Kenya.
(10 marks)

MERU SOUTH FORM 4 JOINT EVALUATION

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 2

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Attempt all questions in this section.

1. Identify two chemical methods of dating fossils?
(2 marks)
2. List down two pre-historic sites found in Tanzania. (2 marks)

3. Give two factors that influenced early man to domesticate animals.
(2 marks)
4. Name two types of trade. (2 marks)
5. State the main disadvantage of water transport.
(1 mark)
6. Outline two uses of copper in pre-colonial Africa
(2 marks)
7. Identify two social functions of the ancient city of Athens.
(2 marks)
8. State two functions of the Katikiro in Buganda kingdom during the 19th century.
(2 marks)
9. Give two reasons why the Europeans were interested in Africa in the 19th C.
(2 marks)
10. Outline factors that influenced the British to use direct rule in Zimbabwe.
(2 marks)
11. Mention two main organs of the League of Nations. (2 marks)
12. State two social developments in Democratic Republic of Congo since independence.
(2 marks)
13. Identify two elective posts in USA. (2 marks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)**Answer three questions only in this section.**

14. a) State five reasons for success of early agriculture in Egypt.
(5 marks)
b) Explain five effects of Agrarian revolution in United States of America (U.S.A)
(10 marks)
15. a) Give three ways in which poor means of transport contribute to food shortage in Africa.
(3 marks)
b) Explain six effects of railway transport in Europe.
(12 marks)
16. a) Outline five social effects of industrial revolution in Western Europe.
(5 marks)
b) Explain five reasons why Britain pioneered in industrial revolution.
(10 marks)
17. a) State three reasons why the British easily defeated the Ndebele in 1893.
(3 marks)
b) Explain the effects of Ndebele war of 1893.
(12 marks)

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

18. a) Identify three qualifications an individual had to fulfill to be assimilated in Senegal.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain six reasons why the application of the policy of assimilation by the French in Senegal failed. (12 marks)
19. a) State three objectives of economic organisation of West African States (ECOWAS).
(3 marks)
- b) Explain six challenges encountered by the organisation of African Unity (O.A.U)
(12 marks)
20. a) Give three functions of the cabinet in India.
(3 marks)
- b) Explain six factors that help to check the powers of the president of USA.
(12 marks)

MERU SOUTH FORM 4 JOINT EVALUATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)
311/1
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 1
2 ½ hours

SECTION A (25MARKS)

Attempt all the questions in this section.

1. Which two areas of study does political history deal with. (2 marks)
 - i) Peoples ways of ruling /leadership
 - ii) Peoples leaders
 - iii) Systems of administration

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks
2. State two ways that archaeologist and palaeontologists discover and locate historical sites. (2 marks)
 - i) By looking for areas where tectonic forces (faulting) or erosion has occurred
 - ii) Use of vision that helps them find on the surface a small part of an early settlement
 - iii) Through historical research
 - iv) Long experience and skill to identify a potential site for archaeological site.
 - v) During cultivation and building construction.

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks
3. Name two pre-historic sites in Kenya. (2 mks)
 - i) Kariandusi
 - ii) Rusinga Island
 - iii) Fort Ternan
 - iv) Olorgessaile
 - v) Hyrax Hill
 - vi) Njoro river cave
 - vii) Koobi Fora

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks
4. Who was the common ancestor of the three distinct groups of the Luo. (1mark)

- Ramogi

1 x 1 = 1mk
5. Give the name given to the originally inhabited settlements of the Mijikenda community. (1 mark)

-The Kaya

1 x 1 = 1mk
6. List two reasons why the attempt by the Portuguese to spread Christianity failed in Kenya. (2 marks)
 - i) Islam had already set roots at the coast
 - ii) The character of the Portuguese of being proud and ruthless
 - iii) Islam religion was very accommodative of the African culture.

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks
7. Identify one archaeological evidence that proof there was contact between Kenya and the outside world.
 - i) Presence of pottery
 - ii) Iron tools
 - iii) Beads
 - iv) Coins

1 x 1 = 1mk
8. Identify two fundamental conditions that every human right must fulfil. (2 marks)
 - i) A condition of life which is necessary for the development by human personality
 - ii) A social character as it presupposes the existence of other members of the society.
 - iii) It must be enjoyed equally by all members of the society.

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks
9. Give two social factors that promote national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)
 - i) Education
 - ii) National language
 - iii) National activities eg national holidays, games and sports
 - iv) Mass media
 - v) Inter-community marriage

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks
10. List two functions reserved for the counties in the devolved system of government in Kenya. (2mks)
 - i) Health services
 - ii) Transport
 - iii) Planning and development
 - iv) Agriculture

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

11. State two ways in which the constitution specifies a marginalised community in Kenya. (2 marks)

- i) A community that has relatively small population and has been unable to fully participate in the integrated social and economic life.
- ii) A community that out of a need or desire to preserve its unique culture and identify from assimilation.
- iii) An indigenous community that has retained and maintained a traditional lifestyle and livelihood based on hunter and gatherer economy.
- iv) A pastoral persons or communities.

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks**12. State two specific services that the local government provided to the people residing in particular localities to during colonial period. (2 marks)**

- i) Provide a legal forum for local people to make decisions that touched on their day to day affairs through committees
- ii) To make use of local resources to achieve development
- iii) To provide an important link between the central government and rural community.

2 x 1 = 2mks**13. Name one community which actively resisted the British occupation. (1 mark)**

- i) The Nandi
- ii) The Agiriyama
- iii) Sections of Agikuyu
- iv) Bukusu

1 x 1 = 1mk**14. Give two reasons why Kenyan were not allowed to grow coffee until 1937. (2 marks)**

- i) African grown coffee would be prone to disease which would spread to settler farms.
- ii) Africans lack of knowledge in coffee cultivation would lower the quality of Kenyan coffee.
- iii) African labour would not be available to European farms
- iv) Africans would bring unnecessary competition to the market

2 x 1 = 2mks**15. Identify one way in which the national government uses the Equalization funds (1 mark)**

- i) To provide basic services eg water, roads, health services to marginalised areas.

1 x 1 = 1mk**SECTION B (45 MARKS)****Answer any three questions in this section.****16. a) Name five Eastern Cushitic speaking groups in Kenya. (5 marks)**

- i) Borana
- ii) Somali
- iii) Gabra
- iv) Rendille
- v) Burji
- vi) Oromo/Orma/Galla

b) Explain the results of the migration and settlement of the Cushites in Kenya. (10 marks)

- i) There was conflict which led to death and destruction of prosperity
- ii) Displacement of other communities eg the Bantu from Shungwaya
- iii) Led to formation of alliance e.g the Rendille and Samburu against the Turkana
- iv) Led to increase in population in the region
- v) Increased cultural interaction with the neighbouring e.g circumcision , taboo against eating fish and ageset system
- vi) They intermarried with local communities eg the Pokomo and Borana
- vii) Trading activities intensified in the region eg Samburu and Maasai
- viii) Led to re-distribution of population in the region
- ix) Led to assimilation and absorption of some communities eg the Bantu
- ix) There was adoption of new economic activities eg some Oromo and Somali took up crop cultivation from the Bantu
- x) Led to spread of Islam in the region.

5 x 2 = 10mks**17. a) List three imported items from Syria during the Indian Ocean trade. (3 marks)**

- i) Beakers
- ii) Bowls
- iii) Swords
- iv) Pans of iron

3 x 1 = 3mks**b) Explain six effects of plantation agriculture in the Kenyan coast by 19th C.(12 marks)**

- i) Need for slave labour increased

- ii) Growth of cash crops e.g. cloves for export led to international trade
- iii) Introduction of new crops at the coast e.g. cloves and coconuts
- iv) Agro-based industries emerged
- v) Some towns like Malindi and Mombasa grew
- vi) Increased Oman Arabs settlements at the East African Coast to do agriculture
- vii) There was suffering and misery by the slaves who worked for long hours.

6 x**2 = 12mks**

18. a) Identify three ways in which the Indians reacted towards the recommendations of Devonshire White Paper of 1923.

- i) They opposed in total White settler dominance in Kenya calling for equality of all races
- ii) They opposed policies in residential segregation and restriction on their immigration
- iii) They called for direct and adequate representation in the Legco
- iv) The Indians objected to separate taxation for Europeans and Indians and segregated education.

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Explain six negative effects of urbanization during colonial era. (12mks)

- i) Unemployment became rampant due to increased competition for few available jobs
- ii) It led mushrooming of slums which were congested and unhygienic.
- iii) Led to emergence of social vices like alcoholism, drug abuse promiscuity with the hope of escaping trouble.
- iv) The migrants adopted cultural ideas and practices from other ethnic groups without wholly abandoning their own hence erosion of African traditions and morals as Africans imitated Western cultural practices.
- v) There was very poor remunerations and unfavourable working conditions hence formation of trade unions.
- vi) Houses in towns were occupied according to various racial groups with Europeans occupying best facilities leading to racial discrimination
- vii) The mass rural urban migration brought about intensification of migration regulations to control the number of African migrants leading to Kipande system.
- viii) Economic activities in rural areas were disrupted by absence of men as most work was left to women and children.

19. a) Give three categories of community land ownership in Kenya as stipulated in the constitution. (3 marks)

- i) Land lawfully registered in the name of group representative.
- ii) The land transferred to a specific community through a legal process
- iii) Land declared to be community property by an act of parliament
- iv) Land lawfully held or used by a specific community as community forest, grazing area or shrines.

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Discuss six effects of the colonial land tenure system. (12 marks)

- i) There was widespread landlessness as Africans lost their ancestral lands.
- ii) There was reduction in land available to the Africans as a result of rapid growth in population.
- iii) There was deterioration of quality of land due to fragmentation.
- iv) They led to overstocking of pastoral and agricultural communities leading to problems such as famine and livestock diseases
- vi) There was disintegration of social and cultural institutions in the reserves due to ethnic boundaries fixation thus separation of African communities.

6 x 2 = 12mks

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions in this section.

20.a) State the composition of a county assembly in Kenya. (3 marks)

- i) Members elected by the registered voters of the ward
- ii) Special seat members to fulfil the two thirds gender rule
- iii) members representing marginalised groups including persons with disability and the youth.
- iv) The speaker (ex-official)

b) Explain six objectives of a devolved system of government in Kenya. (12 marks)

- i) To promote democratic and accountable exercise of power.
- ii) To foster national unity by recognising diversity
- iii) To give powers of self-governance to the people and promote participation of people in decision making.
- iv) To recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs to further their development.
- v) To protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalised communities.
- vi) To ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources
- vii) To facilitate the decentralization of state organs and their functions and services from the

capital of the country.

viii) To have checks and balances and the separation of power

ix) To promote social and economic development and the provision of easily accessibility services throughout the country.

6 x 2 = 12mks

21. a) Identify three reasons why General elections are held regularly in Kenya. (3 marks)

i) It is a constitutional requirement

ii) They give the people of Kenya a chance to pick leaders of their choice and in whom they have confidence to run their government.

iii) They keep leaders on their toes aware that they can be voted out if they fail to deliver services.

iv) They give citizens a chance to exercise their democratic right of electing leaders of their choice.

v) They help generate new ideas by offering alternative ways of running the government through different parties manifestos.

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Explain the main Election Flaws reported in the Kriegler and Waki report that necessitated electoral reforms.

(12 marks)

i) Irregularities in the voter register

ii) Imbalanced distribution of registered voters among the constituencies

iii) Several cases of cheating were reported

iv) Exclusive strongholds

v) Defective system of vote tallying and relaying of information

vi) Incompetence of the ECK officials

vii) Integrity of the results - some of the reforming officer did not sign some of the crucial election documents as required.

viii) Composition of the ECK- The appointment of the commissioners was suspicious that the government was hell-bent to rig the elections.

5 x 2 = 10mks

22.a) State five roles of political party leaders in Kenya.

(5 marks)

i) Promoting and upholding national unity through party activities

ii) Enforcing adherence to the principle of good governance, democracy, human rights, gender equality and equity.

iii) Working to advance the goals of the party and ensure their programme are carried out to the satisfaction of the party.

iv) The leader of the majority party has to ensure and maintain support for legislation

v) The leader of minority party has to protect the rights of the minority.

vi) The leader of the majority party has to ensure accountability and transparency in the party and the government.

5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Discuss the powers and functions of the president of Kenya. (10 marks)

i) As head of state the president represents the government and the people of Kenya both locally and internationally.

ii) As head of government the president has the powers to nominate deputy president, appoints or dismisses the cabinet secretaries, director of public prosecution.

iii) Has the duty to address the opening of each newly elected parliament (legislative powers)

iv) He/she chairs cabinet meetings, directs and co-ordinates the functions of ministries and government

v) The president is the commander in chief of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF)

vi) The president confers honours in the name of people and the Republic for their outstanding performance.

vii) He/she presides over national holidays in the country e.g. Jamhuri, Madaraka and Mashujaa

viii) The president has the role of safeguarding the respect of the constitution, sovereignty, national unity, diversity and human right and the rule of law.

5 x 2 = 10mks

MERU SOUTH FORM 4 JOINT EVALUATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)
311/2
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 2
2 ½ hours

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

- 1. Identify two chemical methods of dating fossils? (2 marks)**
 - i) Radio -carbon dating
 - ii) Potassium Argon dating **2 x 1 = 2mks**
- 2. List down two pre-historic sites found in Tanzania. (2 marks)**
 - i) Olduvai George
 - ii) Apis rock
 - iii) Eyasi/simila
 - iv) Ganusi **2 x 1 = 2mks**
- 3. Give two factors that influenced early man to domesticate animals, (2 marks)**
 - i) Competition for food between human beings and animals
 - ii) Natural calamities that destroyed vegetation and drove away wild animals
 - iii) Some animals had economic value
 - iv) Availability of animals that could be domesticated
 - v) Some animals were social to man
 - vi) Population increase which made natural food to be scarce
 - vii) Hunting wild animals was becoming tiresome **2 x 1 = 2mks**
- 4. Name two types of trade. (2 marks)**
 - i) Local trade
 - ii) Regional trade
 - iii) International trade **2 x 1 = 2mks**
- 5. State the main disadvantage of water transport. (1 mark)**
 - i) Fatal accidents leading to loss of lives **1 x 1 = 1mk**
- 6. Outline two uses of copper in pre-colonial Africa. (2 marks)**
 - i) Making weapons
 - ii) Making alloys
 - iii) Used as a medium of exchange
 - iv) Used as trading commodity
 - v) Making tools
 - vi) Marking utensils /containers
 - vii) Making ornaments **2 x 1 = 2mks**
- 7. Identify two social functions of the ancient city of Athens. (2 marks)**
 - i) Acted as centre of Greek culture
 - ii) Acted as a religious centre
 - iii) It was a sports centre
 - iv) It was an educational centre **2 x 1 = 2mks**
- 8. State two functions of the Katikiro in Buganda kingdom during the 19thC.(2mks)**
 - i) Organised tax collection
 - ii) Organised public works
 - iii) Planned wars in Kabaka's name
 - iv) Protected the Kabaka during war
 - v) Informed the Kabaka on decisions he made on court issues **2 x 1 = 2mks**
- 9. Give two reasons why the Europeans were interested in Africa in the 19thC. (2 marks)**
 - i) Spread Christianity
 - ii) Explore /adventure
 - iii) Trade
 - iv) Campaign for the abolition of slave trade and slavery **2 x 1 = 2mks**
- 10. Outline factors that influenced the British to use direct rule in Zimbabwe. (2 marks)**
 - i) Acquire full control of the economy so as to exploit resources
 - ii) Traditional system of administration had been disrupted during the conquest period
 - iii) Availability of European administrators
 - iv) British had lost confidence in traditional African leadership due to outbreak of Chimurenga wars. **2 x 1 = 2mks**
- 11. Mention two main organs of the league of Nations. (2 marks)**
 - i) The Assembly

- ii) The council
- iii) The secretariat
- iv) Permanent court of international justice
- v) International labour office

2 x 1 = 2mks

12. State two social developments in the Democratic Republic of Congo since independence. (2 marks)

- i) Change of name from Zaire to DRC
- ii) Support sport activities by the government
- iii) Government encouraged dropping of foreign names and use of indigenous ones
- iv) Government has support and imported the education sector
- v) Government has supported culture e.g music
- vi) Government has supported and improved the provision of health service.
- vii) Government has introduced pension schemes for workers.

2 x 1 = 2mks

13. Identify two elective posts in USA. (2 mks)

- i) President
- ii) Governor
- iii) Senator
- iv) Member of House of representing

2 x 1 = 2mks

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer three questions only in this section

4. a) State five reasons for the success of early agriculture in Egypt. (5 marks)

- i) Availability of water for irrigation and domestic use from river Nile.
- ii) The Nile valley was secure from external invasion
- iii) Availability of indigenous crops and animals
- iv) Its nearness to Mesopotamia from where they borrowed agricultural knowledge
- v) Availability of fertile soil (Silt) along the river banks
- vi) Availability of slave labour
- vii) Invention of new farming tools
- viii) Improvement of storage facilities

5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Explain five effects of Agrarian revolution in United States of America (U.S.A) (10 marks)

- i) Diversification of Agriculture
- ii) More land put under cultivation
- iii) Increase in food production due to use of new farming methods
- iv) Development of Agricultural related industries
- v) Use of machines which replaced slave labourers in the farms
- vi) Increased international trade
- vii) Development of good transport systems
- viii) Increased population due to availability of enough food
- ix) Promotion of research and scientific inventions.

5 x 2 = 10mks

15. a) Give three ways in which poor means of transport contribute to food shortage in Africa. (3 marks)

- i) Poor transport leads to delays in transportation of food causing wastage and losses
- ii) Poor transport discourages from producing more
- iii) Poor transport has led to high transportation cost leading to high prices of food
- iv) Poor transport undermines effectiveness agricultural extension officers.

3 x

1 = 3mks

b) Explain six effects of railway transport in Europe. (12 marks)

- i) It has promoted the movement of people
- ii) It has led to the development of trade
- iii) It has led to industrial development
- iv) It has led to the growth of towns
- v) It has enhanced the spread of ideas
- vi) It has created job opportunities
- vii) It has led to improvement of agricultural
- viii) It is a source of government revenue
- ix) It has facilitated the exploitation of natural resources.

6 x 2 = 12mks

16. a) Outline five social effects of industrial revolution in Western Europe. (5 marks)

- i) Led to urban migration in search for employment
- ii) Led to poor sanitation and garbage disposal
- iii) Increase in crime and social evils due to high unemployment
- iv) Increased environmental pollution

- v) Led to rise of social classes in the society
- vi) Development of service industry
- vii) Lead to exploitation of women and children
- viii) Poor housing led to emergence of slums.

5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Explain five reasons why Britain pioneered in industrial revolution. (10 marks)

- i) Availability of capital
- ii) Existence of cottage industries which formed the foundation
- iii) Availability of both internal and external market
- iv) Availability of sources of raw materials
- v) Availability of sources of industrial energy
- vi) Availability of good transport and communication systems
- vii) Availability of both unskilled and skilled labour
- viii) She had enjoyed along period of peace and political stability
- ix) She had a strong navy which protected her trading ships
- x) Existence of well developed banking and insurance systems
- xi) Government policy of free trade which remove trade barriers

5 x 2 = 10mks

17. a) State three reasons why the British easily defeated the Ndebele in 1893. (3 marks)

- i) British had superior weapons
- ii) The British soldiers had trained in military tactics
- iii) Disunity among the African communities
- iv) The Ndebele had been weakened by outbreak of small pox
- v) The British had recruited Africans for reinforcement
- vi) Execution of African leaders demoralised the warriors.

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Explain the effects of Ndebele war of 1893. (12 marks)

- i) Loss their independence /colonised
- ii) Land alienation /creation of reserves
- iii) Forced labour was introduced
- iv) Introduction of heavy taxation
- v) Their cattle was confiscated
- vi) Loss of lives
- viii) Destruction of property
- ix) Led to emergence of hostility between the Africans and Europeans

6 x 2 = 12mks

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions in this section.

18. a) Identify three qualifications an individual had to fulfil to be assimilated in Senegal. (3 marks)

- i) Ability to read and write in French
- ii) If one had knowledge of the French language
- iii) Convert to Christianity
- iv) If one had worked for some years in the French civil service
- v) If one shows total loyalty to the French government

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Explain six reasons why the application of the policy of assimilation by the French in Senegal failed. (12 marks)

- i) Opposition by some communities who never wanted to abandon their culture
- ii) Faced hostility from traditional African rulers who didn't want to lose their authority
- iii) Faced hostility from Muslims who didn't want to convert to Christianity.
- iv) Met opposition from French traders who feared competition from Africans
- v) The government found it expensive to implement the policy
- vi) Met opposition from the French people in France who feared being outnumbered in the chamber of deputies.
- vii) Experienced racial discrimination from French men who never wanted to be equal to the Africans
- viii) The policy undermined the French goal of economic exploitation.

6 x 2 = 12mks

19. a) State three objectives of economic organisation of West African States (ECOWAS). (3 marks)

- i) Liberalise trade between member states
- ii) Promote co-operation between member states
- iii) To improve relations between member states
- iv) To improve the living standards of the people of the member states
- v) To create a custom union in the region

vi) To promote industrial development among member states

vii) To promote cultural interaction among member states

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Explain six challenges encountered by the organisation of African Unity (O.A.U) (12 marks)

i) Political instability

ii) Leader disputes

iii) Personality differences between African leaders

iv) Ideological differences between member states

v) Divided loyalty

vi) National interests

vii) Inadequate funds

viii) Lack of standing military force

ix) Interference by major powers in Africans affairs

x) Neo-colonialism

xi) Violation of human rights by the leaders

xii) Lack of continuity due to short tenure of the chairman

6 x 2 = 12mks

20.a) Give three functions of the cabinet in India. (3 marks)

i) Approve proposals of government policy/bills

ii) Recommend major appointments by the government

iii) Settle inter-departmental disputes

iv) Co-ordinate government activities and oversee implementation of its policies

v) Formulate government policies

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Explain six factors that help to check the powers of the president of USA. (12 marks)

i) Senate approves appointment to senior positions

ii) Congress can refuse to approve use of public funds for a foreign policy it disagree with

iii) Congress can impeach a sitting president

iv) The supreme court may declare a president to have acted unconstitutionally

v) The constitution limits a presidential terms to two four-year terms

vi) The mass media closely monitors the president's action

vii) Pressure groups check presidential actions

viii) Public opinion influences the president's actions

ix) Presidential actions can deny his party majority in the congress congressional elections

GEM SUB-COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION EXAMS 2016*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)*

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1

JULY/AUGUST 2016

Time 2 hours 30 minutes

SECTION A (25 MARKS)**Answer all the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided**

1. Give the **main** reason for studying social history
(1 mk)
2. Identify **two** activities that influenced early man to set up permanent settlement
(2 mks)
3. Which was the first cereal to be domesticated in the world? (1 mk)
4. State **two** limitations of canal transport (2 mks)
5. State how the abundance of wood fuel facilitated the growth of Meroe as an early urban centre
(1 mk)
6. Name **two** officials who assisted the ruler of the Shona to administer the kingdom
(2 mks)
7. State **two** factors that facilitated scientific revolution in Europe
(2 mks)
8. State **two** pull factors that led to the scramble for Africa
(2 mks)
9. Name the first Senegalese Deputy who was elected to the French National Chamber of Deputies
(1 mk)
10. Identify **two** political reforms introduced by Frederick de Klerk that led to the achievement of Black majority rule in South Africa
(2 mks)
11. Give **one** reason why Germany was overconfident of speedy and overwhelming victory over her enemies in the first World War
(1 mk)
12. State **one** African state in the commonwealth which is not a former British colony
(1 mk)
13. State **two** roles of the Council of Ministers in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (2 mks)
14. What was the **main** weakness of the Ujamaa policy in Tanzania
(1 mk)
15. Give **two** ways in which the policy of nationalization slowed down economic development in Tanzania during the reign of Julius Nyerere
(2 mks)
16. State **two** components of Congress in U.S.A. (2 mks)
17. Identify **one** way through which the powers of the President of U.S.A is checked
(1 mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)**Answer any three questions from this section in the answer booklet provided**

18. a) State **five** hunting methods used by early man (5 mks)
- b) Explain **five** benefits of settling in villages during the Late Stone Age period (10mks)
19. a) Give **five** reasons why animal transport was not a reliable form of transport in ancient times (5 mks)
- b) Explain **five** disadvantages of Air Transport to modern man (10mks)
20. a) Outline **three** tactics employed by Samouri Toure of the Mandika to resist the French rule (3 mks)
- b) Explain **six** results of Lozi collaboration (12mks)
21. a) Give **five** reasons why there were civil wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) soon after independence (5 mks)

(5 mks)

- b) Describe **five** economic developments in Tanzania since independence
(10mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions in the answer booklet provided

- 22.a) Outline the structure of the French system of administration in West Africa
(5 mks)
- b) Explain **five** factors that led to the failure of indirect rule in southern Nigeria
(10mks)
- 23.a) Give **three** reasons why the Treaty of Versailles led to the second world war
(3 mks)
- b) Explain **six** characteristics of the League of Nations
(12mks)
- 24.a) Identify **three** similar features of political systems in the United States and Britain
(3 mks)
- b) Explain **six** functions of the British parliament (12mks)

GEM SUB-COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION EXAMS 2016

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

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 2

JULY/AUGUST 2016

Time 2 hours 30 minutes

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Attempt all the questions in this section.

1. Identify **two** periods in History (2 mks)
2. Name the hominid whose remains were discovered in Fort Tenan (1 mk)
3. Name **two** sub-tribes of the Abaluhya (2 mks)
4. State **one** evidence that the Chinese traders reached the East African Coast (1 mk)
5. State **one** way in which force can be used to resolve conflict (1 mk)
6. Name the document in which the rights of a child are contained (1 mk)
7. Give **two** characteristics of human rights (2 mks)
8. Identify **two** ways in which direct democracy is exercised (2 mks)
9. Identify **two** Luo communities that resisted the British during colonial rule in Kenya (2 mks)
10. State **two** provisions of the crown-land ordinance of 1915 (2 mks)
11. State **two** features of the political organizations which were formed in Kenya before 1939 (2 mks)

- 12.** State **one** reason for the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya in 1952
(1 mk)
- 13.** Name the administrative head of Kenya's National Assembly
(1 mk)
- 14.** What was the **main** method used by Tom Mboya in the struggle to protect African rights against colonisation (1 mk)
- 15.** Identify **two** changes which were introduced by the Inter-Party Parliamentary Group (IPPG) in 1997 (2 mks)
- 16.** What is contained in National Budget ?
(1 mk)
- 17.** Give **one** reason why the government of Kenya should conserve the environment
(1 mk)

SECTION B: 45 MARKS

Answer any three questions in this section

- 18.** a) Give **five** economic activities of the Bantu (5 mks)
b) Describe the political organization of the Luo in pre-colonial Kenya (10mks)
- 19.** a) Identify **five** reasons why trade developed between the East African Coast and Arabia by the 8th century (5 mks)
b) Explain the effects of Arab settlement along the East African Coast (10mks)
- 20.** a) Explain **five** causes of the Somali resistance to the British rule in Kenya (5 mk)
b) Explain **five** factors which enabled the British to establish their colonial rule in Kenya easily (5 mks)
- 21.** a) Name **three** clergymen who were involved in the struggle for multiparty in Kenya in 1990's (3mks)
b) Explain six ways in which political pluralism has enhanced democracy in Kenya (12mks)

SECTION C: 30 MARKS

Answer any two questions from this section

- 22.** a) List the symbols of national unity (3 mks)
b) Explain **six** significance of National Integration in Kenya (12mks)
- 23.** a) State the composition of Kenya's cabinet (3 mks)
b) Explain the functions of the cabinet in Kenya (12mks)
- 24.** a) Identify **three** members of the County Executive Committee (3 mks)
b) Explain **six** reasons for preparing the National Budget in Kenya (12mks)

GEM SUB-COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION EXAMS 2016*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)*

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1

JULY/AUGUST 2016

Time 2 hours 30 minutes

SECTION A - 25 MKS

- 1. Identify two periods in history** (2 mks)
 - i) Pre- history
 - ii) History (1 x 2 = 2 mks)
- 2. Name the hominid whose remains were discovered in fort Tenan**
Kenyapithecus (1 x 1 mk)
- 3. Name two sub-tribes of the Abaluhya** (2 mks)
 - i) Bukusu
 - ii) Tiriki
 - iii) Wanga
 - iv) Tachoni,
 - v) Kisa,
 - vi) Bunyore,
 - vii) Samia
 - viii) Maragoli,
 - ix) Marama,
 - x) Idakho
 - xi) Isukha
 - xii) Khayo
 - xiii) Marachi (1 x 2 mks)
- 4. State one evidence that chinese traders reached the African Coast** (1 mk)
 - i) Presence of Chinese coins
 - ii) Porcelain remains
 - iii) Written documents i.e. Periplus of the Erythrean sea (any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
- 5. State one way in which force can be used to resolve conflict** (1 mk)
 - i) Disarming the warring sides
 - ii) Declaration of curfew
 - iii) Policing the area (any 1 x 1 mk)
- 6. Name the document in which the rights of a child are contained** (1 mk)
The United Nations Convention on child's right (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
- 7. Give two characteristics of human rights** (2 mks)
 - i) They are universal
 - ii) They are Indivisible
 - iii) They have limitations
 - iv) They can be suspended (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
- 8. Identify two ways in which direct democracy is exercised** (2 mks)
 - i) Referendum
 - ii) Plebiscite
 - iii) Recall
 - iv) Initiative (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
- 9. Identify two Luo communities that resisted the British colonial rule in Kenya** (2 mks)
 - i) Ugenya
 - ii) Kisumu
 - iii) Sakwa
 - iv) Uyoma
- 10. State two provisions of the crown land ordinance of 1915** (2 mks)
 - i) Land registration scheme for settlers
 - ii) The period was increased from 99 years to
 - iii) 999 years
 - iv) It increased lease acreage from 5000 - 7500
 - v) acres
 - vi) Africans rights to own land was removed
 - vii) Settlers were not to sell land to any other race
 - viii) All Kenyan territory became crown land
 - ix) All Maasai were removed from Laikipia plateau

(Any 2 x 1

= 2 mks)

11. State two features of the political organizations which were formed in Kenya before 1939

- i) They were ethnic based
- ii) Were moderate in their demands
- iii) Their grievances were similar

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 Mks)

12. State one reason for the declaration of the state of emergence in Kenya in 1952 (1 mrk)

- i) To stop Mau Mau Killings i.e. a chief was killed
- ii) To destabilize the Mau Mau activities
- iii) To stop Guerrilla attacks by the freedom fighters

(any 1 x 1 = 1 mrk)

13. Name the administrative head of Kenya's National Assembly (1 mrk)

Clerk to the National Assembly

(1 x 1 mrk)

14. What was the main method used by Tom Mboya in the struggle to protect African rights against colonization

Trade Unionism (1 x 1 = 1 mrk)

15. Identify two changes which were introduced by the Inter-Party Parliamentary group (IPPG) in 1997 (2 mrks)

- i) Increased the number of electoral commissioners to include the opposition
- ii) Political parties were to inform the police of their intended rallies but not ask for licenses
- iii) Chief act was removed
- iv) Kenya broadcasting co-operation was mandated to give equal and fair coverage to all political parties.
- v) Police act was amended to make it impartial.

(any 2 x 1 = 2 mrks)

16. What is contained in a National budget (1 mrk)

- i) National Expenditure
- ii) National revenue (any 1 x 1 = 1 mrk)
- iii) Financial statements/policies

17. Give one reason why the government of Kenya should conserve the environment

To protect natural resources (1 x 1 = 1 mrk)

SECTION B - 45 MKS

Answer ANY three questions in this section

18.a) Give five economic activities of the Bantu (5 mks)

- i) They participated in local and regional trade
- ii) They practised farming (crop farming)
- iii) They were livestock keepers
- iv) They practised hunting and gathering
- v) They practised crafts such as iron smithing basketry and pottery
- vi) Some Bantu communities e.g. the Mijikenda practised fishing (any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

b) Describe the political organization of the Luo in Pre-colonial Kenya (10 mrks)

- i) The Luo were a decentralized community led by council of elders
- ii) The lowest level of political structure was the family whose head was referred to as Jaduong
- iii) Several families who traced their ancestry to a common ancestor forms one clan.
- iv) Within the clan was a council of elders called Doho the council of elders solved disputes
- v) Below the Doho were lineage councils called Buch Dhoot
- vi) Several clans came together to form oganda. The Oganda's council of elders were called Buch Piny whose leader was Routh
- vii) Buch Piny settled inter clan conflicts
- viii) The Luos had a group of warriors called Thuondi who defended the community and conducted raids.

19.a) Identify the Effects of Arab settlement along the East African Coast

- i) Introduction of Islamic religion
- ii) Intermarriages between the Arabs and local Bantu, giving rise to the Swahili people.
- iii) Emergence of Kiswahili language
- iv) Spread of Islamic culture
- v) Adaption of Islamic education (madrassa)
- vi) Introduction of Islamic laws (Sharia)
- vii) Introduction of crops such as rice, millet, cloves, vegetables and fruits

(1 x 5 = 5 mks)

- b) **Explain five reasons why trade developed between the East African Coast and Arabia by the 8th century**
- Availability of trade goods e.g. gold, ivory, slaves, porcelain bowls
 - High demand for trade items from the coast
 - Existence of enterprising merchants both in foreign lands and on the East African Coast
 - Existence of local trade
 - Accessibility of East African Coast by sea.
 - Monsoon winds facilitated the movement of the ships.
 - The prevailing relative peace and stability along the East African Coast.
 - Natural harbours for safe docking of the vessels
 - Indian Banyans provided credit facilities to trader
- (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)
- 20. State five causes of the Somali resistance to the British rule in Kenya** (5 mrks)
- The Somali were opposed to division of Somaliland into British & Italian sphere of influence.
 - They were opposed to punitive expeditions
 - Were opposed to being controlled by the British who were Christians
 - British attempted to stop the Somali as they raided their neighbour.
 - British wanted the Somali to drop their nomadic lifestyle
- any 5 x 1 = 5 mrks
- b) **Explain five factors which enabled the British to establish their colonial rule in Kenya easily.** (10 mks)
- Disunity among Africans - they were unable to fight a common enemy
 - British had a well trained army compared to Africans
 - British had superior weapons that enabled them to conquer Africans with ease
 - Africans had been decimated & weakened by natural calamities e.g. drought, famine & diseases.
 - Collaboration by Africans enabled them to entrench their rule.
 - The missionaries had prepared Africans to be submissive
 - Construction of the railway eased the movement of the British forces.
- (any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)
- 21.a) Name three clergy who were involved in the struggle for multiparty in Kenya in 1990's** (3 mrks)
- Henry Okullu
 - Timothy Njoya
 - Bishop Alexander Muge
 - Bishop Gitari
- (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mrks)
- b) **Explain six ways in which political pluralism has enhanced democracy in Kenya** (12 mks)
- It has reduced dictatorship in Kenya
 - Has encouraged freedom of expression
 - Has promoted healthy competition in politics
 - Has led to freedom of association
 - Promoted political education & awareness among Kenyans.
 - Has created a link between the people and government
 - Has kept the government alert, transparent & accountable.
 - Free and fair manner in the election of leaders.
 - Has provided alternative approach to the management of political & economic affairs.
 - Has led to repealing of oppressive and unjust laws.
 - Has contributed to free and independent trade unions
 - Has promoted independent & impartial judiciary
- (6 x 2 = 12 mks)
- SECTION C : 30 MARKS**
- Answer ANY two questions in this section**
- 22.a) Lists down three symbols of national unity** (3 mrks)
- National Flag
 - National Anthem
 - Coat of Arms
 - Loyalty Pledge
 - National Awards
- (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mrks)
- b) **Explain six significance of National Integration in Kenya** (12 mrks)
- Enhances national unity
 - Encourages socialization of people with diverse backgrounds
 - Encourages rapid economic growth & development
 - Encourages patriotism & nationalism
 - Promotes peaceful co-existence
 - Enables a country to develop a sense of national direction
 - Promotes easy, efficient & accurate communication
- Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks
- 23.a) State the composition of Kenya's cabinet**
- The president
 - The deputy president
 - Cabinet secretaries

- iv) The Attorney general (1 x 3 = 3 mks)
- b) **Explain the function of the cabinet in Kenya**
- The cabinet formulates government policies on domestic and international issues.
 - Defend government policies
 - Explains government policies to the people in their capacity.
 - To supervise the implementation of government policies by civil servants in their ministries
 - Advises the president on matters related to the administration of ministries.
 - Represents the president in local and international fora. (2 x 6 = 12 mrks)
24. a) **Identify three members of the county Executive Committee** (3 mrks)
- Governor
 - Deputy governor
 - Representative of youth & marginalized
 - Appointee of the governor
- b) **Explain six reasons for preparing the National Budget in Kenya** (12 mrks)
- Gives the government an opportunity to review its tax system
 - Lays down government plan to raise revenue and its services
 - To justify borrowing in case of deficit
 - To explain to development partners its development agenda
 - For equal and balanced development
 - Enables the National Assembly to check and scrutinize use of public funds
 - To minimize wastage as government spends its revenue (Any 6 x 2 = 12 mrks)

GEM SUB-COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION EXAMS 2016

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

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 2

JULY/AUGUST 2016

Time 2 hours 30 minutes

SECTION A 25 MARKS

- Give the main reason for studying social history (1 mk)
In order to understand and appreciate people's practices, religious beliefs and taboos. (any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
- Identify two activities that influenced early man to set up permanent settlement (2 mks)
 - The domestication of crops and animals
 - The making of tools and weapons
 - The invention and use of fire
 - The security of a site from wild animals (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
- Which was the first cereal to be domesticated in the world (1 mk)
Barley
- State two limitation of canal transport
 - It is very expensive to construct and maintain
 - Needs constant dredging/cleaning
 - It is not suitable where the bedrock is permeable.
 - It requires heavy traffic to justify its construction. (any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
- State how the 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 (any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
- Name two officials who assisted the ruler of the shana to administer the kingdom (2 mks)
 - The head cook
 - Head gate steward / chamberlain/chancellor
 - The head drummer
 - The head of the army
 - The treasurer
 - The senior son in law
 - The nine principal wives of the king
 - The king sister (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

7. State two factors that facilitated scientific revolution in Europe (2 mks)
 i) The period of renaissance (rebirth) encouraged further learning research.
 ii) Government and individuals supported research financially.
 iii) Need to find solution to problems
 iv) Religion could not answer all questions.
 v) Overseas exploration and discovery of new lands stimulated learning. (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
8. State two pull factors that led to the scramble for Africa (2 mks)
 i) Vast resources in Africa e.g. gold, ivory e.t.c.
 ii) African communities were highly decentralized
 iii) African communities were weakened by diseases and calamities which made them easy to conquer. (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
9. Name the first Senegalese deputy who was elected to the French National Chamber of Deputies
 Blaise Diagne (any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
10. Identify two political reforms introduced by Frederic de Klerk that led to the achievement of black majority rule in South Africa (2 mks)
 i) He released all political prisoners
 ii) Relaxed apartheid laws e.g. pass laws
 iii) Allowed Africans to join political parties (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
11. Give one reason why German was overconfident of speedy and overwhelming victory over her enemies in the first world war
 The schlieffen plan - Germany had devised it to over run her enemies (any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
12. State one African state in the commonwealth which is not a former British colony (1 mk)
 i) Mozambique
 ii) Cameroon (any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
13. State two roles of the council of ministers in the economic community of West African states (ECOWAS) (2 mks)
 i) Manage the affairs of ECOWAS
 ii) Advise the authority
 iii) Provide directions to the subordinate organs of ECOWAS (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
14. What was the main weakness of the Ujamaa policy in Tanzania (1 mk)
 It promoted laziness/people were demotivated to work (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
15. Give two ways in which the policy of nationalization slowed down economic development in Tanzania during the reign of Julius Nyerere (2 mks)
 i) Some industries collapse
 ii) Most foreign investors withdrew from the country
 iii) Most Tanzanians developed a negative attitude to work hence relied on government support. (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
16. State two components of congress in the U.S.A. (2 mks)
 i) House of senate
 ii) House of Representative (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
17. Identify one way through which the powers of the president of U.S.A. is checked (1 mk)
 i) Media
 ii) Public Opinion
 iii) Supreme Court
 iv) Congress (any 2 x 1 = 1 mks)

SECTION B 45 (MARKS)

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

- 18.a State five hunting methods used by early man (5 mks)
 i) Stoning & spearing animals
 ii) Digging large pits on the path through which animals went to drink water & covering the pit

with delicate stones and grass

- iii) Chasing animals over steep cliffs and forcing them to fall over and break their limbs.
- iv) Driving animals in swampy areas where they get stuck used fire to hunt by scaring them to swampy areas or over cliffs.
- v) Waiting for animals near water points
- vi) Man killed animals that were injured by others. (Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

b) Explain five benefits of settling in villages during the late stone age period (10 mks)

- i) Helped each other in times of hardships e.g. sickness/ companionship
- ii) Provided security to each other
- iii) Helped each other in building huts, making clothes e.t.c.
- iv) Language developed/ speech or spoken language
- v) Religious beliefs developed
- vi) Started burying the dead.
- vii) Agriculture developed
- viii) With development of Agriculture there was surplus food which man exchanged/ development of trade.
- ix) Man developed a way of maintaining law and order/ beginning of government
- x) Helped in sharing resources (any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

19. a Give five reasons why animal transport was not a reliable form of transport in ancient times (5 mks)

- i) It was slow and tedious
- ii) Pack animals could be attacked by wild animals diseases, causing insects and diseases
- iii) Animals could only travel during day time not at night.
- iv) They could only carry small amounts of goods
- v) Some pack animals such as donkeys are very stubborn when tired and heavily loaded.
- vi) They could easily get feigned (any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

b. Explain five disadvantages of Air transport to modern man (10 mks)

- i) Aeroplanes pollute the environment due to waste discharge by burning fuel
- ii) It is prone to international terrorism where aeroplanes are often hijacked
- iii) It is a very expensive mode of transport
- iv) Its accidents are very fatal and many times there are minimal survivors
- v) It is often affected by weather changes.
- vi) Operating them require highly skilled personnel (any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

20. a) Outline three tactics employed by Samoure Toure of the Mandinka to resist the French rule (3 mks)

- i) Applied scorched earth policy
- ii) Guerrilla warfare
- iii) Transfer for his empire to the east
- iv) Diplomacy i.e. signing treaties (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Explain six results of Lozi collaboration (12 mks)

- i) The Lozi lost their independence to the British
- ii) The leaders gained recognition/fame
- iii) They were protected from their traditional enemies
- iv) The Lozi assisted the British to conquer other communities of the Ndebele.
- v) Trade between the Lozi and British increased
- vi) The Lozi benefited from the missionary work in education / health
- vii) The Lozi acquired manufactured goods
- viii) Christianity was spread in the region.
- ix) The land was alienated
- x) Their cattle were confiscated
- xi) They had to pay taxes to the British
- xii) Lewanika power were greatly reduced
- xiii) He become a mere employee of the company receiving only a stipen.
- xiv) He lost control of the former vassal chiefs who could no longer pay tributes to him.
- xv) The Lozi aristocracy was broken/ the royal class reduced to positions of tax collectors for the company
- xvi) Led to the arrival of more settlers in Baroste land.
- xvii) Barotse was finally incorporated into Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) as a British protectorate. (any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

21.a Give five reasons why there were civil wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) soon after independence

- i) Struggle among leaders e.g. Patrice Lumumba vs Joseph Kasavubu/ ideological differences.
- ii) Some provinces wanted to secede & forming their own governments e.g. Kasai & Katanga
- iii) Military coups e.g. 1965 by Mobutu & 1999 by Kabila
- iv) Fight from rebel groups
- v) Military dictatorship by Mobutu Seseseko
- vi) Political assassinations e.g. Lumumba & Kabila (any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

b) Describe five economic developments in Tanzania since Independence (10 mks)

- i) In 1964 Nyerere launched a 5 year plan to streamline project initiation and implementation
- ii) Expansion of industry and agriculture
- iii) The Arusha Declaration of 1967 based on self reliance & socialism favoured public control of major plan the government & co-operatives.
- iv) Development of Agro-based industries, non agricultural industries like steel, oil & cement.
- v) Launching of NYS led to est. of settlements & income generating projects.
- vi) Nationalization and Africanization entailed the transfer of businesses & enterprises formerly held by European to Africans.
- vii) Encouragement of foreign investment led to railways, roads & pipelines.
- viii) Entry into economic blocks enlarged her market e.g. East African co-operation e.t.c (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions in the answer booklet provided

22.a) Outline the structure of the French system of administration in West Africa

- i) France had eight colonies in west Africa which formed the Federation of French West Africa
- ii) The Federation was governed from one capital at Dakar Senegal
- iii) The Federation was headed by a Governor General who was answerable to the French minister for colonies in Paris
- iv) Under the Governor General was a Lieutenant General in charge of each colony
- v) A colony was divided into cercles (provincial) each under a commandant de cercle
- vi) A cercle /province was divided into districts
- vii) A sub-division was divided into cartons (location) each under a chef de carton
- viii) Cartons were further divided into sub-location (village elder) (any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

b) Explain five factors that led to the failure of indirect rule in Southern Nigeria (10 mks)

- i) Southern Nigeria did not have a centralized system of government suitable for the application of indirect rule.
- ii) Lack of homogeneity in the south as there were many ethnic groups languages and customs to be understood
- iii) The British introduced new ideas such as forced labour and direct taxes which influenced the people.
- iv) The failure of the British administrators to fully understand how the social economic and political system of southern Nigeria (based on the uba) operated made them give up easily.
- v) Opposition from the educated elite who felt left out of the administration of their country.
- vi) The educated people in southern Nigeria resented the chiefs appointed by the British because they were illiterate.
- vii) The obas southern Nigeria had defined powers e.g. mediation and when they were given wide ranging powers people became discontented.
- viii) There was communication barrier between British supervisors, warrant chiefs and people which created misunderstanding
- ix) Misuse of power by warrant chief e.g. raising taxes for their own benefit and harassing women sexually.
- x) Use of excessive force to support any form of resistance provoked resentment. (any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

23.a) Give three reasons why the Treaty of Versailles led to the second world war (3 mks)

- i) Severe punishment meted to Germany made her bitter and resentful.
- ii) Italy considered a major power was treated like a minor power which caused bitterness.
- iii) The interests of minority were not considered e.g. Serbia & Bosnia which later acted as the immediate cause of the war.
- iv) Major powers like U.S.A. didn't join the war making it weak (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Explain six achievements of the League of Nations (12 mks)

- i) Maintained peace in the world for about 20 years
- ii) Encouraged members to settle disputes through the international court of justice e.g. Iraq and Turkey
- iii) It established the ILO which helped to promote workers welfare
- iv) The League improved the life of people in trust colonies
- v) The League assisted refugees & drought stricken areas.
- vi) The League helped to reconstruct the economics of many European countries after war.
- vii) Administered the region of Saar and Danzing city successfully.
- ix) Promoted international co-operation both in economic & social spheres e.g. education and drug trafficking
- x) It helped in arms regulation, manufacturing and their sales
- xi) Laid down the foundation for the formation of UNO
- xii) The league ensures the signing of peace pact to promote security e.g. Locarno treaties of 1925
(any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

24a) Identify three similar features of political systems in the United States and Britain

- i) Holding of periodic/regular general elections
- ii) Freedom to form political parties to compete for power.
- iii) Creating checks and balances to ensure those in power do not abuse their authority. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Explain six functions of the British parliament (12 mks)

- i) Parliament discusses and make laws it also amend law when need arises.
- ii) Controls government expenditure
- iii) Approves government budget and ways of raising revenue.
- iv) Checks the powers of the executive to ensure that the rule of law is maintained by passing a vote of no confidence.
- v) House of lords sits as the final court of appeal mostly in criminal cases.
- vi) Discusses, debates issues of national importance.
- vii) Represents the interests of the electorate.
- viii) Directs foreign policy
(any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

VIHIGA SUB-COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION EXAM- 2016***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (k.c.s.e.)*****311/1****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****PAPER 1****JULY/AUGUST, 2016****TIME: 2½ HOURS****SECTION A (25 MKS)****Answer all the questions in this section.**

1. Give two types of monarchical government
(2mks)
2. Name the earliest ancestor of man whose skull was discovered in the Fayuni valley in Egypt.
(1mk)
3. Give the main reason why agriculture developed in Egypt
(1mk)
4. Identify one invention that revolutionised agriculture food preservation in the 19C
(1mk)
5. What was the main item of trade during in Trans Saharan trade
(1mk)
6. Give two main effects of great American railway line
(2mk)
7. Give the main contribution of William Morton's contribution to surgical science
8. Who were the founders of Kilwa?
(1mk)
9. State the initial problem that London experienced
(1mk)
10. State the main method used by Europeans to occupy African
(1mk)
11. Outline two importance of Berlin City in African's colonial history
(2mk)
12. Mention two characteristics of assimilation
(2mk)
13. Mention two external factors that facilitated the growth of African nationalism.
(2mks)
14. Give one way in which colonial rivalries between European nations contributed to outbreak of world wars. (1mk)
15. Name two organs of united nation
(2mk)
16. Give one distinct feature of the British premiership
(1mk)
17. Identify two African camps that were broken by the formation of organization of African union
(2mks)

SECTION B (45 MKS)**Answer any three questions form this section.**

18. a) Give five characteristics of agriculture in the united state of America during the African revolution (5mks)
b) Discuss the social-political effects of Agrarian revolution in Europe.
(10mk)
19. a) Give three factors that hindered industrialization in Europe in the 19C
b) Discuss the impact of Industrial revolution in Africa
(12mks)
20. a) Name three key spirits of Mwari cult of the Shona
(3mks)
b) Explain the reasons why the Shona allied with the Ndebele in the chimurenga War
(12mks)
21. a) Give five objectives of the economic community of West African state (ECOWAS)
(5mks)
b) Explain the achievement of economic community of West African states
(10mks)

SECTION C (30 MKS)

Answer two questions from this section

- 22 a) Give five benefit of the partition of Africa (5mks)
 b) Explain obstacles the colonial government, faced in their colonial administration in Africa (10mks)
- 23 a) State five economic challenges facing the Democratic Republic of Congo since independence (5mks)
 b) Explain five economic developments in the Democratic republic of Congo (DRC) since independence. (10mks)
- 24 a) State five sources of Britain unwritten constitution (5mks)
 b) Explain the functions of the prime minister in Britain (10mks)

VIHIGA SUB-COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION EXAM- 2016***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (k.c.s.e.)*****311/1****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****PAPER 1****JULY/AUGUST, 2016****TIME: 2½ HOURS**

-
1. Give two types of monarchical government
 i) Absolute monarch
 ii) Constitutional monarchy (2mks)
2. Name the earliest ancestor of man whose skill was discovered in the Fayuni valley in Egypt.
 (1mk)
 i) Aegyptopithecus
3. Give the main reason why agriculture developed in Egypt
 (1mk)
 Availability of water from river Nile/ silt brought by river Nile from the Highlands
4. Identify one invention that revolutionised agriculture food preservation in the 19C
 (1mk)
 i) Canning process
 ii) Pasteurization
 iii) Refrigeration
5. What was the main item of trade during in Trans Saharan trade
 (1mk)
 Salt
6. Give two main effects of great American railway line
 (2mk)
 i) Led to opening of the interior of the identified states for settlement, industry and agriculture.
 ii) It connects the vast USA from East to West.
 iii) It is the nexus of American railway network.

7. Give the main contribution of William Morton's contribution to surgical science
(1mk)
Use of ethinal to reduce pain during an operation.
8. Who were the founders of Kliwa?
(1mk)
The Persians
9. State the initial problem that London experienced
(1mk)
i) Razed by fire 120AD
ii) Outbreak of diseases such as plague
iii) Internal revolts by peasants who destroyed property in the towns
1x1=1mk
10. State the main method used by Europeans to occupy African
(1mk)
Military conquest/used of force
1x1=1mk
11. Outline two importance of Berline City in African's colonial history
(2mk)
i) It was where European powers met to decide on colonizing Africa in 19 C
ii) It was where African was shared/partitioned by European scrambling for African in 1884 - 5
12. Mention two characteristics of assimilation
(2mk)
i) Administrative assimilation.
ii) Political assimilation
iii) Personal assimilation
2x1=2mks
13. Mention two external factors that facilitated the growth of African nationalism.
(2mks)
i) African participation in world wars
ii) Spread of Lennist-maxists ideas
iii) Pan-African where founders were based in USA
iv) United nation that stressed the need for political independence.
v) Nationalism in Asia/ independence of India in 1947
14. Give one way in which colonial rivalries between European nations contributed to outbreak of world wars. (1mk)
Colonial dispute highlighted political tension among European powers that later resulted in world wars. 1x1=1mk
15. Name two organs of united nation
(2mk)
i) The assembly
ii) The council
iii) The permanent court of justice
2x1=2mks
16. Give one distinct feature of the British premiership
(1mk)
The leader of the party with majority parliamentarians becomes the prime minister.
1x1=1mk
17. Identify two African camps that were broken by the formation of organization of African union
(2mks)
i) The Casablanca group
ii) The Brazzaville group

SECTION B (45 MKS)

Answer any three questions form this section.

18. a) Give five characteristics of agriculture in the united state of America during the African revolution (5mks)
i) large-scale farming
ii) use of farm machinery
iii) research into better hybrid seeds and livestock breeds

- iv) application of fertilizers
- v) use of disease and pest control measures. 5mks 5x1 = (10mk)
- b) Discuss the social-political effects of Agrarian revolution in Europe.
- i) population increased due to abundant food supply.
- ii) Increase in the population of landless peasants.
- iii) The enclosure system led to rural urban migration.
- iv) Poor living conditions in the urban areas due to overcrowding
- v) The landless people were subjected to poverty.
- vi) Growth of capitalists farming which was done by a few professional farmers.
- vii) Clan conflicts between the workers and capitalists.
- viii) It led to the growth of a working class which was made up of the landless peasant = 10mks 5x2
19. a) Give three factors that hindered industrialization in Europe in the 19C (3mks)
- i) the Napoleonic wars and its effects
- ii) the existence of despotic autocrats for example in Russia
- iii) the thirty years war in France and Britain
- iv) poor infrastructure
- v) political instability
- vi) expanse of small autonomous states. 3x1 = 3mks
- b) Discuss the impact of Industrial revolution in Europe (12mks)
- i) the emergence and growth of urban centre
- ii) there was population growth due to improved medical facilities
- iii) it caused congestion in factory, towns which led to poor working conditions for the workers.
- iv) The quest for employment in towns led to increased rural-urban migration.
- v) It led to emergence of classified social classes of upper, middle and lower.
- vi) Led to spread of communicable diseases.
- vii) Emergence of slums
- viii) Child labour was intensified.
- ix) There was improvement in infrastructure and transport.
- x) Led to development of agricultural industry
- xi) It stimulated inventions and research. 5x2 = 10 mks
20. a) Name three key spirits of Mwari cult of the Shona (3mks)
- i) the vadzimu vemisha- family spirit
- ii) the mhondoro - clan spirit
- iii) chaminuka- National spirit 3x1 = 3mks
- b) Explain the reasons why the Shona allied with the Ndebele in the chimurenga War (12mks)
- i) The British South Africa company administration was harsh/cruel to the Shona.
- ii) The company had confiscated/shona cattle and alienated shona land
- iii) The company officials interfered with shona-Portuguese trade in gold, ivory, gun powder
- iv) They were to provide labour to European farmers.
- v) Shona chiefs lost traditional position as land custodian and rulers in the face of company officials.
- vi) The company levied high taxes on the Shona irrespective of their collaboration in 1893 Ndebele wars.
- vii) European missionaries disregarded and abused the shona traditional. Mwari/Mlimo cult and medium spirit leaders.
- a) Give five objectives of the economic community of West African state (ECOWAS) (5mks)
- i) To promote interstate economic cooperation.
- ii) To enhance/raise the living standards of the members state.
- iii) Undertake to boost the projects that enhance economic development and independence for its members.
- iv) To develop and improve agricultural and industrial sectors of members states.
- v) To remove tariffs/custom barriers that hinder free flow of trade.
- vi) To create a large common market for regions trade.
- vii) To enhance development of transport, communication and other infrastructure facilities for the benefit of member states.
- viii) To establish and support the formation of technical and specialized agencies for mutual interest.
- ix) To enhance free movements of persons with members states.
- b) Explain the achievement of economic community of West African states (10mks)
- i) Unite states with defends into social, economic and political
- ii) Raised sense of mutual responsibilities and co-operation.

- iii) Increased economic cooperation
- iv) Solved internal and external conflicts in member states.
- v) Promoted cultural international
- vi) Provides financial assistance development.
- vii) Resolved civil strife in Sierra Leone and Liberia

SECTION C (30 MKS)

Answer two questions from this section/

22a) Give five benefit of the partition of Africa

(5mks)

- i) It actualized and reaffirmed Europeans claim of African land.
- ii) It helped to avert inter European war over rivalry on African claims
- iii) It enhanced individual European states in establishing their administration in Africa.
- iv) It enabled European states to send their unemployed people to work and settle in Africa.
- v) Individual European states exploited African resources for their industries.
- vi) Each European state with claims in Africa was able to expand its industrial markets to Africa.
- vii) It promoted formation of commercial companies which were given charters to exploit African resources.

b) Explain obstacles the colonial government, faced in their colonial administration in Africa
(10mks)

- i) Governments lacked the geographical -know how of their colonies
- ii) There was poor and under developed transport infrastructure which hindered the administrations, mobility.
- iii) They lacked common lingua Franca with the local people.
- iv) Were affected by tropical diseases.
- v) Africans rebellion
- vi) Lack of support from home government.
- vii) Poor infrastructure to facilitate the administration.
- viii) In later stage Africans started to agitate for independence. $5 \times 2 = 10\text{mks}$

23a) State five economic challenges facing the Democratic Republic of Congo since independence
(5mks)

- i) Inadequate exploitation of her mineral, forestry and agricultural resources
- ii) Poor road and railway transport network to link up its economic resources areas
- iii) Limited capital to invest in industrial development.
- iv) In adequate development in communication
- v) Continued plunder of natural resources by rebels Rwandese and Ugandan supporters.
- vi) Escalating oil prices and inflation which cause economic slum. $5 \times 1 = 5\text{mks}$.

b) Explain five economic developments in the Democratic republic of Congo (DRC) since independence. (10mks)

- i) Zaire embarked in exploitation of her mineral resources such as copper, uranium, chrome and cobalt.
- ii) Major industries were nationalized alongside encouraged foreign investment.
- iii) Agriculture production increased as the government divested funds to the sector.
- iv) There was improvement in road, railway and water transport that saw the expansion of port of matadi.
- v) The construction of infadydro power dam promoted industrial development.
 $5 \times 2 = 10\text{mks}$

24a) State five sources of Britain unwritten constitution
(5mks)

- i) Constitutional milestones eg the magna carta (1215)
- ii) The traditional, customs and rules of the British parliament.
- iii) Constitutional conventions or political traditions which have been followed/applied over a period of time.
- iv) Case law which refers to specific ruling made by the British courts on the principles of state.
- v) Legislations such as the petition of Right Act (1628) the Habeas corpus/ Act (1679) and bill of rights Act (1689)
 $5 \times 1 = 5\text{mks}$

b) Explain the functions of the prime minister in Britain

(10mks)

- i) Appoints and dismisses cabinet minister with the consent of monarch
- ii) Chairs cabinet meetings.
- iii) Is the leader of the house of common
- iv) Is the chief executive of the British Government
- v) Initiates both domestic and foreign policies. .
- vi) Represents Britain in international for a

vii) Recommends to the sovereign the appointments of senior civil servants and as the chief justice and high commission.

(2x5 = 10mks)

GUCHA SOUTH EVALUATION TEST (GSET)

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1 - (311/1)

July/August 2016**Time:** 2½ hours**SECTION A** (25 marks)Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

1. What is the significance of Rusinga island to the history of Kenya.
(1 mark)
2. Give **two** roles of the council of elders (Njuri Ncheke) of the Ameru in the pre-colonial period.
(2 marks)
3. Give **two** organs of the National security in Kenya today. (2 marks)
4. Give **one** way of getting slaves during the long distance trade along the Kenyan Coast up to the 19th Century. (1 mark)
5. Identify **one** way in which the colonial government controlled the migration of Africans into urban areas. (1 mark)
6. List **two** causes of the Agiriyama resistance to colonial rule in Kenya.
(2 marks)
7. Identify **one** challenge of the Harambe philosophy in Kenya.
(1 mark)
8. Name **two** aspects of fair labour practices as contained in the constitution of Kenya (2010)
(2 marks)
9. Give **two** merits of dual citizenship. (2 marks)
10. Give **two** reasons which make the chiefs' barazas in Kenya important
(2 marks)
11. State **two** pre-colonial economic activities of the Luo in Kenya.
(2 marks)
12. Identify **two** problems that Christian missionaries in Kenya in the 19th Century.
(1 mark)
13. Identify **one** factor that enabled the white settlers to establish farms in the white highlands.
(1 mark)
14. State **one** institution that may limit parliamentary supremacy in Kenya.
(1 mark)
15. Enumerate **one** responsibility of the Governor in colonial Kenya.
(1 mark)
16. State **one** duty of a presiding officer during elections in Kenya.
(1 mark)
17. What is the main role of the Ethics and Anti-corruption commission of Kenya.
(1 mark)

SECTION B (45 marks)Answer ANY THREE questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

- 18.a) Give **five** economic activities of the Borana in the 19th Century. (5 marks)
- b) Discuss **five** results of the migration of the Cushites into Kenya. (10 marks)
19. a) Why did the Arabs come to the Kenyan Coast by the 7th century? (5 marks)
- b) Discuss **five** negative effects of Portuguese rule at the Coast of East Africa. (10 marks)
20. a) State **five** activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) between 1888 and 1895. (5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** reasons which made the Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC) rule come to an end in 1895.
(10 marks)
- 21.a) Identify **five** problems faced by political parties in Kenya between 1992 and 2007.
(5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** problems which Daniel Moi faced as president of Kenya.

(10 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer ANY TWO questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

- 22.** a) Give **five** requirements that one needs to meet to be an independent candidate for election to the National Assembly. (5 marks)
- b) Explain **five** weaknesses that led to the disbandment of the Electoral Commission of Kenya after 2008 post-election violence. (10 marks)
- 23.** a) State **three** members who constitute the cabinet of the Republic of Kenya. (3 marks)
- b) Describe **six** functions of the cabinet in Kenya. (12 marks)
- 24.** a) State **three** reasons that can lead to the removal of the County Governor from office. (3 marks)
- b) Explain **six** functions of a county government in Kenya as enshrined in the constitution. (12 marks)

GUCHA SOUTH EVALUATION TEST (GSET)

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 2 - (311/2)

July/August 2016**Time: 2½ hours****SECTION A** (25 marks)Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

1. State **two** uses of stone tools by early man during the lower Palaeolithic period. (2 marks)
2. Identify the farming method used by the early people of Mesopotamia to plant the cereal crops. (1 mark)
3. State **two** limitations of using anthropology as a source of historical information. (2 marks)
4. Identify the major contribution of Landsteiner in the field of medicine. (1 mark)
5. Mention **one** merit of using pipeline in the transportation of oil. (1 mark)
6. State **two** shortcomings of using Barter trade during the pre-colonial era. (2 marks)
7. Identify **two** metals that were used as currency in the pre-colonial period in Africa. (2 marks)
8. Identify **one** characteristic of the Roman roads. (1 mark)
9. Mention **one** method used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa. (1 mark)
10. Identify **one** economic exploitative measure put in place by the Europeans during the colonial period. (1 mark)
11. Name **two** areas in Senegal where the French policy of Assimilation was applied. (2 marks)
12. State the **main** political contribution of Nelson Mandela to the history of South Africa? (1 mark)
13. Identify **two** European powers that belonged to the Triple Entente alliance during the first world war. (2 marks)
14. Name **one** body of the league of Nations that was formed after the first world war (1 mark)
15. Identify the pioneer leader of the Non-Aligned movement. (1 mark)
16. Name **two** English speaking member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (2 marks)
17. Give **two** functions of the judiciary in the USA. (2 marks)

SECTION B (45 marks)Answer ANY THREE questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

18. a) Identify **three** theories that explain the origin of human beings. (3 marks)
b) Describe the cultural practices of early man during the Mesolithic period. (12 marks)
19. a) State **three** reasons why the Europeans demand for African slaves increased greatly during the 16th Century.
b) Explain **six** economic impacts of the Trans-Atlantic trade to the African communities. (12 marks)
20. a) State **five** roles played by the Lukiiko in the administrative organization of the Buganda kingdom. (5 marks)
b) Describe the political organization of the Shona during the 19th Century. (10 marks)
21. a) State **five** reasons why Samori Toure was able to resist the French people for so long. (5 marks)
b) Explain **five** reasons why the Ndebele and Shona were defeated by the British during the Chimurenga War of 1896 - 1897. (10 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)Answer ANY TWO questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

22. a) Identify **five** methods used by the African nationalists to articulate their grievances during the struggle for independence in South Africa. (5 marks)
b) Explain **five** factors that posed a setback to the nationalists activities in South Africa prior to independence in 1994. (10 marks)
23. a) State **three** social challenges facing independent African countries today. (3 marks)
b) Explain **six** problems that the Democratic Republic of Congo has faced since independence. (12 marks)
24. a) Give **three** main powers of the president as stated by the constitution in India. (3 marks)
b) Explain **six** functions of the USA congress. (12 marks)

GUCHA SOUTH EVALUATION TEST (GSET)

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1 - (311/1)

July/August 2016**Time: 2½ hours**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. What is the significance of Rusinga island to the history of Kenya. (1 mark)</p> <p>- The remains of <i>Dryopithecus Africanus</i> / Proconsul were found.</p> <p>2. Give two roles of the council of elders (Njuri Ncheke) of the Ameru in the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)</p> <p>i) Solving land and inheritance disputes.
 ii) Court of appeal.
 iii) Presiding over religious functions.
 iv) Advise the warriors before war or raids.
 v) Negotiated for peace with other communities.
 vi) Making laws. any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>3. Give two organs of the National security in Kenya today. (2 marks)</p> <p>i) National intelligence service.
 ii) Kenya Defence Forces.
 iii) National Police Service any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>4. Give one way of getting slaves during the long distance trade along the Kenyan Coast up to the 19th Century.</p> <p>i) Slave raids
 ii) Warfare/ selling of captives.
 iii) Chiefs sold criminals.
 iv) Kidnap of lone travellers / children.
 v) Selling of debtors.
 vi) Enticing children with sweets. any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>5. Identify one way in which the colonial government controlled the migration of Africans into urban areas</p> <p>i) Head count of those allowed to live in urban areas.
 ii) Strict rules on migration / creating reserves.
 iii) Kipande system
 iv) Construction of small houses.
 v) Ensuring that only those who had specific activities to undertake in towns lived there. any 1 × 1 = 1 mark</p> <p>6. List two causes of the Agiriyama resistance to colonial rule in Kenya. (2 marks)</p> <p>i) Taxation
 ii) Land alienation
 iii) Disruption of ivory trade by British
 iv) Loss of independence.
 v) Disrespect of their culture.
 vi) Forced recruitment into police / fighting in colonial war. any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>7. Identify one challenge of the Harambee philosophy in Kenya. (1 mark)</p> <p>i) Misappropriation of funds.
 ii) Forceful contribution hence detested.
 iii) Abuse by those not vulnerable.
 iv) Monotony and unpopularity due to poverty</p> | <p>v) Avenue for corruption. any 1 × 1 = 1 mark</p> <p>8. Name two aspects of fair labour practices as contained in the constitution of Kenya (2010) (2 marks)</p> <p>i) Fair wage for work done.
 ii) Reasonable working condition.
 iii) Right to join and participate in trade union activities / strike.
 iv) To join employers organizations. any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>9. Give two merits of dual citizenship. (2 marks)</p> <p>i) One enjoys rights and privileges of both countries.
 ii) One can get employment in both countries.
 iii) One can own property in both countries. any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>10. Give two reasons which make the chiefs' barazas in Kenya important (2 marks)</p> <p>i) Spelling of government policy to peoples.
 ii) Elders discuss matters affecting their areas.
 iii) Mobilize local communities to support local projects.
 iv) Settle minor disputes in communities. any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>11. State two pre-colonial economic activities of the Luo in Kenya. (2 marks)</p> <p>i) Fishing.
 ii) Livestock keeping.
 iii) Trade
 iv) Crafts / pottery / basketry / boat making.
 v) Cultivation / sorghum / finger miller.
 vi) Hunting and gathering. any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>12. Identify two problems that Christian missionaries faced in Kenya in the 19th century. (2 marks)</p> <p>i) Tropical diseases.
 ii) Hostility from African communities.
 iii) Competition from Islam
 iv) Poor transport.
 v) Language barrier
 vi) Rivalry among mission groups.
 vii) Opposition from slave traders.
 viii) inadequate funds and suppliers
 ix) Lack of enough personnel. any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>13. Identify one factor that enabled the white settlers to establish farms in the white highlands. (1 mark)</p> <p>i) Government policy and support
 ii) Favourable climate /adequate rainfall</p> |
|---|--|

iii) Transport / railway and feeder roads.

iv) Fertility of the soil. **any 1 × 1 = 1 mark**

14. State one institution that may limit parliamentary supremacy in Kenya. (1 mark)

i) International criminals courts.

ii) Courts of law

iii) County assembly

iv) Presidency

v) Peoples customs and traditions. **any 1 × 1 = 1 mark**

15. Enumerate one responsibility of the Governor in colonial Kenya. (1 mark)

i) Representing the British government in the colony.

ii) Head of executive council.

iii) Assented to laws from LegCo. **any 1 × 1 = 1 mark**

16. State one duty of a presiding officer during elections in Kenya. (1 mark)

i) Supervise counting of votes.

ii) Assist illiterate and those physically challenged to vote.

iii) Ensure votes cards are valid.

iv) Announce results for polling stations.

v) Ensure order in the polling stations. **any 1 × 1 = 1 mark**

17. What is the main role of the Ethics and Anti-corruption commission of Kenya. (1 mark)

- To investigate and recommend for prosecution of corruption cases.

SECTION B (45 marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

18.a) Give two economic activities of the Borana in the 19th Century. (5 marks)

i) Reared animals.

ii) Trade

iii) Crops growing

iv) Wearing baskets

v) Fishing

vi) Tool making / weapon making.

vii) Hunting and gathering. **any 5 × 1 = 5 marks**

b) Discuss five results of the migration of the Cushites into Kenya. (10 marks)

i) Population increase

ii) Wars

iii) Adoption of mixed farming from Bantu

iv) Formation of alliances against the Turkana.

v) Population redistribution.

vi) Enhanced trade.

vii) Cultural practices / circumcision.

viii) Inter marriages.

ix) Displacement of people. **any 5 × 2 = 10 marks**

19.a) Why did the Arabs come to the Kenyan

Coast by the 7th century? (5 marks)

i) To trade

ii) Spread Islam.

iii) Establish settlements

iv) Fleeing from religions and political ears in Arabia.

v) To explore. **any 3 × 1 = 3 marks**

b) Discuss five negative effects of Portuguese rule at the Coast of East Africa. (10 marks)

i) Disruption of Coastal trade.

ii) Undermined Islam.

iii) Constant rebellion hence deaths.

iv) Decline and rain of coastal town /Gedi

v) Harshness leading to suffering of the people.

vi) Loss of life and destruction of property.

vii) Introduced guns hence increased warfare.

viii) Intensified slave raiding / depopulation.

ix) Led to conquest by European powers. **any 6 × 2 = 12 marks**

20. a) State five activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) between 1888 and 1895. (5 marks)

i) Trade / legitimate.

ii) Put up administrative posts for law and order.

iii) Discouraged slave trading.

iv) Surveyed Uganda railway.

v) Provided information about interior of E.A

vi) Promoted spread of Western civilization.

vii) Suppressed African resistance against British.

viii) Construction of roads / infrastructure.

any 5 × 2 = 10 marks

b) Explain five reasons which made the Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC) rule come to an end in 1895.

i) Lack of enough qualified administrators.

ii) Mismanagement of funds / corruption.

iii) Shortage of administrators.

iv) Resistance of local communities.

v) Shortage of funds.

vi) Poor communication between company officials and colonial office in British.

vii) Tropical diseases / unfavourable climatic conditions. **any 5 × 2 = 10 marks**

21. a) Identify five problems faced by political parties in Kenya between 1992 and 2007. (5 marks)

i) Inadequate funds.

ii) Harassment by police and provincial administration.

iii) Internal conflicts.

iv) Tribalism / regionalism

v) Inexperienced leadership. **any 5 × 1 = 5 marks**

b) Explain five problems which Daniel Moi faced as president of Kenya. (10 marks)

i) Attempted comp in 1982.

ii) Constant criticism of governance / one party rule.

iii) Freeze in donor funding.

- iv) Opposition from political parties after 1992
- v) Corruption / land grabbing / misuse of funds.
- vi) Weak economy / poverty.
- vii) HIV/AIDS
- viii) Strained political relations with some neighbours.
- ix) Famine / El Niño rains. **any 5 × 2 = 10 marks**

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer ANY TWO questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

- 22.a)** Give five requirements that one needs to meet to be an independent candidate for election to the National Assembly. (5 marks)

- i) Not be a member of a political party three months to date of election.
- ii) Registered voter.
- iii) Proficiency in English, Kiswahili and maths.
- iv) Moral and Ethical requirements
- v) Support of at least 1000 registered voters.

any 5 × 1 = 5 marks

- b) Explain five weaknesses that led to the disbandment of the Electoral Commission of Kenya after 2008 post-election violence. (10 marks)

- i) Anomalities in voter register / decreased names / exclusion.
- ii) Disparity in voting population in constituencies
- iii) Inflation of votes in stronghold of main political parties / vote buying.
- iv) Political zoning / barring other parties.
- v) Tallying of roles in some instances not transparent.
- vi) Several successful petitions for parliamentary seats.
- vii) Returning officers not signing key documents.
- viii) Unsatisfactory appointment of some commissioners in 2007 to the ECK

any 5 × 2 = 10 marks

- 23.a)** State three members who constitute the cabinet of the Republic of Kenya. (3 marks)

- i) President
- ii) Deputy president
- iii) Cabinet secretaries
- iv) Attorney General

any 3 × 1 = 3 marks

- b) Describe six functions of the cabinet in Kenya. (12 marks)
- i) Formulate national and foreign policies.
- ii) Advise and assist the president in governance.
- iii) Initiate / approve new bills for discussion in parliament.
- iv) Supervise implementation of government policies in ministries.
- v) Initiate development projects of ministries in various parts of the country.
- vi) Discuss important issues with the president.
- vii) Prepare the budgets for presentation to the National Assembly
- viii) Appoint Board members to parastatals.
- ix) Defend government policies collectively.

any 6 × 2 = 12 marks

- 24.a)** State three reasons that can lead to the removal of the County Governor from office. (3 marks)

- i) Violation of law / constitution that is gross.
- ii) Committing crimes under national or international law.
- iii) Abuse of office / misconduct.
- iv) Physical or mental incapacity.

any 3 × 1 = 3 marks

- b) Explain six functions of a county government in Kenya as enshrined in the constitution. (12 marks)

- i) Promotion of agriculture.
- ii) Control health services / control of air pollution and noise pollution.
- iii) Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities like libraries.
- iv) Animal control and welfare
- v) Trade control and development
- vi) County planning and development.
- vii) ECDE, village polytechnics and child care facilities.
- viii) Implement specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation.
- ix) County public works and services.
- x) Storm / water management in built up areas.
- xi) Water and sanitation.
- xii) Fire fighting and disaster management
- xiii) Control of drugs and pornography.
- xiv) Ensure participation of communities and locations in governance.

any 6 × 2 = 12 marks

GUCHA SOUTH EVALUATION TEST (GSET)

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1 - (311/1)

July/August 2016**Time: 2½ hours**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>State two uses of stone tools by early man during the lower Palaeolithic period. (2 marks)</u></p> <p>i) For cutting meat
 ii) For sharpening bone / wood.
 iii) For digging up roots.
 iv) For killing animals during hunting
 v) For protection / defence.
 vi) For scraping animals skins.
 vii) For skinning animals after hunting.</p> <p>2. Identify the farming method used by the early people of Mesopotamia to plant the cereal crops. (1 mark)</p> <p>i) The broadcasting farming method 1 × 1 = 1 mark</p> <p>3. State two limitations of using anthropology as a source of historical information. (2 marks)</p> <p>i) It is time consuming method of acquiring information
 ii) The method is expensive as it involves a researcher living among people.
 iii) The researcher may find it difficult to adapt fully to the environment during a research period.
 iv) A researcher may miss an important information when observing people in their own culture. 1 × 1 = 1 mark</p> <p>4. Identify the major contribution of Landsteiner in the field of medicine. (1 mark)</p> <p>i) He devised the blood - grouping technique. 1 × 1 = 1 mark</p> <p>5. Mention one merit of using pipeline in the transportation of oil. (1 mark)</p> <p>i) It is easier to maintain pipelines.
 ii) Its is safer to transport oil by pipeline.
 iii) The Pipeline delivers oil faster.
 iv) The Pipeline ensures regular/ continuous supply of oil. any 1 × 1 = 1 mark</p> <p>6. State two shortcomings of using Barter trade during the pre-colonial era. (2 marks)</p> <p>i) Some of the products were not easily divisible into smaller quantities.
 ii) Some of the barter items were inconvenient to handle.
 iii) There was lack of double coincidence of wants.
 iv) It was not easy to agree on the value of some items. any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>7. Identify two metals that were used as currency in the pre-colonial period in Africa. (2 marks)</p> <p>i) Silver
 ii) Copper</p> | <p>iii) Gold
 iv) Iron
 v) Bronze any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>8. Identify one characteristic of the Roman roads. (1 mark)</p> <p>i) They had tunnels / bridges.
 ii) They were durable.
 iii) They were well drained.
 iv) They were straight. any 1 × 1 = 1 mark</p> <p>9. Mention one method used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa. (1 mark)</p> <p>i) Military conquest.
 ii) Signing of treaties.
 iii) Treachery
 iv) Company rule.
 v) A blend of diplomacy and force. any 1 × 1 = 1 mark</p> <p>10. Identify one economic exploitative measure put in place by the Europeans during the colonial period. (1 mark)</p> <p>i) Land alienation
 ii) Forced labour
 iii) Forced taxation
 iv) Payment of low wages.</p> <p>11. Name two areas in Senegal where the French policy of Assimilation was applied. (2 marks)</p> <p>i) St. Louis
 ii) Dakar
 iii) Rufisque
 iv) Goree any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>2. State the main political contribution of Nelson Mandela to the history of South Africa? (1 mark)</p> <p>- He led South Africa to independence in 1994</p> <p>13. Identify two Europeans powers that belonged to the Tripple Entente alliance during the first world war.</p> <p>i) Britain
 ii) France
 iii) Russia any 2 × 1 = 2 marks</p> <p>4. Name one body of the league of Nations that was formed after the first world war (1 mark)</p> <p>i) The secretariat
 ii) The assembly
 iii) The council
 iv) International labour organization
 v) Specialised commissions and committees.
 vi) Permanent court of international justice.</p> <p>15. Identify the pioneer leader of the Non-Aligned movement. (1 mark)</p> <p>- Juhawarlal Nehru 1 × 1 = 1 mark</p> <p>16. Name two English speaking member</p> |
|---|---|

countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (2 marks)

- i) Nigeria
- ii) Ghana
- iii) Sierra Leone
- iv) Gambia
- v) Cameroon **any 2 × 1 = 2 marks**

7. Give two functions of the judiciary in the USA. (2 marks)

- i) To punish the law breakers / offenders.
- ii) To provide the legal advice to the executive and legislature.
- iii) To settle disputes.
- iv) To interpret the constitution. **any 2 × 1 = 2 marks**

SECTION B (45 marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

18.a) Identify three theories that explain the origin of human beings. (3 marks)

- i) The creation theory / Biblical theory
- ii) The evolution theory / Darwinian theory.
- iii) The mythical theory / traditional theory.

b) Describe the cultural practices of early man during the Mesolithic period. (12 marks)

- i) Man invented and used fire widely
- ii) Man made the Acheulian tools and used them for different purposes.
- iii) Clothes : man made and wore clothes from hides and skins.
- iv) Man lived in groups of small people for security reasons.
- v) Settlement: man lived in Rock shelters and caves for protection from rain and wind.
- vi) Communication: Man developed different languages to enhance communication.
- vii) Painting - man learnt to paint caves rock art as a way of preserving his cultural heritage.
- viii) It recorded a period when religion developed. **any 6 × 2 = 12 marks**

19.a) State three reasons why the Europeans demand for African slaves increased greatly during the 16th Century. (3 marks)

- i) The African slaves appeared strong and suitable for manual work.
- ii) They were available in large numbers.
- iii) They were cheaper to obtain than European labourers and American Indians
- iv) They were immune to tropical diseases
- v) They were less expensive.

any 3 × 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six economic impacts of the Trans-Atlantic trade to the African communities. (12 marks)

- i) The Trans-Atlantic trade led to the introduction of manufactured goods to Africa which undermined the indigenous industries.
- ii) It led to the African leaders to accumulate enormous wealth from the trade.
- iii) It led to the development of ports and cities along the West African Coast.

iv) The Trans-Atlantic trade contributed to the decline of the Trans-Saharan trade.

v) If deprived Africa of the labour force which in turn led to the decline of Agriculture.

vi) It led to the destruction of African properties.

vii) It contributed to the rise of kingdoms due to the wealth obtained.

viii) It widened the gap between the rich trade merchants and the poor. **any 6 × 2 = 12 marks**

20. a) State five roles played by the Lukiiko in the administrative organization of the Buganda kingdom. (5 marks)

- i) The Lukiiko made laws.
- ii) Lukiiko advised the Kabaka mainly on matters affecting the kingdom.
- iii) Lukiiko represented the people grievances and needs to the Kabaka.
- iv) Acted as the final court of Appeal that settled disputes in the kingdom.
- v) Directed the collection of taxes in the kingdom.
- vi) Planned for expenditure of the tax collected.
- vii) They helped the Kabaka in general administration of the kingdom. **any 5 × 1 = 5 marks**

b) Describe the political organization of the Shona during the 19th Century. (10 marks)

- i) The Shona kingdom was ruled by an emperor as the head of state.
- ii) The king (Mwene Mutapa) was the chief religious authority who only communicated with the spirits of the ancestors.
- iii) The king had divine power.
- iv) The Mwene Mutapa used the spirits as a link between him and the people.
- v) The symbol of fire in the king's court kept burning until the end of the King's reign.
- vi) The king was a symbol of national unity.
- vii) At the point of the king's death the fire was put off in the king's court.
- viii) The empire was divided into provinces ruled by lesser chiefs.
- ix) The important chiefs in the kingdom sent their sons to pay the king homage and with the king's tribute.
- x) The king was assisted in administration by the senior officials such as the court Steward treasurer commander-in-chief of the army, the queen mother, nine principal wives among others.
- xi) The king had a strong standing army used for defence and expansion.
- xii) Through his authority the king controlled trade activities - in the kingdom. **any 5 × 2 = 10 marks**

21.a) State five reasons why Samori Toure was able to resist the French people for so long. (5 marks)

- i) Samori was a soldier with skills of organizing his army to fight.
- ii) Samori was a Muslim who believed he was fighting a jihad and this made his soldiers to fight with unity and determination.
- iii) Samori had a large army, well trained, disciplined and equipped with modern fighting weapons.
- iv) Samori soldiers knew well the French fighting techniques as many of them had defected from the French army.
- v) Samori adopted the guerrilla warfare technique which delayed the conquest.
- vi) Samori's army had unity with the army and the civilians.
- vii) Samori enjoyed a continuous supply of modern weapons from his own military workshop.
- viii) Samori's army knew well the terrain making fighting easy.
- ix) Samori used diplomacy and negotiation before employing military force.
- x) Most of Samori's army had experience in warfare because most of them had served in the colonial army.
- xi) Samori used scorched - earthy policy whereby he destroyed all crops to deny the enemy food. **any 5 × 1 = 5 marks**

b) Explain five reasons why the Ndebele and Shona were defeated by the British during the Chimurenga War of 1896 - 1897.

- i) The Ndebele and Shona were disunited.
- ii) The arrest and execution of their leaders demoralised them.
- iii) The British got reinforcement from Botswana and South Africa.
- iv) The Indunas of the Ndebele and Shona lacked the military practice.
- v) The British army were well organized and trained as compared to the African warriors who were less skilled.
- vi) Unlike the Ndebele and the Shona the British used the superior weapons.
- vii) The Ndebele had the social class who refused to cooperate against their enemy the British. **any 5 × 2 = 10 marks**

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer ANY TWO questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

- 22.a)** Identify five methods used by the African nationalists to articulate their grievances during the struggle for independence in South Africa. (5 marks)
- i) The nationalists who were arrested and detained went on hunger strikes.
 - ii) They used trade unions to press for better working conditions.
 - iii) Armed struggle / violence.
 - iv) They organized peaceful protests to force the government to listen to them.

- v) They used the mass media to highlight the injustices of the apartheid regime.
- vi) They organized the protest marches demonstrations and defiance campaigns.
- vii) They used the international fora e.g. UNO
- viii) They organized political parties to articulate their demands to the white authority in South Africa.
- ix) They used churches which were instrumental in the campaign against the apartheid regime.
- x) They used secret meetings and public rallies.
- xi) They used underground meetings as a secret weapon. **any 5 × 1 = 5 marks**

b) Explain five factors that posed a setback to the nationalist activities in South Africa prior to independence in 1994. (10 marks)

- i) Many nationalists were killed by the adamant regime.
- ii) The nationalists faced harassment, arrests and detention.
- iii) Most nationalists were forced to flee their country.
- iv) Pass laws were enforced to prevent their freedom of movement as nationalists.
- v) Trade unionists and another leaders were intimidated by security agents.
- vi) Their political parties were banned.
- vii) African journalists were harassed and their newspapers proscribed by the colonial government.
- viii) Some nationalists were radical and lacked unity.
- ix) The high levels of illiteracy among the nationalists made them not to offer any support.
- x) The south African government employed divide-and-rule tactic which caused disunity among the African nationalists. **any 5 × 2 = 10 marks**

23.a) State **three** social challenges facing independent African counties today (3 marks)

- i) Illiteracy due to inadequate education facilities.
 - ii) Inadequate health care
 - iii) Population explosion.
 - iv) Diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS
 - v) Unemployment
 - vi) Overcrowded living conditions especially in towns.
 - vii) Social problem e.g. rising crime rate and prostitution.
 - viii) Refugees menace - an influx of refugees in some countries.
 - ix) Environmental pollution. **any 3 × 1 = 3 mark**
- b) Explain **six** problems that the Democratic Republic of Congo has faced since independence. (12 marks)
- i) Coup d'état due to competition for power.

- ii) Dictatorship especially under Mobutu who stubbornly refused to introduce political pluralism.
- iii) These had been civil wars between the government and the rebel forces.
- iv) The DRC had incurred huge foreign debts due to bad governance.
- v) The country has been experiencing fluctuating prices of the main exports i.e. Diamond, copper, crude oil.
- vi) There is widespread corruption in the country due to inefficiency in the public sector.
- vii) The social services in the country such as education, medical care are inadequate.
- viii) There has been a demand for change of the constitution which has not taken place well.
- ix) Efforts to restore law and order in the country have been futile.
- x) There has been an attempt of invasions in the country from the neighbouring countries.
- xi) The country section of members has ever had a secession of trying to form their own state. **any 6 × 2 = 12 marks**

= 12 marks

- 24a) Give three main powers of the president as stated by the constitution in India.**
- i) The president has power to declare a state of emergency in a state.
 - ii) He / She has power to assent or veto a Bill.
 - iii) Has power to dissolve parliament
 - iv) Has power to appoint the prime minister.
 - v) The president has power of being the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
 - vi) Has power to appoint the state governors and supreme court judges.
 - vii) The president is the major symbol of national unity. **any 3 × 1 = 3 marks**
- b) Explain six functions of the USA congress. (12 marks)**
- i) The USA congress reflects the collective aspirations and interests of the American people.
 - ii) It approves taxation measures and ensures that the government expenditure is properly used and accounted for.
 - iii) It has a task of making laws.
 - iv) The congress is empowered to amend the laws but only after the state has given approval.
 - v) It acts as a check on the executive arm of the government by examining the administrative work of the government.
 - vi) It can appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate any problem of national importance.
 - vii) The congress closely monitors the conduct of the president, vice president and the senior public officials.
 - viii) The congress approves treaties with foreign countries.
 - ix) It approves the appointment of the senior civil servants by the president. **any 6 × 2**

KEIYO SOUTH JOINT EXAMINATION**311/1****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****FORM 4****Pre - mock****TIME 2 ½ HOURS****SECTION A (35 MARKS)****Answer all the questions in this section**

1. State **two** ways of identifying an archaeological site
(2marks)
2. State **two** environmental factors that led to migration and settlement of Kenyan communities
(2marks)
3. What was the base of the political organization among the Cushites during the pre-colonial
(1mark)
4. Give **one** major cause for increased slave trade in East African coast in the 19th century
(1mark)
5. Define human right?
(1mark)
6. Outline **two** ways through which Islam was spread in Kenya by 1500AD
(2marks)
7. State **two** reasons for the collaboration of Chief Odera Akango of Gem and Asembo with the British
(2marks)
8. Name the document that clashed settlers' hopes of making Kenya a white man's country
(1mark)
9. State **two** roles played by Wangari Maathai in the liberation of women in Kenya
(2marks)
10. Identify the person who organized the Agriama resistance against the British
(1mark)
11. Give **two** rights of persons with disabilities in Kenya
(2marks)
12. Identify the main reason for the British colonial government to encourage white settlers to come to Kenya
(1mark)
13. Which Kenyan leader spearheaded the use of "Uhuru na kazi" during the colonial period?
(1mark)
14. Identify **two** composition of the county government
(2marks)
15. State the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period.
(1mark)
16. Give **two** reasons why independent churches were established in Kenya during the colonial period.
(2marks)
17. What was the main feature of the 1886 Anglo-German agreement?
(1mark)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)**Answer three questions from this section**

18. a) Outline **five** reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland
(5marks)
b) Describe the political organization of the Somali during the pre-colonial period
(10marks)
19. a) State **five** reasons why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya
(5marks)
b) Explain five factors that hastened the achievement of independence in Kenya after 1945
(10marks)
20. a) Apart from the Nandi, name three other communities which resisted the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya
(3marks)
b) Discuss **six** reasons why the Nandi were able to resist the British for a long period.
(12marks)
21. a) Identify **three** sources of revenue for the colonial government in Kenya
(3marks)

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- b) Explain **six** challenges faced by the British administrators as they tried to establish their colonial rule in Kenya (12mks)

SECTION C**ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

22. a) State **five** values and principles of public service (5marks)
b) Discuss **five** functions of public servants in Kenya (10marks)
23. a) State **three** democratic entitlement of a Kenyan citizen (3marks)
b) Discuss **six** civic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen (12marks)
24. a) State **five** functions of the correctional service in Kenya (5marks)
b) Explain **five** shortcomings of prison sentences in Kenya marks)

(10

KEIYO SOUTH JOINT EXAMINATION
311/1 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
FORM 4
TIME 2 ½ HOURS
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (35 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section

1. State two ways of identifying an archaeological site

(2mks)

- Areas where faulting or erosion has occurred
- Historical research of places mentioned in historical documents like Kariandusi.
- By observing the physical features of a given place for example an arrangement of some stone in a regular pattern.
- Farmers and constructors may accidentally expose ancient object that may arouse the curiosity of an archeologist.
- Through experience and skill identifying a historical site.

2. State two environmental factors that led to migration and settlement of Kenyan communities (2mks)

- Drought and famine
- Floods
- Diseases and epidemics

3. What was the base of the political organization among the Cushites during the pre-colonial (1mk)

- Family

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

4. Give one major cause for increased slave trade in East African coast in the 19th century (1mk)

- Increased internal demand for slave labour on clove plantation in Zanzibar, Pemba and Mombasa.
- The siege of Fort Jesus by the Arabs
- Promulgation

5. Define human right? (1mk)

- These are accepted principles of fairness and justice to all human beings

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

6. Outline two ways through which Islam was spread in Kenya by 1500AD (2mks)

- Through contact with Arab traders
- Through intermarriage with the people of Kenya
- Through building of mosques in which the idea of Islam was preached.
- Through madarasa
- Through imitating the lifestyle of the Muslims.
- Through the use of Sharia laws.

7. State two reasons for the collaboration of Chief Odera Akango of Gema and Asembo with the British (2mks)

- He knew that the British were determined to colonise the region and fighting them was useless.
- Neighbouring communities of Seme, Uyoma, Sakwa and Ugenya threatened his people
- He realized he could gain modern education and other benefits through collaborating with the British.

8. Name the document that clashed settlers' hopes of making Kenya a white man's country (1mk)

- The Devonshire White Paper

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

9. State two roles played by Wangari Maathai in the liberation of women in Kenya (2mks)

- Gave massive support to a group of women who had formed a movement known as Realize Political Prisoners.

- Spoke on behalf women in united nations special sessions in the general assembly.
- 10. Identify the person who organized the Agriama resistance against the British (1mk)**
- Mekatilli wa Menza (1 x 1 mk)
- 11. Give two rights of persons with disabilities in Kenya (2mks)**
- To be treated with dignity and respect
 - To access educational institutions and faculties reasonable
 - Reasonable access to all place i.e. transport.
 - Use of sign language.
 - Access to materials and devices e.g. hearing aid wheelchair, magnifying lens etc.
- 12. Identify the main reason for the British colonial government to encourage white settlers to come to Kenya (1mk)**
- To raise revenue for the British administration through farming (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
- 13. Which Kenyan leader spearheaded the use of “Uhuru na kazi” during the colonial period? (1mk)**
- Oginga Odinga (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
- 14. Identify two composition of the county government (2mks)**
- County assembly
 - County executive committee
 - County public service
- 15. State the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mk)**
- To force Africans to work in European settler farms.
- 16. Give two reasons why independent churches were established in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)**
- For preservation of African culture e.g. polygamy female circumcision
 - Expulsion of African from European schools and churches.
 - Poor interpretation of the scriptures.
 - African wanted to Africanize Christianity i.e. practicing their culture and traditions in worship.
 - Dissatisfied with how standard education given to them
 - Wanted leadership positions.
 - Perceived missionaries and aspects of colonialism
- 17. What was the main feature of the 1886 Anglo-German agreement? (1mk)**
- It was the division of the East African mainland into British and German spheres of influence (1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer three questions from this section

- 18.a) Outline five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland (5mks)**
- Population pressure
 - Internal conflicts/family feuds/civil wars
 - External attacks/aggression
 - Spirit of adventure/exploration
 - Outbreak of diseases and epidemics
 - Search of good grazing land and water (Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)
- b) Describe the political organization of the Somali during the pre-colonial period (10mks)**
- They were organized in clans made up of related families.
 - Clan members were loyal and could not betray each other.

- The clan was headed by council of elders chosen from family heads.
- The council of elders solved disputes and maintained law and order among the community.
- Each of these clans was headed by a Sultan who had limited authority
- At the age of 10-15 years boys were circumcised and formed age-sets.
- The initiates joined junior warriors. Senior warriors and then promoted to become elders.
- Somali warriors were professionals and defended their community against external attacks.
- Warriors from different clans joined forces when neighbouring communities threaten their security

19. a) **State five reasons why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya (5mks)**

- They were established to serve at centres for converting Africans
- Served as centres where Africans could be taught basic literacy to enable them read the bible.
- To train catechists who would in turn facilitate the spread of Christianity,
- Were centres for spreading western European culture.
- They were settlements for freed slaves and other displaced person.s
- Serve as a base where missionaries could operate from.
- To teach Africans new methods of arming, carpentry and masonry
- To promote European colonization.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) **Explain five factors that hastened the achievement of independence in Kenya after 1945 (10mks)**

- Western education enabled Africans to articulate their grievances.
- The experience of World War II by the ex-soldiers.
- The granting of independence to India and Pakistan.
- The Atlantic charter of 1941 supported decolonization.
- The Labour Party in Britain favoured decolonisation.
- The emergence of USA and USSR as superpowers supported decolonisation.
- The taxpayers in Europe were against colonisation because it was expensive.
- The United nations supported decolonization

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

i) a) **Apart from the Nandi, name three other communities which resisted the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya**

- Agirama
- Bukusu
- Abagusii
- Som

b) Discuss six reasons why the Nandi were able to resist the British from a long period. (12mks)

- The Nandi countryside consisted of forests, caves and hill and therefore, favoured guerrilla warfare. It was hard for the British to suppress them, since they were not familiar with the terrain.
- The Nandi regimental age-set system supplied with young men who were experienced in battle. Disciplined, organized and effective.
- They had some knowledge of weapons manufacture. The local ironsmiths were able to make and repair their own weapons e.g. spears and arrows.
- The regular supply of food and war equipment sustained the fighters for a long period
- The wet and cold climate caused respiratory diseases among the British troops, which slowed their advance, whereas the Nandi were accustomed to the climate.
- Their mixed economy substantially aided them when British burned and destroyed their crops, they were able to live on their livestock
- They were helped by the kipsigis fighters and managed to overpower the British for six weeks in 1900. The Elgeyo, Lembus and Nyangori provided refuge for their livestock
- The Orkoiyot was their symbols of unity and strength. His supernatural powers gave the warriors the courage and determination to fight on.
- The Orkoiyot, Koitalel arap Samoei was an able leader. He provided both direction and inspiration (Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

20.a) Identify three sources of revenue for the colonial government in Kenya (3mks)

- Taxes levied on Africans
- Loans from banks and other financial institutions
- Selling of agricultural produce
- Grants from colonial office in London

Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

b) Explain six challenges faced by the British administrators as they tried to establish their colonial rule in Kenya

- Resistance from the local communities was a major hindrance to the establishment of colonial rule e.g. Nandi resistance
- Insufficient personnel to administer the country was also a challenge. The colonial government did not have enough trained personnel to man various sectors.
- The colonial authorities did not have adequate funds to enable them finance most of their activities.
- The vastness of the country. It was not easy for them to travel throughout the vast country as they tried to establish their control.
- The administrators had to reckon with the tropical climate conditions which were different from those of their country of origin. It was therefore not easy as they went about establishing colonial rule
- The colonial authorities also faced communication problems. They did not understand the local language and had to rely on translations.
- They were faced with tropical diseases e.g. malaria.

6 x 2 = 12

marks

SECTION C

ANSWER TWO QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

21. a) State five benefits of democracy (5mks)

- Promotes citizens participation in elections.
- Enables good and quality representation.
- Balances liberty of the individual with that of state.
- It promotes patriotism and reduces chance of revolution.
- Promotes peace and stability.
- Leads to the general growth and development of the nation

(Any 5 x 1 = 5

marks)

b) Explain five functions of the Senate in Kenya (10mks)

- Debates and approves bills concerning counties.
- Determines the allocation of national revenue to the county governments
- Initiates bills concerning the counties.
- It represents the counties and swears to protect the interests of the counties.

- Participates in the oversight of state officers by considering and determines resolutions to impeach both the president and his deputy.
- Overseas expenditure of national revenue allocated to the county government. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

22.a) State five values and principles of public service (5mks)

- i) Effective use of national resources
 - ii) Impartial and equitable provision of services
 - iii) Efficiency in service delivery
 - iv) Upholding high standards of professionalism
- v) Propagating fairness and merit during appointments and promotions (Any 5 x 1 = 5marks)

b) Discuss five functions of public servants in Kenya (10mks)

- Public servants maintain law and order in the country e.g. the police.
- They provide continuity in government through record keeping.
- Public servants implement government policies in their respective departments
- They advice cabinet secretaries on matters of policy e.g, principals secretaries
- They prepare departmental plans and ministerial budget . which are compiled and presented to the parliament for discussion
- Public servants for instance, members of the Kenya revenue authority collect taxes for the government.
- Public servants are responsible for sound financial management of their ministries e.g. the principal secretaries.
- Public servants offer direct service to the people especially those who work in government officer or institutions development projects in their areas of jurisdiction

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

24. a) State five functions of the correctional service in Kenya (5mks)

- To provide safe and secure custody of convicted persons
- To execute court orders in regard to punishment of offenders
- To rehabilitate prisoners through counseling through the sale of the products made by the prisoners
- To look after the welfare of prisoners by providing food, uniform and medical care
- To provide formal education to those interested. (Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) Explain five shortcomings of prison sentences in Kenya (10 marks)

- Prison sentences do not always transform prisoners to better people as some seem to enjoy prison life; hence commit crimes soon after release.
- Counseling which is one of the methods used to rehabilitate prisoners i.e. not effective especially to those who lack strong foundation on morality.
- Some convicts are unable to reform due to their personalities e.g Kleptomaniac
- Financial constraints also reduce the effectiveness of prison sentences as those who acquire skill while in prison are sometimes unable to start businesses for lack of money.
- Rampant unemployment is another factor that contributes to the weakness of prison sentences. Ex=convicts rarely get employment and this forces may to revert to crime to get the basic necessities of life.
- Prison life facilitates interaction between criminals and petty offenders in some cases the petty offenders leave prison equipped with skills of big crime.
- Poor living conditions in prison tends to dehumanize harden and embitter some inmates making them unable to fit in society after prison.
- Stigmatization of ex-convicts by the society tend to make them bitter. Many ex-prisoners re-engage in crime to hit back at the society

(Any 5 X 2 = 10 mks)

REVISION EXERCISE**WESTLANDS JOINT EXAMINATION**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1

July/August 2016

Time 2 ½ hours

SECTION A (25 marks)Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

1. Name **one** branch of history. (1 mark)
2. Name **two** original inhabitants of Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
3. State **two** social functions of Orkoiyot of the Nandi. (2 marks)
4. Give **two** written evidences of contacts between the East Africa coast and the outside world upto 1500 AD. (2 marks)
5. State **two** items of trade from China to East African coast by 1500 AD (2 marks)
6. State **two** factors that promoted the spread of Islam in the East African Coast. (2 marks)
7. Identify **one** condition for citizenship by registration. (1 mark)
8. Name the **two** houses of parliament at independence. (2 marks)
9. State the basic institution in an indirect democracy. (1 mark)
10. Name the treaty that concluded the partition of East Africa. (1 mark)
11. Give **one** type of oath administered to the Agiriyama warriors during their resistance. (1 mark)
12. State **two** reasons why Local Native Councils were established in colonial Kenya (2 marks)
13. Name the community that spearheaded the trade union movement in colonial Kenya. (1 mark)
14. Identify **two** social challenges which faced Daniel Arap Moi's presidency between 1978 and 2002 (2 marks)
15. State **main** function of the Attorney General in Kenya. (1 mark)
16. Identify the most outstanding sport in Kenya. (1 mark)
17. Name **one** member of the county executive committee. (1 mark)

SECTION B (45 marks)Answer ANY THREE questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

18. a) State **five** reasons for the migration of the Eastern Bantu from Shungwaya during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)
b) Explain the political organisation of the Somali during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)
19. a) State **five** factors that influenced plantation agriculture along the Kenyan Coast. (5 marks)
b) Explain **five** challenges which hindered missionary activities in Kenya in the 19th Century. (10 marks)
20. a) Identify **five** demands of Kenya African Union (KAU) in colonial Kenya. (5 marks)
b) Explain **five** factors that led to the establishment of independent churches during the colonial period in Kenya. (10 marks)
21. a) State **five** functions of the National Land commission. (5 marks)
b) Explain **five** social impacts of National philosophies in Kenya.

(10 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)Answer ANY TWO questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

- 22.a) Identify **three** peaceful methods of conflict resolution. (3 marks)
- b) Describe **six** factors that promote national unity in Kenya. (12 marks)
- 23.a) Give **three** reasons for conducting General elections in Kenya. (3 marks)
- b) Discuss **six** challenges facing the National Intelligence Service in Kenya. (12 marks)
- 24.a) State **three** functions of a county Governor (3 marks)
- b) Describe **six** ways in which the national government manages public finance. (12 marks)

WESTLANDS JOINT EXAMINATION

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

311/2

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 2

July/August 2016

Time 2 ½ hours

SECTION A (25 marks)Answer ALL questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

1. State **two** limitations of using anthropology as a source of information on History and Government. (2 marks)
2. Identify **one** theory that explains the origin of man. (1 mark)
3. Give **two** inventions of farm machinery in the USA during the Agrarian Revolution. (2 marks)
4. State **two** methods of acquiring slaves during the Trans-Atlantic trade (1500-1700AD) (2 marks)
5. Give **two** uses of the wheel in Mesopotamia. (2 marks)
6. State **one** advantage of electricity as a source of energy. (1 mark)
7. Give **two** problems that faced London as an early urban centre. (2 marks)
8. Identify **one** category of the ancestral spirits among the Shona. (1 mark)
9. Give **two** characteristics of a good constitution. (2 marks)
10. Name **two** African signatories of the Buganda Agreement of 1900.

(2 marks)

11. Name the armed wing of the African National Congress (ANC)

(1 mark)

12. State the **main** objective of the United Nations Organization (UNO).

(1 mark)

13. State **one** political impact of the cold war on Germany.

(1 mark)

14. Give **two** reasons why the Pan-African movement was not active in Africa before 1945.

(2 marks)

15. Give **one** function of the Executive Secretariat of the ECOWAS.

(1 mark)

16. Identify **one** social reform introduced by Mobutu Seseseko in DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo.)

(1 mark)

17. Name the body that conducts elections in India.

(1 mark)

SECTION B (45 marks)Answer ANY THREE questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.**18.** a) State **three** physical changes that occurred in early man as he evolved from ape-like creature.

(3 marks)

b) Explain **six** uses of fire in the Middle Stone Age.

(12 marks)

(12 marks)

19. a) Identify **three** earliest forms of written messages

(3 marks)

b) Explain **six** positive results of air transport.

(12 marks)

20. a) State **three** terms of the Berlin Conference (1884 - 1885)

(3 marks)

b) Explain **six** reasons for the African defeat during the Chimurenga war.

(12 marks)

21. a) Identify **three** differences between the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and African Union. (AU)

(3 marks)

b) Explain **six** challenges facing COMESA today

(12 marks)

(12 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)Answer ANY TWO questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.**22.** a) State **five** privileges enjoyed by the assimiles in West Africa.

(5 marks)

b) Discuss **five** reasons for the failure of indirect rule in Southern Nigeria.

(10 marks)

23. a) Give **five** reasons for the failure of the League of Nations.b) Explain **six** factors that facilitated the Allied success in the World War II (1939 - 1945)

(10 marks)

24. a) State **five** levels of elections in the USA.

(5 marks)

b) Explain **five** functions of the British Monarch.

(10 marks)

(10 marks)