

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

SEPTEMBER, 2021

TIME: 2½ hours

KASSU JOINT EXAMINATION TEST MARKING SCHEME**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education****HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT****Paper 1****Section A (25 marks)**

1. **Give one way in which the study of history helps learners to develop critical thinking. (1 mark)**
 (i) *Helps one to analyze critically historical data*
Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)
2. **Identify the historic site where the remains of Kenyapithecus have been discovered in Kenya. (1 mark)**
 (i) *Fort Ternan*
 (ii) *Lake Turkana Basin*
 (iii) *Samburu Hills*
 (iv) *Around Lake Baringo*
Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)
3. **Give two communities that belong to the Coastal Bantu (2 marks)**
 (i) *Taita*
 (ii) *Pokomo*
 (iii) *Mijikenda*
Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)
4. **Name the title of the leader of warriors among the Luo (1 mark)**
 (i) *Osumba Murwayi*
1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)
5. **State one way in which Seyyid Said promoted missionary work in Kenya. (2 marks)**
 (i) *He accorded the missionaries protection*
 (ii) *He gave them guides and porters to the interior*
 (iii) *He gave them introductory letters*

Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

6. **Give two symbols of National Unity in Kenya** (2 marks)

- (i) *The National Flag*
- (ii) *The National Anthem*
- (iii) *The Coat of Arms*
- (iv) *The Public Seal*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

7. **Give one political party that was represented in the Second Lancaster House conference of 1962.** (1 mark)

- (i) *Kenya African National Union (KANU)*
- (ii) *Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)*
- (iii) *African Peoples Party (APP)*
- (iv) *National Party of Kenya (NPK)*

Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

8. **State two advantages of representative democracy.** (2 marks)

- (i) *People elect leaders of their own choice*
- (ii) *Supreme power is vested on the people*
- (iii) *It is easy to make decisions*
- (iv) *Elected leaders are accountable to the people/people are able to air their grievances*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

9. **Name one independent office created by the new constitution of Kenya 2010.**

(1 mark)

- (i) *Auditor General*
- (ii) *Controller of Budget*

Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

10. **Give two economic reasons why Africans in Kenya resisted the British invasion**

(2 mark)

- (i) *Loss of land*
- (ii) *Loss of livestock*
- (iii) *Kipande system*
- (iv) *Imposition of taxes payable in cash*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

11. **Give two cash crops that were cultivated by European settlers in Kenya during the colonial period** (2 marks)

- (i) *Coffee*
- (ii) *Tea*
- (iii) *Wheat*
- (iv) *Barley*
- (v) *Pyrethrum*
- (vi) *Cotton*
- (vii) *Sisal*
- (viii) *Maize*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

12. **Give the main result of Limuru conference of 1966. (1 mark)**
 (i) *Creation of eight party vice- presidents for the eight provinces/ removal of one national party vice- president*
1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)
13. **State one role of Ronald Ngala in Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU). (1 mark)**
 (i) *He was the founder of KADU with other leaders*
 (ii) *He represented KADU's interests during the first Lancaster House conference*
 (iii) *He led KADU's delegation to the second Lancaster House conference in 1962*
Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)
14. **Give one type of Bills in Kenya (1 mark)**
 (i) *Public Bill/Government*
 (ii) *Private Bill*
Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)
15. **State two functions of High Court of Kenya (2 marks)**
 (i) *It is a constitutional court which interprets the constitution to determine whether a dispute is constitutional or not.*
 (ii) *It tries both criminal and civil cases.*
 (iii) *It hears appeals from Subordinate Courts.*
 (iv) *It hears cases of large amount of money or cases of serious crime.*
 (v) *It deals with election petitions.*
 (vi) *It supervises subordinate courts.*
 (vii) *It corrects any irregularities in decisions by lower courts.*
 (viii) *It has administrative jurisdiction over maritime or naval affairs.*
 (ix) *It hears cases regarding inheritance.*
 (x) *It exercise divorce jurisdiction.*
 (xi) *It deals with any case between any persons from any part of Kenya /unlimited territorial jurisdiction*
 (xii) *It protects the rights or fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights.*
Any 2 points @ 1mark each (2 marks)
16. **Outline one challenge facing Harambee philosophy in Kenya (1 marks)**
 (i) *Misappropriation of funds*
 (ii) *Forced contributions made people develop a negative attitude towards it.*
 (iii) *Poverty among Kenyans limited their contributions.*
 (iv) *It has been used as a way of staging public shows between the haves and the have-nots.*
 (v) *Abuse of the harambee spirit as even the haves could call for harambee for their selfish gain.*
 (vi) *Some people have conned fellow Kenyans in the name of harambee.*
Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)
17. **Give two categories of members of County Assembly (2 marks)**
 (i) *Elected members*
 (ii) *Nominated members*
 (iii) *The speaker, who is ex-officio*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

Section B (45 marks)

18. (a) **Give five features of the early Coastal City States in the East African Coast. (5 marks)**

- (i) *The people lived in settlements that were politically independence of each other. The settlement were ruled by Muslims leaders/ sultans*
- (ii) *The majority of the inhabitants of the city states were Muslims*
- (iii) *The people who lived in the city states spoke Kiswahili*
- (iv) *They participated in the Indian Ocean Trade*
- (v) *The Architectural designs of their houses were influenced by Arabian and Persian designs*
- (vi) *They practiced mixed farming. They grew bananas, yams and coconuts.*
- (vii) *They fished in the Indian Ocean- fish/ sea food was a major part of their diet*
- (viii) *They practiced spinning and weaving*
- (ix) *The city states were ruled according to the Islamic laws/ sharia*
- (x) *Their way of dressing was influenced by Arabian way of dressing/ buibui/oriented diet.*
- (xi) *They minted their own coins*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

- (b) **Explain five effects of plantation agriculture in the East African Coast. (10 marks)**

- (i) *Promotion of slavery and slave trade/It led to promotion of trade in the region*
- (ii) *Growth of wealthy merchants among the Arabs and Waswahili.*
- (iii) *New crops were introduced e.g. cloves*
- (iv) *Development of towns like Zanzibar and Malindi.*
- (v) *Increase in population as many Arabs came to settle in the place.*
- (vi) *Development of Agriculture based industries.*
- (vii) *Suffering of slaves as they worked for long hours.*
- (viii) *Promotion of international trade due to export of crops like cloves and coconuts to Arabia*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

19. (a) **Give five terms of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923. (5 marks)**

- (i) *The Kenya Highlands to be reserved for European settlement.*
- (ii) *Indians to be allowed to elect five members to the Legislative council and also be represented in the Municipal Councils.*
- (iii) *Restriction on Indian immigration be lifted as well as abolition of racial segregation in residential areas.*
- (iv) *A white missionary to be nominated to the Legislative Council to represent the interests of the Africans.*

- (v) *That in case of conflict between the Africans and other races, then those of the Africans was to be given priority.*
- (vi) *The colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony.*
- (vii) *The settlers were to maintain their representation in the Legislative Council.*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain five reasons for the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway. (10 marks)

- (i) *To facilitate faster movement of troops into the interior*
- (ii) *To ensure effective administration/control over British protectorate*
- (iii) *To facilitate abolition of slave trade/promotion of legitimate trade*
- (iv) *To link the landlocked Uganda with the coast/outside world*
- (v) *To enable the British protect her strategic interests in the region*
- (vi) *To facilitate exploitation of resources in the interior*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

20. (a) Identify five demands of the East African Association (EAA). (5 marks)

- (i) *They demanded for the return of alienated land.*
- (ii) *They wanted the colonial government to abolish hut and poll taxes.*
- (iii) *They demanded for the abolition of the Kipande.*
- (iv) *They demanded for better working and living conditions.*
- (v) *They demanded that election to the Legislative council be on a common roll.*
- (vi) *They demanded the abolition of forced labour.*
- (vii) *They demanded for more education for Africans.*
- (viii) *They demanded an end to compulsory destocking.*
- (ix) *They demanded for revocation of colonial status.*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain five roles of women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10 marks)

- (i) *They raised funds for supporting political activities.*
- (ii) *They provided moral support to the freedom fighters to go on with the struggle.*
- (iii) *They demanded for the release of detained freedom fighters like Harry Thuku.*
- (iv) *They took part in the struggle where some were even leaders like Field Marshal Muthoni, Nduta wa Kore and Mekatilili.*
- (v) *They supplied food and arms to the freedom fighters in their hideouts.*
- (vi) *They acted as spies for the freedom fighters.*
- (vii) *They administered oaths of secrecy.*
- (viii) *They kept their homes intact as men continued with the struggle.*
- (ix) *They endured pain and suffering inflicted by the colonial government for the sake of liberation e.g. rape*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

21. (a) State five categories of land classified as Public Land in Kenya. (5 marks)

- (i) *Land used or occupied by the state organ.*
- (ii) *Land transferred to the state by sale, surrender or reversion.*
- (iii) *Land which no individual or community ownership can be established.*
- (iv) *Land where minerals or mineral oils have been discovered.*

- (v) *All government forests, game reserves, water catchment areas, national parks and national sanctuaries.*
- (vi) *All roads and thoroughfares provided by the Act of parliament.*
- (vii) *All rivers, lakes and water bodies defined by an act of parliament.*
- (viii) *The territorial sea, the exclusive zone and the sea bed.*
- (ix) *The continental shelf.*
- (x) *All land between the high and lower water-marks.*
- (xi) *Any other land that is not classified as private or community land under the constitution.*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain five functions of National Land Commission in Kenya. (10 marks)

- (i) *To manage public land on behalf of the National and County government.*
- (ii) *To recommend a national land policy to the national government.*
- (iii) *To advise the National government on programmes dealing with land registration throughout the country.*
- (iv) *To conduct research on land use in the country together with the use of natural resources and make recommendations to the relevant authorities.*
- (v) *To encourage the use of traditional methods of dispute resolution in land conflicts.*
- (vi) *To assess tax on land and premiums on immovable property in any area designated by law.*
- (vii) *To monitor and have oversight responsibilities over land use planning in the country.*
- (viii) *To investigate and address past or present historical injustices regarding land and recommend appropriate action.*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

Section C (30 marks)

22. (a) Give three development rights of a child in Kenya. (3 marks)

- (i) *Right to compulsory basic education*
- (ii) *Right to play and*
- (iii) *Right to access to information*
- (iv) *Right to social security.*
- (v) *Right to parental care and protection.*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain six features of the 1962 Independence Constitution of Kenya.

(12 marks)

- (i) *A federal government was adopted with six regions each retaining considerable powers through the central government.*
- (ii) *The National Assembly was bicameral consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.*
- (iii) *It spelt out the powers and responsibilities of central and regional governments.*
- (iv) *It created the post of the Prime Minister to head the Government.*
- (v) *It created the post of the Governor General representing the Queen of England as the head of state.*
- (vi) *It safeguarded the interests of the minority groups like the Europeans and Asians.*

- (vii) *It provided for an independent and impartial judiciary to ensure that justice is done.*
- (viii) *It led to the formation of an Independent Electoral Commission that would ensure impartiality and honesty during elections.*
- (ix) *It provided that the party with majority seats could form the government which would comprise of the Prime Minister and Cabinet ministers.*
- (x) *A bill of rights spelling out the fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens was included in the constitution.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

23. (a) State three qualifications for a member of parliament in Kenya.(3 marks)

- (i) *One must be a registered voter.*
- (ii) *One must be literate.*
- (iii) *One must be nominated by a registered political party unless one is an independent candidate.*
- (iv) *One should be of sound mind.*
- (v) *One should not have been declared bankrupt by a court of law.*
- (vi) *One should not be serving a sentence of imprisonment exceeding six months.*
- (vii) *Should have been a Kenyan citizen for at least 10 years before the election.*
- (viii) *One must be nominated by 1000 registered voters in the constituency for those vying for the National Assembly*
- (ix) *Must uphold good moral values/morally upright*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain six functions of the Speaker of National Assembly in Kenya.

(12 marks)

- (i) *To maintain order during debates and ensure House rules are enforced.*
- (ii) *The Speaker presides over the proceedings of the House and ensures that they are conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure.*
- (iii) *To maintain discipline of members of parliament especially those who violate the Standing Orders*
- (iv) *The Speaker represents and protects the authority of the House.*
- (v) *The Speaker organizes and determines the business to be conducted in the House. He or she receives Bills, motions, and questions for discussion in the House, then prepare an order paper.*
- (vi) *The Speaker gives members of Parliament a chance to make contributions in the House.*
- (vii) *The Speaker adjourns sittings if there is lack of quorum*
- (viii) *The speaker maintains attendance register of members of parliament/he or she grants permission to members of parliament to be absent from sessions.*
- (ix) *Ensures the general administration and welfare of the House.*
- (x) *He or she chairs the Speaker's committee, the committee of powers and privileges, and standing orders committee.*
- (xi) *The Speaker issues orders and makes rules for regulation of visitors to parliament and represents Parliament in its relations to foreign countries.*

- (xii) *The Speaker is the parliament's representative to the Commonwealth Speaker's conference.*
- (xiii) *The Speaker declares parliamentary seats vacant and issues writs for General Elections.*
- (xiv) *The Speaker receives and accepts letters of resignation from members of parliament.*
- (xv) *The Speaker swears in members of Parliament before participating in House deliberations.*
- (xvi) *When parliamentarians are on recess, it is the Speaker who summons them for a new session.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

24. (a) State three principles of Devolution in Kenya. (3 marks)

- (i) *It is based on democratic principles.*
- (ii) *It is founded on the doctrine of separation of powers.*
- (iii) *Have a reliable source of revenue to enable it govern and deliver services effectively.*
- (iv) *Ensure gender balance in their representative bodies.*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain six roles of Commission on Revenue Allocation. (12 marks)

- (i) *Making recommendations on equitable sharing of revenue raised by the National Government.*
- (ii) *Revenue sharing between National and County governments.*
- (iii) *Sharing revenue among the County governments.*
- (iv) *Making recommendations on other matters concerning financing and financial management by County governments.*
- (v) *Define and enhance the revenue sources of the County and the National governments.*
- (vi) *Encourage fiscal responsibility to ensure accountability for funds through appropriate financial procedures.*
- (vii) *Determine, publish, and regularly review the criteria by which to identify the marginalized areas.*
- (viii) *Submits its recommendations to the Senate, the National Assembly, the National Executive, County Assembly and the County Executives for approval.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)