

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ INDEX NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**311/1  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 1  
JULY/AUGUST 2011  
2 ½ HOURS**

**FORM 4 MID –YEAR ASSESSMENT TEST 2011  
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 1  
2 ½ HOURS**

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES**

1. This paper consists of three sections A, B and C
2. Answer all the questions in section A, three questions from section B and two questions from section C.
3. Answers to all questions must be written in the answer booklet provided.

*This paper consists of 3 printed pages*

*Turn Over*

**SECTION A 25 MARKS.**

*Answer all the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.*

1. Give two examples of oral tradition used in the study of Kenyan communities (2mks)
2. Identify one of the early inhabitants in Kenya. (1mks)
3. Give the main reason which made the Abagusii to migrate from their settlement at Ramogi Hill in the sixteenth century. (1mks)
4. Identify one cultural practice which was introduced by the Cushites to the Bantu communities in Kenya. (1mks)
5. Give two reasons why the Portuguese attempts to introduce Christianity to the coastal people failed between 1500-1700 AD. (2mks)
6. State the main leader of the Agiriyama resistance. (1mks)
7. State the first African nationalist newspaper that published African grievances in the 1920s. (1mks)
8. Name one pioneer white settler who helped in the establishment of settler farming in Kenya. (1mks)
9. State two ways in which Africans in Kenya benefited from the Devonshire white paper of 1923. (2mks)
10. State two organizations which were established by Africans to provide education in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mks)
11. Give the main objective of political parties which were formed in Kenya after 1945. (1mks)
12. Why was the trade union movement concentrated in urban centers during the colonial period? (2mks)
13. What political crisis did retired president Moi face in 1982? (1mks)
14. Give the main challenge faced by the government in the provision of free education. (1mks)
15. State two ways in which the government of Kenya plans to promote industrialization by 2030. (2mks)
16. Define the term Bill of Rights. (1mks)
17. Who swears in the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya. (2mks)
18. State two occasions which the president must attend parliament in Kenya. (2mks)

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

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

- 19 (a) Give three ways in which the Agikuyu and Maasai interacted during the pre-colonial period. (3mks)  
(b) Describe the political organisation of the Cushites in the pre-colonial period. (12mks)
20. (a) Identify three reasons which made Seyyid Said to transfer his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840. (3mks)  
(b) Explain six contributions made by Seyyid Said to the economy of the Kenyan Coast in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (12mks)

21. (a) Give three contributions of African women towards the development of political associations in Kenya during the colonial period. (3mks)  
(b) Describe six problems encountered by the political organizations in Kenya during the struggle for independence. (12mks)
22. (a) Identify three National philosophies used as development strategies in Kenya. (3 mks)  
(b) Describe six ways in which the National philosophies have enhanced development in Kenya since independence. (12mks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

*Answer any two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.*

23. (a) What is the symbolic meaning of the colours on the national flag of Kenya. (3mks)  
(b) Explain six practices that may interfere with National unity of Kenya. (12mks)
24. (a) State three ways in which Kenyans practice direct democracy. (3mks)  
(b) What are the functions of the cabinet in Kenya? (12mks)
25. (a) Identify three branches of the Kenya Defence Forces. (3mks)  
(b) Describe six measures that have been introduced to improve the work of the National Police service. (12mks)

**311/1  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 1  
JULY/AUGUST 2011**

**FORM 4 MID –YEAR ASSESSMENT TEST 2011  
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME.**

**SECTION A 25MKS**

- |   |  |                  |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | *Folk tales.<br>*Proverbs.<br>*Stories.<br>*Legends.<br>*Riddles.  | (Any 2x1marks)   |
| 2 | *Dorobo/ okiek.<br>*Athi/ people of Khoisan origin.  | (Any 1x1=1mark)  |
| 3 | *Invasion of the area by the Luo   | (1x1=1mark.)     |
| 4 | *Circumcision.<br>*Taboos against eating fish.<br>*Age set system.   | (Any 1x1=1mark)  |
| 5 | *Harsh and cruel administration.<br>*Islamic dominance at the coast.<br>*Rebellion from the local people.<br>*Christianity was not accommodative to the African culture compared to Islam. | (Any 2x1=2marks) |
| 6 | *Mekatilili wa Menza.  | 1x1=1mark        |
| 7 | *Muiguithania or reconciler  | 1x1=1marks       |
| 8 | *Lord Delamere   | 1x1=1mark        |

*This paper consists of 5 printed pages.*

*Turn Over*

- 9 \*The interests of Africans were given priority.  
 \*Racial segregation was abolished.  
 \*European demand for self government was rejected.  
 \*A missionary was nominated to the legco to represent the interests of Africans. (Any 2x1=2mark)
- 10 \*Kenya independent schools association.  
 \*Kikuyu Karinga Educational Association. (Any2x1=2marks)
- 11 \*To fight for independence. (1x1=1mark)
- 12 \*Educated Africans were concentrated in towns.  
 \*There were social meeting places where members could organize their activities.  
 \*There was severe racial segregation in towns. (Any1x1=1mark)
- 13 \*Failed/ attempted coup of 1982 (1x1=1mark)
- 14 \*Inadequate funds.  
 \*corruption. (1x1=1mark)
- 15 \*To train man power.  
 \*To induct new technology.  
 \*To promote research.  
 \*To create savings for small scale industries.  
 \*Loaning the Jua kali sectors. (1x1=1mark)
- 16 \*This is a statement/document of human or civil rights guaranteed to citizens in the County's constitution and is based international bill of rights. (Any 1x1=1mark)
- 17 \*Clerk of the national assembly. (Any1x1=1mark)
- 18 \*During the state opening of parliament.  
 \*Presentation of the national budget. (Any2x1=2marks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

- 19 (a) Give three ways in which the Agikuyu and Maasai interacted during the pre-colonial period.  
 \*Through trade  
 \*Through intermarriage.  
 \*Through warfare. (Any3x1=3marks)
- (b) Describe the political organization of the Cushites during the pre colonial period.  
 \*The basic political unit of the Cushites was the clan. Each clan had its name and occupied specific territories/ areas.  
 \*They had a council of elders. It was in charge of the day to day affairs of the clan e.g. making major clan decisions and settled disputes.  
 \*The council maintained law and order and was the final court of appeal.  
 \*The age set system was an important institution among the Cushites. All male members of the society belonged age set. Each age set performed specific roles/duties.

- \*There existed warriors whose main duty was to protect the community against external attacks and acquire possessions for the community.
  - \*The Somali had leaders called sultan, whose role was mainly advisory.
  - \*There existed people with special responsibilities e.g. Sheikhs and medicine men. They were highly regarded in the community and their opinions were sought before important decisions were made.
- (Any 6x1=12marks)

- 20 (a) Identify three reasons which made Seyyid said to transfer his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840.
- \*The climate in Zanzibar was pleasant as compared to Muscat which was hot and dry through the year.
  - \*Zanzibar had clean and sweet water for drinking.
  - \*Zanzibar had fertile soils for the cultivation of cloves.
  - \*Zanzibar had a wide deep and well sheltered harbour in which ships could anchor.
- (Any 3x1=3marks)

- (b) Describe six contribution made by Seyyid said to the economy of the Kenyan coast in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- \*He introduced the Indian coins –rupees which made trade easier
  - \*He attracted Indian merchants (Banyans) to come and settle at the coast Where they operated as traders and money lenders.
  - \*He advanced capital to caravan traders to promote trade.
  - \*Arabs and Swahili traders were encouraged to venture into the interior.
  - \* He established clove plantations in Pemba and Zanzibar.
  - \*He signed treaties with foreign nations ie.Britain and USA to promote Commercial activities.
  - \*He established zanzibar as a capital, thus increasing trade activities as it served as entry point for traders.
  - \*He established peace and security along the coast which was conclusive for trade.
- Any 6x2=12mks

21. (a) Give three contributions of African women towards the development of political associations in Kenya during the colonial period.
- \*Women raised money for supporting political activities.
  - \*Composed songs in praise of the leaders of the political association /provided moral support.
  - \*They demanded for the release of detailed /arrested leaders eg Harry Thuku.
  - \*They endured pain and suffering inflicted by the colonial government for the sake of liberation.
  - \*They acted as spies /informers of the political leaders.
- Any 3x1=3mks.

- (b) Explain six problems encountered by the political organizations in Kenya during the struggle for independence.
- \*Arrest and deportation of their leaders .
  - \*The organizations were banned by the colonial government.
  - \*They lacked funds to promote their activities.
  - \*The organizations were denied the access to the media.
  - \*The members were denied the freedom of association and movement.
  - \*They were ineffective because of ethnicity.
  - \*The leaders lacked organizational skills.
  - \*The organizations lacked the support of the masses.
  - \*Rivalry and suspicion within and among the political organizations.
- Any 6x2=12mks.

22. (a) Identify three national philosophies used as development strategies in Kenya.

- \*African socialism.
- \*Harambee philosophy.
- \*Nyayoism.

Any 3x1=3mks.

(b) Describe six ways in which the national philosophies have enhanced development in Kenya since independence.

- \*National philosophies have led to development of educational facilities.
- \*Led to development of health services through raising of funds to build hospitals
- \*Promoted the spirit of hard work.
- \*Promoted national unity among the people.
- \*Improved agricultural sector.
- \*Improved transport and communication network eg putting up of rural access roads.
- \*Led to the redistribution of national resources and wealth.
- \*Led to the assistance of less fortunate members in the society.
- \*Have enabled Kenyans to start income generating projects.
- \*Self help projects have generated employment opportunities.
- \*Have accelerated national development by mobilizing people to supplement the scarce government resources.

Any 6x2 =12mks.

### **SECTION C (30MKS).**

23.(a) What is the symbolic meaning of all the colours of the National flag of Kenya?

- \*Black- represents /symbolizes the colour of the people.
- \*Red- Blood shed during the struggle for independence.
- \*White – peace.
- \*Green –vegetation and fertility of the land in the country.

Any 3x1=3mks.

(b) Describe six practices that may interfere with National unity in Kenya.

- \*The practice of tribalism encourages people to favour only those from their ethnic groups.
- \*Nepotism leads to people favoring their relatives / unfair treatment of their people.
- \*Different religious beliefs and practices may lead to discrimination on religious grounds.
- \*The unequal distribution of resources causes animosity between those who favored and those who are not favored .
- \*Political wrangles / Ethnic conflicts / disputes/ clashes discourage co-operation among the citizens.
- \*Corruption/ asking for and offering of bribes to obtain and give services violates people rights to equal treatment.
- \*Discrimination on the basis of gender denies people the right to participate equally in national development.
- \*Racism leads to discrimination on the basis of colour /race .This creates suspicion and hatred among people.

Any 6x2=12mks.

24. (a) State three ways in which Kenyan practice direct democracy.

- \*Through referendum / plebiscite.
- \*Initiation of bill(s)/ legislation.
- \*Recall of mps.

Any 3x1=3mks.

(b) What are the functions of cabinet in Kenya?

- \*To formulate national and foreign policies to guide the country.
- \* To advise the president on issues of development related to ministries.
- \*To initiate /approve government bills for discussion by parliament.
- \*To discuss important national and international issues.
- \*To supervise the implementation of government policies by respective ministries in different parts of the country.
- \* To prepare budgetary estimates for the respective ministries.
- \*To defend government policies collectively.
  - \* To initiate development projects by ministries in different parts of the country

Any 6x2 =12mks.

25. (a) \*The Kenya Army .

- \*The Kenya Air Force.
- \*The Kenya Navy.

Any 3x1=3mks.

(b) The police officer have been allocated modern technological devices to help detect crime.

- \*They have been allocated more vehicles to ease their mobility.
- \*There is the introduction of professional training programmes for officers to improve their competence / capacity building.
- \*The raising of the academic qualification requirement for joining police force with the aim improving their performance .
- \*The introduction of a public relations office/ a police spokesman to ensure that information is delivered effectively and efficiently to the general public.
- \*There has been an improvement in their terms and conditions of service.
- \*The introduction of community policing to help police gather information from the public so as to assist them detect crime .
- \* Introduction of police hotlines /booths that people can use if they have information vital to the police.

Any 6x2=12mks.



NAME \_\_\_\_\_ INDEX NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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**311/2  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 2  
JULY/AUGUST 2011  
2 ½ HOURS**

**FORM 4 MID –YEAR ASSESSMENT TEST 2011  
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 2  
2 ½ HOURS**

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*Turn Over*

## SECTION A (25MKS)

1. Identify two artifacts used by archeologists to reconstruct History of the people who lived in pre-historic sites. (2mks)
2. State two uses of Acheullian tools. (2mks)
3. Which of the pithecines or hominids was also known as proconsul man. (1mks)
4. What was contribution of Alexander Graham Bell during the scientific revolution. (1mks)
5. State two reasons why Kabaka Mutesa welcomed Christian missionaries in Buganda. (2mks)
6. Define direct rule as a colonial system of Administration. (1mks)
7. Identify one Non-diplomatic method used by European to acquire colonies in Africa. (1mks)
8. State two ways in which the opening of Suez Canal contributed to the scramble for African colonies. (2mks)
9. What was the importance of odwira festival among the Asante of West Africa. (1mks)
10. List two mandated territories in Africa after the first world war. (1mks)
11. Which policy was adopted by Britain and France in order to avoid another world war after the first World War . (1mks)
12. Give two achievements of COMESA. (2mks)
13. What was the main reason behind the formation of North –Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) (1mk)
14. Outline two major economic challenges facing African states since independence. ( 2 mks )
15. State two Advantages of a federal system of government. (2mks)
16. Give two ways of becoming a member of parliament in Britain. (2mks)

## SECTION B(45MKS)

*Answer THREE Questions from this section.*

17. (a) Give three ways in which the development of upright posture by man improved his life. ( 3 mks )  
(b) Explain the impact of early Agriculture to man. ( 12 mks)
18. (a) State five factors which undermined the Trans-Saharan trade. (5mks)  
(b) Explain five ways in which the communities in West Africa benefited from the Trans-Saharan trade. (10mks)
19. (a) What were the terms of Berlin conference of 1884-1885 . (5mks)  
(b) Explain the political consequences of European partition of Africa. (10mks)
20. (a) State five reasons why Lewanika of the Lozi collaborated with the British (5mks)  
(b) Explain the results of African collaboration. (10mks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

*Answer TWO Questions from this Section.*

21. (a) State five terms of Treaty of Versailles of 1919. (5mks)  
(b) Discuss the reasons why the central powers were defeated in the World War one. (10 mks)
22. (a) What were the aims of the first Pan –African conference of 1900. (3mks)  
(b) Explain six challenges encountered by Pan- African movement. (12mks)
23. (a) State three principal organs of the defunct organization of African Unity (OAU). (12 mks )  
(b) Explain the achievements of the Organisation of African Units (OAU). (12 mks)

**311/2**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 2**  
**JULY/AUGUST 2011**

**FORM 4 MID –YEAR ASSESSMENT TEST 2011**  
**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25MKS).**

1.     -Weapons  
       -Tools  
       -Coins  
       -pots  
       -Baskets  

(2x1 =2mks)
  
2.     -Skinning of animals  
       -Cutting  
       -Scrapping  
       -Digging  

(2x1=2mks)

( 1 x 1 = 1 )
  
3.     Dryopithecus Africanus.  

(1x1=1mks)
  
4.     -Invented telephone  

(1x1=1mks)
  
5.     -Wanted to acquire western education and medicine  
       -Wanted to counter the muslims and traditionalist in his kingdom  
       -Wanted assistance against Omukama of Bunyoro his traditional enemy.  

(2x1=mks)
  
6.     .It was a system administration where the Europeans used their own people to rule. ( 1 x 1 = 1 )
  
7.     -Military conquest.  

(1x1=1mks)
  
8.     -Provided the shortest sea route to India.  
       -Whoever controlled the Nile water also controlled Egypt hence Suez Canal thus led to colonization of Uganda.  
       -Countries which funded the construction of the canal claimed refund in the name of colonizing Egypt.
  
9.     -Kings met in Kumasi and pledged loyalty to omanhere  
       -strengthened unity  
       -Honouring the dead  

(1x1=1mks)

*This paper consists of 5 printed pages*

*Turn Over*

10. -Tanganyika  
-Cameroon  
-Togo  
-Namibia / South West Africa
11. -Appeasement policy
12. -Expansion of trade in the region .  
-Promoted good relationship member states postering peace and understanding.  
-Improved infrastructure through interstate transport and communication links.  
-P.T.A bank promoted investment by providing finances.  
-Member states benefited through joint services provided multi- national institution  
fertilizer plant in Uganda.

(2x1=2mks)

13.It was defensive organization against communist aggression/ threat.

(1x1=1mks)

14. -Debt crisis due to borrowing  
-Mismanagement and corruption in Africa  
-Unemployment due to high population  
-Climatic constrains/ drought affecting food production  
-Slow industrial growth  
-Nationalism programmes by African leaders

(2x1=2mks)

15. -Enables different states to live together while retaining their district identities  
-Provides economic viability as each state accesses market in other states  
-States come together to tackle common problem jointly  
-Member states enjoy joint defence force  
-Enable state to enjoy from a common pool of resources

16. - Through elections to the house of commons  
-Through nomination by the monarch to the house of lords  
-Holding senior position within the church of England eg Archbishop  
-Appointment to the House of lords due to contribution in public life(like peers)  
- By virtue of holding hereditary peerage in the house of birds.

## **SECTION B**

- 17 .(a) -He was able to defend himself effectively  
-Able to seen danger from far  
-Able to handle tools and weapons properly  
-Able to gather / hunt food better
- (3x1=3mks)
- (b) -Led to settlement along the river valleys  
-Food increased leading to high population  
-Classes emerged among the people  
-Trade developed among the people exchanging what they had with what they didn't have  
-Development of towns

- Led to job specialization
- Influenced writing and arithmetics
- Advancement in Architecture
- Development in religion
- Development in education

(6x2=12mks)

18. (a) -Lack of common language  
 -Journey was long and tiresome with frequent sandstorms  
 -Traders got lost on the way through the desert  
 -Attacks from robbers  
 -The journey was slow and tedious  
 -Political instability in western Sudan(wars)  
 -Uncomfortable weather- hot/cold  
 -Attacks by wild animals  
 -Development of Trans-Atlantic trade which diverted the attention of traders to the south

(1x5=5mks)

- (b) -They were to acquire essential commodities from trade eg cloth, glassware ,horses, salt , firearms.  
 -Development of commercial centres in western Sudan eg Gao,KANO-etc  
 -Some African leaders established strong armies using firearms from trade  
 -Establishment of Islam education in west Africa  
 -Opened up west Africa to the outside world.  
 - Establishment of Islam and Islamic culture in West Africa.

(5x2=10mks)

19. (a) -Any European power claiming any area should notify others  
 -Any claim must be followed by immediate occupation  
 -Rivers Congo, Niger, Zambezi were open for free Navigation by European Nations  
 -King Leopold 1 was recognized as the head of Congo free state  
 -Slave trade and slavery to be abolished  
 -Any occupation of the coast should be extended to its hinterland.

(5x1=5mks)

- (b) -Drawing up of boundaries to create countries  
 -It created a period of peace and stability.  
 -Loss African authority /independence .  
 -New laws and judicial systems were established.  
 -New Systems of creating leaders were established through elections.  
 -Creation of armies.  
 -Migrations of Europeans to Africa.

(5x2=10mks)

20. (a) -He wanted British protection to secure his position .  
 -Wanted protection against Ndebele who were expanding towards Buluzi.  
 -Wanted British support against other European powers eg Germany and Portugal.  
 -Influenced by a missionary Coillard  
 -Wanted to safeguard the independence of the Lozi.  
 -He was influenced by his friend Khama of the Bamangwato people  
 -Wanted to benefit his people through trade with the British.

(5x1=5mks)

- (b) –The collaborating communities lost their independence.  
 –Some leaders gained recognition by the Europeans although their powers were greatly reduced  
 –Collaborating leaders were protected from their traditional enemies  
 –Europeans used collaborating leaders to colonise other African societies.  
 –The collaborating groups experienced economic exploitation from the European eg land alienation , taxation , forced labour .  
 –Trade increased between Africans and the Europeans.

(5x2=10mks)

### SECTION C

#### Terms of Versailles Treaty.

- 21 (a) –Germany was blamed to have caused the war.  
 –Germany lost all her overseas territories which became mandated under the league.  
 –Germany lost territories in Europe eg Alsace and Lorraine.  
 –Germany was to pay a huge war indemnity eg fine.( f6.6billion)  
 –Germany armament was reduced  
 – The treaty forbade union of Germany and Austria.  
 –Turkey lost their territories to the League of Nations.  
 – States of Hungary and Yugoslavia were created.  
 –The League of Nations were created.

(1x5mks=5mks)

- (b) Reasons why central powers were defeated in the 1<sup>st</sup> World War.  
 –Allies had more financial resources than the central powers .  
 – Allied powers had more states supporting them than the central powers .  
 –Allied powers blockaded the central powers ie they controlled the North sea and Atlantic Oceans.  
 –Invasion of Belgium (Neutral) by Germany.  
 –Geographical position of central powers ie they were located in the central part of Europe hence were surrounded by enemies.  
 –Mutinies in German’s army weakened her resistance with socialists and democrats in Germany opposed the war.  
 – Good political leadership among the allied powers.  
 –Turkey easily accepted defeat while Australia and Bulgaria were weak.  
 –Germany lost very many soldiers and had to rely on young in-experienced soldiers .  
 –Deadly Spanish the caused low morale on the central powers.

(5x2=10mks)

22. (a) – Aims of first pan- African congress of 1900 .  
 –Uniting people of Africa origin all over the world  
 – To appeal to an end of European Colonization and exploitation of Africa.  
 –To establish friendly relations between African and European races.  
 –To initiate a movement for securing full rights of Africans.  
 –To promote economic interests of Africans.

(3x1=3mks)

(b) Challenges faced by Pan- African movement.

- Disagreements amongst its leaders eg Du Bois and Booker T. Washington.
- Many European groups fought the activities of Pan-africanists eg Garvey was imprisoned.
- It was difficult for most of the Africans were still colonized.
- Pan –African activities were also paralysed by lack of education and economic empowerment on the side of Africans.
- The movement was restricted to Africa after the attainment of independence .
- After independence the movement was again affected by division between Anglophone and Francophone.
- European powers used their dominance of the international media to discredit Pan- Africanism.

(6x2=12mks)

23. (a) – The assembly of heads of states and government

- The council of ministers
- The secretariat
- Commission for mediation , conciliation and arbitration

(3x1=3mks)

(b) Achievements of O.A.U

- Enabled African people to speak in one voice in international force.
- OAU supported liberation movements in Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.
- OAU provides an important forum where independent African nations could discuss their problems.
- OAU advanced pan- African interests eg dignity of the African people .
- OAU solved disputes among member states eg Somalia , Kenya ,Ethiopia - Somalia.
- OAU was instrumental in promotion economic and technical co-operation in Africa through Africa development bank.
- OAU promoted postal telecommunications, radio and television network in Africa through URTINA.
- OAU promoted social and cultural heritage through all African games

(6x2=12mks)