

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

INDEX NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

CANDIDATES SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

**KIBWEZI SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION  
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 1  
JULY 2011**

**Instructions to candidates**

This paper consists of three sections A, B and C.

Answer all the questions in section A, three questions in section B and two questions from section C.

**This paper consists of 2 printed page**

**Turn over**

## SECTION A (25 MARKS)

### Answer all the questions in this section

1. Give the meaning of pre- history. (1mk)
2. State two ways in which Kenyan communities interacted during the pre- colonial period. (2mks)
3. Identify the main reason why the mijikenda lived in Kaya. (1mk)
4. State one way in which the monsoon winds led to the development of trade between the Kenyan Coast and the outside world. (1mk)
5. Give two reasons why the missionaries promoted legitimate trade in Kenya in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (2mks)
6. Identify two peaceful ways of resolving conflicts. (2mks)
7. Identify two features of colonial education in Kenya. (2mks)
8. Identify two types of democracy. (2mks)
9. Name the treaty which marked the spheres of influence in East Africa in 1886. (1mk)
10. Identify two problems faced by independent schools during the colonial period. (2mks)
11. Give two reasons why corruption is being discouraged in Kenya. (2mks)
12. State two proposals of Lennox- Boyd constitution. (2mks)
13. Name two types of local authorities in Kenya . (2mks)
14. Name the type of constitution used in Kenya. (1mk)
15. State two types of government expenditure in Kenya. (2mks)

## SECTION B (45MARKS)

### Answer any three questions from this section

16. (a). Give five tribes that are classified as Eastern cushites in Kenya . (5mks)  
(b). Describe the social- political organization of the Somali during the pre- colonial period (10mks)
17. (a). Why were the Portuguese interested in establishing their control over the Kenyan coast during the 16<sup>th</sup> century? (3mks)  
(b). Explain six factors that led to the decline of Portuguese rule on the Kenyan coast (12mks)
18. (a). Why did the Nandi resist the British? (5mks)  
(b). Explain five reasons why the British were interested in establishing control over Kenya during the scramble for East Africa (10mks)
19. (a). Identify the factors that undermined the African nationalist activities in Kenya between 1939 and 1963. (7mks)  
(b). Explain the challenges facing local authorities in Kenya. (8mks)

## SECTION C (30MARKS)

### Answer any two questions from this section

20. (a). What is the composition of the cabinet in Kenya? (3mks)  
(b). Explain six functions of the cabinet in Kenya. (12mks)
21. (a). What were the main features of the independence constitution in Kenya? (3mks)  
(b). Explain six powers that the constitution of Kenya gives to the president. (12mks)
22. (a). State five functions of the Interim Independent Electoral Commission. (5mks)  
(b). Explain the problems faced by the prison inmates in Kenya. (10mks)

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**MARKING SCHEME.**

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

1. Meaning of pre- history  
- This is the history of man in the distant past before writing was invented. (1mk)
2. Ways in which Kenyan communities interacted during the pre-colonial period.  
- Trade  
- Wars/raids  
- Intermarriage (2 x 1=2mks)
3. Main reason why the Mijikenda lived in Kaya. (1mk)  
- To protect themselves from hostile neighbours/security/defence.
4. One way in which monsoon winds led to development of trade.  
- Facilitated transport of goods  
- Facilitated movement of traders (1mk)
5. Why missionaries promoted legitimate trade.  
- To replace the illegal trade in slaves  
- To supply Europe with raw materials  
- To help the missions become self-sufficient. 2 x 1 = 2mks
6. Peaceful ways of resolving conflicts  
- Arbitration  
- Litigation  
- Mediation  
- Negotiation 2 x 1 = 2mks
7. Features of colonial education  
- Was elementary  
- Technical in approach  
- Denominational 2 x 1 = 2mks
8. Types of democracy  
- Direct/pure democracy  
- Indirect /representative democracy 2x1=2mks

**This paper consists of 5 printed pages**

**Turn over**

9. Treaty which marked spheres of influence  
 - Anglo-German agreement of 1886 1x1=1mk
10. Problems faced by independent schools  
 - Hostility from colonial government and missionaries.  
 - Inadequate teachers  
 - Inadequate funds  
 - Lack of facilities 2 x 1 = 2mks
11. Reasons why corruption is being discouraged  
 - To promote economic development  
 - To protect public property  
 - To promote justice for all  
 - To unite the people, treat them equally and employment should be on merit. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
12. Proposals of Lennox – Boyd  
 - Proposed increase of African representation in the legco from 8 to 14.  
 - Increased the number of African ministers to 2.  
 - Proposed multi-racial representation in the legco with 12 especially elected members 2 x 1 = 2mks
13. Types of local authorities  
 - City council  
 - Municipal council  
 - County council  
 - Town council  
 - Urban / Area council 2 x 1 = 2mks
14. Type of constitution used  
 - written constitution 1mk
15. Types of government expenditure  
 - Capital expenditure  
 - Re-current expenditure 2 x 1 = 2mks

### SECTION B 45 MARKS

16. (a) Tribes that are classified as Eastern Cushites in Kenya. (5mks)  
 (i) Boran  
 (ii) Rendille  
 (iii) Orma  
 (iv) Oromo/Galla  
 (v) Somali  
 (vi) Burji (5 x 1 = 5mks)
- (b) Social-political organization of the Somali.  
 (i) Clan system – They were organized in clan made of several families. The clan was headed by a council of elders. Members of council of elders were chosen from family heads. The council of elders had the following duties-  
 - They made and interpreted law  
 - They punished wrong doers / law breakers  
 - They settled disputes  
 - They presided over religious ceremonies

- (ii) Age-sets- At the age of 10-15 years boys were circumcised and formed age sets. They joined junior warriors, senior warriors and later elders.
- (iii) Warriors-Somali warriors were professionals and defended the clan. Warriors of different clan joined forces when neighbouring communities threatened their community
- (iv) Marriage the Somali were polygamous and married from outside ones clan.
- (v) Circumcision – the Somali circumcised both boys and girls during puberty. The circumcision marked the start of adulthood and then marriage
- (vi) Religion – the Somali believed in existence of God called Wak. They had religious leaders who mediated between the people and God. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the Somali converted to Islam

5 x 2 = 10mks

17. (a) Reasons for the Portuguese interest at the coast

- To control coastal towns
- To spread Christianity
- Look for prester John
- Control Indian ocean trade
- They had a well developed marine technology
- Kenyan coast was strategically placed where they could replenish their supplies on their way to India
- Were looking for a sea-route to India

1 x 3 = 3mks

(b) Factors that led to the decline of Portuguese rule

- Revolts and rebellions against Portuguese by Kenyan communities
- The brutal and their harsh rule provoked resentment from coastal communities
- Corrupt Portuguese administrators embezzled revenue making it difficult to run the colonies
- Trade along the coast declined and hence they lacked funds to run the colony
- The Portuguese were attacked by the Zimba
- They were attacked by tropical diseases e.g. malaria
- The coast people got support from the Oman Arabs and Turkish
- Portugal was a small country and it lacked human and financial resources to run her large empire
- Reinforcement was delayed due to long distance between Portugal and East Africa
- Portugal was conquered by Spain.

6 x 2 = 12mks

18. (a) Why the Nandi resisted the British

- Need to safeguard their independence
- Physical appearance of the Whiteman
- Nandi despised any intruder in their community
- The planned land alienation
- Kimnyole's prophecy
- Nandi military superiority

1 x 5 = 5mks

(b) Reasons why the British were interested in establishing their control over Kenya

- Wanted to get access to Uganda so as to control the source of R. Nile
- Establish market for her manufactured goods
- Use Kenya as an outlet for her surplus capital
- Get source of raw materials for her industries
- Protect European missionaries and other British nationals who were already settled in Kenya and Uganda
- To prevent Kenya from being colonized by other European powers
- To stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade
- To control the fertile highlands

5 x 2 = 10mks

19. (a) Factors that undermined African nationalist activities
- Harassment by the colonial government
  - Inadequate funds to carry out their operations
  - Tribalism – some leaders were suspicious of each other due to tribal background
  - Ideological differences among the leaders
  - Illiteracy of leaders and people
  - Collaboration – some Africans collaborated with the whites
  - Lack of efficient transport and communication

7 x 1 = 7mks

(b) Challenges facing local Authorities

- Corrupt council officials
- Some are too small to operate efficiently
- High population strains available resources
- In efficient revenue collection systems
- Tax evasion by individuals and organizations
- Interference from central government/lack of autonomy
- Lack of qualified staff
- Over employment
- Election of illiterate councilors
- Duplication of roles – sometimes the roles of local authorities overlap with those of central government

4 x 2 = 8mks

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

20. (a) Composition of the cabinet

- President
- Vice-president
- Ministers
- Attorney general

3mks

(b) Functions of the cabinet

- Advise the president on the day to day running of the government
- Advise the president on the affairs of their ministers
- Discusses matters of national and international importance
- Charts and lays down guidelines on Kenya's domestic and foreign policies
- Performs on behalf of the president duties he delegates to them
- Formulated policies and programmes of the government
- Defends government policies in parliament
- Initiates new bills and tables government bills in the national assembly
- They are in-charge of their various ministries
- Minister for finance formulates and prepares the budget

6 x 2 = 12mks

21. (a) Main features of independence constitution.

- Provided for establishment of a federal government.
- Spelt out that the party with majority forms the government/ multiparty.
- Spelt out the rights and obligations of citizens.
- Provided for establishment of National Assembly consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.
- Provided for the post of prime minister to the head government.
- Provided for the post of governor general to head the state.
- Spelt out powers and responsibilities between regional governments.

- Divided responsibilities between regional and central government.

1x3=3mks

(b) Powers the constitution gives to the president.

- Power to prologue/ dissolve National assembly.
- Power to appoint/ dismiss senior public officials.
- Power to preserve public security through declaring a state of emergency.
- Power to form government after national elections.
- Power to institute commissions of enquiry to investigate issues of national importance.
- Power to pardon petty offenders.
- Power to permit ministers and other government officials to be out of the country.
- Power to declare war or make peace with enemies.
- Power to maintain peace in the country by upholding the rule of law.

6 x 2 =12mks

22. (a) Functions of the interim independent Electoral Commission.

- To register and maintain voters register.
- To prepare and distribute ballot materials
- To organize for security during election in unison with the police
- To clear party candidates for participation in election
- Conducting language proficiency tests for aspiring candidates.
- To organize presidential, parliamentary and civic elections.
- To determine constituency boundaries
- To supervise vote counting and announce winners in elections.

5x1=5mks

(b). Problems faced by prison inmates in Kenya

- Congestion leading to poor living conditions
- Easy spread of diseases particularly contagious ones.
- Sexual deprivation/ denial of conjugal rights
- Physical torture by fellow inmates and the police
- Unattended/ pending cases for a long period.
- Hard labour/ working for long hours.
- Loss of dignity and self esteem/ intimidation.
- Sexual molestation from some prisoners/ warders/ inmate (homosexuality)

(5x2=10mks)

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**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 2**  
**JULY 2011**  
**2 ½**

**KIBWEZI SECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION**  
**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 2**  
**JULY 2011**

**Instructions to candidates**

This paper consists of three sections A, B and C.

Answer all the questions in section A, three questions from section B and two questions from section C.

## SECTION A (25MARKS)

### Answer all the questions in this section

1. State two advantages of using linguistics as a source of information in history and government. (2mks)
2. Give one reason why, Homo habilis was referred to as 'Able Man'. (1mk)
3. Give the main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt . (1mk)
4. State two disadvantages of using fire and smoke signals as means of communication. (2mks)
5. Give two uses of Bronze in ancient world . (2mks)
6. State the main contribution of the discovery of chloroform in the field of medicine. (1mk)
7. Give the main economic activity of the Baganda people in the pre colonial period. (1mk)
8. Identify the main limitation of barter as a method of trade during the Trans- Saharan trade. (1mk)
9. Apart from Mozambique identify another Portuguese colony in Africa. (1mk)
10. Give one importance of Odwira festival in ancient kingdom of Ashanti . (1mk)
11. Name two types of treaties signed during scramble and partition of Africa . (2mks)
12. Give two methods used by the French to administer her colonies in Africa . (2mks)
13. Identify two chartered companies which were used to administer European possessions in Africa . (2mks)
14. Name the first African to be elected as secretary general of U.N. O. (1mk)
15. Identify two ways in which a person can become a member of the House of Lords in Britain. (2mks)
16. Identify two peaceful methods which the Nationalists in South Africa used in the struggle for independence. (2mks)
17. Who is the head of government in India? (1mk)

## SECTION B (45MARKS)

### Answer any three questions from this section.

18. (a). Identify five items of trade from North Africa during the Trans- Saharan trade. (5mks)  
(b). Explain the factors that led to the development of Trans- Saharan trade. (10mks)
19. (a). Give five disadvantages of the traditional system of farming in Britain before 18<sup>th</sup> century. (5mks)  
(b). Explain five changes that marked the Agrarian revolution in Britain (10mks)
20. (a). What are the limitations of road transport? (5mks)  
(b). Explain the impacts of modern road transport. (10mks)
21. (a). What were the physical changes which occurred in early human beings as they evolved from ape-like creatures to modern people? (5mks)  
(b). Describe the way of life of early human beings during the Old Stone Age period. (10mks)

## SECTION C (30MARKS)

### Answer any two questions from this section.

22. (a). Why did the British use direct rule in Zimbabwe? (5mks)  
(b). Explain the characteristics of direct rule in Zimbabwe. (10mks)

23. (a). Name five founder leaders of the Pan- African movement. (5mks)  
(b). Explain the challenges that faced Pan- African movement. (10mks)
24. (a). What are the features of the state governments in the United States of America? (3mks)  
(b). Explain functions of the federal government of the United States of America . (12mks)

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**MARKING SCHEME.**

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

1. Advantages of using linguistics.
  - Helps in dating migration.
  - Helps in classification of communities.
  - Supplements other sources
  - shows the link between communities.
  - Helps know the community better e.g. Origin (2x1=2mks)
  
2. Reason why Homo habilis was referred to as 'able man'
  - Had ability to make tools. (1x1=1mk)
  
3. Why early agriculture developed in Egypt.
  - Availability of water (1x1=1mk)
  
4. Disadvantages of using fire and smoke signals
  - Its effectiveness depends on weather
  - Could be missed if no one is on the look out.
  - Covers short distances.
  - Range of message passed was limited/ complicated messages could not be relayed. (2x1=2mks)
  
5. Uses of bronze
  - Make weapons.
  - For decoration/ ornaments
  - As an item of trade.
  - Plaque for kings and figurines
  - As currency (2x1=2mks)
  
6. Contribution of chloroform.
  - Used to reduce pain during surgery. (1mk)
  
7. Economic activity of Baganda.
  - Agriculture (1mk)
  
8. Main limitation of barter in Trans – Saharan trade.
  - Lack of a common language/ language barrier. (1mk)

**This paper consists of 5 printed pages.**

**Turn over**

9. Another Portuguese colony
- Angola
  - Guinea
10. Importance of Odwira festival
- Omanhenes (kings) pledged loyalty to Asantehene
  - They honoured the dead
  - Settled disputes between states.
  - Enhanced unity.
- 2 x 1 = 2mks
11. Types of treaties signed during scramble and partition.
- Between European powers themselves
  - Between European powers and African rulers.
- 2 x 1 = 2mks
12. Methods used by the French
- Assimilation
  - Association
- 2 x 1 = 2mks
13. Chartered companies.
- Imperial British East Africa company – IBEACO.
  - British South African company - BSACO
  - Royal Niger company.
- 2 x 1 = 2mks
14. First African secretary General of UNO.
- Butros Butros Ghali
- 1 x 1 = 1mk
15. Ways of becoming a member of the House of Lords
- Inheritance
  - Nominated by the queen
  - Virtue of holding a certain office e.g. bishops
- 2 x 1 = 2mks
16. Peaceful methods used by Nationalists in South Africa
- Formed political parties.
  - Contacted international organizations e.g. UNO & OAU
  - Used the church to condemn apartheid policy
  - Used newspapers, pamphlets and radio stations in other countries.
  - Direct and indirect negotiations with the government.
- 2 x 1 = 2mks
17. Head of government in India
- Prime minister.
- 1 x 1 = 1mk

### SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Items of trade from North Africa during trans-Saharan trade.
- (i) Salt
  - (ii) Copper
  - (iii) Needles
  - (iv) Perfumes
  - (v) Spices
  - (vi) Daggers
  - (vii) Mirrors
  - (viii) Glassware
  - (ix) Dried fruits

- (x) Clothes
- (xi) Firearms

Any 5 x 1 = 5marks

(b) Factors that led to development of trans-Saharan Trade.

- (i) Availability of trade goods in both West Africa and North Africa
- (ii) Existence of local trade between Tuaregs and Berbers.
- (iii) The presence of Tuaregs -They acted as guides and interpreters. They also provided security.
- (iv) Emergence of strong kings and kingdoms leading to better organization of the trade.
- (v) Availability of capital from Arabs and Berbers. They financed and organized trade caravans
- (vi) Increased demand for goods in both West Africa and North Africa.

5 x 2 = 10 marks

19. (a) Five disadvantages of the traditional system of farming in Britain before 18<sup>th</sup> century

- (i) Land was unfenced and paths criss-crossed the field which wasted a lot of land
- (ii) Fallow land was underutilized and was a waste of labour and time.
- (iii) There was uncontrolled animal breeding and animal diseases in the open grazing fields.
- (iv) Lack of animal feeds during winter made farmers to slaughter most of the animals
- (v) Land was small and uneconomical
- (vi) Monocropping led to low yields
- (vii) Poor farming tools and techniques led to low yields.
- (viii) Peasants practiced subsistence farming for family use only.

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Changes that marked the Agrarian revolution in Britain

- (i) Land consolidation and privatization-the rich bought land and consolidated the small pieces into large farms /plantations.
- (ii) Land Enclosure system-Land was enclosed using hedges and fences.
- (iii) Machines were introduced in farming e.g. seed drill/planters and combine harvesters.
- (iv) Crop rotation was introduced and more fallow land was brought under cultivation.
- (v) Control of Animal and crop diseases was introduced.
- (vi) Land was reclaimed by draining and irrigation of dry land.
- (viii) Introduction of high breed crops and animals.

Any 5x2=10marks

20. (a) Limitations of road Transport.

- (i) Traffic jams in urban areas.
- (ii) Frequent accidents.
- (iii) Pollution of environment through fumes from vehicle exhausts.
- (iv) Limited to land only.
- (v) Prone to crimes such as carjacking.
- (vi) Carries less bulky /small volume per vehicle.

5x1=5marks

(b) Impacts of modern road transport

- (i) Urbanization-towns have developed in areas served by good road transport.
- (ii) Development of industries-road transport is the major means of transport for raw materials to industries and finished products to markets.
- (iii) Developments of Agriculture-Farmers are able to transport farm inputs and farm produce easily.
- (iv) Development of Trade-Road transport is a major link to other means of transport in International trade.
- (v) Employment-Road transport has created jobs for thousands of people.

(vi)Administration-Road transport had led to easy government administration and provision of services to citizen.

(vii)Road transport has increased environmental pollution.

Any 5x2=10marks

21. (a) Physical changes that occurred in early man.

- Developed a larger brain than apes.
- He became more intelligent.
- He developed speech.
- He developed a thumb to grasp objects and make tools.
- He developed short feet and straight forehead.
- His teeth and jaw became smaller/small canine.

5 x 1 = 5marks

(b) Way of life of early human beings.

- Tools and weapons-He made tools from stone. His first tool was the fise hatchet which was Used to make other tools. He made other tools like spears, arrows and scrappers.
- The tools were used for defence, hunting and gathering.
- These tools were known as oldowan or pebble tools.
- They lived in small groups of 20-30 people.
- House and food-he sheltered in caves during the day and at night he slept on trees to avoid animal attacks.
- He ate raw food e.g. meat, fruits, vegetables.
- He had hairy body and did not wear clothes.
- He used gestures, growling and whistling to communicate.
- There was division of labour, men were involved in hunting while women in gathering.
- He used different methods of hunting e.g. throwing stones, arrows etc.

5 x 2 =10marks

Well explained.

### SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22. (a) Why the British used Direct Rule in Zimbabwe.

- Large number of European settlers who could be used for administration.
- Settlers believed that Zimbabwe was pre-ordained to be a white's man country.
- Mining operations in Zimbabwe were best executed through direct rule. They wanted to take full control of the economy.
- The traditional system of administration e.g. the Indunas were destroyed during the European conquest.
- The chimurenga wars 1896-97 led to European loss of confidence in local administration.
- The British wanted complete control over African Communities.

Any 5x1=5marks

(b) Explain the characteristics of direct rule in Zimbabwe.

- The administration was very authoritative and managed by the white minority.
- There were racial segregation effected through Legco and African were greatly oppressed.
- The European government made all the decisions and Africans had no representation.
- Europeans acquired large tracks of land and Africans were forced to provide labour.
- The settlers had a Legislative council which attained self government in 1923.
- Upto to 1923 the colony was administered by BSACO (British South African Company) which Was purely controlled by Whites.

Any 5x2=10marks

23. (a) Five founder members of Pan African movement.

- Edward Blyden
- Booker T. Washington.
- Dr. W.E.B Dubois

- Marcus Garvey
- George Padmore

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Challenges that faced the Pan African movement.

- Lack of adequate funds to run the operation.
- Division among the independent African states eg Francophone and Anglophone states.
- Different languages and currencies used by African countries have been an obstacles in achieving continental unity.
- Lack of base in Africa since most countries were still under colonial rule.
- Division among leaders where some were extremists like Dubois and others were Moderates like Booker T Washington.
- Links with former colonial powers. Most African states remained dependent on their Colonial masters for economic support.
- European used their domination of the international media to spread negative propaganda that it was a communist movement.
- Many Europeans fought the activities of the movement e.g. Marcus Garvey was imprisoned.

Any 5x2=10marks

24. (a) Features of state governments in U.S.A

- Each has its own constitution for internal affairs.
- There are state courts that cater for its internal affairs.
- The executive in each state is headed by a governor.
- States are empowered to run their own affairs e.g. provide health, agriculture etc.
- There exist state police to cater for the maintenance of law and order.
- Every state generates revenue necessary for discharging its responsibilities.

3 x 1 =3marks

(b) Functions of federal government in U.S.A.

- Looking into the general welfare of U.S.A and providing a common defence.
- Levying and collecting taxes and paying government debts.
- Declaring war, raising and supporting the armed forces.
- Regulating commerce with foreign nations and federal states.
- Handling foreign affairs
- Making and regulating the value of U.S.A. currency.
- Admitting new states into the union.
- Resolving disputes involving different states.

6 x 2=12marks