

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

JUNE 2017

2½ hours

FORM FOUR JUNE EXAMINATION

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. Give two economic reasons why the Cushites migrated from their original homeland into Kenya. (2 marks)

- Searching for grazing land.
- Famine and drought. *(2x1=2 marks)*

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

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

3. Identify one way in which a Kenyan citizen can participate in the democratization process. (1 mark)

- Voting
- Protesting against evil practices of the government
- Paying taxes to the government
- Attending and participating in community or civic meetings
- Debating on issues affecting the state
- Contesting for civic elections, parliamentary and presidential elections *(Any 1 x 1= 1 mark)*

4. Identify two ways in which education promotes national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)

- Students are subjected to common national examinations.
- A common curriculum is followed in all schools.
- Learners from diverse backgrounds meet in learning institutions.
- Some subjects taught in schools e.g. Religion and History emphasize the need of unity.
- Sporting and drama activities carried out in learning institutions promote interaction and National Unity.
- The distribution of learners in various learning institutions aims at promoting National Unity. *(Any 2 x 1= 2 marks)*

5. State one factor to consider when forming a constitution. (1 mark)

- The historical background of a country.
- Geographical factors e.g. some countries such as Japan are made up of several islands, which must be catered for in the constitution.
- Religious beliefs of the people. Some countries have the Islamic Sharia law in their constitutions e.g. Libya and Sudan.

- Racial composition. The constitution of South Africa had included the apartheid racial policy during the apartheid era. *(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

6. Mention one principle of democracy. (1 mark)

- Freedom of speech, debate and enquiry
- Participation of the people as a whole in their government on a perpetual basis.
- An open and accountable media.
- Economic democracy. *(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

7. State two terms of the Anglo-German agreement of 1890. (2 marks)

- Germany officially recognized Uganda as a British sphere of influence.
- German agreed to abandon her claim over her territory of Witu and in exchange the North Sea, to Germany.
- Germany acquired a strip of land on Lake Tanganyika from Britain and purchased the coast of Tanganyika from the Sultan of Zanzibar.
- The Sultan of Zanzibar retained the 16 km coastal strip. *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

8. Identify two social effects of colonial rule to the Africans in Kenya. (2 marks)

- It led to the erosion of African cultures
- Led to the establishment of permanent European settlements as farmers, traders, administrators e.t.c.
- Africans lost their lives while resisting European occupation
- Formal education (Western) education was introduced which replaced the existing African informal education
- European languages were introduced in Kenya e.g. English
- Migration by Africans came to an end
- Missionary activities were intensified in Kenya
- Brought to an end slave trade and slavery in Kenya
- Western medical services were introduced in Kenya
- Led to the development of urban centers in Kenya *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

9. State one reason why Africans in Kenya were not allowed to grow cash crops up to 1939. (1 mark)

- Africans grown coffee would be prone to disease, which would easily spread to their farms

- Africans lack of knowledge in coffee cultivation would lower the quality of Kenyan coffee
- African labour would not be available for European farms, since they could earn money for taxes from the sale of their own coffee
- Africans would bring unnecessary competition to a market that should be monopolized by Europeans *(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

10. Apart from Kenya African National Union (KANU) name two other political parties formed in Kenya between 1960 and 1963. (2 marks)

- Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
- African People's Party (APP) *(2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

11. Who formed KPU in 1966? (1 mark)

- Jaramogi Oginga Odinga *(1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

12. What is the composition of the executive Arm of Government in Kenya? (2 marks)

- The President
- The Deputy President
- The Cabinet (Cabinet Secretaries) *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

13. Identify one national philosophy adopted at independence to promote social justice in Kenya. (1 mark)

- African Socialism *(1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

14. State two factors that led to the introduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya in 1992. (2 marks)

- Alleged rigging of the 1988 General elections
- KANU's policies
- Political changes in Soviet Union
- Western Aid Conditions (Pressure from multilateral and bilateral donors)
- The response of Clergy to KANU politics
- Role of Multi-party Activists (civil society, lawyers and intellectuals)
- KANU's Response to Criticism
- Saitoti Review Committee Report of 1990
- Rampant corruption
- Multi-party success in other parts of Africa
- Repeal of Section 2A of the Constitution *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)*

15. Who are the members of a County's executive committee? (2 marks)

- The County Governor
- The Deputy County Governor
- Members appointed by the county governor with the approval of the assembly

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

16. Who elects a governor in Kenya? (1 mark)

- Registered voters in the County *(1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

17. Identify one principle that guide finance in the Kenyan Constitution (1 mark)

- Openness and accountability, including public participation
- Promotion of equity by sharing in a fair manner the burden of taxation and the revenue raised nationally, among the national and county governments
- Sharing the burdens and benefits of the use of resources and public borrowing equitably between present and future generations
- Using public money in a prudent and responsible manner
- Having a clear responsible method of financial management and a clear way of fiscal reporting
- Special provision to cater for marginalized groups and areas
- Promotion of equitable development of the country through public expenditure

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Identify three communities that make up Western Bantu group in Kenya. (3 marks)

- Abakuria
- Abagusii
- Abaluhya
- Abasuba

(Any 3x1=3 marks)

(b) Describe the political organization of Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period in Kenya. (12 marks)

- Agikuyu had a decentralized political system of government
- The family was the smallest political unit headed by father

- several families with a common ancestry formed a larger political unit called clan (mbari)
- Each clan had a council of elders (kiama) which maintained law and order, settled disputes and presided over religious ceremonies among other duties in the clan. It was headed by a senior elder (muramati)
- there was a senior council of elders that coordinated the activities of the entire communities called “KiamakiaAthamaki” this was the supreme authority that was the final court of appeal. It comprised of senior elders from the clans. (Aramati)
- Agikuyu also had age-set system formed by boys initiated at the same time. This provided warriors who defended the community and ensured the political stability.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

19. (a) State three characteristics of the culture of the coastal city states by 1500

- Kiswahili was used as the main medium of communication in the coastal towns.
- Islam was the main religion practiced in towns
- Islamic law/sharia was used in administration
- houses were constructed using Arabic architecture
- trade was the main economic activity in the towns
- the city states were mainly/generally divided into two sections, one Muslim and other African.
- the city states were ruled by Imams Sultans/Sheikhs
- the city states were independent political entities.
- towns minted and used their own coins/money
- people wore woven and silk clothes

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six effects of slave trade on the Africans up to 1900.

- The raids for slaves by traders led to insecurity and fear making people abandon their economic activities.
- able bodied people were taken away as slaves leaving the weak who could not work effectively.
- it led to the death of family members denying the family the much needed work force.
- it robbed the African of skilled labour force e.g. iron smiths.
- methods used in acquiring slaves such as burning of houses led to destruction of the environmental and human suffering.
- slave raids and slave of people led to depopulation / displacement.
- it promoted interaction between African communities e.g. the Akamba and Agikuyu
- it led to the spread and use of Kiswahili in the interior of Kenya.
- it led to the spread of Islam and Islamic culture.
- It led to the opening of the interior of Kenya for European penetration.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

20. (a) State three factors that promoted settler farming in colonial Kenya.(3 marks)

- The government alienated African land for settlement.
- Technical assistance through extension services
- Construction of roads and railways linking settler farming.
- Government provided marketing facilities
- Restricted African from cash crop growing thus reduced competition.
- Financial institutions offered credit facilities
- Government availed African labour
- Government provided security against hostile communities

➤ The government removed trade tariffs. *(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mark)*

(b) Explain six impacts of the colonial land policies in Kenya. (12 marks)

- African lost their land
- white highlands became crown land
- creation of reserves for Africans which were overcrowded
- shortage of land in reserves forced Africans to be squatters in European farms
- soil erosion in reserves due to overgrazing and land over use
- traditional social and economic structure were disrupted
- introduction of Kipande system to regulate African movement in reserves
- introduction of taxes to be paid in monetary form
- land alienation aggravated nationalistic spirit among the communities affected e.g Agikuyu formed Mau Mau movement. *(Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)*

21. (a) Identify three education commissions established in the post-colonial Kenya. (3 marks)

- the Kenya education commission / Ominde (1964)
- the national committee on education objectives and policies / Gachathi Report (1967)
- presidential working party on the second university / Mackay report (1982)
- The Kamunge commission (1988 _ - Davy Koech commission *(Any 3 x 1=3 marks)*

(b) Explain the challenges facing the health sector in Kenya today. (12marks)

- inadequate medical amenities due to the fast rising population
- cost sharing policy introduced by the Government has prevented making poor people from going to hospital
- the spread of HIV and Aids and other diseases e.g. diabetes and heart diseases have worsened the situation
- some cultural practices e.g. FGM have made provision of medical services more challenging

- pollution of the environment has increased allergy – related ailments, many of which have no cure
- poverty and malnutrition render many people vulnerable to diseases
- illegal abortion and early pregnancies endanger the lives of mothers
- high rate of accidents and injuries especially on roads. (Any 6 x 2= 12 marks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22. (a) Give three limitations of the freedom of expression. (3 marks)

- If one's speech incites the public against the state.
- If one discloses confidential information relating to the state.
- If one spreads false information about the state / individual. (Any 3 x 1= 3 marks)

(b) Explain six rights of an accused person. (12 marks)

- The accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty
- He/ she should be informed of the charge with sufficient detail so as to prepare a defense.
- One should be given adequate time to consult with the advocate/ witness
- One should be present when court proceedings are taking place
- One should be given a chance to plead for leniency
- One should not be forced to give evidence
- One should be allowed to be heard
- One should be allowed to appeal against the ruling
- Right to legal representation (Any 6 x 2 =12 marks)

23. (a) Identify three aspects of democracy. (3 marks)

- Political Aspect
- Social Aspect
- Economic Aspect *(3 x1 =3 marks)*

(b) Explain six functions of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNHREC). (12 marks)

- To protect respect for human rights/to develop culture of human rights in the country.
- To receive complaints about alleged abuse of human rights from citizens.
- To monitor/investigate on the observance of human rights in the country and take appropriate action/ report on observance of human rights.
- To provide shadow report to the United Nations on the status of observance of human rights in the country.
- To formulate/implement programmes intended to create public awareness of the rights/obligations of citizens.
- To ensure that the country complies with international treaties/conventions regarding human rights.
- To work with the National Gender and Equality Commission on Administrative Justice to ensure efficiency/effectiveness/complementarity in their activities/promote gender equality and equity.
- To make recommendations to the state to improve the functions of state organs.

(Any 6 x2 =12 marks)

24. (a) Identify five types of indirect taxes. (5 marks)

- Export tax
- Import tax/excise duty
- Sales tax
- Value Added tax (V.A.T.)
- Income tax
- Pay as You Earn (Any 5x1 =5 marks)

(b) Explain five principles of public finance. (10 marks)

- Openness and accountability including public participation in financial matters.
- Promotion of an equitable society where the burden of taxation is shared equitably.
- Equitable sharing of national revenue among the National and County governments.
- Public expenditure geared towards promoting the equitable development of the country.
- Special provisions to cater for marginalized groups and regions.
- Sharing the burdens and benefits of the use of resources and public borrowing equitably between present and future generations.
- Using public money in a prudent and responsible way.
- Responsible financial management and clear fiscal reporting. (Any 5 x2 =10 marks)