

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

JULY 2018

2½ HOURS

**GATUNDU SUB-COUNTY SECONDARY
SCHOOLS COMMON EXAMINATION 2018**

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 311/1

TIME 2½ HOURS

Instructions to candidates

- a) This paper consists of three sections: **A**, **B** and **C**.
- b) Answer **all** the questions in section **A**, **three** questions from section **B** and **two** questions from section **C**
- c) Answers to **all** the questions must be written in the answer booklet provided.

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

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

1. Give two reasons for studying government of Kenya. (2mks)
2. Give one way in which the knowledge of iron working helped in the migration of the Bantu. (1mk)
3. Name the first settlement of the Luo as they migrated from their original homeland. (1mk)
4. State two functions of the Oloiboni in traditional Maasai community. (2mks)
5. Identify one community in Kenya with a centralized system of government in pre-colonial period. (1mk)
6. Name the missionary society that established a home for freed slaves at the coast of Kenya in the 19th century. (1mk)
7. Give one archaeological evidence which shows that Chinese traders reached the Kenyan Coast before 1500AD. (1mk)
8. State two conditions that a person should fulfil to qualify to be a Kenyan citizen by registration. (2mks)
9. State two provisions of the independence constitution of Kenya. (2mks)
10. State two features of the political organizations that were formed in Kenya before 1939. (2mks)
11. State two methods that were used by colonial government to acquire land for European settlement. (2mks)
12. Name two African Nationalists Parties whose leaders attended the Lancaster House Conference. (2mks)
13. Name the Christian missionary who took over the leadership of Kavirondo Tax Payers Welfare Association in 1923. (1mk)
14. State the main reason why Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) was formed in 1960. (1mk)
15. Who chairs cabinet meetings in Kenya? (1mk)
16. Identify one main factor that is addressed in the National budget. (1mk)
17. Name two parliamentary standing committees that monitor public finance and investments in Kenya. (2mks)

SECTION B (45 MKS)

Answer any **three** questions in this section

- 18a) Give five economic activities of the Bantu. (5mks)
- b) Describe the political organizations of the Luo in the pre-colonial period. (10mks)
- 19a) State three social reasons why Britain colonized Kenya during the 19th century. (3mks)
- b) Explain six reasons why Kenyan Communities were defeated by the British during the establishment of colonial rule. (12mks)
- 20a) State five methods that were used by African Nationalists in Kenya during the struggle for independence. (5mks)
- b) Explain five roles played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10mks)
- 21a) State five internal factors that led to the introduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya from 1991. (5mks)
- b) Explain five challenges experienced in implementing multi-party democracy in Kenya. (10mks)

SECTION C (30MKS)

Answer any **two** questions in this section

- 22a) State three ways through which one may become a member of the National Assembly in Kenya. (3mks)
- b) Explain six functions of the Senate in Kenya. (12mks)
- 23a) Name three special courts and tribunals in Kenya. (3mks)
- b) Explain six functions of Kenya correctional services. (12mks)
- 24a) Identify five sources of National government revenue in Kenya. (5mks)
- b) Explain five ways through which the national government ensures proper management of public finances in Kenya. (10mks)

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MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. Give two reasons for studying government of Kenya.

- i) To understand how laws are made/enforced.
- ii) To enable citizens know their rights.
- iii) To understand how different organs of government function.
- iv) To know the duties and responsibilities of citizens.
- v) To be able to compare political systems of the world

Any 2x1 = (2mks)

2. One way in which knowledge of iron working helped in migration of Bantu.

- i) Enabled them clear their ways as they moved.
- ii) Their superior weapons enabled them to defeat their enemies.
- iii) Were able to grow enough food crops to sustain them.

Any 1x1 = (1mk)

3. First settlement of the Luo from their original homeland.

Pakwach/pukungu

1x1 = (1mk)

4. State two functions of the Oloiboni in traditional Maasai community.

- i) Blessed the warriors before going to war.
- ii) Conducted religious ceremonies.
- iii) Foretold the future.
- iv) Advised council of elders.
- v) was a medicine man
- vi) Acted as intermediary between God and people.

Any 2x1 = (2mks)

5. Identify one community in Kenya with a centralized system of government in pre-colonial period.

- i) The wanga

6. Name the missionary society that established a home for freed slaves at the coast of Kenya in the 19th century.

- i) The church missionary society (CMS)

7. Give one archaeological evidence which shows that Chinese traders reached the Kenyan Coast before 1500AD.

- i) Remains of Chinese coins
- ii) Fragments of Chinese pottery/porcelain

Any 1x1 = (1mk)

8. State two conditions that a person should fulfil to qualify to be a Kenyan citizen by registration.

- i) Be married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 7 yrs.
- ii) A foreign child adopted by a Kenyan citizen.
- iii) Resided in Kenya legally for continuous period of at least 7 years.

Any 2x1 = (2mks)

9. State two provisions of the independence constitution of Kenya.

- i) Provided for the establishment of a federal government.
- ii) It spelt out that the party with majority forms the government/multi -party.
- iii) It provided position of prime minister as the head of the government.
- iv) Spelt out the rights and obligations of individuals/bill of rights
- v) Provided for National Assembly which is bicameral
- vi) It divided responsibilities between regional government and the central government.
- vii) Established regional governments with regional assemblies and presidents.

Any 2x1 = (2mks)

10. State two features of the political organizations that were formed in Kenya before 1939.

- i) Were mainly ethnic based
- ii) Led by educated Africans
- iii) Addressed specific grievances
- iv) Their demands focused mainly on the welfare of the people.

Any 2x1 = (2mks)

11. State two methods that were used by colonial government to acquire land for European settlement.

- i) Through signing of treaties
- ii) Through the use of force
- iii) Some parts of unoccupied land were declared crown

Any 2x1 = (2mks)

12. Name two African Nationalists Parties whose leaders attended the Lancaster House Conference.

- i) Kenya African National Union (KANU)
- ii) Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)

13. Name the Christian missionary who took over the leadership of Kavirondo Tax Payers Welfare Association in 1923.

- i) Deacon Owen

14. State the main reason why Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) was formed in 1960.

i) To safeguard interest of minority/small communities

15. Who chairs cabinet meetings in Kenya?

i) The president

16. Identify one main factor that is addressed in the National budget.

i) Amount of revenue government requires and plans to raise.

ii) Sources from which government intends to raise the revenue

iii) How the government intends to spend the revenue.

Any 1x1 = (1mk)

17. Name two parliamentary standing committees that monitor public finance and investments in Kenya.

i) Public Accounts Committee

ii) Public Investments Committee

Any 2x1 = (2mks)

SECTION B

18a) Five economic activities of the Bantu.

- i) They participated in local and regional trade.
- ii) They practiced crop cultivation.
- iii) They kept livestock.
- iv) Hunting wild animals and gathering fruits.
- v) They practiced crafts such as pottery/Basketry
- vi) Practised iron working

Any 5x1 =(5 marks)

b) Political organizations of the Luo in the pre-colonial period.

- i) The Luo were decentralized community led by councils of elders
- ii) The lowest level of political structure was the family headed by the father referred to as Jaduong.
- iii) Several families with a common ancestry formed a clan
- iv) Within a clan was a council of elders called Doho.
- v) Below the Doho were lineage councils called Buchdhoot
- vi) Several clans came together to form Oganda.
The Oganda council of elders were called Buch piny whose leader was Ruoth.
- vii) Buch piny settled inter-clan disputes.
- viii) The Luo had a group of warriors called Thuondi who defended the community and carried out raids.

Any 5x2 = (10 marks)

19a) Social reasons why Britain colonized Kenya during the 19th century.

- i) To eradicate slave trade.
- ii) To civilize African/introduce Western civilization/culture.
- iii) To settle European surplus population.
- iv) Introduce Western education and medicine
- v) Racism/belief that Europeans were superior

b) Reasons why Kenyan Communities were defeated by the British during the establishment of colonial rule.

- i) Communities were disunited
- ii) Communities had inferior weapons/Africans had superior weapons.
- iii) British soldiers were better trained/Africans warriors were not well trained.
- iv) African communities had been weakened by natural calamities e.g. famine, epidemics

- v) Use of treachery by the British when dealing with some communities.
- vi) Use of scorched earth method by the British weakened communities.
- vii) Arrest/capture and execution of leaders demoralized African warriors
- viii) Uganda railway facilitated faster movement of British troops
- ix) Their leaders lacked organizational skills to mobilize people

6x2 = (12mks)

20a) Methods that were used by African Nationalists in Kenya during the struggle for independence.

- i) Formation of political parties
- ii) Use of trade unions
- iii) Armed struggle
- iv) Use of constitutional reforms
- v) International fora
- vi) Use of publications/mass media
- vii) Independent churches and schools
- viii) Use of petitions

Any 5x1 = (5 marks)

b) Role played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya

- i) Raised funds to support political parties
- ii) Gave moral support to freedom fighters
- iii) Demanded for the release of detained freedom fighters e.g. Harry Thuku
- iv) Took part in the armed struggle e.g. Field Marshal Muthoni, Nduta wa Kori & Mekatilili wa Meza.
- v) Supplied food and arms to freedom fighters in their hide outs.
- vi) Acted as spies for freedom fighters
- vii) Administered oaths of secrecy
- viii) Kept homes intact as men went to fight
- ix) Endured pain and suffering inflicted by the colonial government for the sake of liberation

Any 5x2 = (10 marks)

21a) Internal factors that led to the introduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya from 1991.

- i) Hard economic times coupled with corruption
- ii) The alleged rigging of elections
- iii) KANU's failure to accommodate divergent views
- iv) The role of multi-party activities
- v) The Saitoti review committee report of 1991
- vi) Pressure from the clergy

vii) Repeal of section 2(A) of the constitution

b) Challenges experienced in implementing multi-party democracy in Kenya.

i) Inadequate funds to propagate their ideas

ii) Frustrations from the ruling party that tends to dictate to the opposition.

iii) Ethnic affiliations

iv) Leadership wrangles

v) Personality differences among leaders

vi) Lack of civic education to enlighten the people on their policies

vii) Selfish and greedy politicians influence electorates through bribery

viii) State control over media and other government machinery

ix) Interference from international community

x) Violence/opposition being denied licences to hold public rallies

5x2 = (10 marks)

SECTION C

22a) Ways through which one may become a member of the National Assembly in Kenya.

- i) Through nomination
- ii) Through election
- iii) By virtue of holding an office/ex-officio of the speaker

Any 3x1 = (3 marks)

b) Explain six functions of the Senate in Kenya.

- i) Represents and serves interests of counties
- ii) Makes county laws, debates and approves bills concerning counties
- iii) Determination of allocation of national revenue among counties
- iv) Monitors/over-sights over national revenue allocated to county governments
- v) Oversight/monitors state officers by considering resolution to remove them from office of president and deputy president
- vi) Provides cheques and balances to county governments

Any 6x2 = (12 marks)

23a) Name three special courts and tribunals in Kenya.

- i) Kadhis court
- ii) Industrial court
- iii) Rent Restriction Tribunal
- iv) Juvenile court
- v) Business Premises Rent Tribunal

Any 3x1 = (3marks)

b) Explain six functions of Kenya correctional services.

- i) Rehabilitating/reforming offenders to become useful citizens
- ii) Confining convicted prisoners/separate prisoners from law abiding citizens
- iii) Executing/implementing court orders/decisions
- iv) Offering vocational training in various fields to make them productive citizens
- v) Take care of welfare of prisoners by providing them with services like health care
- vi) Punishing offenders to deter crime
- vii) Confine suspected dissidents who are a threat to security

Any 6x2 = (12 marks)

24a) Five sources of National government revenue in Kenya.

- i) Rates and royalties charged on government property such as land
- ii) Fines charged by courts of law
- iii) Grants/Donations from development partners
- iv) Licence fees paid by businesses
- v) Profits from parastatals and state corporations
- vi) Fees charged on provision of government services
- vii) Taxes i.e. Both direct & indirect taxes
- viii) Domestic & internal borrowing
- ix) Proceeds from sale of unclaimed items e.g. imported goods whose duty is not paid

5x1 = 5 marks

b) Five ways through which the national government ensures proper management of public finances in Kenya.

- i) Any national government expenditure by state departments must be approved by parliament which act as a watch dog.
- ii) All government contracts are publicly advertised for awarding tenders and awards/open tendering system which is advertised
- iii) The government has put in place procurement policies which are fair, transparent, competitive and cost effective
- iv) The Auditor General audits all accounts of all government and state organs
- v) Every public body has an accounting officer who is accountable to the National Assembly
- vi) The controller of budget oversees the implementation of the national budget by authorizing legal withdrawals from public funds
- vii) There is constant auditing of accounts and financial records of all government and other public bodies
- viii) The controller of the budget submits to each house of parliament a report on the implementation of the budget of the National government
- ix) Parliamentary committees i.e. Public Accounts Committee and Public Investment Committee monitors public finance

Any 5x2 = (10mks)