

KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL

KCSE 2009

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

MARKING SCHEME

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SECTION A: (25 marks)

1. Identify one branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya

- (i) Social
- (ii) Economic
- (iii) Political

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

2. Apart from the Maasai name one other plain Nilotes found in Kenya

- (i) Turkana
- (ii) Samburu
- (iii) Njemps
- (iv) Iteso

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

3. What was the main economic activity of the Cushites in the pre- colonial period?

- (i) Pastoralism/ livestock keeping

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

4. State two political functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu during the colonial period

- (i) To settle disputes
- (ii) To make laws for the community
- (iii) To punish the law breakers/ wrong doers
- (iv) To declare war/ make peace

(2 x 1 = 2 mks)

5. Name two groups that rivaled the Portuguese for the control of the Kenyan coast in the 16th century

- (i) Egyptians
- (ii) Turks
- (iii) Arabs
- (iv) Persians
- (v) The British
- (vi) Dutch
- (vii) French

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

6. Identify two communities which resisted the British Occupation of Kenya

- (i) Agiriama
- (ii) Bukusu
- (iii) Somali
- (iv) Nandi

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

7. Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period

- To force Africans to work on European settler farms.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

8. Who was the chairman of the East African Association during the colonial period in Kenya?

Harry Thuku

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

- 9. Name the first African to be nominated to the legislative Council in 1944 in Kenya**

Eliud Mathu

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

- 10. Identify two methods used by Trade Unionists to demand for their rights during the colonial period**

- (i) Strike/ riots
- (ii) Boycotts
- (iii) Go slows/ sit – ins
- (iv) Demonstrations
- (v) Petitions

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

- 11. State the main reason why the second Lancaster House Conference was held in 1962**

To come up with a constitution for independent Kenya

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

- 12. State two roles played by the Kenya African Democratic union in the struggle for independence in Kenya.**

- (i) It united the smaller communities in Kenya
- (ii) It educated/ mobilized Africans against colonial domination
- (iii) It pressed for the release of Jomo Kenyatta
- (iv) It participated in the drawing up of the independence constitution

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

13. State two ways through which the government has encouraged the preservation of African culture through music and dance.

- (i) Creation of the Ministry of Culture and social Services
- (ii) Allowing the various ethnic communities to perform at public gatherings
- (iii) Inclusion of music as a subject in the national curriculum/ promoting music/ drama festivals
- (iv) Development of cultural Heritage Centers
- (v) Allowing the media houses to play traditional music/ dance

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

14. State one way through which the Minister for Local Government Exercises control over Municipal Councils in Kenya

- (i) Regulates the issuing of grants
- (ii) Monitor expenditure/ auditing
- (iii) Approves levies/ taxes

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

15. Name the unit of the police department which is responsible for maintaining law and order at the Chief's office

The Administration police (A.P ½ for abbre)

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

16. Who appoints the Head of the Civil Service in Kenya?

The president

(Any 1x 1 = 1 mk)

17. Identify two characteristics of African Socialism that promote national development in Kenya

- (i) Democracy
- (ii) Equal opportunities
- (iii) Respect for human dignity
- (iv) Mutual; social responsibility

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Give the evidence which shows that the early visitors reached the Kenyan Coast before the 15th century

- (i) The Greeks and Chinese coins were found at the Kenyan Coast
- (ii) There are fragments of Chinese Pottery which have been preserved
- (iii) Documents that mention the presence of early visitors to the Kenya coast have been preserved
- (iv) Presence of monuments constructed by the early visitors

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six results of the interaction between the people of Kenyan Coast and the Arabs

- (i) Some African people living along the Kenya coast were converted to Islam.
- (ii) The volume of trade increased between the interior and the coastal towns
- (iii) Arabs introduced Islamic culture/ architecture to the coastal people
- (iv) The Arabs introduced new crops which were later adopted by the coastal

People.

- (v) Demand for imported goods led to the decline of traditional industries
- (vi) Some communities such as Akamba resorted to long distance trade in search of commodities.
- (vii) There was an increase in population as many traders settled at the coast
- (viii) The Arabs established city states/ towns at the coast
- (ix) The Islamic law and system of administration was introduced by Arabs at the coast
- (x) There was the development – Kiswahili language as a result of the interaction between Arabs and Coastal people
- (xi) Intermarriage between Africans and Arabs led to emergence of Swahili people.

19. (a) Give three causes of Somali resistance to the British rule in Kenya during the 19th century?

- (i) The Somali were opposed to the division of Somaliland into the British and Italian spheres of influence which separated the clans
- (ii) They were opposed to punitive expeditions sent against them by the British
- (iii) The Somali people being Muslims were opposed to being controlled by the British who were Christians
- (iv) The British attempted to stop the Somali raiding activities against their neighbours
- (v) The Somali were against British Control of their pasture land and watering points
- (vi) The British wanted the Somali to drop their nomadic way of life

(b) Explain six negative effects of British Colonial rule on the people of Kenya

- (i) Colonial rule led to the loss of political independence
- (ii) Creation of reserves for Africans led to the emergence of Squatters
- (iii) It led to the introduction of forced labour among the Africans
- (iv) Led to the introduction of taxation on Kenyans
- (v) Creation of colonial boundaries split communities and affected their social cohesion.
- (vi) Africans in Kenya lost their land to Europeans settlers leading to landlessness
- (vii) Colonial rule undermined African cultural practices
- (viii) It destroyed traditional African political systems replacing them with appointed leaders
- (ix) Introduces segregation/ colour bar which created divisions among Kenyans

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

20. (a) Why did the colonial government deny the Africans the right to grow cash crops in Kenya before 1954?

- (i) Africans were expected to provide labour on settler farms
- (ii) Europeans settler did not want to compete with Africans in cash crop growing
- (iii) The settlers claimed that Africans did not have enough knowledge of growing cash crops as this would lead to low quality products
- (iv) They feared that crop diseases would spread from African Farms to settler plantations.
- (v) Europeans settlers claimed that African farmers would produce low quality crops due to inadequate resources

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six problems faced by Africans in urban centers during the colonial period in Kenya

- (i) There were inadequate housing facilities to meet the demand of the people
- (ii) The social services provided to the Africans were inadequate and of poor Quality.
- (iii) Increased population in urban centers led to serious water shortages
- (iv) Lack of planning of housing led to poor drainage and sanitation Facilities.
- (vi) Establishment of industries in urban centers led to pollution of the environment which affected the health of the inhabitants.
- (vii) There were many unemployed people who got involved in social vices/ crimes
- (viii) Overcrowding especially in slums/ shanties led to the outbreak of diseases
- (ix) Inadequacy in housing led to the development of shanties/ slums
- (x) Africans working in urban centers received low wages which affected their standard of living

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

21. (a) Give three reasons for the coming of European Christian Missionaries to Kenya in the 19th century.

- (i) To spread Christianity
- (ii) Some came to spread western culture
- (iii) They came to stop slave trade/ establish legitimate trade
- (iv) To explore/ gain geographical knowledge of Kenya

- (v) To counter the spread of Islam

(Any 3 x 1= 3 mks)

- (b) **Explain six factors that hindered the work of the early Christian missionaries in Kenya**

- (i) Lack of knowledge of local languages made it difficult for missionaries to spread Christianity
- (ii) Tropical diseases led to ill- health/ death of the missionaries slowing down their work.
- (iii) Lack of transport and communication facilities limited their movement into the interior
- (iv) There was opposition from Muslims who were already established at the Kenyan Coast
- (v) Lack of security led to loss of their property
- (vi) Lack of support from the Africans due to missionaries interferences with traditional African cultural practices
- (vii) They had inadequate funds to maintain/ sustain their activities
- (viii) They faced hostility from slave traders/ raiders because of condemning the practice
- (ix) They were few in numbers compared to the vast population of Africans to be converted
- (x) Lack of geographical knowledge of the area which made them look for guides

22. (a) **Identify five elements of good citizenship in Kenya**

- (i) Respect for other people/their property

- (ii) Obedience to the laws of the country
- (iii) Participation in development projects
- (iv) Participation in the democratic/ electoral processes
- (v) Being loyal/ patriotic to ones country
- (vi) Practicing integrity/ honesty when performing duties
- (vii) Reporting law- breakers to the authorities
- (viii) Efficient use of national resources

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Explain five ways in which the Harambee philosophy has promoted the development of education in Kenya since independence

- (i) Many education institution have been constructed using funds raised through harambee effort. Thus enabling many children to attend school
- (ii) Many students have been assisted to pay school fees/ pursue further studies thus enabling the needy to go on with learning
- (iii) Physical facilities have been constructed/improved through harambee this enables learning in a conducive environment
- (iv) Teaching/ learning materials have been purchased/ donated to schools to improve the quality of Education
- (v) Additional staff/ workers in schools have been paid through harambee contributions by the parents to offsets the inadequacy.
- (vi) Through the Harambee spirit co- curricular activities have been supported by well wishers thus helping the learners to exploit their talents.
- (a) State five reasons that may lead to a presidential by – electron in Kenya

- (i) President's election may be nullified by court due to election offences
- (ii) The serving president may die while in power
- (iii) The president may resign
- (iv) If the president becomes physically/ mentally incapacitated
- (v) Parliament may pass a vote of no confidence in the president/ government
- (vi) If the serving president deserts/ defects from the party that sponsored her/ him to parliament
- (vii) If the serving president ceases to be a Kenyan citizen

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Explain five functions of the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya

- (i) Chairs parliamentary sessions during which he invites members of parliament to contribute to motions/ debates
- (ii) He maintains order by enforcing standing orders/ rules
- (iii) He gives permission to members who wish to be absent for eight consecutive sittings
- (iv) Swears in members of parliament after election before they can participate in proceedings
- (v) He is in charge of the general administration of the National Assembly
- (vi) He chairs the standing order committee which interprets the standing orders of the National Assembly.
- (vii) He declares parliamentary seats vacant in order to pave way for general and by elections

- (viii) He receives and accepts letters of resignation from members of parliament who have left/ defected to other parties
- (ix) He chairs the parliamentary service commission which looks after the welfare of the members
- (x) He represents parliament in international for dealing with matters of common interest.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

23. (a) What is the importance of the rule of Law in Kenya?

- (i) It protects rights of individuals/ groups
- (ii) It spells out of conduct/ responsibilities among people
- (iii) It promotes fairness in the administration of justice/ equality before the law.
- (iv) It creates peace and order in society
- (v) It gives direction on what is right or wrong

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Describe six functions of the High Court of Kenya

- (i) To hear cases that cannot be heard by the lower courts
- (ii) It listens to appeals from the lower courts when the parties involved are not satisfied.
- (iii) It correct/ amends irregularities in decisions made by lower courts
- (iv) It hears cases that carry death sentences/ involves large sums of money
- (v) It deals with cases involvement land/ succession disputes
- (vi) It deals with disputes that take place outside Kenya's territorial waters/ maritime

- (vii) It hears appeals from decisions made by professional disciplinary tribunals involving advocates of the high court and other members of the profession
- (viii) It acts as a constitutional court by determining whether a case brought before it is constitutional or unconstitutional
- (ix) It listens to appeals from special courts when the parties are not satisfied with the decisions made.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks).

