

---

# **HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 1**

## **ANSWERS**

### **KCSE 2010**

Coordinated by KENPRO, Macjo Arcade, 4th Floor, Suite 15E, Off Magadi Road, Ongata Rongai  
|Tel: +254202319748 | E-mail: [infosnkenya@gmail.com](mailto:infosnkenya@gmail.com) | Website: [www.schoolsnetkenya.com/](http://www.schoolsnetkenya.com/)

## History and Government Paper 1 (311/1)

### SECTION A (25 marks)

1. Give the meaning of history.  
The study of man's past events/activities. *1 x 1 = 1 mark*
2. State the first settlement area of the Luo during their migration from Sudan.  
Pibungu/Pakwach. *1 x 1 = 1 mark*
3. Identify **one** age-grade for elders among the Akamba.
  - Junior elders/Anake
  - Intermediate elders/Medium/Nthele
  - Full elders/Atumia ma kivalo
  - Senior elders/Atumia ma ithembo*any 1 x 1 = 1 mark*
4. Name one early Christian Missionary who worked in Kenya.
  - Johann
  - Ludwig Krapf
  - Johann Rebman
  - Jacob Erhardt*any 1 x 1 = 1 mark*
5. State **two** characteristics of independent Churches in Kenya during the colonial period.
  - They were formed/started by the Africans
  - They accommodated African cultural beliefs/values
  - Africans held senior positions/they were led by the Africans
  - The churches worked closely with the African Political Association
  - They value Western education and Christianity*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*
6. Identify the constitutional change that increased the number of African members to the legislative council in Kenya in 1957.  
The Lennox-Boyd constitution. *1 x 1 = 1 mark*
7. Identify one Asian who took part in the struggle for independence in Kenya.
  - A.M. Jevanjee
  - P.O. Gama Pinto
  - M.A. Desai
  - Markhan Singh*Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark*
8. Name one African political party whose leaders attended the second Lancaster House Conference in 1962.
  - Kenya African National Union (KANU)
  - Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)*Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark*
9. Identify **two** Education Commissions appointed by the government of Kenya to review the Education system since independence.
  - The Kenya Education Commission/Ominde Commission of 1964
  - The National Committee on Education objectives and policies/Gachathi commission of 1976
  - The presidential working party on the second University/Mackay Commission of 1981.

- The Kamunge Commission of 1988
- Davy Koech Commission

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

10. Give the main reason why the government of Kenya introduced the Constituency Development Fund.

To speed up development/uplift peoples living standards in the constituencies.

*(1 x 1) = 1 mark*

11. State two ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the people of Kenya since independence.

- Encouraging people to take part in traditional dances/music/festivals
- Establishing/preserving cultural centres/sites
- Licensing vernacular radio stations which enhance culture
- Encouraging the production/marketing of traditional handworks/crafts
- Establishment of the Ministry of Sports, Gender and Culture.

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

12. Identify two conditions that one must fulfill in order to register as a voter in Kenya.

- One must be 18 years old and above.
- A person should be a Kenyan citizen with an identity card
- One must not have been convicted of any election offences or sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 12 months and above.
- One must be of sound mind/Special tribunals e.g. Rent restrictions and Business premises tribunals/L.S.K.

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

13. Give two special courts in Kenya

- Kadhi's courts
- Military courts/court martial
- Juvenile courts/children's courts
- Industrial courts

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

14. State two duties of the leader of Government Business in Parliament in Kenya.

- Seconding bills moved by ministers
- Chairing committee meetings on all procedural motions
- Regularly consulting with the leader of official opposition
- Is in charge of the government's debating team
- Notifying the house on when to adjourn any

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

15. Identify two symbols of National Unity

- The National Anthem
- The Coat of Arms
- The Constitution
- The National Flag
- Parliament
- The Presidency
- National Awards

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

16. Give two reasons that can make a registered person lose citizenship in Kenya.

- If one is disloyal to the state
- If during war one trades/communicates with the enemy

- If one reveals the country's secrets to another country
- If one is sentenced for a period of twelve months within five years from the
- Date of registration
- If one stays out of the country continuously for seven years without registering with the Kenyan embassy abroad.
- If registration was obtained through fraud.

*Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks*

17. Give **one** type of human rights.

- Economic rights -
- Political rights/civil rights
- Social/cultural rights
- Solidarity rights

*Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark*

### SECTION B (45 marks)

18. (a) Give **five** reasons which influenced the migration of the plain Nilotes to Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

- They moved in search of pasture and water for their livestock.
- Due to outbreak of disease/epidemics
- Pressure/raids from other communities forced them to move to safer areas/external attack.

Family/clan disputes forced them to migrate/internal feuds/conflicts

- There was over population/population pressure in their original homeland
- They moved due to drought/famine
- The spirit of adventure made them search for new lands.

*Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks*

(b) Explain **five** results of the migration and settlement of the Maasai in Kenya during the colonial period.

- They displaced some communities that they found in areas that they settled.
- Their settlement led to increased population in the region.
- They intermarried with their neighbours. This strengthened their relations.
- Some section of the Maasai/Kwavi became cultivators/assimilated
- There was ethnic conflict due to cattle raids/land for settlement
- There was borrowing/exchange of cultural practices among the communities
- There was increased trade between the Maasai and their neighbours
- They influenced the socio-political organization of the Nandi who created the institution of Orkoyot similar to Oloibon of the Maasai.

*Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks*

19(a) Give **three** reasons why the early visitor came to the Kenyan coast before 1500 A.D.

- They wanted to participate in the trade/control the commercial activities along the coast.
- Some came as political/religious refugees.
- Some came as explorers/wanted to find out about the resources along the coast.
- They wanted to spread their religion.
- They wanted to establish settlements along the coast

*Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks*

(b) Explain **six** factors that contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan coast and outside world by 1900.

- Availability of items of trade encouraged traders to come to the coast
- The high demand for goods/trade items from the Kenyan coast by consumers in the outside world led to increased trade
- The existence of local trade among the Africans along the coast provided a base upon which the Indian Ocean trade developed.
- The Monsoon winds facilitated the movement of vessels/ships to and from the coast thus enabling the merchants to take part in the trade.
- The Indian Ocean provided access to traders from Asia and Europe.
- The relative peace/political stability provided conducive environment for trade.
- The availability of credit facilities from Indian Banyans/money lenders enabled many people to take part in trade
- Existence of enterprising merchants at the coast/foreign lands promoted trading links enabled trade to flourish
- The natural harbours along the coast ensured safe docking of ships for loading and unloading of items of trade
- Advancement in ship/boat building led to better sailing vessels thus increased trading activities to and from the coast.

*Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks*

20. (a) State three socio-economic reasons why Britain colonized Kenya in the 19th Century.

- To obtain raw materials for her industries.
- To stop slave trade/ establish legitimate trade,
- To establish market for her manufactured goods,
- To protect her trading empire from other European powers,
- To protect Christian Missionaries who were already operating in Kenya.
- To invest surplus capital in Kenya.
- To impose their civilization/culture

*Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks*

(b) Explain **six** factors that contributed to the formation of Political Associations in Kenya before 1939.

- Africans organized themselves to fight for the return of their land which had been alienated for European settlers.
- The Associations offered a forum for the Africans to demand representation in the Legco.
- The introduction of the Kipande system limited their movements which was resented by the Africans.
- Introduction of taxation was oppressive because it made Africans work for Europeans against their will.

They were meant to work for long hours and yet they received low wages.

- Africans were against the introduced forced labour by colonial administrators.
- The prohibition of the Africans to grow cash crop denied them participation in economic development of their country.
- Racial discrimination practiced by the European created ill-feelings among the Africans.
- The limited educational opportunities of the Africans made them to feel inferior.
- The desire of Africans to maintain their independence without foreign interferences.
- Introduction of destocking policy/undermining cultural interference.

*Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks*



21. (a) State **three** ways in which the government of Kenya facilitated the acquisition of land for Africans after 1963.

- Resettling people in the irrigation schemes.
- Encouraging people to form co-operative societies/Sand buying companies
- Opening up the former white highlands to willing, buyers.
- Giving/providing loans to those who were willing to buy land
- Consolidation/adjudication of land to enable farmers to maximise production
- Issuing of land title deeds to make ownership legal/case land transfers.

*Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks*

b) Explain six challenges facing the agricultural sector in Kenya today.

- Poor infrastructure in some parts of the country has led to great losses of farm produce thus reducing earnings of farmers.
- The unstable prices of agricultural commodities on the local/world market has discouraged farmers.
- Various parts of the country have been hit by drought/famine thus forcing the government to provide relief food.
- Farmers produce is often destroyed by pests after harvest leading to food shortages/poor storage.
- Poor technology/use of Traditional methods has contributed to low yields.
- Politically instigated ethnic clashes have discouraged farmers from carrying out intense farming due to insecurity.
- The population of Kenya has been growing faster than gains made in the agricultural sector.
- Corrupt government officials have grabbed/sold research land thereby affecting the operations of research institutions/mismanagement of funds meant for agricultural development.
- Farming has become a costly venture for most farmers are not able to meet the high costs of farm inputs.
- Overproduction of similar agricultural products leads to wastage due to lack of buyers.
- Shortage of agricultural extension officers has made it difficult for farmers to get advice on how to improve yields.
- Mismanagement of cooperatives has impoverished farmers/delayed payments to farmers.
- Competition from COMESA / industrialized nations has frustrated Kenyan farmers.

*Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks*

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

22. (a) Give the structure of the provincial administration in Kenya.
- The province is headed by a provincial commissioner.
  - The province is divided into districts each headed by a District Commissioner
  - The District is subdivided into divisions each headed by a District Officer
  - The Division is divided into locations each headed by a Chief.
  - The location is then divided into sub-locations each headed by an Assistant Chief.
- 5 x 1 = 5 marks*
- (b) Describe five functions of the president of the Republic of Kenya
- Being the head of state, the president represents the people locally and internationally.
  - Determines the parliamentary life/calendar by opening/prologuing/dissolving it.
  - Appoints the cabinet ministers/senior civil servants.
  - Chairs cabinet meetings where matters of national importance/policies are made
  - Appoints senior officers in the armed forces in his/her capacity as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
  - Leads the people of Kenya during national celebrations/important national functions.
  - Grants freedom/pardons a convicted person unconditionally.
  - Assents the bills passed by the National Assembly.
  - Attends/participates in parliamentary proceedings.
  - Receives/hosts heads/envoys of foreign countries who visit Kenya.
  - Can declare a state of emergency for a maximum of 14 days when the security of the country is threatened.
  - Confers honours on people who have rendered distinguished service.
  - Ensures that the constitution is safeguarded so that Kenyans enjoy their rights.
- Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks*
23. (a) Give three reasons why the constitution is important in Kenya.
- It defines the structure/outlines the functions and powers of various branches of government.
  - It clearly states the rights/responsibilities of individuals.
  - It spells out the responsibilities of those in power/limits their authority/promotes good governance.
  - It ensures equality of all Kenyans.
  - It is the basis of all legislation in the country.
- Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks*
- (b) Explain six factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya,
- Lack of impartiality during trials may lead to unfair judgment.
  - Censoring judges publicly on decisions made in court may influence the final judgment/political interference.
  - Corrupt practices in courts of law may lead to unfair/oppressive decisions.
  - Confining suspects in remand for longer periods without presenting them to a court of law for prosecution.
  - Failure to protect the legal rights of the ordinary people when they conflict with the rich and powerful.
  - Lack of commitment/inability by the police to carry out thorough investigations on suspected criminal activities.
  - The inability of ordinary people to meet the costs of prolonged court cases.
  - Lack of knowledge regarding legal procedures hence find themselves implicated unfairly.
  - Failure by the legal officers to attend to cases promptly due to pressure of

- work/inadequate legal officers to handle the many cases/increase in crime.
- Use of outdated colonial laws which do not address the current/contemporary issues/lack of modern technology.
- Lack of one common law derails the effective administration of justice.

*Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks*

24. (a) Identify **five** stages in the preparation of the national budget.

- Each government ministry prepares its estimates,
- The Ministries estimates are forwarded to the ministry of finance.
- The Ministry of Finance compiles the estimates into a single budget/the proposed budget.
- The proposed/compiled budget is discussed by the cabinet.
- The government announces the budget day.
- The Minister of Finance presents/reads the budget/before parliament.
- Parliament discusses/debates/approves the budget.

*Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks*

(b) Explain **five** reasons why it is important for the government to prepare the national budget annually.

- It enables the government to identify sources of revenue that will be required to meet its financial obligations.
  - It enables the government to explain to the public the tax structure/set the tax levels.
- It ensures that there is a balance in the country's revenue and expenditure hence avoiding budget deficit.
- The government is able to identify ways of spending without any wastage.
- Parliament is able to monitor public resource utilization through its watchdog committees.
- It enables the government to identify/prioritize the development projects to finance in the coming year.
- The government is able to assess its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary.
- The government is able to set aside some funds to be used in case of emergencies in the course of the financial year.
- The budget provides useful information to individuals/organizations that may be interested in keeping track of government expenditure/enhances accountability and transparency in the eyes of the public.
- The government is able to win confidence among local and international development partners/donors through its plans and policies spelt out in the budget.
- To ensure equitable share of resources and balanced development.