
**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS**

**ALLIANCE BOYS HIGH SCHOOL
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 1
MARKING SCHEME**

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ALLIANCE BOYS HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 1

MAKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. Source of History and government.
– Oral tradition (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
2. Coastal Bantu of Kenya.
– Mijikenda
– Pokomo
– Taita (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
3. Centralized form of government in the pre colonial period.
– The Wanga (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
4. Crops introduced by the Portuguese at the East Africa.
– Maize
– Groundnuts
– Cassava
– Sweet potatoes
– Pineapples
– Pawpaws
– Guavas (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
5. Terms of the Anglo-German agreement of 1886
– The sultan of Zanzibar was given a 16km coastal strip plus the islands of Lamu, Pate, Mafia.
– The region of Witu was given to the Germans.
– The territory between River Umba and Ruvuma was given to the Germans.
– The British took the territory between River Umba and Juba.
– The Western boundary was not defined i.e. Uganda was left for any power that got there first. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
6. Definition of dual citizenship
– A situation whereby a person is legally a citizen of two countries. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
7. Grievance of Ukamba Members Association
– They were against the destocking policy. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
8. Kenyan communities that showed mixed reactions against colonial invasion
– The Luo
– The Agikuyu
– The Akamba (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
9. The woman who led the Agirama resistance
– Mekatilili wa Menza (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
10. Reasons why Africans in Kenya were denied the right to grow cash crops during the colonial period
– To avoid competition with the Europeans
– For them to continue providing labour to the settlers.
– Their crops would spread diseases to the settler farm's. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
11. Demands of African elected Members Organization (A.E.M.O)
– Change of the discriminative voter qualification requirements.
– Demanded the end of the state of emergency.
– Registration of voters on a common roll. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
12. Who introduced dairy farming in Kenya?
– Lord Dalmere (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
13. The main ideological difference between KANU and KADU before independence in 1963
– KANU wanted a unitary system of government while KADU wanted a federal system of government.
14. The main function of Parliament in Kenya
– To make laws. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
15. Two levels of government in Kenya today
– National government.

- County government. (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
- 16. The constitutional amendment that reverted Kenya to a multi-party state.
 - Section 2A. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
- 17. Two types of funds in which government revenue is deposited.
 - Consolidated fund.
 - Equalization fund.
 - Contingency fund. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

SECTION B

- 18.
- (a) Reasons for the migration of the Nilotes.
- To search for pasture and water.
 - Spirit of adventure.
 - Natural calamities e.g. drought and famine
 - External attack.
 - Family feuds.
 - Diseases and epidemics. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) Social organization of the Maasai
- The basic social unit was the family.
 - Several related families formed a clan.
 - People circumcised at the same period formed age sets age groups.
 - The Maasai believed in the existence of a supreme God Enkai.
 - The Oloibon was a religious leader and acted as the link between people and Enkai.
 - They offered sacrifices to God in special places in a ceremony called Eunoto.
 - Believed in the existence of ancestral spirits.
 - They were polygamous.
 - Both boys and girls underwent circumcision.
 - Women built houses (manyatta).
 - Their staple food was meat, milk and blood. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
- 19.
- (a) Characteristics of Coastal towns by 1500 AD
- Kiswahili was the language of communication.
 - Islam was the main religion.
 - Shariah law was used in administration.
 - Houses were built using Arab architecture.
 - Trade was the main economic activity.
 - City states were ruled by Imams or Sheiks.
 - Towns minted their own coins. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) Results of plantation agriculture in the East African Coast by Seyyid Said
- The demand for labour led to increased slave trade.
 - Introduction of new crops e.g. cloves, coconuts and maize.
 - Developments of towns e.g. Malindi and Pemba.
 - Promoted trade.
 - Growth of wealthy merchants among the Arabs and Swahili.
 - Depopulation in the interior as slaves were taken to work in the farms at the Coast.
 - The population of foreigners from Oman increased at the Coast. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
- 20.
- (a) Ways used by the colonial government to provide labour for the settler farmers.
- Introduction of taxation.
 - Enacting pass laws.
 - Low wages.
 - Forced recruitment.
 - Creation of reserves.
 - Introduction of the Kipande system.

- Use of the squatter system.
- Africans were forbidden to grow cash crops. (5 x 1 = 1 mks)
- (b) Effects of colonial land policies.
- Africans lost their land
- Brought to an end the widespread migrations of the African societies as they were now restricted.
- Led to the introduction of hut and poll tax.
- Africans were condemned to provide labour to the white settlers.
- Introduction of Kipande system to regulate African movement.
- The traditional social and economic structures were disrupted.
- Led to introduction of private land ownership as opposed to communal land ownership. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)

21.

- (a) Methods used by African nationalists in their struggle for Independence.
- Armed struggle.
- Strikes and boycotts.
- Use of mass media.
- Formation of political parties.
- Petitions and memorandas.
- Use of trade unions.
- Mass media.
- Public rallies.
- Constitutional negotiations. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) Effects of Mau Mau uprising in Kenya
- Many Africans were arrested and detained.
- Banning of political parties.
- Establishment of emergency villages to separate the civil society from the fighters.
- Led to the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya in 1952.
- Created bitterness among the Kikuyu as they were divided into loyalists and fighters.
- Attracted the attention of the British colonialists and the international community.
- The powers and the influence of the settlers was reduced since it was this cause of African bitterness.
- Land reforms were adopted e.g land consolidation
- Political reforms were introduced. (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

SECTION C

22.

- (a) Function of Kenya correctional facilities
- Take care of the welfare of the prisoners.
- Offer prisoners vocational training.
- Confine prisoners convicted by the courts.
- Watch over the behaviour of suspected criminals i.e. remandees.
- Execute the court sentences e.g Administering capital punishments.
- Rehabilitates convicted prisoners. (5 x 1 = 1 mks)
- (b) Factors that undermine the administration of Justice in Kenya.
- Inadequate evidence due to inadequate personnel to carry out thorough investigations.
- Lack of awareness by general public on their rights and legal procedures.
- Unwillingness of the public to assist police in investigations and appear as witnesses.
- Abuse of constitutional privileges by government officials.
- Use of outdated customary laws.
- Corruption. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)

23.

- (a) Political causes of conflicts
- Supporting different /opposing political ideologies.
- Unfair electoral processes.
- Political party rivalry.
- Violation of constitutional rights. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Ways through which education fosters National Unity.

- 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 emphasizes 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.

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

24.

(a) Composition of the County Assembly

- Elected members from wards.
- Special seats for members to ensure gender balance.
- Members to represent marginalized groups e.g persons with disabilities.
- Speaker of the County Assembly.

(3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Challenges facing devolution in Kenya today

- Shortage of funds because money allocated from national government is not enough.
- Disagreements between national governments and county governments.
- Poor infrastructure in some counties.
- Conflict between county executive and county assemblies.
- Mismanagement of county funds.
- Conflicts over shared resources e.g water, forest, land e.t.c
- Inherited debts from previous local authorities.
- Structural overlaps leading to inflated wage bill.
- Political interference from parliament and senate.
- Personal differences among elected leaders.

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)