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

**MANG’U HIGH SCHOOL
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 1
MARKING SCHEME**

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MANG'U HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 1 / 311/1

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25MARKS)

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1. Give two reasons why a person cannot rely on written materials as a source of information on history and government.
 - The author may omit essential Information hence unreliable.
 - May be misunderstood / misinterpreted to discredit others or suit one's needs.
 - Writers can be biased since they write from their point of view
 - Some are not readily available for reference.
 - Are limited to only those who can read or write.
 - Expensive to acquire.
 - Reading is time consuming
 - Some contain inaccurate information. Any 2*1= 2marks
 2. State any two economic activities of the Abagusii in the pre-colonial period.
 - They hunted the animals and gathered fruits and roots.
 - They cultivated and grew crops like millet, sorghum.
 - They were ironworkers and made spears, arrows for defense.
 - They traded with neighboring communities and exchanged foodstuff with iron implements.
 - They made baskets, pottery, /traditional industries. Any 2*1= 2marks
 3. In what one way did the Kenyan communities interact in the pre-colonial period?
 - Through trade
 - Through intermarriage
 - Cultural exchange
 - Language
 - Warfare
 - Games& sports. Any 1*1= 1 mark
 4. Identify one archaeological evidence that prove that early visitor came to the East African coast.
 - Remains of pottery
 - Remains of beads
 - Remains of coins(Roman, Greek, Persian)
 - Remain of carbonized seeds
 - Remains of ruins of city states e.g. Gechi, Kilwa
 - Inscriptions of Persian and Portuguese designs. Any 1*1= 1 mark
 5. Give two reasons that influenced Seyyid Said to move his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840.
 - To efficiently control the coastal towns since Zanzibar was centrally positioned
 - Had a pleasant climate compared to Muscat which was hot and dry
 - Zanzibar could easily be defensible
 - Zanzibar had clean/fresh water for drinking as compared to that of Muscat.
 - Had fertile soils suitable for farming.
 - Had deep natural harbors for easy docking. Any 2*1= 2 marks
 6. State two requirements for one to be registered as a Kenyan citizen.
 - If married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 7years.
 - If resided in Kenya lawfully for a minimum seven years.
 - A child not a citizen but adopted by a citizen. Any 2*1= 2 marks.
 7. State any one function of a constitution.
 - It provides the legal ground from which laws are made.
 - It spells out the powers of the government and its relationship to the governed.
 - It spells out the rights and duties of all citizens.
 - Spells out the structure of the government and the function of each organ.

- To reflect the wishes of the people and their social, economic and political aspects. Any 1*1= 1 mark.
- 8. State any two rights of a Kenyan youth.
 - Right to education
 - Right to employment
 - Right to be protected from harmful cultural practices and exploitation.
 - Right to associate and representation. Any 2*1= 2marks
- 9. Give any two reasons that made Nabongo Mumia to collaborate with the British
 - To gain prestige through association with the British / strengthen his position.
 - To gain material benefits e.g. guns and clothes.
 - He wanted protection from his traditional enemies especially the Luo of Ugenya, Bukusu.
 - Wanted to get military assistance to expand his kingdom.
 - He had seen the futility of resistance and wanted to spare his people from bloodshed.
 - He wanted to take advantage of the western civilization e.g. education and Christianity. Any 2*1= 2marks.
- 10. State any one feature of missionary education in the colonial period.
 - It was elementary/ basic skills were taught e.g. reading, writing.
 - It was industrial/ technical in approach e.g. tailoring, masonry.
 - It was denominational/ aimed at inculcating doctrines of a particular church/ denomination. Any 1*1= 2 marks.
- 11. Give one political impact of the national philosophies.
 - They have enhanced unity/ peaceful coexistence among people.
 - Encouraged nationalism and patriotism. Any 1*1=1 mark.
- 12. State the main result of repealing section 2A of the constitution in 1991.
 - Led to multiparty democracy. 1mark
- 13. Give two reasons why Kenya holds general elections.
 - It is a constitutional requirement after every 5 years.
 - To give Kenyans a chance to pick leaders of their choice.
 - Give citizens a chance to exercise their democratic rights.
 - To help keep the elected leaders on their toes to respond to their electorates needs.
 - To inject new blood into parliament and government.
 - To enable people to give mandate to the party of their choice to rule. Any 2*1=2 marks
- 14. Give one function of the Attorney General.
 - Is the principal legal advisor of the government and parliament
 - Represent national government in court/ legal proceedings apart from criminal proceedings.
 - Appear as a friend of the court in any civil proceedings to which the government is not a party.
 - Promote, protect and uphold the rule of law and defend public interest.
 - To draft government bills and introduces them to the parliament. Any 1*1= 1 mark.
- 15. Give the main role of the court of appeal
 - To hear and determine appeal cases brought to it from lower courts and high court. 1 mark.
- 16. State one function of the county governor.
 - He is the chief executive of the county
 - Nominate the deputy governor.
 - Appoint members of the executive council.
 - Supervise the functions of the county executive committee.
 - Participate in the law-making process.
 - Ensure implementation of county and national legislation. Any 1*1=1 mark
- 17. Identify one fund to which collected revenue by the national government is deposited
 - Consolidated fund. Any 1*1=1 mark

SECTION B (45marks)

Answer any three questions from this section.

- (a) Outline the reasons for the migration of the Cushites from the original homeland.

- So as to escape clan/ family feuds over animals.
 - Population pressure forced them look for land to settle excess population.
 - They were in search of green pastures and waters for their cattle.
 - They were fleeing outbreak of animal and human diseases e.g. Magana and sleeping sickness respectively
 - They were escaping famine and drought.
 - They were escaping constant attacks from their neighbors e.g. Somalis over land, pasture.
 - They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure
- Any 5*1= 5marks

(b) Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

- They were organized in 4-6 clans with many sub-clans.
 - Age-sets provided warriors for defense
 - They had councils of elders (Kambi) / they had a decentralized system of government.
 - Young men became members of age-sets after circumcision and took part in political activities.
 - The council of elders administered the clan and was final court of Appeal
 - Council meetings were chaired by headmen.
 - They lived in fortified villages for defense.
- (5 x 2 =10m)

19

(a) State any five factors that contributed to the development of the international trade in the 19th century.

- East African coast had established trade links with the far east before this period
 - Existence of regional trade which provided trade goods for the international trade
 - The role of Seyyid in encouraging this trade through signing of treaties with the foreign traders as well as giving them letters of introduction to the Arabs leading into the interior.
 - Provision of security to the Arab and Waswahili traders by the sultan of Zanzibar as they ventured into the interior.
 - Availability of transport by sea between East African coast and the outside world.
 - Availability of trade items at the coast and outside world such as gold, ivory, slaves, beads, guns.
 - Demand for goods in both East Africa and outside world
 - Existence of a class of wealthy merchants who were willing to trade facilitated trade
 - Relative political stability and peace along the coast encouraged trade
 - Presence of deep natural harbors and attractive beaches attracted traders to the region
 - Availability of finance from the Indian Banyans encouraged trade
 - The use of the British as the sole trading agents reduced competition facilitating trade
 - Availability of specific trade routes and markets facilitated trade e.g. Zanzibar, Kilwa, Mombasa.
- Any 5*1= 5marks

(b). Explain the factors that led to the decline of the coastal towns after 1500ad (12mks)

- Disruption of trade by the Portuguese leading to loss of revenue to sustain the towns
- Constant warfare and conflicts between the Portuguese and the locals
- Invasion of coastal settlement by the Zimba
- Increased conflicts among the city states discouraging traders from the interior to bring trade goods to the coast
- Lack of fresh water
- Dry spell which hindered farming activities
- Rivalry among European nations for the control of trade

20

(a) State any three ways in which colonial land policies negatively affected the Africans in the colonial period.

- Made African land to be alienated making them landless.
- Africans were pushed to specific infertile areas designated as African reserves.
- Africans were forced to work on European farms in order to earn a living
- Africans became squatters in European farms.
- Shortage of land in the reserve led to overcrowding.
 - Overcrowding, over cultivation, and over grazing in the reserve led to soil erosion.
 - The policies brought poverty and misery to the Africans.
 - Land alienation disrupted traditional structures.

- Loss of land led to resentment and discontent among Africans leading to the rise of nationalism and struggle for independence.
- Led to introduction of taxes to the Africans to ensure constant supply of labour.
- Led to introduction of the Kipande system to ensure African workers in the European farms did not desert their employment.

Any

3*1= 3marks

(b) Explain six ways in which the colonial government promoted settler farming.

- The government provided land to the settlers by alienating African land.
- It provided a continued flow of African labour to the settlers.
- They provided technical assistance by providing agricultural extension officers.
- They constructed and maintained transport and communication to ease marketing and delivery of farm produce and inputs.
- Provided credit facilities to the settlers by setting up banking institutions.
- Provided security against hostile communities enabling them to carry out their activities.
- Formed cooperatives to help market their produce.
- They controlled African agricultural activities to reduce competition for market, labour, and land.
- They removed trade tariffs and custom duties to help settlers trade easily.

Any 6*2 =12 marks

21.

(a) Identify three types of landholdings in Kenya.

(3 marks)

- Public land
- Community land
- Private land

(b) Explain six political challenges that have faced post-independent Kenya.

(12 marks)

- One party dictatorship introduced in 1982.
- Multi partism which was introduced in 1992.
- Political assassinations of Pio Gama Pinto, JM Kariuki, Tom Mboya, Robert Ouko etc
- Ethnic clashes
- Post election violence of 2007.
- Political detention and torture.
- Attempted military coup of 1982.
- Gender inequality in leadership
- Age / Generation struggle for leadership.
- Border conflicts from neighboring countries e.g. Uganda.
- Formation of militia groups eg Shifta and Al-Shabaab
- Leadership wrangles / ideological differences.
- Manipulation of the constitution by the members of parliament.

(6 x 2 = 12

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer any two questions in this section

22.

a) State three types of bills discussed by the National Assembly.

(3mks)

- Public bills
- Private bills
- Money

(3x1=3mks)

b) Explain the process of law making at the national level.

- Starts with the drafting of the intended bill in the Attorney General's chambers.
- The bill is tabled in parliament for the first time and no discussions or voting is made.
- The bill is taken for the second reading in parliament, it is discussed / debated, amended and proposed, and voting is done. If approved it goes to the next stage.
 - At Committee stage, the bill is debated either by the committee of the house or by select committee, amendments are made and taken to the next stage.
 - At report stage, the committee of the whole house/ select committee reports the amended bill to the house. The members of parliament are given the chance to confirm whether the proposals were incorporated.

- Third reading, the bill is tabled in parliament for the third reading. It is debated, further amendments are made, and voting takes place. If approved goes to the next stage.
 - Presidential assent, this is the last stage, the president approves the bill and signs it to become an Act of Parliament. It is then published in the Kenya Gazette for the public to see.
- Well-explained 5*2=10 marks.

23

(a) Give any three ways of peaceful conflict resolution in a country such as Kenya.

- Negotiation
- Arbitration
- Mediation

Any 3*1= 3marks.

(b) Six factors that limit Kenya's national unity.

- Racism or discrimination based on race.
- Tribalism, practice of favoring people from the same ethnic group.
- Religious conflict either between various religions such as Christianity versus Islam or among same religious group.
- Divisive politics or multi Partism.
- Different political ideologies.
- Greed for power, money.
- Nepotism, favoring relatives.
- Corruption.
- Ignorance.
- Poverty causing fear and suspicion

Any 6*2=12marks

24

(a) Identify five indirect taxes paid by Kenyans (5mks)

- Custom duty on imports
- Excise duty on locally made goods
- Export duty on exports
- Value added tax on specific goods
- Traffic revenue tax on traffic services i.e. driver's license
- Investment revenue on parastatals
- Trading licenses
- Loan interest receipts
- Land rates/ house rates
- Court fine and fees
- Tourism fees

(5x1=5mks)

(b) Explain five ways in which parliament ensures public finance is not misused (10mks)

- Parliament approves money allocated to all the government ministries
- Public investment committee ensures funds are used for the initiated purpose
- All the supplementary estimates are approved by parliament
- Parliamentary committee of ways and means verifies all the budget proposals
- Parliament requires all government expenditure to be availed and reports presented to it for scrutiny and debate through public Accounts committee
- Government estimates have to be approved by parliamentary committee of supply when they are prepared and presented by the cabinet secretaries

(5x2=10mks)