
KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

MOI GIRLS ELDORET HIGH SCHOOL
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 1
MARKING SCHEME

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MOI GIRLS ELDORET KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

PAPER 1

MAKING SCHEME

1. Give two examples of early inhabitants of Kenya.
 - Gumba/Athi
 - Dorobo/Okiek (2x1=2mks)
2. Identify two cultural practices introduced by the Cushites in Kenya.
 - Taboo against eating fish
 - Circumcision
 - Age-set (2x1=2mks)
3. Identify the title given to the war leader among the Luo community
 - Osumba mrwayi (1x1=1mk)
4. State two characteristics of a good constitution
 - Should define duties and rights of citizens
 - Should define duties and functions of the arms of government
 - Should provide for fundamental human rights. (2x1=2mks)
5. Identify any two groups that monitor human rights in Kenya.
 - Amnesty international
 - Fida (Federation of women lawyers)
 - Religious groups
 - Members of parliament
 - The police
 - Media
 - Civil society (2x1=2mks)
6. Apart from the legislative council mention two other bodies that assisted the central government in administering the protectorate during the colonial period.
 - The advisory council
 - The executive council (3x1=3mks)
7. Identify three recommendations of the Lennox-Boyd constitution of 1957.
 - Elected African members be raised from 8-14
 - Setting up a commission to review and recommend the abolition of racist policies.
 - Council of ministers be expanded from 14-16 with African ministers rising from 1-2
 - Proposed special membership in the LEGCO with four members from each race who were to be elected by other members of LEGCO. (2x1=2mks)
8. Mention one main strategy introduced by Jomo Kenyatta to try and eliminate the social problems that faced Kenya at independence.
 - The Harambee spirit which led to building of schools, hospital and the urging of Kenyans to embrace self-reliance. (1x1=1mk)
9. State two major challenges facing Health sector in Kenya.
 - Inadequate personnel
 - Inadequate funds
 - Increase of population. (2x1=2mks)
10. Name two sources of Nyayo philosophy
 - The Biblical teachings of the Ten Commandments
 - Sessional paper No. 10 of 1965 that articulated African socialism
 - Moi's long political career (2x1=2mks)
11. Name the education commission that was established in 1982 to review the 8.4.4 system of education.
 - Mackay commission (1x1=1mk)
12. Give two rule that govern the concept of natural justice
 - Right to a fair hearing
 - The rule against bias (2x1=2mk)
13. Who is the head of judiciary in Kenya?
 - Chief justice (1x1=1mk)
14. State two operation forts established by the British to enhance political control in central Kenya

- Fort Hall
- Fort Smith
- Fort Dagoretti.

(2x1=2mks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions

15.

a) Name three similarities in social organization of the Agikuyu and Luo during pre-colonial period.

- The family was the basic social unit in both
- Marriage was compulsory and exogamous in both. Also polygamous
- Believed in one God and special shrines where they worshipped
- Believed and honored special spirits
- Had informal education.
- In both there was division of labour according to gender and age.
- Practiced initiation of the youth.

(3x1=3 mks)

b) Describe the political organization of the Kenyan Somali during the pre-colonial period

- The clan was the basic political unit
- Had a council of elders which was in charge of day to day affairs of the clan
- The council maintained law and order and was the final court of appeal
- They had an age set system.
- They had leaders called sultan whose role was mainly advisory
- There existed warriors whose main duty was to protect the community against external attacks
- There existed people with special responsibilities e.g. sheikhs and medicine men

(6x2=12mks)

16.

a) Identify Five constitutional changes in Executive in 2010

- Devolution of power through creation of county government
- Position of deputy president to replace vice president
- Position of cabinet ministers was renamed cabinet secretaries
- Number of cabinet secretaries was set to a minimum of 14 and a maximum of 22
- Cabinet secretaries were not to be Member of Parliament
- All presidential appointments were to be approved by the National Assembly.

(5x1=5mks)

b) Explain five challenges that Kenyans encountered in the search for new constitution.

- Conservatism - people are resistance to change.
- Illiteracy/ ignorance- lack of understanding and improper interpretation of the constitution.
- Conflict of interest between church and state.
- Lack of political will e.g. failure of 2005 referendum, personal interests overriding national interest.
- Lack of funds for civic education, printing and distribution of the draft.
- Divergent views of the parties involved, the committee of expert and the parliamentary select committee.

17.

a) State five measures used by colonial government in Kenya to force Africans to provide labour in settler farms.

- Taxation-Hut and poll tax
- Low wages to make Africans dependent.
- Forced labour
- Creation of reserves
- The squatter system
- Colonial administration confiscated African live stocks.
- Africans forbidden from growing cash crops
- The native legislation ordinance of 1915

(5x1=5mks)

b) Describe five consequences of colonial land policies.

- They led to the loss of land by Africans
- Brought to an end the widespread migration and settlement of various Africans communities hence Africans were restricted to their districts/reserves.
- There was land shortage within the reserves especially in areas such as Nandi, Kiambu and Kakamenga. This led to overuse of land in the reserves leading to serious soil erosion in places like Machakos and Central Nyanza.
- Loss of African land led to poverty and misery among Africans.
- Since the reserves were unproductive many Africans were forced to remain as squatters and labourers on European farms.
- A new system of individual land ownership with land certificate was introduced different from communal land ownership.
- Emergence of classes among Africans as few Africans who could afford to buy land become wealthy creating a gap between them and majority poor.
- There was introduction of poll and hut taxes which had to be paid by cash. This forced many Africans to seek wage labour in European farms.
- There was also introduction of Kipande system which restricted African movement and desertion of employment.

(5x2=10 mks)

18.

a) Name three rights of aliens in Kenya.

- To own property
- Freedom of movement
- Right to reside in any part of Kenya.
- Free to enter and leave Kenya.
- Right to service offered by government of Kenya.
- Right to enjoy services offered by Kenyan courts.

(3x1=3 mks)

b) Explain six civic responsibilities of Kenyan Citizens

- Obedience to the laws of the land.
- Payment of taxes
- Duty to protect life
- Participation in community activities
- Should be gender sensitive
- Non-discrimination
- Conservation of environment.
- Promotion of high moral behavior.

(6x2=12 mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions

19.

a) List three methods used by the British to occupy Kenya towards the close of the 19th century

- Collaboration
- Signing of treaties
- Military expeditions/conquest
- Operational bases
- Use of trading companies. (IBEACO)

(3x1=3mks)

b) Explain six challenges that faced the Imperial British East Africa Company in its Administration of the protectorate

(any 6x2=12 mks)

- Financial constraints
- Lack of strategic natural resources.
- Competition from other companies
- Poor transport from the area/no navigable rivers.
- Lack of proper communication between London and the offices in the colony
- Corrupt company officials
- Resistance from Africans.
- Most officials lacked experience.

- Diseases and hostile climate took a heavy toll on company personnel.
 - Lack of adequate personnel.
- (6 x2 = 12 marks)

20.

a) Identify three methods that have been used to conduct elections in Kenya.

- Queuing
- Acclamation
- Secret ballot.

(3 x1 = 3 marks)

b) Why is parliament an important institution in Kenya?

- It amends and repeals laws
- It checks on possible abuse of power by executive thus promoting good governance and accountability
- It controls government revenue collection and expenditure
- It can remove the president from the office by impeachment.
- Parliament is empowered to investigate the activities of any public servant if MPs feels that he/she is not doing his/her work well.
- The national assembly approves declaration of war and extensions of state of emergency
- It represents the people of constituencies and special interests in the National assembly.

(any 6x2=12mks)

21.

a) Give three aims of Harambee movement in Kenya.

- To mobilize people to contribute in cash and in kind towards development projects.
- To unite people of different tribes, religion and race in working towards the development of the nation national unity.
- To further the spirit of national self-reliance.
- To create the spirit of determination.
- Promotion of constructive nationalism.

(any3x1=3mks)

b) Explain six problems that faced Harambee movement in Kenya.

- Misappropriation of funds for other purposes by few individuals
- Forced contribution by some government officials has made the public to develop negative attitude towards Harambee for personal gain.
- Corruption.
- Many stalled Harambee projects.
- Poor coordination and supervision of Harambee projects.
- Use of Harambee for political gain.
- Abuse of Harambee spirit even the rich call Harambee for personal gain.
- Many Kenans don't have funds to contribute due to poverty.

(any 6x2=12 mks)