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

**PRECIOUS BLOOD HIGH SCHOOL**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**Paper 1**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

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# **PRECIOUS BLOOD KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016**

## **PAPER 1 / 311/1**

### **MARKING SCHEME**

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1. Define the term Government as a subject in Secondary Schools.  
– Study of systems of administration and control of people. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
2. The main method used by the archaeologists to gather their historical data.  
– Excavation. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
3. The main source of historical information used in grouping the language groups in Kenya.  
– Linguistics (1 x 1 = 1mk)
4. Two reasons for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia to Kenya.  
– Heavy taxation by Menelik.  
– Spirit of adventures. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
5. Two councils of elders among the Nandi in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
– Kokwet / Kok.  
– Pororiet / Pororosiek. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
6. Which community of East Africa was the most active in the long distance trade in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?  
– Yao (1 x 1 = 1mk)
7. One reason the government may limit the freedom of speech.  
– If one's speech incite the public against the state.  
– If one discloses confidential information relating to the state.  
– If one spreads false information about the state / individual. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
8. Two advantages of using arbitration as a method of resolving conflict.  
– One can choose their own arbitrator.  
– Its private and confidential i.e. no publicity.  
– Its fast because one chooses the time.  
– You choose your own rules. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
9. Two reasons why the Constitution of Kenya is important.  
– Defines the structure and functions of various organs of the government.  
– It clearly states the rights and responsibilities of individuals.  
– It spells out the responsibilities of those in power.  
– It ensures equality of all citizens.  
– It is the basis of all legislation in Kenya. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
10. One type of representative democracy.  
– Presidential system  
– Parliamentary system (1 x 1 = 1mk)
11. Name the document that contains the rights of the child in Kenya.  
– The Children's Act – 1991 (1 x 1 = 1mk)
12. The main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period.  
– In order to get able bodied man to provide labour to the settlers. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
13. Two reasons why Africans were reluctant to provide labour during the colonial period.  
– Wages provided by the settlers were low and unattractive.  
– Money wasn't meaningful to the majority of Africans.  
– Africans were not ready to leave their families to work for Europeans due to division of labour.  
– Poor and harsh working conditions.  
– They were bitter that settlers had taken their land. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
14. Two recommendations of the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954.  
– The existing Governor's Executive Council be transformed into a multi-racial council of ministers.  
– Elections to be held in which African members for eight constituencies should be elected. (2x1 = 2mks)
15. The composition of the County Assembly.  
– Elected members by voters.  
– Members representing marginalized groups.  
– Speaker.  
– Nominated members. (2 x 1 = 2mks)

16. Two ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the Kenyan people since independence.
- Through music festival.
  - Drama
  - Traditional songs
  - Training of traditional dancers to entertain guests at Bomas of Kenya.
  - KBC radio and TV have time for local music.
  - Radio and TV broadcasting in local languages. (2x1 = 2mks)
17. The main political challenge facing the government of Kenya today.
- Terrorism (1 x 1 = 1mk)

### **SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

- 18.
- (a) Five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their ancestral homeland.
- Population pressure
  - Internal conflicts
  - External attacks
  - Satisfy their spirit of adventure
  - New fishing areas
  - Look for greener pasture and water for their livestock. (5x1 = 5mks)
- (b) The political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period.
- Organized in four to six clans with many sub-clans.
  - Age-set provided warriors.
  - Had councils of elders (Kambi) thus decentralized system of government.
  - The councils of elders administered the clans and was the final court of appeal.
  - They lived in fortified villages for defence. (well explained 5x2 = 10mks)
- 19.
- (a) Three contributions of the European missionaries to the exploration of East Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Krapf was the 1<sup>st</sup> European to see Mt. Kenya.
  - Rebman was the 1<sup>st</sup> European to see Mt. Kilimanjaro.
  - Erhardt drew a crude map of East Africa. (3x1 = 3mks)
- (b) Six factors which promoted missionary activities in East Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Encouragement by the positive reports of the explorers.
  - Mission centres / stations attracted many converts.
  - Political stability in E.A.
  - Support by colonial government.
  - The Uganda Railway.
  - Support from the African converts.
  - Kiswahili language.
  - Discovery of quinine.
  - Support by Seyyid Said.
  - Lack of serious opposition by other religions. (6x2 = 12mks)
- 20.
- (a) Three problems that the Independent schools faced during colonial period.
- Hostility from colonial government.
  - Hostilities from missionaries.
  - Inadequate teachers.
  - Inadequate funds.
  - Lack of facilities – Classes, books. (3x1 = 3mks)
- (b) Six results of the establishment of Independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period.
- African culture and beliefs were incorporated into the church.
  - Gave African clergy leadership opportunities in the church.
  - More Africans were trained as clergy.
  - Accelerated the spread of Christianity.
  - Led to the establishment of independent schools.

- Led to rise of Nationalism. (6x2 = 12mks)

21.

(a) Five main features of African socialism.

- Political democracy.
- Equality.
- Progressive taxation.
- Diffusion of ownership.
- Various forms of ownership.
- Mutual social responsibility.

(5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five economic effects of African socialism.

- Improvement of infrastructure e.g. rural access roads.
- Setting up the co-operative societies e.g. SACCOS.
- Agricultural development e.g. large scale farming of tea.
- Industrial development with Africans taking an active role.
- Africanization of the Kenyan economy as opposed to ownership by Europeans.

(5x2 = 10mks)

### **SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

22.

(a) Three ways in which the Kenya Constitution promotes National Unity.

- Ensure equal opportunity to all.
- Provide protection to individuals against any forms of discrimination.
- All Kenyans are subject to the constitution.

(3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six peaceful methods of resolving conflicts.

- Legislation – use of law.
- Policing – use of police.
- Use of council of elders.
- Use of religious action.
- Arbitration – neutral party.
- Negotiation
- Mediation
- International agreements.

(6x2 = 12mks)

23.

(a) Five challenges Kenya faced in the process of making a New Constitution.

- Non-cooperation from some groups and people (failing to vote).
- Illiteracy of some citizens.
- Lack of enough materials e.g. copies of drafts.
- Lack of enough civic educators.
- Disagreement between constitution writers.
- Politicization of the process.
- It was too long and tedious.

(5x1 = 5mks)

(b) The main terms of the National Accord and Reconciliation Act.

- Formation of grand coalition between PNU and ODM.
- Mwai Kibaki to be president while Raila Odinga PM.
- Creation of two posts of Deputy Prime Ministers.
- Division of an expanded list of cabinet posts according to parties proportional representation in parliament.
- Executive authority to be shared between PNU and ODM.

(5x2 = 10mks)

24.

(a) The composition of the County Executive Committee.

- Governor
- Members appointed by Governor.
- Deputy Governor.

(3x1 = 3mks)

(b) How multi-partism has promoted democracy in Kenya,

- Has promoted freedom of association by providing alternative political parties.
- Has provided a forum for expressing views about how the country should be managed.
- Has enhanced accountability in Government through constructive criticism.
- Has provided checks and balances to prevent abuse of power by leaders.
- Has ensured scrutiny of Government expenditure through public accounts.
- Has enhanced freedom of expression.
- Has allowed formation of political parties.

(6x 2= 12mks)