

# **FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL5**

## **HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 ANSWERS**

### **SECTION A (25 Marks)**

#### **Answer all questions**

1. (i) Archeological have excavated their tools, stone bowls.  
(ii) Remnants of the Khoisan exist in Kenya e.g. Sanye.  
(iii) Their ancient dwelling in form of caves exist in Kenya.  
(iv) Oral Traditions among the early bantus and cushites pastoralists mention their presence
2. (i) Mt. Elgon
3. (i) Acted as watch tower.  
(ii) It was an administrative centre.  
(iii) Storing of weapons.  
(iv) Hiding place.  
(v) Keeping war captives.  
(vi) Point of sending expeditions.  
(vii) Resting place.
4. (i) Islam dominated the coast.  
(ii) Africans resisted.  
(iii) Christianity was not accommodative.  
(iv) It was associated with harsh and cruel rule.
5. (i) Moresby treaty (1822).  
(ii) Harmerston treaty (1845)  
(iii) Freretreaty (1873)
6. (i) Military superiority of the British
7. (i) Absence of clear policy of administration.  
(ii) Lack of funds, colonies were not economically viable. (iii) Lack of enough personnel.  
(iv) IBEAC long experience in the region.
8. (i) Racial discrimination.

(ii) African representation in the Legco.

(iii) Kipande system.

(iv) They were against taxation.

(v) Forced labour.

(iv) Demanded the release of Harry Thuku.

(v) Land problems.

(vi) Cultural issues.

9. African chiefs were to provide a specific number of labourers in a given year.

10. (i) They presented African grievances to the colonial government.

(ii) They created awareness among Africans about their rights.

(iii) They were avenues through which the Africans could air their grievances.

(iv) They groomed leader for national leadership e.g. Tom Mboya.

11. (i) The speaker committee.

(ii) The committee of power.

(iii) The standing orders committee.

12. This is the wise prudent use of resources such as time and money

13. Consolidated fund

14. Original jurisdiction refers to the hearing of cases brought to court for the first time, while appellate jurisdiction is the hearing of appeals from a lower court

15. (i) The chief executive of the county.

(ii) Nominate deputy Governor.

(iii) Appoint members of the executive.

(iv) Supervise the functions of county executive committee.

(v) Participate law making process.

(vi) Implements national legislations.

16. (i) Right to a fair hearing.

(ii) The rule against bias.

## **SECTION B (45 Marks)**

### **Answer any three questions**

17. (a) (i) Availability of trade goods e.g. iron slaves.

(ii) High demand trade items from the coast.

(iii) Existence of enterprising merchants in both East Africa and the foreign land.

- (iv) Existence of local trade.
- (v) Accessibility of the East African Coast by sea.
- (vi) Monsoon winds facilitated the movement of ships.
- (vii) Peace and stability along the coast.
- (viii) Natural harbours ensured safe docking of the vessels for fuelling and offloading of supplies.
- (ix) The Indian Banyans provided credit facilities to the traders.

(b) (i) Introduced new religion (Islam) to the people of the coast.

- (ii) Inter-marriage between the coastal people and the Arabs emerged/came into existence which gave rise to the Swahili people.
- (iii) Emergence of Kiswahili language due to the inter-marriage between Arabs and Africans.
- (iv) It led to the spread of Islamic culture e.g. in dressing and Architecture.
- (v) It led to the spread of Islamic education (madrasa)
- (vi) It led to the introduction of Islamic forms of government (Sharia law).
- (vii) It led to the introduction of new crops such as rice, millet, cloves, vegetables and fruits.

18. (a)

- (i) It solved land and inheritance issues in the community.
- (ii) It acted as the community court of appeal whereas judicial matters became complicated.
- (iii) The Njuri Ncheke presided over religious functions of the community.
- (iv) It gave advice to warriors especially before they went to war or raids.
- (v) It negotiated for peace settlements on behalf of the community, especially in affairs involving the Ameru and other communities it made laws that governed the community.

(b)

- (i) The Mijikenda were organized into clans comprising related families.
- (ii) The Mijikenda circumcised their male children after which the initiates formed an age-set.
- (iii) They worshipped God whom they called Mulungu.
- (iv) They also worshipped ancestral spirits.
- (v) They had prophets called Wafisi.
- (vi) They practiced polygamy.
- (vii) They marked ceremonies with song and dance.
- (viii) Children looked after cattle, sheep and goats while young men built houses, cattle shed, hunted and cleared bushes for cultivation

19. (a)

- (i) They wanted raw materials for their industries.
- (ii) They were looking for market for their manufactured goods.
- (iii) They wanted to capture the strategic coastline of East Africa.
- (iv) They wanted to control Lake Victoria, which is the source of Nile.
- (v) They wanted to eradicate slavery and slave trade and replace it with legitimate trade.
- (vi) They wanted to establish Christianity and to protect the missionaries
- (b)
- (i) The British fought and conquered some communities e.g. the Nandi, Bukusu and Giriama.
- (ii) African communities lost their independence to the British.
- (iii) Some African political leaders were killed by the British while resisting their rule e.g. Koitalel Arap Samoei.
- (iv) Some African leaders were arrested and deported e.g. Mekatilili Wa Menza.
- (v) African leaders who collaborated were rewarded e.g. Nabongo Mumia of Wanga and Lenana of Masaai.
- (vi) Some African leaders were deposed and others hand-picked to replace them e.g. Mbaruk bi Rashid of the Mazrui.
- (vii) Kenya was made a British protectorate and colony.
- (viii) New structures of governance were established e.g. DOs and DCs.

20. (a)

- (i) Provision of low wages to Africans.
- (ii) Introduction of taxation for Africans.
- (iii) Enacting of pass laws to Africans.
- (iv) Forced recruitment for Africans to work in European farms.
- (v) Creation of reserves for Africans so as their fertile land is taken.
- (vi) Use of squatter system.
- (vii) Introduction of Kipande system.
- (b)
- (i) Africans lost their land to the Europeans.
- (ii) The policies brought an end to the widespread migrations of the African societies as they were now restricted.

- (iii) It led to the introduction of poll tax, so as to make Africans look for jobs in the white farms.
- (iv) Africans were condemned to provide labour to the white settlers.
- (v) There was introduction of kipande system to regulate African movement.
- (vi) Traditional social and economic structures of Africans were disrupted.
- (vii) It led to the introduction of private land ownership as opposed to communal land ownership.

## **SECTION C (30 Marks)**

### **Answer any two questions**

21. (a)

- (i) Provided for a Westminster system of govt led by a prime minister.
- (ii) It was bicameral, i.e. comprising of two houses.
- (iii) It was divided into seven regions.
- (iv) Minority rights were protected.
- (v) Provided for independence constitution.
- (vi) Was establishment of independent electoral commission.
- (vii) Bill of rights, were enshrined in the constitution. (b)

- (i) Faulty voter register.
- (ii) Disparity in voting population.
- (iii) Rigging. (iv) Exclusive stronghold.
- (v) Defective system of vote tallying.
- (vi) Incompetence of ECK.
- (vii) Integrity of results.

22. (a)

- (i) Negotiation.
- (ii) Mediation.
- (iii) Arbitration.
- (iv) Litigation.
- (v) Reconciliation.

vi) Workshops.

(vii) Parliament passing laws. (b)

(i) Trade.

- (ii) Urbanization.
- (iii) Common currency.
- (iv) Fair distribution of national resources.
- (v) Employment.

23. (a)

- (i) Freedom of speech, debate and enquiry.
  - (ii) Participation of the people in the govt.
  - (iii) Open and accountable mass media.
  - (iv) Decentralization of economic power.
  - (v) Equality before the law.
- (b)
- (i) Right to life-everybody has a right to live.
  - (ii) Everyone has a right to own property.
  - (iii) Every Kenyan has a right to be protected by the law.
  - (iv) No one should be discriminated.
  - (v) Every Kenyan is protected from arbitrary search or entry.
  - (vi) No one should be treated inhumanly and even tortured.
  - (vii) Everyone /Kenyan should be free to express himself/herself.
  - (viii) Freedom assembly.
  - (ix) Every Kenyan is to worship freedom of worship.
  - (x) Freedom of movement from one place to another.
  - (xi) No Kenyan should be enslaved by another.