

FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL 7

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 ANSWERS

SECTION A (25 Marks)

1. i. It is the study of political and administrative structure of a state.
ii. It's a method of ruling or exercising power or authority over a country, a state, in a city and its people.
2. It lead to the dispersal of the Bantu from Shungwaya.
3. i. The taboo against eating fish.
ii. The introduction of the age-set organization.
iii. The circumcision practices.
4. i. It was used as a watch tower to spot the enemy from far.
ii. It acted as a hiding place against attacks by their enemies.
iii. It was used as a military base.
iv. It was used as a prison for captives.
v. It was used as a meeting point for Portuguese.
5. i. The existence of Indian Ocean trade.
ii. Migration and settlement of foreigners such as the Arabs and persions.
iii. The spread of Islam along the Coast which brought people together.
iv. The use of sheria law for administration of the city states brought peace and stability.
v. Suitable climate at the coast ensured food security for increasing population.
vi. Most of the city states were islands that would be easily defended.
vii. Pressure of deep natural harbours for easy of dhows encouraged settlement.
viii. Pressure of fresh water made the ideal for settlement.
6. i. It is easily available for reference.

ii. It cannot be easily altered.

iii. A precise procedure must be followed for amendment.

iv. There must be a special body entrusted with the work of drafting the constitution by the legislature.

7. i. The sultan of Zanzibar was to be recognized as the custodian of the 16 km. (10 miles)

Coastal strip and the offshore Island of Pate, Mafia, Lamu,

Pemba and Zanzibar and the towns of Kisimayu, Brava, Mega and Moyadishu.

ii. The coastline of Witu and the territory between River umba and

River Ruvuma would become German spheres of influence.

iii. The British were to take the territory between river Uмба and River Juba to the North.

iv. The western boundary was not defined and Uganda was up for grabs to whichever power got there first.

8. i. The Europeans avoided unnecessary competitions form Africans e.g. in Agriculture.

ii. They feared Africans might have leadership skills and overturn them.

iii. They did not want Africans to learn about their rights.

iv. They wanted Africans to continue working in their farm

9. i. They presented African grievances to the colonial government.

ii. Created awareness among the Africans about their rights.

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

iv. They groomed leaders for national leadership e.g. Tom Mboya.

10. i. They wanted to draw the independent constitutions acceptable to the two

parties KANU and KADU and to reconcile their differences.

11. Supreme Court.

13. Give one House Committee of the National Assembly which deals with government financial matters. (1 mark)

i. Public Accounts Committee (P.AC).

14. a. It provided fewer elected members than the nominated ones-29 elected and 30 nominated.

b. They were unhappy with the rigid voting qualification requirements imposed on Africans.

c. They wanted registration of votes to be done on a common roll and not a command roll.

d. They wanted an end to the state emergency.

15. i. It acts as a watchdog to government where major decision making of the government is involved.

ii. It protects the interests of the minority /people.

iii. It monitors the implementation of the government projects.

iv. It participates in parliamentary activities.

v. It checks and approves reports from various ministries.

16. i. It's a constitutional requirement that general elections be held every end of 5 years.

ii. They give the citizens a chance to vote for leaders of their choice.

iii. They keep leaders on their toes making them aware/known that they can be voted out for failing to deliver services.

iv. They give citizens a chance to exercise their democratic rights.

v. They help generate new ideas by offering alternative ways of running

the government through different political parties manifestos.

17. i. Prof. Wangare Mathai.

SECTION B (45 Marks)

18. a. He introduced the Indian Rupee (Rupees) which made trade easier.

b. He attracted Indian merchants (Banyans) to come and settle at the Coast where they operated as traders.

c. He advanced capital to Caravan traders to promote trade.

- d. Arabs and Swahili traders were encouraged to venture into the interior.**
- e. He established cloves plantations in Pemba and Zanzibar.**
- f. He signed treaties with foreign nation i.e Britain and U.S.A. to promote commercial activities.**
- g. He promoted peace and security along the coast which was conducive for trade.**

(b). Explain five effects of the long distance trade on the people of Kenya. (12 marks)

- i. It led to the spread of Swahili culture.**
- ii. It led to the interaction among the people of Kenya.**
- iii. Led to the spread of Islam region along the trade route in the interior.**
- iv. Some individuals who participated become wealthy e.g. chief Kivoi of Kamba.**
- v. There was spread of new crops e.g. bananas, rice, sugar cane e.t.c.**
- vi. Led to the development of market routes and market centres.**
- vii. Some kingdom like Wanga who acquired wealth and guns through trade became strong.**
- viii. New weapons intensified war in the interior of East Africa.**
- ix. Demand for animal parts led to the destruction of wildlife in the interior.**
- x. It led to the collapse of local industries due to importation of cheap goods like non tools, cloths e.t.c.**

19. (a). State five characteristics of political parties in Kenya formed after 1945. (5 marks)

- i. Had national outlook.**
- ii. Their main objective was to fight for independence.**
- iii. They were led by the educated elite.**
- iv. They demanded for fair taxation for Africans.**
- v. They demanded for improved working conditions for African workers.**
- vi. They demanded for the return of alienated land. (Any 5x1=5 mks)**

(b). Explain five positive results of the Mau Mau uprising. (10 marks)

- i. Attracted attention of British and international community of the situation in Kenya.
- ii. Speeded up the march to independence.
- iii. The power and influence of settlers were reduced since it was the cause of African bitterness.
- iv. Kipande system was modified to a pure identity card.
- v. British accommodated African grievances and demands.
- vi. Land reforms were initiated e.g. land consolidation was adopted.
- vii. Political reforms were initiated e.g. lift on the ban against parties. (Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

20. (a). State three terms of the Devonshire white paper of 1923. (3 marks)

- i. Kenyan highlands were to be exclusively for white settlers.
- ii. The Indians would elect five members to the legislative council not on a common roll but on a communal roll.
- iii. The European settlers demand for self-government in Kenya was rejected.
- iv. Racial segregation in all the residential areas plus restrictions on immigration was abolished.
- v. The interests of the Africans were to be given priority before those of the immigrant races if there was a conflict.
- vi. The colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony.
- vii. A missionary would be nominated to the legislative council to represent the interests of the Africans.
- viii. The settlers had to maintain their represent action in the legislative council thus still enjoying on upper hand. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b). Discuss the consequences of colonial land policies in Kenya. (12 marks)

- i. Land was alienated from Africans.

- ii. Africans were confined in the reserves mainly the dry and unproductive land.
- iii. Many Africans became squatter on the European farms.
- iv. Agricultural production on African land declined.
- v. There was introduction of forced labour on the Africans by taking away men to work on European farms make it very hard for them to provide for their families.
- vi. There was the introduction of kipande system and taxation among Africans.
- vii. There was increased European immigration to Kenya who settles on white highlands.
- viii. Land issue became one of the primary grievances that sparked nationalists activities like Mau Mau.
- ix. There emerged a new system of individual ownership property e.g. of land due to the issue of land certificates.
- x. There was development of classes among the Africans e.g. the wealthy verses the poor. This created a gap between the few rich and the majority poor. (Any 6 x 2 = 12marks)

21. (a). Identify three national philosophies used as development strategies in Kenya. (1marks)

- i. African socialism.
- ii. Harambee.
- iii. Nyayoism. (2x 1 = 3 marks).

(b). Describe six ways in which national philosophies have enhanced development in Kenya. (12 marks)

- i. Have been used to unite Kenyan communities for national building.
- ii. Less fortunate member of the society have been helped.
- iii. Many individuals and families have been assisted in sending their children to school.

- iv. Creation of employment through self-help projects.
- v. Income generating activities such as a basketry, poultry, bee keeping.
- vi. Encouraged proper management of countries resources by leaders.
- vii. It has facilitated space for fight against social evils and injustices that negatively affect the country's developments.
- viii. It has enabled peaceful way of solving conflicts among the citizens hence giving conducive environment for development. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

SECTION C (30 Marks)

22. (a). Outline five principles of democracy. (5 marks)

- i. Consent of the people.
- ii. Equality among all citizens.
- iii. Political tolerance.
- iv. Regular free and fair elections.
- v. Transparency.
- vi. The rule of law.
- vii. Balance.
- viii. Patriotism.
- ix. Leadership of good qualities.

(b). Explain the role of political parties in governance and national building. (12 marks)

- i. They formulate policies and programmes on how to run the government efficiently.
- ii. They select candidates for public office.
- iii. They mobilize people to take part in development projects and democratic processes.
- iv. Opposition parties check the excesses of the government by pointing out its mistakes.
- v. They link people to the government through parliamentarians.

vi. They provide civic education to the electorate i.e awareness of duties and rights of the citizens.

vii. They ensure that there is an alternative government in waiting

in the event that the ruling party is unable to govern.

viii. They train/groom people for political leadership.

ix. They take part in decision making i.e. Public Accounts Committee

(PAC) and public investments committee. (PIC).

x. They provide an avenue for political association in the country. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

23. (a). State three methods of resolving conflicts in Kenya. (3 marks)

i. Negotiation.

ii. Mediation.

iii. Arbitrations.

iv. Litigation. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b). Explain six reasons why national integration is important in Kenya.

i. The primary goal of national integration is to develop national unity.

ii. It promotes peaceful co-existence of different tribes and race.

iii. It enables a country to develop a sense of national direction.

iv. Easier, more efficient and accurate communication is achieved.

v. Promotes collective responsibility where everybody is accountable and involved

in the formulation of national goals which they work towards achieving together as a nation.

vi. Help in eliminating suspicion and enhances security, which in turn promotes development.

vii. Enhances political stability of tolerance, peaceful co-existence and lack of suspicion.

viii. Promotes co-operation in various fields thus enhancing individual and

co-operate development and better standards of living people tackle problems together.

ix. Helps people develop their country. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

24. (a). State three qualifications of a county assembly member.(3 marks)

i. Is a citizen of Kenya.

ii. Is a registered voter.

iii. Satisfies educational, moral and ethical requirements set out in the constitution.

iv. Is nominated by a political party. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six functions of country governor. (12 marks)

i.He is the county executive officer.

ii.Appoints county cabinet.

iii.Nominates the deputy governor who is his assistant.

iv.Supervises the functions of the county executive committee.