

# **FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL8**

## **HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 ANSWER**

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

1. -Pre-history
2. -Fort Ternan (Kericho)
3. -Defending the community.  
-Conducting raids.
4. Give two evidence which show that Portuguese ruled the Kenya Coast.  
-Land marks i.e fort Jesus Vasco Da Gama's  
-Pillar  
-Artifacts  
-Portuguese words  
-Crops introduced e.g mangoes  
Pubungu-Pakwach
6. -They wanted military support against Mombasa.
7. Give two major exports from Kenyan Coast by 1500AD  
-Ivory  
-Slaves  
-Gold
8. -Periplus of Erythrean Sea.  
-Greco- Roman Documentary.  
-Ibn Batuta and Al Masud writing.  
-Geography by Claudius Ptolemy.  
-Swahili chronicles.  
-Christian topography of cosmos Indico-pleatustes.
9. Anglo-German Agreement 1890/Heligoland Treaty.
10. -Establish effective British administration and control over Kenya.  
-Help protect British strategic interest in East Africa e.g. source of River Nile.
- 11.
12. -Restrict African movement for easy recruitment of labour.

- To prevent African from deserting work places.
- 13. -Was subsistence/small scale.
- Didn't grow cash crops.
- Mainly mixed farming.
- 14. Abolish/making laws on legislation.
- 15. -Public
- Private
- Communal

## **SECTION B (50 Marks)**

16. (a) State THREE reasons which led the development between the East African Coast and Arabia by the 18th Century. (3mks)
- (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. Any 3 points (3mks)
- (b) Explain SIX effects of Arab settlement along the East African Coast
- . (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.
17. (a) State any THREE roles played the Njuri Ncheke among the Ameru people of Kenya. (3mks)
- (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 Njuiri 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. Any THREE =3x1=3mks

(b) Describe the social organization of the Mijikenda in precolonial Kenya.

- (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. (12mks)

18. (a) State any FIVE factors which led the British to colonize Kenya. (5mks)

- (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. Any FIVE points. (5 marks)

(b) Explain the impact of the British colonization to the political organization of African Communities in Kenya.

- (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.
19. (a) Outline FIVE ways used by the colonial government to provide labour for the settler farmers in Kenya. (5mks)
- (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. Any FIVE = 5x1=5 marks
- (b) Explain FIVE effects of colonial land policies in Kenya on Africans.
- (i) Africans lost their land to the Europeans.
  - (ii) The policies brought an end the widespread migrations of the Africans 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 settler's.
  - (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 (25 Marks)**

20. (a) State THREE provisions of Kenya Independence Constitution of 1962. (3mks)
- (i) Provided for a west minister 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.
- (b) Identify the weaken of the old constitution which caused electoral violence in Kenya December 2007
- (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.
  - (viii) Bill of right, were enshrined in the constitution.
21. (a) State FIVE peaceful methods of solving conflicts.
- (i) Negotiation
  - (ii) Mediation.
  - (iii) Arbitration.
  - (iv) Litigation.
  - (v) Reconciliation.
  - (vi) Workshops.
  - (vii) Parliament passing laws. 5 x 1= 5 marks
- (b) Explain FIVE economic factors that promote national unity.
- (i) Trade.
  - (ii) Urbanization.
  - (iii) Common currency.
  - (iv) Fair distribution of national resources.
  - (v) Employment. 5 x 2=10 marks
22. (a) State FIVE principles of democracy.
- (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. Any FIVE points=5 marks.
- (b) Explain how the constitution of Kenya guarantees human rights. (10mks)
- (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.