

FORM FOUR CLUSTER KCSE MODEL9
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 ANSWERS

SECTION A (25 Marks)

Answer all questions

1. - It is the study of human beings, their origin, development, customs and social relationships
2. - Narkotore.
- Ologessaile.
3. - Headquarter where the viceroy was stationed.
- Centre for reinforcement.
4. - Defending the community.
- Conducting raids.
5. - Trading activities.
- Intermarriages.
- Settlement of Arab traders at coast.
6. - Ensure revenue collected is remitted to Oman.
- Prevent coastal rulers declaring themselves independent.
- Maximum economic control.
- Control Indian Ocean Trade.
7. - Provide security against invaders.
8. - Exchanged slaves with other goods.
- Raided for slaves.
- Enticing of African chiefs with gifts.
9. - Dr. Ludwig Kraph.
10. - Fort Hall. (Murang'a)
- Fort Smith. (Kabete)
11. - Dr. Richard Hindorf.
12. - Kikuyu independent School's Association.
- Kikuyu Karing'a Education Association.
13. - Provided cheap and reliable transport network.
- Opening up Kenya to settlers.
14. - Supplied food to freedom fighters.
- Spied for fighters.
- Gave moral support to fighters.
15. - Am Jeevanje.

- Pio Gama Pinto.
 - M.A. Desai.
 - Makhan Singh.
16. - To implement government policy
17. - Kenya Constitution.
- Acts of parliament.
 - African Customary law.
 - Sharia law.

SECTION B (45 Marks)

Answer any three questions

18. a)

- Luo.
- Abaluhya.
- Abagusii.
- Abakuria.
- Maasai.

b)

- They were strong military i.e had strong and well equipped army.
- They have mixed economy thus strong economic base thus devoted time to fighting.
- They raided other communities and instilled fear thus expanded through conquests.
- They had instructions of Orkoyiot who was unifying factor.
- The decline of Maasai power enabled them to fill the power vacuum.
- Existence of age system that ensured consistent supply of warriors.
- The Nandi superiority/pride made them always ready to fight and never wanted to lose in a war.
- Their land was mountainous with valleys enabled them spy on enemies and used guerilla warfare.
- High population hence adequate provision of soldiers.

19. a)

- People lived in settlement that were politically independent of each other.
- Majority of the inhabitants were Muslims.
- Those who lived in city states spoke Kiswahili.

- They participated in the Indian Ocean Trade.
- Architectural designs was influenced by Arabian Persian designs.
- They practiced mixed farming.(coconuts, yams, bananas, kept animals)
- They fished in the Indian Ocean. - They practiced weaving and spinning.
- The city states were ruled according to Sharia/Islamic law.
- They used Arabian dressing i.e. men put on kanzu, woman buibui.

b)

- Rivalry over/the control of the Indian Ocean trade.
- Portuguese wars of conquest weakened and destroyed many.
- Establishment of Portuguese rule at coast disrupted Indian Ocean trade. Portuguese also diverted trade to Portugal denying them revenue.
- Invasion of the coast by the Zimba that caused undespread destruction.
- Inadequate water/rainfall led to decline of states like Gedi.
- Conflicts between Arabs and Portuguese affected economic activities.
- African middlemen diverted goods to Northern routes by passing.
- Internal rivalry.

20. a)

- Disrespect for Akamba religion i.e. cutting down sacred trees.
- Soldiers in Ukambani molested locals.
- British perverted Akamba warriors from raiding Kikuyu.
- British interfered with Akamba trading activities.
- Akamba were against forced labour.
- Akamaba wanted to maintain their independence.
- They were against destocking policy.

b)

- Mumia of Wanga made Paramount chief of Abaluhayi.
- British assisted him subdue Luo of Uyoma, Bukusu, Banyala.
- British helped him expand and rule his kingdom.
- Kingdom used as base (HQ) in western Kenya by the British.
- Kingdom used by the British to subdue Western Kenya.

- Mumia lost his independence when the Kingdom came under British Protectorate.
- Wanga people appointed as administrator and agents by the British.

21. a)

- They had national outlook as members of various tribes joined.
- The main objective was to fight for independence.
- They were led by educated elites.
- They demanded for fair taxation for Africans.
- Demanded improved conditions for African workers.
- Demanded for return of alienated land.

b)

- They united freedom fighters against colonial rule.
- They prepared nationalists to take over leadership after independence.
- Mobilized mass support for African nationalists in their struggle.
- Gave material and moral support to the Mau Mau fighters.
- Presented African grievances in international force and created awareness of African needs.
- Pressurize for constitutional changes from the British colonial Office to hasten independence.
- Created awareness among Africans on their rights and need to fight for independence.
- Participated in developing independence constitution.
- They pressurized for the release of detained nationalists.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer any two questions

22. a)

- Parliament is lawmaking organ i.e. makes amends and repeals law.
- It can pass vote of no confidence in the government.
- Can limit power of executive by amending the constitution.
- Cabinet secretaries are accountable to parliament for their activities in ministries.
- Bills prepared by cabinet are discussed by Parliament.
- Parliament approves government revenue and expenditure.

b)

- It hears and determiners disputes from the Presidential election.

- To hear and determine appeal cases from the court of appeal.
- To hear and determine appeals from any other courts or tribunal
- To give legal advice to national or county government.
- To handle international cases between Kenya and other countries.
- It settles inter – county disputes.
- It settles conflicts between county and national governments.

23. a)

- National Flag.
- National Awards.
- National Anthem.
- Court of Arms.

b)

- The constitution: It is unity, keeps various parts of country together and all equal before the law.
- Education: Curriculum is same and the students from all backgrounds learn, live and mix together freely.
- Socio –economic activities e.g. intermarriage, friendship, trade, games, bound people together.
- Employment: enables people work and mix with different people.
- Freedom to settle and own property in any part of the country.
- Formation of National Political Parties drawing people from various parts of country.
- Use of Kiswahili language: enables all people to understand one another.
- Urbanization enables people from different background and places live together peacefully.
- Promotion of national unity through national philosophies e.g. harambee.
- The President symbol of National Unity for he rules, leads and protects all Kenyans.

24. a)

- Pay taxes. - Being law binding.
- Promote high moral behavior.
- Participating in democratic process.
- Participating in community development projects.
- Conserving the environment.
- Practicing good health habits.

- Co-operating with security officer

b)

- Formula adopted for allocating funds may not be acceptable by all.
- Some countries may not raise funds internally to supplement what's from national government.
- Overlapping of functions between national and county government.
- Need for capacity building to get skilled labour force at county level.
- Structuring certain institution to be in line with constitution.
- Cross- county planning and development in terms of resources could be a challenge.
- Challenge of economies of scale in the provision of services.
- There may be some gaps in matters of policy.