

LAIKIPIA EAST TERM 2 2022 FORM 4 EVALUATION EXAM

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education – K.C.S.E

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

311/1

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

(Answer all the questions in this section in the spaces provided.)

- 1. Name one archaeological site in Kenya. 1mk**
 - Rusinga Island
 - Fort Tenan
 - Gambles Cave
 - Olorgesailie
 - Kobi Fora
 - Hyrax Hill
 - Njoro River Cave
- 2. State one way in which HIV/AIDS causes food shortage in Kenya. 1mk**
 - Infected persons are unable to work effectively in provision of food.
 - Funds meant for farming are used in HIV/AIDS treatment and care.
- 3. Identify the main source of information about the peoples of Kenya in the 19th century. 1mk**
 - Oral traditions
- 4. Highlight the basic political unit among the Agikuyu. 1mk**
 - clan
- 5. Name two Kenyan communities that participated in the trade between the East African coast and the outside world. 2mks**
 - Akamba
 - Mijikenda
- 6. Give two reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. 2mks**
 - He had desire to effectively control coastal towns
 - Zanzibar had a pleasant climate
 - Zanzibar was easily defensible
 - Zanzibar had good deep natural harbor
 - Zanzibar was loyal to Oman
- 7. Give two values of a good Kenyan citizen. 2mks**
 - Obedience
 - Patriotism
 - Respect
 - Honesty/ integrity
 - Hard work
 - Nationalism
 - Thrift
- 8. Highlight one factor to the fall of Kilwa as an early urban centre. 1mk**

- Fall of the gold trade

- Civil wars

9. Give two methods used by the British in occupation of Kenya. 2mks

- Signing of treaties

- Use of military expeditions

- Establishment of operational bases

- Company rule

10. State one challenge faced by the Imperial British East African Company in colonial Kenya. 1mk

- The region of administration was vast

- Inadequate capital

- No navigable rivers

- Improper means of communication

- Incompetent company officials

- Tropical diseases

- Some officials were corrupt

11. Highlight two reasons for the Agirama resistance. 2mks

- They were being forced to provide 1000 men to the King's African Rifle

- Agirama women had been raped

- The British disrupted the trade

- They were forced to pay tax

- They disliked the British appointees

- Their land had been alienated

12. State one reason for the British use of indirect rule in Kenya. 1mk

- It had succeeded in other parts of the world

- Inadequate funds to administer the colony

- Existence of functional African political systems

- To avoid stiff resistance from the Africans

- The region lacked proper means of communications

13. State two roles played by the Kenya-Uganda railway during the colonial period. 2mks

- It facilitated the movement of the troops to trouble spots

- It facilitated the movement of the Christian missionaries to the interior

- It enhanced the access to the Nile's source in Uganda

- It enabled economic exploitation in the colonies

- It promoted trade

14. Name one member of East Africa Association in 1921. 1mk

- Harry Thuku

- Joseph Kang'ethe

- Jesse Kariuki

15. Outline two roles played by women in the struggle for independence. 2mks

- They led rebellions against the British. Eg Mekatilili wa Menza

- They advocated for freedom of nationalists. Eg Mercy Muthoni

- They boosted the morale of the nationalists. Eg Mama Ngina Kenyatta

- They actively participated in the mau mau movement. Eg Marshall Muthoni
- 16. State the main objective of the second Lancaster House Conference of 1962. 1mk**
- To draft the independent constitution
- 17. State two ways in which the rule of law is upheld in Kenya. 2mks**
- By ensuring an independent court system
 - By allowing every accused person to have a legal representative
 - By subjecting all citizens to the same laws
 - By empowering the parliament to control the excesses of the executive
 - By allowing guilty persons to appeal
 - By arresting all the suspected criminals

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

(Answer ANY three questions in this section in the spaces provided)

18. (a) Name three sub-groups of the Mijikenda. 3mks

Kambe
 Duruma
 Kauma
 Ribe
 Chonyi
 Rabai
 Jibana
 Giriama
 Digo

b) Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda in the 19th century. 12mks

- The smallest political unit was the clan
- They had a decentralized form of government
- They had a council of elders called Kambi
- Kambi had duties such as settling clan disputes, declaring war among others
- The age-set system provided the warriors who defended the community against the external attacks
- Intermarriage between the clans enhanced the political unity

19. (a) Name three sections of the Luo that resisted British rule 3mks

- Luo of Sakwa
- Luo of Seme
- Luo of Uyoma
- Luo of Ugenya
- Luo of Kisumu

(b) Explain the effects of the Luo reaction to the establishment of colonial rule.

12mks

- Loss of independence
- Destruction of properties
- Loss of lives

- Bred of hatred between the collaborating and resisting communities
- Land alienation
- Introduction of taxes

20. (a) State three reasons why Kenyans were not allowed to grow coffee until 1937. 3mks

- African grown coffee was prone to diseases that would easily spread
- Africans lacked knowledge in growing of coffee
- African labour would not be available
- African would bring unnecessary competition to a market monopolized by the Europeans

(b) Explain six effects of colonial land policies. 12mks

- Africans were left at the mercies of the Europeans
- Alienated land was put under railway construction
- Africans were pushed into reserves
- African sought better settlement in the urban centers
- Traditional structures were disrupted
- Introduction of Kipande system to compel Africans to provide labour
- Imposition of taxes. E.g. hut tax and poll tax
- Land became the main grievance among the Africans

21. (a) Give three challenges that faced Kenya after independence according to Jomo Kenyatta. 3mks

- Ignorance
- Poverty
- Diseases

(b) Explain six contributions of Jomo Kenyatta in nation building. 12mks

- He became the secretary of Kikuyu Central Association in 1924
- He become the editor of the Muiguithania (Conciliator) newspaper in 1928
- He represented African officials to the colonial secretary in 1929
- He joined other Pan-Africanists in African liberations activities
- He became the president of Kenya African Union in 1947
- He became the present of KANU that led Kenya to independence
- He developed a national motto Uhuru na Kazi for economic developments
- He came up with the Harambee as the national philosophy for social and economic developments

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

(Answer ANY two questions in this section in the spaces provided.)

22(a) State three ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen by birth. 3mks

- If one of the parent is Kenyan
- If a child of less than 8yrs and nationality not known is found at the Kenyan borders
- If one re-applies for citizenship and was originally a Kenyan citizen by birth

(b) Explain six economic duties of a Kenyan citizen. 12mks

- To pay tax
- To conserve the environment

- To contribute to positive development in the country by working hard
- To ensure proper utilization of public and private resources
- To avoid discrimination
- To respect human rights
- To support the government by taking part in projects that sustain development in the country
- To ensure transparency and accountability in their actions
- To take part in income generating activities.

23 (a) Outline the stages involved in constitution making process. 5mks

- Debating over contentious issues
- Collection of public views
- Conducting the civic education
- Convening the constitutional conferences
- Drafting the constitution
- Referendum
- Enacting the constitution
- Promulgation of the constitution

(b) Explain the key constitutional changes in the new Constitution of Kenya 2010. 10mks

- The powers of the executive were reduced
- Devolution government was created
- The parliament became bicameral. It is comprised of the senate and the national assembly
- Judicial Service Commission was established to promote and facilitate the independence and accountability of the Judiciary
- Kenyan citizenship is to obtained only by birth and registration
- Land Commission was introduced to ensure effective land use and to settle land disputes
- Kadhis courts was recognized as a subordinate court in judicial system
- Expansion of the Bill of Rights to guarantee gender representation in the government bodies

24(a) Name three subordinate courts in Kenya. 3mks

- Martial
- Magistrate
- Kadhis court
- Tribunal courts

(b) Explain six Challenges facing the judiciary in Kenya.

- There is constant Conflict between the three arms of government. This hinders the just operation of the judiciary. Too much interference from the Executive has undermined the independence of the Judiciary.
- The long court processes have always delayed dispensation of justice in Kenya.
- Corruption. This is common among the Judges who sometimes compromise their integrity due to greed/ Public doubts of its impartiality due to rampant corruption

- d) Inadequate personnel. There are few qualified judges. For example, in 2002, there were 47 judges serving a population of 30 million people. This causes delay in hearing of cases.
- e) There is constant termination of cases by the Attorney General thereby denying justice to some genuine cases.
- f) Poor co-ordination within the court system
- g) Incompetence of some judicial officers. E.g. poor and inconsistent judgments. This has been attributed to flawed appointments and promotion procedures.
- h) Lack of adequate funds to cater for the needs of the judiciary. This has led to inadequate court structures and facilities such as equipment, chairs, libraries etc.
- i) Lack of continuous legal education to keep them abreast of the latest legal development and skills in information technology.
- j) There is a lot of ignorance among the public in Kenya on judicial affairs and their legal rights/ignorance on the legal rights. Members of the public fear the courts and the court language.
- k) Information on the judiciary has not been made available to the public and it appears to be a preserve of a few.
- l) Litigation fees are high limits public's access to the courts.