

FORM 3 EXAMINATION 2022**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**PAPER 1****TIME: 2 ½ HOURS****1. Give two archeological sites found in Kenya.**

- Kanjera
- Fort Tenan
- Olorgeisalie
- Kariandusi
- Kanaipoi
- Koobi fora
- Alla bay
- Rusinga island
- Njoro river cave
- Gede

*(2x1=2mks)***2. Identify one branch of Kenyan history and government.**

- Social history
- Economic history
- Political history

*(any 1x1=1mk)***3. Give one group of the Eastern Cushites in Kenya.**

- The Borana
- The Somali
- The Oromo –Galla
- The Gabra
- The Rendille
- The Burji

*(any 1x1=1mk)***4. Identify the major dispersal area of the Kenyan Luo.**

- Ramongi hills

1mk

5. Give the Oman family which ruled Mombasa and the Kenyan coast from 1741 to 1837 A.d

- The Mazrui family.

*(1x1=1mk)***6. Identify two factors which encouraged the Akamba to become long-distance traders.**

- They hunted using poisoned arrows so they could kill large animals like elephants for ivory.
- Their proximity to wild-game in the Mt. Kenya region provided them with raw materials for trade.
- They turned to long distance trade as a way of beating constant drought in their country.
- Long –distance trade started as a result of a local trade for looking for food stuff from the Mt. Kenya region. This was called ‘Kuthuua’ trade. The Akamba expanded this trade to long distance trade.

*(2x1=2mks)***7. Identify two achievements of the imperial British East Africa Company by 1894.**

- It assisted the British in the scramble for and partition of East Africa by acquiring Buganda.
- It set up Administration stations in the interior of Kenya like the Machakos Boma, Fort Smith in Ngong ,Fort Hall in Murang’a etc
- The company w on collaborators among the Africans.

- It was also involved in military conquest of Kenya.
- The IBEAco also helped in the abolition of slave trade.
- It planned and championed the ideas which led to the construction of the Kenya -Uganda railway.
- It assisted in the spread of Christianity in the interior of Kenya by protecting missionaries.

*(2x1=2mks)***8. State two groups that provided education in Kenya during the colonial period.**

- The missionaries
- The Asians
- The colonial Government
- The African independent schools

*(2x1=2mks)***9. Give two methods used by the Nationalists in Kenya to articulate their grievances to the colonial Government**

- They set up socio-political associations like the Kikuyu central association, Ukambani members association etc.
- They set up African newspapers like ‘Sauti ya Muafrika’.
- The Nationalists formed political parties like KAU, KANU, KADU and A.P.P
- They formed trade unions to forward grievances of African workers.
- They sent delegations to the colonial government e.g the 1st and 2nd Lance Orster house conference of 1960 and 1962.
- Nationalists wrote books and articles denouncing colonial rule e.g Kenyatta’s Book ‘facing Mt. Kenya’.
- They set up the Mau Mau Army to fight colonial rule by violent means.
- The African elected members of legislative council (A.E.M.O) used the floor of the colonial parliament to further African grievances.

*(2x1=2mks)***10. Give two groups that participated in the independence negotiations at the 2nd Lancaster house conference of 1962**

- Africa representatives –KANU, KADU, and APP
- Asian representative
- Representatives of white settlers
- Colonial officers.

*(2x1=2mks)***11. State two reasons why Africans in Kenya migrated to urban centers during colonial rule.**

- They were escaping forced labour and taxation in the rural areas.
- They were looking for jobs in the towns.
- They were attracted by the recreational facilities and other social amenities in the towns.
- Land alienation had pushed the Africans into unproductive reserves.
- There was also congestion in the reserves.
- Some were seeking better education
- African businessmen were looking for better trading grounds.
- Many were escaping poverty in the reserves.

(2x1=2mks)

12. Identify one Government Agency involved in maintaining security in Kenya.

- The national police force
- The Kenya Defense Forces.
- The National Intelligence Services.
- The Kenya Correctional Services. (1x1=1mk)

13. Give one way of becoming a Kenyan citizen

- Citizenship by birth
- Citizenship by registration (1x1=1mk)

14. State two rights of the citizens in Kenya.

- The right to life.
- The right to liberty and personal freedom.
- Freedom of conscience.
- Freedom of worship.
- The right to freedom of expression
- The right to freedom of movement.
- The right to freedom of association and assembly.
- The right to own property.
- The right to freedom from discrimination.
- The right to freedom from torture.
- The right to protection from slavery and forced labour.
- The right to protection of the law
- The right protection against arbitrary arrest.

(2x1=2mks)

15. Give one feature of the new constitution of Kenya 2010.

- Sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the constitution.
- The Republic
- Citizenship.
- Bill of rights
- Land and environment
- Leadership and integrity
- Representation of the people
- The legislature
- The executive
- The judiciary.
- Devolved government
- Public finance
- The public service
- National security
- Commission and Independent offices
- Amendment to the constitution
- General provisions

- Transitional and consequential provisions
- Schedules 1x1=1mk

16. Identify the officer in charge of public prosecution in Kenya.

- He is the Director of public prosecution (D.P.P)

1x1=1mk

17. Give one duty of parliament in Kenya

- It makes laws for the country.
- It has a duty to amend the already existing laws.
- It exercises financial control by approving the National budget and scrutinizing the reports of the controller and Auditor-General.
- It appoints the speaker and deputy speaker by way of voting.
- It is the one which creates parastatal i.e statutory bodies.
- It has a duty to defend and safeguard the constitution of Kenya. Any new legislation (law) should abide by the constitution.
- It has a duty to monitor the executive use of power.
- It can censure the president and any other government officer/impeach the president and even remove him from office by a vote of no confidence. 1x1=1mk

SECTION B

18. a) Give five reasons why the Maasai migrated to their present settlements in Kenya.

- They were looking for pastures for their cattle.
- They were escaping from external attacks by their neighbors.
- Internal conflicts e.g inter-clan wars made some Maasai to move away.
- The Maasai were frequently attacked by epidemics including cattle diseases.
- They also migrated due to population pressure.
- Natural calamities like drought forced the Maasai to migrate.
- Some Maasai migrated due to spirit of adventure.

b) Explain the duties of the Maasai Oloibon.

- He was the spiritual leader of the Maasai.
- Presided over religious ceremonies like offerings and sacrifices /acted as a priest.
- The Oloibon led his people in prayer during calamities.
- He advised and blessed the council of elders.
- He settled land disputes among communities.
- He blessed Maasai warriors before going to war or raiding activities.
- He also acted as a prophet. He could therefore foresee and fore-tell the future
- With time the Oloibon became more powerful and became the ruler of the Maasai community.

5x2=10mks

19. a) Give the evidence which shows that the early visitors reached the Kenyan coast before the 15th century.

- Coins minted in china, India etc
- Gueeco-Roman documents
- Stories written by Arab travelers like Ibn Batuta 1340 AD and Al-Masudi 917 AD
- Swahili chronicles and histories e.g. the story of Lamu, Mombasa and Kilwa.
- The Vasco-Da Gama pillar in Malindi
- Fort Jesus in Mombasa.
- Arabic architecture is spread all over the coast.
- Wreckage of Chinese ships in Lamu.
- The presence of Swahili-Arab people along the coast e.g. the Bajuni of Lamu. (3x1=3mks)

b) Explain six results of the interaction between the people of Kenyan coast and the Arabs.

- It led to the rise and development of the Indian Ocean trade.
- Led to the rise of the Swahili culture along the coast.
- Led to the spread of Islamic religion along the coast.
- Led to intermarriages between the Arabs and coastal Bantu giving rise to Waswahili.
- Kiswahili became a new language of trade along the coast.
- Asiatic lifestyles were introduced along the coast /dressing and eating habits changed.
- Arabic architecture spread along the coast like stone-buildings and narrow streets.
- Islamic government were set up along the coast using Islamic law called Sharia.
- This led to the introduction of Islamic system of education;-Madrasa. (6x2=12mks)

20. a) Give five reasons why the Nandi resisted the establishment of British rule in Kenya between 1895-1906

- The Nandi were proud people and wanted to preserve their independence.
- They were resisting strangers passing through their land, that is the skelters road.
- They were trying to safeguard their culture.
- The Nandi were reacting to the earlier prophesies of Orkoiyot Kimnyole that a white people like butterflies will come to destroy Nandi land and culture.
- They were chasing the white men whom they believed to be devils from their land.
- They were resisting the building of Kenya - Uganda railway which passed through the Nandi escarpment
- They wanted to protect their cattle from the British.
- They also wanted to protect their land from British settlers.
- The Nandi were provoked into war by a white traveler by the name Andrew Dick. He killed Nandi warriors in 1895 and the Nandi fought back.

5x1=5mks

b) Explain five factors that enabled the Nandi to resist the British for such a long time.

- The Nandi were a very united and proud people who did not believe in defeat. They fought the British with determination.
- The Nandi economic organization based on cattle keeping and cattle raiding assured them of constant supply of food.
- They used guerilla system of fighting which kept the British soldiers very busy for a long time.
- The Nandi landscape also favored their fighting. The hills, forests, gorges and escarpments provided them with hideouts.
- The Nandi had long military experience having defeated most of their neighbors.
- They were united and inspired by their leader Orkoiyot Koitalel Arap Samoei.
- They were at times supported by other Kalenjin groups like the Kipsigis.
- The Kimnyinge age-group was highly inspired and provided fierce and determined warriors to defend Nandi land.
- The climate of Nandi land was very harsh for the British soldiers. Some died of malaria. 5x2=10mks

21. a) Identify three grievances of the Kikuyu central Association to the colonial Government.

- They complained about land alteration in Kikuyu land.
- They were against racial discrimination.
- They were also against forced labour.
- They demanded for the release of Harry Thuku.
- They wanted respect for the Kikuyu culture like female circumcision.
- They wanted Africans to be allowed to grow cash crops.
- They also complained against the Kipande system.
- Pressing for the reduction of taxes.
- They wanted all the colonial laws to be translated into Kikuyu language.
- They wanted better education for the Africans in Kenya colony. 3x1=3mks

b) Explain six factors that hastened the attainment of independence in Kenya after 1945.

- The second world war of 1939-1945 weakened the economy of Britain making it impossible to control her colonies effectively.
- The two super-powers, U.S.A and U.S.S.R were against colonization and they pressured Britain to give independence to her colonies.
 - The African ex-soldiers came home and organized Nationalist groups like the Kenya African Union.
 - The ex-soldier also came home with military experience and set up a violent Army to fight colonial rule e.g. the Mau Mau.
 - The attainment of independence in India and other countries encouraged Nationalism in Kenya.

- The formation of Kenya African Union (K.A.U) in 1945 mobilized the Africans in Kenya against colonial rule.
- Trade unions also created awareness about the need for independence.
- The British Government after 1945 was also slow on colonization. The labour party viewed colonies as expensive and a burden. Changes were effected to give Kenya independence.
- The Mau Mau rebellion of 1952-1960 also quickened the attainment of independence. It cost the British heavily and destabilized the Kenya colony for a long time.
- The charismatic role of Jomo Kenyatta made Kenyans united against colonial rule. His name remained a unifying factor even when he was jailed by the colonial government. His release in 1962 led to independence in 1963. *6x2=12mks*

SECTION C

22. a) Give three legal documents possessed by an adult citizen of Kenya.

- A National Identification card(I.D)
- A birth certificate.
- A driving license
- A passport.
- A land title deed
- Religious testimonials like a Baptism card.
- A vehicle logbook. *3x1=3mks*

b) Explain six values of a responsible Kenyan citizen.

- One should respect and obey the laws of the country.
- One should respect and obey the freedom of others.
- Should report criminals and law breakers.
- Should give true and correct information in all documents.
- One should pay taxes.
- One should participate in the democratic process like voting in election.
- Should take part in public debate like attending chiefs 'Barazas'.
- One should be patriotic i.e. ready to do good, love and defend the Nation.
- A good citizen should protect and conserve our environment: -animals, forests, water etc.
- One should be hardworking for personal development and development of the Nation. *6x2=12mks*

23. a) Give the three superior courts in Kenya

- The high court
 - The court of appeal
 - The Supreme Court
- b) Explain six duties of the chief justice in Kenya
- He/she is the head of the Kenyan judiciary; directing the entire court system in the country.
 - The chair person of judicial service commission.
 - The chief justice is the president of the Supreme Court.
 - The chief justice swears in the president and the deputy president.
 - Gives advise to the government on legal matters through the A.G.
 - He/she plays advisory role in the removal of a president on grounds of incapacity. He sets up a tribunal to advise parliament on the matter.
 - He/she hears and determines petitions arising from presidential elections; as the president of the supreme court.
 - He prescribes the fee to be paid by the court.
 - He/she has wide revisionary powers. ie can order retrial of a case which has already been passed in a lower court. *6x2=12mks*

24. a) State five terms of the Devonshire White paper of 1923.

- The Kenyan highlands were to be preserved for European settlement.
- Asians were allowed to elect five members in leg.co. They were also allowed to have representatives in municipal council.
- A missionary was to be nominated to the LEGCO. to represent African interests.
- The interests of the Africans were to be given priority before those of immigrant races if there was a conflict.
- The colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony.
- Settlers were to maintain their representation in the legislative council.
- All races were to participate in the government.
- Restriction of an Asian immigration was lifted. *5x2=10mks*

b) Explain five negative effects of colonial land policies in Kenya during the colonial period.

- Africans were pushed into reserves.
- Introduction of forced labour and taxation to force the Africans to work on the white mans farm.
- The economic /agricultural production on the African land declined.
- Kipande system was introduced.
- Many Africans became squatters in European farms. *5x2=10mks*