

# KAKAMEGA COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION TEST-2014

## HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1 311/1

Time: 2 ½ HOURS

JULY/AUGUST -2014

311/1

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### INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

- This paper consists of THREE sections: A, B and C.
- Answer ALL questions in section A.
- Three questions from section B and Two questions from section C.
- This paper consists of 2 printed pages.
- Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all pages are printed as indicated

**Section A (25mks)****Answer all questions in this section**

1. What is anthropology as a source of History? (1mk)
2. State one reason why Africans in Kenya were denied equal education opportunities with other races during the colonial period. (1mk)
3. Outline two economic activities which the Maasai acquired as a result of interaction with Agikuyu during their settlement in Kenya. (2mks)
4. Identify two benefits of Goa to the Portuguese during their rule along the East African Coast(2mks)
5. State two political factors that led to the scramble and partition of Kenya by the British(2mks)
6. State two functions of African Welfare Organization in the colonial period(2mks)
7. Give two features of political Associations formed before 1939(2mks)
8. Which incident prompted the declaration of a state of emergency in Kenya in 1952(1mk)
9. What was the main reason for the formation of Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) in 1960(1mk)
10. Give one change that was introduced into Kenyan Constitution in 1964(1mk)
11. Identify two main aspects of National police work in Kenya (2mks)
12. Which body employs members of the Judiciary in Kenya(1mk)
13. Give the main role of the opposition parties in Kenya. (1mk)
14. Give one circumstance in which a person's freedom of conscience and religion can be denied (1mk)
15. Give two factors that made the Akamba to participate in the long distance trade. (2mks)
16. The main role of the court martial(1mk)
17. Give two functions Kenya National Human Rights and equality commission(2mks)

**SECTION B (45mks)****Answer any three questions**

18. a) Identify three Kenyan Communities who interacted with Kalenjins up to the 19<sup>th</sup> C. (3mks)  
(b) What factors contributed to the growth of Nandi military power during the pre-colonial period (12mks)
19. a) Give three reasons why there were no African trade unions in Kenya up to 1914(3mks)  
(b) Outline six achievements of Thomas Joseph Mboya in his political career (12mks)
20. (a) List three ways in which the Christian activities facilitated the British Colonization of Kenya(3mks)  
(b) Describe how the Central government was organized in Colonial Kenya. (12mks)
21. (a) State five immediate causes of the MAU MAU movement. (5mks)  
(b) Explain five problems which faced African nationalists in Kenya before 1945. (10mks)

**SECTION C (30mks)****Answer any two questions**

22. (a) state three Organs of national security in Kenya(3mks)  
(b) Explain six Functions of Kenya defence forces(12mks)
23. (a) Name three occasions when the Kenyan National anthem is sung. (3mks)  
(b) Explain six factors that promote National Unity  
(12mks)
24. (a) Give the composition of the county assembly (3mks)  
(b) Explain six duties of the senate in

**1. What is anthropology as a source of History.**

- It is the study of human beings, their origin development, customs and social relationship 1x1=1mk

**2. Reasons why Africans were denied equal education opportunities with other races during the colonial period**

- Fear of competition
- Provide semi-skilled labour 1x1=1mk

**3. Give two economic activities which the Maasai acquired as a result of interaction with Agikuyu during their settlement in Kenya.**

- Cultivation
- Trade (2x1=2mks)

**4. Identify two benefits of Goa to the Portuguese during their rule a long the East African Coast.**

- Headquarter where the viceroy was stationed
- Centre for reinforcement (2x1=2mks)

**5. State two political factors that led to the scramble and partition of Kenya by the British**

- Nationalism/ National pride and prestige
- Public/ Pressure favoured colonialism
- British military officers wanted promotion and recognition (2x1=2mks)

**6. State two functions of African Welfare Organization in the colonial period**

- Assisted new arrivals to settle in town
- Offsetting medical bills for members
- Payment of school fees
- Payment of funeral expenses
- Organizing social gathering like sports (2x1=2mks)

**7. Give two features of political Associations formed before 1939**

- They were tribal/ ethnic based
- They were regionally based
- Were concerned with welfare issues
- Led by African elites from mission schools (2x1=2mks)

**8. Which incident prompted the declaration of a state of emergency in Kenya in 1952**

- Killing of chief WaruhiuwaKung`u (1x1=1mk)

**9. What was the main reason why Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) was formed in 1960.**

- To fight for the rights of the minority tribes. (1x1=1mk)

**10. Give one change that was introduced into Kenyan Constitution in 1964**

- A republic was established were the president become head of state, government and Commander –in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
- Powers of regional governments were reduced. (1x1=1 mk)

**11. Identify two main aspects of National police work in Kenya**

- Crime detection
- Crime prevention (2x1=2 mks)

**12. Which body employs members of the Judiciary in Kenya**

- Judicial Service Commission (1x1=1mk)

**13. Give the main role of the opposition parties in Kenya. (1mk)**

- To check on the excesses of the government.

**14. Give one circumstances on which a person freedom of conscience and religion can be denied (1mk)**

- If the religious group is not registered by the registrar of societies
- If the religious group is involved with illegal activities or a threat to the public.

**15. Give two factors that made the Akamba to participate in the long distance trade. (2mks)**

- Inadequate rainfall (arid)
- Centrally located between the interior and coast
- Trade links with neighbours
- Prosperous traders i.e. chief Kivoi

**16. The main role of the court martial**

- Enforce and ensure discipline within the armed forces 1X1=imk

**17. Give two functions Kenya National Human Rights and equality commission (2mks)**

- To promote respect for human rights and develop culture of human rights in the republic
- Promote gender equality and equity
- Promote protection and observance of human rights in the public
- To monitor, investigate and report on the observance of human rights in all spheres of life
- To receive and investigate complaints about alleged abuses of human rights and take necessary Steps
- Research on a matter in respect of human rights and make recommendations to improve the function of state organs
- To investigate any conduct in state affairs or any act or mission in public administration
- To investigate complaints of abuse of power, unfair treatment

**Section B (45MKS)**

**18. (a) Kenyan communities who interacted with the Kalenjins upto the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

- Luo
- Abaluhya
- Abagusii
- Maasai
- Abakuria

**b) Factors that contributed to the growth of the Nandi military power during the pre-colonial period.**

- They were militarily strong -had strong warriors who were well equipped. The army was able standing one
- They had a mixed economy hence a strong economic base and hence devoted time fighting
- They raided other communities instilled fear and hence expanded through military conquests
- They had the institution of Orkoiyot who was a unifying factor. The Nandi consequently united against their enemies
- The decline of the Maasai - enabled them to fill the power vacuum.
- The existence of the age-set system - always ensured that they had warriors .
- The Nandi superiority/pride . They were always ready to fight and never wanted to loose in the war .
- Their land was mountainous with many valleys hence were able to spy on their enemies and used guerilla warfare.
- High population hence adequate provision of soldiers

**19. (a) Reasons why there existed no African trade unions in Kenya up to 1914**

1. Majority of Kenyans were illiterate and lacked knowledge to ran workers union
2. The migrant labour system militated against the establishment of such unions
3. The colonial Government fought attempts by Africans to form workers organizations

**b) Achievements of Thomas Mboya in his political career:**

- Became the National General Secretary of Kenya local government workers union in 1953.
- Was elected the Secretary General of the Kenya Federation of labour in 1953.
- Protested against government decision to separate the Agikuyu, Aembu and Meru from other communities in Nairobi.
- Attended trade union meetings in Brussels in 1954 and London.
- His visits led to opening of offices for International conference of Free Trade Union and the Trade Union congress in Nairobi.
- Attended local and overseas seminars on trade unionism.
- Gave outstanding lectures on trade unionism.
- Campaigned for the release of the detained unionists and other political leaders.
- Made extensive tours of U.S.A and Canada where he explained Africa problems and called for better conditions.
- 1957 He was elected to the Legislative council.
- Formed Nairobi people's convention party and became its president upto 1960.
- 1958, he was elected to the international conference of free trade Unions executive board.
- He became first president of All – African peoples conference in Accra, Ghana in 1958 where he explained Kenyans political problems under colonial rule.
- Became director of publicity and Treasurer of K.A.U in 1952 and 1953 respectively.
- Protested against white domination of the government economic activities and the practice of racism.
- Became Secretary General of K.A.N.U from 1960 to 1969.
- Played leading role in the negotiations for independence at Lancaster Conference.
- Held the post of Minister of labour, Minister for Justice and Constitutional affairs and Minister for Planning and economic development.( Any 3 points outlined 3 x 1 = 3mks)

**20. (a) Ways in which the Christian Missionary activities facilitated the British Colonization of Kenya**

- They built schools where Africans were taught Western culture and education hence Africans were pacified.
- The abolished slavery which had been on for years hence Africans saw their government to be a better one.
- They also provided free health services to Africans, hence many diseases could be treated, thus better partners
- Due to African hostility to them in some areas, they called for their governments to come for their protection.

Any 3 points, 1 mark each

**(b) How the central Government was organized in Colonial Kenya:-**

- At the head of the Colonial administration was the Colonial Secretary based in London.
- At first the Headquarters was in Zanzibar. By 1900 it was transferred to Mombasa.
- The Governor was the head of the Colony.
- He was advised by an Advisory Council set up later.
- An executive council emerged to ensure implementation of colonial policies
- A legislative council was set up in 1907 to make colonial laws with the governor's assent.
- For easy centralization of authority, the colony was divided into administrative provinces headed by Provincial Commissioners
- Provinces were further divided into districts under District Commissioners and Officers, Manned by White Officers.
- Districts into divisions headed by Divisional officers
- Below them were the Chief heading locations under the Chiefs, Authority Act - They were Africans.
- Under them were the village headmen.

N/B The Chiefs main duties were to collect taxes, recruit African labour and maintain law and order at grassroots.

- There was a very strict chain of command. Any 6 points, 2 marks each

**21.(a) The immediate causes of the MAU MAU movement:-**

- Pressure from the ex-world War II servicemen who demanded for fair rewards in 1947.
- The massacre of striking workers by the British Police at the Uplands Bacon Factory in 1947
- The brutal eviction of African residents at the Olenguruone settlement scheme by the Colonial government / The Olenguruone episode of 1947.
- The Urban crisis whereby the dwellers stayed in pathetic conditions i.e. unemployment, discrimination, poor housing etc.
- The closure of the vegetable factory at Karatina which led to loss of revenue and unemployment there, hence the farmers were really affected / The Karatina Factory incident.

**(b) Problems which African nationalists in Kenya before 1945:-**

- They applied primitive fighting tactics compared to Britain who had better trained soldiers.
- They had communication problems as they did not have a lingua Franca and yet each tribe had its own language.
- The White government controlled the Mass Media against their wishes hence difficult to disseminate their grievances.
- There was no adequate international support to add necessary pressure on the colonialists e.g. UNO & OAU.
- The African freedom to move within the country was curtailed by the Kipande system hence affecting their activities.
- The Africans also lacked the firearms which were widely used by the White army, hence they relied on weaker and proper types of weapons.
- Due to little or no formal education, some of them could not understand the need for national unity against a common enemy-the British
- Tribal feelings were strong in them at this time, hence they had very localized demands e.g. Luos, Agikuyu, Akamba.e.t.c. Any 5 points, 2 marks each

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**22. (a) Organs of national security in Kenya**

- a) The Kenya defence forces
- b) The national intelligence service
- c) The National police service 3x1=3mks

**(b) Functions of Kenya defence forces**

- Defence and protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic
  - Assist and cooperate with other authorities in situations of emergency or disaster and report to the national assembly
  - May be deployed to restore peace in any part of the country that is affected by unrest or instability, with approval by the national assembly
  - Assist in the preservation of internal security e.g. during 1982 coup de tat attempt
  - Participate in nation building activities such as road and bridge construction
  - Assist the country during emergencies such as floods, famine , fire outbreaks ,land slides and other disasters
  - Navy detects and fights criminals who use water masses like Indian ocean to commit crime in Kenya
  - Kenya army takes part in peacekeeping missions eg. UN peace keeping missions
  - Engage in non-military functions such as; Road and bridge construction ,Locust control
- 6x2=12mks

**23.(a) Occasions when the Kenya National Anthem is sung.**

- National celebrations eg. National days like Madaraka Day, Kenyatta day, Jamuhuri Day.
- During functions that are presided over by the head of state and other dignitaries.
- The state opening of parliament
- In schools during assemblies at least once a week.

**b) Factors that promote national unity in Kenya.**

- Kenya is a unitary state, and the constitution protects all Kenyans from all types of discrimination. It also guarantees equality of opportunity to all Kenyans.
- The government pursues the policy of fair and equitable distribution of resources. Social amenities such as schools, hospitals, are not based on race, religion or ethnic group.
- Kenya offers the same education for all children in public schools. They use the same curriculum.
- Social interactions in games, cultural activities, inter-communal marriages and in places of work promote national unity
- Trade between different communities promotes national unity
- A national language helps to foster national unity. In 1975 kiswahili was made the national language of Kenya. It is a language which is spoken by Kenyans of different ethnic backgrounds, thus it promotes national unity.

2 x 6 = 12mks

**24.(a) Give the composition of the county assembly****3mks**

1. Elected members by the registered voters in the wards
2. Nominated members(special seats) to ensure that not more than two thirds are the same gender
3. Members representing marginalized groups including persons with disabilities and the youth
4. The speaker as an ex-officio member      1x3=3mks

**(c) Duties of the senate in Kenya according to 2010 constitution :-**

1. Manifests the diversity of the nation, represents the people and exercise their sovereignty. i.e. 47 counties gives a true reflection of Kenyans
2. Has power to alter the county boundaries
3. Has the duty to protect the constitution
4. To promote democratic governance of the republic
5. Makes laws through debate on bills
6. Controls revenue and expenditure of public funds –considers the government estimates as indicated in the budget
7. Checks on the executive and judiciary –ensures that rights of individuals are not infringed upon through abuse of power by the executive and judiciary
8. Terminative role –has powers to impeach the president through vote of no confidence
9. Election of the speaker- the senate must elect their speakers to preside over their activities
10. Serves as a training ground for future leaders by giving further direction for future political leadership
11. Links the government with the people from their counties
12. Creation of statutory bodies as empowered by the constitution through acts of parliament
13. Represents the counties and serves to protect the interest of the counties and their governments
14. Determines the allocation of national revenue among counties.