

NAME: INDEX NO:

SCHOOL: CANDIDATE SIGN:

DATE:

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

JULY/ AUGUST-2014

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

KISII SOUTH COUNTY JOINT EVALUTION TEST-2014

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

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JULY/ AUGUST-2014

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

INSTRUCTION

- a) This paper consist of three sections, A, B and C.
- b) Answer *all* the questions in section A, *three* questions from section B and *two* questions from section C.
- c) Answer to all questions must be written on the separate sheet provided.

This paper consist of 2 printed pages.

*Candidate should check the question paper to ascertain all pages are printed as indicated
And no questions are missing.*

SECTION A: (25 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. State **two** disadvantages of Archaeology as a source of information on History and Government of Kenya. (2mks)
2. Name **two** communities that belong to the Western Bantu speakers of Kenya. (2mks)
3. State **two** ways through which iron technology assisted in the migration and settlement of the Bantu in Kenya. (2mks)
4. Why did Seyyid Said move his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. (2mks)
5. Identify **two** communities that showed mixed reactions towards the British as they occupied Kenya. (2mks)
6. Who was the first representative of the Africans in the legislative council during colonial period. (1mk)
7. What made the East African Association different from the other early associations that were formed in Kenya during colonial period. (1mk)
8. Identify **two** Educational Associations that were formed in central Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)
9. State two roles played by the Africans in the medical field during colonial period. (2mks)
10. Why did KANU refuse to form a government after the 1961 elections in Kenya. (1mk)
11. Name the central oath-taking committee that was set up to coordinate oath-taking activities of the Mau Mau freedom fighters. (1mk)
12. Identify one type of citizenship in Kenya. (1mk)
13. Which body supervises the electoral process in Kenya. (1mk)
14. What is meant by devolution of power in Kenya. (1mk)
15. What are the roles of the Director of Public Prosecution in Kenya. (2mks)
16. Give one achievement of the Local Native Councils formed in Kenya in 1924. (1mk)
17. What is promulgation of a constitution. (1mk)

SECTION B (45 Marks)

Answer three questions from this section

18. (a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Bantu from their original homeland to Kenya. (5mks)
(b) Explain the political organization of the Agikuyu in Kenya in pre-colonial period. (10mks)
19. (a) State three reasons why the Akamba were involved in the Long Distance Trade between the East African Coast and the interior of Kenya. (12mks)
(b) Explain any six effects of the Long Distance Trade between the East African Coast and the interior of Kenya. (12mks)
20. (a) Give five reasons why the Maasai collaborated with the British in Kenya in the 19th century. (5mks)
(b) Explain five results of the Maasai collaboration with the British in Kenya in the 19th century. (10mks)
21. (a) What were the demands of African Elected Members Organization during the colonial period in Kenya. (5mks)
(b) Explain any five constitutional changes leading to independence in Kenya. (10mks)

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. a) State the importance of the concept of the rule of law
b) Explain how the government ensures that the rule of law is upheld
23. (a) State five factors that make it difficult for the prisons department in Kenya to work effectively. (5mks)
(b) What has the government of Kenya done to improve the situations in prisons. (10mks)
24. a) Identify the challenges faced by the government in its efforts to raise revenue
b) Explain how the government of Kenya controls public finance.