

## HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER: 311 /1 KCSE 2021 MARKING SCHEME

### SECTION A (25 MARKS)

**1. Identify two linguistic groups in Kenya**

- i) Bantu
- ii) Nilotes
- iii) Cushites

**2. State two ways in which the Agikuyu interacted with the Akamba during the Pre-colonial period**

- i) Through intermarriage
- ii) Through trade
- iii) Through warfare
- iv) Through raiding
- v) Through sporting activities/wrestling

**3. Give the main economic activity of the plain nilotes during the pre-colonial period**

Pastoralism /Livestock keeping

**4. Highlight two factors which led to increase in demand for slaves along the East African Coast during the 19 century**

- i) Demand for cheap African labour in Portuguese/French plantations
- ii) Demand for domestic workers in Arab world/Arabia
- iii) Establishment of plantation agriculture at the Coast

**5. Name the document that contains the Bill of Rights for Kenyan Citizens**

The constitution of Kenya

**6. Give the meaning of the term 'conflict'**

It is a situation where people/groups/countries are involved in a disagreement/fight/war between people/state of disharmony

**7. Identify the type of the constitution used in Kenya**

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**8. Identify two colors of the national flag in Kenya**

- i) Green
- ii) White
- iii) Red
- iv) Black

**9. State two causes of the Bukusu resistance against the British**

- i) They were against imposition /recognition of Nabongo Mumia as their leader
- ii) They were opposed to British demand to surrender their guns
- ii) They wanted to safeguard their independence
- iv) They were opposed to taxation

They detested the European interference with their cultural practices

**10. Identify the Cushitic community which attacked the Bantu at Shungwaya during the pre-colonial period**

Oromo/Orma/Galla/Wagalla

**11. Name the political party that led Kenya to Independence**

The Kenya National African Union (KANU)

**12. State one common political characteristic of the National Philosophies in Kenya**

- i) They promote Nationalism/patriotism
- ii) They promote national unity/cohesion
- iii) They promote democratic practices

**13. Give two types of elections held in Kenya**

- i) General elections
- ii) By-elections

**14. Highlight two branches of the National Government of Kenya**

- i) Legislature/ parliament(Not National Assembly /Senate)

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ii) Judiciary

iii) Executive

**15. Give one reason for the adaptation of the African Socialism in Kenya**

i) The desire to promote unity in the country

ii) The desire to create a society free from inequality/oppression/racism

iii) The desire to create just/humane society

**16 identify the commission that recommended cost sharing in education sector in Kenya**

The Kamunge Commission

**17. State two ways in which the National Government of Kenya spends its recurrent expenditure**

i) It repairs/maintains infrastructure

ii) It establishes /maintains security organs

iii) It pays salaries for state/public officers

iv ) It services domestic/external debts

v) It maintains foreign embassies

vi) It provides for social services/health care/education/cash transfers to elderly

vii) It caters for emergencies

viii) Contributes to international organizations i.e UNO, COMESA, AU, EAC etc

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## **SECTION B (45 marks)**

18. a) State five causes of migration of the Highland Nilotes into Kenya during the pre-colonial period(5 marks)

- i) There was outbreak of diseases
- ii) There was population pressure
- iii) Due to their love for adventure/spirit of adventure/curiosity
- iv) Due to natural calamity/drought/famine
- v) They were searching for land for cultivation
- vi) They were running away from hostile neighbors/external attacks
- vii) Due to internal conflicts /family feuds
- viii) They were searching for pasture/water

**b )Describe the social organization of the Borana in the 19th century(10 marks)**

- i) It was a patrilineal society where first born son inherited the fathers property
- ii) Basic social unit was a family with the most senior married man as the head of the family
- iii) They practised circumcision for boys which marked a higher stage in life
- iv) It had ageset system/Gada which comprised of people initiated at the same period
- v) They practiced polygamous and exogamous marriage where one would marry from a different clan
- vi) They were religious/worshipped God called Wak/Waq who was the creator of the universe
- vii) They had religious leaders/Qaalu through whom they worshipped their God
- viii) They performed social ceremonies/marriages/religious rituals/offering sacrifices to mark/celebrate important events in life/community
- ix) Women were incharge of household chores/built houses/cared for the children/Division of labour
- x) The society was divided into clans consisting of related families
- xi) Related/unrelated families lived in camps

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**19a) Identify five categories of special groups of people whose rights are enshrined in the constitution of Kenya (5 marks)**

- i) The youth
- ii) Persons living with disabilities
- iii) Children
- iv) The minority/marginalized
- v) Older members of the society
- vi) The Arrested/detained/held in custody/imprisoned

**b) Explain five challenges faced by African political organization in Kenya up to 1939(10marks)**

- i) The leaders/members were arrested deported in order to disconnect them from the people/curtail their political activities.
- ii) Their members were harassed by colonial authorities through the introduction of Kipande system/to monitor their movements
- iii) They experienced leadership wrangles/competition which weakened their fabric/undermined their activities
- iv) They lacked the requisite/necessary leadership experiences/skills which made them less effective
- v) Some of them were banned/proscribed by the colonial government (Kikuyu Central Association) thus hindering their operations
- vi) Disunity /Tribalism/ethnicity among the organizations which facilitated divide and rule scheme by the colonial government.

**20a) Highlight five features of the independence constitution of Kenya(5marks)**

- i) It provided for the position of the head of state/Governor General
- ii) It provided for a Bicameral government/Senate and the House of Representative
- iii) It provided for a public service commission/civil service
- iv) It provided for automatic citizenship for all Kenyans
- v) It provided for a coalition government/power sharing between political parties
- vi) It provided for multipartism

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- vii) It created an independent/impartial judiciary/judicial service commission
- viii) It provided for regional/majimbo/federal system of government
- ix) It created an independent Electoral Commission/Electoral Commission of Kenya
- x) It provided for the Bill of Rights
- xi) It provided for the position of the Prime Minister who was the head of Government

**b) Describe five factors which led to the collapse of the Imperial British East African Company(IBEAC)in 1894(10marks)**

- i) Resistance by Africans who undermined the company's operations
- ii) There was poor communication between it and the Head office in Britain hence poor coordination of activities.
- iii) There was lack of strategic natural resources/minerals for export leading to poor/weak revenue base
- iv) Many of the company officials lacked requisite/necessary administrative skills/experience
- v) Inadequate funds made it difficult for it to effectively carry out its operations
- vi) Poor transport/lack of navigable rivers hampered movement of goods/administrators
- vii) Corruption among some company officials led to misappropriation /loss of funds/resources
- viii) Some company personnel experienced health challenges/tropical diseases/harsh climatic conditions which made them less productive
- ix) Rivalry from German East African Company(GEACO) which hindered its operations
- x) The area was too vast for the few officials to manage

**21 a) State five characteristics of the independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period(5marks)**

- i) They worked closely with the African political associations
- ii) They opposed the westernizing influence of the missionaries
- iii) They allowed the practice of African culture/values
- iv) Positions of leadership were held by Africans
- v) Most of the founders were educated/trained by the missionaries
- vi) They had their following from rural masses

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vii) They retained some of the aspects of mainstream churches in Kenya

**b) Explain five roles played by women in the MAUMAU Liberation movement(10marks)**

i) They acted as spies/provided intelligence/information to MAUMAU fighters by befriending the home guards/passed information to fighters.

ii) Some women took up arms/fought alongside men

iii) They coordinated supplies/food/weapons/medicine for MAUMAU fighters

iv) They encouraged people to join/continue with the struggle

v) They composed/sang songs to mobilize/support/motivate fighters/ridicule collaborators

vi) They participated in the administration of oaths which bound the fighters to stay on course

vii) They cared /managed the families as men went into the forest to fight

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## **SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**22 a) State three members of the County Executive Committee of County Governments in Kenya(3 marks)**

- i)County Governor
- ii)Deputy County Governor
- iii) Members appointed by the Governor

**b) Discuss six functions of the County Governor in Kenya(12 MARKS)**

- i)he/ she is the Chief Executive of the county as public servants in the county Government are accountable to him/her
- ii)He/she appoints members of County Executive Committee who are Chief Officers in charge of various departments in the County Government
- iii)He/she assigns responsibilities to the Deputy Governor who is his/her principal assistant in the running of the county
- iv)He supervises the County Executive Committee members to ensure service delivery in the respective departments
- v)He/she assents to the bills which have been passed by the County Assembly into by-laws
- vi)He/she is in charge of implementation of the county and National legislations in his/her respective county
- vii)Delivers state/county address in the County Assembly
- viii)Submits to the County Assembly plans/policy approvals
- ix)In the event of death /resignation/impeachment of a sitting governor ,the new governor will appoint a deputy governor

**23a)State the composition of the cabinet in Kenya(3 Marks)**

- i)The president
- ii)The Deputy president
- iii)The Attorney General
- iv)Cabinet secretaries



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## **b) Explain six functions of the National Assembly in Kenya (12 marks)**

- i) It makes/amends laws of the land which are used to govern the country
- ii) It determines the allocation of public revenue between the National government and the County Governments
- iii) It represents the interests of the people through their elected members.
- iv) It deliberates on national/international issues of concern with a view of addressing them
- v) It exercises oversight over public revenue and its expenditure through its watchdog committees /Parliamentary Accounts Committee/Public Investment Committee
- vi) It checks the conduct of public/state officers/president/Deputy president/other state officers/can initiate the process of removing them if need be.
- vii) It approves declaration of war/state of emergency
- viii) It vets senior government/public officers appointed by the president/presidential nominees/appointees before they take office.
- ix) It participates in National budget marking by scrutinizing sources of revenue/expenditure by National government

## **24a) Name the three branches of the Kenya Defense Forces (3marks)**

- i) The Kenya Army
- ii) The Kenya Air Force
- iii) The Kenya Navy

## **b) Discuss six functions of the Kenya Police Service (12 marks)**

- i) It liaises with international police/Interpol in order to prevent/combat international crime
- ii) It maintains law/order by arresting law breakers
- iii) It controls crowds during public gatherings so as to ensure peace
- iv) It entertains the public during national days/madaraka Day/ Mashujaa Day/Jamhuri Day through mounting parades
- v) It confines suspected criminals in custody/cells as they wait to be arraigned in court
- vi) It regulates traffic by directing/arresting traffic offenders/inspecting vehicles to determine their road-worthiness

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vii)It conducts driving tests for trainee drivers/recommends persons to be issued with driving licenses by National Transport Safety Authority(NTSA)

viii)It investigates reported crime/suspected crime with a view to gathering evidence to help in court cases

ix)It protects property/government installations/provides security to senior government officers/VIPs/VVIPs

x)Prevent corruption and promote /practice transparency and accountability

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## HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER: 311 / 2 KCSE 2021 MARKING SCHEME

### SECTION A (25 MARKS)

#### **1. Identify two forms of government (2 marks)**

- i) Democratic / Democracy
- ii) Dictatorial / Authoritarian / Totalitarian / Dictatorship / Autocracy
- iii) Aristocratic / Aristocracy / Oligarchy
- iv) Monarchical / monarchy
- v) Theocratic / Theocracy
- vi) Plutocratic / Plutocracy

#### **2. State two basic methods in which the early human beings obtained food (2 marks)**

- i) They hunted wild animals
- ii) They gathered wild fruits / roots
- iii) They cultivated crops
- iv) They carried out fishing
- v) They kept livestock

#### **3. Define the term Agriculture (1 mark)**

Is the cultivation of crops and rearing / keeping of livestock

#### **4. Give the main reason why the Atlantic ocean was important in the Trans Atlantic Trade (1 mark)**

It enabled the movement / transportation of goods / people by ships from Europe / Africa / America

#### **5. Highlight two types of indirect Democracy (2 marks)**

- i) Parliamentary
- ii) Presidential
- iii) Composite / local authority

#### **6. Give two limitations of using motorcycle as a means of transport (2 marks)**

- i) Frequent accidents

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- ii)Limited carrying capacity
- iii)Affected by adverse weather conditions/Wet weather
- iv)It is expensive to use/purchase/maintain
- v)It is prone to attacks

**7. Highlight one factor that to the growth of the ancient city of Athens(1mark)**

- i)Its proximity to the port/water transport
- ii)Participation in trade/commerce
- iii)Its strategic position/surrounded by water/defence site
- iv)Cultural centre
- v)Educational centre
- vi)Religious centre

**8. Give one reason why Lubengula was defeated by the British(1 mark)**

- i)The British had superior weapons than him
- ii)Lack of unity among his people/lack of support from his neighbors e.g Shona
- iii)British army was better trained/well organized
- iv)Lubengulas soldiers were weakened by small pox
- v)British army got reinforcement from South Africa
- vi)The fleeing of Lubengula demoralized his people

**9. Identify two racial groups who competed for the control of South Africa during the Apartheid Era(2 marks)**

- i)The Europeans/the Dutch/Afrikaners/boers/Whites/British
- ii)The Asians/Indians
- iii)The Africans/the Blacks
- iv)The coloured

**10. Give the method of administration by the British in Northern Nigeria (1 mark)**

Indirect rule

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**11. State two types of nationalism in South Africa during the struggle for majority rule(2 marks)**

- i)African
- ii)Afrikaner
- iii)British

**12. Name the person who initiated the formation of the Tripple Alliance in 1882(1 mark)**

Otto Von Bismark (accept Bismark)

**13. Give the body that was formed after the second World War to promote world peace(1 mark)**

The United Nations Organization/United Nations

**14. Highlight two organs of East African Community 2001.(2 marks)**

- i)The secretariat
- ii)The Summit
- iii)The East African Legislative Assembly
- iv)Coordinating committee
- v)Council of Ministers
- vi)The East African Court of Justice
- vii)Sectoral Committee

**15. State two common functions of early urban centres in Africa (2 marks)**

- i)They were administrative centres
- ii)They were trade/commercial centres
- iii)They were cultural/recreational centres
- iv)They were defence centres/security
- v)They were transport/communication centres
- vi)They were educational centres
- vii)They were religious centres
- viii)They were mining/industrial centres

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## 16. State the main function of the House of Commons in Britain

It legislates/makes/amends laws

## 17. Name one ideological bloc which was involved in the Cold War(1 mark)

i)Communist

ii)Capitalist

## **SECTION B(45 MARKS)**

### 18a)state five factors that contributed to the development of agriculture in ancient Egypt(5 marks)

- i)The close proximity to Mesopotamia
- ii)Availability of water from river Nile /water for irrigation
- iii)Existence of indigenous crops/animals
- iv)They had visionary leaders
- v)Invention of farming tools/ox plough/bronze hoes
- vi)Invention of irrigation methods
- vii)Availability of fertile soils/silt on the Nile Valley
- viii)High demand for food
- ix)Availability of labour
- x)The Nile Valley was well protected against foreign invasion

### **b) Explain five effects of Agrarian Revolution in Britain(10 marks)**

- i)The farmers abandoned subsistence farming in favour of large scale farming
- ii)It contributed to industrial Revolution by providing the raw materials required in industries.
- iii)There was increased food production due to improved farming methods
- iv)It led to mechanization of farming which enabled tilling of large tracts of land.
- v)Food was produced in large quantities which boosted food security
- vi)It led to rural urban migration as poor peasants sold their lands to the rich

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- vii)It boosted trade as surplus Agricultural products were sold locally/internationally
- viii)It enhance research /scientific innovation which improved Agricultural production/Royal Agricultural Society
- ix)High quality livestock breeds like Fressian cow/Leicester/Suffolk sheep were reared
- x)It stimulated the expansion of the transport network thereby easing movement of farm produce
- xi)It led to migration of some landless people to USA/Canada/New Zealand/Australia/South Africa in search of opportunities
- xii)It led to increase in land prices due to high demand
- xiii)It led to population increase due to availability of food
- xiv)It led to the emergence of the social classes in the society e.g the poor and the rich
- Xv)It led to improved living standards due to increased income from Agriculture
- Xvi)t led to unemployment due to farm mechanization

**19a) State five similar effects of early Agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt(5 marks)**

- i)It led to sedentary life/settled life
- ii)It led to increased food production
- iii)Trading/commercial activities developed
- iv)It led to development of urban centres/towns
- v)Specialization/division of labour was realized
- vii)It led to the discovery of writing/arithmetric/geometry
- viii)It caused population increase
- ix)It led to stratification in the society
- x)It led to the development of religion

**b)Describe five characteristics of industrial Revolution in Europe (10 marks)**

- i)Development of better of transport/road/railways/water which enabled faster movement of goods/services

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- ii) There was large scale production of goods due to use of machines
- iii) The increased use of steam power led to efficiency in production of goods/services
- iv) There was rise in capitalism as a class of wealthy people emerged/social stratification
- v) There was application of scientific knowledge leading to mass production
- vi) There was development of trade as surplus manufactured goods were exchanged
- vii) There was increased use of iron/steel in the construction of industries/machines
- viii) The use of machines replaced human labor thereby lowering cost of production
- ix) There was rise of factory system as many industries were established in towns
- x) Trade unionism/movement developed as workers agitated for better wages/working conditions/rights
- xi) It improved living standards of the people due to income
- xii) Factory workers were organized in shifts for continuous production

**20a) State five limitations of written records (5 marks)**

- i) It takes/consumes a lot of time to read /write
- ii) The information may be biased/exaggerated /distorted
- iii) They are expensive to buy
- iv) Vital information may be omitted
- v) It is prone to misinterpretation
- vi) Their use is limited to the literate in the society

**b) Explain five results of African collaboration with Europeans in late 9th century (10 marks)**

- i) They acquired western Education/cultural civilization as they embraced western lifestyle/Material wealth e.g clothes and glassware
- ii) They were protected against their enemies, provided with ammunition/gun to protect themselves
- iii) Their leaders were given special recognition as they were made paramount chiefs/lost authority/lost power



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iv)The collaborators were used to conquer other African communities who were resisting European invasion

v)African communities were dispossessed their land,rendering them squatters/pushed them to reserves

vi)Trade intensified as European goods were acquired by Africans

vii)They lost independence /were colonized

viii)Africans were subjected to forced labour

ix)There was introduction of taxation

**21a)Identify five senior positions in Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period(5marks)**

i)Katikiro /Prime Minister

ii)Omulamuzi/ Chief Justice

iii)Omwanyika /Treasurer

iv)Kabaka /king

v)Mugema /senior chief among the Bataka/Saza Chiefs

vi)Mfumbiro /Chief Bakers

vii)Queen Mother

viii)Queen sister/Ubunga

ix)Musenero/Chief Bakers

**b)Discuss five political challenges experienced by the nationalists during the liberation struggle in Mozambique (10 marks)**

i)The negative attitude of the church towards FRELIMO /nationalists limited the support by the faithful.

ii)The apartheid administration in South Africa /Unilateral Declaration of Independence(UDI) in Southern Rhodesia helped the Portuguese to fight the nationalists

iii)FRELIMO experienced internal division as a result of ideological differences among the leaders

iv)The Portuguese applied methods of brutal/cruel methods of suppressing nationalist/arrested/detained/imprisoned/captured/tortured/killed.

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- v) There was disunity among nationalists therefore were unable to forge a common front
- vi) The Portuguese had strict laws which outlawed political movement thereby forcing nationalists to operate from other countries/Banned political parties
- vii) The assassination of Eduardo Mondlane demoralized the nationalists

## **SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

### **22a) Highlight three causes of Second World War(3 marks)**

- i) The policy of Appeasement
- ii) The Great Depression
- iii) Violation of the Versailles Treaty
- iv) Growth of nationalism in Europe
- v) Failure of the League of Nations to prevent war
- vi) Formation of Alliances
- vii) The emergence of dictators in Europe
- viii) Rise of Adolf Hitler/his ambition
- ix) Arms race/rearmament/militarization

### **b) Explain six achievements of Pan African Movement (12 marks)**

- i) It laid the basis of the formation of the Organization of African Unity(OAU) which enabled Africa to speak in one voice in international fora
- ii) It provided a forum for African nationalists to articulate /discuss anti-colonial sentiments
- iii) It restored the dignity of the African people which had been eroded by slave trade/colonization/racism
- iv) It created political awareness among the people of African descent
- v) It laid the foundation for research on African culture/history/literature which enabled them to understand their status
- vi) It strengthened the Africans resolve to struggle against colonialism in Africa

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vii)It condemned Italian invasion of Ethiopia through protests in major cities/towns across the world

viii)It put pressure on international community to act against the apartheid regime in South Africa

ix)It created a sense of unity among the people of Africa origin as they had a common origin

## **23a) State three aims of the Non Aligned Movement(3 marks)**

i)To promote economic independence of member countries

ii)To safeguard sovereignty of member states

iii)To promote neutrality among members

iv)To fight racism

v)To avail funds for improvement in Agriculture

vi)To fight decolonization of the Third World Countries

vii)To pursue an independent policy of peaceful coexistence

viii)To promote active participation of members in UN programs

ix)To work for disarmament

x)To discourage military Alliance by super powers

xi)To ensure favorable terms of trade

xii)It led to the establishment of world economic order to ensure favorable terms of trade

## **b)Discuss the main role of each of the following specialized agencies of the United Nation(12 marks)**

### **i)The World Health Organization(WHO)**

It promotes health in the world by fighting/preventing spread of diseases

### **ii)The International Monetary Fund(IMF)**

It stabilizes currencies of different countries in the World through short term loans

### **iii)the United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO)**

It promotes education/science/cultural activities in the world through research/sponsorship.

### **iv)Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO)**

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it promotes food security by coordinating programmes which enhance food production in the world

**v)United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)**

It promotes conservation of the environment

**vi)the United Nations High Commission for Refuges (UNHCR)**

It deals with the needs of refugees/ provide shelter/resettlement of refugees

**24a) Identify three arms of government of India (3 marks)**

i)The Legislature

ii)The Executive

iii)The Judiciary

**b)Explain six ways through which the powers of the president of the United States of America are checked(12marks)**

i)The supreme court may declare a decision /action by the president unconstitutional thereby rendering it invalid.

ii)Presidential appointees are approved by the congress before assuming office to ascertain their suitability

iii)A sitting president may be impeached by the congress if his/her conduct is deemed unconstitutional.

iv)The congress may disapprove the budget to support foreign policy if it disagrees with it .

v)The presidential term is limited to two four year terms by the constitution in order to inject new thinking/dynamic leadership

vi)The president is obliged to consider public opinion/pressure groups in making decisions

vii)The press/mass media monitors president's speeches so as to inform the public accordingly

viii)The pressure groups act to check on the president power/action