

## NANDI NORTH AND NANDI CENTRAL JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2016

311/1

## HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

## PAPER 1

TIME: 2½ HOURS

## SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Answer ALL Questions in this section.

1. Name **one** group of people that form the Coast Bantu of Kenya. (1mk)
2. State **two** functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai of Kenya. (2mks)
3. Give **one** occasion when citizen's right to privacy can be derived off. (2mks)
4. Identify **two** occasions when the Kenya National Flag is raised. (2mks)
5. Mention **one** national days recognized by the New Constitution in Kenya. (2mks)
6. State the meaning of the term 'The Rule of Law.' (1mk)
7. Name **two** Kenyan communities that resisted the British during invasion. (2mks)
8. State **two** terms of Devonshire White Paper of 1923. (2mks)
9. Give the **main** reason why KANU refused to form government after 1961 elections. (1mk)
10. Mention the national motto in Kenya that was founded by Mzee Jomo Kenyatta in 1963. (1mk)
11. Outline **two** functions of Kadhis Court in Kenya. (2mks)
12. Identify the event that took place in Kenya on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2010. (1mk)
13. Name **one** commission set up by the Government to streamline the education system in Kenya after independence. (1mk)
14. Mention **two** challenges facing County Government in Kenya. (2mks)
15. Identify **one** role of the controller of Budget in Kenya. (1mk)
16. Name the first Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya. (1mk)
17. Name **one** ex-officio member of the County Assembly in Kenya. (1mk)

## SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions in this question

18. (a) Identify three reasons for the migration of Eastern Cushites to Kenya in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (3mks)  
(b) Explain six functions of the Orkoivot among the Nandi in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (12mks)
19. (a) Identify **three** fact causes of the Bukusu active resistance to the British Imperials. (3mks)  
(b) Describe the economic developments which took place in Kenya during the colonial period. (10mks)
20. (a) Give **three** reasons why Ronald Ngala and his colleagues formed Kenya African Democratic Party. (3mks)  
(b) Explain **six** factors that contributed to the formation of political associations in Kenya before 1939. (12mks)
21. (a) Identify **three** problems that faced Kenyatta immediately after independence. (3mks)  
(b) Describe **six** ways through which the government of Kenya has attempted to preserve cultural heritage since independence. (12mks)

## SECTION C: (30 MARKS)

Answer any TWO questions in this question

22. (a) Identify any **five** rights of accused person in Kenya. (5mks)  
(b) Explain **five** principles of democracy. (10mks)
23. (a) State **three** features of African Socialism. (3mks)  
(b) Explain any **six** functions of the cabinet in Kenya. (12mks)
24. (a) State **five** reasons for enactment of "the public procurement and disposal Act" in 2005. (5mks)  
(b) Describe **five** functions of the County Executive Committee. (10mks)

## NANDI NORTH AND NANDI CENTRAL JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2016

311/2

## HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

## PAPER 2

JULY / AUGUST 2016

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

## SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Answer ALL Questions in this section.

1. Identify **two** types of governments (2mks)
2. Give **two** reasons that made early human beings to live in groups during the Stone Age. (2mks)
3. Outline **one** factor which led to the development of early agriculture along river valleys (1mk)
4. Identify the **main** iron working centre in Africa (1mk)
5. Outline **two** ways how the camel adapted for use during the Trans Sahara Trade. (2mks)
6. Identify **two** commodities which may be transported using pipelines. (2mks)
7. Give **one** reason why Continental Europe lagged behind in undergoing Industrial Revolution (1mk)
8. State **two** factors that led to the emergence of Kilwa as an urban centre. (2mks)
9. Name **two** royal emblems in the Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
10. Name **one** Africa chief who influenced Lewanika to collaborate with the British. (1mk)
11. Who was in charge of the Royal Niger Company in West Africa. (1mk)
12. Identify the founder of the Black consciousness movement in South Africa. (1mk)
13. Give **one** factor which led to the failure of the Von Schlifferrn plan by Germany during the First World War (1mk)
14. Outline **one** difference between the Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU) and the Africa Union (AU) (1mk)
15. Identify **two** countries which have veto powers in the United Nations Organization (UNO). (2mks)
16. Mention **one** principle of Ujamaa. (1mk)
17. Identify **two** ways by which the Congress may check the powers of president in United States of America (USA) (1mk)

## SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

Answer any THREE questions in this question

18. (a) Outline **three** characteristics of a government (3mks)
- (b) Explain **six** results which occurred when man begun to settle on permanent dwellings. (12mks)
19. (a) Outline **five** factors which facilitated the Agrarian Revolution in North America (5mks)
- (b) Explain **five** factors which led to the decline of Trans-Atlantic Trade. (5mks)
20. (a) Outline **three** functions of the ancient town of Athens (3mks)
- (b) Explain **six** disadvantages of railway transport (12mks)
21. (a) Name **three** chartered companies which European powers used to acquire colonies in Africa. (3mks)
- (b) Explain **six** challenges faced by nationalists in South Africa during their struggle for independence (12mks)

## SECTION C: (30 MARKS)

Answer any TWO questions from this question

22. (a) Outline **three** political factors which led to the outbreak of the Second World War (3mks)
- (b) Explain **six** reasons which led to the failure of League of Nations (12mks)
23. (a) Identify **three** countries where Cold War degenerated into actual war (3mks)
- (b) Explain **six** achievements of Non-Aligned Movements (NAM) (12mks)
24. (a) Outline **three** conditions one should fulfill to vie for the post of President in India (3mks)
- (b) Explain **six** functions of the British Monarch (12mks)

**NANDI NORTH AND NANDI CENTRAL JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2016****311/1****HISTORY****PAPER 1****MARKING SCHEME**

1. Two groups of people that form the Coast Bantu of Kenya.
  - Mijikenda
  - Taita
  - Pokomo
  - Taveta

(any 2x1 = 2mks)
2. Two functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai of Kenya.
  - They blessed the warriors before and after battle.
  - They presided over religious ceremonies.
  - They provided medicine for the sick.
  - They acted as the intermediary between God and the people.
  - They foretold future events.
  - They advised the council of elders.
  - Acted as unifying force among the Maasai.

(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
3. One occasion when citizen's right to privacy can be derived off.
  - When police officer, tax inspectors and other Government agents search a private home or premises for the purpose of health inspection, tax collection or any other officially sanctioned reason.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)
4. Two occasions when the Kenya National flag is raised.
  - During National holiday.
  - During official days e.g. Mondays and Fridays.
  - During official functions presided by the president.
  - During sporting activities e.g. Olympics, All African Games etc.

(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
5. Two national days recognized by the New Constitution in Kenya.
  - Madaraka Day
  - Jamhuri Day
  - Labour Day
  - Mashujaa Day

(any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
6. Rule of Law
  - All citizens and residents irrespective of their status in life are subjected and governed by the same law / Equal before the law

(1 x 1 = 1mk)
7. Two Kenyan communities that resisted the British during invasion.
  - The Nandi
  - The Somali
  - The Agirirama
  - The Abukusu.

(any 2x1 = 2mks)
8. Two terms of Devonshire White Paper of 1923.
  - The Kenya Highlands were to be exclusively reserved for the Whites.
  - Indians would elect five members of the legislative but not on a communal role.
  - The European settler demands for Self-Government was rejected.
  - Interest of Africans were declared paramount to those of other races in Kenya.
  - The colonial secretary was to exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony.

(2x1 = 2mks)
9. The main reason why KANU refused to form government after 1962.
  - They wanted the release of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)
10. The National Motto in Kenya that was founded by Mzee Jomo Kenyatta in 1963.
  - Harambee.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)
11. Two functions of Kadhis Court in Kenya.
  - Settles marriage disputes among its members (Muslims)
  - Settles matters relating to personal status (Muslims).
  - Settles inheritance disputes among its members (Muslims).

(2x1 = 2mks)
12. The event that took place in Kenya on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2010.
  - Promulgation of the New Constitution.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)
13. Two commissions set up by the Government to streamline the education system in Kenya after Independence.
  - Koech Commission
  - Ominde Commission
  - Mackay Commission
  - Gachahi Commission
14. Two challenges facing County Government in Kenya.
  - Corruption

- Leadership wrangles
- Inadequate funds
- Tribalism

15. Roles of the controller of Budget and the Auditor-General in Kenya.

- The Accounts of all courts.
- The Public Department
- The Accounts of any entity founded from Public funds
- The Accounts of any other entity that legislation required the Auditor-General to audit.
- The Accounts of Political parties funded from public funds.
- The National and County Government accounts.
- The Accounts of all funds and authorities of the National and County Governments.

16. The First Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya.

- William Ruto.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

17. One Ex-officio member of the County Assembly in Kenya.

- The Speaker of the County Assembly.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

18. (a) Three reasons for the migration of Eastern Cushites to Kenya in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

- To escape family and clan feuds.
- To satisfy their spirit of adventure.
- To escape constant attacks from their neighbours.
- To escape famine and prolonged droughts.
- To flee outbreak of human and animal diseases.
- To ease population pressure in their cradle land.
- Were in search of better grazing and watering grounds.

(any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Six functions of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- Presided over religious ceremonies like sacrifices.
- Advised and blessed the warriors before they went for war.
- Attributed disputes between Council of Elders and between clans.
- Foretold future events / happenings of famine war etc.
- Advice Council of Elders on day to day running of community.
- Could be consulted when disaster struck.
- Could make rains by communicating with the spirits.
- The Orkoiyo was the chief medicine.

(any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

19. (a) Three causes of the Bukusu active resistance of the British imperialists.

- Wanted to safeguard their independence.
- Wanted to preserve their culture threatened by the activities of the missionaries.
- Resented Wanga agents imposed on them.
- Against the tax imposed on them.
- The demand to surrender gums angered them.
- Hated being forced to recognize Nabongo as their leader.

(any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Six economic factors that promoted industrial development in Britain.

- Transport and communication e.g. railway and roads construction.
- Agriculture was developed for export and local consumption after being encouraged to grow some crops.
- Introduction of currency and establishment of banking industry.
- Exploitation of mineral resources e.g. soda ash in Magadi and gold in Kakamega.
- Introduction of exotic breeds of livestock.
- Development of tourism industry like establishment of game reserve and parks.
- Establishment of co-operatives and farmers associations.
- Developments of fishing industry.

(any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

20. (a) Why Ronald Ngala and his colleagues formed Kenya African Democratic Union.

- Formed to protect interest of minority.
- Wanted a federal system of Government.
- Wanted a multi-racial government.

(any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors that contributed to the formation of political associations in Kenya before 1939.

- Land alienation.
- To demand for representation in Legco.
- Oppressive taxation by colonial regime.
- Introduction and use of Kpande.
- Forced labour was resented.
- Denying African participation in the economy (cropping c. crop)
- Undermining African culture.

- Racial discrimination
  - Limited education opportunities for Africans.
  - Desire to reclaim their independence.
  - Destocking policy on Africans. (any 6x2 = 12mks)
21. (a) Three problems that faced Kenyatta immediately after independence.
- The shift treat – a break away movement by Somalis.
  - Tribalism threatened to break the nation.
  - The problems of ignorance, poverty and diseases.
  - The vacuum left by departure of European farmers.
  - Associations by JM Kariuki and Tom Mboya.
  - Political crisis following resignation of Oginga Odinga. (any 3x1 = 3mks)
- (b) Six ways through which the government of Kenya has attempted to preserve cultural heritage since independence.
- Establishment of Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.
  - Schools have been encouraged to admit people from different communities.
  - Music and cultural festivals have been introduced at school and tertiary colleges and universities.
  - Through establishment of Museums, Bomas of Kenya National Archives.
  - Media programmes have been used to preserve culture.
  - Freedom of worship which integrates.
  - Promotion of African craft. (any 6x2 = 12mks)

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

22. (a) Five rights an accused person in Kenya is entitled.
- Right to be assured innocent till proved otherwise.
  - Right to public trial before a court of law.
  - Right to be tried and case concluded without undue delays.
  - Right to have adequate time and facilities to prepare for defence.
  - Right to be present when being tried.
  - Right to be represented by an advocate and to be informed of this right immediately.
  - Right to remain silent and not testify during proceeding.
  - To be informed in advance of evidence the prosecution intends to present and access to such evidence.
  - To have the assistance of interpreter where there is language challenge.
  - Right to appeal to or apply for review in convicted. (any 5x1 = 5mks)
- (b) Five principles of democracy.
- Freedom of speech, debate and enquiry.
  - Principle of economic democracy – decentralization.
  - Principle of the participation of people in their government through fair, free and regular elections.
  - Principle of open and accountable mass media.
  - The principles of equality before the law. (any 6x2 = 12mks)
23. (a) Three features of African socialisms as entitled in the sessional paper No. 10 of 1965.
- Features of African socialism.
  - Mental social responsibility.
  - Political democracy.
  - Equity / equal opportunities in resource use.
  - Progressive taxation.
  - Various forms of ownership for better provision of services.
  - Diffusion of ownership to avoid concentration of economy on a few people in the society. (any 3x1 = 3mks)
- (b) Six functions of the Cabinet in Kenya.
- Advices the president.
  - Formulates the implementation of government policies.
  - To initiate government bills.
  - It initiates development projects.
  - Prepares budgetary estimates in their respective department.
  - To defend in a collective manner the government policies.
  - Discusses important national and international issues. (any 6x2 = 12mks)
24. (a) Five reasons for enactment of “The Public Procurement and Disposal Act” in 2005.
- To improve efficiency and economy.
  - To enhance integrity and fairness in procedures.
  - To promote competition for quality.
  - To increase public confidence in the procedures.
  - To facilitate economic development and promotion of local industry.
  - To increase transparency and accountability in procedures. (any 5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five functions of the County Executive Committee.

- Implementing county legislations.
- Implements within the county the national legislations.
- To manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its department.
- To prepare proposed legislations for consideration and debate by the county assembly.
- Performs other functions placed upon it by the constitution or national legislation.
- To provide complete and regular reports on matters relating to the county to the county assembly. (any 5x2 = 10mks)