

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

311/1 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 1
December 2022 – 2½ hours

MARKING SCHEME

QUESTIONS DISTRIBUTION

FORM	SECTION A	SECTION B	SECTION C	TOTAL MARKS
1	1, 2, 3, 5, 10	18 a, b	-	24
2	4, 7, 8	-	-	4
3	6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	19 a, b 20 a, b 21 a, b	22 a, b 23 b	83
4	17	-	23 a 24 a, b	19

SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer all questions in this section in the spaces provided

1. Two groups of Highland Bantus in Kenya. **FORM 1 TOPIC 4 THE PEOPLES OF KENYA UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY**

- i. The Agikuyu
- ii. The Ameru
- iii. The Akamba
- iv. The Aembu
- v. The Mbeere/ Ambeere

Any 2 x1 = 2 marks

2. The origin of the Southern Cushites who settled in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. **FORM 1 TOPIC 4 THE PEOPLES OF KENYA UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY**

- i. The Ethiopian highlands

1 x 1 = 1 mark

3. Functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai in the 19th Century. FORM 1 TOPIC 5 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF KENYAN COMMUNITIES DURING THE 19TH CENTURY

- i. He was a religious leader/ offered prayers
- ii. He was a political leader/ unifying factor/ administered land
- iii. He blessed warriors before they went to war/ declared war
- iv. He performed rituals to ward off calamities
- v. He foretold the future/ prophet
- vi. He settled disputes
- vii. Advised council of elders

Any 2 x1 = 2 marks

4. Main purpose of the Bill of Rights in Kenya. FORM 2 TOPIC 8 DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- i. To recognize/ protect human rights and freedoms

1 x 1 = 1 mark

5. Two ways in which the use of Kiswahili promotes unity in Kenya. FORM 1 TOPIC 8 NATIONAL INTEGRATION

- i. It breaks communication barrier
- ii. It gives Kenyans an identity
- iii. It is an official language used in public offices/ meetings
- iv. It is used in disseminating information by electronic/ print media

Any 2 x1 = 2 marks

6. The first African to be appointed a minister in Kenya during the colonial period. FORM 3 TOPIC 5 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA

- i. B.A. Ohanga

1 x 1 = 1 mark

7. One House of Parliament created by the Independence Constitution. FORM 2 TOPIC 7 CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTION MAKING

- i. The Senate/ Upper House
- ii. House of Representatives / Lower House

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

8. Two rights of a child contained in the Constitution of Kenya. FORM 2 TOPIC 8 DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- i. The right to free compulsory basic education
- ii. The right to parental care
- iii. The right to name/ nationality
- iv. The right to survive/ nutrition/ shelter/ health care
- v. The right to protection from abuse/ neglect/ discrimination/ harmful cultural practices/ violence/ inhuman treatment/ exploitation/ child labour
- vi. The right not to be detained

Any 2 x1 = 2 marks

9. Two methods which were used by the British to establish colonial rule in Kenya. FORM 3 TOPIC 2 ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

- i. Military expeditions/ conquests/ use of force
- ii. Collaboration with some African rulers
- iii. Signing treaties with local leaders/ chiefs/ diplomacy
- iv. Establishing bases/ company rule
- v. Divide and rule
- vi. Offering gifts/ treachery
- vii. Use of the missionaries

Any 2 x1 = 2 marks

10. Two roles played by medicine men among the Kenyan communities during the pre-colonial period. FORM 1 TOPIC 5 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF KENYAN COMMUNITIES DURING THE 19TH CENTURY

- i. Treating the sick/ diagnosed diseases
- ii. Acted as ritual experts
- iii. They were witch doctors
- iv. They were rain makers
- v. They were priests/ praying/ sacrificed/ officiating religious functions

Any 2 x1 = 2 marks

11. One feature of the education provided by the missionaries in during the colonial period. FORM 3 TOPIC 4 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN KENYA DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD

- i. It was denominational/ religious
- ii. It was elementary/ basic
- iii. It was industrial/ technical

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

12. Two similar demands of the Akamba Members Association and the Taita Hills Association. FORM 3 TOPIC 5 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA

- i. Reduction of taxes
- ii. An end to destocking policy
- iii. The return of African land
- iv. Abolition of forced labour

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

13. One reason why African trade unions were not in existence in Kenya before 1914. FORM 3 TOPIC 5 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA

- i. The frequent movement of the Africans in search of paid labour
- ii. The colonial government was against the formation of African trade unions
- iii. African workers did not see the need of forming trade unions/ illiteracy

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

14. Main contribution of Wangari Maathai to the development of Kenya. FORM 3 TOPIC 7 LIVES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF KENYAN LEADERS

- i. Environmental conservation/ tree planting

1 x 1 = 1 mark

15. Identify the political party that was formed by Oginga Odinga in 1966. FORM 4 TOPIC 5 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN KENYA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

- i. The Kenya People's Union (KPU)

1 x 1 = 1 mark

16. Two categories of members of the National Assembly in Kenya. FORM 3 TOPIC 8 FORMATION, STRUCTURE AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

- i. Elected members of National Assembly/ constituency representatives
- ii. County Woman Member of the National Assembly/ Women Representative
- iii. Nominated members of National Assembly
- iv. The Speaker

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

17. Name the institution that makes laws at the county level in Kenya. FORM 4 TOPIC 7 DEVOLVED GOVERNMENT

- i. The County Assembly

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

SECTION B (45 marks)

Answer any three questions from this section in the space provided

18. a) Identify five sub groups of the Mijikenda in Kenya. FORM 1 TOPIC 4 THE PEOPLES OF KENYA UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY

- i. Duruma
- ii. Kambe
- iii. Kauma
- iv. Digo
- v. Chonyi
- vi. Jibana
- vii. Ribe
- viii. Rabai
- ix. Giriama

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Explain five economic activities of the Mijikenda during the 19th Century. FORM 1 TOPIC 5 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF KENYAN COMMUNITIES DURING THE 19TH CENTURY

- i. They hunted wild animals to supplement their food
- ii. They cultivated crops such as sorghum/ cassava/ millet/ sweet potatoes which could do well in their region
- iii. They practiced craft/ basketry/ pottery and used the items to carry/ store their produce
- iv. They kept animals/ cattle/ goats/ sheep which provided meat/ milk for food
- v. They practiced fishing in the Indian Ocean/ rivers in order to enrich their diet
- vi. They traded with their neighbours/ Arabs/ Akamba in order to obtain what they did not produce
- vii. They mined salt which was used for domestic purposes
- viii. They practiced iron working/ black smithing/ making weapons/ tools which they used for defense/ other purposes
- ix. They gathered wild fruits/ honey to supplement their food

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

19. a) Give five levels of colonial administration in Kenya. FORM 3 TOPIC 2

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

- i. Village
- ii. Sub-location
- iii. Division
- iv. District
- v. Province
- vi. Colony

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Discuss five problems faced by workers during the construction of the Uganda Railway. FORM 3 TOPIC 4 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN KENYA DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD

- i. Rugged/ expansive terrain along the highlands/ mountains made the construction take long to complete
- ii. Delay in the delivery of materials/ equipment slowed down construction work
- iii. Harsh/ adverse climatic conditions across the coastal plains caused many deaths to workers
- iv. Scarcity of essential supplies/ food/ water/ medicine caused suffering among workers
- v. Attack by tropical diseases/ small pox/ malaria/ jiggers weakened the workers
- vi. Attack by wild animals of Tsavo created fear among the workers
- vii. Hostilities by some African Communities who were against alienation of their land for railway construction
- viii. Strained huge shortage of labourers

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

20. a) Give five achievements of the early political associations in Kenya up to 1939.

FORM 3 TOPIC 5 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA

- i. They aired African grievances to the colonial government
- ii. They created awareness/ awakened Africans on their rights
- iii. They publicized the plight of Africans under British imperialism to the international community
- iv. They promoted nationalism/ national unity among African communities
- v. They fought for the welfare of African workers/ better wages/ working conditions
- vi. They defended African cultures

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

**b) Describe five factors responsible for the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya. FORM 3
TOPIC 5 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR
INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA**

- i. The role of ex-servicemen who demystified European superiority/ lack of compensation
- ii. Widespread unemployment among Africans/ closure of Karatina vegetable market
- iii. Failure of colonial government to institute political reforms/ constitutional reforms
- iv. Africans protested massive land alienation by white settlers
- v. Europeans undermined African cultural practices e.g. female genital mutilation, polygamy
- vi. Racial discrimination against Africans by European in education, health and other social facilities
- vii. Brutality and cruelty of colonial administration through colonial chiefs and police/ uplands Bacon factory massacre/ Olunguruone eviction
- viii. Protested poor living and working conditions in the white settlers farms
- ix. Economic exploitation through forced labour and forced taxation

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

21. a) Outline five factors that enabled the Nandi to resist the British invasion for a long period. FORM 3 TOPIC 2 ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

- i. Their mixed economy ensured regular supply of food
- ii. The Orkoiyot was the symbol of unity
- iii. Familiar terrain/ ground favored Nandi fighters
- iv. The British were attacked by respiratory diseases
- v. Their knowledge/ skills of making arms/ availability of arms
- vi. The support/ reinforcement by the Kipsigis
- vii. Existence of a strong army/ military experience
- viii. The use of guerilla tactics of warfare

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

**b) Explain five results of the collaboration between the British and the Wanga during the colonial period. FORM 3 TOPIC 2 ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL
RULE IN KENYA**

- i. The British enlisted services of the Wanga agents to administer Western Kenya
- ii. The Wanga allowed Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC) to establish a base at Mumias which served as its headquarters
- iii. The Wanga lost their independence as colonial rule was established
- iv. Enmity between the Wanga and other Abaluhya sub-tribes as they felt the Wanga were betraying their course

- v. Mumia was declared the paramount chief of the Wanga allowing his influence to extend to Bunyala/ Gem/ Ugenya/ Alego
- vi. The Wanga warriors became agents of the British colonialism used to subdue the other resisting communities / mercenaries
- vii. The Wanga received material wealth for their collaboration through trade
- viii. It led to the expansion of the Wanga kingdom as it acquired more territories – Samia/ Busoga/ Bunyala
- ix. Acquisition of firearms/ other exotic commodities which raised the status of King Mumia
- x. It led to the introduction of Western education/ religion from the British

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer any two questions from this section in the space provided

**22. a) Five elective positions in a general election in Kenya. FORM 3 TOPIC 8
FORMATION, STRUCTURE AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF KENYA**

- i. President
- ii. Constituency Representative/ Member of National Assembly
- iii. Senator
- iv. Governor
- v. County Woman Representative
- vi. Member of County Assembly

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

**b) Limitations of parliamentary supremacy in Kenya. FORM 3 TOPIC 8
FORMATION, STRUCTURE AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF KENYA**

- i. It may be side stepped when the president declares a state of emergency
- ii. Its legislative function is bound by international laws/ treaties/ conventions/ agreements/ ratification of international treaties/ laws
- iii. Its legislative authority/ oversight role may be undermined by a strong Cabinet
- iv. Legislation by county government may also undermine parliamentary supremacy
- v. Effectiveness of passing some legislation may be undermined by social cultural practices/ beliefs of the people
- vi. It cannot pass laws/ legislation which contravenes the Constitution of Kenya

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

23. a) State three circumstances which may cause the office of the County Governor to become vacant in Kenya. **FORM 4 TOPIC 7 DEVOLVED GOVERNMENT**

- i. If the governor dies
- ii. If the governor is impeached
- iii. If the governor resigns
- iv. If the governor is mentally incapacitated/ becomes insane
- v. If the County Government is dissolved by the president
- vi. If he/she is convicted of an offence which attracts an imprisonment of at least 12 months
- vii. Due to gross violation of the constitution
- viii. If he/ she ceases to be eligible to be elected a County Governor/ Bankrupt

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Six functions of the President of the Republic of Kenya. **FORM 3 TOPIC 8 FORMATION, STRUCTURE AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA**

- i. He/she presides over public/ national days/ labour day/ Madaraka Day/ Jamhuri Day: where the country's achievements are celebrated
- ii. He/she chairs cabinet meetings where government policies are formulated/ directs and coordinates the functions of ministers
- iii. He/she addresses opening of each newly elected parliament where he/she outlines the government agenda
- iv. He/ she participates in law making/ legislation by signing/ assenting bills into law
- v. He/she is the head of state/ government hence represents the country at local/ international level
- vi. He/she nominates/ appoints with approval of parliament, senior public officers who assist in governing the country such as Cabinet secretaries/ Attorney General/ ambassadors
- vii. He/ she confers honors/ medals to persons who have given distinguished service to the nation
- viii. He/ she exercises the Power of Mercy through pardoning persons convicted of various minor offences
- ix. He/ she defends the constitution by ensuring adherence to the rule of law
- x. He/ she, once a year gives report/ address to the nation on the progress/ state of the nation on achievements in realization of national values
- xi. He/she ensures fulfillment of international obligations/ treaties by relevant government departments
- xii. He/she receives foreign diplomats accredited to the country

- xiii. He/she can declare a state of emergency and with the approval of parliament can declare war

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

24. a) Identify three funds into which the Government of Kenya deposits its revenue.

FORM 4 TOPIC 8 PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

- i. Consolidated fund
- ii. Revenue fund
- iii. Contingencies fund
- iv. Equalization fund

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Discuss six taxes levied by the National Government of Kenya. FORM 4 TOPIC 8 PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

- i. Excise duty which is charged on goods that are locally produced/ sold within the country
- ii. Value added tax (VAT) which is paid to specific goods such as petroleum products/ sugar/ electronic equipment
- iii. Investment revenue which is generated by government bodies/ parastatals like KPLC/ Postal Corporation/ Kenya Railway
- iv. Trading licenses paid by traders wishing to operate businesses/ those operating businesses
- v. Land rates paid by citizens/ companies as stamp duty/ rent/ standing premium on plots/ land adjudication/ court case fees
- vi. Loan interest receipts from government bodies/ agencies that pay interest on money advanced to them by the exchequer
- vii. Court fines which are charged on persons found guilty by courts of law
- viii. Tourism fees which are paid by local/ foreign tourists as entrance fees into game reserves/ national parks/ other tourist attraction sites
- ix. Domestic borrowing where the government raises revenue through sale of treasury bills/ bonds
- x. House rates/ rent paid for the use/ hire of government buildings/ facilities
- xi. Customs duty which is tax levied on goods imported into the country/ export
- xii. Traffic revenue tax levied on traffic related services like driving licenses/ airport tax/ road maintenance levy

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks