**MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

# PRE- MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2023

**311/1 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT Paper 1**

# April 2023 – TIME: 2½ Hours

MARKING SCHEME

1. Define the term social history. (1 mark)
   1. **A branch of history that deals with traditional aspects, values, cultural practices**

,taboos ,beliefs dressing and eating habits.

1. Mention the second dispersal point of the Eastern Bantu. (1 mark)
   1. **Shungwaya**
2. State **two** types of citizen responsibilities. (2 marks)
   1. **Economic responsibilities**
   2. **Political responsibilities**
   3. **Social responsibilities**
3. Identify **one** measure adopted by the Kenyan government to promote scientific research.

(1 mark)

* 1. **Encourage the teaching of sciences**
  2. **Fund/sponsor research projects/programs**

ii) Build and manage research institutions

1. Give **one** way in which physical features contributed to the growth of Nairobi. (1 mark)
   1. **Athi plains provided a conducive environment for construction**
2. State **two** economic factors that promotes national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)
   1. **Equal employment**
   2. **Fair distribution of resources**
   3. **Social-economic activities eg trade**
3. State **one** right of the youth in Kenya provided in the constitution of Kenya 2010(1 mark)
   1. **Right to access to relevant education and training**
   2. **Guaranteed special opportunities to access employment**
   3. **Special opportunities in education and economic field**
   4. **Develop their cultural values, language and practices**
   5. **Access to water, health services and infrastructure**
4. Identify the **last two** steps in the constitution making process in Kenya. (2 marks)
   1. **Presidential Assent**
   2. **Promulgation (presentation of the constitution to the people by the president)**
5. Name the treaty that concluded the partition of East Africa. (1 mark)
   1. **Anglo- German Agreement of 1886**
6. Identify **one** role played by Africans in health provision during the colonial period.

(1 mark)

* 1. **Provided medicine using herbal skills**
  2. **Some were trained to be lab assistants /dressing**
  3. **Were trained to observe sanitation**
  4. **They cleared bushes and drained stagnant water**
  5. **Africans started taking the sick to the hospital to reduce mortality**

1. Give **one** reason way trade union movement did not begin in Kenya until 1914. (1 mark)
   1. **Were illiterate and lacked the knowledge of running the trade unions**
   2. **Were barred by the colonial policies**
   3. **Migrant labor laws discouraged**
2. State **two** recommendations of the Swynnerton plan of 1954. (2 marks)
   1. **Consolidation of the African land**
   2. **Registration of African Land for better management**
3. Give **two** examples of subordinate courts in Kenya. (2 marks)
   1. **Magistrates court**
   2. **Kadhis court**
   3. **Court Marshal**
   4. **Tribunals**
4. Name **two** settlement schemes established after independence to settle the landless Kenyans. (2 marks)
   1. **The Million acre scheme 1963**
   2. **The Harambee schemes 1969**
   3. **The Haraka scheme 1969**
   4. **The Shirika schemes 1971**
5. Identify **one** example of a direct tax in Kenya. (1 mark)
   1. **Income tax (Pay As You Earn)**
6. State **two** instances where national legislation prevails over county legislation. (2 marks)
   1. **If the national legislation applies uniformly throughout the county**
   2. **The national legislation aimed at preventing unreasonable action by the county**
   3. **Need to maintain national security**
7. a) State **five** economic activities of the Somali during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)
   1. **Livestock keeping/ nomadic pastoralists**
   2. **Hunting and gathering**
   3. **Craft industry/ Leather working/wood work**
   4. **Trading with neighbor**
   5. **Iron working**

Rendile and Samburu against the Turkana

* 1. **They introduced the age set system and the art of circumcision to the Bantu**
  2. **Cushitic communities eg displacement of other of other communities eg Displacement of the Mijikenda at Shungwaya**

1. a) State **five** methods used by the colonial administration to attract European settlers in Kenya. (5 marks)
   1. **Protection of settler farmers/security**
   2. **Using colonial policies (Kipande system to ensure available labor)**
   3. **Introduction of native reserves to force Africans seek for employment**
   4. **Introduction of forced labor**
   5. **Introduction of taxes on Africans to force them look for wage employment**
   6. **Northey circular 1918-1919, requiring chiefs to recruit labor force**
   7. **Cash crop growing being made the presence of whites**
   8. **Introduction of squatter system ensure laborers resided on the farms**
   9. **Development railway transport**
   10. **Establish Agro based industries to create Market for their products**
   11. **Credit and Extension facilities to the settler farmers**
   12. **Allocation of Large tracks of land**
2. Explain **five** factors that led to the formation of political organizations and movements in Kenya after 1945. (10 marks)
   1. **Attachment of independence by India and Pakistan**
   2. **Many Africans had been enlightened through acquisition of western education**
   3. **Pan-Africanism inspired Africans (Kenyan elites)**
   4. **Experience of the ex-soldiers of world war two**
   5. **U.N.O advocated for decolonization to maintain world peace and security**
   6. **Labor party in Britain advocated for decolonization to ease the burden on taxpayers**
   7. **Lennist and Marxist ideas that were against colonial exploitation**
   8. **Signing eg the Atlantic charter in 1941 between Britain and U.S.A-**

Recognizing self determination of the subjects

* 1. **Emergence of U.S.A and USSR as world super powers; didn’t have ccolonies and therefore wanted to expand trading partners**.

1. a) Name **five** education commissions that were formed in post-independence in Kenya.

(5 mark)

1. **Ominde commission 1964**
2. **Gachathi Commission 1976**
3. **Mackay commission 1982**
4. **Kariithi commission 1983**
5. **Kamunge commission 1988**
6. Explain **five** challenges facing multi-party democracy in Kenya. (10 marks)
   1. **Political parties are ethnically inclined**
   2. **Underfunding of political parties make them fail to run their activities iii)They are used as vehicles of assenting to power and amassing wealth**
7. **Ideological differences between leaders affect the running of parties**
8. **Interference by government machinery eg the use of the police curtail their operations**
9. **Existence of many parties undermine free and fair elections as citizens who are not informed are bribed**
10. **Personality differences among leaders has led infighting**
11. a) State **three** roles played by Wangari Maathai in promoting women empowerment.

(3 marks)

* 1. **Mobilized women into seedling growing to generate income**
  2. **Contested as a member of parliament to be a role model**
  3. **Laid emphasis for the education of a girl child in the society**

1. Explain **six** achievements of Daniel Moi as the second president of Kenya. (12 marks)
   1. **Expanded medical facilities through the Nyayo wards**
   2. **Participated in environmental conservation, building of gabions/planting of trees**
2. **Improved public transport through introduction of Nyayo bus services and building of roads and airports**
3. **Expanded Agriculture by establishing Nyayo tea zones**
4. **Launched the District focus for rural development to stir development**
5. **He launched Nyayo philosophy to stir development**
6. **Was involved in the conflict resolution in Uganda, Ethopia, Angola and Somalia**
7. **Was elected the chairman of O.A.U for two years after Kenya hosted the OAU summit**
8. a) State **five** characteristics of the human rights. (5 marks)
   1. **They are universal; are applied anyone in all the nations**
   2. **Are indivisible/one right cannot apply if the othe one does not exist**
   3. **They have limitations**
   4. **Integral/inborn – applied to all by virtue of being human beings**
   5. **Can be suspended /derogation**
9. Discuss the **five** methods used by the international community to solve conflicts.

(10 marks)

* 1. **Use of peace keeping missions**
  2. **Use of envoys to mediate**
  3. **Use of the international court of justice**

1. **Religious action**
2. **Resort to regional agencies or arrangements**
3. a) State **five** features of African socialism. (5 marks)
   1. **Political democracy/political equality/freedom of all**
   2. **Mutual social responsibility**
   3. **Freedom of ownership**
   4. **Progressive taxation to ensure equitable distribution of resources**
   5. **Equity in resource utilization for mutual benefit**
   6. **Diffusion of ownership to avoid economic disparity**
4. Explain **five** economic effects of national philosophies in the development of Kenya since independence. (10 marks)
   1. **Has promoted Africanisation in commerce and industry for self reliance**
   2. **Encouraged setting up cooperative societies**
   3. **Peace love and unity has promoted tourism through conservation of cultural, wildlife /environmental conservation**
   4. **Improvement in transport infrastructure/ Nyayo bus services**
   5. **Promoted Agricultural through Nyayo tea zones**
5. a) Name **three** types of constitutionally established funds in Kenya. (3 marks)
   1. **Revenue fund**
   2. **Consolidated fund**
   3. **Contingencies fund**
   4. **Equalization fund**
6. Discuss **six** challenges facing devolved governments in Kenya. (12 marks)
   1. **High population stretching available resources**
   2. **Natural calamities**
   3. **Underdeveloped transport and communication**
   4. **Inadequate resources to provide a solid revenue base**
   5. **Interference by the national government**
   6. **Rivalry and wrangles among the leaders**
   7. **Incapacity to man key departments/areas**
   8. **Ethnicity/nepotism in employment affecting efficiency in service delivery**
   9. **Duplication of roles between the national and county governments**
   10. **Embezzlement of funds by corrupt county officials**
   11. **Delay in remittance of funds by the national government**
   12. **Conflict over common resources such as water, forest land etc**