

NAME..... INDEX NO:.....
CANDIDATE`S SIGN:.....
DATE:.....

311/1
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 1
JULY/AUGUST, 2023
TIME: 2 1/2 Hrs

KIRINYAGA CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY
EFFECTIVE 40 JOINT EXAMINATIONS-2023
Kenya certificate of secondary education (K.C.S.E)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) This paper consists of three sections.
- b) Answer **all** questions in **section A**, **three** questions in **section B** and **two** questions in **section C**.
- c) All answers must be written in the spaces provided.
- d) Candidates must answer all the questions in English.

HISTORY PP1
SECTION A (25MARKS)

1. Identify **two** sources of Kenya history (2mks)
2. List any **two** coastal bantus in Kenya (2mks)
3. What is the significance of Eunoto ceremony among the Maasai (1mk)
4. State **two** ways in which the Abagusii interacted with the Luo during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
5. Name **two** treaties that were signed to end slave trade along the coast of East Africa. (2mks)
6. Identify **one** technological factor which facilitated the coming of early visitors to the Kenyan coast before 1500 AD. (1mk)
7. State **two** circumstances under which citizenship by birth may be revoked. (2mks)
8. Mention **one** political cause of conflict in the society today. (1mk)
9. Name the body that is responsible for conducting general elections in Kenya. (1mk)
10. Name the commission that monitors the right and freedom of Kenyan citizen. (1mk)
11. Give the strategic factor that led to the scramble and partition of East Africa. (1mk)
12. Name the **two** sections of the Luo who collaborated with the British. (2mks)
13. Give **two** ways in which African Migration to the urban centers was controlled by the colonial government. (2mks)
14. State **one** similar grievance of the Taita Hills Association and Ukamba members Association. (1mk)
15. Identify **two** types of land holding in Kenya. (2mks)
16. State **one** way in which the Kenyan government has promoted Music and Dance in Kenya. (1mk)
17. Identify **one** parliamentary committee that ensures public funds are well utilized. (1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTION

- 18a. Give **five** reasons for the migration of the Luo in Kenya during the 19th Century. (5mks)
 - b. Describe the social organization of the Borana during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)
- 19 a. State **three** reasons why the Akamba participated in the long distance trade. (3mks)
 - b. Explain **six** effects of slave trade on the Africans along the East African Coast. (12mks)
- 20 a. Give **three** roles played by Mekatilili Wa Menza in the Agiriyama resistance. (3mks)
 - b. Explain **six** reasons why armed resistance in Kenya failed. (12mks)
- 21 a. State **three** characteristics of independent churches and schools in Kenya. (3mks)
 - b. Explain **six** roles of political parties in Kenya. (12mks)

SECTION C (30MARKS)

Answer two questions only

22. (a) Give **five** categories of persons in Kenya who are entitled to special rights (5mks)
 - (b) Explain the rights of an accused person during trial in a court of law in Kenya (10mks)
- 23(a) Give **five** reasons why parliament is supreme in Kenya (5mks)
 - (b) Explain **five** challenges faced by the county government in Kenya (10mks)
- 24 (a) State **five** measures introduced to improve work of the National Police Service (5mks)
 - (b) Explain **five** national values and principles of government in Kenya (10mks)

FORM 4 EFFECTIVE 40 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER

2 MARKING SCHEME

1. Common form of government.
Democratic government. (1×1=1mk)
2. **Identify two chemical methods of dating materials used by archaeologists.**
-Radio-carbon 14 method.
-Potassium – Argon method. (2×1=2mk)
3. **The main reason why early Agriculture development in Egypt.**
Availability of water from the Nile River.
(1×1=1mks)
4. **Give any two results of the enclosure movement in Britain during the agrarian revolution.**
-Rich farmers bought land from the small peasants.
-The poor farmers were forced to migrate to urban areas.
-The landless people were subjected to poverty.
-The people in urban centers were subjected to poor living conditions due to overcrowding. (2×1=2mks)
5. **Form of telecommunication used to send messages to distant places in the shortest time possible.**
-Telephone.
-E-mail.
-Television.
-Radio.
-Telegram.
-Telex.
-Pagers.
-Fax. (2×1=2mks)
6. **What were the main features of Roman roads**
-They were straight.
-They were raised above the ground.
- They were well drained.
-They were all weather roads.(2×1=2mks)
7. **Identify two scientific discoveries during the 19th century which contributed to food preservation.**
- Discovery of food canning.
- Invention of pasteurization.
-Invention of refrigeration. (2×1=2mks)
8. **One use of steel during the industrial revolution.**
-For making utensils like pans.
-For making house roofs.
-To make farm machinery.
-Construction of rail lines.
-Construction of bridges.
-Manufacture of cars.
-Construction of walls.
9. **What was the main factor that led to the growth of Johannesburg city?**
*Due to mining of gold. (1×1=1 Mk)
10. **How Islamic religion enabled the Mandinka to resist French invasion from 1886 to 1898.**
-It made the soldiers believe that they were fighting a jihad (holy war) against the French and thus they fought with determination / it created unity against an enemy. (1×1=1mk)
11. **State the role played by the church in the struggle of independence in South Africa.**
-Religious leaders preached against the injustices of the apartheid system /gave moral support to families of victims of British cruelty.
(1×1=1mk)
12. **Other method of Administration used by French other than Assimilation.**
-Association/collaboration adoption.
(1×1=1mk)
13. **Reasons for the failure of the Schiften plan.**
-It underestimated the military strength of Belgium.
-It had not foreseen the possibility of Britain entering the war.
-Both sides were very strong.
-The allied forces mobilized Russian soldiers earlier than anticipated in the plan. (1×1=1mk)
14. **Organization that replaced PTA.**
COMESA-common market for Eastern and Southern Africa. (1×1=1mk)
15. **What is the UN agency that is responsible for Refugees welfare?**
*U.N.H.C.R (United Nations High Commission for Refugees). (1×1=1mk)

16. **Identify two weapons used during cold**

war.

- Propaganda.
 - Economic sanctions.
 - Financial aid to enemies of the opposing side.
 - Military aid to enemies of opposing side.
- (any 2×1=2mks)

17. **Two factors that have ensured nation unity in Tanzania since independence.**

- *Common language-Kiswahili.
- *The ujamaa policy.
- *One party system-C.C.M. (2×1=2mks)

SECTION B

18. **(a) State five factors that contributed to the decline of Trans Saharan trade**

- Exhaustion of mines discouraged traders coming to West Africa e.g. Gold.
- Morocco was weakened by Portuguese and Spanish invasion of 1471-1505.
- Morocco invasion and conquest of Songhai disturbed peaceful conditions for trade.
- Tuaregs changed their roles from guiding and guarding to attacking and robbing traders.
- Development of Trans-Atlantic trade along the coast of West Africa attracted trade.
- Europeans scramble and partition of West and North Africa reduced interregional links
- Anti- slave trade pressure from Britain and its abolition undermined the trade. (5×1=5mks)

(b) Discuss social effects of Trans Saharan trade in West Africa. (5×2=10mks).

- Berbers and Arabs from North Africa settled in west Africa and Intermarried with local people.
- The people of West Africa were converted to Islam by traders from North Africa.
- Islamic learning such as schools, libraries and universities were established in West Africa.
- The Arabic architecture was introduced to West Africa.
- It encouraged slave trade which resulted to enormous suffering.
- Arabic culture such as language was introduced in West Africa.

19. **(a) Five uses of oil during the industrial revolution.**

- Source for power in industrial machines.
- Used to power Vehicles, Aero planes, Ships.
- Heating to produce electricity.
- Tar-a byproduct for roads construction.

- Fertilizer production.
- Production of Plastics. (5 x 1= 5mks)

(b)Five factors that undermined industrial growth in India.

- High population-low purchasing [power].
- Inadequate funds.
- Over exploitations by colonial masters.
- Low technical skills.
- Competition for markets.
- The Indian caste-system does not encourage economic growth. (5×2=10mk)

20.**(a) Factors that united the people of Asante Empire during the Pre-colonial period.**

- The golden stool.
- The black stool.
- The Asantehene.
- Omanhene - Odura festival
- Akantwi language.
- Asante common ancestry.
- Asante traditional religion. (3×1=3mks)

(b) Similarities between Buganda and Asante's political organization.

- Both were led by a King Kabaka of Buganda and Asantehene of the Asante.
- They all came from royal families and their leadership was hereditary.
- Their strength both lay in political organization and their royal chiefs.
- They had both strong leaders who fought the British i.e. Mutesa of Buganda and Osei Tutu of Asante.
- They both had national symbol. Buganda had royal regalia of drums stools and pots while the Asante had the golden stool.
- All had conquered/provincial states. (6×2=12mks)

21. **(a) Three African countries colonized by Germany.**

- Togo.
- Cameroon.
- Namibia.
- Tanganyika. (3×1=3mks)

(b) Terms of the Berlin conference 1884-85.

- Any state laying claim to any part to inform others.
- All signatories must declare their sphere of influence.
- Effective occupation in sphere of influence.

- Abolish slave trade in your territory.
- River Congo and Niger be left free for navigation
- Any claim on African coast the land in the interior becomes sphere of influence.
- Any protectorate must undertake to protect European rights. (6×2=12mks)

SECTION C

22.(a) **The main bodies of the League of Nations.** (3x 2 =3mks)

- Secretariat.
- International court of justice.
- International labour.
- Assembly.
- Mandated commissions.

(b) **The problems faced by the League of Nations.**

- The league of Nations not comprehensive enough as the major world powers remained outside it. USA was not a member of the league. U.S.S.R joined in 1934 while Japan, Germany and Italy left the league.
- It lacked the executive and sovereign authority to impose its rules and demands on the member states.

- Member states jealously safeguarded their sovereign and national interests which sometimes went counter to those of the league.
- League of Nations lacked a military machinery with which to affect its decisions.
- League of Nations suffered perpetually from shortage of funds hence could not implement its programmes.
- Policy of appeasement adopted by the British and French governments towards the upcoming dictators in Italy, Japan and Germany encouraged aggressive practices.
- The league of Nations relied on the good will of the member states which was not always forthcoming.
- Some member states withdrew from the League of Nations whenever their activities came under criticism i.e. Japan, Brazil and Italy.
- The League of Nations was unable to settle disputes between the member states i.e. Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 -1936.
- Sino-Japanese dispute of 1931-1933.
- Russian invasion of Finland in 1939.

(6×2=12mks)

24.(a) State three ways in which one can qualify as a member of House of Lords in Britain. (3×1=3mks)

- Inheritance/Hereditary.
- Appointment by monarchy.
- By virtue of position e.g. Archbishop of Anglican Church.

(b) **Describe six duties of the monarch in Britain.** ∴

- The monarch assents to bills before they become law.
- The monarch approves all appointments to important state offices.
- It is the head of state i.e. enact treaties and welcome state visitors.
- It summons, prorogues and dissolves parliament in consultation with the prime minister.
- It has power to pardon criminals.
- It appoints bishops and archbishops of the Church of England.
- It confers honors to people who have rendered distinguished services.
- It is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. (6×2=12mks)

23. (a) The structure of the Organization of African Unity.(OAU)

- The assembly of Heads of state and government.
- Council of ministers.
- The secretariat.
- The commission for mediation, conciliation and arbitration.
- The special agencies and committees. (5×1=5mks)

(b) **Challenges facing the African union. (AU)**

- Resolving the recurrent conflicts.
- Tackling the issue of regional power e.g. Nigeria are wary of losing their influence.
- Ethnic, religious and regional division have been rapidly increasing.
- There are a few military leaders who hinder democracy.
- Poor transport is a hindrance to economic development in Africa.
- Members have large debts.
- A.U members are still dependent on developed countries for aid.
- Divided loyalty-members of the AU are also members of other groups like ECOWAS.

(5×2=10mks)

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Paper 2
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EFFECTIVE 40 JOINT EXAMINATIONS-2023**
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- c) All answers must be written in the spaces provided.
- d) Candidates must answer all the questions in English.

SECTION A(25 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. Name the **most** common form of government. (1 mk)
2. Identify **two** chemical methods of dating materials used by archaeologists. (2mks)
3. Give the **main** reason why early agriculture development in Egypt. (1mk)
4. Give any **two** results of the enclosure movement in Britain during the agrarian revolution. (2mks)
5. List **two** forms of telecommunication used to send messages to distant places in the shortest time possible. (2mks)
6. What were the **main** features of roman roads? (2mks)
7. Identify **two** scientific discoveries during the 19th century which contributed to food preservation. (2mks)
8. Identify **one** use of steel during the industrial revolution. (1mk)
9. What was the **main** factor that led to the growth of Johannesburg city? (1mk)
10. State how Islamic religion enabled the Mandinka to resist French invasion from 1886 to 1898. (1mk)
11. State the role played by the church in the struggle for independence in South Africa. (1mk)
12. Apart from Assimilation which other method of administration was used by the French in Africa. (2mks)
13. State **one** reason why the Schieffen plan failed to guarantee the Germans a quick win in First World War as earlier anticipated. (1mk)
14. Name the organization that replaced Preferential Trade Area (PTA). (1mk)
15. What is the UN agency that is responsible for refugees' welfare? (1mk)
16. Identify **two** weapons used during cold war. (2mks)
17. Give **two** factors that have ensured national unity in Tanzania since independence. (2mks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTION IN THIS SECTION.

18. (a) State **five** factors that contributed to the decline of Trans Saharan trade (5mks)
(b) Discuss social effects of Trans Saharan trade in West Africa (10 mks)
19. (a) State **five** uses of oil during the industrial revolution. (5mks)
(b) Explain **five** factors that undermined industrial growth in India. (10 mks)
20. (a) Give **three** factors that united the people of Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period. (3mks)
(b) Explain **six** similarities between Buganda and Asante's political organization (12mks) .
21. (a) Name **three** African countries that were colonized by Germany. (3 mks)
(b) Explain **six** terms of the Berlin conference 1884 – 1885. (12mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions in this sections.

22. (a) Identify **three** main bodies of the League of Nations. (3mks)
(b) Explain **six** problems faced by the League of Nations. (12 mks)
23. (a) Outline the structure of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). (5mks)
(b) Explain **five** challenges facing the African Union. (AU) (10mks)
24. (a) State **three** ways in which one can qualify as a member of House of Lords in Britain. (3mks)
(b) Describe **six** duties of the monarch in Britain. (12mks)

KIRINYAGA CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY EFFECTIVE 40 JOINT EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME PAPER 1 311/1- 2023

1. Written sources
Electronic sources
Archaeology
Anthropology
Linguistics
Oral traditions
Genetics (2 x 1)
2. Mijikenda
Pokomo
Taita (2 x 1)
3. Eunoto ceremony marked the graduation of the morans into junior elders. (1 x 1)
4. Through trade
Intermarriage
War/Raids (2 x 1)
5. Moeresby treaty,
Hammerton treaty
Frere treaty (2 x 1)
6. Ship building
Map reading
Compass reading (1x1)
7. - If it is proven that citizenship was acquired through fraud.
- If it was discovered that a person was older than eight years when found in Kenya.
- If the nationality or parentage of the citizen becomes known and reveals that the person is a citizen of another country. (2 x 1)
8. Different political ideology.
Party membership.
Denying citizens their rights.
Electoral irregularities. (1 x 1)
9. Independent electoral and boundaries commission (IEBC).

10. The Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission. (1 x 1)
11. The British wanted to protect the source of River Nile. (1 x 1)
12. - Luo of Gem
- Luo of Asembo (2 x 1)
13. Introduction of the kipande system.
Enacting strict rules in migration to urban centers. (2 x 1)
- Head counts for those living in urban centres
14. - They were against destocking policy.
- Resented land alienation.
- Protested against forced labour.
- They resented taxation. (1 x 1)
- 15.- Public land.
- Community land.
- Private land. (1 x 1)
- 16.- It has fought piracy.
Encouraged people to participate in - National/Annual music events.
Allocates loyalties/funds to musicians.
Training of traditional dances at Bomas of Kenya. (1 x 1)
17. Public Accounts Committee.Public Investments committee. (1 x 1)
- Public Investment committee

SECTION B

- 18(a), Population pressure in their original homeland.
- The need for more pasture and water for their livestock
- External attacks from hostile communities.
- Internal conflicts within the community.
- Natural calamities e.g. drought and famine.
- Human and livestock epidemics in their homeland.
- Spirit of adventure.
- Search for new fishing grounds. (5 x 1= 5mks)

- (b), The smallest social unit was a family.
- Several related families formed a clan.
 - They practiced polygamy and exogamy.
 - They had a supreme God called Wak/Waq.
 - They circumcised both boys and girls to form age sets.
 - Division of labor was done based on gender.
 - They had specialties such as Medicine men, Priests and Prophets
 - The system of inheritance was patrilineal.
 - They had social ceremonies and rituals.

(5 x 1= 5mks)

- 19(a), Geographical position i.e. it was centrally located between the coast and the interior
- Most parts of Ukambani were dry forcing them to engage in trade.
 - They were good hunters and gatherers hence able to get trade goods.
 - Presence of able leaders like chief Kivoi who organized caravans.
 - They had trade links with their neighbors e.g. Agikuyu, Maasai, hence were able to get trade goods.

(3 x 1= 3mks)

- (b), Untold sufferings misery as families were separated.
- Led to depopulation in the interior.
 - It caused fear and suspicion among communities.
 - It increased warfare due to raids.
- It undermined traditional industries
It led to establishment of freed slave centers e.g. Frere town.

(6 x 2=12mks)

- 20(a), Administered oaths to unite the people
Presented Agirama grievances to the British
- Rallied people together against a common enemy.
 - Highlighted the role of women in the struggle for independence.

(3 x 1)

- (b), Communities were not united hence easily defeated.
- Communities had inferior weapons as compared to those of British.
 - Natural calamities had weakened African communities.
 - African leaders lacked organizational skills to mobilize the people.
 - The British used treachery when dealing with communities.
 - The economic base of the communities were destroyed by the British thus making them weak.
 - African warriors were not skilled/well trained as compared to the British.

(6 x 2= 12mks)

- 21(a), They accommodated African culture.
- Valued Christianity and western education but were against western influence.
 - Were led by mission educated Africans.
 - Worked closely with African political associations.
- (b), Political parties formulate policies and programs on how to run the government.
- They select candidates for public office.
 - They serve as an important link between the government and the people as they initiate political debates on important issues.
 - They mobilize the people as they encourage to them attend political rallies and participate in the democratic process.
 - Opposition parties check on the excesses of the government by pointing out mistakes.
 - They provide civic education to the electorate.
 - They ensure there is an alternative government in waiting in the event the ruling party is unable to govern.
 - They take part in decision making e.g. in parliamentary committees.

(6 x 2= 12mks)

SECTION C

22 (a), Children

- Youth
- Elderly/Older persons
- Persons with disabilities
- The marginalized and minorities
- Rights of arrested persons
- Rights of persons detained, held in custody or imprisoned

5x1=5mks

(b), Right to legal representation

- One should be allowed to be heard
- The accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty
- Should be given adequate time to consult with the advocate or witness
- One should be given a chance to plead for leniency
- One should be allowed to appeal against the ruling
- One should not be forced to give evidence
- One should be present when court proceedings are taking place.

(5x2=10mks)

23(a). **It is the only body that makes and amends laws in Kenya**

- Can remove the president from office by impeachment
- Can limit the powers of the executive by moving a vote of no confidence in a cabinet secretary.
- Sermons the cabinet secretaries to give account and regular reports on their departments to parliaments
- It approves the government's budget
- All bills prepared by the cabinet must be legislated by parliament

(5x2=10mks)

- (b), High population in some counties making it difficult in the provision of quality services.
- Poor transport and communication network hinders movement of goods and people
- Inadequate funds from the national government misuse/corruption/embezzlement of funds slows down development in the counties
- Natural calamities in some counties leads to diversion of funds to address the emergencies.
- Interference in their working by the national government.
- Cross county planning especially where counties share resources e.g. forests.
- Wrangling among leaders in the counties.
- Inadequate skilled personnel in some departments hampers provision of services.
- Duplication of roles in the counties causes conflict between the personnel of the two levels of government. **5x2= 10mks**

24(a), The police have been provided with modern technological equipment to help in detecting and preventing crime.

- More vehicles have been availed to the police to enhance mobility.
- Introduction of professional training programs.
- Raising academic qualifications for joining the police services.
- Introduction of police spokesperson to ensure that information is delivered effectively to the general public.
- Introduction of community policing which helps police gather information from the public to assist them in preventing crime.
- Introduction of police hotlines that people can use if they have vital information for the police.
- There has been improvement in the terms and conditions of service of the national police service. **(5x1=5mks)**

(b). Patriotism:-citizens are asked to be patriotic and place the country's interests above one`s interests.

- National unity:-citizens are urged to engage in activities that promote national unity e.g. use of national language.
 - Rule of law:-All persons are subject to the rule of law.
 - Equity:-Entails respecting every citizen`s interests regardless of gender, age, ethnicity etc.
- Transparency and accountability **(5x2=10mks)**