

# **GATUNDU FORM 4 EVALUATION EXAM**

## **HISTORY**

### **PAPER I**

#### **MAKING SCHEME**

#### **SECTION A (25MKS)**

#### **Answer all the questions in this section**

**1. Give two reasons for studying government of Kenya (2marks)**

- To understand how laws/constitution are made
- to enable citizens know their rights
- to understand how different organs of government function
- to know duties and responsibilities of citizens

(any 2x1=mks)

**2. Identify the main characteristics of a clan among traditional African community (2mks)**

- One ancestry/common ancestry

(1mk)

**3. Apart from the Somali name any two other communities in Kenya that belong to the Eastern Cushites (2mks)**

- Gabbra
- Borana
- Galla/Oromo
- Rendille
- Burji

(any 2x1=2mks)

**4. Give two archaeological evidence that shows that the Kenyan coast had contacts with outside world by 1500 (2mks)**

- Remains of Chinese coins
- fragments of Chinese pottery
- Remains of beads

(any 2x1=2mks)

**5. Name the missionary society that established a home for freed slaves at freere town during the 19<sup>th</sup> century(1mk)**

- church missionary society (abbreviation no mark)

(1x1=1mk)

**6. Give two strategic factors that made Britain interested in occupying Kenya during the 19<sup>th</sup> century(2mks)**

- To secure her interests in Egypt by controlling the source of R. Nile
- To safeguard her commercial interests in India by occupying the coast

(2x1=2mks)

**7. State one role played by Mekatilili wa Menza in the struggle for independence in Kenya(1mk)**

- She administered oaths
- Mobilized/rallied the Mijikenda to rebel against the colonial government
- Spearheaded women leadership in the struggle for independence
- inspired/motivated the Mijikenda to resist colonial rule (1x1=1mk)

**8. Give two characteristics of education given to Africans in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)**

- it was elementary/ 3r's
- industrial and technical/vocational
- it was denominational/aimed at inculcating doctrines of a particular church (2x1=2mks)

**9. State one way in which education promotes national unity in Kenya (1mk)**

- Students use the same curriculum**
- common National examinations
- Existence of National schools where students from different ethnic groups interact
- Music and Drama festivals/sports in schools enhance interaction
- centralized training and deployment of teachers
- use of a common medium of instruction (1x1=1mk)

**10. Give one contribution of Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi in development of education in Kenya(1mk)**

- expansion of university education**
- change in the system of education to 8.4.4 system
- Introduction of nyayo school milk programs
- Establishment of several secondary schools for girls./promotion of girl child education

**11. Mention two circumstances under which an individual freedom of movement may be limited in Kenya (2mks)**

- During curfews/ emergencies
- A convicted prisoner
- To contain spread of contagious diseases
- entry to restricted places e.g. barracks, state house etc (2x1=2mks)

**12. Give the main source of revenue for county government in Kenya (1mk)**

- allocation from the National government (1x1=1mk)

**13. Identify the major incidence that prompted the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya in October 20<sup>th</sup> 1952(1mk)**

- murder of Chief Waruhiu (1x1=1mks)

**14. Give two types of democracy used in Kenya(2mks)**

- direct democracy/Referendum

-representative democracy/ Elections (2x1=2mks)

**15. State one circumstance under which a county governor may be impeached in Kenya(1mk)**

- gross misconduct/ abuse of office
- Gross violation of the constitution or any other laws.
- Mental or physical incapacitation.

**16. State one non-military function of the Kenya defense forces(1mk)**

- disaster relief operations
- national building activities e.g. road and bridge constructions
- entertainment during national holidays (1x1=1mk)

**17. Differentiate between a criminal and civil disputes(1mk)**

- a civil dispute is between individuals while a criminal dispute is one in which the law of the land has been broken by an individual (1x1=1mk)

**18. Name the body that reviews salaries of public servants in Kenya(1mk)**

- salaries and remuneration commission

**19. (a) state three factors that contributed to Nandi military power during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century(3mks)**

- decline of Maasai military power
- Good military organization and strategy/standing army
- Existences of the institution of the Orkoiyot which acted as a unifying factor to the Nandi
- Development of nationalism among the Nandi. (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Explain six functions of the orkoiyot among the Nandi during the pre-colonial period (12mks)**

- The Orkoiyot prosided over religious functions such as offering sacrifices to God
- he advised the council of elders on matters pertaining to the day to day running of community affairs such as ownership of land.
- he advised and blessed the warriors before they went to war
- he arbitrated/ solved cases of disputes between councils of elders and members of different clans
- he foretold what would happen in the future e.g. success in war, famine and calamities
- He was consulted by members of the community when disasters like drought and disease struck
- He had the ability to make rain by communicating with the spirits of the ancestors.
- He was the chief Medicine man (6x2=3mks)

**20.(a) give three factors which facilitated the establishment of British colonial rule in Kenya by the end of the 19th century(3mks)**

- Collaboration by some communities such as the Wanga and Maasai
- Disunity among African communities made it possible for the British to subdue them one at a time
- The British used superior weapons and tactics
- Some communities had been weakened by civil wars and epidemics and so they could not resist e.g. the Maasai.
- Activities of I.B.E.A Co
- Missionary factor (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Explain six factors that hastened attainment of independence in Kenya after 1945 (12mks)**

- The war experience of the ex-service men made them determined to fight for Liberation
- the labour government which responded to the demands for self rule in the colonies
- the constitutional changes e.g. Lyttleton constitution reforms of 1954 and Lynnox Boyd constitution 1957 increased African representation in the Legco. /increase African representation in the Legco
- Formation of United Nations Organization (UNO) which recommended self determination of the colonized communities as a right
- the examples provided by Indians and Ghana's independence in 1947 and 1957 respectively inspired African Nationalists in Kenya
- the Mau Mau movements made the colonial government respond to nationalist demands.
- lifting of ban on political parties in 1945, 1955 and 1960 enabled nationalists to coordinate their activities.
- The activities of trade unions promoted growth of nationalists' activities in urban areas
- Education. African elite mobilized Africans and sensitized them on the need to fight for independence

(6x2=12mks)

**21.(a) Give three grievances of the white settlers that were presented to the Duke of Devonshire in London in 1923(3mks)**

- settlers wanted to retain Kenya highlands exclusively for the whites
- They demanded independence from Britain
- they wanted restriction of Indian migration to Kenya
- Advocated for racial segregation (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Explain six positive effects of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period (12mks)**

- contributed to national unity as it brought together people of different ethnic backgrounds
- Towns promoted market gardening for communities near towns e.g. Kiambu.
- Led to formation of welfare groups/associations to cater for needs of Africans.
- promoted cultural interaction through sports and cultural activities
- Led to expansion of industries due to a large population that provided labor and markets
- Led to formation of trade unions to fight for the rights of workers
- Emergence of a class of wealthy Africans who earned their living by selling their labor
- Led to formation of political associations to address African grievances (6x2=12mks)

**22.(a) highlight the contribution of harambee philosophy to development of Kenya since independence(5mks)**

- Has contributed to the development of education e.g. Construction of schools, fundraising for fees etc.
- Funds corrected to build hospitals, health centers and establishment of specialized units
- Has contributed to improvement of infrastructure e.g. Roads, rural electrification and provision of water
- Has promoted unity due to participation by people from different groups.
- Harambee spirit has helped inculcate a sense of hard work in the people of Kenya
- Harambee projects have attracted foreign donors especially NGO's
- Has helped the less fortunate members of the society e.g. raising funds for the disabled
- Has led to redistribution of resources as people with more funds have participated in the development projects in less developed areas
- Has promoted agricultural development e.g. Construction of cattle dips and purchase o farms.

**(b) Explain five reasons why the government of Kenya establishes parastatals (10mks)**

- To create employment
  - To generate revenue for the government
  - To control the key sectors of the economy e.g. Power and transport
  - To provide essential services to the citizens
  - To provide capital/loans to Kenyans e.g. A.F.C and I.C.D.C.
  - To invest money through parastatals
- (5x2=10mks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**23.(a) give five circumstances under which a person's right to personal liberty may be limited in Kenya(5mks)**

- To bring a person before court
  - To execute a court order
  - To deport a foreigner who is in the country illegally
  - If one has an infectious disease
  - To ensure education of persons under 18 years
  - If one is of unsound mind or drug addict
  - One who is suspected to have committed a crime
- (5x1=5mks)

**(b) Explain five rights enjoyed by persons with disabilities in Kenya (10mks)**

- Be treated with dignity and respect
  - To access educational institutions and facilities for persons with disabilities that is integrated
  - To have reasonable access to all places; public transport and information
  - To use sign language, Braille or other appropriate means of communication
  - To access materials and devices that overcome constraints arising from persons with disabilities
  - Be represented in public elective and appointive bodies (at least 5%)
- (5x2=10mks)

**24. (a) State three functions of the attorney General in Kenya (3mks)**

- Is the chief legal advisor to the government.
- Promotes the rule of law
- Defends public interest
- Takes part in drafting government bills
- Appears as a friend of court in any civil proceedings to which the government is not a party (Amicus curiae)
- Represent the National government in court. (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Explain six functions of the public service in Kenya (12mks)**

- Implements government policies and programs
- Interprets government policies to the people
- Maintains government records
- Advises cabinet secretaries on matters of policy
- Collects government revenue through licenses.
- Provides services to the people e.g. Ministry of health and education (6x2=12mks)

**25. (a) state three principles under which devolved governments operate in Kenya (3mks)**

- Based on democratic principles
- Doctrine of separation of powers
- Not more than 2/3 of members of representative bodies are from same gender.
- Reliable source of revenue/self sustaining (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Explain six challenges facing county governments in Kenya (12mks)**

- Under-developed infrastructure e.g. Roads, water etc
- Weak resource base/ inadequate revenue.
- Interference by the National Government
- Rivalry and wrangling among leaders
- Inadequate skilled personnel
- Embezzlement and misuse of funds
- Delay in remittance of funds by the National Government
- Duplication of functions with National Government
- shared resources e.g. Water
- Natural calamities e.g. Drought and floods (6x2=12mks)

# **GATUNDU FORM 4 EVALUATION EXAM**

**FORM FOUR EVALUATION 2015**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**2 1/2 HOURS**

## **MARKING SCHEME**

### **SECTION A (25MKS)**

- 1. Identify the historical period when oral traditions was the main source of information(1mk)**  
-Pre- history (1x1=1mk)
  
- 2. Give two ways through which the early man obtained food(2mks)**  
-hunting  
-gathering  
-fishing  
-growing crops  
-livestock keeping
  
- 3. State one theory that explains the development of crop growing and animal rearing(1mk)**  
-it developed among a single group of people and spread to the rest of the world  
-developed independently and spread independently in different areas
  
- 4. Identify one disadvantage of barter trade(1mk)**  
-lack of double coincidence of wants  
-lack of common language/language barrier  
-lack of measure of value  
-goods not easily divisible
  
- 5. What were the main features of roman roads(2mks)**  
-they were straight  
-they were raised above the ground  
-they were well drained  
-they were all weather roads (any 2x1=2mks)
  
- 6. State two reasons why coal is not commonly used as a raw material in industries(2mks)**  
-bulky and transporting it is difficult  
-produces too much smoke  
-expensive to mine  
-mining coal is risky as miners' /loss of lives
  
- 7. State two ways in which centralized authority contributed to success if Buganda Kingdom(2mks)**  
-enhanced effective control of the kingdom

- promoted control of other traditional leaders
- it enhanced loyalty to one single leader
- it led to the emergence of able Kabakas who propelled the kingdom from strength to strength  
(any 2x1=2mks)

**8. Identify the main factor that contributed to the growth of Athens(1mk)**

- security
- trade and commerce (any 1x1=1mk)

**9. State two Europeans activities in Africa before 1856(2kms)**

- Trade
- Agriculture
- Improvement of transport and communication
- Missionary activities (any 2x1=2mks)
- Exploration

**10. Give two peaceful method which nationalists used in south Africa in the struggle for independence(2mks)**

- Demonstrations
- sending petitions
- formation of political parties
- mass media
- trade unions/boy cotts (any 2x1=2mks)

**11. State the chartered company that administered Northern Nigeria during colonization(1mk)**

- Royal Niger Company of George Godia.

**12. Name the president of Front For Liberation Of Mozambique(FRELIMO) in 1962(1mk)**

Eduardo Mondlane

**13. Identify two countries with Veto power on the security council of United Nations Organization (UNO) (2mks)**

- USA
- Britain
- China
- France
- USSR

**14. Name two countries that fought on side of AXIS in the second world war(2mks)**

- Germany
- Italy
- Japan

**15. State two weapons used during the cold war(2mks)**

- Propaganda

-Economic support

**16. Identify the national organization that took over the Organization of African Unity(OAU)(1mk)**

-African Union (AU)

**17. What event promoted the entry of USA into the second world war(1mk)**

-Sinking of Sussex (British ship ferrying American passengers)

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

**Answer THREE questions from this section**

**18. (a) Give three ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of life(3mks)**

- Used improved stone tools using Levallois method
- invented fire which was used for cooking and lighting
- man lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security
- made clothes out of animal skins by scrapping them clean using efficient stone tools
- Created leisure activities such as art work
- Developed language for effective communication.

(any 3x1mks)

**(b)Discuss six benefit of discovery of fire to early man (12mks)**

- the discovery and use of fire made to keep it possible for early man to keep warm during cold night and seasons
- fire enhanced the security of early men as it was kept burning to keep wild animals away and other source of danger
- it was source lighting at night which facilitated other productive activities at night
- it was used as a source of food preservation method i.e. drying meat and fish
- it was used to scare animals towards set traps so that they were easily caught
- fire was used for communication
- it was used to cook and make food palatable and more nutritious
- it was used to bake and harden wood for special use e.g. hoe sticks and stool parts

(any 6x2=12mks)

**19. (a) Identify three indigenous crops that were grown by Africans (3mks)**

- Yams
- millet
- sorghum

(3x1=3mks)

**(b)Explain six effects of the Agrarian revolution in United States of America (12mks)**

- The diversification of agriculture through introduction of new farm animals and crops. Most of these were brought by Europeans immigrants
- New inventions on farm machinery which included the steel plough invented by Cyrus mc cormic enabled the American farmers to bring more land under cultivation.
- The new method of farming especially the use of fertilizers and hybrid seeds enabled farmers to increase food production especially wheat and maize. They produced crops such as rice, citrus, fruits, potatoes and wheat. Milk and meat products were also produced in large quantities.
- The agrarian revolution led to the expansion of agricultural related industries e.g. More cotton

was being delivered to the industries as more production was realized by the farmers, following introduction of better farming methods.

- Invention of refrigerator led to the expansion of milk and meat packaging industries as it was possible to store such products for long periods
- Mechanization of agriculture replaced slaves and other laborers at the farms. Many such people went to search for employment in urban centers
- The expansion of food production during the Agrarian Revolution led to an increase in trade between USA and Western Europe. This further boosted the economy of the USA.
- Transport system was greatly improved roads, railways as well as sea transport eased transportation of farm inputs to the farms and the agricultural products to the markets
- there was increased population in the USA due to availability of food
- Contributed to the enhancement of research and scientific inventors especially in the field of agriculture. This in turn resulted into improved crop varieties and animal breeds

(any 6x2=12mks)

**20. (a) State five disadvantages of using fire and smoke signals in communication (5mks)**

- Hard to start during rainy season
- could only give one meaning
- could not give a private information
- could only cover a short distance
- could become useless if no one is on the look out
- could not be visible in cloudy or misty weather

(any 5x1=5mks)

**(b) Explain the impact of modern means of communications (10mks)**

- Serves as a medium of modern communication.
- highly enhanced the level of entertainment
- has facilitated space exploration
- has encouraged speedy spread of ideas and information across the world
- Has led to destructive warfare like the use of military satellite to direct missiles to their targets
- led to terrorism
- Diseases such as cancer due to prolonged exposure to radioactive substances.
- Enhanced business transactions e.g. e-commerce.
- Has served as a medium of public education

(any 5x1=10mks)

**21. (a) State three factors influencing the growth of London (3mks)**

- Trading activities
- Industrialization
- improvement of transport
- shipping activities

**(b) Explain six problems facing Johannesburg as an urban centre (12mks)**

- Black Africans who work around Johannesburg were often treated almost as slaves though they are the majority
- Most of the workers who work in and around Johannesburg live in shanties mainly because of underpayment.

- Unemployment
- HIV/AIDS pandemics
- crime
- Industrial pollution
- Class divisions – Europeans and the majority, blacks (any 6x2=12mks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer two questions**

**22. (a) Give three ways through which trade contributed to the rise of Asante Kingdom in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (3mks)**

- Trade enables the empire to acquire revenue
- trade enabled them to acquire weapons which they used to expand their territory
- Wealth from trade boosted the emperor's prestige
- Need for trade items encouraged the emperor to conquer more territories
- Wealth was used to reward provincial rulers (any 3x1=3mks)

**(b) Describe the political organization of the Asante in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (12mks)**

- Asantehene was head of state and government
- Empire consisted of three parts
  - (a) Kumasi/ metropolitan Asante
  - (b) Amato / Asante states- there were four states namely
    - I. Duaaben
    - II. Be kwali
    - III. Kokotu
    - IV. Nsula

These states were ruled by Omanhene

- Provincial Asante – composed of all the states conquered by the Asante in the 18<sup>th</sup> century
- Power in the Asante Kingdom was shared and it had a federal system of government
- All states paid taxes to the Asantehene for administration and the army
- The Asante Kingdom had a standing arm which was composed of men from all over the Asante kingdom
- Asantehene was head of the army
- There was an annual national festivals called Odwira festival where Omanheres assembled every year in Kumasi (any 6x2=12mks)
- The sacred golden stool introduced by osei tutu acted as a unifying factor

**23. (a) Name three founder members of non-aligned movement (3mks)**

- Nehru of India
- Nasser of Egypt
- Sukarno of Indonesia
- Chou Eu Lai of China
- Broz Tito of Yugoslavia

**(b) Explain six effect of the cold war (12mks)**

- The cold war undermined international peace and security.- each of the superpowers struggled to dominate the world thus causing tension
  - As the world was polarized into two blocs, hostility, suspicion and deep- heated mistrust developed among nations. This situation was compounded by each Blocs effort to undermine the other.
  - Resulted in developments in science and technology. Military technology was highly developed as spacecraft e.g. space rocillethal nuclear weapons manufactured. The arms race led to the growth of military.
  - As the superpowers continued to compete for dominance, a series of crises or actual wars occurred in different nations of the world e.g. Korean and Vietnam wars, Suez canal crisis of 1956 and Hungarian Revolution.
  - As superpowers strengthened their positions, they formed economic and military alliances such as NATO (1949), COMECON (1949), The Warsaw pact (1956) and Europeans economic union (1957)
  - It led to the spread of capitalist and communist ideologies. The superpowers competed to exert their power by ensuring that their respective ideologies dominated the world
  - In the wake of the cold war among the superpowers and the consequent polarization of the world into Eastern and Western blocs the emerging nations in Asia and Africa formed the Afro-Asian adopted the policy of non-Alignment
- (any 6x2=12mks)

**24. (a) State three ways in which a person can become a member of the House of Lords in Britain (3mks)**

- appointment by the Monarch
- Through heredity position
- Appointment by virtue of their position in security

**(b) Explain the functions of the British prime Minister (12mks)**

- The executive head of government
  - Chief advisor of the Monarch
  - Chief government spokesman in the House of the commons
  - Coordinates and supervises the implementation of government policies
  - Government spokesman in the international forum such as U.N. , commonwealth and E.U.
  - Appoints the ministers with consent of the Monarch
  - Recommends to the Monarch the appointment of senior government officers e.g. Indies
- (any 6x2=12mks)