

KAKAMEGA CENTRAL SBU COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION EXAM 2015

311/1

HISTORY PAPER 1

SECTION A

Answer all questions

Section A (25mks)

1. Name the major dispersal area of the western Bantus (1mk)
Mount Elgon 1x1 = 1mk
2. State two environmental factors that led to migration and settlement of Kenyan Communities (2mks)
 - i) Drought and famine
 - ii) Floods
 - iii) Diseases and epidemics 2x1 = 2mks
3. Give two units of political administration of the pre-colonial Borana (2mks)
 - Moieties
 - Clan 2x1 = 2mks
4. State two technological factors that facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenyan coast (2mks)
 - i) Knowledge of using maps
 - ii) Improved technology in making boats sailing ships / dhows
5. Name the Nandi leader who led the community in resisting imposition of colonial rule (1mk)
 - Koitalel Arap Samoei 1x1 = 1mk
6. State two ways in which the colonial government controlled the African migration to urban centres in Kenya. (2mks)
 - i) Taking land count
 - ii) Enacting strict rules about migration
 - iii) Use of kipande system
 - iv) Ensuring those who had specific activities to undertake lived in urban area 2x1= 2mks
7. Name the trade union which organized workers strike of 1974 in Kenya (1mk)
 - African workers union 1x1 = 1mk
8. Give two reasons that made the Akamba to exhibit mixed reaction towards establishment of colonial rule.
 - i) Their political organization way decentralized
 - ii) They initially misunderstood the intentions of the Europeans as being just passers by 2x1 = 2mks
9. Give the main reason why Kenya African National Union (KANU) refused to form the government after 1961 election. (1mk)
 - Kenyatta was still in prison 1x1mk
10. Identify the political challenges president Moi faced in 1982. (1mk)
 - The 1982 attempted coup 1x1=1
11. Name one national security organ in Kenya (1mk)
 - i) The Kenya Defense Forces
 - ii) The National Intelligence Service
 - iii) The national police service 1x1mk
12. State two functions of the sergeant at arms in the Kenyan parliament (2mks)
 - i) To enforce orders for parliament
 - ii) To execute warrants given by speaker
 - iii) Responsible for all ceremonies held within parliament
 - iv) Custodian of the mace 2x1 =2mks
13. Give two advantages of using arbitration as a method of solving conflicts (2mks)
 - i) One choose their own arbitrator
 - ii) Its private and confidential
 - iii) You choose your own rules 2x1=2mks
14. Name one class of human rights (1mk)
 - i) Civil and political rights
 - ii) Socio-economic and cultural rights
 - iii) Solidarity rights
15. State the parliamentary committees that ensures that public funds are spent prudently (1mk)]
 - Public accounts committee 1x1mk
16. Identify two provisions of independence constitution in Kenya (2mks)

- i) It provided the post of prime minister who was head of government
- ii) The executive power lay with the British Queen or crown who delegated the British Queen or crown who delegated it to the governor general.
- iii) It provided for bicameral National Assembly
- iv) It provided for regionalism
- v) It provided for protection of minority rights
- vi) It provided for an independent and impartial judiciary
- vii) It provided for a detailed bill of rights
- viii) It provided for independent electoral commission
- ix) It provided for the public service commission to insulate the civil service recruitment and promotions from abuse 2x1 2mks

17. Who is the head of government's legal department in Kenya (1mk)

- Attorney General 1x1 = 1mk

SECTION B

Answer any THREE questions in this section

18. a) Give reasons which led to the migration of the Iteso from their original home in the lake Turukana region to their present homeland (5mks)

- Disease and epidemics
- Internal feuds
- External attacks
- The spirit of adventures
- Population pressure
- Drought and famine

b) explain five effects of the migration and settlement of the Iteso in Kenya. (10mks)

- it led to displacement of communities
- intensified trading activities
- led to redistribution of population in Kenya
- it intensified intercommunity's wars / conflicts
- there was intermarriages
- there was assimilation of some communities
- it led to population increase in the region

5x2 = 10mks

19. a) state five reasons why Christian Missionaries established mission stations in Kenya (5mks)

- mission stations were established to serve as centres for converting Africans
- to serve as centres where Africans would be taught basic literacy to enable them read the bible
- to train catechists who would in turn facilitate the spread of Christianity
- to use them as centres for spread of Western European culture
- to serve as settlements for freed slaves and other displaced peoples
- to serve as a base where missionaries could operate from
- to teach Africans new methods of farming, carpentry and masonry
- to promote European colonization 5x1 = 5mks

b) Explain five factors that undermine Christian missionary activities in Kenya (10mks)

- Hostility by believers of traditional religion who saw missionaries as a threat to their beliefs and cultural practices.
- Opposition from Islamic religion especially at the coast.
- Harsh climate coupled with tropical diseases
- Inadequate funds and supplies such as food.
- Inadequate personnel to carry out missionary activities
- Rivalry among different Christian groups
- Limited transport and communication facilities
- Vastness of areas covered by individual missionaries 5x2 = 10mks

20. Identify five problems faced by the MAU MAU fighters (5mks)

- Lack of effective means of transport and communication
- Inadequate fighting equipments like guns
- Poor coordination as a result of dense forests and mountains terrain.
- Infiltration of the movement by colonial spies problems to the fighters
- Disagreements sometimes created disunity
- Frequent attacks by wild animals

- Diseases as a result of extremely cold conditions 5x1 =5mks
- b) Explain the role of women in MAU MAU movement (10mks)
 - The African women participated in the armed resistance against the British. E.g Marshal Muthoni from Nyeri
 - They supplied the fighters with essentials e.g food
 - They organized and coordinated moral networks to provide supplies to the fighters
 - They acted as spies for MAU MAU fighters
 - Women composed songs to mobilize and support the fighters.
 - They kept secret information relating to the uprising from colonial agents despite their mistreatment.
 - Women sought financial and moral support from political parties
 - Women took care of their families when men were busy fighting. 5x2 =10mks
- 20. a) state five factors that led to re-introduction of multiparty democracy in Kenya in 1991 (5mks)
 - rampant corruption
 - political development in eastern Europe
 - rigging elections
 - multi-party success in other parts of Africa
 - pressure from multilateral and bilateral donors
 - pressure from the church
 - pressure from the civil society, lawyers and intellectuals
 - repeat of section 2A of the constitution 5x1=5mks
- b) explain five challenges facing opposition parties in Kenya since 1992 (10mks)
 - interference by the government
 - defectiveness
 - wrangling of leaders
 - lack of internal democracy
 - inadequate funding
 - ethnicity
 - lack of numbers in parliament 5x2=5mks

SECTION C

- 22a) Identify three aspects of democracy (3mks)
- political
 - social
 - economic 3x1 =3,ks
- b) Discuss six benefits of democracy (12mks)
- promote citizen participation in elections
 - enables good and quality representation
 - balances the liberty of the individuals and the state
 - it promotes patriotism and reduces the chances of a revolution
 - it promotes equality
 - it advocates for peaceful co-existence and therefore people develop a sense of cooperation
 - it develops the initiative of the people and their sense of responsibility 6x2 = 12mks
23. a) list three superior courts in Kenya (3mks)
- supreme court
 - court of appeal
 - high court 3x1 = marks
- b) Explain six functions of chief justice. (12mks)
- head of the judiciary
 - chairperson of the judicial service commission
 - advises the president on promotional or removal of judges
 - head of supreme court
 - swears in the president and the cabinet
 - present fees to be judged by the courts
 - main defender of the constitution 6x2 = 12mks
24. a) state five categories of people whose personal liberty is limited (5mks)
- when one is proved to be of unsound mind
 - arrogant or a drug addict
 - having an infectious disease could lead to one being quarantined e.g Ebola

- if one is suspected to have committed a criminal offence or is caught committing a crime
- an event where the court of law orders a person be held in custody when suspected of having committed criminal offence.

b) Describe five roles played by correctional services in Kenya. (10mks)

- They confine prisoners convicted by the courts of law
- Keep watch over the behavior of suspected criminals whose cases are still pending in law courts
- They execute or implement decisions of the courts regarding the treatment of prisoners
- They rehabilitate prisoners through counseling in an attempt to correct their behavior.
- They help in consisting suspected dissidents who are a threat to state security.
- They offer prisoners vocational training.
- They take care of the welfare of prisoners by providing them with the necessary medical attention
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KAKAMEGA CENTRAL SUB COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION EXASM
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2

1. It is historical information on peoples way of life ie. Cultural practices, religious beliefs, interculture, taboos and dressing (1 x1)
2. - Upright posture
- Small brain (450 – 630 cc)
- Were hairy
- Were short and strong
- Low forehead
- Small teeth (2 x1)
3. It is because early man made his tools and weapons mainly from stones (1 x1)
4. - Sparing the animals that they had captured
- Tending the sick and injured animals he came across
- Sheltering some of the animals and providing them with water and pasture (2 x 1)
5. Basketry
Pottery
Textile /cloth making / spinning and weaving
6. – Parchments / skins
- Papyrus reeds
- Stone tablets / stones / rocks (2mks)
7. - Ghana
- Mali
- Songhai ()
1 x 1 = (1mk)
8. The Olympic games
9. Advising the Kabaka on important matters affecting the kingdom
- Present the peoples concerns to the Kabaka
- Acted as a final court of appeal
- Collected taxes in the kingdom and planned for expenditure
- Helped the Kabaka in general administration
- Make laws although the power of the Kabaka was absolute
10. The chiefs sent their sons yearly to pledge loyalty to the king /each chief sent a son to live in the King's court
- All the chiefs owed allegiance to the total fire (2 x 1 (2mks)
11. - Impose and collect taxes
- Solve minor disputes
- Organised communal work
- Recruited labour for European farms
- Maintained law and order (2mks)
12. Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (PRELIMO) (1mk)
13. Motor vehicle manufacturing
- Electronic manufacturing (1mk)
14. Boutros Boutros Ciali
- Kofi Anan (1mk)
15. To ensure fair distribution of wealth amongst citizens (1mk)
16. Unwritten constitution (1mkl)
17. - They were widened

- They were made all weather roads
- With smooth surface
- Have been straightened
- Dual carriage
- Modern traffic control light
- Flyovers

SECTION B

18. a) The rites of passage eg birth , naming, initiation, marriage and death ceremonies

- Every day things – types of food, methods, eating habits, dressing styles
- Systems of worship - sacrifices, offerings, prayers
- Economic activities – farming, trading, crafts
- Forms of government (Monarchial, democratic dictotal)

(5 x 1) = 5mks

- B) The information may be accurate because it involves analysis of real materials and remains
- Archaeology provider information not found I n written records
- Unlike other sources archeology has a sense of time and dates
- Historical information derived from archeology are factual or real objects because one can feel, touch, and even manipulate the fossils
- Archaeological information or records are more permanent in comparison with other sources

5 x 1 = 5mks

19. a) – Many settlements were located near water bodies

- Neolithic period in Africa led to improved food production creating stability leading to a settled life
- Urban centres developed along trade routes and cross roads
- Harbours and ports development into urban centres
- Early centres of religion attracted population concentration eg Yoruba
- Some early urban centres grew due to development of early small scale industries such as mining
- The need for security encouraged people to settle in protected centres thus developed into town
- Some administrative centres of pre-colonial kingdoms in Africa developed into urban centre

(3mks)

b) - It's the capital city of Kenya and house all the government offices

- Its an educational centre housing several schools, colleges and universities
- The city is a business hub for many Kenyans
- The city is an international centre the headquarters of both United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and Habitat
- It hosts many international conferences at the Kenya International conference centre (KICC) and many five star hotels in the city
- It is an industrial city housing so many industries in the industrial area
- Nairobi hosts several international meetings eg UNCTAD Conferences in 1995, All Africa games in 1987

6x2= 12 marks

20. a) - The grouping of blood into various blood groups by land steiner in 1900 facilitated blood transfusion and storage

- Penicillin an anti- biotic by Dr Alexander Fleming in 1935 prolonged life by treating infections
- The polio vaccines in 1954 by Johas Edward's other vaccines have been discovered for TB, measles, typhoid, meningitis, tetanus
- Heart transplant surgery by Dr Bernard a south African surgery in 1967
- Life support machines / kidney dialysis machines in 1943 has prolonged life of kidney patients / pace maker
- Heart valves in 1961 has prolonged lives

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Explain six effects of telecommunications on modern society (12 mks)

- Improved communication between communities, countries, governments and citizens
- Mass entertainment through radio, TV, cinemas
- Improved transport through ship at sea and aeroplanes
- Space exploration through satellites

- Warfare-they make precise targets on the enemy
- Cultural imperialism – foreign cultural influence imposed through films, television etc
- Development of trade due to quick business transactions and advertisement of goods
- Better administration through computers
- Creation of employment opportunities
- Improved meteorology. It has facilitated study of weather
- Production of alternative sources of energy, gasohol, methanol, solar energy and nuclear
- Has promoted fast transmission of ideas

21. a) - The British
- The Afrikaners (Boers)
 - Indian
 - Coloured
 - Indigenous Africans

3x1 =3 marks

- b) - Many nationalists were killed by the apartheid regime
- Nationalists were harassed by security agent
 - Many nationalists were forced to flee their country to Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola
 - The African political parties were banned and nationalists prosecuted eg ANC, PAC etc
 - African nationalists were banned and their newspapers prosecuted by the government
 - Trade unionists were perpetually intimidated by the security agents
 - South African apartheid government employed the divide and rule tactics to divide Africans eg establishment of Bantustans
 - The pass laws were used to curtail the freedom of movement of the Africans eg the 1952 Native –Act all African women and men were to carry pass

6 x 2 = 12mks

SECTION C.

22. a) - They had able leaders eg Osei Tuhi
- They were united by the golden stool
 - Wealth derived from the Trans- Atlantic slave trade
 - Military strength based on the acquisition of gun and gun powder
 - Availability of food due to a strong agricultural base
 - Centralised political system under the asantehene
 - A large well trained and organized army
 - Oppressive rule from the Devikyna

5x 1= 5

- b) - They were a centralized political system led by the kabaka
- Kingship was hereditary
 - The Kabak was assisted to rule by the prime minister, treasure and chief justice
 - They had a parliament called Lukiko
 - They had a strong standing army for defense and expansion
 - The kingdom was divided into Ssaza headed by the Ssaza chiefs
 - The Ssaza were further divided into gombololas led by gombolola chiefs
 - The gombolola were divided into Miluka led by Miluka chiefs
 - The king inherited the traditional regalia as a symbol of authority

5x2 = 10mks

23. a) - The treaty of Lousanne with Turkey
- The treaty of Neully with Bulgaria
 - The treaty of Versailler with Germany
 - The treaty of German with Aritia
 - The treaty of Trianon with Hungary

3 x 1 = 3mks

- b) – It led to starvation
- Led to development of advanced military equipmet
 - Rise of nationalistic feelings among Africans
 - The size of Germany was reduced by 1/8
 - Massive loss of life
 - Massive loss of property

- Starvation due to di ***** of economic activities
- The European economies weakened since large sums of money were spent in war
- League of Nations was formed to promote world peace
- The league of nations took over German colonies and investment over sea
- USA emerged as the leading power

2 x 6 = 12marks

24. a) - AU has more organs than former OAU
- Unlike OAU, AU has a clause that allows for interference in internal affairs of a member state
 - AU has more obligations compared to OAU
 - AU is a n organization of citizens and member states while OAU was a meeting for the executives
 - AU has an agenda for African development while OAU was basically aimed at uniting African leaders
 - Unlike OAU, Au has an accountability mechanism

3 x 1 = 3mks

- b) - It created a sense of unity among the people of African origin
- Laid foundation for research on African culture, History, music, religion, medicine and art to enable Africans to understand themselves
 - It advanced African nationalism by encouraging people of Africa to fight for their independence.
 - It restored the African dignity and confidence by pointing out that being black is good/ beautiful
 - Created a forum for the Africans to discuss their problems
 - Pushed the African leaders to be more committed to African issues eg fighting the apartheid regime in South Africa
 - It laid foundation for the formation of OAU
 - It condemned Mussolin's attempt to colonize Ethiopia in 1953 by organizing protests in major towns eg New York