

30.7 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (311)

30.7.1 History and Government Paper 1 (311/1)

1.
 - Locating pre-historic sites.
 - Excavating/digging the site.
 - Dating the fossils and artifacts.
 - Recording the findings. *(Any 2x1 = 2 marks)*

2.
 - Iteso.
 - Samburu.
 - Turkana.
 - Maasai.
 - Njemps. *(Any 2x1 = 2 marks)*

3. Ethiopian highlands. *(1 mark)*

4.
 - The clan formed the basic political unit.
 - Leadership was by the council of elders.
 - Both had age-set systems.
 - The council of elders settled disputes.
 - They had warriors who defended their communities. *(Any 2x1=2 marks)*

- 5 They wanted to participate in trade. *(1 mark)*

- 6 The Church Missionary Society (C.M.S). *(1 mark)*

7.
 - They did not want to pay taxes to the British.
 - They had lost their independence/the British replaced the Agirama traditional rulers with their own appointees.
 - The British did not respect their culture, for example:- destruction of shrines/raping their women.
 - They were forced to join the British army.
 - They lost their land to the British.
 - The British disrupted their trade in ivory and food stuffs. *(Any 2x1=2 marks)*

8.
 - They were attracted by social amenities.
 - Towns offered higher job prospects/better wages.
 - Many Africans found themselves in over crowded reserves/land alienation.
 - In order to escape hut tax/forced labour.
 - Some Africans wanted to open up businesses in towns. *(Any 2x1 = 2 marks)*

9.
 - They demanded equal rights with the whites.
 - They wanted to own land in the Kenyan highlands.
 - They opposed restrictions on their migration into Kenya. *(Any 1 x 1 =1 mark)*

10.
 - They were constantly threatened with closure by the colonial government.
 - They lacked trained teachers.
 - Inadequate funds/lack of facilities.

- Leadership squabbles.
 - Competition from the mission schools. *(Any 2 x 1= 2marks)*
- 11.
- By birth.
 - By registration.
 - By naturalization. *(Any 2 x 1= 2marks)*
- 12.
- If one makes untrue/malicious utterances about another individual/government.
 - If one publishes seditious documents/Reveals Government Secrets.
 - If one incites others against government/other people.
 - If one talks ill against the president. *(Any 1 x =1 mark)*
- 13.
- Parliament cannot make laws that contradict traditional customs and practices of the people.
 - Parliament cannot pass a law that contradicts Kenya's constitution.
 - The president can limit the supremacy by making independent decisions.
 - Parliamentary supremacy can be limited by the application of international laws. *(Any 1 x 1=1 mark)*
- 14.
- The Public Investment Committee.
 - The Public Accounts Committee. *(Any 1 x 1=1 mark)*
- 15.
- By ensuring that all citizens are subjected to and governed by the same law.
 - By ensuring that matters are handled according to the law of the land.
 - By ensuring that everyone has the right to legal representation.
 - By ensuring that all suspected criminals are assumed innocent until proved guilty. *(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)*
16. The Chief Justice. *(1 mark)*
- 17.
- It helps the government to determine the sources for revenue.
 - To ensure transparency in the use of public funds.
 - It helps in appropriate allocation of resources to different ministries.
 - To enable Kenyans and other foreign organizations to know the economic planning and expenditure of the government. *(1 mark)*
18. (a)
- The availability of trade items
 - The demand for goods.
 - Existence of enterprising merchants.
 - The accessibility of the coast.
 - Existence of local trade.
 - There was political stability.
 - Existence of natural harbours
 - The occurrence of monsoon winds. *(Any 3x1 =3 marks)*
- (b)
- The coastal city states organized constant rebellions against the Portuguese.
 - The Portuguese administrators were corrupt/misused the funds meant to finance the administration.

- Portugal was too small to provide enough soldiers and administrators to control the whole of its empire far away
- Malindi, their traditional ally refused to support the Portuguese because they were cruel to them.
- Decline of the Indian ocean trade since it was the main source of income for the empire.
- The annexation of Portugal by Spain weakened Portuguese control of the coast.
- Intense commercial rivalry from the Dutch, the British and the French reduced the Portuguese source of revenue.
- The defeat and departure of Fort Jesus by the Omani Arabs brought Portuguese rule to an end.

(Any 6x2=12 marks)

19. (a)

- To carry out farming in order to meet the administration of the colony.
- The climate of the white highlands was suitable for white settlement.
- The whites would be loyal to the colonial government as opposed to the Africans.
- There were large tracts of seemingly unutilized land.
- The settlers were to carry out farming in order to produce goods to be transported by the railway. This would help meet the cost of maintaining the railways.
- The government did not want the Asians to take control of the colony.

(Any 3 x 1=3

marks)

(b)

- They were subjected to constant raids by the African whose land had been alienated.
- They had inadequate labour force as many Africans refused to work for them.
- The settlers lacked essential agricultural skills as many had not practiced farming before.
- They were not familiar with the seasons and therefore could not predict when and what to plant.
- They had inadequate capital to invest in farming.
- They were unable to market their produce during the world wars.
- The economic depression affected the market prices.
- There was high cost of production due to animal and crop diseases.
- There was inadequate transport and communication network which affected the movement of people and goods.

(Any 6x2=12 marks)

20. (a)

- Local Government Workers Union.
- Domestic and Hotel Workers Union.
- East African Federation of Building and Construction Workers Union.
- Transport and Allied Workers Union.
- Garments Workers Union.

(Any 3x1=3 marks)

(b)

- They aired the grievances of the workers to the employers/colonial government.
- They managed to achieve better conditions for the workers through strikes and collective bargaining.
- They achieved better wages for Africans and Asians under the colonial government.
- They enlisted the support of the international community and alerted it of the oppression experienced under the colonial government.
- They educated people on their political rights through seminars and public meetings.
- They opposed racial discrimination/colour bar among the workers to enhance unity.
- Trade Unions provided training ground for national leaders who took part in the struggle for independence.
- They assisted and supported those who struggled for independence.
- They provided an alternative forum for independence struggle after the banning of political organizations by the colonial government.

(Any 6x2=12 marks)

21. (a)

- To ensure equal opportunities for all citizens.
- To promote democracy.
- To ensure that resources are used for the benefit of society and its members.

- To encourage various forms of ownership of property.
- To promote freedom from disease, ignorance and of poverty
- To promote freedom of conscience and human dignity. *(Any 5x1 = 5 marks)*

- (b)
- The philosophies have encouraged cooperation/unity/understanding among Kenyans.
 - They have encouraged Kenyans to actively participate in development projects.
 - Through the philosophies, education has been promoted by building schools, colleges and universities.
 - The philosophies have encouraged mutual social responsibility among Kenyans.
 - The philosophies have helped improve medical services, by constructing dispensaries, health centres and hospitals.
 - The plight of the disadvantaged people has been addressed by the philosophies through organizing harambees to assist them.
 - The philosophies have promoted African culture through borrowing of positive African traditions.
 - The philosophies have promoted spiritual wellbeing through building of churches. *(Any 5x2=10 marks)*

22. (a)
- To form the government after elections/appoint the cabinet.
 - To summon parliament after a general election.
 - To open parliament.
 - To give assent to bills.
 - To dissolve parliament.
 - To prorogue parliament.
 - To appoint the leader of government business in the house. *(Any 3 x 1=3 marks)*

- (b)
- Persistent lack of funds to run the country.
 - There was widespread poverty, disease and ignorance which made it difficult for him to administer the country effectively.
 - Many Kenyans lacked essential skills to provide the country with sufficient manpower. This forced him to use expatriates.
 - Poor transport and communication system hampered the rate of economic development.
 - People in Kenya were divided over his land policy. For some, his policy of compromising with the whites and promising to protect their land and property was too moderated.
 - There was opposition from KADU which did not favour a government of national unity but wanted a majimbo system of government.
 - The people's confidence in his government was tainted by political assassination of Tom Mboya, Kariuki J.M. and Pio Gama Pinto/crackdown on government critics.
 - The existence of banditry (Shifta Menace) in N. Eastern/NFD posed a security problem.
 - There were sharp divisions within the cabinet which made it difficult for them to come up with unanimous decisions. *(Any 6x2=12 marks)*

23. (a)
- To control traffic on roads.
 - To inspect motor vehicles.
 - To guide the flow of traffic on the roads.
 - To arrest traffic offenders.
 - To provide emergency assistance in case of a road accident.
 - To educate the public on road safety measures..
 - To conduct driving test/issues provisional driving licences. *(Any 5x1=5 marks)*

- (b)
- The police officers have been allocated modern technological devices to help detect crime.
 - They have been allocated more vehicles to ease their mobility
 - There is the introduction of professional training programmes for officers to improve their competence/capacity building.
 - The raising of the academic qualification requirements for joining the police force with the aim of

improving their performance.

- The introduction of a public relations office/a police spokesperson to ensure that information is delivered effectively and efficiently to the general public.
- The introduction of community policing to help police gather information from the public so as to assist them detect crime.
- Introduction of police booths/hotlines that people can use if they have information vital to the police.
- There has been an improvement in their terms (salaries) and conditions (Housing) of service.

(Any 5x2=10 marks)

24. (a)

- Provision of civic education.
- Collecting views from the public.
- Drafting the constitution.
- The draft constitution is published for the public/disseminated.
- The Review Commission holds public hearings in all the areas for further recommendations.
- Convening of a national constitutional conference to amend or reject the recommendation.
- The agreed upon issues are re-drafted and presented to the Attorney General by the review commission.
- If certain issues are rejected at the conference, the commission organizes a referendum for the public to vote.
- The Attorney General publishes the draft constitution in form of a bill.
- It is introduced in parliament for enactment.

(Any 5 x 1=5 marks)

(b)

- It provided for a Governor General who was the head of state on behalf of the Queen.
- It provided for an independent judiciary to ensure justice and to prevent corruption.
- It set up a judicial service Commission to appoint judicial officers.
- It provided that the Governor in consultation with regional authorities and the Prime Minister appoint the Chief Justice.
- It provided for six Regional Governments and Assemblies whose power included control of land, education, health and the police.
- It entrenched rules of citizenship, fundamental rights of citizens.
- It specially provided for the establishment of the Public Service Commission and the Central Land Board to ensure fair and effective government.
- It provided for the position of a Prime Minister as the head of Government.
- It provided for the tenure of the office of the judges and the Attorney General
- It provided for a multi-party democracy where the party with the majority in parliament formed the government.
- It entrenched the amendment procedures such that a special majority of two thirds majority was required to change the constitution.
- It provided for the separation of powers for the three arms of the government/executive, judiciary and legislature.
- It provided for a bicameral house of a Senate and House of Representatives.

(Any 5x2=10 marks)

30.7.2 History and Government Paper 2 (311/2)

1.

- May contain biases/exaggerations.
- Information may be misinterpreted/misunderstood by readers.
- There may be factual errors/omissions/contradictions by the authors.
- These sources are limited to literate members of the society.
- They are expensive to obtain/procure.

(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)

2.

- There were more wild animals in the grasslands/availability of food.
 - The climate in the grasslands was warmer.
 - The grasslands provided much needed water. *(Any 1x1=1 mark)*
- 3.
- Basin.
 - Canal.
 - Shadoof. *(Any 1x1=1mark)*
- 4.
- Making utensils.
 - Making ornaments.
 - To make weapons.
 - As a medium of exchange/trade item.
 - It was mixed with other metals to make alloys.
 - It is used for making tools.
 - It is used as a trade item.
 - It is used to make statues. *(Any 2x1 = 2 marks)*
- 5.
- Canning process.
 - Pasteurization process.
 - Refrigeration process. *(Any 1x1 = 1 mark)*
- 6.
- It's effectiveness depends on weather.
 - The message could be missed if no one is on the look out.
 - It can only be used to cover short distances.
 - Range of messages passed was limited. *(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)*
- 7.
- It's cumbersome to transport bulky goods.
 - There is a problem of storing the goods.
 - It's difficult to determine the exact values of some goods.
 - There is frequent lack of double coincidence of wants.
 - Some goods may not be divided into smaller quantities. *(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)*
8. It is the concentration of people in certain places which grow large to be called towns/cities. *(1 mark)*
- 9.
- To maintain law and order.
 - To collect taxes.
 - They recruited men for military service.
 - They settled disputes/tried cases in court.
 - They were members of the Lukiiko. *(Any 2x1=2 marks)*
10. To divide up Africa among European nations in a peaceful manner. *(1 x 1=1 mark)*
- 11.
- The Moffat treaty.
 - Rudd concession. *(Any 1 x 1=1 mark)*
12. Britain. *(1 x 1=1mark)*
- 13.
- Assimilation.

- Association. *(Any 1 x 1=1 mark)*
- 14.
- It ended economic domination of the world by European countries.
 - There was massive destruction of properties.
 - It enacted unemployment.
 - It slowed down economic development of most countries/led to economic depression.
 - It led to developments in engineering. *(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)*
- 15.
- To unite all black people to win majority rule in South Africa.
 - To encourage a united anti-racial activities/oppose apartheid.
 - To remove all forms of injustices.
 - To win a vote/franchise for all the people of South Africa. *(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)*
16. Coordinates the activities of the other organs of the United Nations. *(1 mark)*
- 17.
- Idiological differences among the three member states.
 - Personality differences between presidents *Idd Amin* of *Uganda* and *Julius Nyerere* of *Tanzania*.
 - The perception of Uganda and Tanzania that Kenya benefited more.
 - National pride/interests of the member states.
 - Failure to remit funds to the community by member states.
 - The closure of boundaries by the member states. *(Any 2 x 1=2 marks)*
18. (a)
- People could travel faster than before.
 - They could cover long distances.
 - The chariots made travel comfortable.
 - Heavy loads could be carried over long distances.
 - Traveling became more secure. *(Any 3x1= 3 marks)*
- (b)
- It is expensive to procure/maintain an aircraft.
 - Construction of airstrips requires a lot of resources and expertise.
 - The aircrafts can only land and take off in specific/designated areas thus inconveniencing the users.
 - Aircrafts cannot carry bulky/heavy goods as compared to other means of transport.
 - Air transport can only be used by the well to do members of the society thus making it inaccessible to many.
 - Its operations are affected by unfavourable weather conditions.
 - Aircrafts emit gases which contribute to the pollution of the atmosphere.
 - Travelling by air has facilitated international terrorism/drug trafficking.
 - The use of aircrafts in military warfare has resulted to destruction of property.
 - Accidents by the air crafts are fatal/chances of survival are minimal.
 - Requires a lot of expertise. *(Any 6x2=12 marks)*
19. (a)
- The slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.
 - Prisoners of war who had been captured during local wars were sold to the slave dealers.
 - Slave traders kidnapped lonely travelers.
 - Some people were enticed and eventually sold into slavery.
 - Debtors were sold to slave traders. *(Any 3 x 1=3 marks)*
- (b)
- The industrial revolution in Britain led to the replacement of human labour with machines which were more efficient.
 - The leading economists were against slave labour and argued that free labour was more productive than slave labour.
 - Philanthropists/Christian missionaries strongly campaigned against slave trade thus leading to its

decline.

- America attained political independence and abolished slavery and slave trade leaving this Britain with no colonies where she would take slaves to work.
- The development of legitimate trade which subsequently replaced slave trade.
- Britain abolished slave trade and influenced other European nations to stop the practice by signing anti-slave trade treaties.
- The French revolution of 1789 impacted negatively on slave trade as the ideas of liberty and equality of all people were spread. *(Any 6x2=12 marks)*

20.

(a)

- African resented the forced labour introduced by the Germans.
- Africans disliked the harsh rule by Akidas and Jumbes who were hired by the Germans.
- The Germans mistreated African Rulers.
- Africans were against the introduction of tax by the Germans.
- The German officials sexually abused the African women.
- The Africans were inspired by the prophecy of Kinje Kitile Ngwale.
- The Africans wanted to repossess their land from the Germans.
- The Ngoni fought to seek revenge over the Boma massacre of 1897.
- Africans wanted to regain their lost independence.
- Germans despised/looked down upon the African way of life. *(Any 5x1=5 marks)*

(b)

- Africans had inferior weapons which could not match the German modern weapons.
- German soldiers were well trained as opposed to the African soldiers who used traditional methods of fighting.
- The disunity/hatred that existed among African communities made it possible for the Germans to defeat them with ease.
- The Germans used the scorched earth method which led to famine and hence weakened the Africans.
- The magic waste failed to protect the Africans from German bullets.
- Capture/imprisonment/execution of African leaders demoralised the fighters.
- German administrators received reinforcement which strengthened their fight against the Africans.
- The large/powerful communities who had been defeated by the Germans before did not join the war.
- Africans were not well coordinated/organised in their fight against the Germans. *(Any 5x2=10 marks)*

21.

(a)

- It promoted health services/established International Health Organisation.
- It championed for the welfare of the workers/established the International Labour Organisation.
- It provided relief to refugees/war casualties/areas hit by famine.
- It settled disputes between different European Countries.
- It supervised mandated territories.
- It organized disarmament conferences in Europe.
- It helped to reduce trade in dangerous drugs.
- It helped in economic reconstruction of European countries. *(Any 5 x 1=5 marks)*

(b)

- Some European nations opposed the peace Treaty of Versailles because it favoured the allied nations that had fought against German.
- The United States of America did not support the league because it did not want to get involved in European affairs/The Monroe Doctrine.
- The membership of the organization was not all that inclusive. Some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join.
- The league violated the objective of maintaining world peace by supporting some nations' claims against others.
- Most members were concerned with their sovereignty as opposed to the interests of the League of Nations.
- Some members of the League adopted the policy of appeasement towards certain regimes in order to avoid confrontation thus weakening it.

- Shortage of funds made it difficult for the League to implement its programmes.
- The League lacked its own army to implement its decisions where peace was threatened. It depended on the goodwill of the members who at times were not reliable.
- The search for colonies diverted the members' attention from the activities of the League of Nations.
- The rise of dictatorship regimes in Europe weakened the League as these dictators refused to accept its resolutions.
- The economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world economies, hence they were not able to support the League financially.

(Any 5x2=10 marks)

22. (a)

- To avoid resistance from the people of Northern Nigeria.
- The British had inadequate personnel for the vast territory.
- There was an established system of administration.
- There was communication barrier between the British and the local communities.
- It was difficult to reach all parts of the territory due to inadequate transport and communication systems.
- To reduce the cost of administration
- The method had successfully been used in some of their colonies.

(Any 5 x 1=5 marks)

(b)

- Traditional rulers became unpopular among their people due to their new roles of collecting taxes/forceful recruitment of fellow Africans as labourers for European/as soldiers to fight in the world wars.
- The African Chiefs became wealthier than the rest of the people because they were paid for their services.
- It helped to preserve African cultures in Northern Nigeria because the British did not want to interfere with the African way of life.
- It led to the abolition of slavery and slave trade in Northern Nigeria
- The British abolished the Fulani systems of taxation and replaced it with a single tax levied on each village.
- Retention of muslim law/sharia in the North made the area lag behind. The British modified the previous systems of administration thus making the traditional African rulers lose their independence.

(Any 5x2=10 marks)

23. (a)

- To promote unity among African states.
- To end all forms of colonialism in Africa.
- To promote human rights in African countries in line with the United Nations' Charter.
- To promote social, economic and political cooperation in Africa in order to uplift the peoples standards of living.
- To uphold the policy of non-alignment in international affairs.
- To uphold the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states.
- To recognize/respect the territorial/sovereignty of member states.
- To promote peaceful settlement of disputes among member states.

(Any 5x1=5 marks)

(b)

- The structure of the African Union is more elaborate than that of the organisation of African Unity/The African Union has more organs than the organization of African Unity.
- African Union unlike the Organisation of African Unity has the mandate to intervene in the internal affairs of member states who violate human rights.
- African Union is viewed as an organisation of African peoples while Organisation of African Unity was an organisation of African executives.
- African Union has an ambitious economic development agenda for Africa where as Organisation of African Unity was mainly concerned with political issues of the continent.
- African Union has an accountability mechanism/the African Peer Review Mechanism while the

Organisation of African Unity lacked it.

- The Organisation of African Unity was formed by independent African countries to fight colonialism where as African Union focuses on the challenges facing African countries today.
- The African Union has established the court of Justice to handle cases involving victims of human rights violation within the member states while Organisation of African Unity lacked this agency.
- The African Union unlike the Organisation of African Unity has established a close working relationship with countries of the world through Information Communication Technology to enhance globalization.
- The African Union has proposed the creation of a standing African army whereas the Organization of African Unity did not think of it. *(Any 5x2=10 marks)*

24.

(a)

- One should be a citizen of India.
- The person should be aged 35 years and above.
- The person should qualify for election as a member of the house of the people.
- One should not be a government employee/not hold any office of profit within the government.
- One must be nominated by a political party. *(Any 3 x 1=3 marks)*

(b)

- The president is the head of state with executive powers to carry out his duties.
- The president seeks advice from parliament when appointing the prime ministers.
- He/she is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- He is a member of the legislative.
- He ascends to/vetoes bills before they become law.
- He establishes special councils to arbitrate on inter-state disputes.
- He dissolves parliament to call for general elections.
- He is empowered by the constitution to declare a state of emergency/rule the state by decree when the security of the state is threatened.
- He nominates the 12 members to the “Council of states”/upper house.
- He appoints state governors and supreme court judges.
- He calls the leader of the winning party after general elections to form the government.
- He is the leader of the political part that nominates him for the elections.
- He pardons offenders. *(Any 6x2=12 marks)*