**LANJET JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

**MAR/APR, 2024**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

**PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

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

**1. Identify two ways through which archaeologists obtain information on the history of**

**Kenya.**  **(2 mks)**

* Locating pre-historic sites
* Excavating/digging the site
* Dating the fossils and artifacts.

**2. Name one sub-group of Eastern Cushites. (1 mk)**

* Borana
* Somali
* Oromo
* Gabra
* Rendile
* Burji

**3. Identify the title given to council of elders among the Agikuyu. (1 mk)**

* Kiama

**4. Give two missionary societies that operated in Kenya. (2 mks)**

**5. Give one way in which African communities in Kenya reacted to British Invasion.(1 mk)**

* Resistance
* Collaboration
* Mixed reaction

**6. Identify the main reason why Kipande system was introduced in Kenya during the colonial**

**period. (1 mk)**

* To ensure Africans provide free labor and don’t desert their employers/settlers/servants.

**7. Give two challenges faced by independent schools in Kenya. (2 mks)**

* Harassment of members by missionaries and colonial government authorities
* Shortage of manpower to manage their activities.
* Shortage of funds to implement their programs
* Wrangling between leaders
* Competition from missionary churches and schools
* Closure of institutions by colonial government during state of emergency.

**8. Give two reasons why orating was administere4d to Mau Mau fighters. (2 mks)**

* To ensure members remain loyal honest to the movement
* To inspire courage among fighters
* To unite the members
* To ensure fighters keep the secrets of the movement.

**9. Identify one commission on education constituted during the colonial period.(1 mk)**

* Phelps stokes commission (1914)
* Fraser commission (1908)

**10. Identify two ways in which the colonial government encouraged settler farming.(2 mks)**

* The colonial government provided land to the settlers
* The settlers bought land from the colonial government.
* The colonial government passed legislations to be favourable to the settlers.

**11. Name one founder member of Kenya African Democratic Union. (1 mk)**

* Daniel Arap Moi
* Masinde Muliro
* Justus ole Tipis
* Ronald Ngala

**12. Give the main reason why the Second Lancaster House conference was convened in 1962.**

**(1 mk)**

* To craft/come up with a constitution for independent Kenya.

**13. List two ways in which Kenyan citizens exercise direct democracy. (2 mks)**

* Referendum
* Initiative
* Plebiscite
* Recall

**14. Outline two functions of the deputy speaker of the National Assembly. (2 mks)**

* Acts as speaker when the speaker is absent/performs the duties of the speaker when absent
* Chairperson of the committee of the whole house
* Chairs the liaison committee
* Chairs the members of the chairperson’s panel.

**15. Give one way in which the government has promoted the culture of the people in Kenya**

**since independence. (1 mk)**

* By encouraging people to take part in traditional dances/music festivals
* Establishing and preserving cultural centres
* Licensing vernacular radio stations
* Encouraging production and marketing of traditional handwork/crafts
* Establishing the ministry of sports, culture and gender to enhance culture.

**16. State one challenge facing Harambee spirit in Kenya. (1 mk)**

* It has been abused by the political elites to buy/compromise voters
* There are complaints of forced contributions against the harambee spirit of volition.
* the NARC government barred public servants from engaging in Harambee (2003)
* Encourages class struggle as it has been one way of staging competition between the have and have not’s)

**17. Give two ways in which one can become a member of county assembly of Kenya.**

**(2 mks)**

* Being elected to represent a ward
* Being nominated
* Through election as speaker an- officio member.

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any three questions from this section.**

**18. (a) State five reasons which influence migration of the Cushites into Kenya during the Pre- colonial. (5 mks)**

* To escape from internal conflict clan/family
* There was population pressure in their original homeland
* To flee outbreak of diseases that affected both animals and people
* They were in search for better grazing lands
* They were escaping famine and drought
* They fled due to constant attacks from their neighbours e.g. Somali
* They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure.

**(b) Describe the social organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period.**

(10 mks)

* Family was the smallest social unit
* They intimate both boys and girls through circumcision
* Circumcised boys joined age sets
* They believed in God called Mulungu
* They believed in God directly and offered sacrifices to him in shrines.
* They believed in ancestral spirits who they appeased through sacrifices and pouring libation
* There were special people among the Mijikenda e.g. diviners, prophets/wafisi and medicine men who performed different social functions.
* Marriage was polygamous and exogamous
* They had social ceremonies which were marked through songs and dance
* There was division of labour according to gender and age
* They offered informal education

**19. (a) Give five reasons that enabled the Akamba to successfully participate in the Long**

Distance trade. **(5 mks)**

* They were centrally positioned between the Coast and the interior
* Their land was infertile, so they opted for trade
* They had strong able leaders who organized trade caravans e.g. Chief Kivoi
* Trade goods were readily available
* They had participated in local trade hence a basis of experience.

**(b) Explain five factors that influenced the growth of Nairobi as an urban centre**

**(10 mks)**

* Central location between Lake Victoria and Coast
* Conducive climate/cool temperatures
* Trading activities between the Masaya and the Agikuyu
* Had clean and cool waters from R. Nairobi.
* The transfer of colonial headquarters from Mombasa
* The ground enhanced construction of tall buildings.

**20. (a) State five roles of Africans in provision of health services during colonial rule in Kenya. (5 mks)**

* They were trained as practitioners e.g. nurses and laboratory assistants.
* Treated illnesses using herbal medicine.
* The L:ocal Native Councils set aside money for medical care
* Promoted hygiene through pest control
* Provided civic education about health and hygiene which helped control some diseases
* Africans built health facilities e.g. dispensaries.

**(b) Explain five roles of women in the Mau Mau uprising during the struggle for**

Independence in Kenya. (10 mks)

* Women participated in the oath taking ceremonies
* They mobilized the men and women to join the movement
* Women composed songs to mobilize support and motivate the fighters as well as ridicule collaborators
* They acted as spies for Mau Mau fighters
* They supplied fighters with food, medicine, guns, ammunition and clothing
* They fought as soldiers e.g. field marshal Muthoni
* They coordinated and organized rural networks to provide supplies to the Mau Mau fighters
* They kept secret all information relating to the uprising from colonial agents despite their mistreatment
* More than 8000 women were detained and others put in detention camps to prevent them from helping the fighters.

**21. (a) State five reasons for the Maasai collaboration. (5 mks)**

* Nandi power had weakened them
* Civil war’s between Kwavi and Purko
* Natural calamities e.g. small pox and drought
* Feminine
* Kedong massacre which killed many
* British efficiency on report of the massacre which made Lenana happy.

**(b) Explain five challenges facing culture and sports in Kenya since independence.**

**(10 mks)**

* Inadequate facilities-lack of recreational and sports facilities/stadia/studios especially in rural areas
* Poor remuneration – Those people involved in music, s ports, dramas are poorly paid.
* Exploitation on royalty payments: Those involved in music industry, arts and drama are exploited through payments imposed on them
* Inadequate funds – Lack of adequate funds to enhance cultural festivities
* Piracy – There is piracy of local artist work thus denying them income
* Misappropriation of funds/corruption; money meant for culture have been misappropriated by those in the high positions.

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions from this section.**

**22. (a) Give three factors that promote National Unity. (3 mks)**

* Unitary constitution
* One government
* The institution of the presidency
* Our education system
* Economic growth that include equitable or fair distribution of resources
* The use of English and Kiswahili.

**(b) Explain six importance of National Integration. (12 mks)**

* Promotes rapid social and economic development in a country/it enables people to develop the country
* It promotes peaceful co-existence of different ethnic groups and races in a country
* It helps in eliminating suspicion and enhances security
* It enables a country to develop a national direction
* It enables people to tackle problems together
* It enhances political stability in the country
* It promotes collective responsibility among citizens in the country
* It makes Kenyans to speak with the voice in international forums like UNO
* It attracts foreign investments
* A united country earns itself recognition and can be invited to take part in international activities like peace keeping missions.

**23. (a) Identify three special groups given special rights in the Kenyan Constitution of 2010. (3 mks)**

* Persons with disabilities
* The Youth
* Minorities and marginalized
* Older members of the society
* Arrested persons
* Persons detained, held in custody or imprisoned.

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**(b) Explain six functions of the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNHREC) (12 mks)**

* To promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in the Republic
* To promote gender equality and equity generally and to co-ordinate and facilitate gender mainstreaming in national development
* To promote the protection and observance of human rights in public and private institutions
* To monitor investigate and report on observance of human rights in all spheres of life
* To receive and investigate complaints about alleged abuse of human rights
* To Investigate or research a matter in respect of human rights
* To ensure compliance with obligations under treaties and contentious relating to human rights
* To investigate any conduct in public administration suspected to be improper.
* To investigate complains of abuse of p9ower, unfair treatment or unlawful, oppressive, unfair or unresponsive official conduct

**To give report on the results of investigations in conduct of state affairs including abuse of power.** **(3 mks)**

24. (a) State four sources of revenue for the National Government.

* Income PAYE
* Corporate tax- This is levied on incomes or profits made by companies
* Capital gain – This is levied on interests on investments and earnings e.g. tax levied on dividends
* Customs Duty imposed on goods imported into the country like vehicles and machinery
* Excise duty imposed on goods produced and exported from Kenya like coffee, tea and horticultural products
* Value Added Tax (VAT) levied on specific goods like petroleum products and sugar
* Traffic revenue tax levied on various categories of traffic services such as road maintenance
* Investment revenue from Parastatals and other government profit making institutions
* Trading licenses like on hotel and restaurant
* Loan interest receipts
* Land rates
* House rates especially rent from government buildings
* Fees – These include levies on fuel, wool, carbon dioxide gas and mining fees
* Court Fines – imposed on persons found guilty in a court of law
* Tourism fees – This can be in the form of entrance fees to national parts, game reserves and other national tourist attractions.

**(b) Explain six ways in which the constitution regulates public finance and expenditure. (12 mks)**

* The parliament has to approve expenditure of any state department
* The cabinet secretary for finance with the approval of parliament may stop transfer of funds to a state organ or any other public body if it fails to adhere to the laid down procedures
* The controller of budget oversees the implementation of the national budget by authorizing withdrawals from public funds such as consolidated fund
* There are accounting officers answerable to the National Assembly for the financial management of various public bodies
* The auditing of accounts of all government and other public bodies is conducted to ensure that they adhere to the laid down procedures
* The Auditor General is responsible for the audit of all accounts of all government and state organs at the end of each financial year.
* The Public Procurement and disposal act set procedures for acquiring and disposing of obsolete and extra assets and equipment to ensure fairness and transparency.
* Sanctions have been imposed against contractors who fail to fulfill their obligations
* Sanctions have been imposed on people who fail to pay their taxes e.g. use of X-ray scanners to verify cargo on arrival at the port.