

**CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF KAKAMEGA EVALUATION TEST**  
**JULY/AUGUST EXAM 2025**  
**311/1 HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER ONE MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Attempt all questions from this section**

- 1 Give two forms of Oral Traditions. (2 marks)
- i) Folktales/ stories.
  - ii) Proverbs
  - iii) Songs
  - iv) Riddles
  - v) Myths
  - vi) Legends
  - vii) Poems
  - viii) Tongue twisters *2 x 1 = 2 marks*
2. Identify one pre-historic site where the remains of kenyapithecus were found in Kenya (1mark)
- i) Fort Tenan *1 x 1 = 1 mark*
3. List two sub-clans of Ameru community in Kenya (2 marks)
- i) Tigania,
  - ii) Igembe,
  - iii) Imenti,
  - iv) Igoji,
  - v) Chukka,
  - vi) Tharaka,
  - vii) Muthambi
  - viii) Muimbi *2 x 1 = 2 marks*
4. List one archeological evidence that shows there was contact between Kenya and outside world before 14<sup>th</sup> century 9 (1mark)
- i) Remains of chinese coins
  - ii) Porcelain vessels
  - iii) Beads
  - iv) Remains of chinese pottery. *1 x 1 = 1 mark*
5. Identify two treaties that were signed between Seyyid Said and the missionaries to end slave trade along the East African coast (2marks)
- i) -Moresby Treaty
  - ii) -Hamerton Treaty *2 x 1 = 2 marks*
6. Give one way of acquiring citizenship in Kenya (1mark)
- i) -Birth
  - ii) -Registration *1 x 1 = 1 mark*
7. What is the main purpose of the bill of rights in Kenya (1mark)
- i) To protect the rights of every individual equally. *1 x 1 = 1 mark*
8. Name the treaty that ended the scramble and partition of East Africa. (1mark)
- i) Heligoland Treaty of 1890/ Anglo –German Agreement of 1890. *1 x 1 = 1 mark*

9. Outline two ways through which Africans reacted to the British colonization in Kenya (2marks)
- Resistance
  - Collaboration
  - Mixed reaction *2 x 1= 2 marks*
10. List two towns that emerged as a result of construction Ugandan railway line during the colonial period (2marks)
- Nairobi
  - Naivasha
  - Nakuru
  - Voi *2 x 1= 2 marks*
11. Highlight two reasons why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops during the colonial rule (2marks)
- Europeans wanted to continue getting **cheap African labour for their farms**. This could not be available if Africans were allowed to earn some money through growing of coffee.
  - European settlers did not want to **compete with Africans in coffee growing**. They feared that it would limit market for their produce.
  - The settlers claimed that Africans **did not have knowledge** of growing coffee. They claimed that African participation in cash crop growing would lead to **low quality products**.
  - They feared **that diseases would spread from African farms** to settler plantations.
  - European settlers claimed that African farmers would produce low quality coffee due to **inadequate resources**. *2 x 1= 2 marks*
12. Give one type of elections held in Kenya (1mark)
- General elections
  - By elections *1 x 1= 1 mark*
13. Give the composition of the senate (2marks)
- 47 elected members representing the counties
  - 16 women members nominated by the political party
  - 2 members to represent the youth
  - 2 members to represent persons with disability
  - The speaker who is an ex-officio member. *2 x 1= 2 marks*
14. Outline one pillar of Nyayo philosophy (1mark)
- Peace
  - Love
  - Unity *1 x 1= 1 mark*
15. Identify one type of landholding in Kenya (1mark)
- Public Land
  - Private land
  - Community land *1 x 1= 1 mark*
16. Give two challenges facing the free primary education program since 2003 (2marks)
- High population in schools against limited facilities  
 Inadequate funds to finance the education fully  
 Teacher student ratio is very high *2 x 1=2 marks*
17. Who is the Chief Executive officer of the County Government (1mark)

i) -Governor

*1 x 1 = 1 mark*

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**(Attempt three questions from this section)**

18. (a) Give three ways in which Kenyan communities interacted during the colonial period (3marks)

- i) –Through wars
- ii) –Through sports
- iii) –Through Trade
- iv) –Intermarriage
- v) –During sports activities/ wrestling

*any 3 x 1 = 3marks*

(b) Describe the political organization of Maasai community during the pre-colonial period (12marks)

(i) The Maasai were ruled by the council of elders. The council consisted of ritual leaders, clan heads and family heads among others.

(ii) The council of elders was responsible for maintaining law and order, making decision about ceremonies, declaring wars and settling disputes.

(iii) The age set system was an important institution among the Maasai.

(iv) There were several age sets and each had a leader/spokesman. The age sets exercised leadership roles in turns.

(v) There existed a class of warriors, the morans, who were used to carry out raids and also defend the community.

(vi) There were ritual leaders among the Maasai. Their function was to preside over religious functions and advise the community during crises. E.g. wars

(vii) The most important ritual head was the Oloiboni. By the mid 19th century the institution of the Oloiboni had become more influential. Some outstanding were Mbatian and Lenana.

(viii) The Maasai had a decentralized system of government.

*Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks*

19. List three families that rule the east African coast on behalf of the Oman Arabs (3marks) - Busaidi

- i) -Nabahan
- ii) –Mazrui
- iii) Busaidi

*3 x 1 = 3 marks*

(b) Explain six factors that assisted the missionaries to spread Christianity in Kenya (12marks)

- i) -Discovery of quinine which was used to treat malaria
- ii) -The missionaries enjoyed the support of seyyid said who was the sultan
- iii) -Some African communities were friendly to the missionaries
- iv) -Translation of the bible from English to Swahili
- v) -African converts were used to spread the gospel
- vi) -Other activities like Education, Health influenced Africans into conversion
- vii) -Building of Kenya Uganda railway line facilitated their movement.
- viii) – The colonial government gave protection to the missionaries.

*Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks*

20.(a) Give three features of early political associations before 1939 in Kenya (3marks)

- i. They lacked a national outlook since they were ethnic (tribal based/oriented/urban based). Most of
  - a. them were confined to one or two ethnic communities except EAA.
- ii. Most of them received material and moral support from the Asians
- iii. Mission-Educated African young men led them. For example, Harry Thuku, Okwiri and Mwambichi.
- iv. They were formed in response to socio-economic and land problems of various ethnic groups.
- v. They all agitated for an end to European exploitation and oppression rather than demand for political independence.
- vi. Most of them did not attract large membership due to their ethnic tendency.
- vii. They were non-militant and tended to be moderate on their demanded.
- viii. They were characterized by squabbles over leadership. **Any 3 x 1 = 3marks**

(b) Explain six challenges that faced early political association (12marks)

- i) -Members were subjected to harassment by the colonial government / arrests.
- ii) -Political wrangles between the members of the political party
- iii) -Many leaders had little experience in running political parties/ lacked organizational skills.
- iv) -The African political association were faced with financial problems
- v) -Disunity among the members of the political party
- vi) -The political associations were banned by the colonial government .
- vii) -Members were denied freedom of association and movement.
- viii) -They were denied access to the media. **Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks**

21. (a) Identify five roles of political party democracy in Kenya (5marks)

- i. -They formulate policies and programs to run the government
- ii. -They select the candidate for public offices
- iii. -They mobilize people to attend meetings.
- iv. They provide civic education to masses
- v. -They serve as a training ground for leaders. **Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks**

(b) Discuss six challenges facing agricultural sector in Kenya (10marks)

- i) The 1984 drought and famine in various parts of the country occasioning supply of relief food to the affected regions.
- ii) Rapid increase in population which is not at pace with the rate of increase in agricultural production.
- iii) From the late 1970s, the world market prices of agricultural commodities fell drastically yet the inputs remained expensive.
- iv) Corruption and mismanagement of the cooperatives leading to meager earnings for key cash crops in Kenya.
- v) Grabbing of research land by corrupt government officials has affected the operations of the research institutes.
- vi) The problem of poor infrastructure in the country sometimes discourages farmers especially during the rainy season.
- vii) Ethnic clashes in Molo in 1991-1992, Likoni in 1997 and Mahi Mahiu in 2005 plus the post election violence in 2008 discouraged farmers from intense farming due to insecurity.
- viii) Poor technology has led to low yields. People in Kenya still rely on natural rains for agriculture instead of using irrigation. Others use primitive traditional tools in cultivation.
- ix) The problem of pests that destroy the farm yields before reaching the factory.
- x) Competition for market from COMESA member states and from the more industrialized powers such as the European Union and USA often frustrate Kenyan farmers.

*Any 5 well explained x 2 = 10 marks*

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Attempt two questions from this sections**

22.(a) Identify three peaceful methods of conflict resolution in Kenya (3marks)

- i. Arbitration.** It's a neutral person who is appointed to solve a conflict amongst people.
- ii. Diplomacy** It's an art of negotiation between individuals or countries to resolve conflicts and may involve creating understanding and room for reconciliation.
- iii. Legislation.** It's done by the parliament through passing of legislation that control conflicts.
- iv. Use of elders.** Parties involved appear before the elders who listen to them and come up with a solution.
- v. Religious action.** Religious leaders have been called upon several times to resolve political and social conflicts in Kenya.
- vi. Court action.** This is where parties take other parties to court for arbitration.
- vii. International agreement.** International agreements on boarder security and utilisation of natural resources are a method of conflict resolution between countries. *Any 3 x 1= 3marks*

(b) Explain six factors that undermine National Unity in Kenya (12marks)

- i) Unequal distribution of national resources creates disparity in terms of development leading to the feelings of exclusion
- (ii) Tribalism which favors people from one's ethnic group thereby creating animosity hatred among the people
- (iii) Religious conflicts brought about by intolerance to other people's faiths leading to division of people along religious lines
- (iv) Discrimination on the basis of color creates antagonism among different races
- (v) Affiliation to different political parties with different ideologies polarizes the country along political lines
- (v) Corruption / greed/ bribery leads to a few people amassing a lot of wealth at the expense of the others
- (vi) Poverty among the people creates a state of lawlessness/ high rate of crime in the society
- (vii) Terrorism/ radicalization creates a state of anarchy/ fear/ suspicion among people
- (viii) Nepotism- this is the practice of favoring relatives
- (ix) Cultural conflicts- some diverse cultural aspects may bring in conflicts among different communities.
- (x) Ignorance- leading to intolerance of other people's views leading to failure to appreciate developments taking place around them.
- xi) Nepotism where relatives are favoured compared to other people. *Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks*

23(a) Give three rights of the child according to the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of a Child.

(3 marks)

- i) Right to name/ nationality /identity.
- ii) Right to free and compulsory education
- iii) Right to basic nutrition, shelter and healthcare
- iv) Right to protection from abuse/ harmful cultural practices/ neglect/ discrimination/ violence/ inhuman treatment/ exploitation/ child labour.
- v) Right to parental care and protection.
- vi) Right not to be detained

*any 3 x 1 = 3 marks*

(b) Explain six roles of the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya. (12 marks)

- i. Preside over the proceedings of the House and ensure they are conducted in accordance with the rule
- ii) -Discipline members who have violated standing order
- iii) -Maintain order during debates and enforce rules
- iv) -Represent and protect the authority of the parliament
- v) -Organize and determine the business to be conducted in the house
- vi) -Adjourn sittings if the House lacks a quorum
- vii) -Keep and maintain the attendance register
- viii) -Summons parliament when the parliamentary are on recess
- ix) -Swears in the members of parliament before participating in House deliberations
- x) -Declares parliamentary seat vacant
- xi) -Receive and accept letters of resignation from members of parliament

*any 6 x 2 = 12 marks*

24.(a) Identify five functions of national police service. (5 marks)

- i) They maintain law and order by preventing and detecting crime.
- ii) They arrest suspected criminals and taking them to a court of law.
- iii) They collect and evaluate intelligence information and documents for fighting crime.
- iv) They direct traffic and inspection of motor vehicles.
- v) They monitor the incoming and outgoing traffic at border posts and entry points.
- vi) They collaborate with Interpol in fighting international crime.
- vii) They provide security to senior government officers and buildings.
- viii) They prevent corruption and promote practice of transparency and accountability.
- ix) Conduct driving tests to trainee drivers.
- x) Investigate suspected criminal activities.
- xi) They train staff to highest possible standards of competence and integrity.
- xii) Entertains the public during national days e.g Madaraka Day.
- xiii) Controls crowds during public gatherings/ peace.

*Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks*

(b) Explain five challenges that are affecting the operation of the Kenya Defense Force. (10 marks)

- i. -KDF have been involved in cases of indiscipline i.e. Abortive coup
- ii. -They have been accused of corruption
- iii. -Issues of tribalism, regionalism and nepotism have been experienced by the KDF
- iv. -Insufficient funds to run their activities
- v. -The military personnel are not provided with opportunities to acquire further education
- vi. -Piracy and militia attacks and raids at Kenyan borders present a major security challenge at the border.

*Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks*