

EDUZEDCO

311/2 HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

Paper 2

Form 4 End Term Examination

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Name:

Adm No:

School:

Class:

Signature:

Date:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.
- (b) Write your school name, sign and write the date of the examination in the spaces provided above.
- (c) This paper consists of **Two** sections: **Section I** and **Section II**.
- (d) Answer **ALL** questions in Section I and any **five questions** from Section II.
- (e) Marks may be given for correct working, relevant points, and clear presentation.
- (h) This paper consists of **8 printed pages**.
- (i) Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.
- (j) Candidates should answer the questions in English.

For Examiner's Use Only

SECTION I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total

SECTION II

21	22	23	24	25	26	Total	Grand Total

SECTION I (50 Marks)

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

1. Identify two ways through which the Luo community in Kenya acquires a wife. (2 mks)
2. State two functions of the Council of Elders among the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (2 mks)
3. Give two reasons why the Agikuyu practiced the land tenure system that was based on clans. (2 mks)
4. Name one country that colonized Kenya before the British. (1 mks)
5. What is the meaning of the term 'assimilation' as used in colonial administration? (1 mks)
6. State three reasons why the British used the system of indirect rule in Kenya. (3 mks)
7. Give two ways through which the colonial government promoted settler farming in Kenya. (2 mks)
8. Name the founder of the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA). (1 mks)

9. Identify two demands made by the African workers during the 1939 Mombasa strike. (2 mks)
10. State three roles played by the African press in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (3 mks)
11. Give one reason why the Mau Mau movement resorted to armed struggle. (1 mks)
12. Name the colonial governor who declared a state of emergency in Kenya in 1952. (1 mks)
13. State two political changes introduced in Kenya after the 1957 Lyttelton Constitution. (2 mks)
14. What was the main reason for the formation of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) in 1960? (1 mks)
15. Identify two principles of the Kenya Constitution that promote national unity. (2 mks)
16. State two functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) in Kenya. (2 mks)
17. Give two reasons why the government of Kenya encourages the formation of political parties. (2 mks)

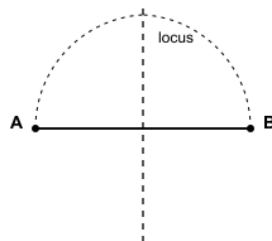
- 18.** What is the role of the Public Service Commission in Kenya? (1 mks)
- 19.** State one way in which the Bill of Rights protects the rights of the accused persons in Kenya. (1 mks)
- 20.** Identify two international organizations to which Kenya belongs. (2 mks)

SECTION II (50 Marks)

Answer any **five** questions from this section in the spaces provided.

21. Discuss the social organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period. (10 mks)
- (a) Explain the age-set system among the Nandi.
 - (b) Describe the role of the Orkoiyot in Nandi society.
 - (c) Outline the functions of the warrior age-set.

22. Explain the effects of the construction of the Kenya-Uganda Railway on the people of Kenya. (10 mks)



- (a) Positive effects
- (b) Negative effects

23. Analyze the role of the African elected representatives in the struggle for independence in Kenya between 1945 and 1963. (10 mks)
- (a) Their achievements in the Legislative Council
 - (b) Their collaboration with the independence movements

- 24.** Discuss the functions of the National Assembly in Kenya. (10 mks)
- (a) Legislative functions
 - (b) Oversight functions
 - (c) Representation functions

- 25.** Evaluate the challenges facing the judiciary in Kenya today. (10 mks)
- (a) Challenges related to corruption
 - (b) Challenges related to inadequate resources
 - (c) Challenges related to public perception

- 26.** Explain the factors that led to the colonization of Kenya by the British. (10 mks)
- (a) Economic factors
 - (b) Political factors
 - (c) Social factors

311/2 HISTORY & GOVERNMENT MARKING SCHEME

Form 4 Paper 2

SECTION I (50 marks)

1. Identify two ways through which the Luo community in Kenya acquires a wife. (2 marks)

Payment of bride price (e.g., cattle, goats) [1]

Elopement (e.g., woman willingly goes to man's home) [1]

Alternative method/answer:

Inheritance of a widow

Exchange marriage

2. State two functions of the Council of Elders among the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)

Settling disputes among community members [1]

Making decisions on matters of war and peace [1]

Alternative method/answer:

Preserving customs and traditions

Allocating land

3. Give two reasons why the Agikuyu practiced the land tenure system that was based on clans. (2 marks)

To ensure equitable distribution of land among clan members [1]

To prevent land alienation to outsiders [1]

Alternative method/answer:

To maintain clan unity and identity

To facilitate collective defense of land

4. Name one country that colonized Kenya before the British. (1 marks)

Germany [1]

Alternative method/answer:

Portugal

Oman (or Arabs)

5. What is the meaning of the term 'assimilation' as used in colonial administration? (1 marks)

A policy where the colonized people were expected to adopt the culture, language, and laws of the colonizing power. [1]

Alternative method/answer:

A system where colonial subjects were granted French citizenship and rights if they adopted French culture.

6. State three reasons why the British used the system of indirect rule in Kenya. (3 marks)

Lack of enough British personnel to administer the colony directly [1]

To reduce the cost of administration [1]

To minimize resistance from the local people by using traditional rulers [1]

Alternative method/answer:

To exploit existing traditional systems of governance

To avoid the spread of nationalist ideas

7. Give two ways through which the colonial government promoted settler farming in Kenya. (2 marks)

Providing loans and subsidies to European farmers [1]

Forced labor (e.g., through the Kipande system) to provide cheap labor [1]

Alternative method/answer:

Alienating African land for settler farming

Building infrastructure like railways to support settler agriculture

8. Name the founder of the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA). (1 marks)

Harry Thuku [1]

Alternative method/answer:

James Beuttah

Joseph Kang'ethe

9. Identify two demands made by the African workers during the 1939 Mombasa strike. (2 marks)

Higher wages [1]

Better working conditions [1]

Alternative method/answer:

Recognition of African trade unions

Removal of the Kipande system

10. State three roles played by the African press in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (3 marks)

Mobilizing African public opinion against colonial rule [1]

Exposing colonial injustices and abuses [1]

Providing a platform for nationalist leaders to express their views [1]

Alternative method/answer:

Educating Africans on their rights

Promoting African culture and unity

11. Give one reason why the Mau Mau movement resorted to armed struggle. (1 marks)

Failure of constitutional means to achieve independence [1]

Alternative method/answer:

Colonial repression and violence against Africans

Land alienation and loss of rights

12. Name the colonial governor who declared a state of emergency in Kenya in 1952. (1 marks)

Sir Evelyn Baring [1]

13. State two political changes introduced in Kenya after the 1957 Lyttelton Constitution. (2 marks)

Increased African representation in the Legislative Council [1]

Introduction of a common roll for African voters [1]

Alternative method/answer:

Abolition of the color bar in the legislature

Allowing Africans to elect their own representatives

14. What was the main reason for the formation of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) in 1960? (1 marks)

To unite all African political parties and fight for independence [1]

Alternative method/answer:

To present a united front against colonial rule

To coordinate the struggle for self-governance

15. Identify two principles of the Kenya Constitution that promote national unity. (2 marks)

Devolution of power to county governments [1]
Equal representation in Parliament [1]
Alternative method/answer:
Protection of minority rights
National values and principles of governance

16. State two functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) in Kenya. (2 marks)

Conducting elections and referenda [1]
Registering voters and maintaining the voter register [1]
Alternative method/answer:
Delimiting constituencies
Voter education

17. Give two reasons why the government of Kenya encourages the formation of political parties. (2 marks)

To promote political pluralism and democracy [1]
To provide a platform for citizens to participate in governance [1]
Alternative method/answer:
To aggregate and articulate interests of different groups
To ensure peaceful competition for power

18. What is the role of the Public Service Commission in Kenya? (1 marks)

To recruit, appoint, and manage public officers in the civil service [1]
Alternative method/answer:
To ensure efficient and effective delivery of public services
To advise the government on human resource matters

19. State one way in which the Bill of Rights protects the rights of the accused persons in Kenya. (1 marks)

Right to a fair trial (e.g., presumption of innocence) [1]
Alternative method/answer:
Right to legal representation
Right to remain silent

20. Identify two international organizations to which Kenya belongs. (2 marks)

United Nations (UN) [1]
African Union (AU) [1]
Alternative method/answer:
Commonwealth
East African Community (EAC)

SECTION II (50 marks)

21. Discuss the social organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

(a) Age-set system: The Nandi had a cyclical age-set system (ibinwek) where males were initiated into sets (e.g., Maina, Chumo, Sawe). Each set passed through stages: warrior, elder, etc. [4]
(b) Role of Orkoiyot: The Orkoiyot was the spiritual and political leader, responsible for rainmaking, prophecy, and leading rituals. He also advised on war and peace. [3]
(c) Functions of warrior age-set: Defense of the community, raiding for cattle, and enforcing laws. They were also responsible for protecting the community from external threats. [3]
Alternative method/answer:

- For (a): Accept detailed description of initiation ceremonies and naming of sets.
 For (b): Accept mention of the Orkoiyot's role in conflict resolution.
 For (c): Accept roles like training young men and maintaining discipline.

22. Explain the effects of the construction of the Kenya-Uganda Railway on the people of Kenya. (10 marks)

(a) Positive effects: Opened up interior for trade and communication; led to growth of towns like Nairobi; facilitated transportation of goods and people; created employment for Africans. [5]

(b) Negative effects: Loss of land and property through forced acquisition; destruction of environment; introduction of foreign diseases; exploitation of African labor (e.g., harsh working conditions, low pay). [5]

Alternative method/answer:

For (a): Accept mention of improved security and spread of Christianity.

For (b): Accept mention of displacement of communities and cultural erosion.

23. Analyze the role of the African elected representatives in the struggle for independence in Kenya between 1945 and 1963. (10 marks)

(a) Achievements in LegCo: They voiced African grievances, demanded better representation, and pushed for constitutional reforms. They also exposed colonial injustices and influenced policy changes. [5]

(b) Collaboration with independence movements: They worked with parties like KAU and later KANU to mobilize masses, organized protests, and coordinated with Mau Mau fighters. They also linked local struggles to international anti-colonial movements. [5]

Alternative method/answer:

For (a): Accept specific examples like Eliud Mathu or Tom Mboya.

For (b): Accept mention of fundraising, diplomacy, and awareness campaigns.

24. Discuss the functions of the National Assembly in Kenya. (10 marks)

(a) Legislative functions: Making laws for the country; amending the constitution; approving budgets and taxation. [4]

(b) Oversight functions: Scrutinizing government actions; approving appointments; investigating maladministration through committees. [3]

(c) Representation functions: Representing the interests of constituents; articulating public concerns; providing a link between citizens and government. [3]

Alternative method/answer:

For (a): Accept mention of delegated legislation.

For (b): Accept mention of impeachment powers.

For (c): Accept mention of constituency development funds.

25. Evaluate the challenges facing the judiciary in Kenya today. (10 marks)

(a) Corruption: Bribery and influence peddling among judges and court officials; lack of transparency in case handling. [4]

(b) Inadequate resources: Shortage of judges and magistrates; poor infrastructure; lack of modern technology for case management. [3]

(c) Public perception: Mistrust due to perceived bias; delays in justice; lack of awareness about judicial processes. [3]

Alternative method/answer:

For (a): Accept mention of political interference.

For (b): Accept mention of low salaries leading to corruption.

For (c): Accept mention of intimidation of witnesses.

26. Explain the factors that led to the colonization of Kenya by the British. (10 marks)

(a) Economic factors: Need for raw materials (e.g., ivory, rubber); desire for new markets; strategic location for trade routes; agricultural potential (e.g., White Highlands). [4]

(b) Political factors: Rivalry with other European powers (e.g., Germany); desire to protect the source of the Nile; strategic military considerations. [3]

(c) Social factors: Missionary activities aimed at spreading Christianity and 'civilizing' Africans; humanitarian concerns (e.g., ending slave trade); exploration and scientific curiosity. [3]

Alternative method/answer:

For (a): Accept mention of the need for investment opportunities.

For (b): Accept mention of the Berlin Conference of 1884-85.

For (c): Accept mention of the role of explorers like John Hanning Speke.