



NYANDO MIXED SECONDARY SCHOOL

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 as instructed in each section.
- (e) Marks may be given for correct working, relevant points, and clear presentation.
- (h) This paper consists of **7 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	Total

SECTION II

18	19	20	21	22	Total	Grand Total

SECTION I (50 Marks)

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

1. Name the species of early man commonly referred to as the 'handy man' because of his ability to make and use stone tools. (1 mks)
2. What was the traditional council of elders among the Agikuyu that settled disputes and conducted major ceremonies? (1 mks)
3. Give two commodities from the interior of East Africa that were shipped to Asia through the Indian Ocean trade. (2 mks)
4. State the main reason why the British government granted a royal charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1888. (1 mks)
5. Give two reasons why the Nandi were able to resist British colonial rule for a long time. (2 mks)
6. (a) Define indirect rule. (1 mark) (2 mks)
(b) Name one British colony in Africa where indirect rule was used. (1 mark)
7. State two objectives of the Mau Mau movement. (2 mks)
8. What major governing body was established by the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954? (1 mks)

9. Give two reasons why many African men left their rural homes to work on European settler farms and in towns during the colonial period. (2 mks)
10. Who was sworn in as the first President of the Republic of Kenya in 1964? (1 mks)
11. State two post-independence land policies introduced by the Government of Kenya to address land shortage. (2 mks)
12. Give two challenges that hinder national integration in Kenya. (2 mks)
13. Apart from citizenship by birth, state one other way through which a person can become a Kenyan citizen. (1 mks)
14. State two functions of the Judiciary in Kenya. (2 mks)
15. State one principle that guides Kenya's foreign policy. (1 mks)
16. Name the United Nations agency responsible for protecting and assisting refugees. (1 mks)

17. Which organ of the African Union is composed of Heads of State and Government and acts as the supreme organ?

(1 mks)



SECTION II (50 Marks)

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

- 18.** Trade in pre-colonial Africa was vital. Use your knowledge of the trans-Saharan trade to answer the following questions. (15 mks)

(a) State three items that were traded from North Africa to West Africa during the trans-Saharan trade. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six effects of the trans-Saharan trade on the people of West Africa. (6 marks)

(c) Explain six reasons why the trans-Saharan trade had declined by the 16th century. (6 marks)

- 19.** Colonial administration took different forms in Kenya. (15 mks)

(a) State three features of direct rule as applied in Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six reasons why the British applied direct rule in some parts of Kenya. (6 marks)

(c) Explain six effects of direct rule on the African communities of Kenya. (6 marks)

20. The labour movement played a key role in the struggle for independence. (15 mks)
(a) State three trade unions that existed in Kenya before 1939. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six ways in which trade unions contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya. (6 marks)

(c) Explain six challenges that trade unions faced during the colonial period. (6 marks)

21. Since independence, the Kenyan government has made efforts to improve the welfare of its citizens in the health sector. (15 mks)

(a) Identify three achievements in the health sector in Kenya since independence. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six challenges facing the provision of health services in Kenya today. (6 marks)

(c) Suggest six measures the government has taken to improve health services in Kenya. (6 marks)

22. Kenya's foreign policy has evolved since independence.

(15 mks)

(a) State three pillars on which Kenya's foreign policy is based. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six ways in which Kenya has promoted regional peace and security. (6 marks)

(c) Explain six challenges facing Kenya's foreign policy today. (6 marks)



SECTION III

23. The independence constitution of Kenya was a product of negotiations.

(15 mks)

(a) State three features of the independence constitution of Kenya (1963). (3 marks)

(b) Explain six reasons why the independence constitution was later amended. (6 marks)

(c) Explain six effects of constitutional changes in Kenya between 1964 and 1991. (6 marks)

24. Political party politics in Kenya has undergone changes since 1963.

(15 mks)

(a) State three political parties that existed in Kenya between 1963 and 1991. (3 marks)

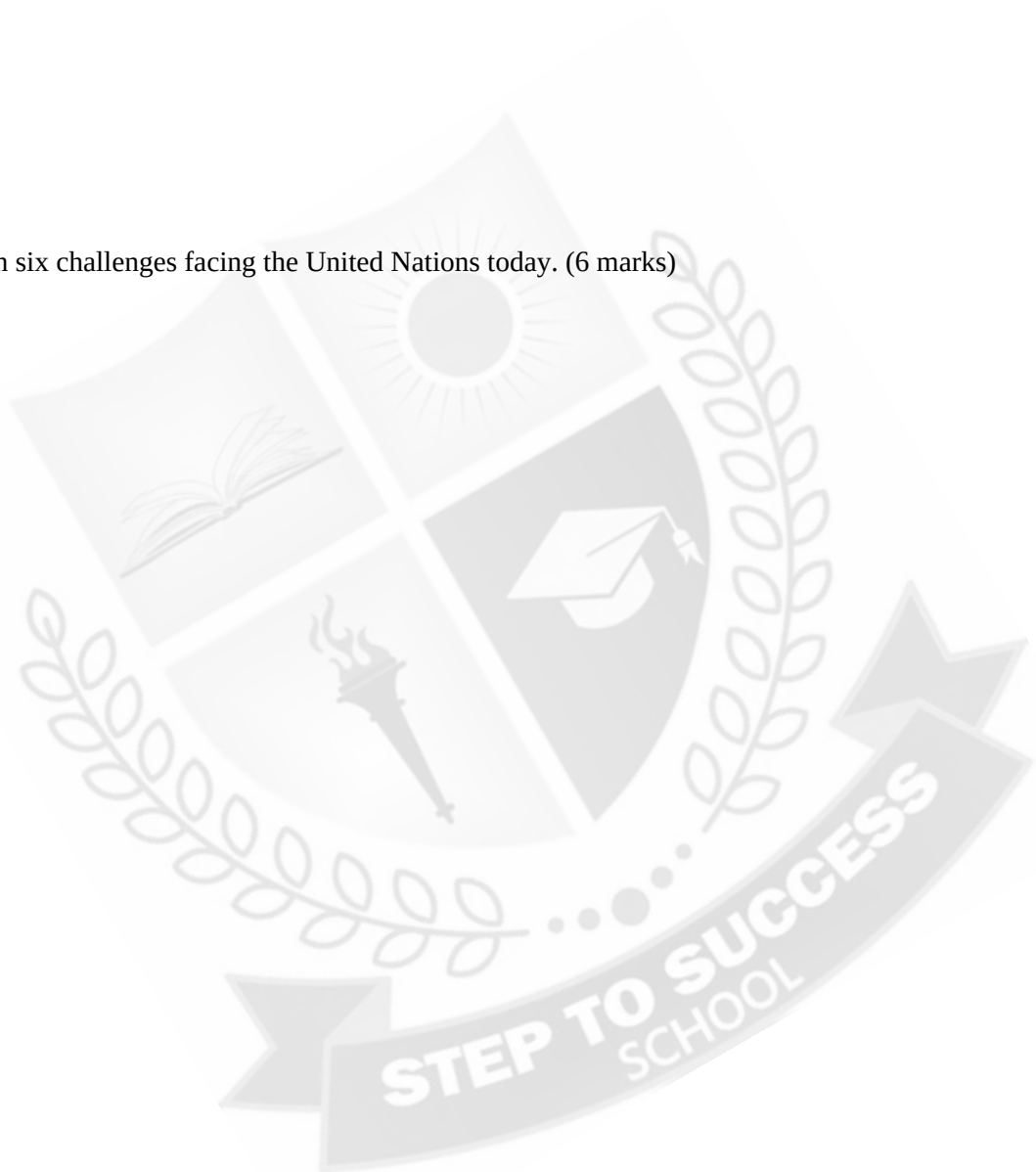
(b) Explain six reasons why Kenya changed from a multi-party to a single-party political system in 1982. (6 marks)

(c) Explain six effects of the re-introduction of multi-party politics in Kenya in 1991. (6 marks)

25. The United Nations is the main global body for maintaining peace. (15 mks)
(a) Identify three principal organs of the United Nations. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six functions of the United Nations Security Council. (6 marks)

(c) Explain six challenges facing the United Nations today. (6 marks)



311/2 HISTORY & GOVERNMENT MARKING SCHEME

Form 4 Paper 2

SECTION I (50 marks)

1. Name the species of early man commonly referred to as the 'handy man' because of his ability to make and use stone tools. (1 marks)

■ *Homo habilis (1)*

Alt:

— *Homo habilis*

2. What was the traditional council of elders among the Agikuyu that settled disputes and conducted major ceremonies? (1 marks)

■ *Kiama (1)*

Alt:

— *Kiama*

3. Give two commodities from the interior of East Africa that were shipped to Asia through the Indian Ocean trade. (2 marks)

■ *Any two of: ivory, gold, slaves, rhinoceros horn, tortoise shells, animal skins — 1 mark each (2)*

Alt:

— *rhinoceros horn*

— *tortoise shells*

4. State the main reason why the British government granted a royal charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1888. (1 marks)

■ *To administer the territory and promote British trade and influence (1)*

Alt:

— *To manage British commercial interests in East Africa*

5. Give two reasons why the Nandi were able to resist British colonial rule for a long time. (2 marks)

■ *Any two of: strong military organisation; able leadership of Koitalel Arap Samoei; guerrilla warfare; knowledge of the terrain; religious inspiration from the orkoiyot — 1 mark each (2)*

Alt:

— *Use of alliances with neighbouring communities*

6. (2 marks)

■ *(a) Indirect rule is a system of administration in which the British ruled through local African leaders/chiefs. (1)*

■ *(b) Northern Nigeria (or any other accepted example such as Ghana) (1)*

Alt:

- (a) A system where colonial powers used traditional rulers as agents
- (b) Buganda, Basutoland

7. State two objectives of the Mau Mau movement. (2 marks)

■ Any two of: to regain African land taken by European settlers; to achieve independence from British colonial rule; to end colonial oppression and racial discrimination — 1 mark each (2)

Alt:

- To stop forced labour
- To restore African dignity

8. What major governing body was established by the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954? (1 marks)

■ Council of Ministers (1)

Alt:

- The Council of Ministers (multi-racial)

9. Give two reasons why many African men left their rural homes to work on European settler farms and in towns during the colonial period. (2 marks)

■ Any two of: to earn money to pay hut and poll taxes; to raise bride price; because they had been dispossessed of their land (land alienation); forced labour — 1 mark each (2)

Alt:

- To escape forced labour
- To earn money for school fees

10. Who was sworn in as the first President of the Republic of Kenya in 1964? (1 marks)

■ Mzee Jomo Kenyatta (1)

Alt:

- Jomo Kenyatta

11. State two post-independence land policies introduced by the Government of Kenya to address land shortage. (2 marks)

■ Any two of: Land Transfer Programme; settlement schemes (e.g. Million-Acre Settlement Scheme); land registration and consolidation — 1 mark each (2)

Alt:

- Million-Acre Settlement Scheme
- Abolition of land alienation

12. Give two challenges that hinder national integration in Kenya. (2 marks)

■ Any two of: ethnic divisions/negative ethnicity; regional and resource inequalities; corruption; religious or racial intolerance — 1 mark each (2)

Alt:

- Unequal distribution of resources
- Tribalism

13. Apart from citizenship by birth, state one other way through which a person can become a Kenyan citizen. (1 marks)

■ Registration or naturalisation (1)

Alt:

— By registration (marriage/adoption/descent)

— By naturalisation

14. State two functions of the Judiciary in Kenya. (2 marks)

■ Any two of: interpreting the law; settling disputes; protecting the rights and liberties of citizens; providing checks and balances against other arms of government — 1 mark each (2)

Alt:

— Administering justice

— Upholding the Constitution

15. State one principle that guides Kenya's foreign policy. (1 marks)

■ Any one of: peaceful coexistence; non-interference in internal affairs of other states; respect for sovereignty; African unity; good neighbourliness; economic diplomacy — 1 mark (1)

Alt:

— Non-alignment

— Pan-Africanism

16. Name the United Nations agency responsible for protecting and assisting refugees. (1 marks)

■ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (1)

Alt:

— UNHCR

17. Which organ of the African Union is composed of Heads of State and Government and acts as the supreme organ? (1 marks)

■ Assembly of Heads of State and Government (1)

Alt:

— The Assembly

SECTION II (50 marks)

18. Trade in pre-colonial Africa was vital. Use your knowledge of the trans-Saharan trade to answer the following questions. (15 marks)

■ (a) Any three of: salt, cloth, copper/brass, glassware, horses, dates, books — 1 mark each (3)

■ (b) Any six of: growth of trading towns such as Timbuktu and Gao; rise of powerful empires (Ghana, Mali, Songhai); spread of Islam; introduction of new goods and animals; growth of commerce and banking; accumulation of wealth by

rulers; cultural exchange; spread of Arabic literacy; some depopulation due to slave trade — 1 mark each (6)

■ (c) Any six of: opening of Atlantic sea routes by Europeans; Portuguese exploration along the African coast; shift of gold trade to the coast; political instability in the Sahara; decline of the West African empires; high costs and dangers of desert travel; competition from European merchants; depletion of natural resources — 1 mark each (6)

Alt:

— (b) Also accept: increased intermarriage, spread of new crops

— (c) Also accept: internal conflicts in North Africa, rise of piracy

19. Colonial administration took different forms in Kenya.

(15 marks)

■ (a) Any three of: colonial officials administered directly; local chiefs were appointed and supervised by British officers; colonial laws applied without adaptation; traditional authorities were replaced; use of force and police to enforce rule — 1 mark each (3)

■ (b) Any six of: communities lacked centralised leadership; need for effective control after resistance; desire to protect settler interests; easier collection of taxes and recruitment of labour; to impose colonial regulations; to suppress possible rebellions; British attitude of cultural superiority; need for quick economic exploitation — 1 mark each (6)

■ (c) Any six of: loss of political independence; destruction of traditional political structures; land alienation; forced labour; heavy taxation; cultural erosion; breakdown of social institutions; rise of resistance movements; emergence of a collaborating class; introduction of colonial administration and law — 1 mark each (6)

Alt:

— (b) Also accept: shortage of British personnel

— (c) Also accept: disintegration of African economies

20. The labour movement played a key role in the struggle for independence.

(15 marks)

■ (a) Any three of: Kenya African Teachers' Union (KATU); Kenya African Civil Servants Association (KACSA); Railway African Staff Association (RASA) — 1 mark each (3)

■ (b) Any six of: mobilised workers and the masses; educated Africans politically; organised strikes and boycotts; exposed colonial exploitation; trained leaders who later joined politics; demanded better wages and working conditions; created national consciousness; supported political parties and demonstrations — 1 mark each (6)

■ (c) Any six of: lack of legal recognition; police brutality; harassment and imprisonment of leaders; lack of funds; unemployment; victimisation by employers; racial discrimination; restrictive labour laws; divide-and-rule tactics by the colonial

government; suspicion and opposition from the administration — 1 mark each (6)
Alt:

- (b) Also accept: provision of welfare assistance
- (c) Also accept: high illiteracy among workers

21. Since independence, the Kenyan government has made efforts to improve the welfare of its citizens in the health sector. (15 marks)

■ (a) Any three of: increased number of health facilities; training of more medical personnel; immunisation programmes; reduced infant mortality; increased life expectancy; establishment of NHIF — 1 mark each (3)

■ (b) Any six of: inadequate funding; shortage of health workers; poor distribution of facilities; high cost of medicines; weak infrastructure; heavy disease burden (malaria, HIV/AIDS); brain drain of medical staff; corruption and mismanagement — 1 mark each (6)

■ (c) Any six of: constructing more health facilities; training and employing more health workers; equipping hospitals with modern machines; expanding NHIF coverage; introducing Universal Health Coverage; providing free maternity services; supporting community health workers; strengthening preventive health programmes; subsidising essential medicines — 1 mark each (6)

Alt:

- (b) Also accept: inadequate clean water
- (c) Also accept: digitalising health records

22. Kenya's foreign policy has evolved since independence. (15 marks)

■ (a) Any three of: peaceful coexistence; non-interference in other states' affairs; respect for sovereignty; African unity and regional integration; economic diplomacy; protection of Kenyans abroad — 1 mark each (3)

■ (b) Any six of: participating in UN peacekeeping missions; mediating in conflicts in South Sudan and Somalia; hosting IGAD and EAC meetings; contributing troops to AMISOM; providing humanitarian assistance; signing bilateral agreements; sharing intelligence with neighbouring countries; supporting regional disarmament — 1 mark each (6)

■ (c) Any six of: terrorism and cross-border crime; political instability in neighbouring states; limited resources; porous borders; economic competition; changing global alliances; negative international perception; challenges of protecting Kenyans in the diaspora — 1 mark each (6)

Alt:

- (b) Also accept: military cooperation
- (c) Also accept: climate change

SECTION III

23. The independence constitution of Kenya was a product of negotiations.

(15 marks)

- (a) Any three of: federal (majimbo) system of government; parliamentary democracy; Prime Minister as head of government; Governor-General representing the Queen; a Senate and House of Representatives; independent judiciary; bill of rights — 1 mark each (3)
- (b) Any six of: conflicts between national and regional governments; desire for a strong central government; need to make Kenya a republic; desire for faster development; dissatisfaction with majimbo; merging of the Senate and House of Representatives; political pressure from leaders who wanted a powerful executive president — 1 mark each (6)
- (c) Any six of: creation of an executive presidency; abolition of regional assemblies; increase in presidential powers; movement towards a single-party state; reduced political competition; weakening of the opposition; periodic constitutional amendments; eventual reintroduction of multi-party politics in 1991 — 1 mark each (6)

Alt:

- (b) Also accept: need for uniform laws
- (c) Also accept: constitutional review in 2010

24. Political party politics in Kenya has undergone changes since 1963.

(15 marks)

- (a) Any three of: Kenya African National Union (KANU); Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU); African People's Party (APP); Kenya People's Union (KPU) — 1 mark each (3)
- (b) Any six of: to promote national unity; to avoid ethnic conflict; to accelerate development; to consolidate the power of KANU; the banning of KPU in 1969; fear of opposition; personal ambitions of leaders; belief that multi-party democracy was divisive — 1 mark each (6)
- (c) Any six of: reintroduction of plural politics; formation of many political parties (e.g. FORD, DP); increased political competition; constitutional reforms; ethnic mobilisation; greater civil liberties; coalitions and political realignments; improved democratic space and electoral competition — 1 mark each (6)

Alt:

- (b) Also accept: to eliminate political rivalry
- (c) Also accept: rise of coalition governments

25. The United Nations is the main global body for maintaining peace.

(15 marks)

- (a) Any three of: General Assembly; Security Council; Economic and Social Council; International Court of Justice; Secretariat; Trusteeship Council — 1 mark each (3)
- (b) Any six of: maintaining international peace and security; investigating disputes; calling for ceasefires; imposing economic sanctions; authorising military action; recommending admission of new members; recommending the appointment

of the Secretary-General; establishing peacekeeping missions — 1 mark each (6)

■ (c) Any six of: use of veto by permanent members; underfunding; lack of representation for Africa; geopolitical rivalries; terrorism; failure to prevent conflicts; cumbersome decision-making; climate change; pandemics; humanitarian crises — 1 mark each (6)

Alt:

- (b) Also accept: directing peacekeeping forces
- (c) Also accept: inequality among member states

