

ASUMBI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL
POST -MOCK 1
AUGUST/SEPTEMBER
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HISTORY PP1 MS

1. State two ways in which Kenyan communities interacted with each other in the pre-colonial period.

- Through trade
- Through warfare
- Through intermarriage
- Through common festivals/ceremonies e.g., wrestling cultural exchange

2x1=2mks

2. Name two groups of the Mijikenda community.

- Kauma
- Giriama
- Duruma
- Chonyi
- Jibana
- Kambe
- Ribe
- Rabai
- Digo

2x1=2mks

3. State two functions of Fort Jesus during the Portuguese rule.

- To act as hiding place against/ attacks by their enemies.
- To use it as a base of sending expeditions against resisting communities of the coast /administration base.
- Use it for storing armaments/storage of items before transportation.
- Use as a watch tower.

2x1=2mks

4. Identify one economic responsibility of a Kenyan citizen.

- Participating in development activities.
- Paying taxes.
- Engaging in income generation.
- Protecting the environment.
- Fighting corruption

1x1=1mk

5. Name two national activities that promote national unity in Kenya.

- Agricultural shows/trade fairs.

- Games and sports.
- National holidays.

2x1=2mks

6. Identify the constitutional amendment that was repealed to revert to a multi-party state in Kenya in 1991.

Section 2A of the Constitution.

1x1=1mk

7. Name one survival right of a child under the constitution.

- Every child has the right to a name and nationality from birth.
- Every child has the right to basic nutrition, shelter and health care

1X1=1mk

8. Identify the treaty that finalized the partition of East Africa.

- The **Heligoland Treaty of 1890**.

1x1=1mk

9. Give the main reason why native reserves were created during the colonial period.

- In order to create room/land for settler farming.

1x1=1mk

10. State two contributions of the independent schools during colonial period.

- Created more educational opportunities for Africans
- Provided job opportunities to Africans
- Preserved African cultural heritage
- Nutured nationalistic activities

2x1=2mks

11. Identify the main contribution of Wangari Maathai.

- Environmental conservation/ Tree planting

1x1=1mk

12. Name two organs of the Kenya Defense Forces.

- Kenya Navy
- Kenya Army
- Kenya Airforce

2x1=2mks

13. Identify two pillars of Nyayo philosophy.

- Peace
- Love
- Unity

2x1=2mks

14. Identify two political challenges that Kenya experienced between 1969-1978.

- Political assassinations
- The attempt to change the constitution by some politicians

2x1=2mks

15. Give the main function of the county assembly.

- Legislation

1x1=1mk

16. Give one example of conditional grants given to county government.

- **The Equalization Fund** for provision of basic services like water, health services, electricity and roads in marginalized areas.
- **The Contingencies Fund** to cater for urgent and unforeseen circumstances

1x1=1mk

17. Name the government department that collects taxes.

- Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)

1x1=1mk

SECTION B (45 marks)

18. (a). State five reasons for the migration of the Eastern Bantu.

- They moved in search of water and pasture for their livestock
- The outbreak of diseases/ epidemics forced them to move
- Attacks from other communities forced them to move/external attacks
- There was population pressure in their original homeland
- They moved due to drought and famine
- Family/clan dispute/conflicts forced them to migrate/internal conflicts
- Search for land for settlement
- They moved for adventure

5x1=mks

(b). Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda in the pre-colonial period.

- The Mijikenda had a strong clan system. Administration was based on a strong clan system. 4-6 clans lived in a fortified village known as *kaya*.
- The existence of a council of elders (Kambi) at clan level to settle disputes and the general administration of the clan
- An age set (*riika*) system formed by young men after circumcision and which provided the base from which warriors were obtained.
- Social and political unity was strengthened through intermarriage between different clans.
- Judicial matters were handled by the elders' council which was final court of appeal
- The council of elders declared war on warring neighbors

5x2=10mks

19. (a). State three reasons why the Maasai collaborated with the British.

- Nandi power had weakened them
- Civil wars between Kwavi & Purko
- Natural calamities e.g. small pox & drought
- Famine
- Kedong massacre which killed many

3x1=3mks

(b). Explain six reasons why Kenyan communities were defeated by the British

- The communities were not united hence they were easily defeated.
- The communities had inferior weapons as compared to the superior British weapons.
- The soldiers had little knowledge about the British military tactics.
- Their population had been weakened / reduced by catastrophe such as famine and rinder pest and civil strife.
- Their leaders lacked adequate organizational skills to mobilizing the people.
- The British used treachery when dealing with some communities / collaboration.
- The economic base of the communities was destroyed by the British thus making them weak.
- The soldiers were demoralized when many warriors were captured / skilled (e.g. Aembu and Ameru in 1906/ scorched earth policy).
- The Kenya – Uganda Railway facilitated the faster movement of British troops

6x2=12mks

20. (a). State three reasons why the British government invited European settlers in Kenya.

- The colonial government wanted to make Kenya a white man's country by encouraging white settlers to form the back bone of the economy.
 - It hoped that the settlers would finance administrative expenses of the colony without involving the British tax payers.
 - The settlers' economic activities would help the colonial government pay for the construction costs of the railway and maintain it.
 - The settlers were expected to produce raw materials for British industries.
 - The colonial government wanted to prevent Asian influence in Kenya by encouraging European settlement. The Kenyan highlands were suitable for European settlement in terms of climate and soil.
 - Wanted to make the colony self-sufficient in terms of foodstuff.
- 3x1=mks
- Administrators wanted to create job opportunities for the unemployed British nationals.

(b). Explain six factors that led to growth of nationalist activities in Kenya between 1945-1963.

- The war experience of the ex-service men made them more informed in world affairs on their return.
- The labor government in Britain was more responsive to the demands of self-rule in their colonies.
- The constitutional changes implemented in Kenya by the labor party promoted nationalist activities e.g., the Lyttleton constitution of 1954 which created a multi-racial council of ministers.
- The U.N.O. recommended for self-determination for the colonized people as a right.

- Granting of independence for India and Ghana showed African nationalists that independence was achievable and made them more determined in their struggle for independence.
- The mau-mau movement consolidated the nationalists struggle and brought it into direct confrontation with the colonial government.
- Lifting of bans on political parties in 1945, 1955 and 1960 by the colonial government enabled the African nationalists to coordinate the nationalists in Kenya.
- The activities of the trade unions promoted the growth of African nationalist activities especially in urban centres.

6x2=12mks

21. (a). State five ways in which the government of Kenya has promote health sector since independence.

- It has established/created the Ministry of Health.
- It has established hospitals/clinics/dispensaries
- It has encouraged NGOs/religious organizations/individuals to provide health services.
- It has established medical training institutions.
- t has recognized the use of herbal medicine.
- It has established National Health Insurance Fund.
- It has established Medical Research Institutes.
- It has employed health workers.
- It has subsidized the cost of healthcare/ free medical services.
- It educates people on health matters.

5x1=5mks

(b). Explain five challenges facing agricultural sector in Kenya since independence.

- Poor infrastructure in some pans of the country has led to great losses of farm produce thus reducing earnings of farmers.
- The unstable prices of agricultural commodities on the local/world market has discouraged farmers.
- Various parts of the country have been hit by drought/famine thus forcing the government to provide relief food.
- Farmers produce is often destroyed by pests after harvest leading to food shortages/poor storage.
- Poor technology/use of Traditional methods has contributed to low yields.
- Politically instigated ethnic clashes have discouraged farmers from carrying out intense fanning due to insecurity.
- The population of Kenya has been growing faster than gains made in the agricultural sear.
- Corrupt government officials have grabbed/sold research land thereby affecting the operation; of research institutions/mismanagement of funds meant for agricultural development.
- Farming has become a costly venture for most farmers are not able to meet the high costs of farm inputs

- Overproduction of similar agricultural products leads to wastage due to lack of buyers
- Shortage of agricultural extension officers has made it difficult for farmers to get advice on how to improve yields.
- Mismanagement of cooperatives has impoverished farmers/delayed payments to farmers.
- Competition from COMESA /industrialized nations has frustrated Kenyan farmers.

5x2=10mks

SECTION C 30 marks

22. (a). State three ways in which one can become a Kenyan citizen through registration.

- One must lawfully reside in Kenya continuously for at least seven years.
- A child who is not a citizen must be adopted by a Kenyan citizen.
- A person must be married to a Kenyan citizen for at least seven years.

3x1=3mks

(b). Explain six factors that undermine national unity.

- Unequal distribution of national resources creates disparity in terms of development leading to the feelings of exclusion
- Tribalism which favours people from one's ethnic group thereby creating animosity hatred among the people
- Religious conflicts brought about by intolerance to other people's faiths leading to division of people along religious lines
- Discrimination on the basis of colour creates antagonism among different races/ racism
- Affiliation to different political parties with different ideologies polarizes the country along political lines
- Corruption / greed/ bribery leads to a few people amassing a lot of wealth at the expense of the others
- Poverty among the people creates a state of lawlessness/ high rate of crime in the society
- Terrorism/ radicalization creates a state of anarchy/ fear/ suspicion among people
- Nepotism- this is the practice of favouring relative
- Cultural conflicts- some diverse cultural aspects may be in conflicts among different communities.
- Ignorance- leading to intolerance of other people's views leading to failure to appreciate developments taking place around them.

6x2=12mks

23. (a). State five functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya.

- It registers prospective citizens who intend to participate in the elections.
- It draws the boundaries of the constituencies/wards in all parts of the country in order to ensure equitable representation of the people.
- It regulates nomination of candidates by political parties so as to ensure proportional nomination of members.
- It settles electoral disputes other than petitions arising from the electoral process in order to ensure smooth/fair elections.
- It registers that all candidates who intend to contest for positions during elections/announces and provides an election timetable.
- It educates voters on their rights/importance of participating in the electoral process so as to make informed decisions.
- It monitors/observes the elections in order to ensure transparency/honesty.
- It regulates the amount of money spent by a candidate/political parties to prevent some candidates from influencing the voters.

5x1=5mks

- It develops code of conduct for candidates/parties participating in elections with the view of checking malpractices.
- It ensures compliance with the electoral laws by all the parties involved in order to promote free and fair elections.
- It distributes/transport electoral materials to all polling stations.
- It appoints election officials.
- It announces the results and declares the winners.

(b). Explain five ways in which the independence of the Judiciary is guaranteed in Kenya

- The independence of the judiciary is spelt out in the constitution and the government has to respect it
- The judges and magistrates are appointed by the judicial service commission which is an independent body from the public service commission
- The tenure of office of the judges is longer than that of civil servants (75 years)
- Judges enjoy security of tenure of office
- Judges are bound by oath of office to perform their duties without the favor or fear (oath of allegiance)
- The judiciary has a separate system of command, its head is the chief justice
- Salaries and allowances of judges and magistrate are fixed by statutes and are not discussed in parliament

- Judges and magistrates are not answerable to the executive

5x2=10mks

24. (a). Identify three sources of revenue for the county government.

- Allocation from the national government
- Loans or grants from the national government
- Local taxes such as property rates and entertainment taxes
- Charges and fees such as cess on agriculture produce entry fees to country parks and parking fees
- Foreign loans and grants
- Rent from premises
- Any other grants and donations
- Revenue collected will be deposited into the following funds

3x1=3mks

(b). Explain six ways in which the national government uses its revenue.

- Revenue is used to maintain government facilities such as roads and buildings.
- It is used to initiate new developments / projects by the government (e.g. constructing new roads, constructing government offices.
- It is used to subsidize public services (e.g. Health, education)
- It is used to finance recurrent government expenditures such as paying of salaries for civil servants.
- It is used to service loans that have been borrowed by the government for development.
- It is used to pay subscription to international bodies / organizations e.g. OAU, UN and PTA)
- It is used to finance security expenditure by the government such as training soldiers, paying body guards and buying arms.
- It is used to meet any emergency needs that may arise (e.g. due to floods, outbreaks of diseases.)
- It is used to assist countries that may experience emergencies (e.g. natural disasters)

6x2=12mks