**BRISINGA EXAMINATION – 2024**

**HISTORY PP1 SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

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

1. Identify the main aspect of social History (1 mk)
* ***The culture of people/customs/Traditions***
1. Mention **tw**o Maa speaking people in Kenya. (2 mks)
* ***Maasai***
* ***Samburu***
* ***Njemps***
1. Identify the symbol of National unity that was absent in the Independence constitution of Kenya. (1 mk)
* ***Public seal – 2010***
1. State **two** political factors that promote National unity in Kenya. (2 mks)
* ***The constitution***
* ***One Government***
* ***The Presidency/Symbol of National unity***
1. State **two** rights guaranteed to the youth in Kenya. (2 mks)
* ***Access relevant education and training***
* ***Right to associate and be represented in all spheres of life***
* ***Access employment***
* ***Protect from harmful cultural practice***
1. Give **one** house of Parliament created by the independence constitution. (1 mk)
* ***House of representative***
* ***House of Senate***
1. Give **two** ways in which Kenyans exercise direct democracy (2 mks)
* ***Referendum/plebiscite***
* ***Recall***
* ***Popular initiative***
* ***Plebiscite***
1. Give the type of constitution used in Kenya. (1 mk)
* ***Written constitution***
1. State **two** reasons why the colonial government established local Native councils in 1924. (2 mks)
* ***To serve as a link between African and Government***
* ***To involve African in management of their affairs***
* ***To provide a forum through which Africans will express themselves.***
* ***Provide a forum through which the colonial government would understand the African and be able to control them.***
1. Give the main reason why colonial government created reserves for Africans. (1 mk)
* ***To have enough land for settler farming***
1. Mention **two** types of cases which are determined by the courts of law in Kenya.

 (2 mks)

* + ***Criminal cases***
	+ ***Civil cases***
1. Identify **one** term in Heligoland treaty that granted Uganda to the British. (1 mk)
* ***Western boundary was defined***
1. Give the main incident behind the banning of Kenya peoples Union (KPU) party in 1969. (1 mk)
* ***The riots instigated by KPU in Kisumu***
1. Mention **two** settlement schemes established after independence to settle the landless. (2 mks)
* ***Million-acre scheme***
* ***Harambee scheme***
* ***Haraka scheme***
* ***Shirika scheme***
1. Identify the main example of indirect tax in Kenya (1 mk)
* ***Value added tax (No opreriation)***
1. Give the main source of African Socialism (1 mk)
* ***Sessional paper no. 10 of 1965***
1. Give **two** arms of county government in Kenya (2 mks)
* ***County executive***
* ***County assembly***

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer any three questions in this section in the spaces provided after question 24.***

1. a) Give **five** reasons why the Mt. Kenya Bantu settled in Kenya. (5 mks)
* ***Kenya had fertile land for Agriculture***
* ***Kenya was free from pests and diseases***
* ***Mt. Kenya satisfied the spirit of adventure/Kenya had beautiful sceneries for adventure.***
* ***Kenya was less popular***
* ***Kenya was peaceful/free from conflict/friendly neighbor***
* ***Good weather/climatic condition in Kenya***

b) Describe the social organization of the Mijikenda in the 19th Century. (10 mks)

* ***The family was smallest social unit headed by fathers.***
* ***Several related families formed a clan***
* ***They circumcised boys at puberty after which they were allowed to marry.***
* ***They worshiped a supreme being called Mulungu who they prayed to.***
* ***They believed in ancestrial spirit whom they poured liberation to.***
* ***They practiced polygamous marriage which was exogamous in nature.***
* ***There was division of labour as children – cattle, men build houses.***
* ***Their social ceremonies were marked with song and dance***
* ***They had religious specialists such as prophets (Wafisi)***
* ***they had special places of worship (Kenya) (any 5x2=10mks)***
1. a) Outline **five** reasons for the coming of Arabs to the East African Coast (5 mks)
* ***To trade***
* ***Came as refugees fleeing from religious persecutions/political pasecution***
* ***To spread Islamic Religion***
* ***To explore EAC***
* ***To establish settlements(5x1=5mks)***

b) Explain **five** ways in which Seyyid Said encouraged the development of international trade in Kenya. (10 mks)

* ***He reduced custom duty encouraging Many traders to come.***
* ***He improved monetary system by introducing copper and bronze coins to be used for exchange.***
* ***He gave foreign Merchants introductory letters (Zanzibar flag to the interior of Kenya.***
* ***He established specific markets such as Zanzibar to facilitate exchange.***
* ***He signed treaties with European countries which strengthened commercial ties.***
* ***He provided security to the merchants as they travelled in the interior***
* ***He encouraged the coming of Indian merchants by providing them with credit facilities for the caravans***
* ***He ensured there was adequate trade goods from the interior for foreign merchants (1ny 5x2 = 10mks)***
1. a) Identify **five** terms of Devonshire White paper 1923 (5 mks)
* ***White highlands were reserved for the settlers***
* ***Asian were to elect five representatives in Legco***
* ***Restriction on Asian immigration was lifted***
* ***Racial segregation in all residential areas was abolished***
* ***Interests of African were declared paramount***
* ***A missionary was to be nominated to represent Africans in the Legco***
* ***Demand for settlers self-government was rejected.***
* ***Settlers to maintain their representation in the Legco(5x1=5 mks)***

b) Explain **five** ways in which colonial laid policies in Kenya undermined African farming (10 mks)

* **Led to loss of land hence affected African farming practices**
* **African were made squatters in European lands therefore could not farm**
* **African were denied right to grow cash crops for fear of spreading diseases.**
* **The best African land was alienated for settler farming.**
* **Land alienation interfered with African economic activities such as pastoralism (Maasai 1900)**
* **African had no access to modern farming facilities had no access to modern farming methods like use of fertilizers (any 5x2=10mks)**
1. a)Outline **three** main pillars of Africa socialism/principles (3 mks)
* ***Political democracy***
* ***Mutual social responsibility***
* ***Various forms of ownership***
* ***Diffusion of ownership***
* ***Equity in resource allocation***
* ***Progressive taxation (3x1=3 mks)***

b) Discuss **six** factors that have facilitated Industrialization in Kenya since independence (12 mks)

* ***Availability of source of energy.***
* ***Skilled and non skilled labour from large population***
* ***Good transport and communication network***
* ***Rich Agricultural sector – raw materials for industries***
* ***Existence of mineral resources – Soda ash***
* ***Support from the government in various sectors – financial aid, con.***
* ***Availability of market – domestic & foreign.***
* ***Vast tourist attraction promoted tourism industries.***
* ***Availability of credit facilities(6x2=12mks)***

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

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

1. a) Identify **five** special groups given special rights in the Kenyan constitution of 2010.(5 mks)
* ***Persons with disabilities***
* ***The youth***
* ***The children***
* ***Older members of society/Aged***
* ***Minorities and marginalized***
* ***Arrested persons***
* ***Persons detained, held in custody or imprisoned.***

b) Explain **five** functions of the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality commission

 (10 mks)

* ***To promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in Kenya***
* ***To promote gender equality and equity***
* ***To promote protection and observation of human rights in public and private institution.***
* ***To monitor, investigate and report an observance of human rights in all spheres of life.***
* ***To receive and investigate complaints about alleged abuse of human rights***
* ***To investigate and research a matter in respect of human rights***
* ***To ensure compliance with obligation under treaties relating to human rights***
* ***To investigate any conduct in state affairs on any act or omission in public administration***
* ***To investigate complains of abuse of power by those in authority***
* ***Preform any other function prescribed by the constitution. (any 5x2=10mks)***
1. a) Give **three** laws that regulate election in Kenya. (3 mks)
* ***The constitution of Kenya***
* ***The National Assembly and presidential election Act***
* ***The local government act country Government act***
* ***The election offences Act***

b) Describe the process of law making in Kenya. (12 mks)

* ***The Bill is drafted by Attorney General/CS then introduced in National assembly for first reading – No debate***
* ***Second reading-The Bill is discussed by members and members’ vote taken***
* ***Committee stage- members scrutinize the Bill and incorporate their recommendation.***
* ***Report stage – The chairperson of committee reports to the house, the voting***
* ***Third reading – limited opportunity for debate. Final vote is taken.***
* ***President Assent-President sign the bill to be the law, published in the Kenyan Gazette.***
1. a) Outline **five** sources of revenue for county government in Kenya. (5 mks)
* ***Share National revenue/ Equitable share of National revenue***
* ***Conditional and unconditional grands from National government***
* ***Loans from capital market***
* ***Grants from local and external institutions***
* ***Counties own revenue raised like fines(5x1=5mks)***

b) Explain **the** functions of county government in Kenya (10 mks)

* ***Promotion of Agriculture – crop and animal husbandry***
* ***Provision and supervision of County health facilities***
* ***Regulate pollution e.g Noise pollution***
* ***County transport – roads, street light***
* ***Encourages development of trade through relevant legislation***
* ***Putting structures facilitate cultural activities***
* ***Promote and regulate pre-primary and Polytechnique***
* ***Regulate County public works and services***
* ***Disaster management – fire fighting***
* ***Control drug usage and access to pornography***
* ***Ensuring participation of communities in governance***
* ***County planning and development land survey***
* ***Ensuring animal control and welfare***
* ***Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation. (any 5x2=10mks)***