**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**JULY 2024**

**SULIMO JOINT EXAM**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS) Answer all the questions from this section.**

1. **Identify the main source of information on Kenyan history during the pre-colonial period**

 **(1 mark)**

1. *Oral traditions*
2. **Name two sub groups of the River lake Nilotes in Kenya (2 marks)**
3. *Jok ajok*
4. *Jok omollo*
5. *Jok owiny*
6. **Outline two economic practices the Maasai borrowed from the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period in Kenya (1 mark)**
7. *Iron working*
8. *Crop cultivation*
9. **Give the main reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the the 16th century (1marks)**
10. *To get military support to fight Mombasa*
11. **Give two written sources that show the contact between the Kenyan coast and the outside world before 1500AD (2marks)**
12. *The Graeco-Roman Documentary*
13. *Periplus of the Erytherean Sea*
14. *Ptolemy’s Geography*
15. *The Swahili Chronicles (Histories)*
16. *Natural History written by a Roman Geographer and Historian-Pliny*
17. *Works of Arab Merchants e.g. Al-Masoud, Al-Idrisi and IbnBatuta*
18. **State two disadvantages of dual citizenship (2 marks)**
19. *One pays taxes in both countries*
20. *Divided loyalty in case of a conflict between the two countries*
21. *Mistrust on public interests as one can easily leave the country for another*
22. *Nationality identity – which country can one claim to be part of*
23. **Give the meaning of national integration (2 marks)**
24. *Is the process of bringing together people of diverse backgrounds in a country. It leads to National Unity*
25. **Outline two ways in which indirect democracy is practice Kenya (1 mark)**
26. *Parliamentary elections*
27. *Presidential elections*
28. **Name the treaty that marked the end of the scramble and partition of east Africa (1 mark)**
29. *Heligoland treaty/Anglo – German 1890*
30. **Name two groups that provided education during the colonial period in Kenya (2 marks)**
31. *The Africans*
32. *The Asian community*
33. *The missionaries*
34. *The colonial government*
35. **Name two main political parties that led Kenya to independence (2marks)**
	1. *Kenya African National Union*
	2. *Kenya African Democratic Union*
36. **What was the main contribution of Thomas Joseph Mboya to the history of Kenya? (1 mark)**
37. *He founded trade union / workers union*
38. **Name the body that conducts elections in Kenya (1 mark)**
39. *Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission.*
40. **Give two sources of Nyayo philosophy (2 marks)**
41. *Sessional paper No. 10 / African socialism*
42. *Moi’s long term career*
43. *African traditions*
44. *The biblical teachings of the Ten Commandments.*
45. **State the constitutional amendment that led reintroduction of Multiparty democracy in Kenya (1 mark)**
46. *Repeal of section 2A of 1991*
47. **Identify two levels of government in Kenya (2marks)**
48. *National government*
49. *County government*
50. **Name one house committee that deals with government finance matters in Kenya (1mark)**
51. *Public Accounts Committee*
52. *Public investment committee*

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any three questions from this section.**

1. **(a) State fives causes of migration of the plain Nilotes into Kenya during the pre-colonial period (5marks)**
2. *Population pressure, hence look for land for settlement*
3. *Internal conflicts forced some of their communities to migrate for security.*
4. *External attacks from their neighboring communities.*
5. *They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure / exploration / curiosity.*
6. *Natural calamities e.g. floods which killed them, thus forcing them to migrate.*
7. *Natural epidemics e.g. disease and famine which killed them and their livestock, thus forcing them to migrate.*
8. *Desire for greener pasture and water for their livestock.*
9. *They migrated to look for land for cultivation and cattle rearing.*
10. *Overstocking, hence they were looking for new land for grazing and water.*
11. *Those near water bodies needed new fishing areas.*

**(b) Describe the political organization of the Somali during the pre-colonial period in Kenya (10 marks)**

1. *They had a decentralized system of government based on clans made up of related families*
2. *Each clan was independent of each other but could come together to face a common enemy*
3. *The clan was headed by a council of elders*
4. *The council of elders had duties like presiding over assemblies, maintaining law and order etc.*
5. *They had an overall chief (sultan) but his powers did not supersede those of the council of elders.*
6. *He was mainly a negotiator between different clans as well as confirming a new a Sultan in to office as a formality*
7. *They had age-set system which provided warriors for defense of the community against external attacks and acquiring wealth for them.*
8. *Each age-set performed specific political duties for a period of time.*
9. *They had an overall leader called the Sultan whose role was mainly advisory.*
10. *With the introduction of Islam, the council of elders was replaced by Sheikhs as community leaders.*
11. *With the introduction of Islam, their political system was then based on the Islamic or Sharia law.*
12. **(a) Identify five methods used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya (5 marks)**
13. *Use of military attacks/ use of expeditions / force.*
14. *Signing of treaties / agreements /*
15. *Collaborations*
16. *Blend of diplomacy and force.*
17. *Established administrative posts or operational bases.*
18. *Use of missionaries to pacify Africans through preaching*

**(b) Explain five effects of construction of the Uganda railway (10 marks)**

1. *Facilitated transport of goods and people.*
2. *Led to the development of urban centers.*
3. *Opened up the interior for economic development.*
4. *It facilitated the movement of traders and promoted trade.*
5. *It led to the development of other forms of transport and communication e.g. road and telecommunication.*
6. *It led to creation of employment opportunities.*
7. *It was a major source of revenue for the colonial authority*
8. *Encouraged the coming of settlers to Kenya.*
9. *Promoted interaction between different Kenyan communities.*
10. *Facilitated the building of industries.*
11. *Land alienation by the British and creation of reserves for Africans*
12. **(a) State five characteristics of early of early political up to 1939 (5 marks)**
13. Led by missionary educated Africans.
14. They had inter-regional co-operation
15. Got materials and legal help from Asians
16. Were not after independence, but against exploitation and oppression
17. Were ethnic based/lack national outlook
18. They had small membership
19. Demand was focused on welfare of the people

**(b) Explain five roles played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya (10 marks)**

1. They took part in the armed resistance where some of them were leaders e.g. Marshall Muthoni.
2. They raised funds for supporting political activities.
3. They provided moral support to the freedom fighters to go on with the fight.
4. They demanded for the release of the detained / arrested freedom fighters like Harry Thuku.
5. They supplied arms and food to the freedom fighters in their hideouts.
6. They acted as spies for the freedom fighters.
7. They took part in oathing / they administered oaths of secrecy.
8. They kept their homes intact as men continued with the struggle.
9. They endured pain and suffering inflicted by the colonial government for the sake of liberation.
10. **(a) State five main features of Africa socialism in Kenya (5 marks)**
11. Political democracy
12. Mutual social responsibility
13. Various forms of ownership of property
14. Diffusion of ownership
15. Equity
16. Progressive taxation

**(b) Discuss ways through which Harambee philosophy has promoted development of health Kenya (10 marks)**

1. Contributions have been used to build health centres/hospitals
2. Establishment of medical training institutions
3. Funds have been used to equip health facilities
4. Health workers have been paid through Harambee contributions
5. Money raised has enabled sick people to seek medication within and outside the country
6. Money raised has been used to purchase drugs for the needy
7. Have motivated some medical personel to offer free medical services to the people

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

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

1. **(a) State three rights of persons living with disabilities in Kenya (3 marks)**
2. *They should enjoy the following rights:*
3. *Treated with dignity and respect and be addressed and referred to not in a manner that is demeaning.*
4. *Access educational institutions and facilities for persons with disabilities that are integrated in to the society to the interest of the person.*
5. *Reasonable access to all places, public transport & information.*
6. *Use the sign language, Braille or any other appropriate form of communication.*
7. *Access materials and devices to overcome constraints arising from the person’s disability.*

**(b) Describe six features of the constitution of Kenya, 2010 (12 marks)**

1. Sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the Constitution
2. The Republic
3. Citizenship
4. The Bill of Rights
5. Land and Environment
6. Leadership and Integrity
7. Legislature
8. Executive
9. Judiciary
10. Devolved Government
11. Public Finance
12. National Security
13. Public Finance
14. General Provisions
15. Representation of the People
16. Commissions

 N/B STUDENTS TO EXPLAIN

1. **(a) State the composition of the National Security Council in Kenya (3 marks)**
2. *President*
3. *Deputy President*
4. *Chief of Defense Forces*
5. *CS Defense*
6. *CS Interior*
7. *Director General NIS*
8. *Inspector General of NPS*

**(b) Discuss six challenges facing correctional Services in Kenya (12 marks)**

1. Congestion in prison due to rising crime.
2. Frequent outbreak and spread of disease due to congestion.
3. Mistreatment of prisoners by prison warders
4. Inadequate basic facilitates e.g. medical, clothing, etc.
5. Poor living and working conditions for prison warders
6. Poor remuneration and terms of service for the warders
7. Corruption among the warders and other senior officials
8. Interference by influential people.
9. Rapid changes affecting prisoners.
10. Shortage of finance to run the institutions.
11. Some inmates have hardened hence difficult to rehabilitate them.
12. Long delays in the completion of court cases worsen congestion in prisons.
13. Shortage of trained counselors to rehabilitate inmates
14. **(a) Outline three components of the national budget in Kenya (3 marks)**
15. *Estimated amount of revenue required by the government during that yr.*
16. *The various sources from which the government hopes to raise the revenue.*
17. *Projects on which the revenue would be spent*

**(b) Explain six ways in which the national government and county governments relate (12 marks)**

1. Both levels must consult before decisions are made
2. Any conflict between the two levels are solved through legislation
3. The president has power to suspend a county government
4. Some national employees work in the counties
5. Both levels are bound by the national laws
6. Every year the national government grants counties with capitation
7. National government can advance a loan to counties
8. The president can visit and make decisions regarding a county government