

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SEC A- (25MKS)**

1.- Books

Archives

Journals

Novels

Paintings

Magazines

Diaries

Constitutions

Periodicals (2mks)

2.-social

Economic

Political (any 2x1= 2mks)

3 attacks by the Oromo 1mk

4. **State two similarities in the political organization of the Ameru and the Abagusii during the 19th Century. (2mks)**

* They both had a council of elders
* They had age-set system which provided warriors for the community.
* Had a decentralized system of government

5. **State one element of a good citizen (1mk)**

* Thrift
* Integrity
* Morality
* Patriotism
* Nationalism
* Ethics

6. **Give economic factors that promote national unity (2mks)**

* Trade
* Usage of one currency
* Fair distribution of national resources
* Employment

7 **State two features of missionary education (2mks)**

* It was elementary – taught basic skills e.g. reading
* It was industrial/technical teaching simple skills e.g. carpentry/tailoring etc.
* It was denominational/aimed at teaching doctrines of a particular church

8 settling surplus population

Prestige

Abolition of slave trade (2x1=2 mks

9...signing treaties

Military force

Construction of administration posts

Treachery

Use of missionaries (2x1=2mks

10...Nabongo Mumia 1mk

11. **Mention the main contribution of Wangari Mathai in Kenya’s history (1mk)**

* The conservation of the environment

12. Treating preventable diseases for Europeans

To provide medical services ( 2x1=2mks)

13 (i) the death of Josia Mwangi Kariuki

(ii) The death of the founding father of the nation Mzee Jomo Kenyatta

(iii) The attempt to change the constitution by some politicians.

14 **Give two non-military functions of the Kenya Army (2 mrks)**

* Road and bridge construction
* Extinguishing uncontrollable fires in forests and urban areas
* Locust control
* Evacuation of the civilian population during natural calamities such as floods/ emergency evacuation.
* Entertaining the public during national holidays
* Running some government departments/institutions.
* In some areas they give medical services.

15. **Identify the National philosophy adopted in Kenya at independence. (1mk)**

* Harambee philosophy

16. African socialism

Harambee.

**SEC B( 45MKS)**

17 **a) State five economic activities of the Borana during the pre-colonial period (5mks)**

* They were nomadic pastoralists & kept camels, sheep, cattle, and donkeys
* They traded with their neighbouring communities
* They made crafts, sandals, belts, bracelets, pottery, basketry
* They hunted and gathered for wild animals & fruits
* Those who lived near rivers & lakes practiced fishing
* Some practiced iron smelting for weapons
* Some practiced land cultivation in crops like millet
  1. **Explain five results of the interaction between the Bantu and the Cushites in the pre-colonial period.**
* **Intermarriages** which strengthened relationships between communities
* Some Bantu adopted **Islam** from the Cushites.
* Some Bantu **copied some customs** of the Cushites such as circumcision and age set systems.
* The Bantu and Cushites ra**ided** each other for cattle which led to loss of property and lives
* Increased **warfare** in the region for resources.
* Cushites attacked the Bantu which led to further migration (e.g. Oromo/galla pushed the Eastern bantu from Shungwaya**). Displacement**
* The Cushites and the Bantu exchanged goods which led to the development of t**rad**e.
* Some Cushites were **absorbed/assimilated** by the Bantu.

18(a)

(i) Christian missionary factor

(ii) Presence of trading companies

(iii) Superior military power of the British

(iv) Disunity among African communities

(v) Collaboration of some African communities with the British/Signing of treaties

1. British colonial policy of indirect rule.
2. Financial support from the home government
3. The drawing up of partition treaties in 1886

.(b)

1. The communities were not united hence they were easily defeated
2. The communities had inferior weapons as compared to the superior British weapons
3. The soldiers had little knowledge about the British Military tactics
4. Their population had been weakened/ reduced by catastrophe such as famine, rider pest and civil strife.
5. Their leaders lacked adequate organizational skills to mobilizing the people
6. The British used treachery when dealing with some communities/collaboration
7. The economic base of the communities was destroyed by the British thus making them weak.
8. The soldiers were demoralized when many warriors were captured/ killed.
9. The Kenya-Uganda Railway facilitated the faster movement of British troops.

19 (a)

1. They demanded for the return of alienated land
2. They wanted colonial government to abolish hut/poll tax
3. They demanded for the abolition of KIPANDE.
4. They demanded for better working and living conditions
5. They demanded representation to the legislative council
6. They demanded for the abolition of forced labour
7. They demanded for more education for Africans
8. The demanded for an end to compulsory destocking
9. They demanded for revocation of colonial status

(b)

1. They used armed struggle against colonial administration
2. They organized strikes and boycotts as means of challenging the colonial power
3. They used trade unions to articulate the course of their struggle among the workers.
4. They used their representation in the legislative council who pressurized Britain to grant independence to Kenya.
5. They formed political parties to press for change.
6. They used mass media to mobilize the people and articulate their grievances.
7. Africans sent petitions and delegations to the governor and the colonial office in London/international forum.

20. a) – East African Association

- Kikuyu Central Association

- Kavirondo Taxpayers and Welfare Association

- Ukamba Members Association

Taita Hills Association

* Coast African Association. Et (Any 5x1 = 5mks)

b) - Attacks from Africans

- Lack of labour

- Lack of Capital

- Poor transport network

- Limited markets

- Tropical diseases

- Unpredictable natural conditions (Any 5x2 = 10mks)

**SECTION C:- (30MKS)**

21. (a)

1. Tribalism encourage people to favour those from their ethnic groups
2. Nepotism/corruption
3. Religious differences
4. The unequal distribution of resource
5. Political wrangles.

(b)

1. Allegations of rigging of the 1998 elections
2. KANU failed to listen to criticism and critics were suspended or expelled from the party.
3. The influence of the eastern Europe and the soviet union
4. The end of cold war brought a new wave of democracy which spread to Kenya
5. The events which were taking place in Zambia in 1991 inspired advocates of multi-partisym (Togo/Ghana/Nigeria)
6. The pressure from multi-party activities drawn from civil society, political and legal fraternity.
7. The pressure on the government from the donor community to democratize as a condition for aid.
8. The failure by the government to adopt all the recommendations which were forwarded by the public to the Saitoti Review Commission of 1990 led to agitation for multi-partysm
9. Re pealing of section 2 (A) allowing for multi-partysm.

22. a) Give five functions of the police service in Kenya. (5marks)

1. The police maintain law and order to ensure that those who break the law are arrested.
2. The police protect the law in order to safeguard both life and property.
3. Investigates crime and prosecutes offenders in the court.
4. The police confines suspected criminals as they await the trial of their cases in the court.
5. The police regulate traffic, arrests traffic offenders and check for defective vehicles.
6. Provides assistance and relief services to victims of natural calamities such as floods
7. Takes part in national projects such as road construction, bridges, hospitals and other facilities.
8. During public holidays they control the crowd and entertain people.
9. They liaise closely with international police to investigate and arrest international criminals

b) Explain five challenges facing the National Intelligence Service in Kenya. (10 marks)

1. Lack of trust from Kenyan, citizens are reluctant to provide information to NIS.
2. The body lacks financial credibility and political independence.
3. Lack of a clear distinction between accountability and necessary secrecy has sometimes brewed tension.
4. The growing volumes and complexity of communications presents a significant

security challenge for national intelligence and government agencies that seek to intercept, process monitor and analyze it.

1. External and internal threats for example Al-shabaab militia from Somalia,
2. Continuous capacity building training is a necessity, given the complexity of the task.
3. Limited financial and human resources since inadequate funds are allocated to the service.
4. Political interference- with the aim of using the service to gain political mileage.
5. Ignorance of the Kenyan people on the kind of tasks the service undertakes and the advice it gives to the government.
6. The organ does not have implementation powers and is limited in terms of the ability
7. to follow up an implementation of the advice given to the government.

23. a) Outline five Key changes in the New Kenya Constitution 2010.

i) Reduction of president’s executive powers.

ii) Devolution of power to regions (creation of county and national governments.)

iii) Creation of the senate and national assembly to constitute parliament.

iv) On Citizenship, Birth and registration are the only recognize ways of attaining Kenyan citizenship. Dual citizenship is now recognized by the constitution.

v) Recognition of the Kadhi’s courts as subordinate courts in the judicial court system.

vi) Expansion of the citizens’ Bill of Rights to guarantee equal representation for either gender in all governance structures.

b) Describe five constitutional reforms agreed by Inter Party Parliamentary Group (IPPG to level the ground before the 1997 general elections. (10mks)

i) The KBC shall observe fairness in providing balanced all-inclusive political views in the news coverage.

ii) Membership of the Electoral Commission to be reviewed to accommodate the interest of the opposition.

iii) Registration of Parties would be done without unnecessary delay.

iv) The powers of the chiefs that would likely interfere with political activity at local level be contained.

v) The police Act be amended to provide for politically impartial police force

vi) To repeal a number of laws restricting civil and political rights, ad abolition of the offence of sedition