**MATHIOYA SUB-COUNTY TRIAL EXAMS**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 TERM II 2021**

**MARKING SCHEME.**

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 **SECTION A (25MKS)**

**1.State one way in which the Abagusii and the Kipsigis interacted during the pre-colonial.**

 -intermarriage.

 -Trade.

 -Raids/warfare. Any 1 point mk =1mk.

**2.State two reasons for the Luo migration into Kenya in the pre-colonial period 2mks.**

* They were looking for new settlements as a result of over population.
* Diseases and natural disasters forced them to migrate.
* They migrated in order to escape internal conflicts.
* Overstocking and overgrazing led them to look for more pasture.
* They move to search for fertile lands with favourable climate.
* Some people migrated for adventure.
* External attacks made them migrated.
* Natural calamities.

 Any5\*1=5mks

**3.State the main role played by the Imam among the Somali .(1mk)**

 - Religious functions for example prayer.

 1\*1=1mk

**4.Give the main characteristic of the early coastal city state (1mk)**

 -They were ruled by sultans

 1\*1=1mk

**5.Sate two aspects of Islamic culture introduced in Kenya as a result of the India ocean trade(2mks)**

 - Islamic sharia law.

 -Architecture.

 -Dressing.

 Any1\*2=2mks

**6.Name one Arab family which ruled the Kenyan coast on behalf of Oman (1mk)**

 -Mazrui

 -Nahaban.

 -Busaidi.

 Any 1\*1=1mk.

**7.State two terms of the Anglo-German agreement of 1890 (2mks)**

 -Uganda was recognized by Germany as a British sphere of influence.

 -Germany abandon her claims over Witu.

 -Pemba and Zanzibar were declared British protectorates.

 -Germany acquired a strip on lake Tanganyika from Britain and the coastal region of Tanganyika from the sultan of Zanzibar.

 -Western boundary was defined.

 -Britain ceded the North sea Island of Heligoland to the Germans.

 1x2=2mks

 **8.Give two economic reasons for the establishment of British rule in Kenya.**

 -To acquire raw material for British industries.

 -To secure markets for their manufactured goods.

 -To invest surplus capital.

 -They hoped to find precious minerals in the region.

 -To abolish slave trade and establish legitimate commerce.

 2x1=2mks

**9.Identify the document which declared that Africa interest were paramount in Kenya during the colonial period . (1mk)**

-The Devonshire white paper of 1923.

1x1=1mk

**10. State two factors to consider when changing county boundaries(2mks)**

 -Population density and demographic trends.

 -Historical and cultural ties.

 -The interest of the communities affected.

 -The objectives of devolution of government.

-The objective of changing of the county boundaries.

 -Geographical features.

 Any 1x2=2mks

**11.Identify one method used by trade unionist to demand for the rights of the workers during the colonial period (1mk)**

-Strike/riots.

-boycotts.

-Go slows/sit-ins.

-Demonstrations.

-petitions.

 Any 2x1=2mk

12**.State two contributions made by Jaramogi OgingaOdinga in the struggle for independence in Kenya(2mks)**

 -He was chairman of AEMO from 1957 which denounced the Lyttelton.

 -He condemned the continued detention of Kenyatta and other nationals in the Legco.

-He addressed international conferences highlight Kenya grievances.

-was part of the delegations to the two Lancaster house conferences.

-Was instrumental in the formation of KANU, which fought for independence.

-He visited foreign countries, for example, China and Yugoslavia to raise funds for the independence struggle.

 Any 2x1=2mk

**13.Identify the most fundamental right of a citizen(1mk)**

- the right to life.

 1\*1=1mk

**14. Give two conditions which one must fulfill to be an eligible voter in Kenya**.

-one must have the original copy their identity card.

-his/her must be in the register of voters.

2x1=2mks.

**15.Give one type of human rights .(1mk)**

 -Economic rights.

 -political rights.

 -Social /cultural rights.

 -Solidarity rights.

 Any 1\*1=1mk

**16.Identify two duties of the sergeant-at-Arms in parliament. (2mks)**

 -Arranges for all ceremonies in and around Parliament.

 -Maintains discipline in and around the house.

 -Is the custodian of the mace.

 -Enforces the orders of the speaker.

 - Maintains Parliament Buildings and grounds.

 Any 2\*1=2mks

**17.Identify one direct taxes which National government uses to raise revenue .(1mk)**

 -Income tax.

 -Pay as you earn.

 -property transfer tax Game park and museum fees.

 1\*1=1mk

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS.**

**18. (a)Identify five sub-tribes of the pokomo during the pre-colonial period .(5mks)**

 -Ndura. –Malakote.

 -Kinakombe. Dzunza.

 -Zubaki.

 Malalululu.

 -Gwano.

 -Ndera.

 -Buu.

 Any 5\*1=5mks

 **(b)Explain the effects of the migration and settlement of the Pokomo in Kenya by 1800AD .(10mks )**

 -Population increase in the Tana River Basin.

 - Increase warfare due to conflicts over resurces.

 - Intermarriage with neighbours example the Taita and Mijikenda.

 -Trade with neighbours for example the Mijikenda.

 -Displacement of the original in habitants of the region.

 -Cultural interaction with neighbours.

 Any5x2=10mks

**19 (a)Outline five factors that led to urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period (5mks).**

 -Construction of the Uganda railway led to the growth of many towns along the line, for example Nairobi.

 -Trading centres opened by Indians in the interior grew into urban centres.

 -Administrative posts and centres began by colonialists developed into urban centres.

 -Some urban centres were collecting points for farm inputs.

 -Urban Centre rose due to European industrial activities for example Magadi.

 -Influx of Africa made small centres to swell into towns.

 Any 5x1=5mks

  **(b)Explain the five consequences of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period (10mks)**

 -New employment opportunities were created in urban centres.

 -Culture erosion as Africa were exposed to new lifestyles.

 -Markets gardening developed on the outskirts of major towns to feed the urban population.

 -Many people were brought together from various communities leading to the rise of nationalism.

 -Crowding in towns resulted in shortage of houses and contributed to the rise of slums.

 -Unemployment resulted in increased criminal activities.

 - Families were separated as men left their wives in the rural areas.

 -Social evils like prostitution came up in towns.

 -Social welfare organizations came up in towns.

 -Sporting activities were promoted by urbanization.

 Any 5x2=10mks

**20 (a)Name three leaders of the Mau Mau movement . (3mks)**

 -Dedan kimathi.

 -Waruhiu itote.

 -Stanley mathenge.

 -General ndungu.

 -General mwariama.

 Any1x3=3mks

(**b)What were the causes of the Mau Mau uprising (12mks)**

 -Land alienation resulted in crowding in the reserves, squatter system problem and a a lot of bitters in the Africa.

 -Urban problems like unemployment and poor working conditions forced many poor Africa in towns to join the war.

 -Africa resented oppressive colonial policies like taxation, forced labour and kipande system.

 -Africa wished to safeguard their culture for example female circumcision.

 -Racial discrimination against Africas, for low pay, poor education health and housing.

 -Cruelty of the colonial police and Africa chiefs for example conscription for forced labour.

 -Experienced of the ex-servicemen during the second world war-had gained experience that enable them to fight with the whites. They were also disappointed that they were not well compensation after the wars.

 -Failure of the colonial government to institute satisfactory constitutional reforms.

 Any 6\*2=12mks

21 (**a)State five developments in agriculture in Kenya since Independence(5mks)**

 - Establishment of the ministry of lands and settlement.

 -Creation of settlement schemes for landless Africans.

 -Formation of co-operatives and land buying companies to help purchase land to settle landless Africans.

 - Provision of loans to Africans for purchase of land.

 -Establishment of land adjudication and registration programmes.

 -Promotion of large-scale farming through the ADC.

 -Diversification to avoid over reliance on one crop.

 -Establishment of KTDA to expand tea growing and processing. Any 1\*5=5mk

 **(b) Explain five challenges facing land use in Kenya since Independence. (10mks)**

 -decline in soil fertility.

 -Destruction of forests thus affecting patterns of rainfall.

 -Reduction of water and grazing areas particularly in semi-arid and arid areas.

 -Crop failure and diminishing crop yields.

 -Inadequate funds for farm undertakings.

 - Insufficient technology to operate modern farm machinery

 - Transport and communications network is undeveloped.

 -Rapid population increase leading to land fragmentation.

 -High cost of agriculture inputs.

 Any5\*2=10mks

 **SECTION C (30MKS)**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**.

**22 (a)Identify five rights of a child in Kenya (5mks)**

 -Right to name and nationality from birth.

 -to free and compulsory basic education.

 -To basic nutrition, nutrition, shelter and health care.

 -To be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, violence, inhuman treatment and exploitative labour.

 -To parental care and protection.

 -Not to be detained except as a measure of resort. Any 1x5=5mks

 (**b)describe the principles of democracy (10mks)**

-consent of the people- democracy must accommodate the wishes, needs and aspirations of a majority of the people.

 -Equality-democracy recognizes equality among the people regardless of colour ,gender or creed.

 -peace-a democratic society should be free from all forms of intimidation or unrest.

 - the rule of law- democracy recognizes equality of everyone before the law.

 -competition; there should be different ideas competing for the attention of the people.

 -transparency and accountability encourages democracy by giving the people the confidence to trust their institutions.

 -Free press; an independent, responsible and objective press encourages democracy.

 Any 5x2=10mks

**23 (a) State five circumstances which may lead to an elected president in Kenya leaving office before the end of his/her five -year term(5mks)**

 -Death of a sitting president.

 -Resignation of the president in writing to the speaker of the National assembly.

 -Incapacitation due to poor health

 -petition in successful in the supreme court.

 -when the National assembly passes a motion of impeachment against the president.

 **(b)Discuss the functions of the president of Kenya(10mks)**

 -Receives foreign diplomatic representatives.

 -Chief spokesperson and representatives of the people of Kenya.

 -Co-ordinates the work of all ministries and public institutions.

 -Leads the Nation in celebrations.

 -Confers honours on individuals.

 - Defends the constitution at all times.

 -Chairs the cabinet meetings.

 -Gives assent to parliament bills.

 -Nominates and with approval of National Assembly appoints senior government officers.

 5x2=10mks

**24 (a)State three functions of the Traffic police (3mks)**

 -Controlling traffic along the roads.

 - Inspecting motor vehicles.

 -Conducting driving tests 3x1=3mks

  **(b)Explain six challenges facing the National police service(12mks)**

 -Escalating rates of rimes which has overwhelmed the police.

 - Inadequate motivation for police officers e.g.; low pay and poor housing.

 - Negative public attitude towards police makes it difficult for them to discharge their duties.

 - In adequate working facilities e.g.; vehicles, communication equipment leading to slow down the in performance.

 -poor transport infrastructures makes some parts of the country inaccessible to police officers when pursuing criminals.

 - Lack of to-date skills to combat emerging crimes like drug trafficking, terrorism and money laundering.

 - Ratio of police officers to the general public is low, making it difficult for them to operate.

 - Some police officers collude with criminals making it hard for other officers to combat crimes. Any6x2=12mks