**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