**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**August/September – 2022- ARISE AND SHINE TRIAL 1 EXAMINATION**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

***Answer All the Questions in This Section***

1. Give the meaning of the term pre-history. (1 mark)

***It is the unrecorded (unwritten) history/ History before writing was invented.***

 ***1 X 1 = 1mark***

1. Name **two** groups of western Bantu whose ancestors settled at Mt. Elgon before moving to their present homeland. (2 marks)
2. ***Abagusii***
3. ***Abaluhya***
4. ***Abakuria***
5. ***Abasuba 2 points X 1 = 2 marks***
6. Give **two** reasons why there was great demand for slaves along the East African Coast in the 19th century. (2 marks)
7. ***Slaves worked as domestic workers and soldiers in Arabia.***
8. ***Portuguese required slaves to work on plantations in Brazil their colony.***
9. ***Slaves worked in plantation farms in Mombasa and Malindi.***
10. ***Slaves were required as porters to transport trade items such as ivory.***

***Any 2point X 1 = 2 marks***

1. State **two** religious functions performed by the Oloiboni of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
2. ***He foretold the future/consulted God .***
3. ***He presided over religious ceremonies /activities.***
4. ***He offered prayers on behalf of the community.***
5. ***He blessed warriors before going to war.***

***2 points X 1 = 2 marks***

1. State **two** factors which encouraged the Akamba to participate in the long distance trade during the 19th century. (2 marks)
2. ***Existence of enterprising local traders among the Akamba.***
3. ***Demand for some commodities of trade.***
4. ***Availabilityof goods.***
5. ***Existence of trade routes.***
6. ***Strategic/middle position of Akamba land between the coastal and hinterland.***
7. ***Unfavorable climatic conditions of Akambaland.***

***Any 2 points X 1 = 2 marks***

1. Give the name of the Wanga leader who collaborated with the British. (1 mark)
* ***Nabongo Mumia***
1. State the **MAIN** duty of the Governor during the British Colonial rule in Kenya. (1 mark)
* ***To facilitate effective administration of the colony on behalf of the British government.***
1. Give **two** recommendations of the Devonshire White Paper (1923) on representation in the legislative council. (2 marks)
2. ***Africans were to be represented by a white missionary.***
3. ***Indians were to elect five members to the Legco on a common/separate roll.***
4. ***The settlers were to maintain their Legco representation /more members.***

***2 points X 1 = 2 marks***

1. Give **two** roles of the welfare organizations in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)
2. ***Aroused political awareness among people.***
3. ***Organized social activities e.g. sports and games, burial and medical care.***
4. ***They sponsored students to study abroad/provided fees for education.***

***Any 2 points X 1 = 2 marks***

1. State **one** way through which a person may become a member of parliament in Kenya. (1 mark)
2. ***Through election***
3. ***Through nomination.***
4. ***Through holding on ex-officio office.***

***Any 1 point X 1 = 1 mark***

1. State the **main** function of parliament in Kenya. (1 mark)
* ***To make laws.***

***1 point X 1 = 1 mark***

1. Identify **two** reasons why elections are conducted in Kenya every five years. (2 marks)
2. ***It is a constitutional requirement.***
3. ***To enable Kenyans to elect leaders of their choice.***
4. ***To enable Kenyans to remove the non-performing leaders.***
5. ***To enable eligible Kenyans to exercise their democratic right of voting.***

***Any 2 points X 1 = 2 marks***

1. Give **one** political party that was formed after the second Lancaster House Conference of 1962. (1 mark)
2. ***Kenya African National Union (KANU)***
3. ***Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)***
4. ***African People Party (APP) Any 1 point X 1 = 1 mark***
5. Give **two** subordinate courts in Kenya. (2 marks)
6. ***The magistrate’s court***
7. ***Tribunal court***
8. ***Court martials Any 2 points X 1 = 2 marks***
9. State the **main** source of government revenue in Kenya. (1 mark)
* ***Taxation 1 point X 1 = 1 mark***
1. Mention **one** non-military function of the Kenya Defense Forces (KDF) (1 mark)
2. ***Construction of bridges, roads and government facilities.***
3. ***Helping in locust control.***
4. ***Entertaining the public during National Holiday***
5. ***Providing emergency relief services.***

***Any 1 point X 1 = 1 mark***

1. Name **one** national philosophy in Kenya. (1 mark)
2. ***Nyayoism***
3. ***Harambee***
4. ***African socialism. Any 1 point X 1 = 1 mark***

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer Any THREE Questions in this Section***

1. (a) Give **five** reasons for the migration of the luo into Kenya during the 19th century. (5 marks)
2. ***Due to drought and famibne.***
3. ***Due to diseases***
4. ***Due to population pressure in their cradle land.***
5. ***They were escaping from external attacks.***
6. ***Due to internal feuds and quarrels***
7. ***Spirit of adventure***
8. ***They were looking for fishing areas. 5 X 1 = 5 marks***

(b) Explain **five** effects of migration and settlement of the luo into Kenya. (10 marks)

1. ***It led to population increase in the country.***
2. ***Led to intermarriage e.g Luo and Abaluhya***
3. ***They displaced other communities e.g. Maasai, Abakuria***
4. ***Some luo assimilates the people they met e.g. Luhya***
5. ***Trading activities increased with the arrival of the luo***
6. ***They exchanged livestock with their neighbours***
7. ***Their contact with Bantu made them adopt agriculture.***

***5 X 2 = 10 marks***

1. (a) State **three** reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840. (3 marks)
2. ***Zanzibar was an island hence easy to defend.***
3. ***Zanzibar was loyal and supported him during the war.***
4. ***Zanzibar had deep natural harbors.***
5. ***It had fertile soils for cultivation of cloves.***
6. ***It had clean fresh water and pleasant climate.***
7. ***Zanzibar was centrally placed /positioned. 3 X 1 = 3 marks***

(b) Explain **six** factors which contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan Coast and the outside world in the 16th century. (12 marks)

1. ***Availability of trade items***
2. ***The demand for trade items.***
3. ***Existence of enterprising merchants that promoted the trade.***
4. ***Accessibility of the East African Coast by sea.***
5. ***Existence of natural harbors for docking of ships.***
6. ***The use of monsoon winds which facilitated the movement of vessels.***
7. ***Political stability.***
8. ***Availability of credit facilities from Indian Bagans/money lenders***
9. ***Advancement in ship building.***

***6 X 2 = 12 marks***

1. (a) Give **five** common characteristics of the political parties formed in colonial Kenya after 1945 (5 marks)
2. ***They had a national outlook***
3. ***The main objective was to fight for independence/self-rule***
4. ***They were led by the educated elites.***
5. ***They demanded for improved conditions for African workers***
6. ***They had large membership***
7. ***They demanded for the return of their alleviated land.***

***5 X 1 = 5 marks***

(b) Explain **five** roles played by the Kenya Federation of Labour (KFL) during the colonial period in Kenya. (10 marks)

1. ***It kept the spirit of nationalism alive especially after banning of KAU.***
2. ***It educated African workers on their rights.***
3. ***It fought for improvement of working and living conditions for African leaders.***
4. ***It prepared African nationalists for leadership roles e.g. Tom Mboya, Martin Shikuku etc.***
5. ***It secured international support for African nationalism in Kenya e.g. it sent letters to the international confederation of free trade unions and international labour organization(LLO)***
6. (a) Give **five** features of African socialism as adopted by Kenya after independence. (5 marks)
7. ***Democracy was embraced.***
8. ***Mutual social responsibility.***
9. ***Private and public ownership for economic development.***
10. ***Mixed economy to improve production.***
11. ***Progressive Africanisation of the economy.***
12. ***Equal opportunities in job opportunities.***
13. ***Provision of social services e.g. education and healthcare.***

***5 X 1 = 5 marks***

(b) Explain **five** social effects of the National Philosophies in Kenya. (10 marks)

1. ***The philosophies have encouraged cooperation and unity among Kenyans.***
2. ***They have encouraged Kenyans to actively participate in development projects.***
3. ***Through the philosophies, education has been promoted e.g. building schools, colleges and universities.***
4. ***The philosophies have encouraged mutual social responsibility among Kenyans.***
5. ***The philosophies have promoted spiritual wellbeing of the people through building of churches.***
6. ***They have campaigned for the interests of the disadvantaged people through organizing harambees and charity activities.***
7. ***They have helped to improve medical services by constructing dispensaries, health centres and hospitals.***

**SECTION C - 30 MARKS**

***Answer Any Two Questions in this Section***

1. (a) Give **three** levels of conflicts that can be experienced in Kenya (3 marks)
2. ***Individual verses individual***
3. ***Group verses group***
4. ***Individual verses state***
5. ***Group verses state***
6. ***State verses state. Any 3 points X 1 = 3 marks***

(b) Explain **six** factors that promote national unity in Kenya (12 marks)

1. ***The constitution which unites all Kenyans.***
2. ***One government which has three arms; Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.***
3. ***The presidency who unifies Kenyans and is the spokesman and international representative of Kenyans.***
4. ***Education – one curriculum and other co-curricular activities e.g. music, drama, etc.***
5. ***National language – Kiswahili unites people from different ethnic communities.***
6. ***National activities e.g. National holidays, Jamhuri, Mashujaa, Madaraka;***
* ***Agricultural and other shows.***
* ***Games and sports***
* ***Disaster management programmes.***
1. ***Mass media which inform and educate the public.***
2. ***Symbols of national unity e.g. National Flag, National Anthem, Court of Arms, Public Seal, etc.***
3. ***Economic growth and fair distribution of resources, urbanization and common currency or employment opportunities.***

***Any 6 points X 2 = 12 marks***

1. (a) State **three** functions of the Chief Justice in Kenya (3 marks)
2. ***He/she is the head of the Judiciary.***
3. ***Swears in the President Elect.***
4. ***He /she is the president of the supreme court.***
5. ***Chairs the Judiciary Service Commission (J.S.C) meetings.***
6. ***Swears in newly admitted advocates of the High Court.***
7. ***Assigns duties to the judges of the Supreme Court.***

***Any 3 points X 1 = 3 marks***

(b) Explain **six** factors that undermine the administration of Justice in Kenya. (12 marks)

1. ***Corrupt practices in courts of law lead to unfair decisions.***
2. ***Political interference may influence judgement made in courts.***
3. ***Confining suspects in remand for longer period without presenting them in a court of law for prosecution.***
4. ***Lack of impartiality during the trials may lead to unfair judgement.***
5. ***Inability of the police to carry out thorough investigations on suspected criminals.***
6. ***Inability of the ordinary people to meet the cost of prolonged court cases.***
7. ***Lack of knowledge regarding legal procedures hence many find themselves implicated unfairly.***
8. ***Inadequate legal officers to handle the many cases e.g. magistrates and judges, etc.***
9. ***Lack of modern technology to promote court registry system.***
10. ***Lack of one common law derails the effective administration of justice.***

***Any 6 points X 2 = 12 marks***

1. (a) State **five** functions of a Returning Officer in a General Election in Kenya. (5 marks
2. ***To receive nomination papers from prospective candidates in wards, constituencies or country’s presidential candidates.***
3. ***To set up polling stations/booths in each polling station where voting takes place.***
4. ***To distribute ballot papers/boxes to all polling stations which are manned by presiding officers.***
5. ***To supervise voting and counting of votes in the constituency.***
6. ***To appoint presiding officers who are***
7. ***To appoint presiding officers who are going to be in charge of the polling station***

(b) Explain **five** factors which can interfere with free and fair elections in Kenya. (10 marks)

1. *Corruption among electoral official and other players*
2. *Election violence during the election period*
3. *Illiteracy of some voters make theme easily misled when voting*
4. *Incompetent election officials*
5. *Rigging may interfere with election where wrong candidate is declared the winner.*
6. *Inadequate voter education demies the electorate opportunity to learn the importance of participating in elections*
7. *Poor physical infrastructure were some polling stations may be inaccessible and hence denying voters chance to vote.*
8. *Poor physical infrastructure where some polling station may be inaccessible and hence denying voters chance to vote.*
9. *Harassment of voters by supporters of difference candidate.*
10. *Electoral equipment like BVR Kits can breakdown during elections thereby slowing down the process.*