**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1 - MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A: (25 Marks)**

**Answer All questions in this section**

1. **Name one early documentary source of the early History of the East African coast. 1mk**

i) Greaco-Roman Documentary

ii) Periplus of the Erythrean Sea

iii) Ptolemys Geography

iv) Almasuudi Work

v) Ibn Batutas’ Work

vi) Christian Topography

Any 1 x 1 1mk

2. **Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the River-Lake nilotes. 1mk**

- Luo

3. **State two political functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai during the 19th century.**

2mks

1. He administered the Maasailand/acted as unifying factors
2. He settled disputes
3. He declared war against his enemies/advised and blassed warriors
4. He advised the council of elders.

Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

4. **Identify two landmarks left behind by the Portuguese at the end of their rule at the Kenyan coast. 2mks**

i) Vasco Da Gama Pilla

ii) Fort Jesus Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

5. **Name the winds that aided the early visitors to come to the Kenyan coast upto 1500 AD.**

- North East Monsoon winds 1mk

6. **State two reasons why Nabongo Mumia of Wanga collaborated with British. 2mks**

i) To consolidate his position and that of his kingdom

ii) To ensure military support against his enemies

iii) to gain prestige and fame

1. To gain material benefits

7. Name **the document that contains the rights of citizens in Kenya. 1mk**

- The Bill of Rights found in the Kenyan Constitution.

8. **Name two types of funds established by the Kenyan constitution 2010. 2mks**

i) Revenue fund

ii) Equalisation fund

iii) Contingencies fund

iv) Consolidated fund

9. **State two reasons why the British colonialist built the Ugandan Railway between 1896 – 1901**. 2mks

i) To facilitate movement of the troops for effective administration

ii) To ease the movement of Christian missionaries to abolish slavery

iii) to link Uganda to the Kenyan coast

iv) To facilitate economic exploitation of the region through trade and agriculture

10. **State two reasons why Africans migrated to the Urban centres during the colonial period. 2mks**

i) In search for employment in the industries

ii) To escape taxation and forced labour in the rural areas

iii) Land alienation/poverty in the reserves/alternative form of livelihood

iv) In search of entrepreneur opportunities/to do business Any 2 x 1 = 2mks

11. **Give two benefits of Swynnerton Plan of 1954 to Africans in Kenya 2mks**

i) Land consolidation to Kenyans

ii) Issuance of title deeds

iii) Africans were allowed to grow cash crops . (any 2 x 1 = 2mks)

12 **Name one member of the cabinet in Kenya other than the President. 1mk**

i) The Deputy President

ii) The Cabinet secretaries

iii) Attorney general Any 1 x 1 = 1

13. **Name one level of government in Kenya today. 1mk**

i) National government

ii) County government

14. **State two reasons for the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya in 1952. 2mks**

i) To stop MauMau killings

ii) to destabilise the Mau Mau

iii) To stop guerrilla attacks by the freedom fighters

15. **What is the role of the president in the Kenya Defence Force (KDF) 1mk**

i) he is the commander –in- chief

16. Name the first Post-independence opposition party 1mk

i) The Kenya People’s Union (KPU)

17. Who is the Chief Executive of the County Government 1mk

i) The County Governor

**SECTION B: (45 Marks)**

**Answer all the questions in this section**

18. a**) Give five reasons for the migration of the Bantu**

i) Increase on population following the increased of food production

ii) Family and clan fewds or conflicts forced people to migrate

iii) The Bantus were initially pastoralists and therefore needed better pasture for

their livestock.

iv) The Bantus were the earliest users of iron in Africa hence with iron weapons and iron tools, they were able to fight other people successfully and clear new lands for agricultural settlement.

1. Natural calamities such as diseases, famines and drought results in the need to migrate to other places.
2. Pressure from neighbouring invaders forced groups to migrate
3. The need for adventure in new land was a driving force.
4. External attacks and pressures

**b) Explain the effects of Bantu migration and settle in Western Kenya. 10mks**

i) This led to increased population in Western Kenya

ii) They displaced the original inhabitants of bushmanoid who were occupying part

of Kenya.

iii) The Bantu introduced the art of iron on Kenya. Originally the Bantu were iron workers.

iv) They assimilated some original some settlers in Kenya into their culture and also assimilated the new comers to the Bantu.

1. They intermarried with other communities e.g the Luo
2. The bantu started centralised political institutions like chiefdoms and kingdoms in Western Kenya e.g the Wanga Kingdom.
3. Due to their migration to the Western Kenya there was increased cultivation of clearing the forests in order to produce more food to their increasing population.
4. As they migrated into Kenya a warfare broke out with more settlers coming into the regions to other communities already settling in the area and amongst the Bantu themselves.
5. As they moved to Western Kenya and settled, there was increased economic activities into the areas resulting into trade between the Bantu and other neighbouring communities.
6. Led to the development of language where by the development of language where there was borrowing and loaning of words between the Bantu and non-Bantus.

19. a**) Mention five characteristics of the coastal city states in Kenya by 1500AD . 5mks**

i) Kiswahili was the language used

ii) Islam was the main religion

iii) Houses were built using Arabic architecture

iv) Sharia laws were used in administration

1. Trade was the main economic activity
2. City states were ruled by Imans and Sheikh
3. Towns minted their own coins (**Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)**

b**) Explain five reasons for the decline of the Portuguese Rule along the East African coast. 10mks**

i) Portugal was a small country with smaller population

ii) Officials were corrupt, greedy and ruthless

iii) Constant rebellions from coastal towns

iv) Portuguese were challenged by the other European powers i.e Britian, Holland

v) Attacks by Oman Arabs and seizure of the Fort Jesus

vi) the invasion of the Zimba warriors (Any 5 x 2 = 10mks well explained)

20. a) **State five grievances of Africans nationalists against the colonial government upto 1945 in Kenya 5mks**

i) Land alienation

ii) forced labour’

iii) the kipande system

iv) Interference with African culture’

v) Racial discrimination

vi) Poor social service

vii) Poor wages/working conditions

vii) Lack of political representation

1. Destocking policy
2. Harassment of colonial administration (**Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)**

**b) Explain five political developments which hastened the achievement of independence in Kenya after 1945. 10mks**

i) Return of the Ex-servicemen after the second world war. They acquired expertise which enabled them to organise their resistance.

ii) Failure by the colonial government to reward the Africans ex-service men

iii) Change of government from conservative to labour party in Britain made her adopt sympathetic attitude.

iv) Establishment of political parties by African Nationalists e.g KAV, KANU, KADU

v) Mau Mau uprising forced the British to release the need of granting Kenya independence.

vi) Nomination and election of Africans to the legco enabled them to use the legco to agitate for independence

vii) Emergence trade unions movement which helped to mobilise workers to fight for the rights

1. Pan-African movement and other global bodies helped in the establishment of Afro-Asian people solidarity organization which supported the course of African nationalists in Kenya.
2. Independence of the countries i.e Pakistan, India and Ghana
3. The formation of the UNO and the pressure it exercised on the European powers to decolonize.
4. The role of African independence churches and schools.

**(Any 5 x 2 well explained = 10mks )**

21. **a) Identify any five roles of National philosophies in Kenya . 5mks**

i) Promotion of education through building of schools. Labs and Libraries

ii) Enhancing unity and understanding among the people

iii) Improvement of medical services as hospitals and dispensaries are built

iv) Promotion of the welfare of people with special needs.

v) Improving the living standards of people as services and other social needs are

catered for.

vi) Encouraging nationalism and patriotism

**(any 5 x 1 = 5mks)**

**b) Explain five problems that have undermined the performance of the National Philosophies in Kenya. 10mks**

i) corruption

ii) Negative attitude from the people

iii) Misappropriation and embezzlement of the public funds

iv) Poverty

v) Tribal clashes and conflicts

vi) Lack of commitment by political parties

vii) Wrangles among the leaders (**any 5 x 2 = 10mks) well explained**

**SECTION C: (30 Marks)**

**Answer any two questions from this section**

22. **a) Identify three natural symbols. 3mks**

i) National Anthem

ii) The Coat of Arms

iii) The Public Seal **Any 3 x 1 = 3**

**b) Explain six factors which have undermined government efforts of promoting National unity in Kenya.**  12mks

i) The existence of different ethnic groups in the country.

ii) Political differences especially from multi-party policies

iii) Religious differences which divide Kenyans along religious lines

iv) Economic disparities at individual and national level

v) Insecurity in some areas due to tribal clashes

vi) Formation of tribal association e.g Gema Luo union

23. **a) Give three disadvantages of democracy**

i) Disregards the interests of the minority as the government fulfil wishes of majority/dictatorship of the majority

ii) Democracy is expensive to implement

iii) The wealthy are likely to use their resources to influence voters

iv) Democracy may promote inefficient leadership as those elected are the popular

v) democracy is time consuming since certain procedure must be followed.

b**) Explain six challenges in Kenya today**

i) Most political parties are ethnic based and lack a national outlook

ii) Many selfish and greedy politicians are lured through bribes to defect from one

party to another.

iii) Control of government machinery like the media outlets by the party in power.

iv) Lack of funding by the state has affected most political parties

v) Some members of the civil service take sides in party politics used by executive

arm of the government

vi) Many party leaders have always incited their supporters agasnt the opposition

vii) Inadequate civic education has affected the country’s democratization process

viii) International interference has frustrated multi-party democracy

ix) Most political parties have been affected by leadership wrangles.

24. **a) State five functions of correctional facilities in Kenya**

i) Takes care of the welfare of the prisoners

ii) Offering the inmates vocations training

iii) Confines prisoners convicted by the courts

iv) Watch over the behaviour of suspected criminals i.e remandees

v) Executive the correct sentences e.g administering punishment

vi) Rehabilitates convicted prisoners

b**) Explain five factors that undermine the administration of justice in Kenya today.**

i) Corrupt practices in courts of law

ii) Political interferences may influence judgement made in court

iii) Confining suspects in remand for longer period of time without presenting them

in a court of law

iv) Lack of impartiality during trials may lead to unfair judgement

v) Inability by the police to carry out thorough investigations

vi) Inability of ordinary people to meet the costs of prolonged court case

vii) Lack of knowledge regarding legal/procedures

viii) Inadequate legal officers to handle the many cases

ix) Lack of modern technology

x) Lack of common law