**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT MARKING SCHEME PAPER 1**

**MARCH/APRIL - 2023.**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. Give **two** ways in which archeologists identify a pre-historic site. (2 marks)
* *Existence of a collection of artefacts /tectonic forces /erosions /earthquake /faulting /folding.*
* *Evidence of burial sites /cultivation & construction /fossils.*
* *Evidence of ruins of settlements /vision.*
* *Evidence of art /paintings.*
* *Historical research & documentation.*
* *Use of experience and skills. (Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)*
1. State the **main** natural factor that caused the Abagusii to migrate from Mount Elgon region to their present homeland. (1 mark)
* *Due to famine.*
* *Due to disease.*
* *Due to drought. (Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)*
1. State the **main** factor that contributed to the growth of the city states along the Kenyan Coast before 1500AD. (1 mark)
* *Trade between the Coast and the outside world. (1 X 1 = 1 mark)*
1. Give **one** way in which the translation of the Bible into vernacular languages facilitated the spread of Christianity in Kenya. (1 mark)
* *The local people could read the Bible.*
* *It created better understanding of the teaching of the Bible.*
* *More Africans could identify themselves with Christianity. (Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)*
1. Give **one** economic responsibility of a Kenyan citizen. (1 mark)
* *Participating in development activities.*
* *Paying taxes.*
* *Protecting the environment.*
* *Fighting corruption. (Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)*
1. Identify **one** economic factor that promotes national unity in Kenya. (1 mark)
* *Equitable distribution of resources.*
* *Commercial interaction /trade.*
* *Equal employment opportunities.*
* *Use of a common currency. (Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)*
1. Identify **one** way in which elders resolve conflicts in the community. (1 mark)
* *Through arbitration.*
* *Through mediation.*
* *Through conciliation /reconciliation.*
* *Through negotiation. (Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)*
1. State **two** similar grievances of the Taita Hills Association and the Ukamba Members Association to the colonial government. (2 marks)
* *They resented land alienation by the white settlers.*
* *They were against destocking order by the government.*
* *They protested forced labour.*
* *They were against taxation. (Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)*
1. Outline **two** ways in which the ex-soldiers of the Second World War contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya. (2 marks)
* *They were instrumental in the formation of the Mau Mau movement.*
* *They trained freedom fighters in war tactics.*
* *They waged armed struggle against the colonial government.*
* *They made weapons used in the struggle.*
* *They dispelled the myth of European supremacy.*  *(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)*
1. What was the **main** contribution of Prof Wangari Maathai to the development of Kenya? (1 mark)
* *Environmental conservation /Tree planting. (Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)*
1. State **two** functions of the Supreme Court in Kenya. (2 marks)
* *To hear /determine disputes relating to the election of the President of Kenya.*
* *To hear /determine appeals from the Court of Appeal /other courts /tribunals.*
* *To give an advisory opinion concerning County Governments.*
* *To handle any case /issue which has to do with the interpretation /application of the constitution.*
* *To review the certification made by the Court of Appeal on a matter of general public importance.*
* *To make rules for the exercise of its jurisdiction.*

 *(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)*

1. Give **two** qualifications that a person must fulfil in order to be allowed to register as a voter in Kenya. (2 marks)
* *Must be a Kenyan citizen.*
* *Must be 18 years or above.*
* *Must be of sound mind.*
* *Not been convicted of an election offence during the period preceding 5 years.*

 *(Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)*

1. State **two** functions of the secretary to the cabinet in Kenya. (2 marks)
* *He/she is in charge of cabinet office.*
* *Keeps minutes of the cabinet.*
* *Arranging the business of the cabinet /agenda.*
* *Conveys decisions of the cabinet to appropriate authorities /persons.*
* *Executes directives of the cabinet. (Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)*
1. Name **two** branches of the National Police Service in Kenya. (2 marks)
* *The Kenya Police Service.*
* *The Administration Police Service. (2 X 1 = 2 marks)*
1. Give **one** reason for the adoption of the Harambee strategy in Kenya after independence. (1 mark)
* *To pool the scarce resources together.*
* *To eradicate poverty among the people.*
* *To promote unity among the people. (Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)*
1. Identify **two** types of land ownership in Kenya.
* *Public land.*
* *Community land.*
* *Private land. (Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)*
1. Give the **main** function of the Commission on Revenue Allocation in Kenya. (1 mark)
* *To ensure equitable sharing of revenue between National and County governments /among county governments. (1 X 1 = 1 mark)*

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

1. (a) Identify **five** ways in which the Kenyan communities interacted during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)
* *Intermarriage*
* *Warfare*
* *Trade*
* *Through common festivals /ceremonies e.g wrestling.*
* *Migration (5 X 1 = 5 marks)*

(b) Describe the social organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

* *The family was the basic social unit, several related families grouped together to form clans among Nandi.*
* *The Age-set system was an important social institution among the Nandi.*
* *Nandi boys and girls were initiated at puberty through circumcision which marked entry into adulthood.*
* *Age-sets were formed by those who were initiated at the same time irrespective of the clans they belonged to.*
* *The Nandi boys became junior warriors after circumcision, they only promoted to senior warriors after the saket apulo ceremony (slaughter of bullock).*
* *They worshipped one God called Asis. (5 X 2 = 10 marks)*
1. (a) Give **five** reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capita from Muscat to Zanzibar.  *(5 marks)*
* *The climate in Zanzibar was pleasant as compared to Muscat which was hot and dry throughout the year.*
* *The need to control the towns along the East African Coast more effectively.*
* *Zanzibar had a wide deep and well sheltered harbour in which ships could anchor.*
* *Zanzibar's strategic position was convenient for trade with the mainland.*
* *Zanzibar had fertile soils for cultivation of cloves.*
* *Zanzibar had clean water for drinking.*

(b) Explain **five** reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the East African Coast. (10 marks)

* *The coastal city states organized constant rebellions against the Portuguese.*
* *The Portuguese administrators were corrupt /misused funds meant to finance the administration.*
* *Portugal was too small to provide enough soldiers and administrators to control the whole of its empire.*
* *Malindi their traditional ally refused to support the Portuguese because they were cruel to them.*
* *Decline of the Indian Ocean trade since it was the main source of income for the empire.*
* *The amexation of Portugal by Spain weakened Portuguese control of the coast.*
* *Intense commercial rivalry from the Dutch the British and the French reduced Portuguese source of revenue.*
* *The defeat and capture of Fort Jesus by the Oman Arabs brought Portuguese rule to an end.*

 *(5 X 2 = 10 marks)*

1. (a) Why did the British use indirect rule in Kenya? (5 marks)
* *It was cheap because African chiefs did not require to be paid high salaries.*
* *The British controlled many colonies and suffered lack of enough personnel.*
* *There was less resistance from Africans because they were being ruled by their fellow African chiefs.*
* *Due to poor transport and communication network.*
* *The system was already successful in other areas e.g India.*

*(5 x 1 = 5 marks)*

(b) Explain **five** reasons as to why the Kenyans were defeated by the British during the Scramble and Partition. (10 marks)

* *The communities were not united hence they were easily defeated.*
* *The communities had interior weapons as compared to the superior British weapons.*
* *The soldiers had little knowledge about the British military tactics.*
* *Their population had been weakened through famine, rinderpest and civil stife.*
* *The leaders lacked adequate organizational skills to mobilize the people.*
* *The British used treachery when dealing with some communities.*
* *The Kenya-Uganda railway facilitated the faster movement of British troops.*
* *The economic base of the communities was destroyed by the British making them weak.*

*(5 X 2-10 marks)*

1. (a) Identify **five** challenges faced b6 the Ugandan railway builders. (5 marks)
* *There was shortage of labour as most of the Africans were not willing to provide labour.*
* *Adverse climatic conditions /dry condition /heavy rains delayed the construction work.*
* *Attacks by tropical diseases weakened the workers.*
* *Scarcity of essential supplies which made the workers less productive.*
* *There was hostility /resistance from African communities who were against the construction of the railway through their land.*
* *The terrain /escarpment posed engineering challenges which slowed down the construction work.*
* *Attack by man eaters of Tsavo.*
* *Delay in deivery of construction materials.*
* *Transport of some construction materials was difficult due to their bulkiness. (5 x 1 =5 marks)*

(b) Explain **five** problems faced by the early political movements in Kenya between

1919 - 1939. (10 marks)

* *They lacked adequate funds.*
* *Their leaders were arrested /detained.*
* *There was infighting among leaders.*
* *They were ethnic based /lacked unity.*
* *Most of the leaders lacked organizational skills.*
* *Some political associations were banned /proscribed.*

*(5 X 2 = 10marks)*

**SECTION C - 30 MARKS**

1. (a) Identify **five** factors that limit National Unity. (5 marks)
* *Racism*
* *Tribalism*
* *Religious Conflicts*
* *Party membership*
* *Political ideologies*
* *Greed*
* *Nepotism*
* *Corruption*
* *Ignorance*
* *Poverty* ***Any 5 points, 1 mark each (5 marks)***

(b) Explain **five** importance of National integration in Kenya. (10 marks)

* *It enables people to develop the country.*
* *It promotes peaceful co-existence of different ethnic groups and races in a country.*
* *It helps in eliminating suspicion and enhances security.*
* *It enables a country to tackle problems together.*
* *It attracts foreign investment.*
* *A united country earns herself recognition and can be invited to take part in international activities.*
* *It makes Kenyans speak with one voice in international forums like UNO.*
* *It promotes collective responsibility among citizens in a country.*
* *It enables a country develop national direction.*

***Any 5 points, 2 marks each (10 marks)***

1. (a) Identify **five** principles of democracy. (5 marks)
* *It must accommodate the wishes, needs and aspirations of the people.*
* *There must be equality of all people before the law. All citizens are bound by the same law.*
* *People should be politically educated and aware through civic education.*
* *There should be free and fair elections. Participation of citizens through voting or being voted for. Economic empowerment of its citizens.*
* *There must be national unity and cohesiveness.*
* *There must be an established system of rules recognized by all in the society.*
* *Party system should be allowed to evolve in the society.*
* *There should be a government that is tolerant, transparent and accountable.*
* *Presence of an open and an accountable mass media.*
* *Every country must develop its own democratic traditions and practices.*

***Any 5 points, 1 mark each (5 marks)***

(b) Explain **five** roles of harambee in nation building in Kenya. (10 marks)

* *Promoted a sense of mutual responsibility.*
* *Encouraged democratic participation in national development by individuals.*
* *Fairness and equal redistribution of wealth and other resources have been encouraged.*
* *Harambee spirit has promoted unity among Kenyans.*
* *Development in education as many schools, libraries, laboratories and school buses have been bought or built through harambee funds.*
* *The philosophy has promoted agricultural development. This has been realized in communal construction of cattle dips.*
* *Numerous bridges and access roads have been built using harambee funds.*
* *Funds have been raised through harambee spirit to assist the physically challenged persons.*
* *Through harambee spirit, spiritual growth has been enhanced since many churches, mosques and other religious centres have been built.*
* *Money raised through harambee has helped improve the standards of many Kenyans.*

***Any 5 points, 2 marks each (10 marks)***

1. (a) State **five** functions of the County Governor in Kenya. (5 marks)
* *He/she is the chief executive of the county. He/she heads the county.*
* *The Governor nominates the Deputy Governor*
* *He/she appoints members of the executive committee of the county.*
* *Participates in law making process by preparing proposed legislation of the county.*
* *Is in charge of the implementation of county and national legislation at the county.*
* *Presides over the appointment of public servants of the county government.*
* *Supervises the functions of the county executive committee.*

***Any 5 points, 1 mark each (5 marks)***

(b) Explain **five** challenges facing county government in Kenya. (10 marks)

* Political wrangles among leaders.
* Overlapping of some functions e.g. pre-primary education.
* Inadequate qualified personnel.
* Counties may fail to raise enough revenue/inadequate finances.
* Cross-county planning over some common resources e.g. water, forestry.
* Restructuring of certain institutions to be in line with the new constitution is a challenge e.g. provincial administration.

***Any 5 points explained, 2 marks each (10 marks)***