**MARKING SCHEME**

**Momaliche 2, Cycle 10**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT paper one 311/1**

**Form four**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. Identify two pre historic sites where the remains of Kenyapithecus were discovered by archeologists. (2mks)

* Fort Ternan
* Lake Turkana basin
* The Samburu hills
* Around Lake Baringo

2. State two ways in which the migration of the Cushites into Kenya affected the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)

* They adopted female circumcision
* They adopted the taboo against eating fish

3. Identify the town established by missionaries in kenya as a centre for freed slaves in the advent of the 19th century. (1mks)

* Freetown
* Vasco Da Gama pillar

4. Give one historical monuments that establish evidence of the activities of the Portuguese along the east African coast. (1mk)

* Fort Jesus

5. Give two economic responsibility of a Kenyan citizen. (2mks)

* Paying taxes
* Participating in development activities
* Engaging in income generation
* Fighting corruption
* Protecting the environment

6. Give one economic factor that promotes national unity in Kenya. (1mk)

* Equitable distribution of resources
* Commercial interaction/trade
* Equal employment opportunities

7. Give two peaceful methods of resolving conflicts in Kenya. (2mks)

* Mediation
* Negotiation
* Litigation
* Arbitration
* Reconciliation
* Use of religious leaders
* Use of Elders

8. Give one reason why the British used indirect rule in some parts of Kenya. (1mk)

* They lacked adequate funds
* They had inadequate personnel
* They did not want to stir up African resistance.
* It had been used successfully elsewhere
* The existence of traditional system of governments

9. Identify two education commissions established in Kenya before independence. (2mks)

* Fraser commission of 1908
* Phelps stoke commission of 1924
* Beecher commission of 1949
* Binns commission 1952

10. Name the body that made laws in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mk)

* The legislative council/Legco

11. Outline two problems experienced by political associations in Kenya up to 1939. (2mks)

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

12. Give one type of parliamentary election held in Kenya. (1mk)

* General election
* By-election

13. Give two reason why the Africans in Kenya started independent schools during the colonial period. (2mks)

* They wanted quality education
* They wanted to lead their own schools
* In in order to accommodate those denied education opportunities by missionary/government schools
* To cater for majority of Africans
* To give opportunity to learners in schools where they could express themselves

14. State the main fuctions of parliament in Kenya. (1mk)

* To make laws

15. Name one ex-officio member of the senate. (1mk)

* The speaker

16. Identify the political party formed in 1960 to champion the interest of minority group in Kenya. (1mk)

* Kenya African democratic Union (KADU)

17. Give two types of human rights. (2mks)

* Political and civil rights
* Social/cultural and economic rights
* Solidarity rights

**SECTION B (45MARKS)**

18. a) State five economic activities of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period. (5mks)

* Trade
* Crop cultivation
* Livestock keeping
* Iron working
* Basketry and pottery
* Hunting and government

b) Discuss five effects of the migration and settlement of the highland Nilotes during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)

* Intermarriages with the Luo, Abagusii and Abaluhyia
* Displacement of some communities e.g Abagusii, the Kwavi and the Abaluhyia
* Some were absorbed/assimilated by the Bantus
* Trade with their neighbours
* Population increase
* Ethnic wars/conflicts due to cattle raids
* Cultural exchange

19. a) Give three reasons why the early visitors came to the Kenyan coast before 1500A.D. (3mks)

* To trade
* Some came as religious/political refugees
* Exploration
* Spread their religion
* Establish settlements along the coast.

b. Explain six factors that contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan coast and outside world by 1900. (12mks)

* Availability of trading items
* High demand for goods/trade items from Kenyan coast
* Existence of local trade
* Presence of monsoon winds
* Accessibility of the coast by sea
* Political stability/relative peace
* Availability of credit facilities from Indian Banyans/money lenders
* Existence of enterprising merchants at the coast.
* Availability of deep natural harbours along the coast
* Advancement in ship/boat building led to better sailing vessels.

20. a) Give five grievances of the Kikuyu Central Association which were presented by Jomo Kenyatta to the colonial secretary in 1929. (5mks)

* Land alienation
* Taxation of Africans
* Lack of African representation to the Legco
* Lack of quality education for Africans
* Release of Harry Thuku
* Abolition of forced labour
* Abolition of kipande system

b) Explain five problems faced by Africans working for the European settlers during the colonial period. (10mks)

* Low wages
* Poor living conditions as they were crowded in residential houses with inadequate sanitation
* They were subjected to long working hours without compensation which made develop negative attitude towards work.
* They were forced to pay taxes despite poor renumeration
* There were inadequate social amenities/schools/health facilities
* They were despiced on basis of colour/race and this lowered their dignity.
* They were provided with inadequate food rations which led to malnutrition
* The working conditions were very difficult as they were sometimes mistreated/whipped

21.a) Identify five roles played by women in the MAUMAU uprising. (5mks)

* Participated in the oath taking ceremonies
* Mobilized men and women to join the movement
* Composed songs to mobilize support and motivate the fighters
* Acted a spies for maumau fighters
* Supplied fighters with food, medicine, guns, ammunition and clothing
* Coordinated and organized rural networks to provide supplies

b) Explain five reasons why the MAUMAU movement was able to last for a long time. (10mks)

* Oathing united people and this made them to be committed to the cause
* Use of guerrilla warfare made it difficult for British government to contain the rebellion
* Civilian population sustained the rebellion by supplying food, weapons and information
* The movement was led by able leaders
* Some fighters were ex-service men and were therefore able to apply the military experience they had gained in first and second world wars
* The movement received moral and material support from independents African countries
* The Aberdares and Mt.Kenya forests provided good hideouts for the MauMau fighters

**SECTION C (10MARKS)**

22.a) State five responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (5mks)

* Obeying the laws
* Respecting other citizens
* Taking part in activities that promote national development
* Participating in meetings
* Paying taxes
* Excersing one’s voting rights
* Avoiding corrupt practices
* Being loyal and patriotic

b. Describe five features of the constitution of Kenya (2010). (10mks)

* It vests sovereign power on the people of Kenya who can exercise it directly or through their representatives
* Contains the Bill of rights
* Spells out national values and principles of governance which guides the people
* Contains affirmative action for women/youth/persons with disabilities/marginalized communities as it protects them from all forms of discrimination
* Defines the powers of the Executive, legislature and judiciary
* Outlines principles of land policy and classification
* Provides for devolved government by creating forty seven counties
* Establishes bicameral legislature composed of national assembly and the senate

23.a) Name five types of courts in Kenya. (5mks)

* The court of appeal
* High court
* Supreme court
* Surbodinate court
* Magistrate court
* Kadhis court
* Court martial

b) Explain the rights of an accused person in Kenya. (10mks)

* An accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty
* He/she should be informed of the charge with sufficient details so as to prepare for defence
* One should be given adequate time to consult with the advocate
* One should be present when court proceedings are taking place
* One should be given a chance to plead for leniency
* One should not be forced to give evidence
* One should be allowed to be heard
* One should be allowed to appeal against the ruling
* Right to legal representation

24 .a) Outline five functions of Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya. (5mks)

* Registers citizens
* Draws boundaries of the constituencies
* Regulates nominations of candidates by political parties
* Settles electoral disputes other than petitions arising from electoral process in order to ensure smooth/fair elections
* Appoints election officials
* Announces results and declares the winner
* Monitors/observes the elections in order to ensure transparency
* Educates voters on their rights/importance of participating in electoral process
* Distributes/transports electoral materials to all polling stations
* Develops code of conduct for candidates/parties participating in elections

b) Describe five functions of the president of Kenya. (10mks)

* Being head of state and government, the president represents the people locally and internationally
* Appoints the cabinet ministers/senior civil servants
* Chairs cabinet meetings where matters of national importance/policises are made
* Appoints senior officers in the armed forces in his/her capacity as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
* Can declare a state of emergency
* Attends/participates in parliamentary proceedings.
* Leads people of Kenya during national celebrations/important national functions.
* Grants freedom/pardons a convicted person unconditionally
* Assents the bills passed by the National Assembly
* Ensures constitution is safe guarded so that Kenyans enjoy their right