**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A. (25 MARKS)**

1. - Very suitable when dealing with illiterate societies

* Compliments other sources of history
* Gives a vivid narration of past events by those who were there or participated e.g.

Mau Mau. 2 x 1 = 2mks

1. - They were fleeing fighting that broke out in the present day Uganda caused by the

assassination of Kabaka Kyabbaggu by his children.

1. - Headed homesteads

* Evaluated day to day issues in the community
* Advised the warrors

2 x 1 = 1mk

1. They captured fort Jesus thereby weakening fully the Portuguese domination at the coast.
2. - To carry out death sentence by a court of law

* When defending oneself or ones property
* In the even of war eg defending ones country
* When the law enforcing officers life is in danger
* To prevent escape of a prisoner or to prevent a person from committing a crime.

2 x 1 = 2mks

1. It enables Kenyans from all parts of the country to participate and contribute to national debate before decisions of national importance are made. 1 x 1 = 1mk
2. - Sharing of executive authority between two main parties of ODM and PNU

* Establishment of grand coalition government in which the two parties, PNU and ODM
* MwaiKibaki was to retain the presidency while RailaOdinga was to occupy the newly created office of the prime minister
* Two deputy prime ministers positions be created and be filled by PNU andODM respectively
* Division of expanded cabinet posts would be according to the parties’ proportional representation in parliament. 2 x 1 = 2mks

1. - Freedom of speech, debate and equity

* Participation of the people through free, fair and regular elections
* Open and accountable mass media
* Decentralization of economic power
* Equality before the law 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. Colonel Menertzhagen 1 x 1 = 1mk
2. - Africans lacked technical skills required to build the railway

* The unwillingness of the Kenyans to provide labour to build the railway

2 x 1 = 2mks

1. It is because the association was made up of the loyal chiefs who were more concerned about the Agikuyu problems never wanted to offend the colonial government
2. - Split within KANU due to Kenyatta’s policy on land

* There was no enough funds at independence to finance its development needs
* Kenyans people were faced with poverty, ignorance and diseases
* Shortage of skilled man power
* Poor transport and communication network
* Existence of banditry (shifta) in north eastern Kenya

1. - Geographical features and urban centres

* Population in the area
* Means of communication
* Community of interest, historical, economic and cultural ties. 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. - To provide national unity (cohesion)

* To promote self-reliance
* To promote development / natural building through pooling resources

1. - Repeal of section 2A of the constitution which had made Kenya a Dejure one party

state. 1 x 1 = 1mk

1. County assembly

County executive 2 x 1 = 2mks

1. It is the money that is aside for development of new projects as roads ariports, railway lines etc 1 x 1 = 1mk

**SECTION B.**

1. a) - Livestock rearing

* hunting and gathering
* Trade
* Iron working
* Basketry
* Pottery 5 x 1 = 5mks

b) - The basic political unit was the family with the father as the head. The father dealt

with all family issues, example, discipline and allocation of cattle and land.

* There was a council of elders called the Kokwet. This comprised of elders in the

neighbourhood and dealt with issues affecting neighboring families.

* Above the Kokwet was the clan which was ruled by council of elders who mainly

delt with matters related to grazing rights

* After the clans was the Pororiet, a council of elders who comprised of

representatives from different clans. They negotiated for peace or declared war were final court of appeal and maintaining law and order in the community.

* After initiation, boys from age set, which provided warriors who defended the

community.

* In the 19th century, the Nandi introduced the office of Orkoiyot who was highly

influential in political matters besides being spiritual leader

5 x 2 = 10mks

1. a) - They imposed heavy taxes to the city states and this made them unpopular

* They were harsh and cruel to the people
* Portuguese isolated themselves from Africans

3 x 1 = 3mks

b) 1498 - Vasco Da Gama was the first Portugues to come

- 1500 - Pedro Alvas Cabral failed to conquer Sofala

* 1502 - Vasco Da Gama conquered Kilwa and forced it to pay tribute to

Portugal

* 1503 - Roy LaurencoRovasco conquered mafia and Zanzibar and forced

them to pay tribute to Portugal

* 1505 - Francisco D Almeida conquered Kilwa and Sofala and built forts there
* 1506 - 07 - Trisko Da Cunha attached Oja, Brava, Pate, Socotra and Lamu
* 1509 - The islands of Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar were finally subdivided and

forced to pay tribute to Portugal.

6 x 2 = 12mks

1. a) - Allowing Asians to elect four members the legislative council, which was initially

settler dominated

* Abandonment of racial segregation policy in Kenya except in the highlands
* Removal of Governor Edward Northy and his replacement with Sir Robert Corydon in September, 1922.

b) - Racial segregation in all residential areas plus restrictions on immigration was

abolished

* The Kenya highlands were to remain exclusively for the white settlers
* The Indians would elect five members of the LEGCO (Legislative Council) not on a common roll but on a communal roll
* The European settler demand for self – government in Kenya was rejected
* The interests of the Africans were to be given priority before those of the immigrant races if this was a conflict
* The colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony
* A missionary would be nominated to the legislative council to represent the interest of the Africans
* The settlers had to maintain their representation in the legislative council, thus still enjoyed an upper hand.

6 x 2 = 12mks

1. a) - Implements county laws/ legislation

* Implements national laws / legislation in the country
* Manages and co-ordinates county administration
* May prepare proposed laws for debate in the country assembly
* Provides the county assembly with complete and regular reports on matters relating to the country

5 x 1 = 5mks

b) - Approval of budgets and development projects

* Approving investment decisions and loans
* Supervising other organs / units in the country
* Making amending and repeating county laws
* May have authority over county executive committee may receive and approve plans and policies for management and exploitation of country resources.
* May approve policies for development and management of infrastructure and institutions in the county
* Monitoring development projects and assessing evaluating their impact on county development.

5 x 2 = 10mks

SECTION C.

1. a) - Negotiating

* Arbitration
* Litigation
* Problem solving workshop
* Arms inspection

b) - Listen to complaints in case ones rights and fundamental freedoms in the bill of rights are denied violated.

* To promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in the republic of Kenya
* To promote gender equality and equity generally and to co-ordinate and facilities gender mainstreaming in national development
* To promote the protection and observance of human rights in public and private institutions
* To monitor, investigate and report on the observance of human rights on all spheres of life,
* To receive and investigate complaints about alleged abuses of human righs and take steps to secure appropriate redress where human rights have been violated.
* On its own initiative or on the basis of complaints to investigate or research a matter in respect to human rights and make recommendation to improve the function of the state organs.
* To act as a principal organ of the state in ensuring compliance with obligations under treaties and conventions relating to human rights.
* To investigate any conduct in state affairs or any act or commission in public administration in any sphere of government that is alleged or subjected to be prejudicial or improper.
* Ro give report on result of investigation in the conduct of state affairs including cases of impropriety in administration including abuse of power, unfair treatment and manifest injustice in official conduct.

6 x 2 = 12mks

1. a) - Chief government legal advisor

* Represent the government in court

b) - Drafting

- First reading – no debate

* second reading - debate
* committee stage
* reprint stage
* third reading
* presidential assent
* gazettment

1. a) - Promotion of democracy through African socialism

* Promotion of nationalism and patriotism
* International co-operate e.g. spearheading peace initiative in African countries such as Sudan

b) Endemic corruption e.g. through embezzlement and misappropriation of public

funds and grabbing of public assets such as land, building etc.

* Pressure from scholars, civil societies and other individuals eg journalism and lawyers.
* Repeal of section 2 A of the constitution
* Pressure from churches.
* Pressure from donor community – i.e. tough government conditions were set for Kenya to receive any foreign aid from the west.
* Political changes in Eastern Europe i.e. the collapse of the Soviet Union hence the cold war in 1991 ended one party dictatorship and replaced it with multi – party democracies.
* Outright rigging of elections e.g. during the infamous
* Success of multi partyism in other African countries e.g. Zambia.