**SUKELLEMO JOINT MOCK**

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**DECEMBER 2020**

**TIME 2 ½ HOURS**

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**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

**Answer all the questions in this section: 25 marks**

**1: Give two ways in which study of history and government promotes patriotism in learners. (2marks)**

* *It enables one to acquire positive attitude towards the country*
* *It enables one to be a responsible citizen*
* *It enables one to become loyal to his /her country*

**2: Identify one community in Kenya which belongs to the southern Cushitic groups. (1mark)**

* *Dahallo / Sanye*

**3: Name one Bantu community in Kenya whose ancestors settled in Mt. Elgon area before migrating to their present home land. (1 mark)**

* *Abagusii*
* *Abaluyia*
* *Abakuria*

**4: Give two benefits of the Oman rule along the Kenyan coast during the nineteenth century. (2marks)**

* *Signing of commercial treaties with foreign nations*
* *Establishment of clove plantations*
* *Development of long–distance trade*
* *Introduction of new crops e.g. cloves*
* *Development of international trade*

**5: State one factor that facilitated the spread of Christianity in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mark)**

* *Support from seyyid said who gave them letter of introduction to the African rulers in the interior.*
* *Some Africans were friendly.*
* *Support given by the African converts.*
* *Learning of local language.*
* *Translation of the bible into local languages.*
* *Christian teaching of equality appealed to many Africans.*
* *Setting up of mission centres.*
* *Emergency of African independent churches.*
* *Construction of the Kenya Uganda railway.*
* *The discovery of quinine*

**6: Give one reason why the British allowed the imperial British east African company to administer her possession. (1mark)**

* *They had inadequate personnel.*
* *The company had trading experiences in the region.*
* *Britain had inadequate funds for administration.*
* *Lack of clear policy on the administration of their colonies.*

**7: Identify one institution that advised the governors in administration in the colonial period. (1mark)**

* *The legistrative council.*
* *The advisory council.*
* *The executive council.*

**8: Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mark)**

* *To force Africans to work in European farms.*

**9 State one way in which the colonial government controlled the migration if Africans to urban centres. (1mark)**

* *Introduction of kipande system.*
* *Creation of African reserves.*
* *Taking of head count to decide who would remain in town.*
* *Putting strict legislation on migration to towns.*

**10: What were the ideological differences between KANU and KADU before independence? (1 mark)**

* ***KANU*** *wanted a centralized form of government with an executive president while* ***KADU*** *was for a federal form of government*

**11: Highlight two reforms that resulted from Lyttelton constitution in 1954. (2marks)**

* *Africans were allowed to elect representatives to the legislative council.*
* *Two Indians and one African acquired executive position.*
* *It led to the establishment of a multi-racial council of ministers.*
* *The ban of political parties was lifted / allowed political organization to operate at the district level.*

**12: State two terms of the Devonshire white paper on the Africans. (2marks)**

* *A missionary to be appointed to represent African interest.*
* *Kenya was said to be an African country and the interest of the Africans were to be given first priority*
* *Racial segregation was to be abolished in residential areas*
* *The Kenyan highland were preserved for the white settlers which was a blow to the Africans*

**13: State two provisions of the independence constitution of 1962. (2 marks)**

* *It spelt out that the party with the majority forms the government.*
* *It provided for a position post prime minister to head the government and a government to head the state.*
* *It spelt out the powers and responsibilities of the central government and regional government*
* *It established regional assemblies and presidents.*

**14: Identify one function of the correctional service in Kenya. (1mark)**

* *Protect the prisoners*
* *Execute court orders*
* *Train prisoners in special skills.*
* *Rehabilitate prisoners trough counseling*
* *Take care of the warfare of the prisoners confine suspect waiting trials.*
* *Puninishing criminals to deter others from committing crime.*

**15: State two ways in which the Kenyan constitution promotes national unity. (2 marks)**

* *Guarantees equal opportunities to all the Kenyans.*
* *Protect individual rights against any form of discrimination*
* *Provide unitary government*

**16: State two functions of the county executive committee. (2marks)**

* *Implement country legislation.*
* *Managing and co-coordinating functions of the county administration and its departments.*
* *Prepare proposed legislations*
* *Providing the county assembly with full and regular reports on county matters*
* *Implement national legislation in the country.*

**17: State two types of government expenditure in Kenya. (2 marks)**

* *Capital expenditure*
* *Recurrent expenditure*

**SECTION B: 45 MARKS**

***Answer any three questions***

**18. a) State five reasons for the migration of the Maasai during the pre colonial period. (5marks)**

* *Population pressure in their cradle land forced them to migrate to less populated areas.*
* *Diseases that affected both man and animals forced them to migrate.*
* *Internal quarrels within the community forced them to migrate.*
* *War with other communities forced them to migrate from cradle land.*
* *Natural calamities such as drought and famine forced them migrate from their cradle land.*
* *Spirit of adventure forced them to migrate from their cradle land.*

**b). Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Plain Nilotes into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (10marks)**

* *They displaced some communities that they found in the areas that they settled.*
* *Their settlement led to the increased population in the region they settled.*
* *They intermarried with their neighbors e.g. the Agikuyu.*
* *Some section of the Maasai become cultivators e.g. the kwavi Maasai.*
* *There were ethnic conflicts due to cattle raids / land for settlement.*
* *There was borrowing / exchange of cultural practices amongst the communities they interacted with.*
* *There increased trade between the Plain Nilotes and their neighbours.*
* *They influenced the social political organization of the Nandi who created the institution of the Orkoiyot.*

**19. a) State five factors for the growth of the Kenyan coastal towns by 1700 A.D. (5 marks)**

* *The coastal cities had able leaders.*
* *The spread of Islam along the coast unified them and led to their growth.*
* *The development and prosperity of the Indian Ocean trade.*
* *The areas where the coastal towns developed were suitable for settlement which attracted people leading to their development.*
* *Most of the coastal towns wee islands that could be easily defended hence leading to their growth.*
* *Areas where the coastal towns were situated were easily accessible.*
* *The areas had good deep natural harbours for easy docking of dhows, this encouraged the settlement.*

**b). Explain five factors that led to the decline of Portuguese rule along the Kenyan coast. (10 marks)**

* *The harsh Portuguese rule provoked resentment from the coastal people.*
* *Some coastal communities organized a series of revolts against the Portuguese.*
* *Trade along the Kenyan coast declined therefore, they found retaining their control over the Kenyan coast a liability.*
* *The Portuguese were attacked by the zimba terrorist who looted property and killed people.*
* *The coastal Arabs and Swahili obtained support from Turks and Oman Arabs.*
* *Delays in reinforcement due to distance.*
* *Competition of the other European powers over the control of the coastal trade.*
* *Corrupt Portuguese administrators embezzled revenue.*
* *The Portuguese were attacked by tropical diseases like malaria.*
* *Portugal was a small country and lacked manpower.*
* *Portugal was annexed by Spain.*
* *The defeat and the capture of fort Jesus by the Oman Arabs brought the Portuguese rule to an end.*

**20. a) State five demands of the kikuyu central association against the colonial government. (5 marks)**

* *Abolish of the kipande system.*
* *An end to the racial discrimination*
* *An end of the forced labour policy*
* *An end of the colonial system of education.*
* *Demand for the release of the harry thuku.*
* *Reduction of colonial taxes.*
* *KCA wanted a return of the alienated African land.*
* *Demanded for African representation in the LEGCO.*
* *Demanded Africans to be allowed to grow cash crops.*
* *Demanded for translation of colonial laws into Agikuyu language.*
* *Demanded for more education opportunities for Africans.*
* *Demanded the lifting of the ban of female circumcision.*
* *Demanded for better living and working condition.*

**b) Discuss five factors that favored the MAU MAU fighters in their war against the British. (10 marks)**

* *Oathing united people and made them to be committed to the course*
* *Fighters used guerilla warfare which made it difficult for the British government to contain them*
* *The civilian’s population sustained the rebellion by supplying food, weapons and information.*
* *The movement was led by able leaders such as dedan kimanthi and Stanley mathenge.*
* *The aberdaresand the mt Kenya forest provided hide out for the maumau fighters*
* *The fighters were ex-servicemen therefore had fighting skills*
* *The fighters had access to swords , guns and animations which they used against the colonial troops*

**21. a) State five functions of the National land commission as entrenched in the new constitution of Kenya 2010. (5 marks)**

* *To manage public land on behalf of the national and the county government*
* *To recommend a national task policy to the national government*
* *To advice the national government on comprehensive programmes for registration of title in land throughout Kenya*
* *To conduct research related to task used and natural resources.*
* *To encourage the application of traditional land disputes resolutions.*
* *To assess tax on land.*
* *To monitor land use in Kenya.*
* *To investigate historical land injustices and recommend remedies.*

**b) Explain five challenges facing land policies in Kenya since independence. (10 marks)**

* *Drought and famine experienced in various parts of the country.*
* *The population of has been growing faster than the gains made in agriculture*
* *The world market prices for agriculture commodities have been falling.*
* *Corruption and mismanagement of cooperative has led to meager earnings.*
* *Poor infrastructure in some parts of Kenya has discouraged farmers especially during rainy seasons.*
* *Politically instigated ethnic clashes discourage farming due to insecurity.*
* *Poor technology has contributed to low yields.*
* *Farmers produces is often destroyed by pest and diseases.*
* *Corrupt government officials have grabbed research land.*
* *The cost of farm inputs has become unmanageable for most farmers due to the high cost of fertilizers and pesticides.*
* *Competition from COMESA members and Europeans union has frustrated Kenyan farmers. This is because the competitors subsidize their products.*

**SECTION C: 30 MARKS**

***Answer any two questions***

**22. a) Give three rights of an accused person. (3marks)**

* *The accessed person is presumed innocent until proven guilty*
* *He /she should be informed of the charges with sufficient details*
* *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 chance to plead for leniency*
* *One should not be forced to give evidences*
* *One should be allowed to be heard*
* *One should be allowed to appear against the ruling*
* *Right to legal representation*

**b). Explain six importance of human rights. (12 marks)**

* *Helps human beings to have a dignified life*
* *They are inherent to human beings*
* *Respect to human rights limits internal and external conflicts*
* *Provides guidance to state regarding use of state power*
* *Justifies the special treatment of the minority and the disadvantaged groups*
* *Empowers people by giving control over decision making organs in the state*
* *It promotes international relations by observing convention / conclusive environment*
* *It promotes the rule of the law by enhancing justice / good government in society*

**23. a) Identify three functions of the attorney general in Kenya. (3marks)**

* *He is the chief legal adviser to the government*
* *He represents the national government in courts or any other legal proceedings*
* *He promotes and upholds the rule of law*
* *Defends public interests*
* *Takes part in the drafting of government bills before they are tabled in parliament*
* *He appears as a friend of the court in any civil proceedings to which the government is not a party*

**b) Describe the law-making process in the national assembly. (12marks)**

* *The bill is drafted by the attorney general and presented to parliament for discussion*
* *The bill is presented for first reading reading by the attorney general for discussion. The members are supposed to familiarize themselves with the bill as well as approve it.*
* *The bill is presented for the second reading in parliament; it’s debated upon in details. it can be either accepted or rejected*
* *The bill is taken through the committee stage with objective of making improvements on it.*
* *The bill is then taken through report stage for members of parliament to ascertain that the suggestions were accurately effected*
* *Third reading, further debates as allowed and amendments to the bill could be made.*
* *Presidential assent the bill then taken to the president for his assent*
* *After signing the bill becomes law or an act of parliament. Its then gazette to become law.*

**24. a) State three reasons why the government of Kenya prepares a national budget. (3marks)**

* *The budget helps the government to prioritize its needs*
* *The budget enables the government to identify resources of the government revenue*
* *The government identifies the development projects to finance in the coming financial year*
* *It helps the government to balance its revenue and expenditure deeds.*
* *For the government to determine and explain the public the tax structure*
* *The government can access its performance in the previous budget*
* *The budget ensures balanced and equitable developments in the country*
* *Supplementary expenditure enables the government to plan for certain need stat emerges in the counter of the years e.g. diseases outbreak , floods , locust*

**b) Explain six ways in which the government controls the use of public finances in Kenya. (12 marks)**

* *Government expenditure by state has t be approved by the parliament*
* *The controller of the budget oversees the implementations of the national budgets*
* *The cabinet secretaries for finance with the approval of the parliament , may stop the transfer of funds to sate organs or any other public body if they fail to to adhere to laid down procedures*
* *Financial records are carefully maintained and the audit of the accounts of all the government and other public bodies is conducted to ensure that they adhere to laid down procedures.*
* *There are accounting officers answerable to the national assembly for the financial management of the various public bodies*
* *The auditor general is responsible for the audit of the accounts of all the government and state organs at the end of the financial year.*
* *Public procedure and disposal act sets procures for acquiring and disposing of the absolute and extra assets and equipment to ensure fairness transparency and cost effectiveness.*
* *Sanction have been imposed against construction who fails to fulfill their contractual obligations / sanctions have also been imposed on people who fail to pay their taxes*
* *The government establishes the Kenya anti-corruption commission (KACC). The commission investigates corruption cases in a non-partisan manner.*