MARKING SCHEME.

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

FORM THREE.

**SECTION A**

**1.Remains of of tools at koobi for a linked to homo habilis.**

**Evidence of iron use at Urewe and Kwale.**

**Microlithic tools, axe-heads, polished stones.**

**2.Hunting and gathering.**

**Age set system.**

**Breeding of cattle**

**Circumcision/clitoridectomy**

**Iron working and smelting.**

**3.Some were displaced by land alienation**

**In search of jobs with luctrative wages**

**To escape forced labour and taxation.**

**To escape rural poverty.**

**4.Silver,gold,porcelain bowls,plates.**

**5.Head of the executive.**

**Making policies**

**Nominating 3 non official members of the legco**

**6. Musalia Mudavadi and Jeremiah Kioni.**

**7.James Oswago**

**8.Prof. George Saitoti**

**9.Secrets of the society were passed to the initiates**

**It marked a transition from childhood to adulthood**

**The initiates provided adequate labor to the community.**

**10.Controlled trade in his kingdom**

**Levied taxes on conquered communities**

**Appointed officials to assist him administer the conquered areas.**

**11.Rusinga,fort ternan,olorgesailie,kariandusi,koobi for a**

**12. 47 counties.**

**13.Dr. Alfred Mutua.**

**14.National government**

**County governments**

**15. Trista da Cunha**

**Vasco-da-Gama**

**Pedro Alvares Cabral**

**Francisco d’ Ravasco**

**SECTION B.**

**16 (a)Construction of the Uganda railway eg Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru**

 **Mining activites eg Magadi, Kakamega**

 **Some grew as commiunication lines eg Nairobi**

 **Some grew as administratiove centres eg Mumias, machakos**

**Market centres eg Eldoret**

**(b)Many Africans gained employment from the urban centres**

**It encouraged nationalistic feelings among Africans**

**Provided market for African goods**

**Led to formation of welfare associations**

**Africans who moved to towns got good wages.**

**Led to formation and development of trade unions.**

**It enabled people from different ethnic group to interact hence peace thus unity.**

**17.(a) High population growth rate.**

 **Application of poor methods of farming**

 **Presence of infertile land**

 **Unfavorable climate**

 **Lack of agricultural skilled personnel**

 **Rural urban migration.**

**(b)The government has encouraged the use of family planning methods to control the population.**

 **Application of modern methods of farming**

 **Application of fertilizers**

 **Irrigating the firms to increase the capacity of land under agriculture**

 **The government has discouraged rural-urban migration**

 **Training of enough agricultural personnel**

**Training the farmers on the better methods of farming**

**18.(a)The Chuka Igembe**

 **Tigania Muimbi**

 **Imenti Tharaka**

 **Igoji**

 **Muthambi**

**(b) Presided over religious ceremonies**

**Advised warriors before going to war or raid**

 **Acted as court of appeal**

**Set the moral code to be followed by the Ameru**

**Officiated over social function eg Initiation**

**Solved land and inheritance disputes**

**They administered justice by trying casers and passing sentences**

**19. (a)Lower taxation**

 **Upgrading of Shimo La Tewa to a high school**

 **Revocation of land allocation to Arab and Asians**

 **Removal of uneducated chiefs from the Local Native Councils and their replacement by educated African**

 **Equal employment opportunities and wages for Africans**

**(b) Lack of enough funds to run the associations**

 **Harassment from the government**

 **Leaders had little experience in managing the association**

 **Lack of political awareness among the Africans as most of them were illiterate**

**Arrest and detention of their leaders**

**Ideological differences from the members**

**SECTION C**

**20. (a)During a state of emergency of curfew**

 **A convicted criminal who is in jail**

 **Movement of some public officers eg when the president is passing others may be compelled to stop walking**

 **Where there is an order barring certain unauthorized people from entering certain areas**

**(b)Obeying and practicing the rule of law**

 **Living peacefully with one another**

 **Taking care of one-self**

 **Respecting the rights of fellow citizens**

**Caring, nurturing and educating one’s children**

**Participating in public debates and issues of common intrest**

**21. (a) The supreme court**

 **The court of appeal**

 **The high court**

 **Provincial magistrate courts**

 **District magistrate courts**

 **Special courts**

 **(The Order Must be followed)**

**(b)Interference from other government organs**

 **Lack of enough personnel**

 **Many criminal cases to be presided over**

**Corruption from some judges**

**Political interference**

**Lack of confidence from the public**

**22. (a) Extreme poverty**

 **Control of mineral resources and other resources**

 **Conflict that involve Kenya and donor agencies**

 **Land ownership**

 **Imbalances in resource allocation**

 **Corruption and embezzlement of public funds**

**(b)Mediation**

 **Arbitration**

 **Negotiations**

**Diplomacy**

**Litigation**

**Compromising method**

**International agreement.**