311/1

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**TIME: 2½ hours**

 **MOKASA 1 JOINT EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME**

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

 Paper 1

 **SECTION A (25MARKS)**

 Answer **all the** questions from this section

1**.Identify the branch of history that deals with control systems in the society.**

 *i) Political history* ***(1x1=1 mark)***

**2.State two environmental factors that contributed to the migration of the Bantu from their original homeland.**

*i)Diseases and infection*

*ii)Drought and famine*

*iii)Floods*

*iv)Unreliable rainfall.* ***(any 2x1=2marks)***

**3.Identify one way of becoming a Kenyan citizen.**

*i) Birth*

*ii) Registration.* ***(any 1x1=1 mark)***

**4.State two political factors that cause conflicts in Kenya.**

*i)Differences among political parties over ideology or policies*

*ii) Failure to uphold the laws of a country*

*iii)Denial of citizens’ rights*

*iv)Improper conduct of elections*

*v)Border disputes between countries/counties.* ***(any 2x1=2 marks)***

**5.Give two methods used by the British to occupy Kenya.**

*i)Signing of treaties*

*ii)Collaboration*

*iii)Millitary expeditions*

*iv)Operational bases*

*iv)Company rule.* ***(any 2x1=2 marks)***

**6.State one feature of missionary education.**

*i) It was elementary.*

*ii)Industrial and and technical in approach*

*iii) It was denominational and it aimed at inculcating doctrines of a particular church in learners****. (any 1x1=1 mark)***

**7. state any two main crops cultivated by the settlers.**

*i)Coffee*

*ii)Wheat*

*iii)Tea*

*iv)Sisal* ***(any 2x1=2 marks)***

**8.Name one leader of the Kenya Africa study Union.**

*i)James Gichuru*

*ii)Francis Khamisi*

*iii)John Kebaso*

*iv)Simeon Mulandi.*  ***(any 1x1=1 mark)***

**9.Give the main reason why Kenya Africa Democratic Union (KADU) was formed.**

i*)To cater for the interests of the minority****. (1x1=1 mark***)

**10.State two functions of the secretary to the cabinet in Kenya**.

i)*He/ she is in –charge of cabinet office.*

*ii)Keeps minutes of the cabinet .*

*iii)Arranging the business of the cabinet / agenda*

*iv)Convey the decisions of the cabinet to appropriate authorities / persons.*

*v)Executes directives of the cabinet.* ***(any 2x1=2 marks***

**11.State one branch of the Kenya defence forces.**

*i)The Kenya Army.*

*ii)The Kenya Air Force.*

*iii)The Kenya Navy* ***(any 1x1=1 mark***

**12.Identify two pillars of Nyayoism.**

*i)Peace*

*ii)Love*

*iii)Unity* ***(any 1x1=1 mark)***

**13.Name the constitutional change which led to re-introduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya.**

*i) Repealing of section 2A of the constitution* ***(1x1=1 mark)***

**14.State two achievements of Multi-party democracy in Kenya.**

*i)Has promoted checks and balances through opposition*

*ii)It has opened up democractic space for people to express their views.*

*iii)It has created many political parties hence training ground for political leaders.*

*iv)It has facilitated the provision of civic education to the people thus empowering them to make informed decisions.* ***(any 2x1=2 marks)***

**15.State the composition of the county executive committee.**

*i)The county governor.*

*ii)Deputy county governor*

*iii)Members appointed by the governor.* ***(any 2x1=2 marks).***

**16.Give two types of elections in Kenya.**

*i)General elections*

*ii)By- elections*

*iii)Party elections* ***(any 2x1=2 marks)***

**17.Give the main function of the commission on Revenue allocation.**

*i)To ensure equitable sharing of revenue between national and county government/ among county government.* ***(1x1=mark)***

 **SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

 Answer **any three** questions from this section

**18a) State three communities that belong to the Mt. Kenya Bantu**

*(i) Akamba*

*(ii) Agukuyu*

*(iii) Ameru*

*(iv) Aembu* ***(any 3x1=3 marks)***

***18*b) Explain six aspects of the social organization of the Nandi in the pre-colonial period.**

(*i) Were organized into families with a family head playing an important role in the Kokwet and clan activities.*

*(ii) Several families constituted a clan*

*(iii) Boys and girls underwent initiation at puberty which involved going through circumcision*

*(iv)Boys who were circumcised together joined an age set; in total there were 8age sets among the Nandi*

*(v) The Nandi warriors who became junior warriors after circumcision were promoted to senior warriors*

*through a ceremony Saket apeito (slaughter of the bullock)*

*(vi) Practiced exogamy and polygamy*

*(vii) They worshipped one God Asis who was believed to be the protector of the community*

*(viii) They venerated their ancestral spirits whom they placated through libations and sacrifices.*

*(ix)They had important religious leaders such as medicine men, diviners, rainmakers etc*

*(x) Had institution of the Orkoiyot. Orkoiyot preside over religious ceremonies, foretold the future and*

*blessed warriors before waging war*

*(xi) Every homestead had its own shrine in which the head of the family prayed daily at sunrise*

***(well explained 6x2=12 marks)***

**19a) Identify three factors that facilitated the development of plantation agriculture along the East African coast in the 19th century.**

*(i) There was existence of slave labour to work in the plantations*

*(ii) Fertile soils that favored farming*

*(iii) Presence of large tracts of land for plantation farming in the mainland and at the coast*

*(iv) The coast had suitable climate and abundant climate*

*(v) There was a high demand for grains at the coast and overseas*

*(vi) Large number of Oman settlers who settled in Malindi, Lamu, Mombasa acquired land for crop growing. (****any 3x1=3 marks)***

**19b) Explain six effects of Oman rule (12marks)**

(i*) It led to the growth of Slave trade as slaves were needed to work in the plantations*

*(ii) It led to growth of Towns e.g Zanzibar*

*(iii) Local, Long distance and international trade developed*

*(iv) The Oman rulers linked the East African coast to the rest of the world*

*(v) It led to the spread of Islamic religion along the coast and in the interior of East Africa*

*(vi) It promoted the growth of plantation agriculture*

*(vii) Missionaries came to East Africa to stamp out slave trade*

***(well explained 6x2=12 marks)***

**20a) Identify three resolutions passed in the first Lancaster house conference of 1960.**

*(i) They all agreed that there would be 33 open seats in the legco which were to be vied for on a common roll*

*(ii) The 12 elective seats in legco would remain intact*

*(iii) Another 20 seats would be reserved 10 for Europeans, 8 for Asians and 2 for Arabs*

*(iv) The composition of council of ministers was to incorporate 4 Africans, 3 Europeans and 1 Asian*

*(v) The conference authorized the formation of nationwide political parties*

*(vi) Lifting of the state of Emergency*

*(vii) A bill of right would be incorporated into the country’s constitution.*

***(any 3x1=3 marks)***

**20b) Explain six challenges faced by trade unions in the struggle for Kenya’s independence.**

*(i) Harassment and fear of victimization by settlers and colonial government*

*(ii) Choice of leaders was sometimes influenced by ethnic considerations than competence*

*(iii) Leadership wrangles among trade unionists*

*(iv) Shortage of funds*

*(v) Lack of trained personnel/leadership skills*

*(vi) Ignorance of Africans on the role of trade unions thereby not backing/supporting the leaders*

*(vii) Migrant nature of African workforce denied trade unions stable membership.*

***(well explained 6x2=12 marks)***

**21a) Give three objectives of Kenya African Democratic Union at its formation.**

*(i) To safeguard the interests of minority tribes as KANU was already dominated by Luo and kikuyu (major tribes)*

*(ii) To push for a federal constitution*

*(iii) To organize and maintain a democratic union in the legco and country*

*(iv) To demand for the release of political prisoners*

*(v) To demand for constitutional reforms*

*(vi) To provide an inclusive document that represented all areas in Kenya*

*(vii) To formulate domestic and international policies.*

***(any 3x1=3 marks)***

***21*b) Explain six achievements of Daniel Moi as president of Kenya.**

(i) He introduced the Nyayo philosophy of love peace and unity which played an important role in social and economic development.

(ii) He enhanced harmony through release of political detainees

(ii) He encouraged participation in harambee activities which raised money for a number of social and

economic projects

(iii) He introduced 8.4.4 Education system to promote self-reliance

(iv) He expanded education by initiating development and expansion of schools

(v) He improved heath sector through construction of many health facilities e,g Nyayo wards

(vi) Promoted sporting activities through construction of facilities e.g Nyayo stadium

(vii) He encouraged rural development through introduction of District focus for rural development

(viii) He maintained a long period of peace and political stability through wise leadership

(ix) Promoted soil conservation measures

(x) Expanded foreign trade through membership in COMESA

(xi) Mediated in conflicts in Sudan, Somalia DRC

(xii) Regional co-operation by reviving EAC

(xiii) Allowed repeal of section 2A to make Kenya Multiparty state

(xiv) Foreign policy was improved through OAU, NAM Commonwealth and UNO.

 ***(well explained 6x2=12 marks)***

 **SECTION C (30MARKS)**

 Answer any two questions from this section

**22a) Give five qualities of a good public servant.**

*i)Accountability/fair/Transparency/Responsible*

*ii)Integrity*

*iii)Proffessionalism*

*iv)Efficiency/effectiveness*

*v)Responsiveness.*

*vi)Self-driven/self-motivated.* ***(any 5x1=5 marks)***

**22b) Explain five functions of National government.**

*i)Provide security to the citizens*

*ii)Develop and provide justice system.*

*iii)Defend the country against external attack.*

*iv)Represent the country in foreign affairs/international affairs*

*v)Register and maintain details/records of citizens*

*vi)Provide and regulates primary,tertiary and higher education.*

*vii)Develop and maintain infrastructure*

*viii)Sign treaties and collaboration on behalf of the state.*

*ix)The Government collect taxes through Kenya revenue Authority(KRA)*

***(well explained 5x2=10 marks)***

**23a) State five characteristics of a good constitution.**

*i)Clarity. It ought to clearly define and spell out its contents.*

*ii) comprehensiveness. It should address as many components of the state as possible and guard against disputes or misunderstanding.*

*iii)Flexibility. It should respond to any issue or situation, while maintaining overall state principles and aspirations.*

*iv)The bill of rights. It should clearly state and protect the rights and freedoms that citizens are entitled to.*

*v)Amendment, It should distinctly state which of its sections can or cannot be amended and who may participate in the amendment process.* ***(5x1=5 marks)***

**23b) Explain five advantages of democracy.**

*i)It is popular as it is based on the consent of the people.*

*ii)It recognizes equality of all citizens.*

*iii)It promotes people‟s initiative and a sense of responsibility.*

*iv)It promotes patriotism.*

*v)It reduces chances of Revolt as citizens are part of the government.*

*vi)It promotes co-existence, hence it fosters cooperation and peace.*

***(well explained 5x2=10 marks)***

**24a) State the objectives of devolution of government.**

*i)To promote democratic and accountable exercise of power.*

*ii)To foster national unity by recognizing diversity.*

*iii)To give powers of self-governance to the people and enhance participation.*

*iv)To recognize the rights of the communities to manage their own affairs.*

*v)To protect the rights and interest of minorities and marginalized groups.*

*vi)To ensure equitable sharing of nationaland local resources throughout Kenya.*

***(any 5x1=5 marks)***

**24b) Explain the relationship between National and county government.**

*i)A power or function of government at one level may be transferred to a government at lower level by agreement between the two levels.*

*ii)National and county governments exercise their functions with due respect.*

*iii)National and county governments support, assist and consult as appropriate and implement each other’s legislation.*

*iv)National and county governments liase to exchange information and coordinate policies and administration to enhance capacity.*

*v)Both governments cooperate in performance of their functions and performance of their functions.*

*vi)National legislation sets the procedure of settling disputes between the two levels.*

*vii)Parliament, an arm of national government sets out sets out legislations necessary for smooth operation of counties.*

*viii)National government has powers to intervene in a county government a county is unable to perform its functions.*

*ix)Incase o conflicts between the two governments in legislation, national legislation prevails. County legislation is subordinate to national legislation.*

*x)The national government through the president may suspend the county governmet.*

***(well explained 5x2=10 marks)***