311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

2½ hours

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

**Paper 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. Identify **two** aspects of history.(2 mks)
* Economic
* Social
* Political
1. Name the supreme council among the Ameru in the pre colonial period. (1 mk)
* Njuri Ncheke
1. State the **main** factor that led to the growth of towns along the Kenyan coast before 19th century. (1 mk)
* Trade
1. State **two** conditions that may qualify one to be registered as a Kenya citizen.(2 mks)
* A person who has been married to a Kenyan citizen for at least seven years.
* A person who has been lawfully residing in Kenya for a continuous period of at least seven years.
* A child who is not a citizen but has been adopted by a Kenya citizen.
1. State **two** advantages of using arbitration as a method of solving conflicts. (2 mks)
* One can choose their own arbitrator.
* Its private and confidential i.e. no publicity
* Its fast because one chooses the time
* You choose your own rules.
1. Give **one** provision of the national accord of 2008. (1 mk)
* Establishment of a grand coalition government.
* Executive authority would be divided between PNU and ODM.
* Mwai Kibaki was to retain the presidency while Raila Odinga would become the prime Minister
* Two Deputy prime Minister positions would be created to be filled by PNU and ODM
* Divisions of an expanded list of cabinet posts would be according to the parties proportional representation in parliament.
1. What was the **main** reason for the signing of Helgoland treaty of 1890. (1 mk)
* The Anglo German agreement did not full resolve the dispute between the two powers i.e. Germany and Britain over Uganda.
1. Give two reasons why Africans were reluctant to provide labour during the colonial period. (2 mks)
* Wages provide by the settlers were low and unattractive.
* Money wasn’t meaningful to the majority of Africans.
* Africans weren’t ready to leave their families to work for Europeans due to division of labour in African traditional society.
* Poor and harsh working conditions subjected to Africans in settler farms.
* They were bitter that settler has taken African led.
1. State two positive results of the Mau Mau uprising. (2 mks)
* Attracted attention of British and international community about the situation in Kenya.
* Speeded up the march to independence.
* Power and influence of settlers were reduced since it was cause of African bitters.
* Kipande system was modified to a pure identify card.
* Britain accommodated African grievances and demands.
* Land reform measures such as land consolidation were adopted.
* Political reforms were initiated e.g. lift on the ban on political parties.
1. Mention one main strategy introduced by jomo Kenyatta to try and eliminate the social problems that faced Kenya at independence. (1 mk)
* The Harambee spirit which led to building of schools, hospitals and the urging of Kenyans to embrace self reliance.
1. Give two qualifications for one to vie as a member of the county assembly.(2 mks)
* Not a holder of public office
* Registered voter
* Nominated by a party or an independent candidate supported by at least 500 voters
* Is of sound mind
* Is not bankrupt.
* Should not be serving a sentence of imprisonment exceeding six months.
* Has been a citizen of Kenya for at least ten years immediately preceding the date of election
* Has not within the previous five years held office as a member o IEBC.
1. Identify two pillars of Nyayoism. (2 mks)
* Peace
* Love
* Unity
1. State two external factors that led to multipartism in Kenya in the early 1990’s.(2 mks)
* Development in Eastern Europe / end of cold war / collapse of communist govt in USSR.
* Success of multi partism in other parts of Africa e.g. Togo and Zambia
* Pressure from multi and bilateral partners (donors)
1. Give the composition of the county assembly. (2 mks)
* Elected members by voters
* Members representing marginalized groups (Disabled and youth)
* Speaker
* Nominated members
1. Identify two major ways in which the national government raises public revenue internally. (2 mks)
* Direct taxes – PAYE
* Indirect taxes
1. State two solutions the Kenya government has put in place to remedy food shortage.
* Extensive research – KARI, ISIPE, ILRI
* Genetically engineered crops and animals
* Agricultural training institution JKUAT, EGERTON, UON
* Education on family planning
* Food security policy

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

17. (a) Outline five reasons for the migration of the Luo form their original homeland. (5 marks)

* Population pressure.
* Internal conflicts.
* External attacks.
* They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure / exploration / curiosity.
* Natural calamities e.g. floods.
* Natural epidemics e.g. disease and famine.
* Desire for greener pasture and water for their livestock.
* New fishing areas.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

 (b) Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period.

 (10 marks)

* They were organized in 4-6 clans with many sub-clans.
* Age-sets provided warriors for defense
* They had councils of elders (Kambi) / They had a decentralized system of government.
* Young men became members of age-sets after circumcision and took part in political activities.
* The council of elders administered the clan and was final court of Appeal
* Council meetings were chaired by headmen.
* They lived in fortified villages for defense.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

18. (a) Give three roles of Mekatilili wa Menza in the Agiriama resistance. (3 marks)

* Encouraged the Agiriama to fight the British by administering oaths for unity (Mkushe Mkushe)
* Presented the grievances of Agiriama to British
* Rallied the Agiriama together against a common enemy.
* Her leadership highlighted the role of women in the struggle for independence.

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

 (b) Explain six results of the Agikuyu mixed reaction towards the establishment of the British

 rule in Kenya. (12 marks)

* Animosity between collaborating sections and the resisting ones.
* Land alienation
* Some leaders rose to prominence.
* Received Western education and converted to Christianity
* Loss of lives
* Triggered the emergence of home guards
* Loss of independence
* Shifting of British from Fort Dagoretti to Fort Smith and later Fort Hall due to continuous raids by the Agikuyu.
* Massive destruction of property. (6 x 2 = 12 marks)

19. (a) Name three members of the ‘Kapenguria six’. (3 marks)

* Jomo Kenyatta
* Paul Ngei
* Bildad Kaggia
* Ochieng Oneko
* Kung’u Karumba
* Fred Kubai

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

 (b) Describe the role of Jaramogi Oginga Odinga in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

(12 marks)

* In 1947, formed the Luo Thrift and Trading Company (LUNATCO) which established a

printing press in Nairobi.

* LUNATCO printed anti-government information
* While teaching at Maseno school, he learned of the injustices to Africans.
* 1948-1950, KAU met in Kisumu which brought him in contact with Kenyatta
* 1957, elected MP for Nyanza Central
* Chairman of AEMO
* Denounced Lyttelton constitution
* Founder member of Kenya independence movement (KIM) which fought for independence for Kenya.
* 1958, raised alarm about Kenyatta’s condition in prison.
* Participated in 1st Lancaster House Conference in 1960.
* Was VP for KANU
* 1961, elected to represent central Nyanza in Lewgco.
* 1963, Appointed Home Affairs Minister
* Campaigned for unity of KANU & KADU
* Formed Kenya People Union (KPU) as opposition party in 1966, after resigning as VP.
* Was 1st VP of KANU on its formation in 1960?

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

20. (a) Identify three types of landholdings in Kenya. (3 marks)

* Public land
* Community land
* Private land

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

 (b) Explain six political challenges that have faced post-independent Kenya. (12 marks)

* One party dictatorship introduced in 1982.
* Multipartism which was introduced in 1992.
* Political assassinations of Pio Gama Pintoo, JM Kariuki, Tom Mboya, Robert Ouko etc
* Ethnic clashes
* Post election violence of 2007.
* Political detention and torture.
* Attempted military coup of 1982.
* Gender inequality in leadership
* Age / Generation struggle for leadership.
* Border conflicts from neighbouring countries e.g. Uganda.
* Formation of militia groups eg Shifta and Al-Shabaab
* Leadership wrangles / ideological differences.
* Manipulation of the constitution by the members of parliament.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)