**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1 TERM 2 2019**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

**1. One branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya.(1mk)**

 -Social

 -Political

 -Economic (1X1=1mk)

**2. Two reasons for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia into Kenya. (2mks)**

 -External attacks

 -Internal conflicts

 -Drought/famine/water

 -Search for pastures (2x1=2mks)

**3. Two political functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial**

 **period.**

 -declaring war

 -presiding over some religious functions

 -settling disputes and inheritance

**4. One of the early visitors to the East African Coast up to 1500AD. (1mk)**

 -Greek Arabs Phoenicians

 -Chinese Egyptians Indonesians

 -Arabs Spice Islanders Burmese

 -Romans Syrians Thailanderse

 -Persians Maldive Islanders (1x1=1mk)

**5. Two ways in which one can become a Kenyan citizen. (2mks)**

 Birth

 Registration (2x1=2mks)

**6. Two ways through which the education system in Kenya promotes national unity. (2mks)**

 -One curriculum -National schools

 -One language of instruction -Drama/music/sports

 -One examination -some subjects promotes unity (2x1=2mks)

**7. Two types of democracy (2mks)**

 -Indirect/representative

 -Direct/pure

 -presidential

 -Constitutional/liberal (2x1=2mks)

**8. Two communities that resisted British rule in Kenya. (2mks)**

 -Nandi

 -Agiriama

 -Agikuyu

 -Bukusu

 -Somali

 -Akamba

 -Luo (2x1=2mks)

**9. Two cash crops grown by white settlers in Kenya. (2mks)**

 -wheat

 -coffee

 -cotton

 -Tea

 -Pyrethrum (2x1=2mks)

**10. The Kikuyu Central Association (K.C.A) newspaper that articulated the African problems**

 **before 1939. (1mk)**

 -Muiguithania(Reconciler) (1x1=1mk)

**11. The first vice-president of independent Kenya? (1mk)**

 Oginga Odinga (1x1=1mk)

12. The doctrine of parliamentary supremacy as used in Kenya. (1mk)

 **-The parliament is the most supreme of the three organs of government.**

 (1x1=1mk)

**13. One type of land holding in Kenya. (1mk)**

 -public land

 -Community land

 -Private land (1x1=1mk)

**14. The educational commission that recommended the introduction of 2-6-6-3 system of**

 **education to replace the 8-4-4- system. (1mk)**

 -Odhiambo commission (1x1=1mk)

**15. The main ideological difference between Kenya African National Union (KANU) and Kenya**

 **African Democratic Union (KADU) At Independence? (1mk)**

 -KANU wanted a unitary government (Central government) while KADU wanted a

 Federal government (Majimbo) (1x1=1mk)

**16. Two problems county governments in Kenya experience. (2mks)**

 -Inadequate capital

 -High population compared to resources.

 -Poor transport and communication

 -Corruption

 -Natural calamities

 -Leadership wrangles

 -Duplication of roles

**17. The institution in Kenya that controls government expenditure. (1mk)**

 -Parliament/legislature/National Assembly (1x1=1mk)

**SECTION B**

**Answer three questions in this section (45mks)**

**18.(a) Three of the earliest inhabitants of Kenya. (3mks)**

-Gumba/Athi

 -Sanye/dahallo

 -Khoisan

 -Ogieck/Doroba (3x1=3mks

**(b) The results of the migration and settlement of the Bantu in Kenya up to the 19th**

 **century. (12mks)**

- Increased population

 -Intensified war over resources

 -Cultural assimilation

 -Intermarriages

 -Cultural exchange e.g. circumcision.

 -Trade

 -Displacement of some communities.

 -Spread of iron working.

 -Expansion of economic activities e.g. Agriculture. (6x2=12mks)

**19.(a) Three duties of Portuguese captains along the East African Coast. (3mks)**

 -Collected tributes/taxes

 -Imposed custom duties

 -Suppressed resisting communities

 -Supervised Arab ruling families (3x1=3mks)

 **(b) Six factors that led to the decline of Portuguese rule along the East African Coast. (12mks)**

 -Competition from European powers

 -Corruption

 -Harsh and cruel Portuguese rule was unpopular.

 -Frequent revolts from East African Coastal people.

 -Decline of Indian Ocean trade.

 -Smuggling of goods denied Portuguese government revenue.

 Shortage of Portuguese officials

 -Shortage of funds

 -Tropical diseases

 -Invasion of East African Coast by Zimba warriors.

 -Annexation of Portugal by Spain.

 -Invasion of East African Coast by Omani Arabs. (6x2-12mks)

**20.(a) Five reasons why Britain was interested in establishing control over Kenya during the**

 **scramble for East Africa.(5mks)**

 -Protect source of river Nile.

 -Source of raw materials

 -Protect British missionaries.

 -Stop slavery.

 -Promote legitimate trade.

 -To get prestige/Nationalism spirit.

 -Establish strategic stations at the coast so as to safeguard their India interests.

 (5x1=5mks)

 **(b) Describe five results of the collaboration between Mumia of the Wanga and the**

 **British.(10mks)**

 -Nabongo Mumia was made paramount Chief.

 -Nabongo was assisted by British to subdue his enemies.

 -Nabongo Kingdom was used as European bare to rule Western Kenya.

 -Mumia losy his independence to the British.

 -Wanga people were appointed as administrators.

 -Wanga people were used to subdue resisting communities. (5x2=10mks)

**21.(a) Five problems encountered during the construction of the Uganda railway. (5mks)**

 -Extreme weather conditions.

 -Africans were not willing to offer labour.

 -Tropical diseases.

 -Attacks by wild animals e.g. lions.

 -Inadequate food, water and medicine.

 -Delivery of construction materials was slow and costly.

 -Rugged terrain.

 -Hostile communities. (5x1=5mks)

 **(b) The impact of the construction of the Ugandan Railway. (10mks)**

 -Spread of Christianity.

 -Introduction of Indian rupee.

 -Establishment and expansion of towns led to the development of other infrastructure.

 -Encouraged developments in agriculture and industry.

 -Capital was transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi.

 -It enhanced land alteration.

 -Rural-urban migration.

 -Transfer of boundary from Naivasha to Lake Victoria.

 -Led to development in Agriculture and industry. (5x2=10mks)

**SECTION C**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QIESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

**22. (a) Any three units of the Kenya Police Service. (3mks)**

 -Administration police.

 -Traffic police

 -Criminal investigation Department.

 -Anti-stock theft unit.

 -Anti-Narcotic unit.

 -Police air wing.

 -General Service unit. (3x1=3mks)

 **(b) Six functions of the Kenya Police Service. (12mks)**

 -Maintains law and order.

 -preventing crime, arresting.

 -Detecting crimes.

 -Regulating public conduct.

 -Conducting driving tests.

 -Inspecting motor vehicles.

 -Providing emergency relief services.

 -Prosecuting suspected criminals.

 -Mounting parade and entertaining the public during national holidays. (6x2=12mks)

**23.(a) Five causes of conflicts in Kenya. (5mks)**

 -Uneven distribution of resources.

 -Extreme poverty.

 -Religious differences.

 -Boundary disagreement.

 -Nepotism, corruption

 -Dispute between employers and employees. (5x1=5mks)

**(b) Any five methods that can be used in conflict resolution. (10mks)**

 -Arbitration – Neutral person resolves conflicts

 -Mediation – Neutral person help conflicting parties arrive to a solution.

 -Diplomacy – Use of dialogue.

 -Litigation – use of court to resolve conflict.

 -Policing – Use police.

 -Subjugation – use of war to solve conflict. (5x2=10mks)

**24.(a) Three functions of a county governor. (3mks)**

 -Appoints members of county executive committee.

 -Act as link between county and national government.

 -Implements policies of National and County Government.

 -He/she is the Chief executive of the county government. (3x1=3mks)

 **(b) The process of law making in a county government. (12mks)**

 -First reading – bill presented to county assembly.

 -Second reading – debating

 -Committee stage – committee incorporates suggestions of second reading.

 -Report stage – committee presents improved bill.

 -Third reading – further debate.

 -Governor Assent – bill is passed on to governor for his assent. (any 6x2=12mks)