**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**JULY/AUGUST 2019**

**BUURI EAST STANDARDS**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education***

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A: 25MARKS**

1. **Give two unwritten sources of information on History and Government.**

* Oral traditions
* Archaeology/ paleontology
* Genetics
* Anthropology
* Linguistics.

(Any 2x1=2mks)

2. **Identify one community in Kenya which belongs to the southern Cushitic group.**

* Dahallo / sanye

(any 1x1=1mk)

3. **State two political functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai during the 19th C.**

* He administered the massai land /acted as uniting factor.
* He settled disputes
* He declared war against his enemies/ advised and blessed warriors.
* Advised the council of elders.

 Any 2x1=2mks)

4. **Give one way in which the translation of the bible into vernacular languages facilitates the spread of Christianity in Kenya.**

* The local people could read the bible.
* It created better understanding of the teaching of the bible.
* More Africans could identify themselves with Christianity.

(Any 1x1=1mk)

5. **Name the winds that aided the early visitors to come to the Kenyan coast up to 1500AD.**

* South west monsoon winds.

Any 1x1=1mk

6. **Give the meaning of the term “National Integration.**

* It is the process of bringing together people of diverse background in a county.

 Any 1x1=1mk)

7. **State two recommendations of the Lyttleton constitution of 1954.**

* Two Indians and 1 African acquired executive power.
* Africans were allowed to elect African representative to the legislative council.

Any 2x1=2mks)

8. **Identify groups that monitors human rights in Kenya.**

* The law enforcement officers (police)
* Lawyers and judges and other professional including teachers.
* Trade unions
* Journalist
* Religious organizations
* Associations and special commissions e.g KNHREC.

 Any 2x1=2mks

9. **Identify the treaty that brought to an end scramble for and partition of East Africa.**

* Helgoland treaty of 1890/agro German treaty of 1890.

 Any 1x1=1mk)

10. **Identify two education commissions established in Kenya Before independence.**

* Phepls stock commission of 1924.
* Beecher commission of 1949
* Bins commission of 1952.

Any 2x1=2mks)

11. **What was the main contribution of Thomas Joseph Mboya to the History of Kenya.**

* He led /organized the trade union movement.

Any 1x1=1mk)

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

* He/ she is in –charge of cabinet office.
* Keeps minutes of the cabinet .
* Arranging the business of the cabinet / agenda
* Convey the decisions of the cabinet to appropriate authorities / persons.
* Executes directives of the cabinet.

 Any 2x1=2mks

13. **Identify one pillar of Nyayoism.**

* Peace
* Love
* Unity

Any 1x1=1mk

14. **Identify one type of land ownership in Kenya.**

* public land
* community land
* private land

 Any 1x1=1mk

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

* The county governor.
* Deputy county governor
* Members appointed by the governor.

Any 2x1=2mks)

16. **Give two types of elections in Kenya. (2MKS)**

* General elections
* By- elections
* Party elections

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

* To ensure equitable sharing of revenue between national and county government/ among county government.

Any 2x1=2mks

 **SECTION B: 45MARKS**

18. a) ***State five economic activities of the Borana during the pre- colonial period.***

* They participated in trade.
* They kept livestock
* They hunted wild animals
* They were gatheres.
* They practiced crafts
* They practiced fishing
* They made iron tools
* Hey grew food crops.

 Any 5x1=5mks

 b) ***Describe the social organization of the maasai during the pre- colonial period.***

* The lowest social unit was the family which comprised of the father, his wife /wives and children.
* Several related families formed a clan.
* The massai were organized into age group/ age- sets which were made up of people who were circumcised at the same period.
* There was a warrior class whose duty was to defend the community/conduct raids.
* The maasai believed in the existed of a supreme God called Enkai, who was the creator of the universe.
* There was a religious leader, Laibon who mediated between the community and Enkai. They offered sacrifices to God in Special places .
* They believed in the existence of ancestral spirit whom they revered.
* Had several social ceremonies that marked their rites of passage.

 Any 5x2=10mks

19. a**) State three reasons for the Portuguese success in the conquest of the Kenyan Coast.**

* They had superior weapons.
* They had better /stronger naval power.
* The coastal towns were not united.
* They got reinforcement from Goa in India.
* Some towns did not offer resistance to the Portuguese invasion.
* They waged surprise attacks.
* They had well trained soldiers.

 Any 3x1=3mks

 b) **Explain six social effects of Indian Ocean trade on the people of Kenyan Coast up to 1500 A.D.**

* It led to intermarriages between the coastal people and the Arabs giving rise to Swahili people.
* Africans were converted to Islam by Muslim traders.
* Islamic culture was adopted by the coastal people through interaction with arabs.
* It led to new architectural design along the coast.
* It led to the introduction of sharia Islamic laws along the coast – which defined the people’s way of life.
* It fuelled conflict between the communities as demands for slaves increased leading to insecurity.
* It led to emergence of Kiswahili as a new language of communication as the locals interacted with the foreigners.
* It led to emergence of wealthy merchant who displayed high standards of living.

 **Any 6x2= 12Mks)**

20. a) **State five demands made by East African Association (E.A.A) to the British colonial Government In Kenya.**

* Demand for the return of alienation land.
* Wanted colonial government to abolish hut tax / poll tax.
* Demanded for abolition of the kipande system.
* Demanded for better working and living conditions.
* Demanded that elections to the legislative council be on a common roll.
* Demanded for abolition of forced labour .
* Demanded for better education for Africans.
* Demanded an end to destocking policy.
* Demanded for the relocation of colonial status.

 **Any 5x1= 5mks)**

 b) **Explain five factors that promote the rise of Africa Nationalism in Kenya After 1945.**

* Acquisition of western education by many Africans enabled them to understand political development at international level and forcefully demanded for independence.
* The experiences of the ex-solders in the 2nd world war made them realize that Europeans were not superior than them hence demanded for self rule.
* The realization by Britain that colonies were expensive to administer hence the need to grant them self rule.
* The granting of independence to India in 1947 inspired Africans to demand for political independence.
* The support given by pan-Africanists in demanding for political independence gave African confidence to press for political freedom.
* The decolonization policy by the united nations inspired African nationalist to press for independence.
* The failure by the colonial government to reward the ex-world ii solders increased the agitation for independence.
* Signing of Atlantic charter in 1941 which advocated for self determination of subject people.

 **Any 5x2 = 10mks)**

21. a**) State three challenges that have contributed to high illiteracy levels in Kenya since independence.**

* Traditional /culture beliefs in some communities discourage people from schooling.
* Lack of schools/ inadequate educational facilities has made education inaccessible in some regions.
* High poverty levels in the society has made education unaffordable.
* Misconceptions that one can succeed without education.
* Nomadic way of life in some communities has hampered provision of education.
* Negative altitude towards adult education programmes has resulted in law enrolment.
* Insecurity in some regions .e.g kapedo, Baragoi, tana river.

 **Any 3 x1= 3mks)**

 b) **Discuss six factors that have facilitated to industrialization in Kenya since independence.**

* The availability of modem sources of energy has enabled the establishment of more industries which process different products.
* Availability of both skilled /unskilled labour from large population provides the work force required in industries.
* Good transport and communication infrastructure has created a viable environment for industrial development as the products can be transported with ease.
* The rich agricultural country provides raw materials required in the processing of various products.
* The existence of mineral resources has given rise to industries which process them into finished products.
* The existence of both natural and man-made forests has promoted the development of furniture industries in many parts of the country.
* Availability of varied tourist attractions in the country has promoted tourism as many local and international tourists visits the countryside.
* Availability of water resources rich in fish has given rise to fish processing industries in the country.
* Government initiative through creating of ministries of trade, commerce and industry offering technical and financial aid /support.

 **6x2= 12mks)**

**SECTION C: 30 MARKS**

22. a) ***State three circumstances that can make a Kenyan Citizen to be denied the right to life.***

* When defending one self / property.
* When resisting a lawful arrest.
* When preventing escape of a lawfully detained person.
* When preventing a person from committing a crime / felony.
* In a situation of war. ***Any 3x1=3mks)***

 b) ***Explain six ways through which Education fosters National Unity***

* National schools – learners are from diverse background meet in learning institutions.
* Subjects taught in schools emphasizes the need of unity e.g Religion and History.
* Educational institutions use a common curriculum which is nationally prepared by Kenya institute of curriculum development. (K.I.C.D)
* Use of Kiswahili and English in schools enable students to communicate with ease thus promoting understanding/ interaction.
* National exam- learners in all public schools sit for exams which are set and marked centrally thus ensuring uniformity.
* The policy of posting educational personal to work else where in the country promotes a sense of national identity.
* Co- curricular activities- schools and colleges organize such activities which bring together students from different cultural backgrounds/ parts of the country .
* Educational institutions admit students from all parts of the country thus enabling them to mix and appreciate one another.

 Any ***6x2= 12mks)***

23. **a) state five objectives of devolved government.**

* To promote democratic and accountable exercise of power .
* To faster national unity by recognizing diversity.
* To give powers of self –governance to the people and enhance their participation in making decision affecting them.
* To recognize the right of the communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development.
* To protect and promote the interests and rights of the minorities and marginalized communities.
* To promote social and economic development and the provision of proximate, easily accessible services throughout Kenya.
* To ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources.
* To facilitate the decentralization of state organs, their functions and services from the capital of Kenya.
* To enhance checks and balances and the separation of powers. **Any 5x1=5mks)**

 b) **Explain five functions of the National Assembly in Kenya.**

* It makes laws that govern the county so as to ensure smooth running of the country.
* It determines the allocation of public revenue to all government sectors in order to promote development.
* It approves funds for expenditure by the national government to ensure provision of services.
* It exercises oversight over public revenue and expenditure thereby promoting accountability /transparency.
* To review the conduct in office of the executive in order to check excess in government.
* To approve appointments made by the president to ensure merit/ professionalism/integrity of the appointees.
* To approve declaration of war and extension of states of emergency.
* It represents people’s interest through their elected members of parliament.
* Oversight of state organs i.e it supervises and checks state organs ensuring proper and accountable handling of duties.

 **Any 5x2=10mks)**

24. **a) Identify five stages in preparation of National Budgets.**

* Each government ministry prepares its estimates.
* The estimates are forwarded to the ministry of finance.
* The ministry of finance complies the estimates into a single budget/the proposed budget.
* The proposed /compiled budget is discussed by the cabinet.
* The government announces the budget day.
* The minister of finance presents/ reads the budget before parliament.
* Parliament discusses /debate/approves the budget.

 **Any 5x1=5mks)**

 b) **Explain why it is important for the government to prepare the National budget annually.**

* It enables the government to identify sources of revenue that will be required to meet its financial obligations.
* It enables the government to explain to the public that tax structures/set the tax levels.
* It ensures that there is a balance in the country ‘s revenue and expenditure hence avoiding budget deficit.
* The government is able to identify ways of spending without any wastage.
* Parliament is able to monitor public resource utilization through its watch dog committees.
* It enables the government to identify/prioritise the development projects to finance in the coming year.
* The government is able to assess its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary.
* The government is able to set aside some funds to be used in case of emergence in the course of the financial year.
* The budget provides useful information to individuals/ organizations that may be interested in keeping track of government expenditure enhances accountability and transparency in the eyes of the public.
* The government is able to win confidence among local and international development partners /donors through its plans and policies spelt out in the budget.
* Ensure equitability share of resources and balance development.

 **Any 5x2=10mks)**

E N D