**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**2HOURS 30 MINUTES**

**BUTULA SUB COUNTY JOINT EXAM 2021**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**PAPER 1**

**FORM FOUR**

**SECTION A.25 MARKS.**

**1. Identify the first settlement of the river lake nilotes during thir migration to kenya**

1. Pubungu Pakwach in uganda

2. **Identify one main source of History and Government of the Kenya communities during the pre-colonial period .**

**Oral tradition** **any 1x1**

**3. Identify the factors that facilitated contact between the Kenyan coast and the outside worldin the 16th century**

1. Presence of monsoon wind
2. Marine technology
3. Deep natural harbours
4. The knowledge of navigation
5. Enterprising merchants who financed voyages  **1x1**

**4 Identify two items of trade from the coast of east Africa during the long distance trade**

1. Cloths/ silk
2. Beads
3. Iron ware/tools
4. Glasses/porcelain bowls/utensils
5. Cowrie shells
6. Spices
7. Guns/weapons **1x1**

**5. State two ways through which Kenyan citizens exercise direct democracy**

1. Through recalls
2. Through referendum
3. Through initiatives
4. through plebscite

**6. Outline two reasons why the colonial chiefs in Kenya were unpopular**

1. They were harsh and cruel when collecting taxes
2. They used force when recruiting Africans into forced labour
3. They assisted the whites in acquiring plenty of Africans land
4. Some of them acted as spies to the colonial government **any 2x1**

**7. Give the main feature of the kenya’s independence constitution**

It was federal/ provided for federalism/ provided for majimboism/provided for regionalism

 **any 1x1**

**8. Give two reasons why Africans moved to urban centre during the colonial mperiod**

1. to escape forced labour and taxation in the rural areas
2. they were attracted by the social amenities available in towns
3. to look for jobs in towns for better wages
4. African entrepreneurs wanted to take advantage of the wide markets n towns
5. congestion in the reserves compelled them to move to towns

 **any 2x1**

**9. Identify one way way through which colonial land policies promoted settler agriculture in kenya**

1. They pushed the Africans into reserves there by creating a pool of labour
2. Led to alienation of africans land for settlers farming
3. They reserved the white highlands for the whites only.

**10. Give the main reason why KANU refused to form government after 1961 elections in kenya**

1. Jomo Kenyatta was still in prison/they wanted kenyatta to be released from prison

 **any 1x1**

**11. state the main reason why the Taita Hills association was fo4rmed in 1939**

1. To oppose/they were against the destocking policy introduced by the British

 **any 2x1**

**12. Identify the founder of Kenya peoples union in 1966**

 Jaramogi Oginga Odinga **Any1x1**

**13. identify two political events that threatened Kenyans stanility between 1975 and 1978**

1. Assassination of J.M Kariuki
2. Death of Jomo Kenyatta

**15. Identify two parliamentary committees that monitor government expenditure**

1. Public accounts committee(PAC)
2. Public investment committee(PIC)
3. Committee of ways and means

**14. Name two superior courts in kenya**

1. The supreme court
2. The court of appeal
3. The high court

 **any 2x1**

**16. Give one function of the clerk of the national assembly in kenya**

1. manintains the parliamentary library
2. is the secretary to psc
3. advices the speaker on house procedures **any 2x1**

**17. Mention one legislative functions of the president of the republic of kenya.**

1. Assents to bills from parliament to become law
2. Opens newly elected parliament
3. Dissolves parliament

 **any 1x1**

**SECTION B.45MARKS.**

**18. (a).Identify five sub groups of the kalenjin community of kenya**

1. The Nandi
2. Kipsigis
3. Marakwet
4. Pokot
5. Keiyo
6. Sabaot
7. Turgen

 **any 3x1**

 (**b).Explain the effects of migrations and settlement of eastern cushites in Kenya.**

1. Intermarriage which strengthened relationship with other communities.
2. There was population increase in the areas where they settled
3. Exchange of cultural activities and practices / some communities were absorbed / assimilated. E.g. Bantu copied some customs from the Cushites like circumcision and age-set system, and also taboo against fish eating among some Bantu communities.
4. Intensified warfare, hence many deaths over control of resources and raids.
5. Displacement / redistribution of the population e.g. the Bantu were displaced from Shungwaya.
6. Increased trading activities between the cushites and their neighbours
7. It led to the spread of iron working in the region.
8. The Cushites formed alliances with other groups to help them overcome their enemies.
9. They learned the art of mixed farming from the Bantu. **any 6x2**

**19. (a).Give five reasons why the akamba actively participatred in the long distance trade**

1. Their land was infertile hence could not support agriculture
2. Availability of trade items like ivory in ukambani
3. Presence of enterprising leaders like chief kivoi
4. Kamba land was centrally positioned between the coast and the interior
5. Unfavourable weather conditions / inadequate rainfall
6. The 1886 hunger outbreak in ukambani forced them to turn to the trade.
7. Existance of well established trade routes
8. High demand of some of their trade goods at the coast
9. The akamba had much experience in both local and inter community trade **5x1**

**(b).Explain five effects of the long distance trade to the people of kenya.**

1. Led to growth of towns eg Mombasa , lamu , kilwa etc
2. Led to increase in the volume of both local and regional trade
3. Emergence of wealthy Africans along the coasty and the interior eg chief kivoi of ukambani, Ngonyo of Mijikenda
4. Introduction of new goods eg beads , cloths and plates
5. Introduction of new crops e.g bananas , rice and mangoes
6. Spread of Islamic culture to the people of east African coast by arabs and swajhili
7. Development of trade routes and market centres
8. Development of plantation agriculture in malindi and Mombasa
9. Development of money economy which replaced barter trade
10. Led to colonization of east Africa by the Europeans

 **any 5x2**

**20.(a).State five ways in which Nabongo Mumia of the Wanga collaborated with the British**

1. He offered his seat at Elureko to become an operational base for the British
2. He offered his men to fight alongside the British troops against resisting communities
3. He offered the Wanga agents to assist the British in administering conquered areas like Bukusu
4. The Wanga community provided food, water and shelter to the British fighting resisting communities
5. Nabongo offered the British free passage through his territory
6. Mumia signed treaties of friendship with the British

 **any 5x1**

**(b).Describe the hierarchy of the British colonial administration in kenya**

1. At the top of the hierarchy was the colonial secretary who was based in London.he was the overall coordinator of colonies
2. The colony was headed by the colonial governor who was the head of the executive council. he was answerable to the colonial secretary
3. Third in the hierarchy was the provincial commissioner who represented the governor at the provincial level. implemented government policies at the provincial level
4. Below the provincial commissioner was the district commissioner who was the head of the the district advisory committee.
5. Below the DC was the district officer who was in charge of the division and supervised the work of the chiefs.
6. Bhe district officers were followed by the chiefs who were in charge of location and acted as the the link between the governor and the people at the grassroot
7. Below the chiefs were the assistant chiefs who were in chrge of the sub locations and supervised the work of the village headmen NB: the hierarchy must be in order **any 5x2**

21a)

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| State three reasons why the government of Kenya adopted the sessional paper No 10 of 1965.* To ensures equal opportunities for all citizens.
* To promote democracy.
* To ensures that resources are used for the benefits of society and its members.
* To encourage various form of ownership of propertys
* To promote freedom from diseases ,ignorance and poverty.
* To promote freedom of conscience and human dignity.

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| --- |
| b) Explain social effects of the National philosophies on social development in Kenya .* Education has been promoted and people are mindful of others who are needy through school fees harambee.
* Medical services have improved ,Kenyans raise fund to build hospital
* Medical bills for the sick and the needy have been offset by well wishers.
* It has promoted African culture by drawing from Africa traditions
* The plight of people with disabilities and other disadvantage groups havebeen looked into.
* The philosophies have promoted spiritual and social development.
* The pillars of peace,love and unity have fostered the spirit of cooperation among Kenyans.
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 2x6=12mks |

**SECTION C.30 MARKS.**

**22. (a).State three factors that may lead to revocation of citizenship by rergistration**

1. If citizenship was acquired through fraud / false representation.
2. If it is discovered that the person was 8 years and above, when found in Kenya.
3. If the nationality / parenthood of the person becomes known and reveals that he/s was a citizen of another country. **any 3x1**

 **(b).Explain six rights enjoyed by arrested persons in kenya.**

**1** . Right to be informed in a language that he understands the reason for the arrest

2. Right to remain silent and to be informed of the consequences for not remaining silent
**3. Right to get legal assistance from an advocate/ lawyer**

**4. right not to be compelled to make confessions that can be used as evidence against the person.**

**5. Right to be taken to court within 24 hours after arrest**

6. Right to be held separately from those serving jail term

. 7. Right to be informed of charges one is facing to enable him prepare defence

8. Right to be released on bail/ bond pending trial

9.right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty

10. Right not to be held in custody for offences punishable by fine

 **any 6x2**

**23. (a) Outline three reasons why general elections are held in Kenya after every five years**

1. to give Kenyans a chance to elect their leaders of their choice
2. it is a constitutional requirement
3. to keep elected leaders on their toes
4. to provide alternative ideas on running of government
5. give the citizens a chance to exercise their democratic rights

 **any 3x1**

 **(b).Discuss six functions of the Independent Electoral andBoundaries Commission in kenya**

1. It is responsible for conducting elections and referendum in kenya to enable citizens choose their leaders
2. Ensures continuous registration of citizens as voters to enable them take part in elections
3. it regularly revises the voters roll to remove dead voters and include newly registered voters
4. It is in charge of delimitation of constituency and ward boundaries to ensure equal representation
5. It regulates the process by which poitical parties nominate candidates for elections to ensure fairness

The commission ensures registration of candidates for elections to enable the contest for various seats

1. It conducts voter education to enable voters understand the electoral system and process
2. It facilitates the monitoring , observation and evaluation of election

Iit regulates the amount of money used by candidates and political parties in their campaigns

1. It develops a code of conduct for candidates to follow during the electioneering period
2. It settles electoral disputes arising from nominations and not after elections

 **any 6x2**

**24.(a).Outline three efforts made by the government in reducing criminal activities in ke**

1. introduction of nyumba kumi initiative
2. establishment of more police posts in the rural area
3. reporting suspected criminals to the police
4. improve transport and communication system to facilitate aesy movement of police
5. introduction of police hotline to report suspected criminal activities
6. introduction of mobile courts to try minor cases
7. reforms in the police service eg improving their remuneration
8. improving lighting system along streets
9. installation of modern security system eg CCTV
10. introduction of police patrol bases

 **any 3x1**

b) Discuss six challenges facing Judiciary service in Kenya.

* Inadequate personnel leading to delays in the administration and backlog cases
* Corruption in courts which results to unfair ruling.
* Low level public awareness on their rights and legal procedures.
* Interference of judicial matters by powerful politicians.
* Extra judicial killings among judicial officers which fear among in the line of duties.
* Use of outdated laws eg penal code
* Inadequate funds from the government to expand juciary services.
* Poor terms of services and working conditions of some judicial officers.
* Shortage of equipment and facilities such as computers and office space.