**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT 311/1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**JULY/AUGUST 2016**

1. **Two examples of oral tradition used in the study of Kenyans communities.(2mrks)**
* Folk Tales
* Proverbs
* Stories / Narratives
* Legends
* Riddles

 2. **Two social importance of studying history** (2mrks)

* + To understand our culture and appreciate other people’s culture.
	+ To comprehend social development of all societies eg migrations, interactions
	+ To help understand the need for order and harmony in the society Government , laws, institutions.
	+ To help understand past achievement, aspiration etc.
	+ To help individual to progress in profession
	+ Promotes responsible citizenship, loyalty.

3. **Main** **economic activity of the river and Lake Nilotes during the period? (2mrks)**

* Fishing Any 1x1

4.  **Two ways through which one can became citizen of Kenya** (2mrks)

* + Birth / descent
	+ Registration
	+ Parliamentary / legislation
	+ Neutralization Any 2x1

5. **Two challenges which faced the Christian missionaries when they started their work in Kenya in the 19th century** (2mrks)

* + Opposition from islam
	+ Inadequate basic needs
	+ Poor transport and communication
	+ Language barriers
	+ Infection by Tropical diseases
	+ Tropical climate
	+ Insecurity caused by wild Animals/ slave traders

6. **Two principles of democracy** . (2mks)

* + Free and fair elections
	+ Freedom of press / mass media/ speech
	+ Rule of law/ equality before the law
	+ Strong civil society.
	+ Multi – party democracy
	+ Transparency and accountability
	+ Participation of the people
	+ Respect for institutions and their roles
	+ Tolerance of divergent views Any 2x1

7.  **Two functions of Human rights and Equality Commission of Kenya (2mrks)**

* + Promote and respect human rights
	+ Promote gender equality and equity.
	+ To investigate complaints about abuse of human rights.
	+ To promote constitutionalism

Any 2x1

8. **Two challenges which faced settler farming in Kenya at the beginning of colonial rule (2mrks)**

* Inadequate finance
* Lack of labour
* Pests and diseases
* Unsuitability of some crops / animal / harsh climatic condition breeds in various pests of the colony
* Destruction by wild Animals
* Hostility from some Africa communities
* Unwillingness of Africans to office labour
* Price fluctuations / lack of market Any 2x1

9. **One community in Kenya that exhibited mixed responses to the British colonization of Kenya. (1mrk)**

* + Akamba
	+ Agikuyu
	+ Luo Any 1x1

**10. One responsibility granted to the Imperial British East Africa Company in Royal Charter in1888. (1mrk)**

* + Maintenance law and order
	+ Eradicate slave trade
	+ Promote trade
	+ To levy and collect taxes
	+ To civilisethe indigenous people Any 1x1

**11. Two challenges facing the correctional services in Kenya (2mrks)**

* + Overcrowding in prisons
	+ Presence of diseases of cholera, T.B, HIV/ Aids
	+ Mistreatment by prison warders
	+ Inadequate transport
	+ Poor diet
	+ Poor pay and poor houses
	+ Inadequate medical facilities
	+ Drug abuse / Addiction Any 2x 1

**12. composition of National Assembly according to the new constitution (2mrks)**

* + Elected members of parliament
	+ Nominated members of parliament
	+ Ex- officials members of speaker
	+ The woman representatives Any 2xl

**13. Two challenges that are likely to face the county governments in Kenya (2mrks)**

* + Delay in transfer of funds
	+ Inadequate funds
	+ Poor transport and communication
	+ Inadequate personnel
	+ Corruption and misappropriation of funds
	+ Interference in their work by national government through policy / legal notices / changes Any 2 x1

14**. One benefit of multi-party democracy in Kenya (2mrks)**

* + Free expression of choice
	+ Reduced abuse of power by leader.
	+ Created transparency and accountability.
	+ Promoted respect for human rights
	+ Promoted freedom of assembly and association through formation of political parties at will
	+ Promoted the peoples ability to change leaders / Government.

**15. Two social challenge facing the implementation of free education in Kenya (1mrk)**

* Over enrolment in schools
* Inadequate facilities
* Inadequate teachers
* Mismanagement / misappropriation of free education funds/ corruption
* Cultural practices like Early \*marriages / Female circumcision
* Imposition of extra levies in schools by same school managers.
* Laxity of education officials to fully implement the programme
* Increasing cost of living/ Education facilities.

Any 1x1

 **SECTION B (45MRKS)**

16(a) **Three reasons which led to the migration of the cushites from their original homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial (3mrks)**

* In search of pasture and water / drought and famine
* Epidemics and diseases
* Family / clan feud ./ conflicts/ internal conflicts
* Population pressure.
* External attacks
* Spirit of Adventures Any 1x1

 **b) Six results of the interaction between the Bantus and the Cushites during the pre-colonial period** (12mrks)

* + Intermarriages
	+ Cultural burrowing
	+ Adaption of Islamic religion by the Bantus
	+ Increased welfare
	+ Displacement of the Bantus
	+ Trade intensified
	+ Assimilation / absorption Any 6x 2

**17a) Three reasons why the Akamba were involved in the long distance trade in Kenya during the pre-colonial period (3mrks)**

* Central location between the coast and the interior.
* Un favorable climatic conditions for agriculture hence trading activities.
* Existence of enterprising local Traders among the Akamba of chief Kivoi.
* Demand for goods from the interior at the coast
* Availability of market in the interior for goods from the coast Any 3x1

 **b) Six results of the long distance trade in Kenya during the 19th century (12mrks)**

* + Emergence of class of wealthy mechants.
	+ Introduction of new crops into the interior.
	+ Promoted good relationship between the communities involved
	+ Spread of Swahili culture of discussing eating habits / music
	+ Development of plantationagriculture along the coast.
	+ Promoted growth of towns eg Lamu, Kilwa / Trading centres.
	+ Promoted spread of islam into the interior.
	+ Introduction of new goods into the interior.
	+ Intensified slave trade / warfare among communities.
	+ Lead to colonization of E. Africa.
	+ Collapse of local industries due to implementation of good i.e clothes.Any 6x2

**18a) Three demands of African Elected Members Organization (AEMO) during the colonial period (5mrks)**

* More Africans to the Legco
* A stop to racial discrimination
* Release of detainees
* Increase in wages.
* Immediate granting of independence Any 3x1

 **b) five constitutional changes that led to attainment of independence in Kenya (10mrks)**

* Lytlelton constitution of 1954 allowed for electronics of Africans to the Legco and formation of political policies at district level.
* Lennox Boya constitution of 1958 increased African elected members to the Legco in the council of ministers to increase African say and participation in the colonial government.
* 1st Lancester House constitutional conference of 1960 gave African majority seats in the Legco, council of ministers and formation of nation wide political parties.
* 2nd Lancester House constitutional / conference of 1962 come up with independence constitution / majimbo constitution which ushered Kenya in to political independence.
* 1st june 1960 had self- internal rule granted to move Kenya closer to independence
* 12th December 1963 kenya attained full independence with Kenya as the 1st prime –minister.
* 12th December 1964 kenya became a republic with Kenyatta as the 1st president and both head of Government and state Any 6x 2

**19a) Five achievement of the Harambee movement in Kenya** (5mrks)

* + Promotion of mutual social responsibility
	+ Promotion of social cohesion / unity
	+ Promotion of participation of the citizens in the development of the county.
	+ Building of many educational institutions.
	+ Building of many medical facilities .
	+ Building of many religious institution
	+ Provision of needed facilities
	+ Improved transport through upgrading of rural access wards / buying of vehicles
	+ Improved welfare of individuals through medical bills / scholarships e.tc
	+ Promoted agriculture i.e. communal construction of cattle dips. Any 5x1

**b)Five ways the Kenyan government is using to promote culture and sports (5mrks)**

* + School curriculum accommodates misic culture and dance / drama festivals
	+ Creation of ministry of culture & sports to co ordinate all matters in that area
	+ Establishment of national theatres e.g Bomas of Kenya.
	+ Preserving historical sites / museum
	+ Providing those who have excelled in sports, cultural show case
	+ Licencing vernacular radio station
	+ Licencing cultural rites for various communities.
	+ Teaching of African heritage in some subjects eg history , CRE.
	+ Promotion of African crafts eg. caving, sculpturing. Any 6 x 2

 **SECTION C (30 MRKS)**

**20a)Three ways in which the constitution promotes national unity (3mrks)**

* Recognizes the right own to property and live anywhere in the county
* Contains various rights and freedoms of all Kenya Bill of rights
* Applies equally to all Kenyans (Any 3x1)

 **b) Importance of national integration in Kenya (12mrks)**

* Enhances national development
* Promotes development of national unity
* Promotes peaceful co-existence
* Gives the county a sense of National direction
* Reduces fees and pour struggle which can lead to uses.
* Promotes collective responsibility during time of need eg famine. Any 6 x 2

**21a) Three conditions one must fulfill to be declared as a winner in the presidential election in** **Kenya** **(3mrks)**

* 50% plus one vote on top of 25% of votes in 24 countries
* Simple majority in case of re- run / round two of elections
* No election petition after elections Any 3x1

 **b) Six roles of the cabinet secretaries in Kenya (12mrks)**

* + Advice the president on how to run the country
	+ Discusses issues of national importance
	+ Initiates new bills to be discussed in parliament.
	+ Emulates policies and programs for the Government
	+ Explains government policies
	+ Prepares the budget through secretary for
	+ Defends government policies.

**22a) five sources of revenue for the national government (5mrks)**

* Domestric barowing
* Profit from parastatals.
* Foreign Aid
* Sales of Bills
* Sale of Government property
* Court fines
* Indirect taxes
* Direct taxes
* Tourism feel / various fees charged on services
* External borrowing

 **b)The relationship between the National and the County government (10mrks)**

* Power / function of government\*\*\* by transferred to another level by agreement between the governments
* Due respect for one another is expected between National and county governments they reform their functions
* Exchange of information and coordination of policies
* Co-operation in performance of their functions through joint committees
* National legislation procedures for settling disputes between the country and national government
* Parliament caries out legislation which ensures that county government has enough support to enable them perform their duties.
* National government can intervene in a county where its government is unable to perform its functions
* National legislation prevails overcounty legislation in case of a conflict.
* The National government through the president can suspend any county government. Any 5x1