**311/1**

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1 – MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A:**

1. **Identify one branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya.**
2. Social
3. Economic
4. Political 1 x 1 = 1mk
5. **Give the name of the hominid whose remains were discovered at Fort Ternan near Kericho in 1961.**
6. Kenyapithecus/Ramapithecus. 1 x1 = 1mk
7. **Name the dispersal area of the Eastern Bantu speakers.**
8. Shungwaya 1 x 1 = 1 mk
9. **State two duties of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi.**
10. He presided over religious functions.
11. He foretold future events.
12. He was a medicine man.
13. He was a rain maker. 2 x 1 = 2 mks
14. **Identify the MAIN feature of the decentralized communities in Kenya.**
15. They were governed by a council of elders. 1 x 1 = 1mk
16. **Give the main reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th century.**
17. They wanted military support against Mombasa. 1 x 1 = 1 mk
18. **Give two factors which influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar in the 19th century.**
19. Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing.
20. Availability of slave labour.
21. Zanzibar had a deep natural harbour which would promote trade in agriculture products.
22. Zanzibar had fertile soils. 2 x 1 = 2mks
23. **Apart from the Nandi name two other communities that resisted the establishment of British colonial rule in Kenya.**
24. Agiriama
25. Bukusu
26. Somali 2 x 1 = 2mks
27. **State the main duty of the governor during the British colonial rule in Kenya.**
28. To facilitate effective administration of the colony. 1 x = 1 mk
29. **State one grievance raised by the Asians in Kenya that was addressed by the Devonshire white paper.**
30. They demanded equal rights with the whites.
31. They wanted to own land in the Kenya/white highlands.
32. They were opposed to restrictions on their migration into Kenya. 1 x 1= 1mk
33. **State one reason why the colonial government established local native councils in Kenya in 1924.**
34. To serve as a link between African people and the central government.
35. To involve Africans in the management of their affairs.
36. To provide a forum through which Africans would express themselves. 1 x 1 =1mk
37. **Identify two features of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period.**
38. Small scale farming was practiced.
39. Africans mainly grew foods.
40. Traditional methods of farming were used. 2 x 1 = 2mks
41. **State two problems faced by independent schools established by Africans during the colonial period.**
42. They were constantly threatened with closure by the colonial government.
43. They lacked trained teachers.
44. Inadequate funds/lack of facilities.
45. Leadership squabbles.
46. Competition from the mission schools.
47. **Identify one natural way of becoming a Kenyan citizen.**
48. By birth 1 x 1 = 1mk
49. **Give two reasons why the government may limit a persons freedom of speech.**
50. If one makes untrue/malicious utterances about another individuals/government.
51. If one publishes seditious documents/reveals government secrets.
52. If one incites others against government or other people. 2 x 1 = 2 mks
53. **State two ways in which the rights of a child in Kenya have been abused.**
54. Torture
55. Denial of basic needs eg food, shelter, clothes.
56. Child labour/exploitation
57. Early marriages/sexual harassment
58. FGM in some communities
59. Child soldiers eg recruitment to Al Shabab. 2 x 1 = 2 mks
60. **Give the two houses of parliament in Kenya as per the 2010 constitution.**
61. National Assembly
62. The senate 2 x 1 = 2 mks

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer any three questions from this section.***

**18. (a) State five reasons why the Eastern Bantu speakers migrated from Shungwaya.**

1. Invasion by the Galla/Oromo
2. Internal conflicts among themselves
3. Population increase
4. Drought and famine in the area
5. Search for more land for settlement. 5 x 1 = 5mks

**(b) Explain five results of the interaction between the Bantu and the Cushites upon their settlement in Kenya.**

1. There were intermarriages between the various Bantu communities and the cushites as a result of their interaction.
2. Expansion/increase in trade activities as the Bantu exchanged agricultural products for livestock products and other goods with the cushites.
3. There were increased conflicts in the region especially over grazing land.
4. The Bantu displaced the cushites from their initial areas of settlement eg. The Mt. Kenya peoples displaced the Eastern cushites from central Kenya.
5. There was increased population in the areas of settlement due to arrival of additional people.
6. There was exchange of cultural practices whereby the Bantu adopted the age-set system and the practice of circumcision from the southern cushites. 5 x 2 =10 mks

**19. (a) Give five factors that led to the rise and growth of towns along the Kenya coast during the pre-colonial period.**

1. Wealth from the trade boosted the towns.
2. Good geographical position – they had good or fertile soils and water which favoured agriculture.
3. Islamic religion enhanced unity within the towns.
4. Arab migrants settled along the coast thus increasing population in the towns.
5. The centralized government based on Islamic Sharia ensured stability.
6. The able leadership provided by the sultans who controlled the towns effectively.
7. The accessibility of the coast and the deep harbours attracted other foreign settlers.

 5x1=5mks

**(b) Discuss five reasons for the decline of the coastal towns.**

1. Disunity among the towns was exploited by their enemies who defeated each of them in turn.
2. Water shortages led to Gedis fall. The population had to move out to find areas with water.
3. The decline of trade affected them as their growth depended on trade.
4. They were attacked by some groups such as the Segeju and the Zimba eg Malindi and Mombasa.
5. Attack by the Portuguese which devastated towns like Pate, Gedi and Mombasa.
6. Omani Arabs attacked and conquered the towns.
7. British colonization undermined their power and growth. The British occupied them and monopolized trade. 5 x 2 = 10 mks

**20. (a) Give three reasons why Africans were denied the right to grow cash crops in colonial Kenya.**

1. It was claimed that this would lead to the spread of crop diseases to European farms.
2. They would produce low quality products that would negatively affect the market.
3. Fear of competition from Africans.
4. There was a likelihood of labour shortage for European farmers. 3 x 1 = 3mks

**(b) Explain six reasons why the colonial government encouraged white settlement in Kenya.**

1. To make Kenya a white man’s colony with settler farming as the backbone of the economy.
2. It was the easiest way of financing the colonial administration.
3. To justify and meet the cost of building the Uganda railway.
4. There was need to produce tropical raw materials for the British industries.
5. To counter the increasing Asian influx.
6. The Kenya highlands were ideal for white settlement in terms of climate and privacy.
7. It was essential in order to make the territory economically viable by taking advantage of the vast “empty” lands and put them into good use. 6 x 2 = 12mks

**21. (a) Mention three features of the African political organizations formed in Kenya before 1939.**

1. They were led by mission – educated Africans eg Harry Thuku.
2. Were formed along ethnic lines with the exception of the East African Association.
3. Their grievances were almost similar eg land alienation, low wages etc.
4. They were not demanding political independence but better livelihood for Africans.
5. Asians provided moral and material support towards them.
6. Didn’t attract a wide membership due to their ethnic concerns. 3 x 1 = 3mks

**(b) Identify the problems encountered by Kenyan nationalists during the struggle for independence.**

1. Inadequate funds due to low wages and land alienation which hindered them from carrying out their work effectively.
2. Harassment by the colonial government eg through constant arrests.
3. Transport and communication problems – poor roads in the reserves as well as absence of effective means of communication.
4. Illiteracy of the Kenyan masses hence many were not aware of nationalist activities.
5. Leadership wrangles among key nationalists or leaders of the various political parties.
6. They faced opposition among the various political parties.
7. There were divisions based on tribal lines. 6 x 2 = 12 mks

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

***Answer any two questions from this section.***

**22. (a) State three circumstances under which one would cease to be a citizen of Kenya.**

1. If one has been disloyal to the country through action or speech.
2. If one trades secrets of Kenya to the enemy or assists the enemy during war.
3. If one is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more within five years from the period of registration.
4. If one had been out of the country for between 7 years and above and had not notified the immigration department or registration was through fraud or corruption. 3 x 1 = 3mks

**(b) Explain six ways in which the Bill of Rights protects the rights of the individual.**

1. It states that every individual has the right to life.
2. It guarantees liberty to all citizens by forbidding enslavement, detention or imprisonment without trial.
3. It protects the individual from all forms of torture and inhuman treatment.
4. It guarantees the protection of private property anywhere in the country.
5. It protects the individual freedom of conscience and religion/worship.
6. It guarantees the protection of the freedom of speech and expression.
7. It guarantees individuals against arbitrary search, arrest and entry into ones property without ones consent.
8. Provide for freedom of assembly/association. Any 6 x 2= 12mks

**23. (a) Give five reasons why national integration is important in Kenya.**

1. Helps in eliminating suspicion and enhances security.
2. Promotes collective responsibility.
3. Enhances political, stability.
4. Promotes cooperation among people.
5. Helps to win the confidence of the investors and the donors.
6. Enhances peace and harmony. 5 x 1 = 5 mks

**(b) Explain five factors that have undermined national unity in Kenya.**

* Tribalism
* Religious conflicts
* Racism
* Corruption
* Poverty
* Intolerance to divergent views
* Irresponsible utterances by leaders
* Nepotism
* Greed etc. 6 x 2 = 12 mks Nb: points must be explained

**24. (a) Outline five ways how a Kenyan citizen can participate in the democratic process.**

1. By contesting in national elections like the presidential of parliamentary elections.
2. By paying taxes to the government.
3. By attending public barazas and participating in community and civic meetings.
4. By participating in the voting process during general and other elections.
5. By participating in public debates on issues affecting the nation.
6. By condemning evil practices in the society or those done by the government.

5 x 1 = 5mks

**(b) Describe five principles of democracy today.**

1. Equality among people – this should prevail regardless of their age, social status, gender or creed.
2. Rule of law – there should be fairness before the law and all people are subjected to the same law.
3. Consent of the people – leadership must accommodate the needs and aspirations of the people.
4. Openness – Encourages accountability and transparency for a just society.
5. Patriotism – citizens should feel proud of their nation.
6. Competition – citizens should be provided with a conducive environment to compete in business and other aspects of life without exploitation.
7. Freedom of press – ie both print and electronic media should be given freedom to disseminate information in a responsible manner.
8. Economic equality – equitable distribution of resources and reduction of poverty and unemployment. Any 5 x 2 = 10mks