

KANDARA SUB-COUNTY FORM 3 JOINT EVALUATION

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1

October 2016

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A :

1. State two branches in the study of History

- a) Political history
 - b) Economic history
 - c) Social history
- any 2 x 1 = 2mks*

2. Identify one of the earliest group of inhabitants in Kenya

- i) Athi
 - ii) Gumba
- 1 x 1 = 1mk*

3. Main effect of Abasuba interaction with Luo

Abasuba were assimilated by the Luo
1 x 1 = 1mk

4. Economic effects of missionary work

- a) Agriculture was improved through introduction of new farming methods
 - b) Development of transport systems as the missionaries pioneered in road construction
 - c) Africans acquired education / technical skills which enabled them acquire job opportunities
- any 2 x 1 = 2mks*

5. Why Oman ruler was unable to exercise his authority over coastal settlements

- a) Civil war going on in Oman involving the Busaidi and Yarubi dynasties
 - b) There was threat of Persian invasion on Oman that diverted the attention of Oman from East Africa
 - c) The coastal settlements desired to remain independent thus they resisted new foreign rule
- any 2 x 1 = 2mks*

6. Territory within the British sphere of influence that was given to Germans

- Witu enclave *1 x 1 = 1mk*

7. Factors that contributing to the rise of Nandi power

- i) A strong economy based on mixed farming
 - ii) A strong military organization based on regimental age-set system
 - iii) The Orkoiyot institution was a strong unifying factor
 - iv) Successful raids on neighbouring communities enhances their standing and increased their stock of animals
 - v) The decline of Maasai power created a vacuum which the Nandi rose to fill
- any 2 x 1 = 2mks*

8. Party that was founded by Paul Ngei

- i) African People's party
- 1 x 1 = 1mk*

9. Roles played by Tom Mboya in post-independent Kenya's development.

- i) As minister for justice and constitutional affairs, he played a key role in the enactment of the Republican constitution of 1964
 - ii) As a minister for planning and economic development, he was involved in formulation of African socialism which was adopted as sessional paper No. 10 of 1965
 - iii) As a secretary general of KANU he convened the Limuru conference of 1966 to resolve the conflict between the radical and the moderate factions
- any 2 x 1 = 2mks*

10. Form of direct democracy that was practised in Kenya in 2010.

Referendum to adopt new constitution
1 x 1 = 1mk

11. Categories of members of Senate

- i) Elected senators each representing a county
- ii) Members nominated by political parties
- iii) Speaker who is an ex-officio member
any 2 x 1 = 2mks

12. Administrative head of Kenya's judiciary.

i) The chief registrar of Judiciary
1 x 1 = 1mk

13. Type of constitution that is used in Kenya.

Written constitution
1 x 1 = 1mk

14. Functions of the public service

- i) Implements government policies and programmes
- ii) Interprets government policies to the people so that they can freely participate in policy implementation
- iii) Collects government revenue
- iv) Ensures continuity in government since public service is permanent
- v) Senior officers of public service advise cabinet secretary on policy matters and prepares budget development plans
- vi) Maintains and protects government records
any 2 x 1 = 2mks

15. Body that conducts elections in Kenya.

i) The independent electoral and boundaries commission
1 x 1 = 1mk

16. Peaceful methods that are used when resolving conflicts between states.

- i) Diplomacy whereby negotiations are conducted to encourage understanding / peace
- ii) Enacting international agreements on various issues like border security
- iii) Arbitration of disputes through the

international court of justice
any 2 x 1 = 2mks

17. Main sporting event where Kenyans excel internationally.

- i) International track events / long distance races / athletics
1 x 1 = 1mk

SECTION B :

18. a) Give three reasons for the migration of the Luo upto the 19th century.

- i) Population pressure
- ii) The need for more pasture and water for livestock
- iii) Internal conflicts
- iv) Natural calamities
- v) Human and livestock epidemics in their homeland
- vi) Spirit of adventure
- vii) Search for new fishing grounds
- viii) External attacks
any 3 x 1 = 3mks

b) Describe the social organisation of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period in Kenya.

- i) The basic social unit was the family
- ii) Several families made up the clan
- iii) Circumcised boys and girls
- iv) Believed in existence of one supreme God (Ngai)
- v) Had diviners who interpreted God's messages to the people
- vi) Had sacred places of worship, prayers and offerings
- vii) Believed in ancestral spirits
- viii) Had medicinemen whose work was to cure diseases
any 6 x 2 = 12mks

19. a) State five social reasons that led to the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya

- i) Settle their surplus population
- ii) Spread christianity
- iii) Stop the slave trade
- iv) Civilise the Africans
- v) Protect the missionaries
5 x 1 = 5mks

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- i) Settle their surplus population
- ii) Spread christianity
- iii) Stop the slave trade
- iv) Civilise the Africans
- v) Protect the missionaries
5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Explain five contributions of the Trade Union movement in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

- i) The unions contributed money to political parties to enable them participate in the struggle for independence
 - ii) Presented African grievances to the colonial government when political parties were banned
 - iii) It educated the Africans on their rights as it championed their welfare
 - iv) Mobilized Africans against colonial injustices
 - v) Brought workers together thus promoting the spirit of nationalism
 - vi) Represented African grievances in international fora
 - vii) Acted as a training ground for future African leaders e.g. Tom Mboya
 - viii) Worked hand in hand with Kenyan nationalists and political parties
- any 5 x 2 = 10mks*

20. a) Give three characteristics of early political organisation upto 1939 in Kenya.

- i) The white highlands were to be reserved for European settlement only
 - ii) Indians were allowed to elect five members of the Legco
 - iii) Racial segregation was abolished in residential areas and restrictions on immigrants lifted
 - iv) A missionary was to be nominated to the Legco to represent the interests of Africans
 - v) Settlers demand for self rule was denied
 - vi) Kenya was an African country whose interests were to be paramount
- 5 x 1 = 5mks*

b) Explain five positive consequences of urbanisation in Kenya during the colonial period.

- i) Urbanisation brought together people of different ethnic background
- ii) Towns promoted market gardening for communities near towns
- iii) Welfare associations were formed to cater for the needs of the Africans
- iv) There was expansion of industries due to large labour force and high population
- v) It led to emergence of class of wealthy Africans who earned their living by selling

their labour

- vii) There was development of sporting and cultural activities
 - viii) It led to the formation of trade unions to fight for the rights of workers
- any 5 x 2 = 10mks*

21. a) Give three characteristics early political organisations upto 1939 in Kenya.

- i) Ethnic based
 - ii) Had limited membership
 - iii) Advocated to be accommodated within the colonial set up
 - iv) Non-militant
 - v) Led by mission educated Africans
 - vi) Received support from the Asians
- any 3 x 1 = 3mks*

b) Explain six achievements of Daniel Arap Moi as the president of Kenya.

- i) Advanced the Nyayo philosophy of peace love and unity
 - ii) He conducted harambees to improve the welfare of Kenyans
 - iii) Built schools and universities, introduced 8-4-4 system.
 - iv) Boosted medical services by building Nyayo wards
 - v) Promoted agriculture - he undertook to prevent soil erosion
 - vi) He launched the District focus for rural development
 - vii) He promoted international relations such as representing Kenya in OAU, EAC
 - viii) Handed over power in 2002 (peacefully) at the expiry of his two terms in office
- any 6 x 2 = 12mks*

SECTION C :

22. a) Give three conditions under which one may be registered as a Kenyan citizen.

- i) A person who has been married to a citizen for a period of at least seven years
 - ii) A person who has been lawfully living in Kenya for a continuous period of at least seven years
 - iii) A child adopted by a citizen
- any 3 x 1 = 3mks*

b) Explain six factors that promote National unity in Kenya.

- i) The constitution
 - ii) Education
 - iii) Fair distribution of resources
 - iv) Social and economic interactions
 - v) National language
 - vi) National philosophies
 - vii) National symbols i.e. national flag, Anthem, coat of arms, public seal
 - viii) Government institutions e.g. the judiciary, legislature and executive
 - iv) National days and events
- any 6 x 2 = 12mks*

23. a) State three characteristics of a good constitution

- i) Should be definite
 - ii) Comprehensive so as to cover all aspects of government
 - iii) Durable and elastic
 - iv) Able to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizens
- any 3 x 1 = 3mks*

b) Explain six reasons why human rights are important.

- i) Rights are inherent to human beings
 - ii) Rights are necessary for human beings to achieve a dignified life
 - iii) Rights empower citizens and residents by giving them control in decision making organs of the state
 - iv) Rights justify special treatment of vulnerable groups
 - v) Provide guidance to organs of state regarding the exercise of state power
 - vi) Respect for human rights eliminate internal and external conflicts and strengthens national unity
 - vii) Rights such as right to vote, freedom of expression and press ensure the public access the necessary information necessary for protection of democracy
- any 6 x 2 = 12mks*

24. a) Give five qualifications for a presidential candidate in Kenya

- i) Kenyan citizen by birth
 - ii) Qualified to vie for election as a member of parliament
 - iii) Nominated by a political party or is an independent candidate
 - iv) Nominated by not fewer than 2000 voters from a majority of the counties
 - v) Does not owe allegiance to a foreign state
 - vi) Must not be a public officer or acting in any public offices
- any 5 x 1 = 5mks*

b) Explain five functions of the speaker of the National assembly in Kenya.

- i) Is the spokesperson and head of the house
 - ii) Presides over the proceeding of the house
 - iii) Disciplines members and interprets standing orders to the members
 - iv) Protects the dignity and authority of the house
 - v) Represents parliament of official functions outside the house
 - vi) Chairperson of the parliamentary service commission
 - vii) Swears in new members at parliament
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