**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1 TERM 2 2019**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

**1. One branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya.(1mk)**

-Social

-Political

-Economic (1X1=1mk)

**2. Two reasons for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia into Kenya. (2mks)**

-External attacks

-Internal conflicts

-Drought/famine/water

-Search for pastures (2x1=2mks)

**3. Two political functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial**

**period.**

-declaring war

-presiding over some religious functions

-settling disputes and inheritance

**4. One of the early visitors to the East African Coast up to 1500AD. (1mk)**

-Greek Arabs Phoenicians

-Chinese Egyptians Indonesians

-Arabs Spice Islanders Burmese

-Romans Syrians Thailanderse

-Persians Maldive Islanders (1x1=1mk)

**5. Two ways in which one can become a Kenyan citizen. (2mks)**

Birth

Registration (2x1=2mks)

**6. Two ways through which the education system in Kenya promotes national unity. (2mks)**

-One curriculum -National schools

-One language of instruction -Drama/music/sports

-One examination -some subjects promotes unity (2x1=2mks)

**7. Two types of democracy (2mks)**

-Indirect/representative

-Direct/pure

-presidential

-Constitutional/liberal (2x1=2mks)

**8. Two communities that resisted British rule in Kenya. (2mks)**

-Nandi

-Agiriama

-Agikuyu

-Bukusu

-Somali

-Akamba

-Luo (2x1=2mks)

**9. Two cash crops grown by white settlers in Kenya. (2mks)**

-wheat

-coffee

-cotton

-Tea

-Pyrethrum (2x1=2mks)

**10. The Kikuyu Central Association (K.C.A) newspaper that articulated the African problems**

**before 1939. (1mk)**

-Muiguithania(Reconciler) (1x1=1mk)

**11. The first vice-president of independent Kenya? (1mk)**

Oginga Odinga (1x1=1mk)

12. The doctrine of parliamentary supremacy as used in Kenya. (1mk)

**-The parliament is the most supreme of the three organs of government.**

(1x1=1mk)

**13. One type of land holding in Kenya. (1mk)**

-public land

-Community land

-Private land (1x1=1mk)

**14. The educational commission that recommended the introduction of 2-6-6-3 system of**

**education to replace the 8-4-4- system. (1mk)**

-Odhiambo commission (1x1=1mk)

**15. The main ideological difference between Kenya African National Union (KANU) and Kenya**

**African Democratic Union (KADU) At Independence? (1mk)**

-KANU wanted a unitary government (Central government) while KADU wanted a

Federal government (Majimbo) (1x1=1mk)

**16. Two problems county governments in Kenya experience. (2mks)**

-Inadequate capital

-High population compared to resources.

-Poor transport and communication

-Corruption

-Natural calamities

-Leadership wrangles

-Duplication of roles

**17. The institution in Kenya that controls government expenditure. (1mk)**

-Parliament/legislature/National Assembly (1x1=1mk)

**SECTION B**

**Answer three questions in this section (45mks)**

**18.(a) Three of the earliest inhabitants of Kenya. (3mks)**

-Gumba/Athi

-Sanye/dahallo

-Khoisan

-Ogieck/Doroba (3x1=3mks

**(b) The results of the migration and settlement of the Bantu in Kenya up to the 19th**

**century. (12mks)**

- Increased population

-Intensified war over resources

-Cultural assimilation

-Intermarriages

-Cultural exchange e.g. circumcision.

-Trade

-Displacement of some communities.

-Spread of iron working.

-Expansion of economic activities e.g. Agriculture. (6x2=12mks)

**19.(a) Three duties of Portuguese captains along the East African Coast. (3mks)**

-Collected tributes/taxes

-Imposed custom duties

-Suppressed resisting communities

-Supervised Arab ruling families (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Six factors that led to the decline of Portuguese rule along the East African Coast. (12mks)**

-Competition from European powers

-Corruption

-Harsh and cruel Portuguese rule was unpopular.

-Frequent revolts from East African Coastal people.

-Decline of Indian Ocean trade.

-Smuggling of goods denied Portuguese government revenue.

Shortage of Portuguese officials

-Shortage of funds

-Tropical diseases

-Invasion of East African Coast by Zimba warriors.

-Annexation of Portugal by Spain.

-Invasion of East African Coast by Omani Arabs. (6x2-12mks)

**20.(a) Five reasons why Britain was interested in establishing control over Kenya during the**

**scramble for East Africa.(5mks)**

-Protect source of river Nile.

-Source of raw materials

-Protect British missionaries.

-Stop slavery.

-Promote legitimate trade.

-To get prestige/Nationalism spirit.

-Establish strategic stations at the coast so as to safeguard their India interests.

(5x1=5mks)

**(b) Describe five results of the collaboration between Mumia of the Wanga and the**

**British.(10mks)**

-Nabongo Mumia was made paramount Chief.

-Nabongo was assisted by British to subdue his enemies.

-Nabongo Kingdom was used as European bare to rule Western Kenya.

-Mumia losy his independence to the British.

-Wanga people were appointed as administrators.

-Wanga people were used to subdue resisting communities. (5x2=10mks)

**21.(a) Five problems encountered during the construction of the Uganda railway. (5mks)**

-Extreme weather conditions.

-Africans were not willing to offer labour.

-Tropical diseases.

-Attacks by wild animals e.g. lions.

-Inadequate food, water and medicine.

-Delivery of construction materials was slow and costly.

-Rugged terrain.

-Hostile communities. (5x1=5mks)

**(b) The impact of the construction of the Ugandan Railway. (10mks)**

-Spread of Christianity.

-Introduction of Indian rupee.

-Establishment and expansion of towns led to the development of other infrastructure.

-Encouraged developments in agriculture and industry.

-Capital was transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi.

-It enhanced land alteration.

-Rural-urban migration.

-Transfer of boundary from Naivasha to Lake Victoria.

-Led to development in Agriculture and industry. (5x2=10mks)

**SECTION C**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QIESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

**22. (a) Any three units of the Kenya Police Service. (3mks)**

-Administration police.

-Traffic police

-Criminal investigation Department.

-Anti-stock theft unit.

-Anti-Narcotic unit.

-Police air wing.

-General Service unit. (3x1=3mks)

**(b) Six functions of the Kenya Police Service. (12mks)**

-Maintains law and order.

-preventing crime, arresting.

-Detecting crimes.

-Regulating public conduct.

-Conducting driving tests.

-Inspecting motor vehicles.

-Providing emergency relief services.

-Prosecuting suspected criminals.

-Mounting parade and entertaining the public during national holidays. (6x2=12mks)

**23.(a) Five causes of conflicts in Kenya. (5mks)**

-Uneven distribution of resources.

-Extreme poverty.

-Religious differences.

-Boundary disagreement.

-Nepotism, corruption

-Dispute between employers and employees. (5x1=5mks)

**(b) Any five methods that can be used in conflict resolution. (10mks)**

-Arbitration – Neutral person resolves conflicts

-Mediation – Neutral person help conflicting parties arrive to a solution.

-Diplomacy – Use of dialogue.

-Litigation – use of court to resolve conflict.

-Policing – Use police.

-Subjugation – use of war to solve conflict. (5x2=10mks)

**24.(a) Three functions of a county governor. (3mks)**

-Appoints members of county executive committee.

-Act as link between county and national government.

-Implements policies of National and County Government.

-He/she is the Chief executive of the county government. (3x1=3mks)

**(b) The process of law making in a county government. (12mks)**

-First reading – bill presented to county assembly.

-Second reading – debating

-Committee stage – committee incorporates suggestions of second reading.

-Report stage – committee presents improved bill.

-Third reading – further debate.

-Governor Assent – bill is passed on to governor for his assent. (any 6x2=12mks)