

311/1/MS  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
Paper 1  
MARKING SCHEME  
Oct./Nov. 2015



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1

MARKING SCHEME  
(CONFIDENTIAL)

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This marking scheme consists of 2 printed pages.

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SECTION A (25 marks)

1. Define the term pre-history.

(i) It is the study of the past human activities before the invention of writing/study of unrecorded past human activities.

1 x 1 = 1 mark

2. Identify two sub-groups of the Kalenjin speakers.

- (i) Nandi
- (ii) Tugen
- (iii) Pokot
- (iv) Kipsigis
- (v) Kerio
- (vi) Marakwet

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

3. State two functions of the Council of Elders among the Somali.

- (i) to maintain law and order
- (ii) to settle disputes
- (iii) It was the final authority in making decisions on clan matters
- (iv) It presided over religious ceremonies.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

4. State two economic activities of the Akamba during the pre-colonial period.

- (i) They kept livestock
- (ii) They were hunters and gatherers
- (iii) They traded with their neighbours
- (iv) They engaged in pottery/basketry/weaving / curving
- (v) They grew crops
- (vi) They were bee keepers
- (vii) They made iron implements
- (viii) They were gatherers

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

5. Name the winds that aided the early visitors to come to the Kenyan Coast up to 150 AD

(i) North-East monsoon winds

1 x 1 = 1 mark

6. Give two reasons why Seyyid Said moved his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.

- (i) In order to effectively control the East African coast
- (ii) Zanzibar had a pleasant climate
- (iii) Zanzibar was strategically located for the development of trade
- (iv) Zanzibar had fertile soils/adequate rainfall

- (i) Offered a good defence site from outside attacks
- (ii) Zanzibar had deep natural harbours
- (iii) The rulers of Zanzibar were loyal to Oman.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

7. Give two peaceful methods of resolving conflicts in Kenya

- (i) Mediation
- (ii) Negotiation
- (iii) Litigation
- (iv) Arbitration
- (v) Conciliation / Reconciliation

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

8. State five ways in which direct democracy is exercised in Kenya.

- (i) Through a referendum
- (ii) Through consensus/plebiscite
- (iii) Through peoples initiative
- (iv) Exercising right to recall a non performing member of parliament

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

9. Give one reason why the British used indirect rule in some parts of Kenya.

- (i) They lacked adequate funds.
- (ii) They had inadequate personnel
- (iii) Did not want to stir up African resistance
- (iv) It had been used successfully elsewhere.
- (v) Existence of traditional systems of gov't

1 x 1 = 1 mark

10. Identify two education commissions established in Kenya before independence.

- (i) Fraser commission of 1908
- (ii) Phelps Stoke commission of 1924
- (iii) Beecher commission of 1949
- (iv) Birns commission 1952

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

11. Name the body that made laws in Kenya during the colonial period.

- (i) The Legislative Council/Legco

1 x 1 = 1 mark

12. Explain two problems experienced by political associations in Kenya up to 1939.

- (i) They lacked adequate funds
- (ii) Their leaders were arrested, detained
- (iii) There was infighting among leaders

Turn over

- (iv) They were ethnic based/lacked unity
- (v) Most of the leaders lacked organizational skills
- (vii) Some political associations were banned/proscribed

13. Who formed the Kenya People's Union in 1966? Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

(i) Jaramogi Oginga Odinga

14. Give one type of parliamentary election held in Kenya. 1 mark

- (i) General election
- (ii) By-election

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

15. Name one ex-officio member of the Senate in Kenya. (1 mark)

(i) The speaker

16. State one feature of African Socialism in Kenya. (1 mark)

- (i) It emphasised progressive taxation
- (ii) It promotes equity
- (iii) Advocates for mutual social responsibility
- (v) It advocates for harmonious co-existence of all races

17. Identify one type of public revenue expenditure by the National Government of Kenya. (1 mark)

- (i) Capital expenditure
- (ii) Recurrent expenditure

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

SECTION B

18. (a) Give five reasons which influenced the migration of Abagusii into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)

- (i) Due to population pressure/increase in population
- (ii) Natural calamities/draught/famine
- (iii) Due to external attacks
- (iv) Due to internal fights/wrangles
- (v) Due to outbreaks of diseases
- (vi) Due to spirit of adventure
- (vii) To search for fertile land

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Discuss five effects of migration and settlement of the Plain Nilotes during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

- (i) They exchanged/traded goods/services with the neighbouring communities so as to get what they lacked.
  - (ii) They adopted cultural practices of the communities they interacted with.
  - (iii) They displaced some of the communities they came into contact with.
  - (iv) They absorbed/assimilated some communities leading to population increase/ extinction of the absorbed groups.
  - (v) Some of their military tactics were adopted by the neighbouring communities who used them for defence.
  - (vi) They intermarried with their neighbouring communities thus improving their relations.
  - (vii) Some of them adopted farming skills from their Bantu neighbours hence became farmers.
  - (viii) There was conflict/insecurity as they competed over scarce resources.
  - (ix) They influenced some neighbouring communities to adopt their social/political/religious institutions.
- Any 5 well explained points x 2 = 10 marks

19. (a) State five reasons for the Portuguese success in the conquest of the Kenya coast. (5 marks)

- (i) They had superior weapons
- (ii) They had better/strong naval power
- (iii) The coastal towns were not united
- (iv) They got reinforcement from Goa in India
- (v) Some towns did not offer resistance to the Portuguese invasion
- (vi) They waged surprise attacks
- (vii) They had well trained soldiers

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Explain five social effects of Indian Ocean Trade on the people of the Kenya coast up to 1500 AD. (10 marks)

- (i) It led to intermarriage between the coastal and the Arabs giving rise to Swahili people.
- (ii) Africans were converted to Islam by Muslim traders
- (iii) Islamic culture was adopted by the coastal people through interaction with Arabs
- (iv) It led to new architectural design along the coast
- (v) It led to the introduction of Shariah Islamic laws along the coast - which defined the people's way of life
- (vi) It fuelled conflict between the communities as demands for slaves increased - leading to insecurity

- (vii) It led to emergence of Kiswahili as a new language of communication as the locals interacted with the foreigners
- (viii) It led to the emergence of wealthy merchants who displayed high standards of living.

Any 5 well explained points x 2 = 10 marks

20. (a) Give five reasons for the construction of the Uganda railway.

(5 marks)

- (i) To facilitate faster movement of troops into the interior
- (ii) To ensure effective administration/control over British protectorate
- (iii) To facilitate abolition of slave trade/promotion of legitimate trade
- (iv) To link the land locked Uganda with the coast/outside world
- (v) To enable British to protect her strategic interest in the region
- (vi) To facilitate exploitation of resources in the region.

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

(b) Explain five problems encountered during the construction of Uganda railway

(10 marks)

- (i) There was shortage of labour as most of the Africans were not willing to provide labour/not skilled
- (ii) Adverse climatic conditions/dry condition/heavy rains delayed the construction work.
- (iii) Attacks by tropical diseases weakened the workers/loss of life slowing down the work.
- (iv) There was scarcity of essential supplies which made the workers less productive
- (v) There was hostility/resistance from African communities who were against the construction of the railway through their land
- (vi) The terrain/escarpment posed engineering challenges which slowed down the construction work
- (vii) Attack by man eaters of Tsavo/lions caused loss of lives desertions leading to delays/stoppage for some time
- (viii) There were delays in delivery of construction materials which delayed the construction/raised the cost of construction.

*Transportation of some materials was difficult because they were bulky*  
 Any 5 points, well explained x 2 = 10 marks

21. (a) State five factors that facilitated Mau Mau movement.

(5 marks)

- (i) Alienation of African land from colonialists
- (ii) The oath taking activities which united the nationalists
- (iii) Availability of homemade guns/ammunition
- (iv) Hilly terrain/existence of forests provided hideouts for the nationalists
- (v) Regular food supply/information provided to the fighters
- (vi) Availability of able/skillful leaders
- (vii) Use of guerilla tactics to fight the colonialists.

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Explain five roles played by the trade union movement in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10 marks)

- (i) It motivated the workers against oppressive colonial government policies thereby promoting anti-government sentiments
- (ii) It served as a platform/fora for airing African grievances against the colonial government in the absence of political organizations which had been banned
- (iii) It educated the workers on their rights hence made them agitate for political independence.
- (iv) It organized demonstrations, strikes, boycotts against the colonial government thereby promoting nationalist activities
- (v) It provided training grounds for the leaders who led in the nationalist struggle.
- (vi) It exposed the plight of African workers to the international community leading to the condemnation of the colonial government
- (vii) It demanded for the release of political prisoners/detainees which boosted the struggle for independence

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

### SECTION C (30 marks)

22. (a) Give three factors that led to the introduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990s. (3 marks)

- (i) The alleged rigging of the 1988 elections/discontent with queuing system of voting
- (ii) Kanu's failure to accommodate people with divergent views
- (iii) Political changes in the Soviet Union/pressure from the international community
- (iv) Success of multi-party in other parts of Africa
- (v) Pressure from the churches/civil society/lawyers/intellectuals Rampant Corruption
- (vi) Repeal of Section 2(a) of the constitution
- (vii) Recommendation of Saitoti Review Committee of 1990.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

(b) Describe six achievements of multi-party democracy in Kenya. (12 marks)

- (i) It enhances checks and balances as opposition parties point out government excesses
- (ii) It has opened up democratic space as people can air/express their views without fear of intimidation
- (iii) It has facilitated mobilization of more people to take part in the democratic process, elections
- (iv) It has facilitated the provision of civic education to the people thereby empowering them to make informed decisions
- (v) It has promoted unity as members of different ethnic groups join political parties of their choice

- (vi) The creation of many political parties has provided training grounds for political leaders.
  - (vii) It has enabled provision of alternative approach to the management of government affairs.
  - (viii) It has enabled the opposition to initiate/debate issues that the government may be silent on.
  - (ix) It has given people voice in the selection/appointment of public officers.
- Any 6 points, well explained x 2 = 12 marks

23. (a) State three functions of Chief Justice in Kenya. (3 marks)

- (i) Heads the judiciary
  - (ii) Is the president of the Supreme Court
  - (iii) Chairs the Judicial Service Commission
  - (iv) Swears in newly admitted advocates of the High Court
  - (v) Assigns duties to the judges of the supreme court
  - (vi) Swears in the President, D. President of the CS
- Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

(b) Explain six problems facing the judiciary in Kenya (12 marks)

- (i) Inadequate personnel/few judicial officers leading to backlog of cases
  - (ii) Alleged corruption in the courts resulting in unfair ruling make the public lose faith in judicial process
  - (iii) Low level of public awareness in their rights/legal procedures making it difficult for them to access justice
  - (iv) High legal fees charged limit people access to justice/expensive lawyer
  - (v) Inadequate equipment/automation of legal services delay the delivery of judgement
  - (vi) Inadequate funds to finance its services frustrates operation of the judiciary
  - (vii) Interference by the executive & other influential personalities
- Any 6 well explained points x 2 = 12 marks

24. (a) State three ways in which the National Government relates with the County Governments in Kenya (3 marks)

- (i) There is mutual respect in performance/exercising their powers
  - (ii) They assist/consult/support as appropriate
  - (iii) They should implement legislation of other level of government
  - (iv) They liaise for purposes of exchanging information/coordinating policies administration/enhancing capacity
  - (v) They cooperate in the performance of function/exercise of powers set up joint committee/joint authority
  - (vi) They set up mechanisms for settling dispute
  - (vii) National govt has power to intervene in county govt if it is unable to exercise its powers. The president can suspend county govt.
- Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks



Explain six challenges faced by the County Governments in Kenya (12 marks)

- (i) High population in some counties making it difficult in the provision of quality services.
- (ii) Poor transport/communication network hinders the movement of goods/service.
- (iii) Inadequate resources make it difficult for the counties to generate enough revenue for development.
- (iv) Feudalism/wrangling among leaders in the counties undermines the governments operation.
- (v) Inadequate skilled personnel in some departments hampers provision of services.
- (vi) Corruption/embezzlement/misuse of devolved funds slows development in the counties.
- (vii) Delay in remittance of funds to the counties by the National Government hampers the smooth running of the governments.
- (viii) Natural calamities in some counties leads to diversion of some resources to address the emergencies e.g floods.
- (ix) Duplication of roles in the county causes conflict between the personnel of the two levels of the government.

Any 6 points, well explained x 2 = 12 marks

- (x) Interference to their working by the national Govt.
- (xi) Cross county planning/development in some counties which causes friction and may lead to conflict between counties.
- (xii) Structural overlaps. Management of cities and urban areas differ from those of rural areas with more services directed to cities.