311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER ONE.

FORM 4

END OF TERM TWO 2019.

MARKING SCHEME.

 SECTION A (25 marks)

1. One community which belongs to River Lake Nilotes.

 The Luo

 (1x1=1mk)

1. State two environmental factors that led to migration of Kenyan communities.
2. Drought and famine which killed man and animals.
3. Floods that caused destruction of settlements.
4. Diseases like anthrax, small pox, rinderpest etc.

 (Any 2x1=2mks)

1. Give the roles of age grade among the Maasai
2. Defending the community.
3. Conducting raids for cattle.

 (2x1=2mks)

1. Give two evidence which shows that Portuguese ruled Kenyan Coast.
2. Landmarks e.g. fort Jesus, Vasco da Gama pillar.
3. The crops they introduced e.g. mangoes.
4. Several Portuguese words e.g. Mvinyo, meza

 (2x1=2mks)

1. Give two economic duties of a Kenyan citizen.
2. To pay taxes.
3. To participate in community economic projects.
4. To work hard irrespective of the occupation.

 (2x1=2mks)

1. What do you understand by the term national integration?

 It refers to bringing diverse communities together to form one nation (1x1=1mk

1. State one change introduced by the Lyttelton constitution in 1954 that benefitted

 Africans.

1. Creation of a multi-racial council of ministers.
2. Formation of a multi-racial society where all races participated in politics.
3. Africans were allowed to form district wide associations.

 (any 2x1=2mks)

1. State two disadvantages of democracy
2. It is difficult to elect leaders who are honest, wise and morally upright.
3. It can promote dictatorship by the majority at the expense of the minority.
4. It is the elected minority who rule.
5. It may promote incompetence on the basis of leaders chosen.
6. It is slow and wasteful since consultations have to be made.
7. It can encourage class struggle and corruption.

 ( any 2x1=2mks)

1. Give one social factor that led to the scramble and partition of Kenya
2. The European countries wanted to introduce western culture and civilization.
3. The Europeans wanted to protect their missionaries.
4. To convert Africans to Christianity.
5. The growth of European population.

 (Any 1x1=1mk)

1. Give two roles played by African chiefs in colonial Kenya.
2. Solving of petty cases.
3. Maintaining of law and order.
4. Recruiting labour force.
5. Collecting taxes.
6. Controlling the brewing of illegal liquor.
7. Controlling the cultivation of poisonous plants e.g. bhang.
8. Restricting the carrying of weapons.
9. Organizing for and supervising clearing of roads and footpaths.

 (Any 2x1=2mks)

1. State the main reasons why Africans moved to towns during the colonial rule.

 To look for wage employment. (1x1=1mk)

1. Give two features of the independence constitution.
2. It provided for a bicameral parliament.
3. It provided for a federal system of government.
4. The prime minister was to head the government.
5. The Queen of England was the head of state.
6. It provided for separation of powers between the three arms of government.
7. It provided for the establishment of the Judicial service commission
8. It provided for establishment of electoral commission to conduct elections.
9. It had the bill of rights to protect the rights of individuals.

 (Any 2x1=2mks)

1. The main role of Tom Mboya in Kenyan Politics.

He led the trade union movement which agitated for workers’ rights. (1x1=1mk)

1. State two challenges facing general elections in Kenya
2. Allegations of rigging.
3. Compromised electoral officials.
4. Voting on tribal basis/tribal political parties.
5. Inadequate voter education.
6. Violence erupting in some perceived strongholds after declaration of results.

 (Any two relevant answers 2x1=2mks)

1. Identify the last stage in the law making process in Kenya.

 Gazettement.

 (1x1=1mk)

1. Give one role of the sergeant at arms in parliament.
2. Carries the mace.
3. Ensuring the security is maintained. (1x1=1mk)
4. Name the court which handles presidential elections petitions in Kenya.

 The Supreme Court.

 (1x1=1mk)

 SECTION B (45 marks)

1. (a) Outline five reasons for the migration of the Luo into Kenya.
2. They were searching for fresh grazing lands and water for their animals.
3. Due to drought and famine
4. Due to internal conflicts
5. Due to population pressure in their homeland.
6. Due to external threats.
7. Due to diseases which affected both people and animals.
8. Due to external threats.
9. They fulfilling their desire for adventure.
10. They were searching for better fishing areas.

 (any 5x1=5mks)

 (b) Explain five social effects of the migration of mijikenda in present homeland.

 i) Population increased in the areas they settled.

 ii) Intercommunity conflicts arose over the control of resources.

 iii. There were cultural interactions between them and their neighbours.

 iv. There was population redistribution in the region.

 v. They displaced other communities in the region.

 vi. There was intermarriages between them and their neighbours.

 (Any 5x2=10mks)

1. (a) State three communities in Kenya which offered total resistance to British rule.
2. The Nandi.
3. The Agiriama.
4. The Bukusu.
5. The Somali.

 (any 3x1=3mks)

 (b) Explain six reasons why the Kenyan communities were defeated by the British.

 i) Some were defeated because their leaders were killed, hence they lost the morale.

 ii) The British got reinforcement from collaborators.

 iii. The British had superior weapons as compared to their inferior weapons.

 iv. The scorched earth policy employed by the British caused starvation.

 v. The Kenyan communities were affected by diseases like chicken pox

 vi) The were no unity of purpose among the Kenyan communities.

 vii. Some communities lacked strong leaders to mobilize them.

 ( any 6x2=12mks)

1. (a) List down three early political associations formed 1919 -1939.
2. Kikuyu association
3. East African Association
4. Kikuyu Central Association
5. Kavirondo Taxpayers Association
6. Ukamba Members Association.
7. Coast African Association.
8. Taita Hills association.

 ( any 3x1=3mks)

 (b) Explain the role of women in Mau mau.

 i) They supplied food, guns, ammunition, clothing, medicine to freedom fighters.

 ii) They fought in the war e.g. Marshal Muthoni.

 iii. Women acted as spies in Nairobi and other rural areas.

 iv. Women helped in the administration of oaths.

 v. Women composed songs to support fighters and ridicule home guards.

 Vii.Women provided vital information to the fighters.

 viii. Women mobilized both men and women to join the movement.

 ( Any 6x2=12mks)

1. (a) Give three reasons why the British encouraged more settlers to come to Kenya.
2. The government wanted the settlers to form the backbone of the economy.
3. To help finance the administrative costs of the colony.
4. To pay for the construction costs of the railway.
5. To produce raw materials for the British industries.
6. Kenya lacked other resources to be exploited.
7. Kenyans lacked the knowledge of large scale farming.
8. To counter the influx of Asians migration into Kenya.

 (Any 3x1=3mks)

 (b) Explain Six problems faced by the railway builders in Kenya.

 i) They lacked enough manpower.

 ii.) The builders were affected by tropical diseases like malaria.

 Iii.They were attacked by man eating lions of tsavo.

 iv. Some communities s were hostile to them e.g. the nandi.

 V.The rugged terrain across the highlands into the rift valley.

 vi. Lack basic needs e.g. food, shelter, water and medicine.

 Vii.Transport and communication problems.

 Viii.In adequate funds for the process.

 ix. The construction materials delayed.

 ( Any 6x2=12mks)

 SECTION C (30 marks)

1. (a) State three characteristics of Kenyan devolved government.
2. They are based on democratic principles and separation of powers.
3. Having reliable sources of revenue to enable them deliver services.
4. No more than two thirds of members shall be of the same gender.

 (3x1=3mks)

 (b) Explain six challenges facing county governments in Kenya.

 i) It is difficult to distribute resources within the county.

 ii) Some counties are not well endowed with resources.

1. Lack of familiarity with the new structure of governance.
2. Lack of full autonomy as their operations can be stopped by the national government.
3. Their functions overlap with those of the national government.
4. They face the challenge of enough funds to establish themselves.
5. Tribal interests in making appointments.
6. A challenge of recruiting and training of staff.

 (any 6x2=12mks)

1. (a) State three non-militant functions of Kenya Defense Forces.
2. They assist in situations of emergencies e.g. floods.
3. They participate in national activities like road building.
4. Entertaining of the public during national holidays.

 (3x1=3mks)

 (b) Explain six challenges facing correctional centers in Kenya.

 i) Poor living conditions due to increased numbers.

 ii) Inadequate facilities and congestion has led to HIV AIDS.

1. Inmates complain of harassment by warders.
2. Food shortages.
3. Poor clothing.
4. Allegations of prisoners by killed by warders.
5. Warders have complained of poor remunerations.

 (Any 6x2=12mks)

1. (a) State three ways through which education promote national unity.
2. Students are subjected to a similar curriculum.
3. Students sit similar examinations like K.C.P.E and K.C.S.E.
4. Students are admitted from all parts of the country.
5. All students participate in inter school drama, music and sports.

 (3x1=3mks)

 (b) Explain six factors which undermine national unity in Kenya.

 I Racism- This is the practice of favouring people of one’s race creating animosity.

 ii. Tribalism-the practice of favouring people of one’s ethnic group.

 iii. nepotism- the practice of favouring ones relatives.

 iv. Corruption- this involves giving and soliciting of bribes.

 v. Religious conflicts- disrespect for other people’s religions.

 VI. Uneven economic development-some areas more developed than others.

 vii. Party Membership- used by political parties to discriminate others.

 viii. Poverty- where the rich exploit the poor.

 ix. Cultural diversity-cultural conflicts can undermine national unity.

 x. Ignorance- Intolerance of other people’s views.

 xi. Greed-individuals wanting to have excess than others.

 ( Any 6x2=12mks)