**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**2HOURS 30 MINUTES**

**MALIET EXAM 2019**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**PAPER 1**

**FORM FOUR**

**SECTION A.25 MARKS.**

**1. Give two shortcomings of relying on oral traditions as a source of historical information.**

1. Information may be exaggerated / distorted.
2. Some facts may be forgotten, hence omitted as time is dynamic and changes may occur.
3. Some information may be deliberately concealed.
4. Some information may not give dates and chronology of events.
5. It is expensive.
6. It is time consuming.
7. It may emphasize on dominant groups only / May be biased on a few groups of people.
8. It may be false.
9. The information depends on questionnaire. **any 2x1**

**2. Give the name of the historical site where the remains of kenyapithicus were discovered.**

1. Fort tenant **1x1**

**3. Give two natural calamities that influenced the migration of the eastern cushites into Kenya**.

1. Outbreak of diseases that affected both people and livestock.
2. They were escaping famine and drought/floods.  **2x1**

**4. State one similarity in the political organization of the ameru and abagusii of Kenya in the 19th century**

1. In both clans was the basic political unit. **1x1**

**5. Name one Persian family that settled at the east coast of Africa.**

1. Shirazi family.
2. Mazrui family **2x1**

**6. State one reason why Portuguese come to east Africa coast before 1500 A.D.**

1. They came to control the Indian Ocean Trade / they came to trade with the Coastal towns.
2. They came to find the sea rout to India.
3. They came for exploration of the East African Coast.
4. They came to look for the Legendary Christian king Prester John and form an anti-Muslim alliance with him.
5. They came to protect their trading interests/ create a trading empire at the East African Coast.
6. They came to make the place a refilling station where they would obtain fresh supplies e.g. fruits.
7. They wanted to force the wealthy Coastal merchants / States to pay taxes to Portugal
8. The place was strategic for the protection of Portuguese ships against the Turks and the Egyptians in the region. **any 1x1**

**7. Give one type of human rights.**

1. Civil and political rights
2. Solidarity rights
3. Social, Economic and cultural rights **any 1x2**

**8. Give one aspects of democracy.**

1. Social aspect.
2. Political aspect.
3. Economic aspect. **any 1x2**

**9. Identify two types of democracy.**

1. Direct democracy/pure democracy.
2. Indirect democracy/representatives democracy.  **any 1x2**

**10. Mention two factors that facilitated the coming and settlement of the Arabs in the east African coast.**

1. Use of the Monsoon winds.
2. They had ensured control of the Red Sea to prevent attacks.
3. Presence of good calling ports in Southern Arabia.
4. Deep natural harbours at the East African Coast.
5. Arabs were skilled in marine technology.
6. Accessibility of the East Africa Coast through the Indian Ocean. **any 2x1**

**11. Give two reasons for the decline of the Maasai power from the mid 19th century.**

1. The rise of the Nandi that successfully challenged the Maasai
2. The civil war between Purko and Kwavi Maasai
3. The succession dispute between Lenana and his brother Sendeyo
4. Natural calamities in the form of small pox and pneumonia and famine

**any 2x1**

**12. Identify two roles of the governor during the colonial period.**

1. Represented the British Governor in the colony
2. Was the head of state sand Government
3. Chaired executive council meetings
4. Assented to the bills to become the law
5. Appointed senior government officials. **any 2x1**

**13. What was the main reason why the British compelled the Africans to pay hut tax.**

To compel them to provide labour in the European farms **1x1**

**14. Give two reasons for the calling of the second Lancaster house conference of 1962.**

1. To set a date for independence
2. To draft the independence constitution
3. To sort out the differences between KADU and KANU **any 2x1**

**15. State two functions of the Supreme Court in Kenya.**

1. Hears appeals from the court of appeal
2. Interprets the constitution
3. Hears appeals arising out of presidential elections
4. Plays an advising role **any 2x1**

**16. Name the accounting officer in the ministry.**

1. The principal secretary **any 2x1**

**17. State the importance of Eliud Mathu in the history of Kenya.**

1. He was the first African to be nominated to the Legislative council (legco)/Represented Africans to the LegCo. **any 2x1**

**SECTION B.45MARKS.**

**18. (a).Identify three coastal Bantus communities.**

1. Mijikenda.
2. Taita.
3. Pokomo. **any 2x1**

(**b).Explain the effects of migrations and settlement of eastern cushites in Kenya.**

1. Intermarriage which strengthened relationship with other communities.
2. Exchange of cultural activities and practices / some communities were absorbed / assimilated. E.g. Bantu copied some customs from the Cushites like circumcision and age-set system, and also taboo against fish eating among some Bantu communities.
3. Intensified warfare, hence many deaths over control of resources and raids.
4. Displacement / redistribution of the population e.g. the Bantu were displaced from Shungwaya.
5. Increased trading activities.
6. It led to the spread of iron working in the region.
7. The Cushites formed alliances with other groups to help them overcome their enemies.
8. They learned the art of mixed farming from the Bantu. **any 6x2**

**19. (a).Give five early written sources of information on the history of the East African Coast.**

1. Greco-roman documentary.
2. Periplus of the Eritrean Sea.
3. Ptolemy’s geography.
4. Christian topography.
5. Works of Ibn Batutta and Al Masoud. /Arabic document. **5x1**

**(b).Explain five impacts Portuguese rule at the east coast of Africa.**

1. They built Fort Jesus for defense purpose which later became a tourist attraction.
2. Their harsh and cruel manner of suppressing rebellions led to loss of lives.
3. They introduced new food crops which are staple foods for many Kenyans.
4. Constant rebellion against the Portuguese rule interfered with the trading activities leading to its decline.
5. The coastal towns that resisted the Portuguese rule were destroyed and left in ruins / destruction of property.
6. They educated the coastal people on how to use animal manure in farming thus increasing crop yields.
7. Some words borrowed from Portuguese language enriched Kiswahili language.
8. The Portuguese imposed heavy taxation which impoverished the coastal people.
9. They fostered good relations between the E. African coast and India.
10. The heavy taxation they imposed on the coastal people hindered economic development along the coast. **any 5x2**

**20.(a).State five methods used by British to established colonial rule in Kenya.**

1. Use of military attacks against the unfriendly communities / use of expeditions / force.
2. Signing of treaties between the colonial agents and the African leaders / agreements / collaborations / diplomacy.
3. Established administrative posts or operational bases in the interior from where they operated.
4. Use of missionaries to pacify Africans through preaching.
5. Collaboration.
6. Treachery. **any 5x1**

**(b).Explain five results of the Lenana collaborations with the British**.

1. Lenana was recognized as the paramount chief of the Maasai 1901.
2. The Maasai nomadic grazing habits were curtailed.
3. The Maasai lost their independence.
4. Their land was alienated as they were displaced.
5. Separation between the Loita & Ngong of the Purko Maasai separated related clans.
6. Maasai economy was disrupted as their livestock was reduced.
7. They were rewarded with materials things e.g. grains and cattle conflicted from the other communities.
8. Some Maasai were used as mercenaries against other resisting communities.
9. Their custom of cross-breeding livestock with the Samburu was stopped, which weakened their stock.
10. The Maasai freedom to conduct their rituals like the initiation was restricted to only a 5-square-mile reserve. **any 5x2**

**21. (a).State five reasons why settler farming was encouraged in Kenya.**

1. To make Kenya a white man’s country.
2. To help finance the administrative expenses of the colony.
3. To help pay for the construction and maintenance of the railway.
4. To counter the Arab influence in Kenya.
5. The Kenya Highlands were suitable for European settlement. **5x1**

**(b).Explain five problems encountered by settlers in Kenya.**

1. Raids by locals whose land had been taken.
2. Unwilling Africans to offer labour, there was a shortage.
3. They lacked basic skills and experience as many had not practiced agriculture before.
4. The settlers were not familiar with the seasons & therefore could not predict when and what to plant.
5. Shortage of capital to invest in agriculture.
6. They were unable to market their produce during the world wars.
7. There was inadequate transport & communication network which affected the movement of people & goods.
8. Pests and animal & crop diseases, hence high cost in production. **any 5x2**

**SECTION C.30 MARKS.**

**22. (a).State three factors that may lead to revocation of citizenship.**

1. If citizenship was acquired through fraud / false representation.
2. If it is discovered that the person was 8 years and above, when found in Kenya.
3. If the nationality / parenthood of the person becomes known and reveals that he/s was a citizen of another country. **any 3x1**

**(b).Explain six methods of resolving conflicts.**

1. Mediation

This is used to solve conflicts from political factors e.g. between political parties or international conflicts leading to signing of agreements.

1. Negotiation / Reconciliation

Agreeing on issues, but not necessarily with facts

1. Legislation

Passing of legislations by parliament to criminalize certain activities

1. Arbitration.

An arbitrator is a neutral person who is appointed to solve a conflict amongst people. Parties involved in the conflict appear before the arbitrator who helps them to reach a solution.

1. Diplomacy.

Diplomacy is the art of negotiation between individuals or countries to resolve conflicts and may involve creating understanding and room for reconciliation.

1. Use of elders.

Elders are usually used between communities in conflict.

1. Religious actions.

Religious leaders can be called upon to solve conflicts of a political nature and give guidance on emerging social trends and issues.

1. Court actions.

This is where parties take other parties to court for arbitration.

1. Community policing.

Refer to used to maintain law and order or in situations of serious conflicts such as land and ethnic related clashes.

1. International agreement.

International agreements on border security and utilization of natural resources is a method of conflict resolution between countries. **any 6x2**

**23. (a).Give three reasons why elections are important in Kenya.**

1. It gives Kenyans an opportunity to choose new political leaders.
2. It enables Kenyans to exercise their democratic right.
3. They offer alternative ideas of running the government through different political parties’ manifestos.
4. It is a constitutional requirement.
5. They make elected leaders / prospective leaders work hard to ensure that they are re-elected / elected. **any 3x1**

**(b).Explain six functions of the independent electoral and boundaries commission (IEBC) in Kenya.**

1. It continuously registers citizens as voters.
2. It draws the boundaries of constituencies/wards in all parts of the country in order to ensure equitable representation of the people.
3. It regulates nomination of candidates by political parties so as to ensure proportional nomination of members.
4. It settles electoral disputes other than petitions arising from the electoral process in order to ensure smooth / fair elections.
5. It registers all candidates who intend to contest for positions during elections / announces and provides an election timetable.
6. It educates voters on their rights/importance of participation in elections so as to make informed decisions.
7. It monitors/observes the elections in order to ensure transparency/honesty.
8. It regulates the amount of money spent by candidates/political parties to prevent some candidates from influencing the voters.
9. It develops code of conduct for candidates/parties participating in elections with the view of checking malpractices.
10. It ensures compliance with the electoral laws by all parties involved in order to promote free and fair elections.
11. It distributes/transports electoral materials to all polling stations.
12. It appoints election officials.
13. It announces election results and declares the winners. **any 6x2**

**24.(a).Name three superior courts in Kenya.**

1. Supreme Court.
2. Court of appeal.
3. High court. **any 3x1**

**(b).Explain six factors that undermine the administration of justice in Kenya.**

1. Corrupt practices in courts of law may lead to unfair decisions.
2. Political interferences may influence judgment made in court.
3. Confining suspects in remand for longer periods without presenting them in a court of law for prosecution.
4. Lack of impartiality during trials may lead to unfair judgment.
5. Inability by police to carry out thorough investigations on suspected criminal activities.
6. Inability of ordinary people to meet the costs of prolonged court cases.
7. Lacks of knowledge regarding legal procedures hence find themselves implicated unfairly.
8. Inadequate legal officers to handle the many cases.
9. Lack of modern technology.
10. Lack of one common law derails the effective administration of justice.

**any 6x2**