HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT – 311/1

PAPER ONE – 311/1

FORM FOUR

TIME: 2 HOURS

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

***ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.***

1. Give the source of information on history and government which deals with scientific analysis of man material culture. (1 mk)

* *Archaelogy 1X1*

1. Name the most common political authority among Kenyan communities in pre – colonial Kenya. (1 mk)

* *Council of elders 1X1*

1. Identify two political duties of Orkoiyot among the Nandi during the pre – colonial period. (2 mks)

* *Advice the council of elders on running the community*
* *Bless warriors before raids and wars*
* *Solved dispute*
* *Acted as their political leader 2X1 = 2*

1. State the main negative effect of plantation agriculture on the people of Kenyan coast (1 mk)

* *Promoted slave trde 1X1*

1. State two terms of Anglo – German treaty of 1890. (2 mks)

Germany abandoned claim over witu in exchange of Heligoland

Germany officials recognized that Uganda was a British colony and purchased a strip of land in Lake Tanganyika from Sultan of Zanzibar

Sultan of Zanzibar retained 16km coastal strip 2X1 = 2

1. Identify the main importance of Devonshire white paper of 1923. (1 mk)

It declared that Africa interests to be given priority 1X1

1. State two economic benefits of the Kenya – Uganda railway during the colonial period. (2 mks)

Facilitated transport of goods and services

Led to development of urban centres

Facilitated the movement of traders

Created employment

Development of other forms of transport

Opened up interior for economic exploitation 2X1 = 2

1. State the immediate event that led to the governor to declare state of emergency in the colony of Kenya in 1952.(1 mk)

Assassination of Chief Waruhiu wa Kung’u 1X1

1. Name the first African to be nominated to the legislative council in Kenya. (1 mk)

Eliud Mathu 1X1

1. State two features of political associations formed in Kenya between 1920 – 1939. (2 mks)

Lead by mission educated African

Received support from Asians

Confined to specific ethnic group

Had similar grievances

Membership in the association were small

Demanded end to economic exploitation instead of political independence

Used non – violence means to express their grievances 2X1

1. Identify two education bodies that emerged among the Agikuyu during the colonial period. (2 mks)

Gaithieko Independent school

Githunguri Independent School

Kikuyu Independent School Association

Kikuyu Karing’a Education Associations 2X1

1. Give two objectives of Kenya African Democratic Union (2 mks)

Safeguard interests of the minority communities

Push for federal constitution

Organize and maintain a political democratic union in the Legco.

Demand the release of political prisoners

Demand of constitutional reforms

Provide an inclusive document that represents all areas in Kenya

Formulate domestic and international policies. 2X1

1. Name two organs of the National security in Kenya. (2 mks)

Kenya Defense Forces

National Intelligence Service

National Police Service 2X1

1. Name the legislative arm of the county (1 mk)

County assembly 1X1

1. State two types of funds created under the constitution of Kenya 2010. (2 mks)

Consolidated fund

Equalization fund

Contingency fund 2X1

1. Identify one pillar of Nyayo philosophy. (1 mk)

Peace

Love

Unity 1X1

1. Give one type of land ownership in Kenya. (1 mk)

Public land ownership

Community land ownership

Private land ownership 1X1

**SECTION B. (45 marks)**

***ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.***

18(a). Identify three reasons for the migration of the Borana into Kenya. (3 mks)

Search for pasture and water for their livestock

Population pressure in their cradle land

Human and animal epidemics

Outbreak of natural calamities in their homeland / drought and famine

External attacks/ external wars

Internal attacks / internal wars

To satisfy their spirit of adventure 3X1

(b). Describe the political organization of the Somali during the pre – colonial period. (12 mks)

Headed by council of elders

Had an overall chief

Age - set provided professional warriors

Had a decentralized system of government based on clans

Each clan had its own name and occupied a specific territory

With introduction of Islam, Sheikhs became their leaders

They used Islam Law/ Sharia Law for governance 6X2 = 12

19(a). Give five factors that facilitated the coming of the Portuguese to Kenya by 1500 AD (5 mks)

Accessibility of coast by sea / Indian ocean

Monsoon winds facilitated transport to and from coast

Possession of advance marine technology

Availability of funds to finance journey from the merchants

Existence of deep natural harbours where ships and dhows could anchor.

Coasts had suitable climate and fertile soils that enticed the visitors

Coastal people were hospitable and welcoming

Presence of people who had skills of sailing across water.

(b). Describe the way of life in the coastal towns in Kenya before the 19th Century. (10 mks)

Each town had a leader whose titles was sultan or sheikh

Towns were governed using Islamic law / sharia

Language of communication was Kiswahili

Women wore buibui and men wore kanzu

Main religion was islam

They ate oriental foods

Main economic activity was trade

Adopted Arabic Architecture design

Educated their children madrassa

Practiced mixed farming

20(a). Give three reasons why the Maasai collaborated with the British during the colonial rule in Kenya. (3 mks)

Had been weakened by numerous human and cattle diseases therefore couldn’t resist

Natural calamities, drought and famine weakened them

Earlier engagement in civil wars had weakened them

Lenana wanted to consolidate his position and that of his kingdom

Material benefit like food to save his starving people

(b). Explain six negative effects of British colonial rule on the peoples of Kenya. (12 mks)

Colonial rule led to the loss of political independence

Creation of reserves for Africans that led to emergence of squatters

Led to introduction of taxation on Kenyans

Creation of colonial boundaries split communities and affected their social cohesion

Africans lost their land to European settlers

Colonial rule undermined African cultural practices

It destroyed traditional African political cultural systems through replacing them with appointed leaders

Introduced segregation created division among Kenyans

Led to introduction of kipande system

21(a). Identify five roles of Tom Mboya in trade union movement in Kenya. (5 mks)

He was instrumental in the formation of trade union movement

He served as a leader in trade union organization both locally and internationally

Organized protest / demonstrations against arrest and harassment of trade union members / workers

He liaised with international trade union organization where he gained experience

He solicited funds to finance the activities of trade union movement in kenya

He organized trade union courses

He demanded for better working conditions for workers.

(b). Explain five political roles played by the African elected members of parliament during the struggle for independence in Kenya.(10 mks)

Demanded release of detained / imprisoned African nationalists

Networked with other pan – Africanist to hasten the achievement of independence

Aired African grievances in the international fora

Formed political parties / movements to demand for independence

Popularized Kenyatta thereby making him acceptable as a national leader.

Took part in writing of independence constitution

Educated Africans on the need to struggle for independence

Advocated for an increase in Africans representation in the Legco.

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

***ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.***

22(a). Identify three constitutional duties of the president of Kenya (3 mks)

Chairs cabinet meetings and direct the functions of cabinet secretaries and government departments

Commander – in – chief of Kenya Defense Forces

Has a duty to address the opening of each newly elected parliament

Nominates the deputy president who deputizes him /her

Nominates cabinet secretaries and attorney general with the approval of assembly

Appoints chief justice and deputy chief justice and all judges with recommendations of judicial service commission

He represents the government and citizens in national and international functions

Presides over national holidays in the country

(b). Describe the process of Law making in Kenya. (12 mks)

Draft – its done by the government draftsman in the Attorney general chamber

First reading – a bill is introduced in parliament and the clerk of national assembly reads the bill title

Second reading – after seven days, the bill is read second time. The cabinet secretary in charge of the bill formally move it by initiating a debate on it.

Committee stage – the bill is referred to committee of the whole house or a small group of members elected by the house who scrutinize and analyses the bill.

Report stage – the committee finally reports the house considerations. The chairperson reports on behalf of the committee.

Third reading – a final vote is taken and if it’s approved, the bill secure passage through the national assembly

Presidential assent – its presented to the president for his/her signing.

23(a). List five principles of the rule of law in Kenya. (5 mks)

All laws to be prospective and open

Law to be stable, not changing too often

Making of certain laws to be guided by open, stable, clear and general rules

The independence of the judiciary must be guaranteed

The principle of natural justice must be adhered to before action is taken

Courts to have power to review the implementation of these principles

Courts to be easily accessible

(b). Describe the functions of high court in Kenya(10 mks)

Has unlimited original and appellate jurisdiction

Hear cases involving and amount of money or cases of serious crime.

Deals with election petition

Exercises general supervision of the subordinate courts

Has provision power. It can correct any irregularities in decision by lower courts

Has administered jurisdiction over maritime or naval affair

Hear cases regarding inheritance

Has unlimited territorial jurisdiction

24(a). State three qualifications for registration as a voter in Kenya. (3 mks)

Be of sound mind

Not be registered before in another centre

Has not been denied the right ot vote through any law

Has a valid identity card or passport.

Has not been convicted of an election offence during the proceeding five years

(b). Explain six circumstance that may lead to a by – election in Kenya. (12 mks)

When a member of parliament resigns

When the sitting MP is declared bankrupt by a ourt of law

When a member misses 8 consecutive sittings without permission

Death of office holder

When one member resigns from the party that sponsored him/her to parliament

When an independent MP joins a political party.

When the elections of a sitting member is nullified by the court through election petition

When a member is sentenced to a jail term exceeding 6 months

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