

**311/1
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT
PAPER 1**

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

- 1. How can anthropology be used to source information on history and government. (1 mk)**
Their description and explanation of the beliefs and customs today can help him to visualize what that culture being described may have been in the past.
- 2. Identify one ageset among the Nandi. (1 mk)**
Maina, Sawe, Chuma, Korongoro, kipkoimet, Kaplelach, Kimnyige, Nyongi
- 3. Give two positive contributions of Seyyid said to the economy of Kenyan coast upto 1700 AD. (2 mks)**
 - Plantation agriculture
 - Expansion of trade
 - Led to growth of urban centres
- 4. Identify the main cause of political conflicts in Kenya. (1 mk)**
By birth
- 5. Give the main cause of political conflicts in Kenya. (1 mk)**
Party affiliation / elections
- 6. Give two remedies that have been employed to curb food shortages in Kenya. (2 mks)**
 - Planting of drought resistant crops
 - Setting up irrigation schemes
 - Storage facilities – good
 - Family planning
 - National food policy
 - Intensive research

- 7. State two main features of the 1962 constitution of Kenya. (2 mks)**
- Had a bicameral legislature
 - Regionalism / Federalism
 - Protection of minorities rights
 - Independent judiciary
 - Independent civil service
 - Independent electoral commission
 - Bill of rights
- 8. Give two rights of persons with disabilities in Kenya. (2 mks)**
- To be treated with dignity and respect.
 - To access educational institutions and facilities.
 - Reasonable access to all places i.e. Transport
 - Use of sign language
 - Access to materials and devices e.g. hearing aid, wheelchairs, magnifying lenses etc.
- 9. Identify one role of religion during the Agiriama resistance. (1 mk)**
- Untied the people against the British.
- 10. Give one impact of local government in colonial Kenya. (1 mk)**
- Exploited local resources for development
 - Helped maintain law and order
 - Promoted devt of infrastructure and general welfare of the African sector
 - Helped in the arbitration of African disputes through distinct African courts.
- 11. State two roles of Africans in the provision of health services during the colonial period. (2 mks)**
- The African medicine people provided medical services in the rural areas
 - Some African orderlies were trained
 - They cleared bushes, killed rats and drained swamps.
 - Broughtand constructed the dispensaries / health centres.
- 12. Give two ways in which the first World War contributed to African political awareness in Kenya. (2 mks)**
- Many African communities met and compared their experiences.
 - They discovered that the white man was just like them
 - The colonial government introduced unfair measures against Africans after the war
- 13. Give one contribution of Daniel Moi in environmental conservation in Kenya. (1 mk)**
- Tree planting policy
 - Construction of Gabions
 - Encouraging agro-forestry.

14. State two functions of the County Executive Committee. (1 mk)

- Implementers country legislation and national legislation that affects the county.
- Manages and co-ordinate county administration and its departments
- Prepare proposed legislation for consideration and debate by the assembly
- Provides the county assembly with complete and regular reports on matters relating to the county.
- Performs any other functions placed on it by the constitution.

15. Identify one settlement scheme established by the government in former European farms. (1 mk)

- The million acre scheme
- The Harambee scheme
- The Haraka scheme
- The Shirika scheme

16. State two achievements of the Kenya African Democratic Union if Kenya. (2 mks)

- United the smaller communities in the country.
- Mobilized Africans against colonial domination
- Participated in eh second Lancaster House conference, hence contributed to the independence constitution.
- Provided political education to Africans
- It was the opposition party, hence ensuring checks on KANU government.

17. Identify one principle of public finance in Kenya. (2 mks)

- Openness , accountability and public participation in financial matters.
- Promotion of equity by sharing in affair manner
- Promotion of equitable devt of the country
- Special provision to cater for marginalized groups and areas
- Ensuring the use of resources are shared equally between the present and future generations
- Prudent and responsible use of public finances
- Responsible financial management accompanied by clear fiscal reporting.

SECTION B (45 MKS)

18. (a) Give three reasons for the migration of beginning of the 19th C. (3 mks)

- Escaping form clan or family feuds
- There was population pressure in their area of origin
- They were in search of better grazing lands
- They were fleeing outbreak of diseases that affected both people and animals
- They were escaping farming and drought
- They fled the constant attacks from their neighbours such as the Somali
- They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure.

(3 @ 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Describe the social organization of the Somali in pre-colonial period. (12 mks)

- They were divided into clans that consisted of closely related families
- Each of the clans was headed by a council of elders. It settled disputes among the people.
- The Somali also had the age-set system to which the circumcised boys belong.
- The Somali believed in the existence of God whom they called WAK/WAQ
- WAK was the creator and controlled all aspects of the Somali people's life-style
- They had religious leaders who mediated between the people and their God whom they worshipped in their religious centres.
- In the 16th century the Somali converted into Islam.
- The Somali divided duties according to gender. The men took care of animals and protected well while the women carried out domestic duties and constructed houses.
- The woman were not expected to participate in the political system of the community.
- The Somali valued marriage as an important institution. They practiced exogamous marriage which was polygamous in nature.
- As the Somali adopted Islam their culture too became Islamic in nature. The society has since then changed to cope with the Islamic influence.

(6 @ 2 = 12 marks)

19. (a) State five factors that facilitated the coming of Arabs to the Kenyan coast by 1500 AD. (5 mks)

- They used the monsoon winds, the Northeast and South-West winds that blew their ships to and from the sea.
- They ensured the control of the Red sea was in their hands to bar the enemy from attacking them.
- The ports of Southern Arabia were good calling places on the journey between the East and the West. In addition the deep harbours at the coast were ideal for their ships to anchor refuel and get the supplies.
- Arabs were skilled in marine technology, namely boat making and map reading, they used the compass to sail great distances from their homeland.
- The Africans received them well-with hospitality.
- There were wealthy merchants who funded the.

(5 @ 1 = 5 marks)

(b) Explain five factors that contributed to the decline of early city states along the Kenyan coast. (10 mks)

- The city states lacked unity. They often fought each other for purposes of superiority e.g. Mombasa and Malindi
- The arrival of the Portuguese in 1498 changed their fortunes in the Indian ocean trade.
- Religious conflicts between the Christian new-comers and the Islamic coastal dwellers greatly undermined the stability of the coastal towns.
- The Portuguese conquest of individual city states made them to decline e.g. Pate, Mombasa, Kilwa, Mafia, Zanzibar, Sofala, Brava, Solotra, Lamu

- Invasion of the coast by the Omani Arabs who conquered the resistant coastal city states.

5 @ 2 = 10

20. (a) Give three reasons for the rise of independent churches during the colonial period. (3 mks)

- Africans were unhappy with the Westernizing influence of Christian missionaries – who taught against African customs such as female circumcision and polygamy.
- Although Africans wanted to become Christians they still wanted to retain their cultural values.
- Africans began to perceive mission education as inadequate, as it mostly prepared Africans for low positions in government or jobs as labourers in European farms.
- Politically independent churches and schools emerged as a reaction against colonial domination and exploitation.
- Many Africans also perceived the European missionaries as agents of the wider colonial system
- Independent churches were started by Africans who claimed to have received a divine calling for example John Owalo and Elijah Masinde.
- Some churches were established after people felt dissatisfied with the interpretation of the Christian scriptures.
- Many mission churches did not accommodate traditional African expressions of worship e.g. dancing, singing and drum beating. Thus some independence churches were formed to allow Africans to express their Christianity freely.

3 x 1 = 3

(b) Explain six problems that were encountered by Trade Unions during the colonial period. (12 mks)

- Fear of victimization was rampant in the pioneer years
- Another problem was the migrant nature of the African workforce that characterized the early years of colonialism
- Poor leadership also affected the running of the pioneer unions. This was due to lack of trained personnel with knowledge of trade unionism
- Many unions experienced shortages of funds as they usually relied on the meager contributions from workers
- Choice of leaders was sometimes influenced by ethnic considerations rather than competence
- There was constant wrangling among the leaders of trade unions.

21. (a) Give three reasons why Africans were denied the right to grow cash crops during the colonial period. (3 mks)

- African-grown cash crops would be prone to disease which would easily spread to their farms.
- Africans lack of knowledge in cash crops cultivation would lower the quality of cash crops particularly coffee – hence threatening the settlers share in the world market.
- African labour would not be available for European farms, since they would earn money for taxes from the sale of their own cash crops.

- Africans would bring unnecessary competition to a market that should be monopolized by Europeans.

(3 @ 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six problems faced by settlers in colonial Kenya. (12 mks)

- The constant raids by the local inhabitants such as the Nandi, Maasai and the Agikuyu threatened their peace and security. The Maasai raided their dairy farms for cattle.
- many Africans were not willing to offer labour which was needed to clear the bush and prepare the land for cultivation.
- scores of settlers lacked basic farming knowledge and experience, since they has not engaged in farming before.
- A serious shortage of capital hindered the procurement of farm inputs, machinery, labour and money to meet the day-to-day operational costs of settler farms. Some of the settlers became bankrupt.
- marketing was difficult during theperiod particularly due to the depression of the 1930s which was characterized by price fluctuations.
- They experienced transport problems due to the inadequacy of roads and railways.
- The climate and soils of thewere alien to the settler. They were unfamiliar with the seasons.
- Pests and diseases were prevalent in the highlands. The settlers were assailed by various human, animal and crop diseases.

SECTION C (30 MKS)

22. (a) State three functions of the national Security Council in Kenya. (3 mks)

- Integrates the domestic, foreign and military policies relating to national security
- Asses and appraise the objective, commitments and risks to the Republic in respect of actual and potential national securing capabilities.
- reports annually to parliament on the state of security of Kenya
- with approval of parliament, may:
 - (i) deploy national forces outside Kenya for peace operations
 - (ii) approve deployment of foreign forces in Kenya.

(b) Describe the court structure in Kenya. (12 mks)

- (i) Supreme courts
- (ii) Court of appeal
- (iii) High court
Subordinates courts
- (iv) Magistrates courts
- (v) Kadhis courts
- (vi) Courts martial
- (vii) tribunals

Any well deserved in order 6 x 2 = 12 mks

23. (a) Give three reasons that may lead to the impeachment of a government from officer. (3 mks)

- Gross-violation of the constitution
- If the governor has committed a crime under national or international law
- Abuse of office or gross-conduct
- physical or mental incapacity to perform official functions.

(b) Explain six challenges facing county governments. (12mks)

- Transfer of functions
- need for capacity building
- Cross country planning and development
- structural overlaps
- policy and legal gaps
- economies of scale
- restructuring

Well explained $6 \times 2 = 12$ mks

24. (a) Give five contributions of professor Wangari Maathai to the environmental conservation efforts in Kenya. (5 mks)

- Tree planting
- Member of environmental liason centre to facilitate participation of NGO in UNEP activities
- Founded the Green Belt movement
- Fount the grabbing of Uhuru park
- Started jubilee 2000 which fought grabbing of public land, destruction of the environment
- Addressed UN on issues concerning conservation of the environment
- Won the Nobel peace prize and the conservation scientist Award for her environmental efforts

(b) Describe the main features of African socialism. (10 mks)

- Political democracy
- Mutual social responsibility
- Ownership – various forms
- Diffusion ownership – not on few individuals
- Equity – in resource use
- Progressive taxation – heavier taxes on healthier members for fairness

5 well described points $3 \times 2 = 10$ mks

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. - They are faster as information reaches the audience live.
 - Can be accessed when needed
 - Films and videos gives better understanding of some aspects of social History.
 - Facilitated easy and fast retrieval of information.

2. Development of the Brain capacity / intellectual capacity.

3. - Development of tools.
 - Climatic changes.
 - Hunting and gathering became tiresome.
 - Availability of indigenous plants and animals. (2mks)

4. - Development of marine technology.
 - Development of plantations in USA.
 - Availability of slave trade in Africa.
 - Demand for raw materials in Europe Industries.

5. Losing people who could have necessary skills for development.
 - Destruction of industries agriculture goods and petroleum spillage.
 - Waste of time or delay transportation of goods and works. (1mk)

6. - Hieroglyphics.
 - Cuneiform.

7. - **Cooling machines.**
 - Mixing chemicals.
 - to turn spinning machines in texture industries.
 - Grinding grains into flour.

8. - Water / food shortage.
 - Congestion – people / overcrowding.
 - Attacked by Sparta.
 - Outbreak of plague / diseases.
 - Conquered by Macedonians.

9. Were able to acquire weapons.

10. Calling Berlin conference
 - Signing treaties among themselves.

11. - Linguistic unity

- Existence of centralized administration.
- Taxation system.

12. Ideological differences.

- Cold war divided and locked in border conflict.
- coups d'etat
- Ethnicity.
- Neocolonialism
- Mal administration.
- strained international relations

13. - The Allied Forces

- The central powers.

14. People developed a lazy attitude.

- Communities in favourable climate resisted it- they felt individually they can do better.
- Able bodied young people moved from rural to urban areas to avoid exploitative system.

15. COMESA - Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

16. - Propaganda

- Economic Sanations
- Giving financial and military assistance to the enemies of opposite site.
- giving military support to the Allies of the Enemy.

A. - Elections

- Nominations – (House of Lords)
- Inheritance (House of lords)
- By virtue of office e.g members of the House of Lords

SECTION B (45 MKS)

Answer any 3 questions

18. a) Identify 3 sub-species of Homo Sapien.

(3mks)

- Rhodesian man
- Netherland man
- cro-magnon

b) Describe the culture of early man during the old stone age period.

a) Tools and weapons

- Tools and weapons were manufacture into two phases, f
First phase

- Tools made during this phase are called old man tools

Second phase

- Tools made during this phase are called Acheulion tools

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b) Shelter, food and clothing

- Old stone age man lived in caves and tree tops.
- They kept themselves warm with their hairy bodies; they didn't not wear any cloth.
- They ate raw meat, fruits, vegetables, insects and roots.

c) Social life

- They lived in small groups of about 20-30 people and hold small families.
- Man used gestures, growling and whistling to communicate.
- There was division of labour as women were involved in gathering and men hunting animals.

19. a) State 5 factors that facilitated the (5mks)

- The period of the renaissance (rebirth) in Europe encouraged further learning.
- The government's and individuals, especially in Europe, supported scientific research.
- The saying goes " necessity is the mother of invention made people to look for solutions for their problems.
- Over the decades, humankind believed in supernatural powers to get – answers to questions.
- With the discovery of the printing press, publication of books, magazines and journal was now available.
- Overseas explorations and discovery of new lands stimulated learning.

b) Explain factors that enabled Germany to recover after the world wars. (10mks)

- West Germany still had a high population which provided sufficient labour.
- Through the marshall plan, the USA pumped a lot of money into West Germany which assisted her industries.
- German's industries were not totally destroyed by the world wars.
- Industrial unrest and strikes were not very common in Germany and therefore industrialization was not interrupt after the two wars.
- Good leadership in Germany accelerated the industrialization process.

20. a) State 3 reasons for the Lewanika's collaboration with the British

- Wanted to preserve and maintain his position as a king and the independency of his kingdom
- Influenced by a missionary, Franco is Coillard because he aimed at benefitting from Christianity (Education and medication)

- Was encouraged by Chief Khama of Ngwato who had collaborated and benefited from the European.
- Lewanika hoped to benefit from British by getting European goods e.g fire arms
- Wanted to be protected against his traditional enemies.
- He feared the Europeanism military superiority.

b) Describe the political organization of the Asante kingdom (12mks)

- Had a centralized government.
- The asante (king) was the head of the government
- The empire was divided into 3 administrative divisions: Kumasi, Amatoo and Vassal states.
- The confederacy union (council and kings) were appointed by Asante.
- Kumasi was the political headquarters of the Asantehene
- The confederacy state kings (the omanehene) paid allegiance to the asante hene based at Kumasi.
- The Golden stool was recognized as a symbol of unity of the empire while each omanehene kept black stool.
- The confederacy states compelled to provide young men into state army.
- The succession to kingship was materialized where nephew became a king upon the death of the omanehene.
- The asantehene was assisted and advised by the asante kutoko (council of confederacy)
- The empire hold a strong standing army with the wings in the amatoo states of the confederacy.

21. a) Give 3 causes of army mutiny in DRC in 1960. (3mks)

- An end to the domination of the army and government by senior Belgian officers at the expense of this Congolese.
- replacement of the Belgium officers with the Congolese.
- An end to discrimination in job allocation outgrading, especially in the army.

b) Explain political development in Tanzania since independence

- In 1964, there was merger of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania.
- In 1977, Nyerere made Tanzania one party state through the merger of Tanganyika African Union (TANU) and Afro Shirazi party (ASP).
- In 1967, the Arusha declaration introduced the socialist (Ujamaa) political ideology.
- In 1967, Tanzania became of the East African Community with Julius Nyerere as its Chairman.
- Tanzania was the headquarter of OAU Liberation Committee, supporting struggle for Independence of African states.
- Tanzania strongly opposed apartheid regime of South Africa and helped to dismantle it.
- It was during the reign of Julius Nyerere that he transferred capital of Tanzania from Dar-es-salaam to Dodoma.
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SECTION C

22. a) State five characteristics of the common wealth states. (5mks)

- members of common wealth use English as a common language
- Members maintain cultural ties i.e participate in common wealth games every four year.
- Members cooperate in the field of Education i.e have exchange programmes.
- Members recognize the queen of England as the Head of common wealth.
- Members have a common military tradition based on British systems.
- Members share a common democratic intuitions from Britain i.e Judiciary, civil service free of politics. (Well stated = 1 x 5 = 5 mks)

b) Explain five achievements of common wealth to its members. (10mks)

- It has promoted partnership and cooperation among its members in the field of politics, social and economic through consult action.
- Its providing financial assistance to members.
- It supports Education training i.e Scholarships and grants.
- It has encouraged trade among member states
- It has promoted technical cooperation among member states through CFTC.
- It has enhanced social and cultural cooperation through common wealth games.
- It has promoted understanding and tolerance through free exchange of ideas.
- It has promoted democracy and good governance through parliamentary meetings i.e sending observers during Elections.
- It has provided forum for members to air their views.
- It has promoted respects and encourages trust and friendship among members.
- It has promoted youth programmes through CYP. (Well explained = 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

23. a) State three reasons for the failure of Schlieffen plan during first world war. (3mks)

- Russia mobilized her forces faster than expected thus Germany was forced to deploy her forces to Eastern front.
- German invasion of Belgium did not go as fast as anticipated.
- Both sides were more evenly matched than German throughout.
- Britain entry into the war also contributed into the delay

(1x3 = 3 mks)

b) Explain six reasons for the Allies Victory during Second World War. (2mks)

- They had many supporters hence large army
- Germany's failure to effectively control her expansive conquered territories created division.
- When US recovered from her losses, she reamed herself and attacked Germany.
- The USA entry into the war boosted the Alliens.
- Allied forces possessed the most superior weapons.
- Axis powers suffered from a shortage of raw materials that could sustain their military and Economy.
- The Axis powers made serious tactical mistakes i.e Japan and Germany.
- Allies powers were boosted by Britain involving her empires in the war i.e in Africa and Asia. (well explained = 2 x 6 = 12mks)

24. a) Give three main traditional principles that characterize the British civil service

- The tradition of anonymity
- -The principle of civil trade impartiality
- Ministers make policies and civil servants execute policies
- The principle of traditional assumption. (1 x 3 = 3mks)

b) Explain six functions of the prime minister in Britain.

- Appointing and dismissing ministers with consent of the mornachy.
- Recommending to monetary names of candidates for opportunities of senior judiciary officers.
- -Presiding over meetings of the cabinet
- Setting disputes between various departments
- Control cabinet secretaries and overseeing execution by various departments.
- Leader of the House of common
- Leader of the party that nominates him/her.
- Changing laws, since he/she has the backing of the majority in parliament. (well explained = 2 x 6 = 12mks)