311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

JUNE/JULY 2021

MOKASA 1 JOINT EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1

Section A (25 marks)

1. **Give two examples of unwritten sources of information on history and government. (2 marks)**
   - (i) *Oral traditions/oral sources*
   - (ii) *Archaeology/paleontology*
   - (iii) *Genetics*
   - (iv) *Linguistics*
   - (v) *Anthropology*

   Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

2. **Name two types of dwellings used by early man during the Old Stone Age period. (2 marks)**
   - (i) *Rock shelters*
   - (ii) *Tree trunks*
   - (iii) *In trees*
   - (iv) *In caves*
   - (v) *In forests*

   Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

3. **Apart from Akamba, identify two Eastern Bantu communities which settled in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)**
   - (i) *The Aembu*
   - (ii) *The Ameru*
   - (iii) *The Agikuyu*
   - (iv) *The Mijikenda*
   - (v) *Mbeere*
   - (vi) *Pokomo*
   - (vii) *Taita*

   Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

4. **Identify one way in which monsoon winds led to the development of trade between the coast and the outside world. (1 mark)**
   - (i) *They facilitated the movement of goods to and from the Kenyan Coast / dhows.*
   - (ii) *They facilitated the movement of traders who established themselves along the Kenyan coast.*

Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

5. **Give one reason why Seyyid Said took direct control of the settlements along the coast of Kenya. (1 mark)**
   (i) *To ensure revenue from taxes was remitted to Oman*
   (ii) *To prevent the rulers/ governors of the coastal settlements form declaring themselves independent.*
   (iii) *For maximum economic control*
   (iv) *To control the Indian Ocean trade*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

6. **Identify the main reason why suspected criminals are tried in a court of law. (1 mark)**
   (i) *To allow suspected criminals the right to free and fair trial/be proved guilty or not.*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

7. **Name the document which contains the rights of a child in Kenya. (1 mark)**
   (i) *The Children's act of 2001*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

8. **Identify the main disadvantage of democracy. (1 mark)**
   (i) *It promotes dictatorship by the majority.*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

9. **Identify the main reason why the Local Government was established in Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mark)**
   (i) *To link the central government with local communities*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

10. **Give two effects of the Wanga collaboration with the British during the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya. (2 marks)**

   (i) *He was made the paramount chief of the Wanga in 1909 thus gained prestige.*
   (ii) *Some of his people were used as agents of the British administration and were deployed as chiefs to other areas of western Kenya.*
   (iii) *Mumias was made the administrative center of British rule in Western Kenya.*
   (iv) *The British assisted Mumia in acquiring more territories like Bunyala and Samia.*
   (v) *He gained material benefits like firearms and manufactured goods like clothes.*
   (vi) *His people were converted to Christianity.*
   (vii) *He was assisted by the British to subdue his enemies like the Luo of Ugenya and other Abaluyia clans.*
   (viii) *The kingdom was used as a base to colonize communities in western Kenya*
   (ix) *They lost their independence to the British*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

11. **Give two ways through which the colonial government in Kenya used to control the migration of Africans to urban centres. (2 marks)**
   (i) *Taking head count of those who were supposed to love in urban centers/reserves*
   (ii) *Enacting strict rules about migrations into urban centers/ creation of African reserves*
   (iii) *Ensuring that only those who had specific activities to undertake in the urban centers lived there*
   (iv) *Introducing Kipande system*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

12. **Give the main contribution of Christian missionaries in Kenya during the struggle for independence up to 1939. (1 mark)**

(i) *They represented Africans in Legislative Council*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

13. **Identify the main voting system used in Kenya during the general elections. (1 mark)**

(i) *Secret Ballot*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

14. **Outline two reasons that may lead to the removal of a County Governor from office in Kenya. (2 marks)**

(i) *Gross violation of this Constitution or any other law*
(ii) *If one commits a crime under national or international law*
(iii) *Abuse of office or gross misconduct*
(iv) *Physical or mental incapacity*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

15. **Name the administrative head of the Kenyan parliament. (1 mark)**

(i) *The Clerk*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

16. **State two ways in which the rule of law is applied in Kenya. (2 marks)**

(i) *By establishing an independent court system to try criminal and civil offences.*
(ii) *Ensuring that suspected criminals are tried in a court of law and if found guilty, they are sentenced.*
(iii) *By allowing those found guilty to appeal for retrial.*
(iv) *Entitling any accused person legal representation by an advocate of the high court.*
(v) *By arresting criminals.*
(vi) *Subjecting all citizens in the country to be governed by the same law.*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

17. **State two ways in which harambee spirit promotes national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)**

(i) *It encouraged people to work together*
(ii) *It promotes cooperation*
(iii) *It promotes equity in the distribution of resources*
(iv) *It enhances interaction of the people*
(v) *It promotes patriotism*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

Section B (45 marks)

(a) Give five reasons responsible for the migration of the River-Lake Nilotes into Kenya (5 marks)

(i) *Due to drought/famine/natural calamities*
(ii) *Due to spirit of adventure.*
(iii) *Due to population pressure.*
(iv) *Due to internal conflicts/feuds.*
(v) *Due to outbreak of diseases/epidemics.*
(vi) *They were searching for better fishing grounds.*
(vii) *Due to external attacks*
(viii) *Need for pasture and water for their livestock*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(a) **Describe the political organization of the Borana during the 19th century.** **(10 marks)**

(i) *The family was the smallest political unit*
(ii) *They had a decentralized system of government under clan elders*
(iii) *They lived in a camp and the senior most married man was recognized as its head and enforced rules and settled disputes within the family.*
(iv) *They were grouped into clans made up of related families*
(v) *The clans were governed by the council of elders.*
(vi) *The council of elders maintained law and order in the clan and enforced rules*
(vii) *They were divided into two groups/halves/kinship called **moieties** for effective administration.*
(viii) *They were further subdivided into sub moieties which were then divided into clans.*
(ix) *Each half/kinship was administered by a leader called **Kallu**.*
(x) *Kallu's positions were hereditary and they settled major inter clan disputes.*
(xi) *They administered with the help of the council of elders.*
(xii) *They had a warrior class defended the community*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

18. **(a) Identify five factors responsible for the development of the Indian Ocean trade.** **(5 marks)**

(i) *Availability of items of trade at the coast and those from other countries*
(ii) *There was high demand of trade items by people at the coast and those from other countries.*
(iii) *Accessibility of the Kenyan coast by sea.*
(iv) *Presence of enterprising merchants in both the East African coast and the outside world like the Arabs.*
(v) *Existence of local trade along the East African Coast formed a base*
(vi) *Improvements in water transport especially the building of strong sailing ships/ship building.*
(vii) *Existence of monsoon winds facilitated the movement of sailing ships*
(viii) *Presence of natural harbours at the coast where ships could dock with ease.*
(ix) *Relative political stability at the Kenyan coast.*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) **Explain five results of the Indian Ocean trade on the people of East Africa.** **(10 marks)**

(i) *It led to development/growth of towns/city states along the coast*
(ii) *Many foreigners settled in the East African coast thereby increasing their population in the region*
(iii) *Islamic code of law/sharia was introduced which was used to govern the city states/people*
(iv) *Islamic religion widely spread in the region as many people were converted into it*
(v) *Arabic/Persian architecture was introduced which were reflected in the design of houses/mosques built in the region*
(vi) *Islamic education was introduced where Islamic schools/Madrassa were constructed*
(vii) *There was intermarriage between the early visitors and the coastal inhabitants resulting in a new breed of people called Waswahili*

(viii) *Kiswahili language emerged which was a combination of Bantu and Arabic languages*

(ix) *There was introduction of new crops like rice, cloves, millet, and fruits which became the staple food of the coastal people.*

(x) *Islamic dressing styles were introduced where men wore long robes (kanzu) and women wore veils (buibui)*

(xi) *There was the growth of wealthy merchants who lived in splendor*

(xii) *There emerged a new structure of administration controlled by the sultans*

(xiii) *It led to conflict between communities as the demand for slaves increased resulting in insecurity*

(xiv) *Decline of local industries*

(xv) *Exposure of the region led to colonization*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

19. **(a) Give five causes of the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya (5 marks)**

(i) *Africans were against loss of land to the white settlers.*

(ii) *Africans protested poor living and working conditions.*

(iii) *The Africans resented colonial economic policies like taxation, forced labour and low wages.*

(iv) *Refusal by the colonial government to grant them political reforms following the ban of KAU.*

(v) *Africans wanted to preserve their cultural practices which were being condemned by European missionaries.*

(vi) *Africans resented mistreatment by of Africans by the colonial police e.g. the massacre after Africans went on strike at the Uplands Bacon factory.*

(vii) *Mistreatment of African squatters in the Rift Valley after the Second World War bred hunger and frustration among the Africans e.g.at Olenguruone settlement where they evicted to drier Yatta.*

(viii) *Unemployment among the Africans more so with the closure of Karatina vegetable factory caused discontent.*

(ix) *It was a reaction against racial discrimination practiced by the whites especially in areas of employment, wages, education, health and other facilities*

(x) *Brutality of the colonial police and African chiefs towards the Africans.*

(xi) *The refusal by the colonial government to lift the ban on KAU turned the association into an underground movement to fight against colonialism.*

(xii) *African ex-soldiers did not get the land and employment they had been promised during the First World War.*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain five reasons that hastened the fight for independence in Kenya after 1945. (10 marks)

(i) *The return of ex- servicemen after the Second World War exposed the myth of white supremacy making Africans ready to fight them. They also acquired expertise which enabled them to organize their resistance.*

(ii) *Failure by the colonial government to reward the African ex- service men on return embittered them.*

(iii) *Change of government from conservative to labour party in Britain made her adopt sympathetic attitude towards the nationalists struggle in her colonies such as Kenya/ Lancaster House Conference.*

(iv) *The establishment of political parties by African nationalists e.g. KAU, Nairobi peoples Convention Party, KANU, KADU, APP enhanced mobilization of*

the masses against colonial rule.

(v) *The Mau Mau uprising forced the British to realize the need of granting Kenya independence.*

(vi) *Nomination and election of Africans to the Legco enabled them to use the House as a forum to agitate for independence.*

(vii) *Emergence of trade union movement which helped to mobilize workers to fight for their rights.*

(viii) *Pan- African movement and other global bodies helped in the establishment of Afro- Asian people solidarity organization which supported the course of Africa nationalists in Kenya.*

(ix) *The return of Jomo Kenyatta from UK in 1946 strengthened the nationalistic movement in Kenya*

(x) *Independence of other countries e.g. Ghana and India inspired African nationalists in Kenya to fight for their independence*

(xi) *The formation of the UNO and the pressure exercised on the European powers to decolonize /rise of super powers e.g. U.S.A and U.S.S.R*

(xii) *Role of African independent churches and schools.*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

20. **(a) Identify five methods employed by the British to establish their rule in Kenya. (5 marks)**

(i) *They used military force*

(ii) *They signed treaties/agreements with some Africa rulers/collaboration/diplomacy*

(iii) *They used divide and rule tactics*

(iv) *They lured Africans with gifts/presents/treachery*

(v) *They established bases of operation*

(vi) *They used missionaries to pacify the Africans*

(vii) *Construction of transport networks*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain five effects of the Maasai collaboration with the British in Kenya during the colonial period. (10 marks)

(i) *The Maasai lost their independence.*

(ii) *They were employed as mercenaries to subdue resisting communities*

(iii) *The Maasai were rewarded with cattle acquired from uncooperative communities*

(iv) *Their land was alienated and they were pushed to the reserves.*

(v) *Lenana was made the paramount chief of the Maasai.*

(vi) *It led to conflict between Lanana and Legalishu over the land given to the British/It led to separation/division between those for/against collaboration thereby weakening them further*

(vii) *It led to disruption of their economic activities thereby weakening them further.*

(viii) *They allowed the British to build their railway through their territory.*

(ix) *They were protected against raids from their neighbours.*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

Section C (30 marks)

21. **(a) State three ways in which one can lose citizenship by registration in Kenya. (3 marks)**

(i) *If one receives a jail term for a period of three years or more within five years from the period of registration*

(ii) *If one has been convicted of treason or an offence with a penalty of at least seven years of imprisonment or more, any time after registration*

(iii) *If citizenship was obtained through fraud or corruption.*

(iv) *If one associates with a Kenyan enemy or gives out secrets to an enemy or assists the enemy in any way.*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain six responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (12 marks)

(i) *To contribute to positive development of the country through hard work regardless of the job one is doing*

(ii) *Participate in all democratic processes in the country like elections and referendum.*

(iii) *Contribute positively ones' views on issues affecting the community like taking part in debates.*

(iv) *Report law breakers and those intending to break the law.*

(v) *Be mindful of other peoples' welfare law like assisting the disabled, the aged, children and the less fortunate in the society.*

(vi) *Ensure proper utilization of public and private facilities and property*

(vii) *Maintain high moral and ethical standards in the society.*

(viii) *Respecting the rights and freedoms of other citizens.*

(ix) *Should be loyal and patriotic towards his or her country.*

(x) *Being accountable and transparent especially public servants and other citizens in dealing with issues.*

(xi) *Maintaining high level of integrity in the society like avoiding vices like corruption.*

(xii) *Paying taxes to the government so that it can generate revenue for development*

(xiii) *Respecting elected leaders and supporting them in initiating development projects.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

23. (a) Give three rights of the Youth in Kenya. (3 marks)

(i) *Right to access to relevant education and training.*

(ii) *Right to associate, be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life.*

(iii) *Right to access to employment.*

(iv) *Right to protection from harmful cultural practices and exploitation.*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Discuss six features of the Constitution of Kenya (2010). (12 marks)

(i) *It provides for the sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the constitution*

(ii) *It provides for a National and Devolved governments with shared responsibilities/ It provides for a devolved government by creating fourty seven counties and the National government.*

(iii) *It provides for national values, principles and goals*

(iv) *It outlines the entitlement of citizenship, retention, acquisition, citizenship and marriage, children found in Kenya, dual citizenship, deprivation etc*

(v) *It provides for recognition and respect of culture*

(vi) *It provides for enhanced bill of rights including human rights and gender commission.*

(vii) *It contains affirmative action for women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalized groups as it protects them from discrimination.*

(viii) *It provides for land and property regulation rights.*

(ix) *Principles and obligations on the environment and natural resources have been put in place.*

(x) *It provides for leadership and integrity principles*

(xi) *It provides for a bicameral parliament consisting of the Senate and the National Assembly/ Upper and Lower House.*

(xii) *It provides for an independent Judiciary, Superior Courts, Supreme Courts, and High Court*

(xiii) *Provides for the position of the president, deputy president and the cabinet.*

(xiv) *It provides for public finance and revenue management*

(xv) *It provides for transitional requirements that ensure smooth transition of government.*

(xvi) *It establishes the National Security Organs comprising of Kenya Defence Forces, National Intelligence Service and National Police service.*

(xvii) *It establishes commissions and independent offices.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

24. (a) Give the composition of the Cabinet in Kenya. (3 marks)

(i) *The President*

(ii) *The Deputy President*

(iii) *Attorney General*

(iv) *The Cabinet Secretaries*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain six solutions to the challenges facing the Judiciary in Kenya. (12 marks)

(i) *Employment of more personnel like judges and magistrates to help clear the backlog of cases.*

(ii) *Improving the terms of service and remunerations of judges and magistrates.*

(iii) *Increasing the funding to the Judiciary to enable it acquire modern equipment, and build more courts.*

(iv) *Educating the public to make them aware of their legal rights and court procedures.*

(v) *Making courts more independent and free from external interference.*

(vi) *Lowering court fees to make them affordable to ordinary citizens.*

(vii) *Reviewing the Penal Code to make it relevant and responsive to changing circumstances.*

(viii) *Making courts corruption free zones by creating awareness on the ills of corruption.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)