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MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 1-

ARISE AND SHINE TRIAL 1 EXAM

March /April-2020

1. Give two ways in which archeologists identify a pre-historic site. (2 marks)
   (i) Mining
   (ii) Existence of a collection of artefacts /tectonic forces /during erosions /land formation.
   (iii)Evidence of ruins of settlements /vision.
   (iv)Evidence of art /painting
   (v) Historical research and documentation
   (vi)Use of experience and skills.

   (Any 2 X 1 = 2 marks)
2. Identify one natural factor that caused the Abagusii to migrate from Mt.Elgon to their present homeland. (1 mark)
   (i) Famine
   (ii) Disease outbreak
   (iii)Drought.

   (Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)
3. State the main factor that contributed to the growth of city states along the Kenyan coast before 1500AD. (1 mark)
   (i) Trade between the coast and the outside world

   (Any 1 X 1 = 1 mark)
4. Name the winds that aided the early visitors to come to Kenya coast upto 1500AD. (1 mark)
   (i) Monsoon winds

   (1 X 1 = 1 mark)
5. Give two peaceful methods of resolving conflicts in Kenya. (2 marks)
   (i) Negotiation
   (ii) Arbitration
   (iii)Mediation
   (iv)Legislation / court of law

   (Any 2 X 1 = 2marks)
6. State two ways in which direct democracy is exercised in Kenya. (2 marks)
   (i) Referendum
   (ii) Plebiscite
   (iii)Initiative
   (iv)Recall

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(Any 2 X 1 = 2marks)

7. Identify two education commissions established in Kenya before independence. (2 marks)
   (i) The Fraser Commission
   (ii) The Phelps Stoke Commission

(Any 2 X 1 = 2marks)

8. Name the body that made laws of Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mark)
   (i) The Legislative Council (Legco)

(1 X 1 = 1mark)

9. Outline two problems experienced by political associations in Kenya upto 1939. (2 marks)
   (i) Colonial harassment
   (ii) Arrest and deportation of leaders
   (iii) Leadership wrangles.
   (iv) Ideological differences.
   (v) Lack of knowledge and experience in running political organizations / mismanagement.
   (vi) Financial constraints.
   (vii) Banning of political organizations by the colonial government.
   (viii) Disunity among the organization / ethnicity.

(Any 2 X 1 = 2marks)

10. Define promulgation. (1 mark)
    - *Presentation and pronouncement of a new constitution to the people by the Head of State.*

11. Give two methods used by the British to administer the Kenya colony between 1920 -1963. (2 marks)
    (i) Indirect rule
    (ii) Direct rule.

(2pts X 1 = 2marks)

12. Give two ways in which colonial land policy undermined African farming. (2 marks)
    (i) Africans were denied land ownership.
    (ii) Africans were displaced from their fertile land to reserves.
    (iii) Africans became landless and squatters.
    (iv) Africans were congested in the reserves hence overuse of land or overstocking.

(Any 2 X 1 = 2marks)

13. Who formed the Kenya People's Union (KPU) in 1960? (1 mark)
    - Oginga Odinga

(1 X 1 = 1mark)

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14. What was the main contribution of Prof. Wangari Maathai to development of Kenya? (1 mark)

- Environmental conservation through the Greenbelt Movement.

(1 X 1 = 1mark)

15. Give two qualifications that a person must fulfill in order to be allowed to register as a voter in Kenya. (2 marks)

(i) Must be a Kenyan citizen.
(ii) Must be 18 years and above.
(iii) Must be of sound mind.
(iv) Not having been convicted of an election offence during the period preceding 5 years.

(Any 2 X 1 = 2marks)

16. Identify one house of the Kenya parliament. (1 mark)

- The National Assembly.
- The Senate.

(Any 1 X 1 = 1mark)

17. Name one branch of the national police service in Kenya. (1 mark)

(i) The Administration Police Service (A.P.)
(ii) The Kenya Police Service

(Any 1 X 1 = 1mark)

SECTION B: 45 MARKS

Answer Three Questions.

18. (a) State five economic activities of the Agikuyu during pre-colonial period. (5 marks)

(i) Trading with neighboring communities.
(ii) Cultivation of crops and rearing livestock.
(iii) Hunting wild animals.
(iv) Gathering wild roots and fruits
(v) Iron working

(Any 5pts X 1 = 5marks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period (10 marks)

(i) They had a decentralized form of government.
(ii) The family was the smallest political unit.
(iii) They were grouped into clans consisting of related families.
(iv) The Maasai were ruled by the council of elders that consisted of ritual leaders, clan heads and family heads among others.
(v) The council of elders was responsible for maintaining law and order, making decision, declaring war and settling disputes.
(vi) There existed class of warriors, the morans who carry out raids and protected community against external attack.

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(vii) The most important ritual was oloiboni and was influential politically.
(viii) Ritual leaders among the Maasai advice the community during crisis.

(Any 5pts X 2 = 10marks)

19. (a) State five reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to Kenyan coast in the 15th Century. (5 marks)

(i) They wanted to trade with the coastal towns /creating trading empire along the coast.
(ii) They wanted to find sea route to India through East African coast.
(iii) They came to explore the region.
(iv) The place was strategic for the protection of Portuguese ships against Turks and the Egyptians in the region.
(v) They were looking for legendary Prester John believed to be a Christian ruler in Africa so as to unite with him for religious purposes / countercheck the spread of Islam with his help.
(vi) They wanted to make the place a refilling station where they would obtain fresh supplies like water and fruits for their voyages.
(vii) They wanted to force coastal wealthy merchants to pay taxes to Portugal.

(Any 5pts X 1 = 5marks)

(b) Explain five effects of the Portuguese rule on East African Coast. (10 marks)

(i) They led to the decline of the Indian Ocean trade and local trade.
(ii) They led to loss of lives through raids/introduction of weapons led to insecurity in the place.
(iii) They led to the decline and ruins of towns.
(iv) Their raids led to destruction of properties.
(v) Heavy taxation imposed on coastal people hindered economic developments at the coast.
(vi) They built Fort Jesus and Vasco da Gama pillar which becomes historical monument.
(vii) They introduced new crops to the coast together with farm yard manure.
(viii) They enriched Swahili with new vocabulary.
(ix) They improved trade links with the coast and India.

(Any 5pts X 2 = 10marks)

20. (a) State five political developments between 1945 and 1963 which hastened the attainment of independence in Kenya. (5 marks)

(i) The return of ex-servicemen who had military expertise to organize colonial resistance. They were in the fore-front in MauMau resistance.
(ii) The formation of national political parties by African nationalists e.g. KADU, KANU etc.
(iii) Formation of trade unions which served as vehicles of nationalism.
(iv) Change of government from conservative to labour party in Britain. Labour party was sympathetic towards nationalists in colonized countries.
(v) Independence of other countries e.g. Ghana
(vi) The formation of UNO which pressurized for decolonization.

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(vii) Activities of the pan-African movement.

(One mark each, any 5 X 1 =5marks)

(b) Explain the roles played by the Kenya Federation of Labour during the colonial period. (10 marks)

(i) It kept the spirit of African nationalism alive especially after the banning of KAU.
(ii) It educated African workers on the rights.
(iii) It improved the living and working conditions of African workers.
(iv) It created a collective bargaining power for all workers.
(v) It prepared some African nationalists for leadership role e.g. Tom Mboya.
(vi) It secured international support for the cause of African nationalism sent letters to international confederation of free unions and international labour organization.

(2 marks each, any 5 X 2 = 10marks)

21. (a) Identify three pillars of Nyayoism. (3 marks)

(i) Peace
(ii) Love
(iii) Unity.

(b) Explain six ways in which Harambee has promoted education in Kenya. (12 marks)

(i) Many educational institutions have been constructed using funds raised through Harambee efforts thus enabling many children to attend schools.
(ii) Many students have been assisted to pay school fees, thus enabling the needy to go on with learning.
(iii) Physical facilities have been constructed /improved through Harambee.
(iv) Teaching/learning materials have been purchased /donated to schools to improve the quality of education.
(v) Additional staff/workers in schools have been paid through Harambee contributions by parents to offset the inadequacy.
(vi) Through the Harambee spirit, co-curricular activities have been supported by well-wishers thus helping the learners to exploit their talents.
(vii) School furniture has been bought through Harambee effort thus making learning/ teaching comfortable.
(viii) Parents have contributed funds to supplement the government schools feeding programme thus improving enrolment / retention.

SECTION C: 30 MARKS

Answer Two Questions in this Section.

22. (a) Give three circumstances in which one's right to life may be taken away. (3 marks)

(i) When defending one's life.
(ii) When defending one's property against violent attack.
(iii) When the life of law-enforcement officer is in danger when apprehending criminals.
(iv) If one is found guilty of an offence punishable by death e.g. murder

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(v) Abortion can be done under emergency treatment.
(vi) When preventing one from committing a crime
(vii) When preventing escape of a lawfully detained person.
(viii) When suppressing a violent riot.

(Any 3pts X 1 = 3marks)

(b) Explain six reasons why it is important to respect human rights. (12 marks)

(i) It promotes human dignity as the rights of the people are observed.
(ii) Promote unity among the people by encouraging harmonious co-existence.
(iii) Promote the rule of law by encouraging justice/good governance in the society
(iv) Promote respect of other people's cultures by appreciating cultural diversity.
(v) Promote tolerance by accommodating other people's views.
(vi) Promote international relations observing treaties on human rights.
(vii) Promote development by creating a conducive environment.

(Any 6pts X2 = 12marks)

23. (a) Name five functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya. (5 marks)

(i) Register voters and maintain voter register.
(ii) Conduct civic education for voters.
(iii) Appoint and remunerate election officials
(iv) Fix polling stations.
(v) Responsible for the general administration of presidential parliamentary and county elections.
(vi) Announces dates of general elections and by-elections.
(vii) Supervises nomination of candidates for election country wide.
(viii) Conducts language proficiency test for nominated candidates.
(ix) Prepares and distributes all material equipment necessary for general and by-election.
(x) Announces election results.

(1 mark each, any5 X 1 = 5marks)

(b) Explain how judicial independence is promoted in Kenya. (10 marks)

(i) The constitution provides for the judiciary as a separate arm of government.
(ii) Judges enjoy security of tenure.
(iii) The tenure of office for judges is longer than that of other employees in the civil service. The judges retire at 70 years.
(iv) Judicial officers are appointed by the judicial service commission and not the public service commission.
(v) Judges and magistrates are not answerable to the executive. They are protected from any form of victimization.
(vi) The oath of allegiance requires them to perform duties without fear or favour. They are paid adequate salaries to maintain a reasonable standard of living in order to avoid temptations of taking bribes.

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(vii) The judiciary has a separate system of command unlike other government departments headed by permanent secretary. The judiciary is headed by chief justice (CJ)

(2 marks each, any 5 X 2 = 10marks)

24. (a) Identify five stages in preparation of the National Budget in Kenya. (5 marks)

(i) Each government ministry prepares its estimates.
(ii) The Ministries' estimates are forwarded to the Ministry of Finance.
(iii) The Ministry of Finance compiles the estimates into a single document / proposed budget.
(iv) The proposed budget is discussed by the cabinet.
(v) The government announces the budget day.
(vi) The Cabinet Secretary for finance present/reads the budget before the parliament.
(vii) The parliament discusses/debates/approves the budget.

(Any 5 X 1 = 5marks)

(b) Explain why it is important for the government of Kenya to prepare the National Budget annually. (10 marks)

(i) Enables the government to identify sources of revenue that will be required to meet its financial obligations.
(ii) It enables the government to explain to the public the tax structure / set tax levels.
(iii) Ensures that there is a balance in the country's revenue and expenditure hence avoiding budget deficit.
(iv) The government is able to identify the ways of spending without any wastage.
(v) Parliament is able to monitor public resources utilization through its watchdog committees.
(vi) It enables the government to identify/prioritize the development project to finance in the coming year.
(vii) The government is able to assess its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary.
(viii) The government is able to set aside some funds to be used in case of emergencies in the course of the financial year.
(ix) The budget provides useful information to individuals/ organizations that may be interested in keeping track of government expenditure /enhances accountability and transparency in the eyes of the public.
(x) The government is able to win confidence among local and international development partners /donors through its plans and policies spelt out in the budget.
(xi) Ensure equitable share of resources and balanced development.

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