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SUKELLEMO JOINT MOCK

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

DECEMBER 2020

TIME 2 ½ HOURS

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MARKING SCHEME

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SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this section: 25 marks

1: Give two ways in which study of history and government promotes patriotism in learners. (2marks)

- *It enables one to acquire positive attitude towards the country*
- *It enables one to be a responsible citizen*
- *It enables one to become loyal to his /her country*

2: Identify one community in Kenya which belongs to the southern Cushitic groups. (1mark)

- *Dahallo / Sanye*

3: Name one Bantu community in Kenya whose ancestors settled in Mt. Elgon area before migrating to their present home land. (1 mark)

- *Abagusii*
- *Abaluyia*
- *Abakuria*

4: Give two benefits of the Oman rule along the Kenyan coast during the nineteenth century. (2marks)

- *Signing of commercial treaties with foreign nations*
- *Establishment of clove plantations*
- *Development of long–distance trade*
- *Introduction of new crops e.g. cloves*
- *Development of international trade*

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5: State one factor that facilitated the spread of Christianity in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mark)

- *Support from seyyid said who gave them letter of introduction to the African rulers in the interior.*
- *Some Africans were friendly.*
- *Support given by the African converts.*
- *Learning of local language.*
- *Translation of the bible into local languages.*
- *Christian teaching of equality appealed to many Africans.*
- *Setting up of mission centres.*
- *Emergency of African independent churches.*
- *Construction of the Kenya Uganda railway.*
- *The discovery of quinine*

6: Give one reason why the British allowed the imperial British east African company to administer her possession. (1mark)

- *They had inadequate personnel.*
- *The company had trading experiences in the region.*
- *Britain had inadequate funds for administration.*
- *Lack of clear policy on the administration of their colonies.*

7: Identify one institution that advised the governors in administration in the colonial period. (1mark)

- *The legistrative council.*
- *The advisory council.*
- *The executive council.*

8: Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mark)

- *To force Africans to work in European farms.*

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9 State one way in which the colonial government controlled the migration if Africans to urban centres. (1mark)

- *Introduction of kipande system.*
- *Creation of African reserves.*
- *Taking of head count to decide who would remain in town.*
- *Putting strict legislation on migration to towns.*

10: What were the ideological differences between KANU and KADU before independence? (1 mark)

- ***KANU** wanted a centralized form of government with an executive president while **KADU** was for a federal form of government*

11: Highlight two reforms that resulted from Lyttelton constitution in 1954. (2marks)

- *Africans were allowed to elect representatives to the legislative council.*
- *Two Indians and one African acquired executive position.*
- *It led to the establishment of a multi-racial council of ministers.*
- *The ban of political parties was lifted / allowed political organization to operate at the district level.*

12: State two terms of the Devonshire white paper on the Africans. (2marks)

- *A missionary to be appointed to represent African interest.*
- *Kenya was said to be an African country and the interest of the Africans were to be given first priority*
- *Racial segregation was to be abolished in residential areas*
- *The Kenyan highland were preserved for the white settlers which was a blow to the Africans*

13: State two provisions of the independence constitution of 1962. (2 marks)

- *It spelt out that the party with the majority forms the government.*

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- *It provided for a position post prime minister to head the government and a government to head the state.*
- *It spelt out the powers and responsibilities of the central government and regional government*
- *It established regional assemblies and presidents.*

14: Identify one function of the correctional service in Kenya. (1mark)

- *Protect the prisoners*
- *Execute court orders*
- *Train prisoners in special skills.*
- *Rehabilitate prisoners trough counseling*
- *Take care of the warfare of the prisoners confine suspect waiting trials.*
- *Puninishing criminals to deter others from committing crime.*

15: State two ways in which the Kenyan constitution promotes national unity. (2 marks)

- *Guarantees equal opportunities to all the Kenyans.*
- *Protect individual rights against any form of discrimination*
- *Provide unitary government*

16: State two functions of the county executive committee. (2marks)

- *Implement country legislation.*
- *Managing and co-coordinating functions of the county administration and its departments.*
- *Prepare proposed legislations*
- *Providing the county assembly with full and regular reports on county matters*
- *Implement national legislation in the country.*

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17: State two types of government expenditure in Kenya. (2 marks)

- *Capital expenditure*
- *Recurrent expenditure*

SECTION B: 45 MARKS

Answer any three questions

18. a) State five reasons for the migration of the Maasai during the pre colonial period. (5marks)

- *Population pressure in their cradle land forced them to migrate to less populated areas.*
- *Diseases that affected both man and animals forced them to migrate.*
- *Internal quarrels within the community forced them to migrate.*
- *War with other communities forced them to migrate from cradle land.*
- *Natural calamities such as drought and famine forced them migrate from their cradle land.*
- *Spirit of adventure forced them to migrate from their cradle land.*

b). Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Plain Nilotes into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (10marks)

- *They displaced some communities that they found in the areas that they settled.*
- *Their settlement led to the increased population in the region they settled.*
- *They intermarried with their neighbors e.g. the Agikuyu.*
- *Some section of the Maasai become cultivators e.g. the kwavi Maasai.*
- *There were ethnic conflicts due to cattle raids / land for settlement.*
- *There was borrowing / exchange of cultural practices amongst the communities they interacted with.*
- *There increased trade between the Plain Nilotes and their neighbours.*

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- *They influenced the social political organization of the Nandi who created the institution of the Orkoiyot.*

19. a) State five factors for the growth of the Kenyan coastal towns by 1700 A.D. (5 marks)

- *The coastal cities had able leaders.*
- *The spread of Islam along the coast unified them and led to their growth.*
- *The development and prosperity of the Indian Ocean trade.*
- *The areas where the coastal towns developed were suitable for settlement which attracted people leading to their development.*
- *Most of the coastal towns wee islands that could be easily defended hence leading to their growth.*
- *Areas where the coastal towns were situated were easily accessible.*
- *The areas had good deep natural harbours for easy docking of dhows, this encouraged the settlement.*

b). Explain five factors that led to the decline of Portuguese rule along the Kenyan coast. (10 marks)

- *The harsh Portuguese rule provoked resentment from the coastal people.*
- *Some coastal communities organized a series of revolts against the Portuguese.*
- *Trade along the Kenyan coast declined therefore, they found retaining their control over the Kenyan coast a liability.*
- *The Portuguese were attacked by the zimba terrorist who looted property and killed people.*
- *The coastal Arabs and Swahili obtained support from Turks and Oman Arabs.*
- *Delays in reinforcement due to distance.*

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- *Competition of the other European powers over the control of the coastal trade.*
- *Corrupt Portuguese administrators embezzled revenue.*
- *The Portuguese were attacked by tropical diseases like malaria.*
- *Portugal was a small country and lacked manpower.*
- *Portugal was annexed by Spain.*
- *The defeat and the capture of fort Jesus by the Oman Arabs brought the Portuguese rule to an end.*

20. a) State five demands of the kikuyu central association against the colonial government. (5 marks)

- *Abolish of the kipande system.*
- *An end to the racial discrimination*
- *An end of the forced labour policy*
- *An end of the colonial system of education.*
- *Demand for the release of the harry thuku.*
- *Reduction of colonial taxes.*
- *KCA wanted a return of the alienated African land.*
- *Demanded for African representation in the LEGCO.*
- *Demanded Africans to be allowed to grow cash crops.*
- *Demanded for translation of colonial laws into Agikuyu language.*
- *Demanded for more education opportunities for Africans.*
- *Demanded the lifting of the ban of female circumcision.*
- *Demanded for better living and working condition.*

b) Discuss five factors that favored the MAU MAU fighters in their war against the British. (10 marks)

- *Oathing united people and made them to be committed to the course*
- *Fighters used guerilla warfare which made it difficult for the British government to contain them*

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- *The civilian's population sustained the rebellion by supplying food, weapons and information.*
- *The movement was led by able leaders such as dedan kimanthi and Stanley mathenge.*
- *The aberdaresand the mt Kenya forest provided hide out for the maumau fighters*
- *The fighters were ex-servicemen therefore had fighting skills*
- *The fighters had access to swords , guns and animations which they used against the colonial troops*

21. a) State five functions of the National land commission as entrenched in the new constitution of Kenya 2010. (5 marks)

- *To manage public land on behalf of the national and the county government*
- *To recommend a national task policy to the national government*
- *To advice the national government on comprehensive programmes for registration of title in land throughout Kenya*
- *To conduct research related to task used and natural resources.*
- *To encourage the application of traditional land disputes resolutions.*
- *To assess tax on land.*
- *To monitor land use in Kenya.*
- *To investigate historical land injustices and recommend remedies.*

b) Explain five challenges facing land policies in Kenya since independence. (10 marks)

- *Drought and famine experienced in various parts of the country.*
- *The population of has been growing faster than the gains made in agriculture*
- *The world market prices for agriculture commodities have been falling.*
- *Corruption and mismanagement of cooperative has led to meager earnings.*

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- *Poor infrastructure in some parts of Kenya has discouraged farmers especially during rainy seasons.*
- *Politically instigated ethnic clashes discourage farming due to insecurity.*
- *Poor technology has contributed to low yields.*
- *Farmers produces is often destroyed by pest and diseases.*
- *Corrupt government officials have grabbed research land.*
- *The cost of farm inputs has become unmanageable for most farmers due to the high cost of fertilizers and pesticides.*
- *Competition from COMESA members and Europeans union has frustrated Kenyan farmers. This is because the competitors subsidize their products.*

SECTION C: 30 MARKS

Answer any two questions

22. a) Give three rights of an accused person. (3marks)

- *The accessed person is presumed innocent until proven guilty*
- *He /she should be informed of the charges with sufficient details*
- *One should be given adequate time to consult with the advocate*
- *One should be present when court proceedings are taking place*
- *One should be given chance to plead for leniency*
- *One should not be forced to give evidences*
- *One should be allowed to be heard*
- *One should be allowed to appear against the ruling*
- *Right to legal representation*

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b). Explain six importance of human rights. (12 marks)

- *Helps human beings to have a dignified life*
- *They are inherent to human beings*
- *Respect to human rights limits internal and external conflicts*
- *Provides guidance to state regarding use of state power*
- *Justifies the special treatment of the minority and the disadvantaged groups*
- *Empowers people by giving control over decision making organs in the state*
- *It promotes international relations by observing convention / conclusive environment*
- *It promotes the rule of the law by enhancing justice / good government in society*

23. a) Identify three functions of the attorney general in Kenya. (3marks)

- *He is the chief legal adviser to the government*
- *He represents the national government in courts or any other legal proceedings*
- *He promotes and upholds the rule of law*
- *Defends public interests*
- *Takes part in the drafting of government bills before they are tabled in parliament*
- *He appears as a friend of the court in any civil proceedings to which the government is not a party*

b) Describe the law-making process in the national assembly. (12marks)

- *The bill is drafted by the attorney general and presented to parliament for discussion*

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- *The bill is presented for first reading reading by the attorney general for discussion. The members are supposed to familiarize themselves with the bill as well as approve it.*
- *The bill is presented for the second reading in parliament; it's debated upon in details. it can be either accepted or rejected*
- *The bill is taken through the committee stage with objective of making improvements on it.*
- *The bill is then taken through report stage for members of parliament to ascertain that the suggestions were accurately effected*
- *Third reading, further debates as allowed and amendments to the bill could be made.*
- *Presidential assent the bill then taken to the president for his assent*
- *After signing the bill becomes law or an act of parliament. Its then gazette to become law.*

24. a) State three reasons why the government of Kenya prepares a national budget. (3marks)

- *The budget helps the government to prioritize its needs*
- *The budget enables the government to identify resources of the government revenue*
- *The government identifies the development projects to finance in the coming financial year*
- *It helps the government to balance its revenue and expenditure deeds.*
- *For the government to determine and explain the public the tax structure*
- *The government can access its performance in the previous budget*
- *The budget ensures balanced and equitable developments in the country*
- *Supplementary expenditure enables the government to plan for certain need stat emerges in the counter of the years e.g. diseases outbreak , floods , locust*

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b) Explain six ways in which the government controls the use of public finances in Kenya. (12 marks)

- *Government expenditure by state has t be approved by the parliament*
- *The controller of the budget oversees the implementations of the national budgets*
- *The cabinet secretaries for finance with the approval of the parliament , may stop the transfer of funds to sate organs or any other public body if they fail to to adhere to laid down procedures*
- *Financial records are carefully maintained and the audit of the accounts of all the government and other public bodies is conducted to ensure that they adhere to laid down procedures.*
- *There are accounting officers answerable to the national assembly for the financial management of the various public bodies*
- *The auditor general is responsible for the audit of the accounts of all the government and state organs at the end of the financial year.*
- *Public procedure and disposal act sets procures for acquiring and disposing of the absolute and extra assets and equipment to ensure fairness transparency and cost effectiveness.*
- *Sanction have been imposed against construction who fails to fulfill their contractual obligations / sanctions have also been imposed on people who fail to pay their taxes*
- *The government establishes the Kenya anti-corruption commission (KACC). The commission investigates corruption cases in a non-partisan manner.*

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