

311/1

History and government

Paper 1

JULY/ AUGUST 2018

*2½hrs*

## Marking scheme

- 1)-He was about 5feet , 6inches tall
  - had a brain capacity of between 700 and 1,250cc
  - was omnivorous
  - was able to communicate by speech
- 2 )
  - To escape internal feuds
  - To escape external attack from neighbours
  - To satisfy the spirit of adventure
- 3) –Wanga
- 4)
  - Wanted to trade and control commercial activities along the east coast.
  - To flee from religious and political persecution in Arabia.
  - To spread their religion Islam
  - Some came to explore the east coast
  - Some came to establish settlements along the east coast.
- 5)
  - When one is defending one's life
  - When defending one's property
  - When a law enforcement officer's life is endangered.
- 6)
  - International representative of Kenyan
  - It symbolizes the aspirations and hope of the people
- 7)
  - Mediation
  - Arbitration
  - Negotiation
- 8
  - Senate
  - House of representative
- 9)

- Provision of free and compulsory basic/ primary education
- Enactment of children's Act

10) Land alienation

11) The Legislative council ( LEGCO)

12) Imposition of taxes to the Africans.

13)

- Laid the foundation for the formation of Kenya African National Union (KANU) which led Kenya to independence.

14)

- The Clerk of the National Assembly

15) - National government allocation

16) - Peace

- Love

- Unity

17) - Pay as you earn (PAYE)

## SECTION B (45 Marks)

**Answer any three questions from this section**

18)

- Tugen
- Nandi
- Kipsigis
- Marakwet
- Keiyo
- Pokot
- Sabaot

b - Organised into clans that consisted of related families

- The clans were headed by council of elders that settled disputes and maintained law and order.

- Had age set system to which circumcised boys belonged.

- Believed in the existence of God called Wak

- Wak was the controller of all aspects of the Somali people's lifestyle

- They had religious leaders who mediated between people and God

- In the 16thc the Somali were converted into Islam.

- They divided work according to gender. Men took care of animals while women took care of domestic chores and built houses

- The Somali valued marriage and practiced polygamous exogamous marriage

19a) -She encouraged the agiriama to face the British by administering oath to unite the people.

- She presented the grievances of the Agiriama , some of which the British later addressed.

- She rallied the people together against the common enemy.

- Her leadership highlighted the role of women in the struggle for independence.

b-Lenana was recognized as a paramount chief

- The purkoMaasai were divided into Loita and Ngong sections

- Led to massive land alienation

- British greatly curtailed the Maasai freedom to conduct their rituals with only a five square mile reserve being left for the ritual.

- There was total disruption of their cattle economy and territorial Integrity.

- They got material rewards in the form of cattle and grains , looted from their hostile neighbours such as the Nandi

- They lost their independence as their land was declared a British protectorate in 1895

- Some Maasai were hired as mercenaries against the resisting communities such as the Nandi and Agikuyu

- They could no longer carry out their age old custom of livestock cross-breeding with their Saburuneighbours.

20a) -Kenya highlands were to be exclusively for the white settlers

- The Idians would elect five members to the legislative council on a common roll.

- The Europeans settlers demand for self government in Kenya was rejected.

- Racial segregation in all the residential areas plus restrictions on immigration were abolished.

- The interest of Africans were to be given priority before those of the immigrant races.

- The colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony.

- A missionary would be nominated to the Legislative council to represent the interest of the Africans

b-The settlers had to maintain their representation in the Legco

- Led to interaction between people of diverse ethnic and racial backgrounds . They exchanged ideas and experiences and found common ground for forming political associations

- The contact between people of different ethnic roots diluted the differences and prejudices between Kenyan communities, and instilled in them a sense of nationhood.

- Welfare associations were formed to cater for the needs of African workers.

- Popular sporting and cultural activities which took place in the urban areas cemented relationship between different ethnic groups and races.

- Many Africans were gainfully employed in industries, European homes, and small scale Businesses

- Industries expanded due to large labour force and abundant raw materials concentrated

in urban centres.

- 21a
  - The million acre scheme
  - The harambee scheme
  - Haraka scheme
  - Shirika scheme
- b
  - Existence of raw materials eg trona
  - Availability of several water bodies that provide fish.
  - The forests in Kenya provide timber needed for furniture industry.
  - The rich scenery egmt Kenya promote tourism.
  - Kenya's rivers are harnessed for production of HEP.
  - The rich agricultural farmlands produce raw materials.
  - The transport and communication infrastructure eg Uganda railway.

### **Section c (30 Marks)**

**22a)**

- It educate people on different aspects of life.
  - It provides entertainment
  - It reflects on the country's political development.
  - It has created employment opportunities .
  - It helps unite Kenyans .
  - b) -It helps government to prioritize its needs
    - Enable government to identify sources of revenue.
    - The government identify the development projects to finance in the next fiscal year.
    - Through budget government is able to balance its revenue and expenditure needs.
    - It give the parliament a chance to monitor how public resources are utilized.
    - Enable government to explain the tax structure
    - Enable government to ensure balanced and equitable development regardless of the citizens political , economic or socio inclination.
    - Through supplementary budget government is able to plan for certain needs that emerge in the course of the financial year.
    - It provides useful information to organizations and individual who want to keep track of government expenditure
    - It enhances identification of government departments and their needs in order to allocate them funds
    - Through budget the government communicate its plans and policies to its local and foreign development partners.
- 23a) -He/she is sentenced to death or jail term of at least six months.
- one is certified to be of unsound mind.
  - one is declared bankrupt by a law court
  - one is convicted by a law court for an election.

- b) -one is a public officer holding a public office.
  - Inadequate civic education
  - Illiteracy among citizens
  - Violence which hinder voting by making voter's access to the halls difficult
  - Rigging , which compromise voters
  - Bribes which sway voters to vote for a certain candidates

24a)

- democracy in Kenya 1991.
- Developments in eastern Europe
- Multiparty success in other parts of Africa
- Pressure from multilateral and bilateral donors

- b)
  - Political parties formulate policies and programmes of the government
  - Political parties select candidates for public office
  - Mobilize people to participate in elections and development projects
  - Opposition parties check on the excesses of the government by pointing out mistakes.
  - Act as an important link between the government and the people
  - Provide civic education to the electorate.
  - Political parties ensure that there is an alternative government in waiting.
  - Political parties act as a training ground for political leadership.
  - Political parties provide a good avenue for political association in the country.
  - Opposition parties take part in decision making especially in the watchdog committee of parliament
  - Opposition parties provide an alternative approach to the management of political and economic affairs of the country

