

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

FORM THREE.

SECTION A

MARKING SCHEME.

1. Remains of tools at Koobi for a linked to homo habilis.

Evidence of iron use at Urewe and Kwale.

Micro lithic tools, axe-heads, polished stones.

2. Hunting and gathering.

Age set system.

Breeding of cattle

Circumcision/clitoridectomy

Iron working and smelting.

3. Some were displaced by land alienation

In search of jobs with lucrative wages

To escape forced labour and taxation.

To escape rural poverty.

4. Silver, gold, porcelain bowls, plates.

5. Head of the executive.

Making policies

Nominating 3 non official members of the legco

6. Musalia Mudavadi and Jeremiah Kioni.

7. James Oswago

8. Prof. George Saitoti

9. Secrets of the society were passed to the initiates

It marked a transition from childhood to adulthood

The initiates provided adequate labor to the community.

10. Controlled trade in his kingdom

Levied taxes on conquered communities

Appointed officials to assist him administer the conquered areas.

11. Rusinga, Fort Ternan, Olorgesailie, Kariandusi, Koobi for a

12. 47 counties.

13. Dr. Alfred Mutua.

14. National government

County governments

15. Trista da Cunha

Vasco-da-Gama

Pedro Alvares Cabral

Francisco d' Ravasco

SECTION B.

16 (a) Construction of the Uganda railway eg Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru

Mining activities eg Magadi, Kakamega

Some grew as communication lines eg Nairobi

Some grew as administrative centres eg Mumias, Machakos. Market centres eg Eldoret

(b) Many Africans gained employment from the urban centres

It encouraged nationalistic feelings among Africans

Provided market for African goods

Led to formation of welfare associations

Africans who moved to towns got good wages.

Led to formation and development of trade unions.

It enabled people from different ethnic group to interact hence peace thus unity.

17.(a) High population growth rate.

Application of poor methods of farming

Presence of infertile land

Unfavorable climate

Lack of agricultural skilled personnel

Rural urban migration.

(b) The government has encouraged the use of family planning methods to control the population.

Application of modern methods of farming

Application of fertilizers

Irrigating the farms to increase the capacity of land under agriculture

The government has discouraged rural-urban migration

Training of enough agricultural personnel

Training the farmers on the better methods of farming

Movement of some public officers e.g when the president is passing others may be compelled to stop walking

Where there is an order barring certain unauthorized people from entering certain areas

18.(a)The Chuka Igembe

Tigania Muimbi

Imenti Tharaka

Igoji

Muthambi

(b)Obeying and practicing the rule of law

Living peacefully with one another

Taking care of one-self

Respecting the rights of fellow citizens

Caring, nurturing and educating one's children

Participating in public debates and issues of common interest

(b) Presided over religious ceremonies

Advised warriors before going to war or raid

Acted as court of appeal

Set the moral code to be followed by the Ameru

Officiated over social function eg Initiation

Solved land and inheritance disputes

They administered justice by trying cases and passing sentences

21. (a) The supreme court

The court of appeal

The high court

Provincial magistrate courts

District magistrate courts

Special courts

(The Order Must be followed)

(b)Interference from other government organs

Lack of enough personnel

Many criminal cases to be presided over

Corruption from some judges

Political interference

Lack of confidence from the public

22. (a) Extreme poverty

Control of mineral resources and other resources

Conflict that involve Kenya and donor agencies

Land ownership

Imbalances in resource allocation

Corruption and embezzlement of public funds

(b)Mediation

Arbitration

Negotiations

Diplomacy

19. (a)Lower taxation

Upgrading of Shimo La Tewa to a high school

Revocation of land allocation to Arab and Asians

Removal of uneducated chiefs from the Local Native Councils and their replacement by educated African

Equal employment opportunities and wages for Africans

(b) Lack of enough funds to run the associations

Harassment from the government

Leaders had little experience in managing the association

Lack of political awareness among the Africans as most of them were illiterate

Arrest and detention of their leaders

Ideological differences from the members

SECTION C

20. (a)During a state of emergency of curfew

A convicted criminal who is in jail

Litigation

Compromising method

International agreement.