MARKING SCHEME.

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

FORM THREE.

SECTION A

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

Evidence of iron use at Urewe and Kwale.

Microlithic 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 luctrative 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 activites 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 firms 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

18.(a)The Chuka Igembe

 Tigania Muimbi

 Imenti Tharaka

 Igoji

 Muthambi

(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 casers and passing sentences

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

 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

(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

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

Litigation

Compromising method

International agreement.