**s311 / 1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A. (25 MARKS)**

1. **Main sources of history of the Kenya communities during the pre- colonial period.**

- Oral tradition 1x1=1mk.

1. **Social ways in which Maasai interacted with the Agikuyu in pre-colonial period.**
   1. Through intermarriages.
   2. Through sports
   3. Through traditional ceremonies 2x1=2mks
2. **Possible archeological evidences which may be used to clarify that early visitors reached Kenya Coast.**

**- /**Coins/currency/

- /Chinese pottery./ 2x1=2mks

1. **Roles of Portuguese captain in administering coast.**

- To collect taxes

- Heavy duties on imports and exports.

- Suppress rebellion by mobilizing the army

- Supervise the ruling families / Administrators.

- Protect the coast from Turkish and Egyptian attacks. 2x1=2mks

1. **Ways in which mission stations promoted the spread of Christianity in Kenya**

**-** The needy found homes and thus they were converted / freed slaves.

- Were centres of learning / schools where learning / cateclist were preached to.

- Served as health centres where sick were preached to.

- The missionaries mixed freely with people thus converted them to Christianity.

2x1=2mks

1. **One major implication of the public security Act of 1966.**

- Gave the president power to detain citizens opposed to him / government.

- Gave the president power to control the press 1x1=1mk

1. **Disadvantages of representative Democracy in Kenya.**

- It ignores the interest of minority.

- Encourages class struggle and corruption as the better placed, elected form the government

and protect their interest ignoring the rest.

* Consultation takes long before decision are reached.
* Leaders elected have ethnic value.
* Number mathers in election, incompetent may be elected.
* Elected minority take decisions without consulting the electorate. 2x1=2mks

1. **Groups that monitors human Rights in Kenya.**

- Amnesty international

- FIDA (federation of women Lawyers)

- Religious groups

- Members of parliament

- The police force

- The media – print and electronic / pressure groups. 2x1=2mks

1. **What has undermined Harambee**

- Missiappropriation of funds.

- Forced harambee hence negative altitude from public.

- Poverty where do not contribute.

- Calling harambee for material gain 2x1=2mks

1. **Main role of opposition political parties**

- Act as watch dogs of the ruling party./ keep the ruling party on its toes. 1x1=1mk

**11. The ordinance that introduced local authorities in Kenya.**

- The village headmen ordinance 1902 1x1=1mk

1. **The contribution of trade union movement in the struggle for independence in Kenya.**

* Mobilized workers against colonial government by striking
* Brought workers together from all over the country to promote nationalism.
* Motivated workers to sustain the struggle for their political rights / self governance.
* Provided national political parties with funds .
* Trade union leaders became prominent leaders of political associations that fought for independence 2x1=2mks

1. **One reason why the reached agreement between parties must be written down during**

**mediation.**

* Each party Must be committed to it / shows commitment to each party to it. 1x1=1mk

1. **Chief accounting officer in every government ministry.**

- The permanent secretary 1x1=1mk

1. **Main challenge facing cultural heritage in Kenya.**

- The influence of foreign cultural heritage. 1x1=1mk

1. **Why the government intiated C.D.F**

* To ensure equitable distribution of national resources.
* To enhance economic development / alleviate poverty. 1x1=1mk

1. **Main function of Kenya Armed Forces**

- Protect the country from external attacks. 1x1=1mk

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**18. a) Economic effect of Bantu migration and settlement in Kenya in the pre- colonial**

**period.**

* Population increased as they arrived in large numbers there was increased demand for goods / consumption/
* Led to the spread of agricultural activities to non agricultural communities eg Cushites, Luo.
* Trading activities were intensified with neighbours.
* Led to spread of iron working/ iron Technology/
* High population led to increased labour and hence increased production. 5x1=5mks

1. **Political organization of Ameru**

* First level of authority was the family each with head who solved disputes and mediated between members.
* Families formed the clan which was under council of elders (Gaarue-Kiama)
* Kiama executed decision made by meru parliament settled disputes.
* The military force – Ramare enforced decisions house of elders, parliament, maintained law and order, defended society from outside attacks.
* The house of elders sent representatives to the Njuri Ncheke – the most powerful institution which passed law for the community, administered justice,
* Njuri Ncheke was final court of Appeal – solved land inheritance disputes
* The people called Agambi represented the accuser or accused before the Njuri Ncheke.
* The meru monarchy lead by Raibon was ceremonial, he was consulted on legal matters, was chief political arbitrator, had prophetic powers 5x2=10mks

**19. a) Why Sayyid Said took direct control of settlements a long the coast of Kenya.**

- To ensure revenue from taxes was remitted oman.

- To prevent coastal governors of the coastal settlement from declaring themselves

independent.

* Control the Indian ocean trade.
* For maximum economic control. 3x1=mks

1. **Economic benefits of Oman rule a long the coast of Kenya .**

* Led to expansion of trade between Kenya and Arabia.
* Led to establishment of clove plantation a long the coast / new crops were introduced- cloves
* Led to expansion of trade in the interior / long distance trade.
* Intensified participation in slave trade .
* Development of towns at the coast and intrior.
* Indian Banyans were invited who facilitated trade with introduction of their money / introduction of currency/.
* Led to the rise of wealth African machants. 6x2=12mks

**20. a) Political characteristic of political parties formed after 1945.**

- They had a national outlook as members were drawm from different ethnic groups.

- Their main objective was to fight for independence.

- They were led by educated elites.

- Had a large membership. 3x1=3mks

1. **Why the British government softened her altitude towards the colonization of Kenya.**

* The election of British labour party 1945 which aimed at ending colonial rule.
* The development of nationalistic unrest after the second world war facilitated by service men.
* Mau mau movement forced British government to agree with principle of self rule under majority.
* Rise of USA and Former USSR which were against colonial rule.
* Formation of UNO which advocated for human rights and freedom.
* The gaining of independence by India 1947 and Ghana 1957.
* Colonialism was expensive eg with resistances
* The formation of trade union used international forum to fight colonialism.
* The pan Africa movement demanded Africa for Africans
* The formation of national political parties 6x2=12mks

**21. a) How colonial government controlled African Migration to Urban centres.**

- Taking head count of those who were supposed to live in urban centres.

- Enacting strict rules about migration into urban centres.

- Ensuring that only those who had specific activities to undertake in urban centres lived

there.

* The introduction of urban pass- Kipande
* The creation of A frican reserves from where movement was controlled. 3x1=3mks

1. **Roles played by Oginga Odinga in the struggle for independence.**

- 1947-1949 -elected as a member for the central Nyanza District council

- Mobilized the Luos to join Kenya Africa Union (KAU) at the time Kenyatta visited Kisumu

to make it mass party

* 1957 Oginga was elected to legco to represent central Nyanza.
* Oginga with others formed A.E.M.O.- he was AEMO chairman.
* They rejected Helton and Lennox Boyd constitutional reforms – demanded more African representation.
* Demanded the release of Jomo Kenyatta from jail.
* Oginga formed (K.I.M)Kenya independent movement with others, rejected mult racial concession of Kenya National party and special seats.
* 1960 He attended first Lancaster House conference along with others
* 1960, with others formed KANU- elected vice president – demanded for independence.
* 1962 attended second Lancaster House conference which drew the independence constitution.
* Become minister for Home Affairs in the coalition government of KANU and KADU.
* Refused to form the government without Kenyatta.
* 1964- become first vice president and minister of Home Affairs. 6x2=12mks

**22. a) The political significance of being good citizen to a country**

- Good citizen promoted peace and stability hence development.

- Promotes law and order hence enjoyment of rights and freedom.

- Promotes the good name of the country hence encourages foreign investm, etcent

- Promotes political unity / integration / cohesiveness/. 3x1=3mks

1. **What may lead to deprivation of citizenship.**

* The citizen by registration, naturalization, parliamentary approval becomes disroyal by action of speech.
* Registered, or naturalized citizen is jailed in term of one year within five years of registration.
* When one obtain citizenship through fraud or false representation of facts during registration.
* The registered citizen lives outside the country continuously for 7 years not in service of Kenya or in any organization which Kenya is a member and fails to register with Kenya embassy.
* Parliament can renouce the citizenship of a person.
* When registered or naturalized work with an enemy or support enemy during war with Kenya 6x2=12mks

**23. a) Functions of high court of Kenya.**

- Interprets the constitution to determine whether the disputes is constitutional or not.

- Tries criminal and civil cases involving a large amount of money.

- Corrects mistakes made in decision by lower courts

- Hears appeals from decision of professional displinary triburials, eg law society of

Kenya, Kenya Medical and Dentists Association.

* Hears appeals from lower courts, - from Resident and chief magistrates courts.
* Deals with petitions arising from presidential and parliamentary and determine petition finally.
* Hear disputes arising from territorial wars or seas.
* Can order for retrial in a case where trial was illegal or null. 5x1=5mks

1. **Legal factors undermining the administration of justice.**

* Lack of awareness by the general public on their rights and legal procedures.
* Inadequate personnel and equipment for detecting and investigating crime leading to inadequate evidence.
* Some laws applied in Kenya are too colonial / foreign.
* The unwillingness of some members of public to give information and also act as witnesses.
* Abuse of constitutional privillages by the president.
* The use of outdated customary laws that have not been harmonized with current situation makes their interpretation difficult.
* The judicial officers are few in service 5x2=10mks

**24. a) External organizations that bring revenue to Kenya.**

- The world Bank.(W.B)

- The international monetary fund(IMF)

**-** The African Development Bank. 1 x3 = 3mks

1. **Challenges facing the budget in Kenya.**

* Rapid population growth leads to greater demand for government services hence straining available resources.
* Corruption of government personnel- misuse money set aside for various protects and services.
* Tax evasion by individuals, businessmen, farmers etc will deny government revenue.
* Poor global economic performance which affect budgeting.
* The over borrowing by government affect the budget
* The price fluctuation on agricultural goods make government revenue not stable.
* Natural calamities eg floods, drought, AID epidemic affect budget
* The devaluation of the Kenya shilling means the cost of living will be higher and thus affect budget.
* The high expenditure in the defence and education
* The high cost of petroleum products. 6x2=12 mks