

311/1
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT
PAPER 1 – MARKING SCHEME TERM TWO 2019

SECTION A:

1. Identify one branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya.

- (i) Social
- (ii) Economic
- (iii) Political 1 x 1 = 1mk

2. Give the name of the hominid whose remains were discovered at Fort Ternan near Kericho in 1961.

- (i) Kenyapithecus/Ramapithecus. 1 x 1 = 1mk

3. Name the dispersal area of the Eastern Bantu speakers.

- (i) Shungwaya 1 x 1 = 1 mk

4. State two duties of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi.

- (i) He presided over religious functions.
- (ii) He foretold future events.
- (iii) He was a medicine man.
- (iv) He was a rain maker. 2 x 1 = 2 mks

5. Identify the MAIN feature of the decentralized communities in Kenya.

- (i) They were governed by a council of elders. 1 x 1 = 1mk

6. Give the main reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th century.

- (i) They wanted military support against Mombasa. 1 x 1 = 1 mk

7. Give two factors which influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar in the 19th century.

- (i) Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing.
- (ii) Availability of slave labour.
- (iii) Zanzibar had a deep natural harbour which would promote trade in agriculture products.
- (iv) Zanzibar had fertile soils. 2 x 1 = 2mks

8. Apart from the Nandi name two other communities that resisted the establishment of British colonial rule in Kenya.

- (i) Agirama
- (ii) Bukusu
- (iii) Somali 2 x 1 = 2mks

9. State the main duty of the governor during the British colonial rule in Kenya.

- (i) To facilitate effective administration of the colony. 1 x 1 = 1 mk

10. State one grievance raised by the Asians in Kenya that was addressed by the Devonshire white paper.

- (i) They demanded equal rights with the whites.

- (ii) They wanted to own land in the Kenya/white highlands.
- (iii) They were opposed to restrictions on their migration into Kenya. 1 x 1 = 1mk
- 11. State one reason why the colonial government established local native councils in Kenya in 1924.**
- (i) To serve as a link between African people and the central government.
- (ii) To involve Africans in the management of their affairs.
- (iii) To provide a forum through which Africans would express themselves. 1 x 1 = 1mk
- 12. Identify two features of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period.**
- (i) Small scale farming was practiced.
- (ii) Africans mainly grew foods.
- (iii) Traditional methods of farming were used. 2 x 1 = 2mks
- 13. State two problems faced by independent schools established by Africans during the colonial period.**
- (i) They were constantly threatened with closure by the colonial government.
- (ii) They lacked trained teachers.
- (iii) Inadequate funds/lack of facilities.
- (iv) Leadership squabbles.
- (v) Competition from the mission schools.
- 14. Identify one natural way of becoming a Kenyan citizen.**
- (i) By birth 1 x 1 = 1mk
- 15. Give two reasons why the government may limit a person's freedom of speech.**
- (i) If one makes untrue/malicious utterances about another individual/government.
- (ii) If one publishes seditious documents/reveals government secrets.
- (iii) If one incites others against government or other people. 2 x 1 = 2 mks
- 16. State two ways in which the rights of a child in Kenya have been abused.**
- (i) Torture
- (ii) Denial of basic needs eg food, shelter, clothes.
- (iii) Child labour/exploitation
- (iv) Early marriages/sexual harassment
- (v) FGM in some communities
- (vi) Child soldiers eg recruitment to Al Shabab. 2 x 1 = 2 mks
- 17. Give the two houses of parliament in Kenya as per the 2010 constitution.**
- (i) National Assembly
- (ii) The senate 2 x 1 = 2 mks

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions from this section.

18. (a) State five reasons why the Eastern Bantu speakers migrated from Shungwaya.

- (i) Invasion by the Galla/Oromo
- (ii) Internal conflicts among themselves
- (iii) Population increase

- (iv) Drought and famine in the area
- (v) Search for more land for settlement.

5 x 1 = 5mks

(b) Explain five results of the interaction between the Bantu and the Cushites upon their settlement in Kenya.

- (i) There were intermarriages between the various Bantu communities and the Cushites as a result of their interaction.
- (ii) Expansion/increase in trade activities as the Bantu exchanged agricultural products for livestock products and other goods with the Cushites.
- (iii) There were increased conflicts in the region especially over grazing land.
- (iv) The Bantu displaced the Cushites from their initial areas of settlement e.g. The Mt. Kenya peoples displaced the Eastern Cushites from central Kenya.
- (v) There was increased population in the areas of settlement due to arrival of additional people.
- (vi) There was exchange of cultural practices whereby the Bantu adopted the age-set system and the practice of circumcision from the southern Cushites.

5 x 2 = 10 mks

19. (a) Give five factors that led to the rise and growth of towns along the Kenya coast during the pre-colonial period.

- (i) Wealth from the trade boosted the towns.
- (ii) Good geographical position – they had good or fertile soils and water which favoured agriculture.
- (iii) Islamic religion enhanced unity within the towns.
- (iv) Arab migrants settled along the coast thus increasing population in the towns.
- (v) The centralized government based on Islamic Sharia ensured stability.
- (vi) The able leadership provided by the sultans who controlled the towns effectively.
- (vii) The accessibility of the coast and the deep harbours attracted other foreign settlers.

5x1=5mks

(b) Discuss five reasons for the decline of the coastal towns.

- (i) Disunity among the towns was exploited by their enemies who defeated each of them in turn.
- (ii) Water shortages led to Geddis fall. The population had to move out to find areas with water.
- (iii) The decline of trade affected them as their growth depended on trade.
- (iv) They were attacked by some groups such as the Segeju and the Zimba e.g. Malindi and Mombasa.
- (v) Attack by the Portuguese which devastated towns like Pate, Gedi and Mombasa.
- (vi) Omani Arabs attacked and conquered the towns.
- (vii) British colonization undermined their power and growth. The British occupied them and monopolized trade.

5 x 2 = 10 mks

20. (a) Give three reasons why Africans were denied the right to grow cash crops in colonial Kenya.

- (i) It was claimed that this would lead to the spread of crop diseases to European farms.
- (ii) They would produce low quality products that would negatively affect the market.
- (iii) Fear of competition from Africans.
- (iv) There was a likelihood of labour shortage for European farmers.

3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) Explain six reasons why the colonial government encouraged white settlement in Kenya.

- (i) To make Kenya a white man's colony with settler farming as the backbone of the economy.
- (ii) It was the easiest way of financing the colonial administration.
- (iii) To justify and meet the cost of building the Uganda railway.
- (iv) There was need to produce tropical raw materials for the British industries.
- (v) To counter the increasing Asian influx.
- (vi) The Kenya highlands were ideal for white settlement in terms of climate and privacy.
- (vii) It was essential in order to make the territory economically viable by taking advantage of the vast "empty" lands and put them into good use. 6 x 2 = 12mks

21. (a) Mention three features of the African political organizations formed in Kenya before 1939.

- (i) They were led by mission – educated Africans eg Harry Thuku.
- (ii) Were formed along ethnic lines with the exception of the East African Association.
- (iii) Their grievances were almost similar eg land alienation, low wages etc.
- (iv) They were not demanding political independence but better livelihood for Africans.
- (v) Asians provided moral and material support towards them.
- (vi) Didn't attract a wide membership due to their ethnic concerns. 3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) Identify the problems encountered by Kenyan nationalists during the struggle for independence.

- (i) Inadequate funds due to low wages and land alienation which hindered them from carrying out their work effectively.
- (ii) Harassment by the colonial government eg through constant arrests.
- (iii) Transport and communication problems – poor roads in the reserves as well as absence of effective means of communication.
- (iv) Illiteracy of the Kenyan masses hence many were not aware of nationalist activities.
- (v) Leadership wrangles among key nationalists or leaders of the various political parties.
- (vi) They faced opposition among the various political parties.
- (vii) There were divisions based on tribal lines. 6 x 2 = 12 mks

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. (a) State three circumstances under which one would cease to be a citizen of Kenya.

- (i) If one has been disloyal to the country through action or speech.
- (ii) If one trades secrets of Kenya to the enemy or assists the enemy during war.
- (iii) If one is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 12 months or more within five years from the period of registration.
- (iv) If one had been out of the country for between 7 years and above and had not notified the immigration department or registration was through fraud or corruption. 3 x 1 = 3mks

(b) Explain six ways in which the Bill of Rights protects the rights of the individual.

- (i) It states that every individual has the right to life.
- (ii) It guarantees liberty to all citizens by forbidding enslavement, detention or imprisonment without trial.
- (iii) It protects the individual from all forms of torture and inhuman treatment.
- (iv) It guarantees the protection of private property anywhere in the country.
- (v) It protects the individual freedom of conscience and religion/worship.
- (vi) It guarantees the protection of the freedom of speech and expression.
- (vii) It guarantees individuals against arbitrary search, arrest and entry into one's property without one's consent.
- (viii) Provide for freedom of assembly/association. Any 6 x 2 = 12mks

23. (a) Give five reasons why national integration is important in Kenya.

- (i) Helps in eliminating suspicion and enhances security.
- (ii) Promotes collective responsibility.
- (iii) Enhances political stability.
- (iv) Promotes cooperation among people.
- (v) Helps to win the confidence of the investors and the donors.
- (vi) Enhances peace and harmony. 5 x 1 = 5 mks

(b) Explain five factors that have undermined national unity in Kenya.

- Tribalism
- Religious conflicts
- Racism
- Corruption
- Poverty
- Intolerance to divergent views
- Irresponsible utterances by leaders
- Nepotism
- Greed etc. 6 x 2 = 12 mks Nb: points must be explained

24. (a) Outline five ways how a Kenyan citizen can participate in the democratic process.

- (i) By contesting in national elections like the presidential or parliamentary elections.
- (ii) By paying taxes to the government.
- (iii) By attending public barazas and participating in community and civic meetings.
- (iv) By participating in the voting process during general and other elections.
- (v) By participating in public debates on issues affecting the nation.
- (vi) By condemning evil practices in the society or those done by the government. 5 x 1 = 5mks

(b) Describe five principles of democracy today.

- (i) Equality among people – this should prevail regardless of their age, social status, gender or creed.
- (ii) Rule of law – there should be fairness before the law and all people are subjected to the same law.
- (iii) Consent of the people – leadership must accommodate the needs and aspirations of the people.

- (iv) Openness – Encourages accountability and transparency for a just society.
 - (v) Patriotism – citizens should feel proud of their nation.
 - (vi) Competition – citizens should be provided with a conducive environment to compete in business and other aspects of life without exploitation.
 - (vii) Freedom of press – ie both print and electronic media should be given freedom to disseminate information in a responsible manner.
 - (viii) Economic equality – equitable distribution of resources and reduction of poverty and unemployment.
- Any 5 x 2 = 10mks