

2017 HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25 marks)

Q1.State two disadvantages of relying on oral traditions as a source of history (2 mks)

- (i).Accuracy of the information depends on the memory of the informant.
- (ii).The information may be biased.
- (iii).The information may be distorted or exaggerated.
- (iv).Some information may be deliberately concealed.
- (v). It is difficult to give the correct dates and chronology of events. (Any 2x2=2marks)

Q2. Give one way in which the knowledge of iron working helped in the migration of the Bantus. (2marks)

- (i).It enabled Bantu to clear their way as they moved.
- (ii).Possessed superior weapons that enabled them to defeat their enemies.
- (iii).Bantu were able to grow enough food crops to sustain them.(any 1x1=1mark)

Q3.Give two reasons why Kenyan communities fought against each other during the precolonial period.

- (i).Competition for land for cultivation.
- (ii).Competition for water /pasture.
- (iii)To demonstrate their military prowess.
- (iv).To raid cattle(any 2x1=2marks)

Q4.State one reason why Government may limit freedom of speech.

- (i).If one's speech incites the public against the state.
- (ii).If one discloses confidential information relating to the state.
- (iii).If one spreads false information about state/individual.(any2x1=2marks)

Q5.State two economic benefits of the Omani rule along the Kenyan coast during the 19th century.

- (i)It led to expansion of trade between Kenya and Arabia.

(ii).Establishment of grove plantations along the coast.

(iii).Increase Arab settlement along the coast.

(iv).Expansion of trade in the interior/Long distance trade.(any2x1=2marks)

Q6.Give the main reason that led to the decline of Gedi during the 15th century (1 mark)

(i).Attract the Portuguese.(1x1=1mark)

Q7.Name the type of constitution used in Kenya. (1 mark)

(i).Written constitution.

Q8.Identify two ways of resolving conflicts (2 marks)

(i).Negotiation(Reconciliation)

(ii).Mediation.

(iii).Arbitration.

(iv).Legislation (court system)

Q9.Identify two developmental rights of children. (2 marks)

(i).Right to education.

(ii).Right to leisure and play.

(iii).Right to parental love /Social security.

(iv).Right to express themselves.

Q10.Name the document which contains the rights of citizens in Kenya.

The constitution of Kenya/Bill of Rights.

Q11.Name two activities of Europeans in Kenya during the 19th Century.

(i).Trade.

(ii).Farming/Agriculture.

(iii).Colonization.

(iv). Humanitarian assistance/ending slave trade.

(v).Evangelization.

Q12. Identify one feature of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mark)

(i). Small scale farming.

(ii). Africans mainly grew food.

(iii). Traditional farming methods were used. (any 1*1=1 mark)

Q13. State one recommendation of the Lennox-Boyd constitution regarding two legislative council of Kenya. (1 mark)

(i). Increase number of Africans to the legislative council from four to eight.

(ii). 12 nominated members representing all races.

(iii). Double the number of African representation in the council of ministers.

Q14. Give the main reason why tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period.

(i). To force Africans to work on European farms.

Q15. Give main reason why second Lancaster House conference was used in 1962 (1 mark)

-To come up with a constitution for independent Kenya. (1*1=1 mark)

Q16. Name the institution that controls Government expenditure in Kenya (1 mark)

Parliament/Legislature 1*1= (1 mark)

Q17. Give two functions of the Judiciary in Kenya.

(i). To interpret laws.

(ii). To dispense justice /implement laws (any 2x1=2marks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions;

Q18. Give five reasons why Bantu migrated from their original homeland (5 marks)

- (i). Looking for land for cultivation.
- (ii). Needed land for grazing /pasture.
- (iii). Increase in population.
- (iv). Internal conflicts forced them to migrate.
- (v). External attacks from their neighbours.
- (vi). Outbreak of diseases/epidemics.
- (vii) Due to drought and famine.
- (viii). Satisfy the spirit of adventure.

Any 5x1=(5 marks)

(b) Describe the political organisation of the Abasuba during the colonial period(10 marks)

- (i). The basic political unit was the family.
- (ii). The clan was ruled by a couple of elders.
- (iii). The Akamba was divided into various age-grade and age-set.
- (iv). The lowest age-grade was that of junior elders who depended on the community.
- (v). The next rank were elders who presided over minor cases.
- (vi). Few elders presided over major cases.
- (vii). The retired elders advised senior elders on impartial matters affecting the community
- (viii). Had decentralized system of government

(any 5x2 10mks)

19.a). Give five reasons for the construction of Kenya-Uganda railway during the colonial period(5mks)

- i) To facilitate the movement of the troops to suppress resistance.
- ii). To transport the administrators
- iii). To promote the development of legitimate trade/abolish slave trade
- iv). To transport goods from the interior to the coast (raw materials) and manufactured goods from the coast.

v).British wanted to protect the source of river Nile in Uganda

vi).British wanted to exploit the resources in the interior(any 5x1=5 marks)

19b) Explain five effects of the construction of the Kenya –Uganda railway

i). Led to the emergence of towns along the railway area e.g. Voi, Nairobi

ii)It enabled people to travel to and from interior to different destinations easily

iii).It encouraged the construction of feeder roads thus improving transportation in the interior

iv).it led to land alienation and establishment of settlers plantations where different cash crops were grown

v).It stimulated internal and external trade

vi).It led to settling of Indian_coolies in Kenya

vii) It led to employment opportunities to many people in Kenya

viii) It provided revenue for the government

ix)It made it possible for missionaries to lead Christianity into the interior/led to opening of interior

x)It led to changing of boundaries

Q20.a)State five methods which were used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya (5 mks)

i) Military conquest

ii).Treaty signing

iii).Establishing administrative posts

iv).Use of companies

v).Missionaries were used to persuade Africans to accept authority (5x1 =5 mks)

20b) Describe the organization of the central government in Kenya during the colonial period(10 mks)

i).Central government was headed by a governor who represented the British government, who implemented colonial policies.

ii).The colony was divided into provinces headed by provincial commissioners.

iii)The provinces were divided into districts headed by District Commissioners.

iv).Divisions were headed by a district Officer

v).Divisions were divided into locations headed by African chiefs.

vi).Locations were divided into sub-locations headed by sub chiefs. (any 5x2=10 mks)

Q21 a). Identify five methods that the colonial government used to discourage the activities of Mau Mau movement. (5mks)

- i).Arresting/pertaining Africans.
- ii).Armed forces were used to suppress the movement
- iii).killing/executive the activities
- iv).Used traitors and spies to reveal hiding grounds of the fighters
- v).Destroying property owned by MauMau fighters eg. Houses
- vi).Banning of political parties eg KAU
- iii).Declaration of state of emergency
- iv).Torturing MAU MAU supporters. (any 5x1=5marks)

21.(b)Explain five reasons why the MAU MAU movement was able to last for Long. (10 mks)

- i).Oathing united people thus made them to be committed to the cause.
- ii).Fighters used guerilla warfare
- iii).The avilian population sustained the rebellion by supplying food and information.
- iv)The able leaders
- v).The aberdare amend my Kenya forests provided good for MAU MAU fighters.
- vi).Some fighters were ex servicemen and applied their military experience
- vii).The movement received moral and material support from independent African nations (any 5x2=10mks).

SECTION C (30 MKS)

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

22a)Give three circumstances in which ones right to life may be taken away (3mks)

- i)Sentenced to death by a court of law
- ii).In self defense or defense of one's property
- iii). When effecting a lawful arrest

iv).When life of a law enforcing officer is endangered

v).When life of a pregnant/expectant mother is in danger

vi).During war (state of emergency)

vii).When preventing escape of a lawfully detained person

viii).When preventing a person from committing a crime. (any 3x1 =3mks)

22.b)Explain six reasons why it is important to respect human rights (12 marks)

i) It promotes human dignity as the right of people are observed.

ii).It promotes unity among people by encouraging harmonious co-existence.

iii).It promotes the rule of law by enhancing justice/good governance in society

iv).It promotes respect for other peoples cultures by appreciating cultural diversity

v).It promotes tolerance by accommodating other people's views/ideas.

vi).It promotes democracy of other people's opinions/views are respected.

vii).It promotes international relations by observing convictions/treaties on human rights.

viii).It promotes development by creating an enabling a conducive environment.

ix).It ensures special treatment of minorities and marginalized groups.(any 6x2=12marks)

23.a).Give three reasons why the constitution is important in Kenya (3mks)

i). It defines the structures/outlines, the functions and the powers of various branches of government.

ii).It clearly states the rights/responsibilities of those in power/limits their authority/promotes good governance.

iii).It spells out the responsibilities of those in power/limits their authority/promotes good governance.

iv).It ensures equality of all Kenyans

vi). It is the basis of all legislation in the county.(any 3x1 =3)

b). Explain six factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya . (12mks)

i).Lack of impartiality during trials leading to unfair judgment

ii).Political interference/censoring of judges' in public may influence final judgment.

iii).corrupt practices in court of law.

- ix).Confining suspects in remand for long delays justice
- iv).Failure to protect the legal rights of the ordinary when they conflict with the rich and powerful
- vi).Lack of commitment/inability by the police to carry out thorough investigations on suspected criminal activities.
- vii).Judicial process is also expensive to ordinary people
- viii).Use of outdated laws which do not address the current/contemporary issues.
(any6x2=12marks)

24.a).State three qualifications for a person to be eligible for election as a member of the National Asembly in Kenya(3mks)

- i).Must be a registered voter
- ii).Must be illiterate-speaking either in Kiswahili/English
- iii).Must be supported by at least 1,000 registered voters in the constituency
- iv).Must uphold good moral values (any 3x1 =3 mks)

b).Explain six functions of the independent electoral and boundaries commission of Kenya (IEBC) (12marks)

- i). It registers citizens to participate in the election
- ii). It draws the boundaries of the constituencies/wards
- iii). It regulates nominations of candidates by political parties
- iv).It settles electoral disputes arising from nominations
- v).It registers candidates who intend to contest for positions during elections
- vi).It announces and provides an election timetable
- vii). It conducts civil education
- viii).It monitors/observes the elections in order to ensure transparency/honesty.
- ix).It regulates the amount of spent by candidates of political parties.
- ix). It develops code of conducts for candidates/parties participating in elections.
- x).It distributes transports electoral materials to all polling stations
- xi).It appoints election officials
- xii).It announces the results and declare the winners in elections. (any 6 x2 =12 mks)