**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**DECEMBER, 2021**

**TIME: 2½ hours**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**LANJET JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION**

**DECEMBER, 2021**

**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

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**TIME: 2½ HOURS**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**1. State two ways in which the study of History and Government promotes a sense of patriotism in the Kenyan learner (2mks)**

(i) It enables one to acquire a positive attitude towards their country.

(ii) It enables one to be a responsible citizen

(iii) It enables one to become loyal to his/her country

(iv) It helps one to develop positive values

**2.State one pre-historic site where the remains of kenyapithecus were discovered in Kenya (1mk)**

(i) FortTernan

(ii) Lake Turkana Basin

(iii) The Samburu Hills

(iv) Around Lake Baringo

**3. Give the main reason why the rulers of malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th century (1mk)**

They wanted military support against Mombasa

**4. Identify one community in Kenya which had centralized system of government during the pre-colonial period (1mk)**

Abawanga/wanga of the abaluhya.

**5.Identify two features of independence constitution (2mks)**

1. **Legislature**
2. **Judiciary**
3. **Bill of rights**
4. **Majimboism**
5. **Executive**

**6.State two ways in which the nyumba kumi initiative can promote law and order in the villages (2mks)**

(i) Settling disputes

(ii) Educating / Sensitising people on the importance of obeying laws

(iii)Reporting criminals to relevant Authorities

**7 State one way in which Kenyan constitution promotes national unity (1mk)**

(i)Guarantees equal opportunity to all kenyans

(ii) Protect each individual against discrimination

(iii) Provides a Government of nationality to all.

**8. State two reasons why Human Rights should be monitored and upheld (2mks)**

(i) To ensure they are not violated but respected

(ii) To ensure peaceful co-existence among people of different communities in Kenya

(iii) To create bases for development of actions

**9.Name the treaty which marked the colonial spheres of influence in East Africa in 1886 (1mk)**

Anglo-German Agreement

**10. Identify one method used by the British to acquire the Kenyan colony. (1mk)**

1. use of missionaries
2. Military method
3. Signing of treaties

**11.Identify one social cause of disunity in kenya today (1mk)**

(i)Religious conflicts/creed

(ii) Tribalism/Racism

(iii) Nepotism

(iv) Ignorance; some people do not understand the need of unity.

**12. Identify two roles of welfare organizations in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)**

(i) They aroused political awareness among the people.

(ii) They organized social activities eg . sports and games ,burials etc.

(iii) They sponsored students to study abroad/ provided education.

**13. State two demands made by the AEMO in 1957 (2mks)**

(i)They demanded for more elected members of the legislative council (Legco)

(ii) They demanded universal suffrage/Franchise

(iii) They demanded for an end to the state of emergency

(iv) They demanded that Kenyan highlands to be open to all races.

**14. What is meant by collective responsibility of the cabinet (1 mk)**

It means that cabinet secretaries should work as a team and should not show their disagreements in public.

**15. Identify two sources of origin of Nyayoism (2mks)**

(i) Bibilical teachings on Ten Commandments---love.

(ii) African socialism where people are mindful of others welfare.

(iii) Moi’s long experience in politics

**16. What constitutional amendment made kenya return to a multiparty state ? (1mk)**

Repeal of section 2Aof the constitution in 1991.

**17. Identify two types of land ownership in kenya (2mks)**

(i) Public land

(ii) community Land

(iii) private land

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**18a. Mention five economic activities of the Maasai. (5mks)**

(i)Trading with their Neighbours .E.g Abagusii.

(ii)Pastoralism

(iii)Agriculture .E.g Kwavi group of Maasai

(iv) Gathering of roots, Vegetables and fruits

(v)Craftsmanship especially iron working

(vi)Raiding from neighbours in order to acquire more herds.

**b. Explain five effects of Bantu migration and settlement in Kenya (10mks)**

(i)They assimilated communities such as the Ogiek

(ii)They intermarried with others. e.g. the luo and Abaluyia

(iii)They displaced the communities they came across .eg. the sirikwa who lived in the Rift Valley.

(iv) Trade intensified as they traded with other communities

(v) population increased as people intermarried

(vi) Conflict /wars intensified as the new arrivals competed for resources with other communities.

(vii) Communities borrowed cultural beliefs and other ideas from each other. E.g taboo of fish eating from the cushites.

**19a State five reasons for the Portuguese success in the conquest of the Kenyan coast (5mks)**

(i)They had superior weapons

(ii) They had better /strong naval power

(iii) The coastal towns were not united

(iv) They got reinforcement from Goa in India

(v) Some towns did not offer resistance to the Portuguese invasion

(vi) They waged surprise attacks

(vii) They had well trained soldiers

**b Explain five social effects of the Indian ocean trade on the peoples of Kenyan coast upto 1500AD (10mks)**

(i)It led to intermarriage between the coastal people and the Arabs giving rise to Swahili people.

(ii) Africans were converted to Islam by Muslim traders

(iii)Islamic culture was adopted by the coastal people through interaction with Arabs

(iv) It led to new Architectural design along the coast

(v) It led to the introduction of sharia/Islamic laws along the coast –which defined the people’s way of life.

(vi)It fuelled conflict between the communities as demand for slaves increased leading to insecurity

(vii) It led to emergence of Kiswahili as a new language of communication as the local interacted with the foreigners.

**20a. State five duties of the British governor in Kenya during the colonial period (5mks)**

(i)Represented the British government /Answerable to the British government

(ii)Overall in charge of the colony

(iii) Judged/settled some cases within the colony

(iv) Supervised the provincial administration

(v)Gave assent to bills before they became law

(vi) Appointing administrators/loyal Africans as chiefs through the district officers.

**b Give five reasons why British colonized Kenya (10mks)**

(i)To establish their control over the source of River Nile because of their interests in Egypt.

(ii)To help stop slave trade in the region and replace it with legitimate trade

(iii) To protect their missionaries who were already in Kenya so that could carry out their missionary work/Spread of Western civilization

(iv)To establish a reliable market for their manufactured goods in Britain

(v)For prestige

(vi) To ensure settlements for surplus population

(vii)To ensure surplus /excess capital

(viii) To secure sources of raw materials

(ix) To prevent colonization of Kenya by other powers/to have monopoly of resources and power.

1. **21a.Identify five factors that led to the development of multi-party democracy in Kenya in 1990s (5mk)**
2. International pressure on the government for democracy reforms
3. Pressure from individuals who had been expelled from KANU without political alternatives.
4. Existence of people who were ready to push democratic agenda ahead
5. Introduction of multiparty democracy in other African countries
6. Discontent within KANU
7. Rigging in the 1988 mlolongo system.
8. Fall of one party system in other African countries. E.g Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia.

**b Explain five ways in which the existence of many political parties have promoted democracy in Kenya (10mks)**

(i)It has promoted freedom of association by providing alternative parties for people

(ii)It has provided people with a forum to express their views about how a country should be managed.

(iii)It has made the government more accountable to the people through constant criticism.

(iv)It has provided checks and balances to abuse and misuse of powers by leaders.

(v)It has provided system of scrutinizing government expenditure through public Accounts Committee and Public Investment Committee.

(vi)It had made people feel free to contribute ideas to any aspect of development in the country without feeling intimidated

(vii)It has enabled people who wish to form political parties to go ahead and do so.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**22a Give three symbols of national unity in Kenya (3mks)**

(i)The national anthem

(ii)The coat of Arms

(iii)The Kenyan flag/National flag

(iv)public seal

(v)Presidency

(vi)Parliament

(vii)Constitution

**b Explain six reasons why it is important to respect human rights (12mks)**

(i)It promotes human dignity as the rights of the people are observed

(ii)It promotes unity among the 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 people’s culture by appreciating cultural diversity

(v) It promotes tolerance by accommodating other people’s views/ideas

(vi)it promotes democracy as other people ‘s opinions /views are respected

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

(viii)It promotes development by creating an enabling /conducive environment

(ix) it Justified special treatment of minority /disadvantage group/community.

(x) A provision of guidance to state organs retaining the exercise of state power.

**23aGive three reasons why General elections are important in Kenya (3mks)**

(i)They provide Kenyans with an opportunity to choose political leaders

(ii)They enable Kenyans to exercise their democratic rights

(iii)They offer alternative ideas of running the government through different political parties manifestos

(iv) It is a constitutional requirement

(v)They make elected leaders /prospective leaders work hard to ensure that they are re-elected/elected.

bExplain six functions of the body in charge of elections in Kenya (12mks)

(i)To maintain and revise the voter’s register to ensure it is upto date.

(ii)To prepare ,distribute and ensure safety of election materials

(iii)To conduct voter education in the country in order to prepare citizen for the voting exercise.

(iv)To conduct and supervise elections so as to ensure they are free and fair.

(v) To conduct language proficiency tests for candidates interested in vying for different posts before nomination is carried out.

(vi)To announce and provide a time-table to be followed during the election period .

(vii)To receive nomination papers from the candidates cleared to vie by the political parties.

(viii)To announce the results and declare the winners for the respective seat

**24a Mention the first three stages in the preparation of national budget (3mks)**

(i)Each government ministry prepares its estimates.

(ii)The ministries estimates are forwarded to the treasury .

(iii) The ministry of finance compiles the estimates into a single budget/proposed budget.

**b Explain six reasons why the government prepare the national budget (12mks)**

(i)It enables the government to identify sources of revenue that will be required to meet its financial obligations.

(ii)It enables the government to explain to the public the tax structure /set the tax levels.

(iii)It ensures that there is a balance in the country’s revenue and expenditure hence avoiding budget deficit.

(iv)The government is able to identify /prioritize the development projects to finance in the coming year.

(v) The government is able to identify ways of spending without any wastage.

(vi)Parliament is able to monitor public resource utilization through its watchdog committees.

(vii)The government is able to set aside some funds to be used in case of emergencies in the course of the financial year.

(viii) The government is able to assess its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary.