**SAMIA SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION**

**MARKING SCHEME**

***HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT***

***PAPER 1***

1. ***Name the local state of the evolution of Man***

* Homo sapiens

1. ***State two ways in which migration of the cushites into Kenya affected the Agikuyu***

* Taboos against eating fish
* The Agikuyu adopted circumcision
* The Agikuyu started practicing age set system
* The Agikuyu began using cow dung as manure

1. ***State two functions of the council of elders among the Somali.***

* Presided over religious functions
* Admitted new members
* Expelled errant members/punished errant members
* Settled disputes.

1. ***State the main factor that contributed to the growth of city states along the Kenyan coast*** ***before 1500A.D***

* Trade

1. ***Give one economic responsibility of a Kenyan citizen***

* Participating in development activities
* Fighting corruption
* Engaging in income generation

1. ***State two ways in which poverty undermines national unity***

* Produce anti-social behaviours e.g stealing
* Criminal activities cause fear and suspicion

1. ***Identify two minority groups whose rights were protected by the constitution of kenya at*** ***independence***

* Asians
* Europeans

1. ***Identify the main disadvantage of democracy***

* Disregards the interests of the minority as government fulfill the wishes of the majority who elected them.

1. ***Identify two ways in which the results of collaboration of the maasai with the British were*** ***similar to that of the Wanga***

* They both received protection
* Their leaders were made paramount clients
* They both lost their independence
* Their men were recruited in the king’s African

1. ***Give one reason why government encouraged settlers to come to Kenya during the colonial period***

* To meet the cost of the railway construction
* To meet the cost of the administration
* To counter the growing number of Asians in Kenya

1. ***What was the main reason for the formation of the Kenya African democratic union in 1960***

* To represent the minority tribes

1. ***Name two African leaders who represented the Kenya African national union in the second Lancaster house conference***

* Jomo Kenyatta
* Jaramogi Oginga Odinga
* Tom Mboya

1. ***Identify the main reason for the impeachment of county governors in Kenya 1mk***

* Corruption / embezzlement of funds/mismanagement of funds

1. ***Identify two types of ownership spelt out in the African socialism adopted in Kenya after*** ***independence***

* Public ownership
* Private ownership
* Communal ownership

1. ***Identify two accounts where public revenue is stored in Kenya***

* Equalization funds
* Contingencies fund
* Consolidated funds
* Revenue funds

1. ***Name the body that makes laws in Kenya’s devolved units***

* County assemble

1. ***Give the main challenges facing the free primary education programme since 2003***

* Increased enrolment Vis-à-vis the existing learning infrastructure

**SECTION B**

1. ***a. Give five reasons which influenced the migration of the Abagusii into Kenya during the pre-colonial period***

* Due to increased population
* Due to internal conflicts /family/clan feuds
* In search for land for cultivation
* Due to outbreak of diseases/epidemics
* Due to love for adventure
* Due to external attacks

***b. Discuss five effects of the migration and settlement of the plain Nilotes during the pre-colonial period***

* They displaced some community that they found in areas they settled
* Their settlements led to increased population in the region
* They intermarried with their cattle raids/Strengthened their relationship
* There was ethnic conflicts due to cattle raids/land for settlement
* There was increased trade with their neighbours
* There was borrowing /exchange of cultural practices among the communities
* The Maasai influenced socio-political organization of the Nandi who created the institution of Orkoyot similar to Oloibon of the Maasai
* Increased assimilation in the course interaction with their neighbours

1. ***a. Give three causes of the Somali resistance to the British rule in Kenya during the 19th century***

* Partitioning /Dividing small clans
* British interfered with Somali Nomadism
* Were against Christianity as most were Muslims
* Somali opposed British positive expeditions
* British stopped Somali raiding activities

***b. Explain six negative effects of British colonial rule on the people of Kenya***

* Africans lost their land
* Africans were subjected to forced labour
* Africans were forced to pay taxes
* Africans were pushed to reserves that were highly unproductive and overpopulated
* Europeans interfered with African cultures
* Many Africans lost their lives
* There was destruction of property by Europeans
* Some communities lost their livestock through positive confiscation by the British
* Economic underdevelopment of Kenya

1. ***a. State five factors that facilitated the Mau Mau Movement***

* experience of the ex-servicemen during the second world war
* failure of the colonial government to compensate African ex-servicemen
* wide spread unemployment
* failure of the colonial government to institute political returns
* land alienation
* undermining African cultural practices
* racial discrimination against Africans
* the brutality and cruelty of the colonial administration

***b. Explain five roles played by the trade union movement in the struggle***

* Fought for improved working conditions for the workers
* They produced relevant training ground for potential nationalists
* They contributed money to political parties and enabled them to sustain the struggle for independence
* They sensitized workers on the importance of joining political parties that struggled for independence
* They mobilized people to support nationalist struggle/promoted the spirit of nationalism
* They made Kenyans situations recognized abroad/toot part in international Fora.

1. ***a. Identify three pillars of the Nyayo Philosophy***

* Peace
* Love
* Unity

***b. Discuss six achievements of Daniel Moi as president between 1978 – 2002***

* He involved in mediation between various conflicting sides in Uganda, Congo, Somalia, Chad, Sudan, Rwanda.
* He served as chairman of the organization of African unity (OAU)
* He served as chairman of presidential Trade Area (1989 – 1990) COMESA (1999 – 200), EA Cooperation (1996 – 2002)
* He travelled world wide, being called upon to provided peace keeping forces in trouble areas like Uganda Namibia etc
* Supported the formation if regional economic bodies to increase trade and economic development
* He introduced the Nyayo Philosophy of peace, Love and Unity
* He called for the release of political detainees eg George Anyona.
* He encouraged participation in harambee activities which raised money for development
* He introduced 8-4-4 system of education
* He improved health sector
* He encouraged development of Agricultural section
* He improved transport sector i.e introduction of Nyayo buses and construction of roads
* He promoted sporting activities i.e construction of facilities like Nyayo and Moi sports courts Kasarani.

**SECTION C**

1. ***a. Name three National holidays recognized by the constitution of Kenya (2010)***

* Mashujaa day
* Madaraka day
* Jamhuri day

***b. Explain six principles of Democracy as exercised in Kenya***

* Consent of the people
* Equality
* Peace
* The rule of law
* Balance of individual liberty with authority of state
* Transparency and accountability
* Competition
* Free press
* Regular free and fair election
* Multi-party system
* Economic freedom and empowerment
* Bill of rights.

1. ***a. State three qualification for a person to be eligible for election as a member of the National Assembly***

* Be a registered voter
* Must satisfy education, moral and ethical regards
* Nominated by a political party or is an independent candidate
* Be of sound mind
* Be a Kenyan citizen for at least 10 years
* Must not be a state officer

***b. Explain six functions of the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya***

* Disciplines errant members
* Head / spokesperson of the house
* Presides over proceedings
* Interprets standing orders
* Protects the dignity and authority of the house
* Chairperson of parliamentary services commission
* Swears in new members of parliament
* Declares seats vacant
* Represents parliament at official functions outside the house

1. ***a. Identify five ways in which capital expenditure is utilized***

* construction of infrastructure eg roads
* construction of public amenities eg stadia
* provision of early childhood development education
* construction of county facilities
* purchase of vehicles and equipments

***b. Describe five ways how county and National government relate in Kenya today***

* they perform with due respect to each other
* They assist, support and consult
* They liaise to exchange information and coordination policies and administration to enhance capacity
* Disputes between the both levels are solved through national legislation
* National government can intervene in a county government if the letter is unable to perform its functions
* The constitution gives the president powers to suspend a county government
* A county government depends on yearly financial allocation from the national government.
* A county government can advance a loan from the national government in case of incapacitation
* Some national government employees work in county governments.