



MARKING SCHEME

THE ROYAL EXAM SERIES



Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

311/1 — HISTORY & GOVERNMENT — Paper 1

1. Give two examples of unwritten sources of information on history and government. (2 marks)
- (i) Oral traditions/oral sources
 - (ii) Archaeology/paleontology
 - (iii) Genetics
 - (iv) Linguistics
 - (v) Anthropology
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*
2. Name two types of dwellings used by early man during the Old Stone Age period. (2 marks)
- (i) Rock shelters
 - (ii) Tree trunks
 - (iii) In trees
 - (iv) In caves
 - (v) In forests
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*
3. Apart from Akamba, identify two Eastern Bantu communities which settled in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
- (i) The Aembu
 - (ii) The Ameru
 - (iii) The Agikuyu
 - (iv) The Mijikenda
 - (v) Mbeere
 - (vi) Pokomo
 - (vii) Taita
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*
4. Identify one way in which monsoon winds led to the development of trade between the coast and the outside world. (1 mark)
- (i) They facilitated the movement of goods to and from the Kenyan Coast / dhows.
 - (ii) They facilitated the movement of traders who established themselves along the Kenyan coast.
- Any 1 point @ 1 mark each (1 mark)*
5. Give one reason why Seyyid Said took direct control of the settlements along the coast of Kenya. (1 mark)
- (i) To ensure revenue from taxes was remitted to Oman
 - (ii) To prevent the rulers/ governors of the coastal settlements from declaring themselves independent.

- (iii) *For maximum economic control*
- (iv) *To control the Indian Ocean trade*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

6. Identify the main reason why suspected criminals are tried in a court of law.

(1 mark)

- (i) *To allow suspected criminals the right to free and fair trial/be proved guilty or not.*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

7. Name the document which contains the rights of a child in Kenya.

(1 mark)

- (i) *The Children's act of 2001*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

8. Identify the main disadvantage of democracy.

(1 mark)

- (i) *It promotes dictatorship by the majority.*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

9. Identify the main reason why the Local Government was established in Kenya during the colonial period.

(1 mark)

- (i) *To link the central government with local communities*

1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)

10. Give two effects of the Wanga collaboration with the British during the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya.

(2 marks)

- (i) *He was made the paramount chief of the Wanga in 1909 thus gained prestige.*
- (ii) *Some of his people were used as agents of the British administration and were deployed as chiefs to other areas of western Kenya.*
- (iii) *Mumias was made the administrative center of British rule in Western Kenya.*
- (iv) *The British assisted Mumia in acquiring more territories like Bunyala and Samia.*
- (v) *He gained material benefits like firearms and manufactured goods like clothes.*
- (vi) *His people were converted to Christianity.*
- (vii) *He was assisted by the British to subdue his enemies like the Luo of Ugenya and other Abaluyia clans.*
- (viii) *The kingdom was used as a base to colonize communities in western Kenya*
- (ix) *They lost their independence to the British*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (1 mark)

11. Give two ways through which the colonial government in Kenya used to control the migration of Africans to urban centres.

(2 marks)

- (i) *Taking head count of those who were supposed to live in urban centers/reserves*
- (ii) *Enacting strict rules about migrations into urban centers/ creation of African reserves*
- (iii) *Ensuring that only those who had specific activities to undertake in the urban centers lived there*
- (iv) *Introducing Kipande system*

Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)

12. Give the main contribution of Christian missionaries in Kenya during the struggle for independence up to 1939.

(1 mark)

- (i) *They represented Africans in Legislative Council*

- 1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)*
- 13. Identify the main voting system used in Kenya during the general elections. (1 mark)**
- (i) *Secret Ballot*
- 1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)*
- 14. Outline two reasons that may lead to the removal of a County Governor from office in Kenya. (2 marks)**
- (i) *Gross violation of this Constitution or any other law*
(ii) *If one commits a crime under national or international law*
(iii) *Abuse of office or gross misconduct*
(iv) *Physical or mental incapacity*
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*
- 15. Name the administrative head of the Kenyan parliament. (1 mark)**
- (i) *The Clerk*
- 1 point @ 1 mark (1 mark)*
- 16. State two ways in which the rule of law is applied in Kenya. (2 marks)**
- (i) *By establishing an independent court system to try criminal and civil offences.*
(ii) *Ensuring that suspected criminals are tried in a court of law and if found guilty, they are sentenced.*
(iii) *By allowing those found guilty to appeal for retrial.*
(iv) *Entitling any accused person legal representation by an advocate of the high court.*
(v) *By arresting criminals.*
(vi) *Subjecting all citizens in the country to be governed by the same law.*
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*
- 17. State two ways in which harambee spirit promotes national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)**
- (i) *It encouraged people to work together*
(ii) *It promotes cooperation*
(iii) *It promotes equity in the distribution of resources*
(iv) *It enhances interaction of the people*
(v) *It promotes patriotism*
- Any 2 points @ 1 mark each (2 marks)*

Section B (45 marks)

- 18(a) Give five reasons responsible for the migration of the River-Lake Nilotes into Kenya (5 marks)**
- (i) *Due to drought/famine/natural calamities*
(ii) *Due to spirit of adventure.*
(iii) *Due to population pressure.*
(iv) *Due to internal conflicts/feuds.*
(v) *Due to outbreak of diseases/epidemics.*
(vi) *They were searching for better fishing grounds.*
(vii) *Due to external attacks*
(viii) *Need for pasture and water for their livestock*
- Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)*
- b) Describe the political organization of the Borana during the 19th century. (10 marks)**

- (i) *The family was the smallest political unit*
- (ii) *They had a decentralized system of government under clan elders*
- (iii) *They lived in a camp and the senior most married man was recognized as its head and enforced rules and settled disputes within the family.*
- (iv) *They were grouped into clans made up of related families*
- (v) *The clans were governed by the council of elders.*
- (vi) *The council of elders maintained law and order in the clan and enforced rules*
- (vii) *They were divided into two groups/halves/kinship called **moieties** for effective administration.*
- (viii) *They were further subdivided into sub moieties which were then divided into clans.*
- (ix) *Each half/kinship was administered by a leader called **Kallu**.*
- (x) *Kallu's positions were hereditary and they settled major inter clan disputes.*
- (xi) *They administered with the help of the council of elders.*
- (xii) *They had a warrior class defended the community*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

19 (a) Identify five factors responsible for the development of the Indian Ocean trade. (5 marks)

- (i) *Availability of items of trade at the coast and those from other countries*
- (ii) *There was high demand of trade items by people at the coast and those from other countries.*
- (iii) *Accessibility of the Kenyan coast by sea.*
- (iv) *Presence of enterprising merchants in both the East African coast and the outside world like the Arabs.*
- (v) *Existence of local trade along the East African Coast formed a base*
- (vi) *Improvements in water transport especially the building of strong sailing ships/ship building.*
- (vii) *Existence of monsoon winds facilitated the movement of sailing ships*
- (viii) *Presence of natural harbours at the coast where ships could dock with ease.*
- (ix) *Relative political stability at the Kenyan coast.*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(a) Explain five results of the Indian Ocean trade on the people of East Africa. (10 marks)

- (i) *It led to development/growth of towns/city states along the coast*
- (ii) *Many foreigners settled in the East African coast thereby increasing their population in the region*
- (iii) *Islamic code of law/sharia was introduced which was used to govern the city states/people*
- (iv) *Islamic religion widely spread in the region as many people were converted into it*
- (v) *Arabic/Persian architecture was introduced which were reflected in the design of houses/mosques built in the region*
- (vi) *Islamic education was introduced where Islamic schools/Madrassa were constructed*
- (vii) *There was intermarriage between the early visitors and the coastal inhabitants resulting in a new breed of people called Waswahili*
- (viii) *Kiswahili language emerged which was a combination of Bantu and Arabic languages*

- (ix) *There was introduction of new crops like rice, cloves, millet, and fruits which became the staple food of the coastal people.*
- (x) *Islamic dressing styles were introduced where men wore long robes (kanzu) and women wore veils (buibui)*
- (xi) *There was the growth of wealthy merchants who lived in splendor*
- (xii) *There emerged a new structure of administration controlled by the sultans*
- (xiii) *It led to conflict between communities as the demand for slaves increased resulting in insecurity*
- (xiv) *Decline of local industries*
- (xv) *Exposure of the region led to colonization*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

20 (a) Identify five demands of the East African Association (EAA). (5 marks)

- (i) *They demanded for the return of alienated land.*
- (ii) *They wanted the colonial government to abolish hut and poll taxes.*
- (iii) *They demanded for the abolition of the Kipande.*
- (iv) *They demanded for better working and living conditions.*
- (v) *They demanded that election to the Legislative council be on a common roll.*
- (vi) *They demanded the abolition of forced labour.*
- (vii) *They demanded for more education for Africans.*
- (viii) *They demanded an end to compulsory destocking.*
- (ix) *They demanded for revocation of colonial status.*

Any 5 points @ 1 mark each (5 marks)

(b) Explain five roles of women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10 marks)

- (i) *They raised funds for supporting political activities.*
- (ii) *They provided moral support to the freedom fighters to go on with the struggle.*
- (iii) *They demanded for the release of detained freedom fighters like Harry Thuku.*
- (iv) *They took part in the struggle where some were even leaders like Field Marshal Muthoni, Nduta wa Kore and Mekatilili.*
- (v) *They supplied food and arms to the freedom fighters in their hideouts.*
- (vi) *They acted as spies for the freedom fighters.*
- (vii) *They administered oaths of secrecy.*
- (viii) *They kept their homes intact as men continued with the struggle.*
- (ix) *They endured pain and suffering inflicted by the colonial government for the sake of liberation e.g. rape*

Any 5 points @ 2 marks each (10 marks)

21 (a) State five categories of land classified as Public Land in Kenya. (5 marks)

- (i) *Land used or occupied by the state organ.*
- (ii) *Land transferred to the state by sale, surrender or reversion.*
- (iii) *Land which no individual or community ownership can be established.*
- (iv) *Land where minerals or mineral oils have been discovered.*
- (v) *All government forests, game reserves, water catchment areas, national parks and national sanctuaries.*
- (vi) *All roads and thoroughfares provided by the Act of parliament.*
- (vii) *All rivers, lakes and water bodies defined by an act of parliament.*
- (viii) *The territorial sea, the exclusive zone and the sea bed.*

- (ix) *The continental shelf.*
- (x) *All land between the high and lower water-marks.*

Section C (30 marks)

22 (a) State three ways in which one can lose citizenship by registration in Kenya. (3 marks)

- (i) *If one receives a jail term for a period of three years or more within five years from the period of registration*
- (ii) *If one has been convicted of treason or an offence with a penalty of at least seven years of imprisonment or more, any time after registration*
- (iii) *If citizenship was obtained through fraud or corruption.*
- (iv) *If one associates with a Kenyan enemy or gives out secrets to an enemy or assists the enemy in any way.*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain six responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (12 marks)

- (i) *To contribute to positive development of the country through hard work regardless of the job one is doing*
- (ii) *Participate in all democratic processes in the country like elections and referendum.*
- (iii) *Contribute positively ones' views on issues affecting the community like taking part in debates.*
- (iv) *Report law breakers and those intending to break the law.*
- (v) *Be mindful of other peoples' welfare law like assisting the disabled, the aged, children and the less fortunate in the society.*
- (vi) *Ensure proper utilization of public and private facilities and property*
- (vii) *Maintain high moral and ethical standards in the society.*
- (viii) *Respecting the rights and freedoms of other citizens.*
- (ix) *Should be loyal and patriotic towards his or her country.*
- (x) *Being accountable and transparent especially public servants and other citizens in dealing with issues.*
- (xi) *Maintaining high level of integrity in the society like avoiding vices like corruption.*
- (xii) *Paying taxes to the government so that it can generate revenue for development*
- (xiii) *Respecting elected leaders and supporting them in initiating development projects.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

23. (a) Give the composition of the Cabinet in Kenya. (3 marks)

- (i) *The President*
- (ii) *The Deputy President*
- (iii) *Attorney General*
- (iv) *The Cabinet Secretaries*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain six solutions to the challenges facing the Judiciary in Kenya. (12 marks)

- (i) *Employment of more personnel like judges and magistrates to help clear the backlog of cases.*
- (ii) *Improving the terms of service and remunerations of judges and magistrates.*
- (iii) *Increasing the funding to the Judiciary to enable it acquire modern equipment, and build more courts.*
- (iv) *Educating the public to make them aware of their legal rights and court procedures.*
- (v) *Making courts more independent and free from external interference.*
- (vi) *Lowering court fees to make them affordable to ordinary citizens.*
- (vii) *Reviewing the Penal Code to make it relevant and responsive to changing circumstances.*
- (viii) *Making courts corruption free zones by creating awareness on the ills of corruption.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)

24. (a) State three principles of Devolution in Kenya. (3 marks)

- (i) *It is based on democratic principles.*
- (ii) *It is founded on the doctrine of separation of powers.*
- (iii) *Have a reliable source of revenue to enable it govern and deliver services effectively.*
- (iv) *Ensure gender balance in their representative bodies.*

Any 3 points @ 1 mark each (3 marks)

(b) Explain six roles of Commission on Revenue Allocation. (12 marks)

- (i) *Making recommendations on equitable sharing of revenue raised by the National Government.*
- (ii) *Revenue sharing between National and County governments.*
- (iii) *Sharing revenue among the County governments.*
- (iv) *Making recommendations on other matters concerning financing and financial management by County governments.*
- (v) *Define and enhance the revenue sources of the County and the National governments.*
- (vi) *Encourage fiscal responsibility to ensure accountability for funds through appropriate financial procedures.*
- (vii) *Determine, publish, and regularly review the criteria by which to identify the marginalized areas.*
- (viii) *Submits its recommendations to the Senate, the National Assembly, the National Executive, County Assembly and the County Executives for approval.*

Any 6 points @ 2 marks each (12 marks)