

# SAMIA SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATION

## MARKING SCHEME

### *HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT*

#### *PAPER 1*

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

- Homo sapiens

**2. 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

**3. 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.

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

- Trade

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

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

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

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

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

- Asians
- Europeans

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

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

**9. 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

**10. 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

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

- To represent the minority tribes

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

- Jomo Kenyatta
- Jaramogi Oginga Odinga
- Tom Mboya

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

- Corruption / embezzlement of funds/mismanagement of funds

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

- Public ownership
- Private ownership
- Communal ownership

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

- Equalization funds
- Contingencies fund
- Consolidated funds

- Revenue funds

**16. Name the body that makes laws in Kenya's devolved units**

- County assemble

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

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

**SECTION B**

**18. 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

**19. a. Give three causes of the Somali resistance to the British rule in Kenya during the 19<sup>th</sup> 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

***20. 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.

***21. 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 – 2000), 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**

#### **22. 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.

#### **23. 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

***24. 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 latter 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.