**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

1. Social History ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

2***.*** A taboo against eating fish

Age - set systems

Circumcision ***(2 x 1 = 1 mk)***

3***.***  Family (***1 x 1 = 1mk)***

4. Ivory

Slaves (***2 x 1 = 2mks)***

5. The Akamba became unfriendly when chief Kivoi was killed ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

6. Abagusi

Abaluhyia

Abakuria

NB Luo Abasuba not in the list as they came later ***(2 x 1 = 2mks)***

7. Private bill ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

8. National

County ***(2 x 1 = 2mks)***

9. Governor ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

10. Eliud Mathu ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

11. Its a symbol of Authority ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

12. Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission

NB Reject Abbreviation ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

13. Pio Gama Pinto

Jm Kariuki

Tom Mboya ***(2 x 1 = 2mk)***

14. - Introduction of 8-4-4- system

- Establishement of second Public Univeristy (Moi University

- Vocational subjects e.g Art Craft, Music, Agric and Home science be given more emphasis in the curriculum

15***.*** Peace

Love

Unity  ***(2 x 1 = 2mk***

16. - Based on democratic principles and separation of powers

- Gender balance in powers therein representative bodies

- Have reliable sources of revenue to enable them deliver ***(2 x 1 = 2mks)***

17. - Funds raised by Government for expenditure ***(1 x 1 = 1mk)***

***SECTION B***

18(a).- Trading

- Livestock keeping

- Hunting and gathering

- Craft industries

- Fishing

- Cultivation of food crops

- Iron working ***(5 x 1 = 5mks)***

(b) - The basic social unit was the family made up of father, wife /wives and children

- Several related families formed a clan

- The Maasai were organized into age groups /age sets made up of people who were circumcised at the same time

- They believed in one supreme God called Enkai

NB: Must state Enkai to score full mark

- Had a religious leader called Laibon who mediated between the community and Enkai

- They offered sacrifices to God in sacred places and other cermonies eg Eunoto

- The believed in ancestral spirits

19 (a)

- To find a sea route to India

- Wanted to spread Christianity/reduce the muslim influence

- Take part in coastal trade

- To control strategic points on the East African Coast from other European rivals

- Desire for exploration/ Adventure ***(Any 3x 1=`3mks )***

(b) - Adequate rainfall and suitable climate

- Existance of fertile soils

- Presence of settlers from Oman and Zanzibar willing to invest in plantation agriculture

- Availability of labour form slaves

- Availability of large tracks of land suitable for large scale agriculture

- There was market for crops in countries like Zanzibar and Arabia

**20 (a)**

- Signing of treaties/collaboration

- Use of military attacks against unfriendly communities /use of force

- Administrative stations/operational bases

- Treachery/offering of gifts

- Use of missionaries to pacify Africans through preaching  ***(3x 1=3mks )***

(b) - The land belonging to the Nandi was allienated

- The Nandi lost therin independence

- The Nandi were resettled in reserves

- The Nandi were forced to live as squatters on European farms

- Loss of life during raids

- Destruction of property

- The Nandi lost their military superiority

- The Nandi warriors were conscripted into the colonial security forces  ***(6 x 2=12mks)***

**21 (a)**

- Encourage various forms of property ownership

- Ensure equal opportunities for all citizens

- Promote democracy

- Ensure that resources are used to benefit the society and its members

- Promote freedom of conscience and human dignity

- Promote freedom from diseases, ignorance and poverty  ***(5 x 1=5mks )***

(b)- Raising school fees for the needy through harambees

- Construction of schools through harambees

- Development projects like building domitories and buying school buses through harambee

- Some private schools have been built through harambee

- Students from Kenya have been able to pursue education outside the country through Harambee

22 (a)

- Alleged rigging of the 1988 electrons/discontent ith the queing system

- KANU’s failure to accomodate peoples divergent views

- Pressure from the church/civil society /lawyers intellectuals /rampant corruption

- Recommodations of the Saitoti review committee  ***( 3 x 1=3mks )***

(b) - It enhances checks and balances as opposition parties point out government excesses

- Opened up democratic space as people air their views without fear of intimidation

- Mobilized more people to take place in democratic processes

- Facilitated provision of civic education to the people empowering them to make informed decisions

- Promoted members of different ethnic groups join political parties of their choice

- Creation of many political parties has provided training grounds for political leaders

- Has enabled provision of atlernative, approach to the management of government affairs

- Opposition debates issues the government may be silent on ***(6x 2=12mks)***

**23** - High court

- Court of appeal

- Supreme court ***(3 x 1=3mks)***

**(b)**  - Introduction of community service for petty offenders to decongest prisons

- Improving the living conditions for prisoners by providing medical services, clothing, beddings & diet

- Release of petty offenders

- Allocating more funds to facilitate the corrected services

- Employment and training of more personnel in charge of prisoners

- Construction of better houses for the warders

- Better remuneration for the prison staff ***(6 x 2=12mks)***

**24 (a)** Kenya Defence forces

National intelligence services

National Police service  ***(3x 1=3mks)***

***(*b)**

- Principal legal advisor to the government

- Represent national government in court or any other legal proceeding

- Promotes and upholds the rule of law

- Defends public interest

- Appears as a friend of the court in any civil proceeding to which government is not party

- Takes part in drafting public bills