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HISTORY & GOVERNMENT  
PAPER ONE  
MARKING SCHEME  
Oct./Nov. 2019

**THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**(CONFIDENTIAL)**

**THIS MARKING SCHEME IS THE PROPERTY OF THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL AND IT MUST BE RETURNED TO THE COUNCIL AT THE END OF THE MARKING.**

**This marking scheme consists of 12 printed pages.**

## SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer ALL Questions in this section in the space provided after question 24.

1.	<p>Identify <b>two</b> theories which explain the origin of man.</p> <p>(i) The Creation Theory ✓</p> <p>(ii) The Evolution Theory ✓</p> <p>(iii) The Traditional/mythical Theory</p>	Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.
2.	<p>State <b>two</b> ways in which the Agikuyu interacted with the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.</p> <p>(i) They intermarried.</p> <p>(ii) They traded/exchanged goods.</p> <p>(iii) They borrowed items from each other.</p> <p>(iv) They raided each other/fought.</p>	Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.
3.	<p>Name the original homeland of the River-Lake Nilotes of Kenya.</p> <p>(i) ⇒ Bahr-el-Ghazal/Southern Sudan</p>	1 x 1 = 1 mark.
4.	<p>Identify the <b>main</b> economic activity of the Akamba during the pre-colonial period.</p> <p>(i) ⇒ Livestock keeping</p>	1 x 1 = 1 mark.
5.	<p>Give <b>one</b> advantage of dual citizenship to a Kenyan.</p> <p>(i) A person can work in either of the countries.</p> <p>(ii) One can choose to live in either of the countries.</p> <p>(iii) One is entitled to the rights/freedoms provided in the Constitution of Kenya.</p>	Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark.



6.	<p>State <b>two</b> ways in which national integration has promoted economic development in Kenya.</p> <p>(i) It has enabled citizens to work/employed in any part of Kenya.</p> <p>(ii) It has enabled free movement of goods/services within the country.</p> <p>(iii) It has enabled citizens to invest/establish businesses in any part of the country.</p> <p>(iv) It has enabled people to buy property anywhere in the country.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
7.	<p>Identify <b>one</b> minority group whose rights were protected by the Constitution of Kenya at independence.</p> <p>(i) The Europeans</p> <p>(ii) The Asians</p> <p>(iii) Minority indigenous African communities <i>&gt; all except (Kalenjin) Luo</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
8.	<p>Outline <b>two</b> advantages of indirect democracy as practised in Kenya.</p> <p>(i) People exercise their democratic rights/elect leaders of their own choice.</p> <p>(ii) The leaders are accountable to the electorate.</p> <p>(iii) The electorate/people can vote out/recall their elected leaders.</p> <p>(iv) People's views in decision making are taken into account.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>
9.	<p>Give <b>the</b> type of human right which is violated if a person is unlawfully detained.</p> <p>(i) - The right of movement/freedom of movement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 x 1 = 1 mark.</p>
10.	<p>State <b>two</b> demands of the African Elected Members Organization (AEMO) presented to the Colonial Secretary in <u>1957</u>.</p> <p>(i) The increase of African elected members in the Legislative Council to <del>be increased to</del> 14.</p> <p>(ii) <i>The demands for universal adult suffrage</i> <del>There should be special elections of four members from each race.</del></p> <p>(iii) The number of African ministers be raised to 2.</p> <p>iv <i>Registration of voters on a common roll.</i> <i>The end of the State of emergency</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</p>



11.	<p>Give the <b>main</b> contribution made by Tom Mboya which improved the welfare of workers in Kenya during the colonial period.</p> <p>(i) - He formed Trade union/workers' union</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1 x 1 = 1 mark.</b></p>
12.	<p>Outline <b>two</b> types of cases which are determined by the Kadhi's courts in Kenya.</p> <p>(i) Marriage cases. (ii) Divorce cases. (iii) Inheritance cases. (iv) Personal status.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</b></p>
13.	<p>Give <b>two</b> reasons that may lead to the removal of a County Governor from office in Kenya.</p> <p>(i) If he/she violates the Constitution/any other law. (ii) If he/she commits a crime under national/international law. (iii) Due to abuse of office/gross misconduct. (iv) Due to mental or physical incapacity to perform functions of the office.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</b></p>
14.	<p>Identify <b>one</b> National Security organ of the Republic of Kenya.</p> <p>(i) Kenya Defence Forces. (ii) National Intelligence Service. (iii) National Police Service.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark.</b></p>
15.	<p>Give <b>one</b> classification of land ownership enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya.</p> <p>(i) Public land. (ii) Community land. (iii) Private land.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark.</b></p>
16.	<p>State <b>two</b> roles played by Theatre in nation building.</p> <p>(i) It educates people on different cultural aspects. (ii) It provides entertainment. (iii) It creates employment. (iv) It helps in uniting people.</p>

	<p>(v) It enhances creativity/sculpture/art and craft painting.</p> <p>(vi) It promotes dance/music industry.</p> <p><i>vi) It refers on the country's political development -</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</b></p>
17.	<p>Give the main reason why President Daniel Arap Moi banned ethnic organisations in 1979.</p> <p>- In order to promote national unity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1 x 1 = 1 mark.</b></p>



**SECTION B (45 marks)**

Answer any **THREE** Questions from this section in the space provided after question 24.

18.

(a) Outline **three** factors that enabled the early visitors to come to the East African Coast before 1500 AD.

- (i) The accessibility of the East African Coast from the sea/ocean.
- (ii) The development of marine technology/existence of marines. *map reading / compass / navigation*
- (iii) The existence of monsoon winds.
- (iv) The technology/knowledge of boat making. *Existence of natural / deep harbours*

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.

(b) Explain **six** effects of the Indian Ocean trade on the East African Coastal inhabitants before 1500 AD.

- (i) It led to the development/growth of the city states/towns along the coast like Mombasa which were rich/famous.
- (ii) Many foreigners settled in the East African Coast thereby increasing the population in the region.
- (iii) Islamic code of law/sharia was introduced which was used to govern the coastal 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 was reflected in the designs of houses/mosques built in the region.
- (vi) Islamic education was introduced where Islamic schools/madrassa were constructed.
- (vii) There was intermarriage(s) between the early visitors and the coastal inhabitants resulting with the 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/fruits which became staple foods for the coastal people.



	<p>(x) Islamic dressing styles were introduced where men wore long robes (kanzus) and women wore veils (buihui).</p> <p>(xi) There was a class of wealthy merchants who lived in splendour which greatly contrasted from ordinary people.</p> <p>(xii) There emerged new African communities as demand for slaves increased.</p> <p>(xiii) It produced conflicts between communities as demand for slaves increased leading to insecurity.</p> <p>Any 6, well explained points x 2 = 12 marks.</p>
19.	<p>a) Give three reasons why the British used direct rule in Kenya.</p> <p>(i) Most of the communities were <u>stateless</u>/did not have elaborate traditional governments.</p> <p>(ii) They wanted to establish full control of the people.</p> <p>(iii) It had been used successfully elsewhere.</p> <p>(iv) They had enough personnel/administrators.</p> <p>(v) Some communities were resisting.</p> <p>(vi) Most of the communities had been weakened by civil wars/famines.</p> <p>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.</p>
	<p>b) Explain six results of the collaboration between Lenana and the British.</p> <p>(i) The Maasai were <u>evicted/displaced</u> from some of their lands which was given to the settlers.</p> <p>(ii) The Maasai <u>lost their independence</u>, hence colonized by the British.</p> <p>(iii) Lenana was given the position of <u>Paramount Chief</u> by the British in order to please him.</p> <p>(iv) Maasai warriors were <u>employed as mercenaries</u> and were used to suppress/bring other communities under colonial rule.</p> <p>(v) The Maasai were rewarded with livestock which was confiscated from resisting communities.</p> <p>(vi) Lenana was helped to fight his brother <u>Sendeyo</u> whom he forced together with his followers to move to northern Tanzania.</p> <p>(vii) Through Maasai agreements of 1904 and 1911, they were <u>divided</u> into Laikipia and Ngong reserves.</p> <p>(viii) The Uganda railway was constructed through Maasailand which enhanced colonial/British administration.</p> <p>(6x9) 12 ✓</p>



Any 6, well explained x 2 = 12 marks.

20. (a) Outline three reasons why African reserves were created in Kenya during the colonial period.
- (i) In order to check/control the movement of Africans.
  - (ii) In order to create room/land for settler farming.
  - (iii) To create a pool of African labour force.
  - (iv) To check/ reduce/ curtail/ slow down the spread of nationalist ideas.
  - (v) It was a divide and rule tactic.
  - (vi) For easier provision of social amenities to the Africans.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.

- (b) Explain six ways in which the construction of the Uganda Railway promoted economic development in Kenya.
- (i) It provided cheap/easy transportation of goods and services to and from the market.
  - (ii) It enhanced the movement of labour/workers thereby enabling them to access their work places.
  - (iii) There was development of towns/trading centres/duka wallas developed along the railway which generated revenue to the government.
  - (iv) It created job opportunities to many people who were employed to man/maintain it.
  - (v) It opened up agricultural potential areas where both settler and Africans started farming activities.
  - (vi) Minerals were exploited as there was access to the mines and transport of the products.
  - (vii) Agriculture-related industries were established to mainly process agricultural raw materials.
  - (viii) It promoted local trade as goods could be transported to areas where there was demand.
  - (ix) It generated revenue for the government through charges levied on goods/people transported.

(6x2) (2)



Any 6, well explained x 2 = 12 marks.

21. (a) Identify **three** political organizations that Ronald Ngala worked with in his political career.

- (i) Coast African Association.
- (ii) Kilifi African People's Union.
- (iii) Kenya African Democratic Union.
- (iv) Mombasa African Democratic Union.
- (v) Kenya African National Union

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.

(b) Discuss **six** contributions of Prof. Wangari Maathai in the politics of Kenya.

- (i) She founded the Green Belt Movement which advanced environmental and political activism in the country.
- (ii) She served as the vice-chair and later as the chair of the National Council of Women of Kenya which encouraged the participation of women in political affairs.
- (iii) Together with other pro-multiparty democracy activists, she campaigned for the need to have political pluralism in Kenya.
- (iv) Together with other activists, she participated in hunger strike in Freedom Corner/Uhuru Park to put pressure on the government to release political prisoners.
- (v) She was an elected Member of Parliament for Tetu Constituency on a NARC ticket where she represented her people.
- (vi) She was an assistant minister for Environment and Natural Resources under the NARC government, a forum she used to improve the country's environment.
- (vii) She founded the Mazingira Green Party to allow the candidates to run on a platform for environmental conservation.

Any 6, well explained points x 2 = 12 marks.



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SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer any two questions from this section the space provided after question 24.

22.	<p>(a) State five economic challenges which Kenya was experiencing at independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) High poverty levels among the people.</li><li>(ii) Africanisation of jobs/economy.</li><li>(iii) Unfavourable balance of trade.</li><li>(iv) Low salaries/remunerations for Africans.</li><li>(v) High unemployment level.</li><li>(vi) Inadequate capital for development.</li><li>(vii) Redistribution of land/settling landless people.</li></ul> <p><i>viii (inadequate infrastructure - roads/electricity/piped water)</i></p> <p>Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks.</p>
	<p>b) Discuss five features of African Socialism which was adopted in Kenya after independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) <u>Democracy was embraced</u> where Africans were encouraged to participate actively.</li><li>(ii) <u>Mutual social responsibility</u>, which emphasized the spirit of brotherhood in nation building.</li><li>(iii) <u>Private and public ownership</u> of the factors of production would develop hand in hand.</li><li>(iv) It emphasized <u>equal job opportunities</u> for all regardless of one's tribe/religion/background.</li><li>(v) <u>Narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor</u> would be achieved through progressive taxation/mutual assistance.</li><li>(vi) To provide the needed social services such as education/health which were <u>inadequate</u>.</li><li>(vii) <u>Mixed economy</u> was emphasized in order to improve production/living standards of the people.</li><li>(viii) <u>Progressive Africanisation</u> of the economy would be achieved without harming/disrupting it.</li></ul>



Any 5 well explained points x 2 = 12 marks.

23.

(a) Give five qualities of a good public servant in Kenya.

- (i) Efficiency/effectiveness.
- (ii) Impartiality.
- (iii) Accountability/transparency. / *responsibility*
- (iv) Integrity. / *honest*
- (v) Professionalism.
- (vi) Responsiveness. / *↓*
- (vii) Self-driven/self-motivated.

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks.

(b) Explain five functions of the Civil Service of the National Government of Kenya.

- (i) It provides services required by the people in various sectors of the economy.
- (ii) It keeps government records/documents which ensures continuity in the provision of public service.
- (iii) It explains government policies to the people in order to make them easily understood by the public. / *link gov't to the public*
- (iv) It maintains law and order/security through various security organs like the Kenya Police/ National Intelligence Services.
- (v) It monitors the implementation of government projects/policies in order to ensure proper use of public resources.
- (vi) It defends the country from external aggression through the Kenya Defence Forces.
- (vii) It liaises with other countries/international organizations which conduct business with government.
- (viii) Through the Judiciary, it settles disputes which arise among the people.

Any 5, well explained points x 2 = 10 marks.

24.

(a) State five functions of the Controller of Budget of the Government of Kenya.



24(a)

Function of Controller of Budget of the Govt of Kenya

- (i) He/She oversees implementation of the budget of the National/County Government.
- (ii) He/She authorizes withdrawals of the public funds.
- (iii) He ensures that the withdrawals are lawful.
- (iv) He/She submits to parliament reports on implementation of budget.
- (v) He/She checks the use of government funds.
- (vi) He/She advises the government on budgeting.
- (vii) Allocation/reallocation of the County and National Govt in respect to the budget

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks.

(b) Explain five ways in which the recurrent expenditure funds are used by the County government of Kenya.

- (i) They are used to pay salaries/wages to the county government workers who provide services within the county.
- (ii) They are used to repair/maintain government facilities in order to keep them in good working conditions.
- (iii) They are used to pay loans borrowed to finance operations/activities in the counties.
- (iv) They are used in provision of bursaries/sponsor needy students for further studies.
- (v) They are used in financing sporting/cultural activities which take place in the counties.
- (vi) They are used to pay subscription fee to inter-county associations/programmes in order to sustain their operations.
- (vii) They are used to buy medical supplies/medicine required in the county health facilities. / Stationery fuel and lubricant
- (viii) They are used to construct/maintain transport infrastructure in order to ease movement of people/goods in the county/ ease commercial activities. / Stationery fuel and solid waste disposal

(ix) collection of refuse and solid waste disposal  
Any 5, well explained points x 2 = 10 marks.