

## 5.0 THE YEAR 2019 KCSE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEMES

## 5.1 HISTORY &amp; GOVERNMENT (311)

## 5.1.1 History &amp; Government Paper 1 (311/1)

1	Identify <b>two</b> theories which explain the origin of man. (i) The Creation Theory. (ii) The Evolution Theory. (iii) The Traditional/Mythical Theory.	Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.
2	State <b>two</b> ways in which the Agikuyu interacted with the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (i) They intermarried. (ii) They traded/exchanged goods. (iii) They borrowed items from each other. (iv) They raided each other/fought.	Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.
3	Name the original homeland of the River-Lake Nilotes of Kenya. ■ Bahr-el-Ghazal/Southern Sudan	1 x 1 = 1 mark.
4	Identify the <b>main</b> economic activity of the Akamba during the pre-colonial period. ■ Livestock keeping	1 x 1 = 1 mark.
5	Give <b>one</b> advantage of dual citizenship to a Kenyan. (i) A person can work in either of the countries. (ii) One can choose to live in either of the countries. (iii) One is entitled to the rights/freedoms provided in the Constitution of Kenya.	Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark.
6	State <b>two</b> ways in which national integration has promoted economic development in Kenya. (i) It has enabled citizens to work/get employed in any part of Kenya. (ii) It has enabled free movement of goods/services within the country. (iii) It has enabled citizens to invest/establish businesses in any part of the country. (iv) It has enabled people to buy property anywhere in the country.	Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.
7	Identify <b>one</b> minority group whose rights were protected by the Constitution of Kenya at independence. (i) The Europeans. (ii) The Asians. (iii) Minority indigenous African communities.	Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark.
8	Outline <b>two</b> advantages of indirect democracy as practised in Kenya. (i) People exercise their democratic rights/elect leaders of their own choice. (ii) The leaders are accountable to the electorate. (iii) The electorate/people can vote out/recall their elected leaders. (iv) People's views in decision making are taken into account.	Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.

9	<p>Give <b>the</b> type of human right which is violated if a person is unlawfully detained.</p> <p>- The right of movement/freedom of movement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1 x 1 = 1 mark.</b></p>
10	<p>State <b>two</b> demands of the African Elected Members Organization (AEMO) presented to the Colonial Secretary in 1957.</p> <p>(i) The increase of African elected members in the Legislative Council to be increased to 14.</p> <p>(ii) They demanded for universal adult suffrage.</p> <p>(iii) Registration of voters on a common roll.</p> <p>(iv) The end of the state of the state of emergency.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 2 x 1=2 marks.</b></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>- 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.</p> <p>(ii) Divorce cases.</p> <p>(iii) Inheritance cases.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) If he/she commits a crime under national/international law.</p> <p>(iii) Due to abuse of office/gross misconduct.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) National Intelligence Service.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) Community land.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) It provides entertainment.</p> <p>(iii) It creates employment.</p> <p>(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>(vii) It reflects on the country's political development.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks.</b></p>

17	Give the <b>main</b> reason why President Daniel Arap Moi banned ethnic organisations in 1979. - In order to promote national unity.	<b>1 x 1 = 1 mark.</b>
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**SECTION B (45 marks)**

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

18	<p>(a) Outline <b>three</b> factors that enabled the early visitors to come to the East African Coast before 1500 AD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The accessibility of the East African Coast from the sea/ocean.</li> <li>(ii) The development of marine technology/existence of marines.</li> <li>(iii) The existence of monsoon winds.</li> <li>(iv) The technology/knowledge of boat making.</li> <li>(v) Existence of natural harbours.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.</b></p>
	<p>(b) Explain <b>six</b> effects of the Indian Ocean trade on the East African Coastal inhabitants before 1500 AD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It led to the development/growth of the city states/towns along the coast like Mombasa which were rich/famous.</li> <li>(ii) Many foreigners settled in the East African Coast thereby increasing the population of the region.</li> <li>(iii) Islamic code of law/sharia was introduced which was used to govern the coastal city states/people.</li> <li>(iv) Islamic religion widely spread in the region as many people were converted into it.</li> <li>(v) Arabic/Persian architecture was introduced which was reflected in the designs of houses/mosques built in the region.</li> <li>(vi) Islamic education was introduced where Islamic schools/madrassa were constructed.</li> <li>(vii) There was intermarriage(s) between the early visitors and the coastal inhabitants resulting with the new breed of people called Waswahili.</li> <li>(viii) Kiswahili language emerged, which was a combination of Bantu and Arabic languages.</li> <li>(ix) There was introduction of new crops like rice/cloves/millet/fruits which became staple foods for the coastal people.</li> <li>(x) Islamic dressing styles were introduced where men wore long robes (kanzus)/ caps (wala) while women wore veils (buibui).</li> <li>(xi) There emerged a class of wealthy merchants who lived in splendor which greatly contrasted with ordinary lifestyles.</li> <li>(xii) There emerged a new structure of administration which was controlled by the Sultan.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 6, well explained points x 2=12 marks.</b></p>

19	<p>a) Give <b>three</b> reasons why the British used direct rule in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Most of the communities were stateless/did not have elaborate traditional governments.</li> <li>(ii) They wanted to establish full control of the people.</li> <li>(iii) It had been used successfully elsewhere.</li> <li>(iv) They had enough personnel/administrators.</li> <li>(v) Some communities were resisting.</li> <li>(vi) Most of the communities had been weakened by civil wars/famines.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.</b></p>
	<p>b) Explain <b>six</b> results of the collaboration between Lenana and the British.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The Maasai were evicted/displaced from some of their lands which was given to the settlers.</li> <li>(ii) The Maasai lost their independence, hence colonized by the British.</li> <li>(iii) Lenana was given the position of Paramount Chief by the British in order to please him.</li> <li>(iv) Maasai warriors were employed as mercenaries and were used to suppress/bring other communities under colonial rule.</li> <li>(v) The Maasai were rewarded with livestock which were confiscated from resisting communities.</li> <li>(vi) Lenana was helped to fight his brother Sendeyo whom he forced together with his followers to move to northern Tanzania.</li> <li>(vii) Through Maasai agreements of 1904 and 1911, they were pushed into Laikipia and Ngong reserves.</li> <li>(viii) The Uganda railway was constructed through Maasai land which enhanced colonial/British administration.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 6, well explained x 2 = 12 marks.</b></p>
20	<p>(a) Outline <b>three</b> reasons why African reserves were created in Kenya during the colonial period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) In order to check/control the movement of Africans.</li> <li>(ii) In order to create room/land for settler farming.</li> <li>(iii) To create a pool of African labour force.</li> <li>(iv) To check/ reduce/ curtail/ slow down the spread of nationalist ideas/ activities.</li> <li>(v) It was a divide and rule tactic.</li> <li>(vi) For easier provision of social amenities to the Africans.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.</b></p>
	<p>(b) Explain <b>six</b> ways in which the construction of the Uganda Railway promoted economic development in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It provided cheap/easy transportation of goods and services to and from the market.</li> <li>(ii) It enhanced the movement of labour/workers thereby enabling them to access their work places.</li> <li>(iii) There was development of towns/trading centres/duka wallas developed along the railway which generated revenue to the government.</li> <li>(iv) It created job opportunities to many people who were employed to man/maintain it.</li> <li>(v) It opened up agricultural potential areas where both settlers and Africans started farming activities.</li> <li>(vi) Minerals were exploited as there was access to the mines and transport of the products.</li> </ul>

	<p>(vii) Agriculture-related industries were established to mainly process agricultural raw materials.</p> <p>(viii) It promoted local trade as goods could be transported to areas where there was demand.</p> <p>(ix) It generated revenue for the government through charges levied on goods/people transported.</p> <p>(x) It led to the development of other means of transport and communication such as roads/ telegraphs/postal services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 6, well explained x 2 = 12 marks.</b></p>
21	<p>(a) Identify <b>three</b> political organizations that Ronald Ngala worked with in his political career.</p> <p>(i) Coast African Association.</p> <p>(ii) Kilifi African People's Union.</p> <p>(iii) Kenya African Democratic Union.</p> <p>(iv) Mombasa African Democratic Union.</p> <p>(v) Kenya African National Union</p> <p>(vi)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks.</b></p>
	<p>(b) Discuss <b>six</b> contributions of Prof. Wangari Maathai in the politics of Kenya.</p> <p>(i) She founded the Green Belt Movement which advanced environmental and political activism in the country.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii) Together with other pro-multiparty democracy activists, she campaigned for the need to have political pluralism in Kenya.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(v) She was an elected Member of Parliament for Tetu Constituency on a NARC ticket where she represented her people.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(vii) She founded the Mazingira Green Party to allow the candidates to run on a platform for environmental conservation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 6, well explained points x 2 = 12 marks.</b></p>

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

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

22	<p>(a) State <b>five</b> 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> <li>(viii) Inadequate infrastructure /roads/ electricity/ piped water.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks.</b></p>
	<p>b) Discuss <b>five</b> features of African Socialism which was adopted in Kenya after independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Democracy was embraced where Africans were encouraged to participate actively.</li> <li>(ii) Mutual social responsibility which emphasized the spirit of brotherhood in nation building.</li> <li>(iii) Private and public ownership of the factors of production would develop hand in hand.</li> <li>(iv) It emphasized equal job opportunities for all regardless of one's tribe/religion/background.</li> <li>(v) Narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor would be achieved through progressive taxation/mutual assistance.</li> <li>(vi) To provide the needed social services such as education/health which were inadequate.</li> <li>(vii) Mixed economy was emphasized in order to improve production/living standards of the people.</li> <li>(viii) Progressive Africanisation of the economy would be achieved without harming/disrupting it.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 5 well explained points x 2 =10 marks.</b></p>
23.	<p>(a) Give <b>five</b> qualities of a good public servant in Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Efficiency/effectiveness.</li> <li>(ii) Impartiality.</li> <li>(iii) Accountability/transparency.</li> <li>(iv) Integrity.</li> <li>(v) Professionalism.</li> <li>(vi) Responsiveness.</li> <li>(vii) Self-driven/self-motivated.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 5 x 1= 5 marks</b></p>
	<p>(b) Explain <b>five</b> functions of the Civil Service of the National Government of Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It provides services required by the people in various sectors of the economy.</li> <li>(ii) It keeps government records/documents which ensures continuity in the provision of public service.</li> <li>(iii) It explains government policies to the people in order to make them easily understood by the public.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iv) It maintains law and order/security through various security organs like the Kenya Police/ National Intelligence Services.</li> <li>(v) It monitors the implementation of government projects/policies in order to ensure proper use of public resources.</li> <li>(vi) It defends the country from external aggression through the Kenya Defence Forces.</li> <li>(vii) It liaises with other countries/international organizations which conduct business with government.</li> <li>(viii) Through the Judiciary, it settles disputes which arise among the people.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 5, well explained points x 2 = 10 marks.</b></p>
24.	<p>(a) State <b>five</b> functions of the Controller of Budget of the Government of Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) He/She oversees implementation of the budget of the National/County Government.</li> <li>(ii) He/She authorizes withdrawals of the public funds.</li> <li>(iii) He ensures that the withdrawals are lawful.</li> <li>(iv) He/She submits to parliament reports on implementation of budget.</li> <li>(v) He/She checks the use of government funds.</li> <li>(vi) He/She advises the government on budgeting.</li> <li>(vii) Arbitration/ mediation role between the National and County governments concerning budget.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks.</b></p>
	<p>(b) Explain <b>five</b> ways in which the recurrent expenditure funds are used by the County government of Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) They are used to pay salaries/wages to the county government workers who provide services within the county.</li> <li>(ii) They are used to repair/maintain government facilities in order to keep them in good working conditions.</li> <li>(iii) They are used to pay loans borrowed to finance operations/activities in the counties.</li> <li>(iv) They are used in provision of bursaries/sponsor needy students for further studies.</li> <li>(v) They are used in financing sporting/cultural activities which take place in the counties.</li> <li>(vi) They are used to pay subscription fee to inter-county associations/ programmes in order to sustain their operations.</li> <li>(vii) They are used to buy medical supplies/medicine required in the county health facilities.</li> <li>(viii) They are used to construct/maintain transport infrastructure in order to ease movement of people/goods in the county/ ease commercial activities.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any 5, well explained points x 2 = 10 marks</b></p>