**NAME: …………………………………….…………………… DATE: ……………………………………**

**311/1**

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**JULY/AUGUST 2024**

**TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**NAKURU NORTH SUB -COUNTY JOINT MOCK 2024**

**311/1**

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**JULY/AUGUST 2024**

**TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all the questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.**

1. Give two limitations of Genetics as a source of information on History and Government.

* It is time consuming to study genes
* It is expensive as it involves laboratory analysis of specimens.
* It can only be used by experts.

 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

2. State the main dispersal point of the river lake Nilotes during their migration into Kenya.

* Pubungu – Pakwach (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

3. Identify two economic duties of Orkoiyot among the pre-colonial Nandi people.

* He organized trading activities
* He presided over agricultural activities
* - He organized labour (2 x 1 -= 2 marks)

4. Give the main reason why Persian domination in the East African Coast declined in the 7th century

 A.D.

* The coming of Arabs who overthrew the Persian Empire.

 (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

5. What is the meaning of the term citizenship?

* This is the legal right of a person to belong to a particular country.

 (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

6. How does divisive politics disunite Kenyans?

* + It creates enemity among people of the same country
	+ It causes distrust through use of propaganda during election campaigns.
	+ It promotes tribalism where some parties align themselves with given tribes only.

 (2 x 1 = 2 marks)

7. Give one way in which the constitution of Kenya guarantees the rule of law.

* It has universal laws which are followed by all Kenyans.

 (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

8. State two ways how direct democracy is exercised in Kenya today.

* + Referendum
	+ Initiative
	+ Plebiscite
	+ Recall (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

9. Identify two reasons why the chief Baraza is important in Kenya.

* + It is used to communicate government policies to the local people
	+ It enables the local people to express their view to the government
	+ -It is used to address local issues/disputes

 (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

10. What was the result of the Indian Acquisition Act of 1896?

* African land was taken for the construction of the railway, government constructions and public utilities. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

11. State the main difference between KANU and KADU in the 1960s.

* KANU advocated a unitary government while KADU favoured a federal system of government. ( 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

12. State two roles which were performed by Jomo Kenyatta in his position as secretary of Kikuyu

 central Association (K.C.A.)

* + Drafting letters
	+ Translating various literature
	+ - Dealing with correspondence (2 x 1 = 2 marks)

13. Name the head of prisons department in Kenya.

* - Commissioner of prisons (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

14. Apart from Harambee, give two other National Philosophies adopted in Kenya since independence. -Nyayoism

 -African socialism

15. State two measures which the Kenya government has put in place to eradicated food shortages.

* + Extensive research in agriculture
	+ Education on family planning
	+ Establishment of Agricultural training institutes
	+ Introduction of genetically engineered crops and animals (2 x 1 = 2 mks)

16. Who signs a bill in a county inorder to become a law ready for Gazettement?

* - The county governor (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

17. State the main challenge facing National Revenue in Kenya today.

* - Corruption and embezzlement of the revenue. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any three questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.**

18. (a) State three practices which were introduced by Cushites to other communities.

* + Circumcision
	+ Clitoridectomy
	+ Milking of animals
	+ Use of animal dung as manure
	+ Taboo against fish eating among the Bantu
	+ - Age set systems. (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

 (b) Explain six social results of the migration and settlement of the Oromo speakers by the 19th century.

* + - Population increased in the region where they settled
	+ They introduced some cultural practices in Kenya
	+ They intermarried with other communities
	+ It led to population redistribution in Kenya
	+ They displaced other communities from their land
	+ They fought other communities killing many people in the process
	+ They spread Islam in the region.

 (Any 6 points x 2 = 12 marks) well explained

19. (a) Give five factors that promoted the spread of Christianity in Kenya.

* + Existence of already established trade routes/railway facilitated their movement
	+ The use of African guides and porters made their movement and transportation of their
	+ luggage easy
	+ The learning of local languages by the missionaries facilitated their activities among different African communities.
	+ The translation of the Bible and other Christian literature to Kiswahili and other local
	+ languages made the religion accessible to many African communities.
	+ The training of African catechists and other religious leaders assisted in spreading
	+ Christianity
	+ -The discovery of the cu re of some tropical diseases like quinine for treating malaria fever
	+ reduced the number of death cases among the missionaries
	+ Support from church organizations in Europe enabled them to carry out their Christianity
	+ The establishment of mission stations which were used as bases of operation
	+ Support and protection from the colonial government
	+ Little or no competition in the interior.

 (b) Explain five effects of slave trade on the people of East Africa.

* Slave trade led to insecurity and fear making people abandon their economic activities
* Able bodied people were taken away as slaves leaving the weak who could not work effectively.
* It led to death of many people
* It led to loss of skilled labour force like iron smiths.
* Slave raids led to destruction of property
* It led to displacement of many people
* It promoted interaction between various African communities like the Agikuyu and the Akamba
* It led to the spread and use of Kiswahili to the interior.
* It opened the interior of Kenya for European penetration.

 (Any 5 points x 2 = 10 marks) well explained.

20. (a) State three socio-economic reasons why Britain colonized Kenya in the 19th century.

* + To obtain raw materials for her industries
	+ To stop slave trade/establish legitimate trade
	+ To establish market for her manufactured goods
	+ To protect her trading empire from other European powers
	+ To protect Christian missionaries who were already operating in Kenya.
	+ To invest surplus capital in Kenya
	+ To impose their civilization/culture (Any 3 points x 1 = 3 mks)

 (b) Explain six factors that contributed to the formation of political associations in Kenya before 1939.

* + Africans organized themselves to fight for the return of their land which had been alienated
	+ for European settlers
	+ The association offered a forum for the Africans to demand representation in the Legco
	+ The introduction of the Kipande system limited their movements which were resented by
	+ the Africans.
	+ Introduction of taxation was oppressive because it made Africans work for Europeans

 against their will

* + They were meant to work for long hours and yet they received low wages
	+ -Africans were against the introduction of forced labour by colonial administration
	+ The prohibition of the Africans to grow cash crops denied them participation in economic
	+ development of their country
	+ Racial discrimination practiced by the European created ill-feelings among the Africans
	+ The limited educational opportunities of the Africans made them feel inferior
	+ The desire of Africans to maintain their independence without foreign interferences
	+ The introduction of the destocking policies undermining African culture.

 (Any 6 points x 2 = 12 marks) Well explained)

21. (a) State five contributions of Daniel Arap Moi in the provision of social services in Kenya after

 independence.

* Institutions from Primary, secondary to tertiary were expanded through harambees
* Change of structure in education from 7-4-2-3 to 8-4-4- system
* Introduction of Nyayo milk programme in primary schools to ease hunger among children
* Expansion of medical facilities through the building of Nyayo wards
* He set up a fund for physically challenged persons/disaster funds to help victims
* He travelled all over the country raising funds for building of churches
* During his tenure there was promotion of environmental conservation through planting and
* protection of water catchment areas.
* Sports was promoted by construction of stadiums such as Nyayo and Moi international
* sports centre/kasarani.

 (Any 5 points x 1 = 5 marks)

 (b) Describe five political roles played by the African elected members of parliament during the

 struggle for independence in Kenya.

* + They demanded for the release of detained/imprisoned African nationalists.
	+ They networked with other Pan-Africanists to hasten the achievement of independence
	+ They aired/presented African grievances in international for a.
	+ They formed political parties/movements to demand for independence/rights of Africans
	+ They popularized Kenyatta thereby making him acceptable as a national leader
	+ They took part in the writing of the independence constitution
	+ They enlightened/educated other Africans on the need to struggle for independence
	+ They advocated for an increase in African representation in Legco.

 (Any 5 points x 2 = 10 marks) Well explained.

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions from this section.**

22. (a) State five main causes of disunity in Kenya today.

* + Excessive tribalism
	+ Heightened insecurity
	+ Divisive politics
	+ A corrupt regime
	+ Religious suspicion
	+ Political intolerance in the political class.

 (Any 5 points x 1 = 5 marks)

 (b) Explain five factors which promote national integration in Kenya.

* Same constitution for the whole country
* Same education system
* One president who symbolizes national unity
* Use of Kiswahili as national language increases national interactions
* Various national philosophies bring people together
* Government institutions serve all Kenyans equally
* National days and events are held throughout the country allowing Kenyans to mix freely

 (Any 5 points x 2 = 10 marks) Well explained

23. (a) Identify three aspects of democracy.

* + -Political aspect
	+ Social aspect
	+ Economic aspect (Any 3 points x 1 = 3 marks)

 (b) Explain the functions of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and Equality

 commission **(KNHREC).**

* To protect respect for human rights/to develop culture of human rights in the country
* To receive complaints about alleged abuse of human rights from citizens
* To monitor/investigate on observance of human rights in the country and take appropriate action/report on observance of human rights
* To provide shadow report to United Nations on the status of observance on human rights in the country
* To formulate/implement programmes intended to create public awareness of the rights/obligations of citizens
* To ensure that the country complies with international treaties/conventions regarding human rights
* To work with the National gender and equality commission on administrative justice to ensure efficiency/effectiveness/promote gender equality and equity
* To make recommendations to the state to improve the function of state organs

 (Any 6 points x 2 = 12 marks) well explained

24. (a) Give three duties of the controller of Budget in Kenya.
 - Overseeing implementation of budgets in the national and county government

 - Authorizing withdrawals from public funds

 - Reporting to parliament on implementation of national and county budgets

 (Any 3 points x 1 = 3 marks)

 (b) Discuss six challenges facing various county governments in Kenya today.

* + Political wrangles among leaders
	+ Overlapping of some functions like provision of education and security
	+ Inadequate qualified personnel
	+ Delays of funds for county development
	+ Some counties are not endowed with resources
	+ Natural disasters like floods, droughts etc
	+ Lack of familiarity with the new governance structures
	+ How to share resources that cut across different counties.

 (Any 6 points x 2 = 12 marks) well explained