**MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL**

**311/1 MOCK 2024**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Identify two pre-historic sites where the remains of kenyapithecus were discovered in kenya (2marks)**
2. Fort ternan.
3. Lake Turkana Basin
4. The Samburu hills.
5. Around Lake Baringo (Any 2x1=2 marks)
6. **Identify one age-grade for elders among the Akamba. (1 mark)**
7. Junior elders / *anake.*
8. Intermediate elders / medium *Nthele.*
9. Full elders / *Atumia ma Kivalo.*
10. Senior elders */ Atumia ma Ithembo* (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
11. **State the first settlement area of the Luo during their migration from Sudan.**

**(1 mark)**

1. Pubungu Pakwach (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
2. **State two reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus. (2 marks)**
3. To act as hiding place against/ attacks by their enemies.
4. To use it as a base of sending expeditions against resisting communities of the coast /administration base.
5. Use it for storing armaments/storage of items before transportation.
6. Use as a watch tower.
7. Acted as a prison for captives of war. *Any 2 points 1 mark each=2marks)*
8. **Give the main reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th century.(1mark)**
9. They wanted military support against Mombasa

(1x1=1mark)

1. **Mention one way in which the use of Kiswahili promotes national unity in Kenya**

**(2 marks)**

1. It breaks communication barrier.
2. It gives Kenyans an identity
3. It’s an official language used in public offices/meetings
4. It is used in disseminating information by electronic /print media.

*(Any 1x1=1mark)*

1. **State two ways in which the National Accord and Reconciliation Act, 2008 affect the composition of the government of Kenya. (2 marks)**
2. It created a coalition government.
3. It created the office / position of the prime minister.
4. It created the office/position of two deputy prime ministers.
5. It increased the number of ministers/cabinet ministers. (Any 2x1=2 marks)
6. **Name one wind that aided the early visitors to come to the Kenyan coast up to 1500 AD (1 mark)**
7. North East monsoon wind
8. South west monsoon wind (Any1x1=1mark)
9. **Give two methods which were used by the British to establish colonial rule in Kenya**

**(2 marks)**

1. Military expeditions /conquest/use of force.
2. Collaboration with some African rulers/ chiefs.
3. Signing of treaties with local leaders /diplomacy.
4. Company rule/establishing base.
5. Divide & rule.
6. Treachery/offering gifts.
7. Use of the missionaries. (Any 2x1=2 marks)
8. **Highlight two ways in which direct democracy is exercised in Kenya (2 marks)**
9. Referendum
10. Recall
11. Initiative/parliamentary/popular initiative.
12. Plebiscite (Any 2x1= 2marks)
13. **Main reason why local Government was established in kenya during the colonial period (1mark)**

To link the central Government with the local communities. (1x1=1mark)

1. **Identify the administrative head of the National Assembly in Kenya (1 mark)**

The clerk to the National Assembly (1x1=1 mark)

1. **State two changes introduced by the Lyttleton Constitution of 1954 that benefited Africans in the struggle for independence. (1mark)**
2. It led to the establishment of a multi-racial council of ministers to replace the Governor’s executive council.
3. The ban on political organizations was lifted/allowed political organizations to operate at district level.

(2x1 = 2 marks)

1. **Give two types parliamentary election held in Kenya.**
2. General election
3. By –election (2x1=2marks)
4. **State two roles played by Thomas J. Mboya in the Kenya African Union(KAU)**
5. He was Director of publicity in 1952 and exposed the KAU policies.
6. He became treasurer of the party in 1953 and thereby mobilized financial support for K.A.U.
7. He made KAU have a national outlook / revitalized KAU .

(Any 2x1=2 marks)

1. **Who gives assent to county bills before it becomes law in Kenya? (1mark)**

The county Governor 1x1=1mk

1. **What is Contingency fund as stated in the Kenyan constitution (1mark)**

Its fund established to cater for urgent & unforeseen circumstances for which there is no other provisions/ emergency fund.

***(1x1=1mark)***

1. **(a)State Five economic activities of the Borana during the pre-colonial period.**
2. **Mark**
3. They participated in trade.
4. They kept livestock.
5. They hunted wild animals.
6. They were gatherers.
7. They practiced crafts.
8. They practiced fishing.
9. They made iron tools.
10. They grew food crops.

***(Any 5 marks x 1= 5 marks)***

**(b)Describe the social organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.**

1. **marks)**
2. The lowest social unit was the family that comprised of the father, his wife/wives and children.
3. Several related families formed a clan.
4. The Maasai were organized into age groups/ age sets that were made up of people who were circumcised at the same period.
5. They practiced exogamous marriage and polygamy.
6. There was a warrior class whose duty was to defend the community/conduct raids.
7. The Maasai believed in the existence of a supreme God Enkai, who was the creator of the universe.
8. There was a religious leader, Laibon who mediated between the community and *Enkai*.
9. They offered sacrifices to God in special places/celebrated the century that mark graduation of morans.
10. They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they revered.
11. They had dininers and medicinemen that treated the sick.

***(Any 5 points Well described x2 = 10 marks)***

1. **a) Outline three stages in the Portuguese conquest of the coastal towns up to 1510.**

**(3 marks)**

1. In 1500, Podro Alvares Cabral conquered Sofala.
2. In 1502, Vasco Da Gama attacked the town of Kilwa and demanded tribute.
3. In 1503, Ruy Lourenco Ravasco conquered Zanzibar and other Coastal towns.
4. In 1505 Mombasa and Kilwa were conquered by Francisco D’ Almaida.
5. Between 1506 – 7 Tristao da Cunha conquered Lamu.
6. 1509 Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar were brought under Portuguese ruling.

(Any 3x1=3 marks)

**(b) Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule over the Kenyan coast. (12 marks)**

i. The decline of the Indian Ocean trade denied them revenue for administration.

Portuguese officials were corrupt and pocketed funds that would have been used to manage the empire.

Portuguese officials were cruel / ruthless to the Africans and Arabs who resented them. Therefore did not co-operative.

There were constant rebellion against the Portuguese and this weakened their control.

Combined attacks from Persians, Arabs and Turks proved formidable for the Portuguese.

The Portuguese faced stiff competition from the British and Dutch that reduced their profits.

The Portuguese had inadequate personnel to effectively manage the extensive coast.

Portugal lacked capital to pay the administrators at the coast and the demoralized them.

The Portuguese lacked administrative skills were unable to rule effectively.

Portugal was forcefully united with Spain and this reduced her autonomy.

The Portuguese at the coast were attacked by Wazimba and this reduced their population.

Distance from Portugal delayed reinforcement.

The seizure of Fort Jesus by the Imams of Oman.

***(Any 6 x2 =12 marks)***

1. **(a)Highlight five reasons why the settler farming was encouraged in kenya during the colonial period. (5 marks)**
2. To strengthen the colonial economy/make Kenya a Whiteman’s country
3. To finance the administration costs of the colony.
4. To recover the cost of construction of Uganda railway
5. To utilize the fertile idle land.
6. To promote self-sufficiency in food production.
7. To produce raw materials for industries.
8. The white highlands had suitable climate.
9. To check the influence of Asian community in Kenya.
10. To maintain the Uganda railway/ repair *(****Any 5x1=5 marks)***

**(b)Explain five problems that were encountered by the IBEACO while establishing their rule in Kenya. (10 marks)**

1. Mismanagement of funds by the company officials
2. Scarcity of natural resources for export narrowed its revenue base.
3. Inadequate funds to undertake its tasks.
4. Rivalry from German Company over the control of the region.
5. Hostility and attack by the local people.
6. Shortage of trained personnel to administer the region.
7. Poor co-ordination between the headquarters and company representatives in Kenya.
8. Lack good means of transport to facilitate the coordination of their activities
9. Tropical diseases and unfavorable climate.
10. Company officials lacked the drive/initiative and administrative shrewdness needed to manage a newly acquired territory.

***(Any 5 well explained x2=10 marks)***

1. **(a)State five demands made by the East African Association (EAA) to the British Colonial government in Kenya. (5marks)**
2. They demanded for the return of alienated land.
3. They wanted the colonial government to abolish hut/poll tax.
4. They demanded for the abolition of the Kipande system.
5. They demanded for better working and living conditions./ Increase in wages.
6. They demanded that elections to the legislative council be on a common roll.
7. They demanded for the abolition of forced labour.
8. They demanded for provision of better education for Africans.
9. They demanded an end to compulsory destocking.
10. They demanded for the revocation of colonial status.

***(Any 5x1 = 5 marks)***

**(b)Explain five roles played by women in the Mau Mau liberation movement in Kenya. (10 marks)**

1. They acted as spies /provided intelligence/information to Mau Mau fighters by befriending the home guards/passed information to fighters.
2. Some women took up arms/fought alongside men.
3. They coordinated supplies /food/weapons/medicine for the Mau Mau fighters collaborators.
4. They participated in the administration of oaths that bound the fighters to stay on course.
5. They cared /managed the families as men went into the forest to fight.
6. They composed songs to mobilize fighters.
7. They encouraged people to join/continue with the struggle.
8. They nursed/ cared for the wounded soldiers.

*(****Any 5 points, well explained x2=10 marks)***

1. **(a)Mention three ways in which the bill of rights promotes the interest of the youth in Kenya (3 marks)**
   * 1. It guarantees them access to relevant education /training.
     2. It guarantees them the freedom to associate.
     3. It guarantees them access to employment opportunities.
     4. It protects them against harmful cultural practices/exploitation.
     5. It guarantees them freedom to be represented.

***(Any 3x1=3 marks)***

**(b) Explain six Civic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (12 marks)**

1. A responsible citizen pays tax to enable the government meet its financial obligation
2. To participate in community development activities to improve the welfare of people in the community.
3. To participate in the democratic process by electing leaders/being elected to ensure good governance.
4. To obey laws so as to enhance peace in the society.
5. Takes care of the environment in order to promote healthy living.
6. Prevents/fights corruption to promote proper utilization of resources by all.
7. Promote/protects the rights and freedom of all people in society for harmonious co-existence.
8. Promotes the rule of law by reporting wrong doers/law breakers to the police.
9. To participate in National debates/Barazas. ***(Any 6x2 =12 marks)***
10. **(a)Give the three categories of the Kenya Defence forces. (3 marks)**
11. The Kenya army
12. The Kenya air force
13. The Kenya navy (3x1=3 marks)

**(b)Explain the importance of separation of powers between the legislature, executive and judiciary in Kenya. (12 marks)**

* + 1. In order to make the co-ordination of government programmes and administration effective.
    2. To enable the government to facilitate division of labour.
    3. It helps prevent abuse of power/provides checks and balances.
    4. It promotes efficient service delivery.
    5. It is a constitutional requirement.
    6. To enhance accountability/ it promotes transparency/openness in government dealings.
    7. It ensures that no arm of the government interferes with the others

***(Any 6x2=12 marks)***

1. **a) Outline the composition of the county executive committee in Kenya. (3 marks)**
2. The county Governor
3. The deputy county Governor
4. Members appointed by the County Governor with the approval of the assembly

***(3x1=3 marks)***

**(b)** **Explain six ways in which the recurrent expenditure funds are used by county Government of Kenya. (12 marks)**

1. They are used to pay salaries /wages to the county Government workers
2. They are used to repair/maintain Government facilities in order to keep them in good working conditions
3. They are used to pay loans borrowed to finance operations /activities in counties
4. They are used in provision of bursaries /sponsor needy students for further studies
5. They are used to pay subscription fee to inter-county associations/programmes inoder to sustain their operations
6. They are used to buy medical supplies /medicine required in the county health facilities
7. They are used to maintain transport infrstuctures in order to ease movement of people /goods in the county/ease commercial activities
8. Collection of refuse & solid waste disposal

(**Any 6 well explained x2=12marks)**