

311/1
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 1
MARKING SCHEME
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THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 1

MARKING SCHEME
(CONFIDENTIAL)

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

1. Two Eastern Cushitic communities who migrated into Kenya during the pre-colonial period.
 - i) Rendile
 - ii) Burji
 - iii) Borana
 - iv) Somali
 - v) Gabbra
 - vi) Galaloromo

Any 2 x 1 = 2 mark

2. Two forms of oral tradition used as sources of information in History and Government
 - i) Songs
 - ii) Riddles
 - iii) Proverbs
 - iv) Folktales/stories
 - v) Tongue twisters
 - vi) Myths
 - vii) Legends
 - viii) Poems

Any 2 x 1 – 2 marks

3. One reason for the coming of the Arabs to the Kenyan Coast before 1500 AD
- i) They came for trade
 - ii) They were looking for settlement
 - iii) They were escaping religious persecution/conflicts/civil wars
 - iv) They came for adventure/exploration
 - v) They came to spread Islam
- Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark
4. Two commodities obtained from the Kenyan Coast during the Long Distance Trade.
- i) Cloths/Silk
 - ii) Beads
 - iii) Ironware/tools
 - iv) Utensils/glass/porcelain bowls
 - v) Cowrie shells
 - vi) Spices
 - vii) Weapons/guns/swords
- 1 x 1 mark
5. The other monument built by the Portuguese apart from Fort Jesus
- i) Vasco da Gama Pillar (in Malindi)
- 1 x 1 mark
6. Two National Days celebrated in Kenya
- i) Madaraka
 - ii) Mashujaa
 - iii) Jamhuri
- Any 2 x 1 – 2 marks
7. The main reason for the formation of the Inter-Party Parliamentary Group (I.P.P.G) in 1997.
- To ensure a level playing ground for all political parties/promote free and fair elections
- 1 x 1 = mark
8. Two ways through which African communities in Kenya responded to the British colonization.
- i) They resisted
 - ii) They collaborated
 - iii) They offered mixed reaction
- Any 2 x 1 – 2 marks
9. Two arms of the National Government in Kenya
- i) The Legislature
 - ii) The Executive
 - iii) The Judiciary
- Any 1 x 1 = mark

10. Two social functions of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi during the pre-colonial period

- i) Foretelling the future
- ii) Presiding over religious functions/was a religious leader
- iii) Arbitrating disputes/settle disputes
- iv) Blessing warriors
- v) Rain maker
- vi) Medicine men

Any 2 x 1 – 2 marks

11. Two ways in which the rule of Law is maintained in Kenya

- i) All citizens/people are treated as equal before the law
- ii) An accused person is assumed/treated as innocent until proven guilty/proven guilty
- iii) An accused person is given a fair hearing/ a chance to defend themselves/right of appeal
- iv) By ensuring independence of the Judiciary
- v) Guaranteeing legal representation to the accused person

1 x 1 = mark

12. The author of the Sectional paper No. 10 of 1965

- i) Thomas Joseph Mboya/tom Mboya

1 x 1 = mark

13. The Education Commission which recommended the establishment of the 8-4-4- system of education

- i) The Presidential Working party on Second University in Kenya/the Mackay Commission

1 x 1 = Mark

14. Two types of government expenditure in Kenya

- i) Capital expenditure
- ii) Recurrent expenditure

Any 2 x 1 – 2 marks

15. The Chief Executive of a County Government in Kenya

- i) The County Governor/Governor

1 x 1 = mark

16. The main grievance of the Akamba Members Association

- i) The De-stocking Policy (reduce the number)

1 x 1 = mark

17. The other pillars of Nyayoism besides peace and love

- i) Unity

1 x 1 = mark

SECTION B (45 marks)

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

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18. a) Name five communities among the Plain Nilotes who settled in Kenya during the pre-colonial period

- i) The Maasai
- ii) The Samburu/Burkenejr
- iii) The Njemps/Ichamus
- iv) Iteso
- v) The Turkana

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Describe the political organization of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period

- i) The family was the basic unit of the society headed by a man/the father
- ii) They had a decentralized form of government headed by a council of elders
- iii) They had clans which were formed by several related families
- iv) Each clan was ruled by a council of elders known as 'kiama'/headed by Muramanti
- v) They had a higher council of elders which acted as a court of appeal/administered justice in the community/settled disputes
- vi) They had an age-set system which comprised of boys who had undergone circumcision at the same time
- vii) They had warriors who defended the community against external attacks

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

19. a) State five reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to the Kenyan Coast

- i) To trade with the Coastal towns/create a trading empire
- ii) To find a guide for the sea route to India
- iii) To look for the legendary Prester John
- iv) To explore the vast Kenyan Coast/satisfy their spirit of adventure
- v) To spread Christianity/counter the influence of Islam
- vi) The Kenyan Coast was strategic for supplies/prevent the control of the Coast by the Turks/Arabs/control the East African Coast
- vii) Presence of Natural harbours

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Explain five challenges faced by the early Christian missionaries in their work in Kenya

- i) Tropical diseases such as malaria claimed the lives of many missionaries/slowed down their work
- ii) Islam posed stiff competition to Christianity at the Coast since Islam was already established in the region

- iii) Missionaries faced resistance/hostility from Africans since Christian teachings condemned some African traditions/practices like polygamy/female circumcision
 - iv) Poor transport and communication network/lack of roads hindered movement into the interior
 - v) Missionaries lacked a common language of communication with Africans, making it difficult to share the Gospel
 - vi) Rivalry among different missionary groups hindered cooperation among them
 - vii) Christian missionaries faced hostilities from slave traders since they condemned it and wanted it abolished
 - viii) Inadequate funds made it difficult for the missionaries to finance all their operations
 - ix) They lacked enough personnel to spread Christianity over the vast/expansive region
 - x) Hostile African communities such as the Nandi/Oromo vandalized mission stations/installations/facilities
 - xi) Inadequate supplies of food/medicines undermined their ability to carry out their work effectively.
 - xii) Threats/menace of wild animals such as lions/snakes which could attack/harm them
 - xiii) Sometimes their guide/potters deserted them/robbed them thereby slowing their mission
20. a) Highlight five reasons why settler farming was encouraged in Kenya during the colonial period.
- i) To strengthen the colonial economy/Make Kenya Whiteman's country
 - ii) To finance the administrative costs of the colony
 - iii) To recover the cost of construction of the Uganda Railway
 - iv) To utilize the fertile idle land/Africans didn't have technical knowhow on large scale farming
 - v) To promote self-sufficiency in food production
 - vi) To produce raw materials for industries
 - vii) The White Highlands had suitable climate
 - viii) To check the influence of Asian community in Kenya
 - ix) To maintain the Uganda railway repair
- b) Discuss five consequences of colonial land policies in Kenya.
- i) Large tracts of land were declared White Highlands leading to loss of land by Africans
 - ii) Africans were restricted to the reserves which were characterized by overcrowding/overstocking/soil degradation
 - iii) Africans became squatters on their own land leading to misery/poverty
 - iv) It led to introduction of a new system of land tenure/individual land ownership

- v) Classes within African societies emerged as the few Africans who could buy land became wealthy
 - vi) It led to introduction of poll tax which forced Africans to seek wage employment in the settler farms in order to raise money to pay the tax
 - vii) It led to the introduction of the Kipande System which limited/restricted the movement of Africans
 - viii) It led to the development of African nationalism to agitate for the plight of Africans
21. a). State five factors that led to the re-introduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya
- i) the alleged rigging of the 1988 general elections
 - ii) failure by K.A.N.U to accommodate divergent views
 - iii) political reforms in the Soviet Union
 - iv) pressure by western countries to adopt multi-party democracy
 - v) introduction of multi-party democracy in other African countries/Zambia/Togo
 - vi) Pressure from the multi-party activists/political prisoners/clergy
 - vii) recommendations of the Saitoti Review Committee Report of 1990
 - viii) referral of section 2A of the constitution
 - ix) rampant corruption in all sectors of the government
- b) Explain five challenges facing the provision of health services in Kenya
- i) High cost of medical services which limits access by majority of the populace who cannot afford
 - ii) The high population which puts strain on the limited available health facilities/equipment
 - iii) High rate of HIV/AIDS/other diseases which put a huge burden on the health budget
 - iv) Corruption in the health sector thereby hindering effective service delivery/affecting procurement procedures/provision of drugs/equipment
 - v) Kenya faces acute brain drain as many medical practitioners seek greener pastures outside the country
 - vi) Ineffective National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) which makes it difficult for many people to access quality health services
 - vii) Inadequate health practitioners/personnel which compromises the quality of health services
 - viii) High rate of road accidents/injuries has strained the available health facilities
 - ix) High poverty levels among people renders them vulnerable to diseases/malnutrition

- x) Eruption of new deadly diseases like Corona Virus which do not have cure has made all available resources to be channeled to it thereby ignoring other diseases which still trouble the citizenry
- xi) Frequent industrial unrest by health workers has resulted in death/suffering of many patients
- xii) Inadequate equipment as made it difficult for the public to access quality services
- xiii) Inadequate funding by the government which has resulted into provision of poor health services
- xiv) Retrogressive cultural/religious practices has frustrated God abort to provide health care.

22. a) Identify three peaceful methods of conflict resolution

- i) Mediation
- ii) Negotiation/diplomacy
- iii) Arbitration
- iv) Legislation/litigation/court process
- v) Alternative dispute resolution mechanism/elders/use of religious leaders
- vi) Community policing
- vii) Reconciliation

b) Explain six factor which undermine national unity in Kenya

- i) Unequal distribution of national resources creates disparity in terms of development leading to the feelings of exclusion
- ii) Tribalism which favours people from one's ethnic group thereby creating animosity/hatred among the people
- iii) Religious conflicts brought about by intolerance of other people's faith leading to division of people along religious lines
- iv) Discrimination on the basis of colour creates antagonism among different races/racism
- v) Affiliation to different political parties with different ideologies polarizes the country along political lines
- vi) Corruption/greed/bribery leads to a few people amassing a lot of wealth at the expense of the others
- vii) Poverty among the people creates a stage of lawlessness/high rate of crime in the society
- viii) Terrorism/radicalization creates a state of anarchy/fear/suspicion among people
- ix) Nepotism the practice of favouring relatives

23. a) Give three members of the judicial services commission in Kenya

- i) the Chief Justice

- ii) the Attorney General
 - iii) one Supreme Court Judge
 - iv) One Court of Appeal Judge
 - v) High Court Judge
 - vi) Chief Registrar of the Judiciary
 - vii) Two advocates representing the Law society of Kenya (LSK)
 - viii) Two presidential nominees
 - ix) One nominee by the Public Service Commission
 - x) One Magistrate
- b) Explain six reasons which can disqualify one from being elected as member of County Assembly in Kenya
- i) If one is not a registered voter in a constituency/ward
 - ii) If one does not have political nomination certificate and is not an independent candidate
 - iii) If one is declared bankrupt by a competent court of Law, for this puts to question the ability of such a person to guard public resources
 - iv) If one has not lived in Kenya for at least ten years preceding the election date
 - v) If one is of unsound mind and therefore will not be able to discharge duties required for a Member of the County Assembly
 - vi) If one has violated Chapter Six of the Kenyan constitution of integrity of leaders/public servants
 - vii) If one is serving a sentence exceeding six months by the time of election
 - viii) If there is proof of involvement in electoral malpractice in the past such as rigging
 - ix) If one is a holder of a public office
 - x) If one has been holding offices of independent electoral and boundaries commission (IEBC) presiding election