ASUMBI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL

 PRE-MOCK

MAY-JUNE

 2022

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT 311/**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

1. **Identify two unwritten sources of information in History and Government(2mks)**
* Archaeology/palaeontology
* Anthropology
* Linguistics
* Oral traditions
1. **Give one role of NjuriNcheke among the Ameru.(1mks)**
* Set the moral codes
* Officiated social functions
* Presided over religious functions
1. **Mention two cultural practices that were adopted by the Maasai from the Southern Cushites. (2mks)**
* Female circumcision
* Age-set system
1. **Name two missionary societies that operated in Kenya during the 19th century(2mks)**
* Church Missionary Society
* United Methodist Free Churches Mission
* Church of Scotland Mission
* French Catholic Fathers
1. **Give two reasons why Oman Rulers were interested in establishing their control over** the Kenyan Coast. (2mks)
* Kenyan coast had a favourable climate
* Good natural harbours
* They wanted to control Indian Ocean Trade
* The coast of Kenya had fertile soils for Agriculture
1. **State two development rights of children. (2mks)**
* Right to free and compulsory basic education.
* Right to parental care and protection
* Right to play and leisure.
1. **What constitutional amendment made Kenya return to multi-party state? (1mks)**

The repeal of section 2a of the constitution

1. **Name two bodies that monitor Human Rights in Kenya. (2mks)**
* Journalists
* Police/law enforcement officers
* Lawyers and judges
* Trade unions
* Religious Organisations
* Associations and special commissions e.g women groups
1. **Identify two education commissions established in Kenya before independence.** (2mks)
* Phelps stroke commission
* Fraser commission of 1908
1. **In which way did the Swynerton Plan benefit the Africans in Kenya during thecolonial period? (1mks)**
* High potential African areas were to be assisted through land consolidation title deeds and loans.
1. **State methods used by trade unions to demand for their rights. (1mks)**
* Strikes
* Boycotts
* Go-slows/sit-ins
* Demonstrations
* Petitions/ memorandum
1. **State the main reason why the second House Conferencewas convened in1962(1mks)**

To draw/come up with a constitution for independent Kenya.

1. **Identify the newspaper that was edited by Jomo Kenyatta during the colonial period.** (1mks)

Muiguithania /reconciler

1. **Which body conducted the 2017 general elections?(1mk)**

Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission

1. **Name one ex-officio member of the senate(1mk)**
* Speaker
1. **State one aspect of African traditions that were incorporated into the philosophy of African Socialism. (1mks)**
* Political democracy
* Mutual social responsibility
1. **Identify one type of public Revenue expenditure by county Government. (1mks)**
* Recurrent
* Capital/development
* supplementary

 **Answer any THREE questions in this section.**

1. **(a) Name three major groups of Nilotes in Kenya.(3mks)**
* River-lake Nilotes
* Plain Nilotes
* Highland Nilotes

**(b)Describe the political organization of the Somali. (12mks)**

* + Each community was politically autonomous. However if one clan was invaded an alliance of all clans was formed to face the common enemy.
	+ The clan was headed by a council of elders.
	+ Councils of elders settled land disputes and maintained general law and order
	+ The council was the final authority and its decisions were final
	+ There was hereditary chief (sultan) who presided over inter-clan disputes.
* Adolescents became junior warriors after circumcision being promoted to senior warriors and then elders at the next two circumcision ceremonies
* Every Somali man technically remained a warrior allhis life and was expected to avail himself at short notice to fight in case of need.
1. **(a) Identify three characteristics of the coastal city states by 1500AD 3mks.**
* Kiswahili was the main language
* Islam was the religion
* They ate oriental foods/spices
* Arabic and Persian architectures was used in construction of houses.
* Trade was the main economic activities
* The city states were independent political entities.
* Town minted and used they own coin money.
* People wore woven and silk clothes.
* Imam ruled the city states.

**(b) Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan coast during the 17th century (12mks)**

* + the coastal city states organized constant rebellions against the Portuguese
	+ the Portuguese administrators were corrupt / misused the funds meant to finance the administration
	+ Portugal was too small to provide enough soldiers and administrators to control the whole of its empire.
	+ Malindi their traditional ally refused to supportthe Portuguese because they were cruel to them
	+ Decline of the Indian Ocean trade since it was the main source of income for the empire.
	+ The annexation of Portugal by Spain weakened the Portuguese control of the coast.
	+ Intense commercial rivalry from theDutch, the British and the Portuguese’ source of revenue.
	+ The defeat and capture of fort Jesus by the OmaniArabs brought Portuguese rule to an end.
1. **(a) Outline the factors that led to urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period** (5mk)
* Construction of the Uganda railway led to the Growth of many towns along the line e.g Nairobi and Eldoret.
* Trading centres opened by Indians in the interior grew intourban centres
* Administrative posts and centres began by colonialists developed into urban centres.
* Some urban centres were collecting points for farm inputs and produce by settlers.
* Urban centres rose due to European industrial activities.
* Influx of Africans made small centres to swell into towns.

**(b)Explain the consequences of urbanization in Kenya during the colonialperiod. (10mks)**

* Unemployment opportunities were created in urban centres
* Cultural erosion as Africans were exposed to new lifestyles.
* Market gardening developed on the outskirts of major towns to feed the urban populations.
* Many people were brought together from various communities leading to the rise of nationalism.
* Crowding in towns resulted in shortage of house and contributed to the rise of slums.
* Unemploymentresulted in increased criminal activities
* Families were separated as men left their wives in the rural areas.
* Social welfare organisations came up in towns.
* Sporting activities were promoted by urbanization
1. **(a) State three changes that were introduced in the Kenyan constitution in 1964.**
* Kenya was transformed into a republic with executive president
* Regional assemblies were abolished
* The post of the governor was abolished
* The queen of England ceased to be the head of state.

**(b)Describe the economic developments in Kenya since independence(12mks)**

* Through the KANU manifesto(1963) and sessional paper no.10 of 1965, the government adapted mixed economy in which private ownership was to supplement the sector.
* The government took measures to diversify the economy by developing other sectors like commerce and industry to reduce reliance on agriculture
* Foreigners were invited to set up industries while organizations like ICDC and KIE were established to help citizens set up industries.
* During the 1990s the Export processing Zones and the Industrial Promotion Authority were established to encourage industrialization.
* Measures were undertaken towards Kenyanisation of the economy of the economy through gradual transfer of enterprises from foreign to local entrepreneurs and development of high skilled local manpower.
* From the 1990s, economic policies have centred on liberalisation and privatisation of State Corporation.
* Kenya has joined regional trading blocs e.g. COMESA and there has been increased economic integration with the signing of treatiestowards the establishment of the East African Customs Union.

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

**Answer any TWO questions from this section**

1. **(a) Give three cases that may lead to the revocation of one’s citizenship (3mks)**
* If in case of war the citizen assists the enemy state
* If citizenship is obtained through fraudulent means
* If within five years of registration one is imprisoned for three or four years.
* If a person is convicted of treason
* If the nationality and parentage of child becomes known
* If the age of a child becomes known and reveals that the child was older than eight years when found in Kenya

**(b) Explain six civic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen (12mks)**

* Respect and follow the law, avoiding all vices and criminal activities.
* Safeguard and protect the law of the land by not encouraging law-breaking or harbouring criminals
* Have valid documents and testimonials
* Take part in public elections by voting or being a candidate
* Protect the environment and natural resources of the land.
* Take part in public debates on issues of common interest
* Actively participate in nation-building programmes.
1. **(a) State three organs of the National Security in Kenya (3mks)**
* The Kenya Defence Forces
* The National Intelligence Service
* The National Police Service

 **(b) Explain six challenges facing correctional services in Kenya. (12mks)**

* Congestion in prisons due to high crime rate.
* High incidents of disease outbreak.
* Shortage of funds to maintain the convicts.
* Inadequate counsellors to rehabilitate the convicts.
* Inadequate trainers to impart vocational skills
* Poor working and living conditions of warders
* Corruption leading to smuggling of illegal goods into prisons
1. **(a) State five duties of a county governor.(5mks)**
* Head the county government
* Appoints members of the county executive committee following the approval of the county assembly
* Act as link between the national and the county government
* Implements the policies of the National and County governments in the county.
* Is a member of the county assembly and the county Executive committee?

**(b) Explain five challenges facing county government.(10mks)**

* High population growth in some counties which puts much strain on the available resources
* Inadequate transport and communication network in some counties which impedes delivery of services.
* Some of the counties have inadequate resources hence little revenue to provide services.
* Interference in their work by the national government
* Inadequate personnel to run key sectors within the county.
* Rivalry and wrangling among leaders in the county has slowed down implementation of the policies and programmes.
* Embezzlement and misuse of devolved funds by corrupt county officials which denies the government revenue.
* Delay in the remittance of funds to the county government by the national government slows down implementation of programmes.