**NYARAYA JOINT HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**311/1**

**MARKING SCHEME TERM TWO 2023**

**SECTION A (25 marks). Answer all questions from this section.**

1. **State one limitation of using electronic sources to get historical information. (1mk).**

• Can only be used in areas with electricity.

• They are expensive to obtain and use.

 • They require experts.

1. **Identify two Highland Nilotes in Kenya. (2mks).**

• Kipsigis

• Nandi

 • Keiyo

 • Marakwet

• Tugen

 • Sabaot

• Pokot.

1. **Give the main economic activity of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (2mks).**
* Livestock keeping
1. **Identify two ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen by registration.** (2mks).

• A person who has been married to a citizen for a period of at least seven years.

 • A person who has been lawfully living in Kenya for a continuous period of at least seven years.

• A child adopted by a citizen.

1. **Identify two symbols of national unity in Kenya. (2mks).**
* National anthem
* Coat of arms
* National flag
1. **Give two reasons why Seyyid Said moved his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. (2mks)**

• Zanzibar was loyal to him.

• Zanzibar was a green and pleasant island with a good climate compared to Muscat which was hot and dry.

• Had good harbours in which ships could anchor.

 • Had good and clean water

 • Its position was convenient for trade with the mainland and also with Mombasa to the north. • Its climate and fertile soils were good for cultivating cloves.

• Seyyid controlled the whole of the coast and developed trade links with the interior and some communities in Kenya like Akamba and Mijikenda got involved in it.

• The main exports were slaves, ivory and cloves, caravans were sent out into the interior to collect slaves and ivory.

1. **State two ways through which the construction of the Uganda railway speeded up colonization of Kenya. (2mks).**
* It enhanced the transportation of troops/administrators.
* It opened up the country to European settlement.
* It led to forceful displacement / loss of land by some communities.
1. **Identify the constitutional amendment that led to the re-introduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya. (1mk).**
* Repealing of section A of the constitution
1. **Name the British administrator who was in charge of the Imperial British East African Company. (1mk).**
* **Willium** Mackinon
1. What was the **main** contribution of Prof. Wangary Mathai to the development of Kenya.
* Envonmental consrvasation
1. **Identify the first political organization in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mk).**
* Kikuyu association
1. **State two characteristics of independent churches and schools in Kenya. (2mks).**
* They were led by Africans.
* They accommodated some aspects of African customs.
* They were against westernizing influence of the missionaries.
* They cooperated with early political parties.
1. **Identify the leader who stepped down as the president of Kenya African Union for Jomo Kenyatta. (1mk).**
* James Gichuru
1. **Give two special courts in Kenya. (2mks).**
* Magistrate courts
* Industrial courts
* Juvenile
* Kadhis court
1. **State one reason for the adoption of Harambee strategy in Kenya after independence. (1mk).**
* To promote self-reliance using the country’s resources
* To promote national unity
* To promote development in all aspects.
* To promote constructive nationalism.
1. **Identify two types of expenditure by the National Government of Kenya. (2mks).**
* Capital
* Recurrent
1. **Identify one type of land ownership in Kenya. (1mk)**
* Public land
* Community land
* Private land

**SECTION B. Answer any three questions from this section.**

**18.(a). State five reasons why the Akamba actively participated in the long distance trade. (5mks).**

• Ukambani region had poor and unreliable rainfall to support farming.

• The outbreak of famine in 1836 compelled them to trade.

• Their central position between the coast and the interior facilitated their participation in trade. • Experienced leaders such as chief Kivoi spearheaded trade.

• Demand for goods from the interior at the coast made them get into trade.

• Goods for trade such as ivory and slaves were available

**(b). Explain five factors that led to the decline of coastal city states. (10mks).**

* (i)Disruption of trade by the Portuguese resulted in loss of revenue
* (ii) Constant warfare and conflicts between the Portuguese and the coastal towns led to the total destruction of some coastal settlements
* (iii) Invasion of coastal settlement by the Zimba led to the disruption of economic activities of the coastal settlement.
* (iv) Increased conflicts between the city states discouraged traders from the interior to bring trade goods to the coast.
* (v) The draught spell hindered farming activities
* (vi) Conflicts between the Mazrui family and the AI Busaidi family over the control of the coastal settlement.
* (vii) Taxes levied on the coastal settlements by the corrupt Portuguese administrators weakened the economic base of the settlements.
* (viii) Rivalry between European Nations for the control of the trade along the East African Coast led to the decline of some coastal towns.

**19.(a). State five methods used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya. (5mks).**

* i)Military expeditions/conquests/use of force
* ii)Collaboration with some African rulers
* iii)Signing treaties with local leaders/chiefs/diplomacy
* iv)Establishing bases/company rule
* v)Divide and rule
* vi)Offering gifts/treachery
* viii)Use of missionarie

**(b). Explain five negative effects of the colonial land policies in Kenya.**

* The displaced Africans were confined to native reserves thus leading to congestion.
* Africans who lost their land became poor. Many Africans became squatters and lived in misery and hopelessness.
* The situation in the reserves and the landlessness forced to supply labour in settler farms for wages in order to pay taxes.
* The displaced Africans moved to towns looking for employment.
* The traditional socio-economic set-up of the Africans was disrupted.
* The large European farms suffered acute shortage of labour as many Africans were unwilling to work on them.
* It led to the introduction of the Kipande System enforced by the Native Registration Ordinances of 1915 and 1920, to prevent the African labourers from deserting their duties on European farms.
* Taxes were imposed on Africans and were to be paid only in monetary form. This was meant to compel Africans seek for wage employment.
* The reserving of the highlands for the whites only denied Indians access to agricultural land, compelling them to resort to businesses and residences in urban areas.
* Loss of land led to bitterness and made Africans later to form political organizations to demand for their land/spread of nation

**20.(a). Give five early political organizations formed in Kenya between 1919-1939. (5mks).**

* East African Association
* Kikuyu Central Association,
* Young Kavirondo Taxpayers and Welfare Association.
* Ukamba Members Association
* Coast African Association
* Taita Hills Associatio

**(b). Describe five roles played by trade unions in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10mks).**

* -Trade Unions mobilized workers to strike against colonial government.
* -They Motivated workers to sustain the struggle for their political rights/self governance
* -They provided national political parties with funds required for their operation.
* -Trade union leaders became prominent leaders of political associations that fought for independence.
* -They introduced the concept of collective bargaining for workers in Kenya.
* -They improved working conditions of the Africans through their welfare duties.
* -They intensified the spirit of nationalism after ban on political parties.
* They provided a training ground for nationalist leaders e.g. Thomas Mboya
* -Educated Africans on their rights

**21.(a). Give five ways in which the Harambee philosophy has promoted social development in Kenya. (5mks).**

• It has promoted respect for individual rights as enshrined in the constitution.

• It has encouraged political democracy in the country. Elections have been held regularly even during single party democracy in Kenya.

 • It has led to fair distribution of wealth and income through progressive taxation. CHAMPIONS

 • It has provided equal opportunities by providing education to all Kenyans for social and economic change,

 • It has provided essential services to all Kenyans e.g. water and health.

 • It has led to proper management of agriculture which is backbone of the economy. Farmers have been given loan facilities and field extension services.

 • The government has allowed both private and state ownership of property to thrive side by side.

• It has led to the development of other related philosophies e.g. harambee and nyayoism,

 • It has motivated Kenyans towards a sense of services to each other and not to be driven by personal gain or greed that may lead to widespread corruption.

• The philosophy led to establishment of cooperative societies in Kenya. This has

• It has promoted social and economic development in Kenya.

• Since the philosophy is built on African traditions, it has promoted African cultures.

 • It has promoted national unity and coexistence among Kenyan communities.

• It has given Africans the right to participate in their economy. This was through the policy of Africanization in which industrial enterprises hitherto owned by Asians and Europeans, changed ownership.

(**b). Explain five features of African socialism in Kenya. 10mks).**

• Political Democracy where all people are politically free and equal

• Various forms of ownership of wealth. E.g. free enterprise allowing private ownership of property, nationalization policy for key industries, partnership with private sector

• Mutual social responsibility. That the spirit of service and not greed for personal gain motivate Kenyans.

• A range of control to ensure that property is used in mutual interests of society and its members.

 • Progressive taxation to ensure an equitable distribution of wealth and income.

 • Diffusion of ownership to avoid concentration of economic power on a few people in the society.

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

22**.(a). Give the composition of the County Executive Committee. (3mks**).

• County governor

• Deputy County

• Members appointed by governor with approval of assembly.

**(b). Explain six ways in which the National Government relates with County Governments in Kenya. (12mks).**

• A function or power government at one level may be transferred to a government at the other level by agreement between the governments.

 • National and county government perform their functions and exercise their powers with due respect to each other.

• The National and county government assist, support and consult as appropriate and implement each other‟s legislation.

• The National and county government liaise to exchange information and coordinate policies and administration to enhance capacity.

• Both government co-operate in performance of their functions and exercise of powers and at times set up joint committees.

• Through national legislation, procedures for settling dispute between national and county government are provided.

• Parliament an arm of the National government sets out legislatives to ensure that county government has adequate support to enable them to perform their functions.

• National government has powers to intervene in a county government if the latter is unable to perform its functions.

 • In case of a conflict, national legislation prevails over county regulation.

• The national government through the president may suspend the county government

**23.(a). Identify three disputes resolved by the kadhis courts. (3mks).**

* Personal status
* Marriage
* Divorce
* Inheritance

**(b). Explain six functions of the Chief justice in Kenya. (12mks**).

* Head of judiciary
* President of supreme court
* Chairperson of judicial service commission
* Swears in office of the president and deputy
* Swears in newly admitted advocates of High court
* Assign duties to judges of High court
* Head of supreme court

**24.(a). Give three factors that led to the introduction of multy-party democracy in Kenya. (3mks**).

* Rampant corruption in all government sectors.
* Alleged rigging of elections blamed on KANU government.
* Multiparty democracy had succeeded in other regions e.g, Zambia.
* Pressure from multilateral and bi-lateral donors.
* Pressure from the church which called for pluralism.
* Political activists, lawyers and intellectuals called for multiparty.
* Liberal reforms introduced in Eastern Europe brought a wind of change.
* The Saitoti review commission of 1990 established that Kenyans wanted a multiparty state.
* Repeal of section 2A returned Kenya to a multiparty state.

**(b). Describe six achievements of multi-party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990s.**

* They **offer their alternative idea** to the general citizenship of the country.
* They work relentlessly for the **change of unjust and oppressive laws**.
* They **pressurize the government to release all political prisoners** and guard against arbitrary arrest and detention.
* They secure and ensure the availability of **quality education** at all levels and for all Kenyans.
* They struggle for **better marketing of food crops** such as maize, rice and wheat
* They influence **better performance of agricultural institutions** such as Agricultural finance corporation (FC) and Kenya farmers Association (K.P.A) and others.
* They work to **improve health services**.