**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

1. Rite of passage

Age set system

Taboo against fish eating among the Bantu groups (2mks)

2. Plains

River Lake

Highlands (2mks)

3. Cholera Epidemic

Small pox

Locust invasion

Pleura –pneumonia

Rinderpest (2mks)

4. Karuri wa gakure (Muranga)

Kinyanjui wa gathirimu(Dagoretti) (1mk)

5. Increase of African MPS from 8-14

A 2nd African minister Musa Amelemba was appointed (2mks)

6. Ministry of Justice and constitution affairs (1mk)

7. - Est. of multi racial council of ministers to replace the

Governors Executive Council

* Lifting of the ban on political organization / allowed Africans to from political organizations 9restrict to districts) (1mk)

8. - Kenya police service

- Administration police (2mks)

9. - Ominde commission of 1964

- Gachathi commission of 1976

- Mackay commission of 1981

- Kamunge commission of 1988

- David Koech commission (2mks)

10. - It cannot make laws that contradict customs and practices of

the people

* Cannot pass a law that contradict the constitution
* The application of international. (1mk)

11. - Amount of revenue expected

- Sources of revenue

- Area s of expenditure (2mks)

12. - Creation of 8 party, vice president for the 8 provinces /

removal of one national party vice president (1mk)

13. - Gross violation of the constitution

- Gross misconduct

- Where there are serious reasons to believe that he v/president has committed a crime under national or international l law. (1mk)

14. - If no person is nominated as a candidate during the

nomination step. A presidential candidate dies before the scheduled election

* A candidate who would have been declared winner died before

he or she declared the winner (2mks)

- One way in which the government has promoted the culture

of the people of Kenya.

15. - Encouraging people to take part in traditional dances / music

festival

* Preserving cultural centres

- Licensing vernacular radio stations

- Est. of ministry of sports, gender and culture. (1mk)

16. - Governor (1mk)

17. - Oginga Odinga (1mk)

**SECTION B**

18 a) - Drought and unreliable rainfall made people to move

- Floods caused destruction

- Disease and epidemics affecting human and animals (3mks)

b) - The smallest social unit was the family

- Several related families formed a clan (mbari) which

lived in a defined area.

- The Agikuyu practiced circumcision for boys and clitoridectomy for girls.

- The Agikuyu had age set system (riika) made up of

boys and girls who were initiated at the same period

- Members of the age set worked together and considered each other as brothers and sisters

- Marriage was highly regarded

19. a) - Zanzibar had favorable climate for clove growing

- Availability of labour /slave labour

- Zanzibar had a natural deep harbour which would

promote trade in agricultural products

- Zanzibar had fertile soil

- There was demand for cloves /t here was market for

agricultural produce in Arabic and Europe

b) - The coast al people were exposed to heavy taxation by the

Portuguese

- It led to decline of coast al trade since the presence of the Portuguese the cost discouraged other trading powers from visiting the cit

- Some coast la towns declined because people moved away to escape taxation and the interior traders avoids the towns.

- Demand for slaves on their plantation increased raids which increased suffer of the local people.

20. b) - The central government was headed by a governor who

represented the British government.

- The governor ensured the implementation of colonial policies

- There was a legislative council legco) which made laws for the colony

- The laws were approved by the governor

- The colony was divided into provinces handed by provincial commissioner (PCS)

- The province were divided into division headed by district officers

- Division were divided into locations headed by African chiefs

- The locations were divided into sub locations headed by sub chiefs

- The sub locations were divided into villages headed by headsman

21. b) - Pressure from individuals who had been expelled from

KANU and left with no political alternatives

- Existence of people who were ready to push democratic agenda ahead e.g. lawyers, politician.

- Alleged rigging of 1988 general elections led to dissatisfaction within KANU and among losers

- Disconnect within KANU failed to accommodate divergent views as required by democracy

- Saitoti Review committee report at 1990 which reported that people wanted multiparty democracy

- Pressure from the church which joined in the wall upon the government to create a good environment in which the public could discuss with their leaders issues related to government

- Rampant corruption in all sectors of government made people dissatisfied with the government.

- Repeal of section 2A of the constitution in 1991 – the government gave into the demand for multi partyism.

**SECTION C**

**22a)** - All citizens have a right to vote to election leaders of

their choice

- Application of the principle of universal audit suffrage

- Elections should be regular, free and fair

- Representation of marginalized groups in all elective positions

- Observance of gender equity in all elective positions

b) - Inadequate civil education where voters may not be

sensitized on their right to vote for people who can lead effectively.

- Rigging where some candidates or their a gents may complain of irregularities

- Bribery may sway votes to vote for those who give incentives

- Violence which may hinder some voters from accessing polling stations

- Illiteracy among the citizens may make some voters unable to mark ballots papers properly leading to spoilt votes (2 x 5 = 10 mks)

23a) - Kenya Defence Forces (KDF)

- National intelligence service 9NIS)

- National police service

 b) - High population which stretch the available resources

- Underdeveloped transport and communication network

- Inadequate resources to provide them with a good revenue base

- Rivalry and wrangling among leaders in the country

- Interference in their working by the national government

- Inadequate personnel to man the key departments within the county

- Embezzlement or misuse of devolved funds by corrupt county officials

- Natural calamities such s drought and floods which may require emergency aid

- Duplication of roles with the national government

- Delay in remittance of funds to the county by the national government.

24 a) - Ensure interests of the counties are addressed

 - Legislate laws that affect het counties

 - Determine the amount of money allocated to the counties

- Ensure revenue allocated to the county is properly utilized

- Oversee the performance of public officers and institute their removal if need be (1 x 3=3mks)

b) - The supreme court is the highest court in the judicial

structure and is headed by the chief justice

- Next in hierarchy is the court of appeal which is headed by a president

- Below the court of appeal is the high court which is headed by a principal judge.

- The chief magistrates court is the highest magistrate court in Kenyas court system

- The resident Magistrates court is the second lowest in the court system

- The Kadhis courts are at the same level with the magistrates court. Kadhi courts deal with matters of Muslim law

- There are also special courts / tribunals e.g. court martial, rent and business tribunals. (2 x 6= 12 mks)