

# **KAPSABET HIGH SCHOOL**

## **MARKING SCHEME**

### **SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

#### **Answer all questions in this section**

**1. Identify two ways through which archaeologists obtain information on the history of**

**Kenya.**

**(2mks)**

- i) Locating pre-historic sites

- ii) Excavating/digging the site
- iii) Dating the fossils and artefacts
- iv) Recording the findings

**2. What was the original homeland of the Eastern Cushites.**

**(1mk)**

- i) Ethiopian highlands

**3. Give two reasons why Kenyan communities fought against each other during the**

**Pre-colonial period.**

**(2mks)**

- (i) Competition for land
- (ii) Competition for water and pasture
- (iii) To prove military might
- (iv) Raiding activities.

**4. State the role of the age set among Kenyan communities.**

**(1mk)**

- (i) It provided warriors
- (ii) It provided leadership
- (iii) It united the initiates/created a bond

**5. State the main reason why slaves were on high demand along the East African coast in the**

**19<sup>th</sup> century.**

**(1mk)**

- (i) Development of plantations/to work on plantations

**6. State two reasons for the coming of Christian missionaries in East Africa in the**

**19<sup>th</sup> century.**

**(2mks)**

- (i) They came to spread Christianity
- (ii) They came to spread western civilization/promote formal education
- (iii) They came to stop/abolish slave trade/promote legitimate trade.
- (iv) They came to explore/adventure
- (v) Came to counter the spread of Islam

**7. State two ways in which the Constitution can be amended in Kenya.**

**(2mks)**

- i) Through parliament
- ii) Through the Constitution Review Commission

iii) Amendment by popular vote/referendum

**8. Give two functions of the Legislative Council (Legco) during the colonial period. (2mks)**

- (i) It made laws for the land
- (ii) It presented peoples' interests
- (iii) It advised the British governor

**9. State two functions of the African welfare organizations in urban centres during the**

**colonial period**

**(2mks)**

- (i) Aroused political awareness among people.
- (ii) Organized social activities e.g. Sports and games, burial, medical care.
- (iii) They sponsored students to study abroad/provided education

**10. Mention one contribution of Daniel Arap Moi towards Nations Building. (1mk)**

- (i) He introduced the Nyayo Philosophy of peace love and unity that urged Kenyans to be mindful of other people's welfare.
- (ii) During his tenure, there was tremendous increase of educational institutions. This he achieved through Harambee fund raisings.
- (iii) He introduced a feeding programme in primary schools which further boosted enrolment in schools.
- (iv) He expanded medical facilities by organizing the building of the Nyayo Wards across the country.
- (v) He also improved the transport sector in Kenya in the early years through construction of new roads and launching of the Nyayo buses.
- (vi) He presided over the improvement of the agricultural sector. For example, through the establishment of the Nyayo Tea Zones, there was an increase in tea production.
- (vii) He ably represented Kenya in international meetings of United Nations and OAU.

**11. One parliamentary election held in Kenya (1mk)**

- (i) General
- (ii) By election

**12. State two ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the people of Kenya since independence.**

**(2mks)**

- (i) The government has incorporated some aspects of cultural studies in the school curriculum.
- (ii) It has promoted competition between schools and other institutions.
- (iii) Government also encourages intermarriages.
- (iv) The government has created the Ministry of culture.
- (v) Has allowed freedom of worship.
- (vi) Government has established various learning institutions where different communities interact

**13. What is the main purpose for the establishment of the equalization fund in Kenya (1mk)**

- (i) Provide basic services e.g health waters, roads, electricity to marginalized areas

**14. State one way through which the opposition political parties in Kenya check on the government's excesses.**

**(1mk)**

- i) They point out the mistakes made by the government.
- ii) They point out misuse of public resources.

**15. State two features of African socialism in Kenya**

**(2mks)**

- i) Political democracy.
- ii) Mutual social responsibility.
- iii) Various forms of ownership.
- iv) Progressive taxation.
- v) Equity as a range of controls are set.
- vi) Diffusion of ownership

**16. Name the education commission that recommended the introduction of 8.4.4 education (1mk)**

- i) Mackay commission

**17. Identify one type of public revenue expenditure by the national government (1mk)**

- ii) Capital expenditure
- iii) Recurrent expenditure

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS):**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

**18. (a) Outline five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland. (5mks)**

- i) Due to Population pressure in their cradle land
- ii) Internal conflicts/ clan conflicts
- iii) External attacks from hostile neighbours
- iv) They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure / exploration / curiosity.
- v) Natural calamities e.g. floods.
- vi) Natural epidemics e.g. disease and famine.
- vii) Desire for greener pasture and water for their livestock.
- viii) New fishing areas.

**(b) Describe the political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)**

- (i) The family was the lowest unit and its head was the father who was referred to as 'Jaduong'.
- (ii) Several related families formed a clan.
- (iii) There were lineage councils (Buch Dhoot) which settled domestic issues.
- (iv) A council of elders existed in the clan which was responsible for settling interfamily disputes called Doho.
- (v) Clans were grouped together to form Oganda headed by a chief elder (Ruoth/Gweng').
- (vi) There existed a council of elders (Buch Piny) which comprised of representatives from each clan and mainly settled inter-clan disputes.
- (vii) There was a class of warriors (Thuondi) headed by a war leader (OsumbaMrwayi) and its main responsibility was to defend the community.
- (viii) The Luo was a decentralized community as they did not have an overall leader.
- (ix) Religious leaders eg. diviners, medicine men, healers, rainmakers etc influenced their politics.

**19.(a). State three terms of the Anglo-German Agreement of 1886.**

**(3mks)**

- i) The Sultan of Zanzibar was granted a 16km coastal strip; the offshore islands of Pate, Mafia, Lamu, Pemba and Zanzibar and the towns of Kismayu, Brava, merca and Mogadishu.
- ii) The coastiline of Witu and the territory between River umba and River Ruvuma were to become German spheres of influence.\
- iii) The British were to acquire the territory between River Uмба and River Juba to the north.

- iv) The western boundary was not defined and Uganda was up for grabs by whichever power got there first.

**(b). Explain six problems experienced by the imperial British East Africa company to establish colonial rule in Kenya (12mks)**

- i) There was scarcity of mineral wealth and profitable export commodities which made it difficult for the company to generate enough wealth to meet the cost of administration.
- ii) There was poor transport network which made movement of goods slow/ difficult/ expensive thereby making the enterprise less profitable.
- iii) There was lack of proper co-ordination between the company headquarters in Britain and the officials in Kenya hence delays/ waste and misunderstandings.
- iv) The company officials lacked the experience which was necessary for the success of the administration in the protectorate.
- v) Some of the company officials were corrupt and therefore concentrated on their personal enrichment at the expense of the enterprise.
- vi) Resistance from the local communities posed a great challenge to the company as it had to administer and at the same time suppress the communities.
- vii) There was inadequate capital to carry out its operations thus making the administration of the protectorate ineffective.
- viii) Unfavourable climatic conditions/ tropical diseases claimed lives of some of the company personnel.
- ix) Lack of enough personnel.
- x) Rivalry from German East Africa affected its operations.

**20. (a) Give five factors that undermined the activities of the Kenya African union in the struggle for independence (5mks)**

- i) Betrayal by some Africans undermined its activities/wrangles between
- ii) moderates and radicals.
- iii) Insufficient/inadequate funds hampered its activities.

- iv) Opposition from the colonial government/settlers.
- v) Repressive laws restricted its activities.
- vi) Arrest/detention of its leaders after the declaration of a state of emergency frustrated its members.
- vii) Lack of proper communication channels.
- viii) Banning of the party in 1953
- ix) Ethnic divisions/fear of dominance by larger communities
- x) Lack of political awareness due to illiteracy

**(b) Describe five political roles played by African elected members of parliament during the struggle for independence (10mks)**

- i) *They demanded for the release of detained/imprisoned African nationalists.*
  - ii) *They networked with other PanAfricanists to hasten the achievement of independence.*
  - iii) *They aired/presented African grievances in international fora.*
  - iv) *They formed political parties/movements to demand for independence/rights of Africans.*
  - v) *They popularized Kenyatta thereby making him acceptable as a national leader.*
  - vi) *They took part in the writing of the independence constitution/Lancaster House.*
  - vii) *They enlightened/educated other Africans on the need to struggle for independence.*
- They advocated for an increase in African representation in the LegCo*

**21. (a) State three challenges that hinder government effort to eradicate illiteracy in Kenya**

**(3mks)**

- (i) Traditional/cultural beliefs in some communities discourage people from schooling.
- (ii) Lack of enough schools/inadequate educational facilities has made education inaccessible in some regions/shortage of teachers.
- (iii) High poverty levels in the society has made education unaffordable.
- (iv) Misconceptions that one can succeed without education.
- (v) Nomadic ways of life in some communities has hampered provision of education.
- (vi) Negative attitude towards adult education programmes has resulted in low enrolment
- (vii) Insecurity in some regions

**(b) Explain six factors which have undermined the provision of the health services by the government of Kenya**

**(12mks)**

- (i) Inadequate funding by the government which has into provision of poor services
- (ii) Corruption in the health sector has made it difficult for the government to provide equipment /facilities/ medicine required
- (iii) Inadequate hospitals / dispensaries / health centres make it difficult for many people to access health services / high population
- (iv) Poor payment / remuneration of health workers has demoralized them hence making them less productive / brain
- (v) Frequent / industrial unrest by health workers has resulted into death / suffering of many patients
- (vi) Inadequate facilities / equipments has made it difficult for the public to access quality service
- (vii) Poor supervision of health workers has led to infiltration of the sector by unqualified health providers
- (viii) The spread of HIV/AIDS / terminal diseases like cancer
- (ix) Poverty / cost sharing policy has hindered some people accessing health services



**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**  
**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

**22. (a) State three circumstances that can make a Kenyan citizen to be denied the right**

**To life.**

**(3 marks)**

- i. When defending one self/property
- ii. When effecting a lawful arrest
- iii. When preventing escape of a lawfully detailed person
- iv. When preventing a person from committing a crime/folony
- v. In a situation of war
- vi. When suppressing a riot/rebellion/mutiny Any 3x1 = 3 marks

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

- i) *Every citizen has a responsibility to respect and obey the law to enhance peace and stability.*
- ii) *Every citizen should protect the law by reporting law breakers and not harboring criminals.*
- iii) *Every citizen should participate in the democratic processes in the country for example, registering as voters and offering themselves for elective positions.*
- iv) *It is the responsibility of every citizen to obtain and maintain valid documents such as national identity cards and birth certificate.*
- v) *Every Kenyan citizen should attend and actively participate in public meetings, barazas and public debate.*
- vi) *Every Kenyan citizen should protect the rights and freedoms of all people in the society for peaceful co-existence. Any 6x2 =12 marks*

**23. a). Give three reasons why elections are regularly held in Kenya. (3mks)**

- (i) It is a constitutional requirement
- (ii) To give Kenyans a chance to choose leaders they can trust.
- (iii) To keep leaders on their toes as they can be voted out
- (iv) To give Kenyans a chance to exercise their democratic rights.
- (v) It brings in new blood and ideas in parliament.

**b). Describe the process of law-making in Kenya.**

**(12mks)**

- (i) Draft stage – the Attorney General has the duty to draft the details of the proposed legislation.
- (ii) First reading-bill presented to the parliament and no debate takes place.
- (iii) Second reading – bill debated upon, amendments can be made on it, can be rejected or its discussion postponed.
- (iv) Committee stage – bill is studied by a committee and is re-written to include any suggestions made during second reading.
- (v) Report stage-reporting of the amended bill to the whole house.
- (vi) Third reading – further debate is allowed and new amendments to the bills could be made/voting takes place
- (vii) Presidential assent – the President signs the bill to become an act of parliament.
- (viii) It is then published in the Kenya gazette for public knowledge and awareness

**24.a). State three roles of the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) (3mks)**

- (i) Making recommendation concerning basis for equitable sharing of resources
- (ii) Making recommendations on matters concerning the financing of/ financial management by county government

- (iii) To define/enhance the revenue sources of the county and national government
- (iv) To encourage fiscal /financial responsibility
- (v) To determine/ publish / regularly review policy which sets out criteria for identifying the marginalized areas

**24. b) Explain six ways through which the County Government raise revenue (12 marks)**

- i) *County government receives equitably shared national revenue from the Consolidated Fund.*
- ii) *The county government raises revenue from the charges for services offered such as parking fees.*
- iii) *Conditional and unconditional grants from the national government.*
- iv) *Loans from the capital market*
- v) *Property rates on the county property.*
- vi) *Profits from county investments.*
- vii) *Contingencies Fund for urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure from the National Government.*
- viii) *The use of Equalization Fund from the National Government which only caters for provision of basic services like water, electricity, roads and health services in the marginalized areas.*
- ix) *Tax imposed for example entertainment tax.*