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**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A - 25 MARKS**

1. Example of oral traditions used in the study of Kenyan History 2x1=2mks

* Folktales
* Proverbs
* Stories
* Legends
* Riddles

2. One pre-historic site in Kenya where Kenya pithecus was discovered.

-Fort- Ternan 1x1=mk

3. Two reason why Kenyans communities fought against each other during the pre-

colonial period 2x1=2mks

- They were competing for land for cultivation / settlement

- Competition for water and pasture

- To demonstrate their military power

- To raid for cattle

- Slave raids

4. Archaeological evidence that shows that the Kenyan coast had contacts with outside world

by 1500 2mks

* Fragments of Chinese pottery
* Remains of beads
* Remains of iron tools any 2x1=2mks

5. The main reason why early visitors came to the Kenyan coast by 1500 1mk

- They wanted to participate in trade

6. The dispersal area of the Eastern Bantu 1mk

- Shungwaya

7. Two ways in which the constitution promotes national unity 2mks

- It has a component of equality of all people before the law.

- It emphasizes on justice and fairness to all citizens 2x1=2mks

8. Two development rights of children 2mks

- Rights to education

- Right to leisure and play

- Right to participation in culture and artistic activities

- Right to express themselves

- Access to information 2x1=2mks

9. One body that monitors human rights 1mks

-Teachers

-Lawyers

-National police service

-The civil society / pressure groups etc

-Religious groups 1x1=1mk

10. Two strategic factors that made Britain interested in occupying Kenya during the nineteenth

century 2mks

-To secure her interests in Egypt by controlling the source of River Nile.

-To safeguard her commercial interests in India by occupying the coast 2x1=2mks

11. The role played by Mekatilili Wa Menza in the struggle for independence in Kenya 1mk

- She administered oaths

- Mobilized / rallied the Mijikenda to rebel against the colonial government

- Spearheaded women leadership in the struggle for independence

- Inspired / motivated the Mijikenda to resist colonial rule 1x1=1mk

12. Two reasons why Africans were denied equal educational opportunities with other

races during the colonial period 1mk

- Europeans aimed to produce and maintain a semi- skilled labour force for the colonial government.

- Fear of competition from educated Africans / racial discrimination

1x1mk

13 The chartered company that administered Northern Nigeria during colonization (1mk)

- Royal Niger company

14. Main aim of 1884 -1885 Berlin conference ( 1 mk)

- To divide /share out Africa among European nations in a peaceful manner.

15. The father of road construction ( 1mks)

- John Mac Adam

16. One feature of agriculture in Britain before 1750 (1 mks)

- Farms were not fenced /open fields

- Communal land ownership

- Traditional farming methods were used

- Fallow system was common

- Land was fragmented

- Indigenous crops were mainly grown

- Subsistence farming was practiced

- Broadcasting method was used

- Low yields

17. Two effects of development of railway transport in the 19th Century. ( 2 mks)

- Led to the development of urban centres

- Led to expansion of local and international trade

- Created employment opportunities

- Led to expansion of agriculture

- Led to expansion of industries

- Source of revenue.

**SECTION B – 45 MARKS**

18(a) five reasons which led to the migration of the Cushites from their original homeland into

Kenya during the pre-colonial period (5mks)

* + They moved in search of pasture and water for their livestock
  + There was drought and famine in their original homeland.
  + Outbreak of diseases and epidermics in their homeland
  + Clan/family feuds/conflicts
  + To escape from external attacks from neighbours
  + Spirit of adventure
  + Population pressure.

b) Five social effects of the migration and settlement of the Mijikenda.

- They intermarried with other groups thereby strengthening relationships

- There was cultural exchange due to their interaction with other groups/assimilation

- There was increase in population in areas where they settled

- It caused redistribution of population in areas they settled leading to the establishment of kayas/villages were fortified in order to protect themselves against external attacks.

5x2 =10 marks

19 (a) Three treaties that were signed between the British and the Omani Arab rulers at the

coast of East Africa to end slavery and slave trade.

* The moresbly treaty 1822
* The Hammerton treaty 1845
* The frère treaty 1873

b) Six effects of the coming of Christian missionaries in Kenya – (12 mks)

* Provision of medical services undermined the role of traditional medicine.
* Led to abolition of western education and formal leaning
* Christianity weakened traditional religious customs
* Led to rise of independent churches and schools
* Missionary activities led to colonization of Kenya by Europeans.
* Led to creation of job opportunities among educated Africans
* Led to translation of the Bible into African languages 6x2 = 12 marks

20(a) Three demands for the white sellers contained in the Devonshire white paper of 1923

(3mks)

* To retain the Kenya Highlands exclusively for the whites.
* Separate development of all the races in Kenya based on the policy of segregation.
* Greater autonomy from Britain.
* Restriction on Asian migration to Kenya. Any 3x1= 4(Marks)

b) Six problems encountered by white settlers in Kenya (12mks)

- Lack of enough labour/unwillingness e.g Africans to offer labour.

- Hostile attacks by natives/constant raids by hostile communities.

-In adequate capital

- Poor transport network

- Lack of prior knowledge of the region in terms of climate, soils and seasons.

- Prevalence of tropical diseases

- Limited markets/ inadequate marketing of their produce.

- Price fluctuations in the world market.

21 (a) a) Five conditions that one had to fulfill in order to be fully

assimilated in Senegal. (5mks)

- Ability to speak French

- Literacy in French

- Service in the French Government /Army

- Had to be monogamous

- Accepting Christianity

b) The effects of British direct rule in Zimbabwe (10 mks)

- Led to massive land alienation by white settlers

- It oppressed and suppressed the Africans- by white administrators

- Reduced crop production due to overcrowding in reserves

- Led to loss of authority and power by traditional chiefs to colonial administrators.

- Eroded African culture and practices

- Africans were denied their right of voting and electing representatives.

- Subjected Africans to heavy taxation

- Subjected Africans to forced labour, poverty, suffering and hunger.

6x2 = 12 marks

**SECTION C 30MARKS**

22 a) Three ways in which conflicts can be prevented in Kenya (3 mks)

* Good leadership /governance
* Respecting other people’s rights and freedoms
* Having a good constitution
* Free and fair electrons/electoral process
* Equitable/fair distribution of resources
* Maintenance of law and order.

3x1= 3mks

b) Causes of conflicts among the people of Kenya today (12mks)

* Greed
* Exploitation of the poor by the rich
* Nepotism
* Tribalism
* Racism
* Irresponsible statements by leaders
* Religious differences
* Unequal distribution of resources 6 X 2 = 12mks

23 a) Three constitutional amendments that took place in 1964 (3mrks)

* + 1964- the republican constitution replaced the independence constitution
  + Abolition of the position of the prime minister and creation of the position of an executive president.
  + Abolition of the bicameral legislature to a unicameral one. 3x1=3mrks

b) Six features of the independence constitution of Kenya (12mrks)

* It provided for the establishment of a federal government. It divided responsibilities between regional governments and the central government.
* It entrenched multi-party democracy; and spelt out that the party with the majority forms the government.
* It spelt out the fundamental freedoms and rights as well as obligations of citizens. Rights of the minorities were safeguard.
* It provided for a position/post of prime minister to head the government and a governor general to head the state
* It provided for ways of acquisition of citizenship in Kenya.
* It set up a judicial service commission to appoint judicial officers
* It provided for an independent judiciary to administer justice.

24 a) a) Three economic activities of the Baganda (3mks)

- They practiced Agriculture

- They kept livestock

- They traded with their neighbors

- They practiced craftsmanship

- Participated in long distance trade

- Practiced hunting and gathering.

b) The political organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial

Period (12 mks)

- They were ruled by a king /emperor

- He was assisted by : -

o The queen mother

o The queen sister

o Nine principal wives

o The army commander

o The head drummer

o The head door keeper

o Head cook

- There was an advisory council

- The emperor controlled trade activities

- There was a strong standing army

- The emperor was also a military leader

- The emperor’s position was hereditary

- They had symbols of unity