*311/1 HISTORY PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME*

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION(25 MARKS)**

**1. What was the main economic activity of the Cushites in the pre-colonial period**

* Pastroralism

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**2. Give two evidences which shows that the early visitors reached the Kenyan Coast before**

**the 15th century**

* Written documents eg Periplus of the Erythrean sea
* Archaeological evidences. Past remains of material culture by early visitors
* Swahili chronicles
* Arabic sources eg Almasudi

Christian topography of Cosmos Indicopleustes

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**3. Identify two contributions made by the early Christian missionaries in the field of education**

**in Kenya.**

* They set up schools
* They taught Africans how to read and write
* They wrote books/dictionary
* They taught Africans vocational skills

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**4. Give one way in which education system in Kenya promote national unity.**

* Use of one curriculum in public schools
* Use of one medium of instruction in schools eg English and Kiswahili
* Centralized national examinations
* Existence of national schools which admit students from all parts of the country

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**5. Name the treaty which marked the sphere of influence in East Africa in 1886.**

* Anglo-German agreement of 1886

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**6. Give two reasons why Nabongo Mumia collaborated with the British.**

* To consolidate his position and that of his kingdom
* To secure military support against his enemies eg Luo of Ugenya
* To obtain modern firearms for his army
* Wanted to be made the paramount chief in Western Kenya
* He wanted to obtain western education and religion

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**7. State two economic benefits of Kenya-Uganda railway during the colonial period in Kenya.)**

* It facilitated the transportation of goods/services
* It opened up the interior for economic development eg plantation agriculture
* It led to the creation of employment opportunities

It facilitated the movement of traders hence promoting trade

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**8. State one grievance raised by the Asians in Kenya that was addressed by the Devonshire White Paper.**

* The Indians were allowed to elect five members in LegCo
* They were allowed to have representatives in municipal council

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**9. State two characteristics of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period.**

* They were started by the Africans
* They accommodated African cultural values
* Africans held senior positions in the church
* Churches worked closely with African political associations

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**10. Give one main function of the Judiciary in Kenya.**

* Interpreting the law

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**11. State two pillars of Nyayoism.**

* Peace
* Love

Unity

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**12. Give the main role of opposition parties in Kenya.**

* To provide a system of checks and balances to the government

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**13. State two reasons why the colonial government established Local Native Councils in**

**Kenya in 1924.**

* To serve as a link between African people and the central government
* To involve Africans in the management of their affairs
* To provide a forum through which Africans could express themselves

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**14. Give two conditions that one must fulfill in order to register as a voter in Kenya.**

* One must be 18 years old and above
* One must be of sound mind

A person should be a Kenyan citizen with an identity card

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**15. Name the education commission that recommended the introduction of the 8-4-4 system of education in Kenya**

* Mackay commission

**(1x1=1 mark)**

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

* Establishing cultural centers/sites
* Encouraging people to take part in traditional dances/music/festivals
* Licensing vernacular radio stations which enhance culture

Establishment of ministry of sports, gender and culture

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**17. State two recommendations of the Lyttleton constitution of 1954**

* Creation of a multi racial council of ministers
* Election to be held in 1956-1957 in 8 African constituencies

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION(45 MARKS)**

**18. a) Give five reasons which led to the migration of Bantu from their original homeland**

**into Kenya.**

* Population pressure in their original homeland
* Internal conflicts ie family or clan feuds
* To escape external attacks from their neighbors
* Outbreak of diseases and epidemics
* To escape drought and famine

Some migrated due to desire of adventure

**(5x1=5 marks)**

**b. Explain five socio-cultural effects of the migration of Bantus into Kenya in the**

**19th century.**

* It led to increased population in the regions where they settled
* Trading activities intensified as the Bantu exchanged their iron products with other products
* Increased cultural interaction with other communities
* Increased intercommunity conflicts with other groups e.g Oromo, Maasai
* Led to the spread of agricultural practices in Kenya eg Kwavi Maasai adopted cultivate
* Spread of iron working to other parts eg Luo borrowed the skill from them
* Led to the population redistribution eg Dorobo moved to forested areas
* There was intermarriages between the Bantu communities and other groups
* Exchange of knowledge and skills took place between African groups

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**19. a) State three reasons which made the British government encourage white settlement**

**in Kenya during the colonial period in Kenya.**

* The colonial government wanted to make Kenya a white man’s country
* Wanted to check the Indian influence in Kenya by settling more whites
* The cool climate on the Kenyan highland was suitable for European settlement
* The settlers were expected to produce raw materials for industries in Britain
* There was need to exploit the Kenyan highlands to meet the cost of administration

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b) Explain six problems experienced by the European settlers in Kenya during the**

**colonial period.**

* Shortage of capital to purchase farm inputs, machinery and pay labour
* Many settlers lacked basic farming knowledge and experience
* Constant raids by the local people eg Nandi, Maasai threatened their peace and security
* Lack of labor since Africans were not willing to work on the European farms
* Lack of market especially international market due to great depression in Europe
* Poor transport network eg roads and railways
* The settlers were alien to the climate hence did not know the seasons
* Outbreak of diseases and pests in the highlands lowered production

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**20. a) State three methods used by the colonial government to discourage the**

**activities of Mau Mau movement in Kenya.**

* They killed the Mau Mau fighters
* They arrested and executed Mau Mau leaders
* Putting Africans in villages which were secured to cut them from getting food and information
* They used spies among the Africans
* They dug deep trenches round the forest to prevent the Mau Mau from crossing over the villages

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b) six reasons why the Mau Mau movement was able to last for a long period of time.**

* The Mau Mau fighters used guerilla tactics making it hard to be suppressed
* Mau Mau activities were conducted in deep secret
* The Mau Mau fighters took oath which united them
* Some fighters were ex-soldiers of World War 2 hence skilled in fighting
* The Mau Mau fighters had well trained and resourceful leaders
* The natural forest of Mt Kenya and Aberdares provided good hideout for fighters

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**21. a) State five reasons why the government of Kenya adopted the Sessional Paper**

**No. 10 of 1965.**

* To ensure equal opportunities for all citizens
* To promote democracy
* To ensure that resources are used for the benefit of society and its members
* To encourage various forms of ownership
* To promote freedom from disease, ignorance and poverty
* To promote freedom of conscience and human dignity

**(5x1=5 marks)**

**b) Explain five social effects of the national philosophies on development in Kenya.**

* The philosophies have encouraged unity among Kenyans
* Through the philosophies education has been promoted by building schools, colleges and universities
* The philosophies have encouraged mutual social responsibility among Kenyans
* The philosophies have promoted African culture through borrowing of positive African traditions
* The philosophies have promoted spiritual well being through the building of churches
* They have encouraged Kenyans to actively participate in development projects

**(5x2=10 marks)**

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

**22. a) Give three reasons why the constitution is important in Kenya.**

* It defines the structure, outlines the functions and powers of various branches of the government
* It clearly states the rights and responsibilities of individuals
* It spells out the responsibility of those in power
* It ensures equality of all Kenyans
* It’s the basis of all legislation in the country

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b) Explain six ways in which the bill of rights protects the rights of the individual.**

* It provides for the right to own property thus any person who interferes with another person’s property is liable to prosecution
* It provides for freedom of conscience of the individual. This entitles the individual the right to think, worship or not to worship.
* It guarantees a person’s right to life. This means by taking away life its punishable by law
* Provides for freedom of association. This entitles the individual the right to assemble and associate with people of his own choice without harassment
* The bill of rights protects the individual against arbitrary search, arrest and detention
* Provides for protection against slavery and forced labor. This allows an individual to choose whom to work for and the wages to be paid
* Provides for freedom of movement of the individual. This guarantees a person a right to move freely in any part of the country any time without fear

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**23. a) Give three election officials appointed by Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya.**

* District election coordinators
* Registration officers
* Returning officer
* Presiding officer
* Polling clerks/counting clerks

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b) Explain six reasons that may make a Member of Parliament lose his/her seat in parliament.**

* Ceases to be a Kenyan citizen
* Receive a jail term exceeding six months or a death penalty from court of law
* Resigns from the National Assembly in writing to the speaker
* Is declared bankrupt by a court of law
* Is found to be of unsound mind
* Is found to have committed an election offence and had their election nullified
* Resigns from the sponsoring party or as an MP
* Fails to attend eight consecutive sessions during the life of particular parliament without the permission of the speaker
* Was elected to parliament as an independent candidate but decides to join a political party

**(6x2=12 marks)**

**24. a) what is the composition of the National Executive arm of the government.**

* President
* Deputy President
* Cabinet Secretaries

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b) Explain six functions of the Public Service Commission.**

* Establishing and abolishing offices in the public service
* Appointing persons to hold or act in those offices and to confirm appointments
* Exercises disciplinary control over and removes persons holding or aching those offices
* It promotes the value and service
* It ensures that the public service is efficient and effective
* It develops human resources in the public service
* It evaluates and reports to the president and parliament to the extent to which the values and principles of the public service are compiled
* It reviews and makes recommendation to the national government
* It hears and determines appeals in respect of county governments public service

**(6x2=12 marks)**