*311/1 HISTORY PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME*

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

**1**. Name the basic political unit among the Cushites during the pre-colonial period.

The Clan  **(1x1=1 mark)**

**2.** State two ways in which the Nandi and Abaluhya communities interacted during the pre-colonial period.

* Through trading activities
* Through intermarriage
* In times of war
* Through raids

Through sporting activities

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**3.** Give two functions of the Council of elders among the Somali.

* Maintenance of law and order
* Settlement of disputes
* Presided over religious functions

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**4.** State **two** reasons why the Omani Arabs were unable to control the East African Coast after they defeated the Portuguese.

* Civil wars in Oman
* Rebellion by the Coastal towns
* Threats of Persian invasion

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**5.** Give two ways through which mission stations promoted the spread of Christianity in Kenya.

* The needy found homes thus were converted
* The schools were centres of learning
* The mission stations served as health centre

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**6.** What is national integration

* This refers to bringing together various communities using ways that make them one nation.

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**7.** Give two ways through which citizenship by registration can be acquired in Kenya.

* A person who has lawfully resided in Kenya for at least seven years
* A person married to a Kenyan citizen for at least seven years
* A child who is not a citizen but is adopted by a Kenyan citizen

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**8.** State two reasons why the British Government used indirect rule in Kenya.

* The government had insufficient capital
* The government had inadequate manpower
* The British knew that direct rule would provoke more resistance

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**9.** Give one political reason why the British constructed the Uganda Railway line.

* To facilitate fast movement of troops to trouble spots

**(1x1=2 mark)**

**10.** State two features of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period.

* Small scale farming was practiced
* Africans mainly grew food crops
* Traditional methods of farming were used

**(2x1=2 marks)**

11. Name the first African to be nominated to the Legislative Council in Kenya. (1 mark)

* Eliud Mathu

**(1x1=1 mark)**

12. Give two reasons why Africans in Kenya moved to towns during the colonial period.

* Towns offered higher job prospects with better wages
* In order to escape forced labor
* Due to land alienation
* They were attracted by social amenities

**(2x1=2 marks)**

13. State one reason why the colonial government established Local Native Council in Kenya.

* To facilitate effective administration of the colony
* To involve Africans in the management of their affairs
* To provide a forum where Africans could express themselves

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**14.** Name one education commission that was established during colonial period in Kenya .

* Fraser commission
* Phelps stoke commission

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**15.** State two demands made by the African Elected Members Organization (AEMO) in 1957.

* They demanded for more election of members of the legislative council
* They demanded universal suffrage
* They demanded for an end to the state of emergency
* They demanded that Kenya highland to open to all races

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**16.** State one condition that has to be fulfilled by a presidential candidate in Kenya.

* Must be a Kenyan citizen
* Must 35 years of age and above
* A registered voter in a constituency
* Nominated by a political party

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**17.** Give one role played by the Public Service Commission in Kenya.

* Appoint public servants
* Discipline errant public servants
* Dismisses public servants who are non performing

**(1x1=1 mark)**

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

**18a**. State five factors that led to the migration of Highland Nilotes into Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

* In search of fertile land for cultivation
* Due to population pressure in their cradle land
* To escape from the hostile neighbors
* Outbreak of diseases and epidemics
* To escape drought and famine
* Due to internal attacks
* Due to spirit of adventure

**(5x1=5 marks)**

**b.** Describe the social organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.

* The lowest social unit was the family made up of the father, mother and children
* Several related families formed a clan
* The Maasai were organized into age groups which were made up of people who were circumcised at the same period
* The Maasai had warriors whose work was to defend the community
* The Maasai believed in the existence of a supreme God called Enkai
* They offered sacrifices to God in special places
* There was a religious leaders Laibon who mediated between the community and Enkai
* They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they revered
* They circumcised both boys and girls at puberty.

**(10x1=10 marks)**

**19a**. State five factors that led to the development of plantation agriculture along the East African Coast.

* Existence of fertile soils favoured large scale farming
* Adequate rainfall and suitable climate promoted farming
* Availability of labour from slaves
* The Mijikenda gave large tracts of land around Malindi which was used for agricultural practices
* Availability of market in Zanzibar, Arabia and Somalia.

**(5x1=5 marks)**

**b.** Explain six results of plantation agriculture on the East African Coast during the reign of Seyyid Said.

* There was increase in slave trade as plantation agriculture depended on slave labour
* Growth of wealthy merchants among the Arabs and Swahili
* New crops like cloves, coconuts and maize were introduced
* International trade expanded due to export of crops like cloves
* Agro-based industries developed along the Coast due to availability of raw materials
* Agriculture led to population increase
* Towns like Malindi, Pemba and Zanzibar developed
* There was a shortage of manpower as young able bodied men were sold as slaves

**(10x1=10 marks)**

**20a.** State three reasons why the Wanga community collaborated with the British.

* In order to be made a paramount chief
* To secure British protection and assistance against his enemies e.g. Bukusu and Nandi
* He wanted to get modern firearms for his army
* He wanted to get western education, civilization and religion
* He wanted to expand his kingdom
* He realized the futility of resistance

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b.** Explain six effects of the collaboration between Nabongo Mumia and the British.

* Mumia was declared a paramount chief
* It intensified enemity and hostility between his people and other Abaluhya groups
* He enjoyed lucrative trade as a result he acquired firearms
* He expanded his kingdom by acquiring territories like Samia and Bunyala
* His people acquired material benefits e.g. education and religion
* Elureko became the major administrative headquarter in Western Kenya
* Mumias warriors became agents of British colonialism
* The British used Wanga agents to rule over Western Kenya
* The IBEAC was allowed to establish a base at Mumias

**(6x2=12 marks)**

21a. State **five** demands made by the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA) to the British Colonial Government in Kenya.

* They demanded for the return of alienated land
* They demanded for the reduction of taxes
* Wanted racial discrimination to be put to an end
* They demanded the ban on cash crop growing among Africans lifted
* They demanded the release of Harry Thuku
* They wants kipande law to be abolished
* They demanded for the establishment of secondary school
* They rejected the proposed East African Federation

**(5x1=5 marks)**

b. Explain five roles played by the political parties in the struggle for independence in Kenya between 1945 and 1963.

* The political parties united freedom fighters in their struggle against colonial rule
* They prepared nationalists who were to take over the leadership at independence
* The parties mobilized mass support for African nationalist in their struggle
* They gave moral and material support to the Mau Mau freedom fighters
* They presented the grievances of the Africans in international for a and created awareness on the needs of Africans
* They participated in developing the independence constitution
* They created awareness among the Africans on their rights and the need to fight for independence
* They pressurized for constitutional changes from the British colonial office

**(5x2=10 marks)**

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

22a. State three circumstances that can lead to revocation of citizenship obtained through registration in Kenya.

* If it is proved registration was obtained through fraud
* If during war the person has traded the secrets to the enemy
* If one has been convicted of treason or an offence with a penalty of at least seven years imprisonment after registration
* If one is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of three years or more within five years from the time of registration

**(3x1=3marks)**

b. Explain six civic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.

* To participate in national debates
* To fight corruption and promote proper utilization of resources by all
* To take care of the environment in order to promote healthy living
* To obey laws so as to enhance peace in society
* To assist in promoting the rule of law by reporting wrong doers to the police
* To allow other people space to exercise their rights and freedoms
* To pay taxes to enable the government to provide services to the people
* To participate in democratic processes by voting during elections

**(6x2=12 marks)**

23a. Give three circumstances that may lead to limitation of the freedom of speech in Kenya.

* If the freedom is used to defame others
* If it’s used to incite people against the government
* If used to spread malicious rumours about others
* If used to spread falsehoods

**(3x1=3marks)**

b. Explain six functions of the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission. (12 marks)

* To investigate any conduct of state affairs or any act or omission in public administration
* Reporting on results of investigation into the conduct of state affairs
* To receive and investigate complaints about alleged abuse of human rights and take action
* To promote the protection and observance of human rights in public and private institutions
* To investigate complaints on human rights abuse
* Promote gender equality and equity
* Promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in the country

**(6x2=12 marks)**

24a. Give three functions of the Attorney General.

* He is the chief legal advisor to the government
* He is the chief state prosecutor
* He prepares bills for debate in parliament
* He can file suit against a person on behalf of the public

**(3x1=3marks)**

b. Explain six challenges facing the National Police Service in Kenya.

* Corruption practices
* Recruitment of people with low academic qualifications into the forces
* Lack of adequate transport and communication equipments necessary to carry out their duties
* Interference of police work by politicians and senior civil servants
* The influx of small arms in many parts of the country
* Poor relationship between the members of the public and the police
* Terrorism hinders the work of police
* Modernization and advancements in information technology is a major challenge to police

**(6x2=12 marks)**