**MARKING SCHEME SET 7**

**HISTORY PAPER 1**

**1.**

a) Oral tradition

b) Archeology/Artifacts

c) Written sources/records e.g. books, magazines, diaries, journals

d) Linguistic

e) Genetics

f) Anthropology

g) Paleontology

h) Geology

**2.**

a) They contain biases

b) They may be inconsistent/inaccurate/false

c) Expensive in terms of money and time

**3**

a) Homo erectus had a big brain capacity/ higher thinking capacity.

b) He walked upright / bipedal

c) Had ability to grasp objects

**4.** Clan

**5.**

a) Invasion of the settlement by incoming cushites

b) Internal conflicts / feuds

c) Population increase

d) Outbreak of diseases/epidemic/natural calamities

e) Search for more land for settlement and pastures

f) Spirit of adventure

**6**

a) Fled to Kenya coast as a result of religious and political persecution in their homeland

b) Need to spread Islam

c) Need to explore the region

**7.**

a) He built a church at Rabai

b) Converted people to Christianity

c) Translate the Bible into Kiswahili

d) Trained the first catechist who later spread the gospel

e) Encouraged other missionaries to come to Kenya

f) Exploration of Kenya led to the opening up of the interior for more missionary activities.

**8**

a) Some Portuguese words were added to Kiswahili

b) Portuguese architecture was introduced at the coast

c) Introduction of new crops e.g. maize/cassava/farming methods at the coast.

d) Building of Fort Jesus and Vasco da Gama pillar which have become historic sites

e) Links between coastal settlement and India were strengthened

9. To provide more security against invaders

**10.**

a) To provide more educational opportunities for Africans

b) To control what was taught in their schools

c) To keep away European Missionary influence from their schools

d) To preserve their cultural heritage/values

e) To create job opportunities for educated Africans

d) To sensitize Africans on the evils of colonialism.

**11.**

a) Taking head count of those who were supposed to live in urban centres

b) Enhancing strict rules about migration into urban centres/creation of African reforms

c) Ensuring that only those who had specific activities to undertake in the urban centres lived there

d) Introducing kipande system.

**12**

a) He was director of publicity in 1952

b) He became treasurer of the party in 1953 thereby mobilizing financial support for KAU

c) He made KAU have a natural outlook / revitalized KAU

**13**. Protect the county against external attacks

**14**.

a) Setting disputes between people in the location

b) Helping to apprehend individuals against any form of discrimination / bill of rights

c) Provide for unity government

**15.**

a) Freedom of movement

b) Freedom of expression

**16.** To provide a system of check and balance to the government of the day in order to guard against excess/ to act a check on the government.

**17.**

a)The amount of revenue the government requires and plans to raise.

b) The source from which the government intends to raise the revenue.

c) How the government intends to spend the revenue.

**18.**

a) -chief’s legal adviser to the government

b) - chief state prosecutor

c) - interpret the laws of Kenya

d) –drafts government bills

e) – serves as ex-official Member of Parliament

**SECTION B**

**19a.**

i) Kiswahili was used as the main medium of communication in the coastal towns

ii) Islam was the main religion practiced in towns

iii) Islamic law (sheria) was used in administration.

iv) Houses were constructed using Arabic architecture.

v) Trade was the main economic activity in the town.

vi) In the city – states were gauzily divided into two sections, one for Muslim and the other African class of merchants / sultan and sheik.

vii) Imams ruled the city state

viii) The city-state were independent political entities

ix) Town minted and used their own coins-money

x) People wore woven and silk clothes.

**19b.**

i) Disruption of trade by the Portuguese which resulted in loss of revenue

ii) Constant warfare and conflict between Portuguese and the coastal towns led to total destruction of some coastal settlements.

iii) Invasion of coastal settlement by the wazimba led to the disruption of economic activities of the coastal settlements.

iv) Increased conflicts between the city states discouraged traders from the interior to bring trade goods to the coast.

v) The drought spell hindered farming activities / lack of water

vi) Conflicts between Mazrui family and Al-Busaidy family over the control of the coastal settlement.

vii) Taxes levied on the coastal settlement by corrupt Portuguese administrator weakened the economic base of the settlement.

viii) Rivalry between European nations for the control of the trade.

(Any five well stated fact with justification =5x2=10mks)

**20a.**

i)Britain wanted to gain access to Uganda so ae to control the source of R. Nile.

ii) In order to establish a market for her manufactured goods.

iii) To use Kenya as an outlet for surplus capital investment.

iv) To use Kenya as a source of raw materials for her investment.

v) To protect European missionaries and other British nationals who were already settled In Kenya and Uganda.

vi) To prevent Kenya from being colonized by other European powers.

vii) To stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade.

viii) To control the fertile highlands.

(Any five 5x1=5mks)

**20b.**

i) Some communities had established strong social-political system which they were not willing to allow foreigners to destroy.

ii) Those communities which were militarily superior to their neighbors believed that no other race/community could defeat them and thus resisted.

iii) Those communities resisted because their sacial; economic and political set ups were strong enough to sustain resistance.

iv) They wanted to protect their independence.

v) Most communities underestimated the military strength of the British.

vi) They were against the alienation of their land

vii) They were opposed to forced labour for European farms.

viii) Imposition of unpopular elders by the British

ix) Racial discrimination and arrogance of the British.

x) Lack of political representation

(Any well stated reason with justification 5x2=10mks)

**21a.**

i) Organizes county, National and Presidential elections

ii) Identify – appoint and train election officials

iii) Clear party candidates for participation in elections

iv) Verifies and announces election results

v) Prepare ballot papers and other election materials

vi) Educate / inform the general public on requirements for voters and contestants

vii) Identifies and recommends polling stations

viii) Prescribes and reviews electoral boundaries.

ix) Registers voters

x) Maintain and updates registers of voters

xi) Supervises the election process

xii) Participates in the formulation of election code of conduct.

(Any well stated role 5x2=15mks)

**21b.**

i) Ethnic loyalties / polarization /allegiance

ii) Party loyalties

iii) Harassment of voters by rival groups

iv) Incompetent election officials

v) Parties election officials

vi ) In accessibilities of polling stations

vii) Communication problem between the headquarters

viii) Extreme weather conditions

ix) Illiteracy of some voters

x) Corruption of candidates and their voters

xi) Inefficient distribution of election materials

vii) Use of negative propaganda by party leaders/supporters.

viii) Insecurity / fear instilled in candidates

Xiv) Gender insensitivity

xv) Use and misuse of the mass media.

**22a.**

i) Administrative services are brought closer to the people.

ii) Local resources are utilized effectively e.g. hospitals, piped water.

iii) Means of transport and communication are improved / developed.

Iv) Local people are involved in decision making

v) Local priorities are identified and implemented.

vi) Ensure equal development in all regions.

vii) Creates employment for local people.