**311/1 HISTORY PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME**

**1.** Dirji 1x1=1mark

**2.** - To expand their commercial empire/trade

 - To establish political control over Kenyan

 Coast

 - To assist in ending Portuguese Nile.

2x1=2marks

**3.** - If illegally acquired

 - In need for use by the government/public e.g.

 for construction of a road

 - Administrative intervention e.g. distributing to

 the neglected like children

 - When one defaults to pay debt e.g. loan

2x1=2marks

**4.** - It guarantees equal opportunity to all Kenyans

 - It provides protection to all individuals against

 any form of distribution/ Bill of rights

 - It provides for a unitary government

2x1=2marks

**5.** - Parliamentary democracy

 - Presidential democracy

 - Parliamentary and presidential

 - Constitutional

**6.**

1. Sultan got 16km(10miles) coastal strip and the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, Lamu, Brava, Kgmayu and towns of Merca and Mogadishu
2. Coastline of Witu and the area between River Umba and River Ruvuma would be Germans
3. Britain took the area between River Umba and River Juba to the North
4. The western boundary was not defined hence Uganda was left for which ever power got there first

1x1=1mark

**7.**

1. Designing a curriculum with emphasis on agriculture, tailoring, masonry and carpentry
2. Establishing the first secondary school for Africans
3. Training African teachers who managed the ‘bush schools’
4. Offering the necessary financial and material support to make these schools operational

 1x1=1mark 1x1=1mk

**8.**

1. Being founded on religious, linguistic, racial, ethnic, gender or regional basis or seek to engage in advocacy of hatred on any such basis.
2. Engaging in or encouraging violence or intimidating supporters of other parties
3. Establishing or maintaining a paramilitary force, militia or similar organization.
4. Engaging in bribery or other forms of corruption
5. Accepting or using public resources to promote its interests or its candidates in elections except as it is provided by an act of parliament.

 1x1=1mk

**9.**

1. He/she should not be a member of a political party for the last 3 months to the date of election.
2. He/she must be a registered voter
3. He/she must satisfy any education ethics and moral requirement according to the constitution.
4. For candidates to the National assembly he/she should have support of at least 1,000 registered voters while for the senate is 2000 voters

 1x1=1mk.

**10.**

1. 47 elected members from the counties
2. 16 nominated women
3. 1 man and 1 woman representing the youth
4. The speaker as the ex-officio member

 1x1=1mk

**11.**

1. Increased powers of the president tends to over-rule parliamentary decisions
2. It cannot make laws contrary to the constitution
3. It is also overshadowed by the county authorities without consultation of the parliament
4. Customs and traditions of the people must be respected

2x1=2mks

**12.**

1. To direct the inspector general of the National Police Service to investigate any information or allegations of criminal conduct
2. To exercise the state power of prosecution
3. To institute and undertakes criminal prosecution against any person before any court other than a courts marshal.
4. He/she may take over and continue any criminal proceedings commenced in any court other than a court’s Marshall.
5. He/she may discontinue at any stage before any judgment is delivered, any criminal proceedings, with permission of the court.

2x1=2mks

**13.**

1. It integrates the domestic, foreign and military policies relating to national security for the national security organs to operate effectively.
2. It assesses and appraises the objectives commitments and risks to the republic in respect to actual and potential national security capabilities.
3. It reports annually to parliament on state of the security of Kenya.
4. With approval of parliament, the council may deploy national forces outside Kenya for international peace.
5. With the approval of parliament, it may also approve deployment of foreign forces in Kenya

2x1=2mks

**14.**

1. Claims under customary law e.g. dowry
2. Divorce
3. Legitimacy
4. Administration of estates of the deceased person
5. Customary matters on land, adultery and inheritance

 2x1=2mks

**15.**

1. Overseeing the implementation of the budget of the National and County governments
2. Authorizing withdrawals from the public funds like equalization, consolidated and revenue funds.
3. Every 4 months he/she is expected to submit to each house of parliament a report on the implementation of the budget on both the National and County Government

1x1=1mk

**16.**

1. Withholding of aid by the World Bank and IMF
2. Corruption
3. Tribalism

 1x1=1mk

17.

1. Public
2. Private
3. Community 1x1=1mark

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

**18. a)**

1. Human and livestock diseases and epidemics
2. Internal conflicts
3. Escape from external attacks
4. Population pressure in their cradle land
5. The need to satisfy their spirit of adventure/exploration/curiosity
6. They may also have migrated due to drought and famine
7. Looking for grazing lands and water for their large herds.

5x1=5mks

 **b)**

1. The community was clan-based
2. Each clan was politically autonomous but formed an alliance in case of an attack to face a common enemy
3. The clan was headed by a council of elders.
4. Council of elders settled land disputes and maintained general order and law.
5. The council of elders was the final authority and its decisions were final.
6. There was a hereditary chief (sultan) who presided over inter-clan disputes
7. Adolescents became junior warriors after circumcision and after senior warriors after two circumcision ceremonies
8. Every Somali remained a warrior technically all his life and could come to defend the community when called.
9. Medicine men diviners and rain makers also held positions of authority within the clan

5x2=10mks

1. **a)**
2. They wanted to control the trade at the coas
3. They wanted to establish a trading empire in the east and control the trade routes to India and Far East.
4. They wanted to establish strategic points for the supply of fresh food and water on their way to India.
5. They wanted to establish an alternative route to the East to avoid traditional route where they were heavily taxed by the Ottoman Turks.
6. They wanted to spread Christianity.

 3x1=3marks

**b)**

1. The Portuguese had superior weapons like the cannons which local people lacked.
2. Portuguese soldiers were better protected and highly trained.
3. The Portuguese had stronger, faster ships (carracks) compared with local dhows.
4. Disunity between coastal towns like Malindi and Mombasa made it difficult to offer united strong resistance.
5. Portuguese rivals like Persia and Turkey failed to offer help to the coastal towns.
6. Portuguese were assisted by rulers of some local towns e.g. Malindi against Mombasa
7. The Portuguese received military reinforcement from their settlement of Goa in India
8. The rulers of some towns e.g. Sofala surrendered without any resistance.

6x2=12marks

**20. a)**

* 1. They were led by mission educated young men who had organizational ability
	2. Had a tending towards inter-region co-operation
	3. Asians gave moral and material support to most of them.
	4. Had similar grievances foremost being land alienation
	5. Most of them demanded for better living conditions and an end to European exploitation and oppression.
	6. Most of them were small-few members due to their ethnic concerns.

3x1=3marks

**b)**

1. Oathing bound people to secrecy and commitment to their organization
2. Use of guerilla war tactics made it difficult for the British to suppress the rebellion
3. Civilians assisted the fighters by giving them food, ammunition and information
4. Courageous and resourceful leaders e.g. general China, Dedan Kimathi e.t.c. gave soldiers inspirational skills.
5. Natural forests in Aberdares and Mount Kenya provided hide outs for the soldiers.
6. Availability of weapons e.g. guns, swords e.t.c.

6x2=12marks

**21. a)**

* 1. Establishment of the ministry of lands and settlement
	2. Creation of settlement schemes for landless Africans
	3. Formation of co-operatives and land-buying companies to help purchase land to settle landless Africans.
	4. The government gave Africans loans to purchase land and farm inputs
	5. The government set up land adjudication and registration programmes.
	6. The government promoted development of large-scale farming through ADC
	7. Diversification to avoid over-reliance on one crop
	8. The KTDA was set up to expand tea-growing and processing.
	9. The government established KARI to promote agricultural research.

5x1=5marks

**b)**

* 1. Decline in soil fertility
	2. Destruction of forests thus affecting patterns of rainfall.
	3. Reduction of water and grazing areas particularly in semi-arid and arid areas
	4. Crop failures and diminishing crop yields
	5. Inadequate funds for farm undertakings
	6. Insufficient technology to operate modern farm machinery
	7. Transport and communication network is undeveloped.
	8. Rapid population increase.
	9. Rapid spread of HIV/AIDs deprive the agricultural sector labour
	10. Interference from cultural practices like girls not being able to inherit farms.
	11. High cost of agricultural inputs

5x2=10marks

**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

**22. a)**

* 1. The national flag
	2. The national anthem
	3. The coat of arms
	4. The public seal

3x1=3marks

**b)**

* 1. To promote respect for human rights in public and private institutions
	2. To promote gender equality and equity in national development
	3. To promote the protection and observance of human rights including by the national security organs.
	4. To monitor, investigate and report on the observance of human rights including by the national security organs.
	5. To promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in the Republic
	6. To receive and investigate complaints about alleged abuses of human rights and take steps to secure appropriate redress.
	7. To investigate or research on matters of human rights and make recommendations to the state organs.
	8. To act as the principal organ of the state in ensuring compliance with the obligations under treaties and conventions relating to human rights.
	9. To investigate any conduct in state affairs or any act or omission in public administration which is prejudicial or improper.
	10. To investigate complaints of abuse of power, unfair treatment, manifest injustice or unlawful, oppressive, unfair, or unresponsive official conduct.
	11. To give report on the results of investigations in the conduct of state affairs like abuse of power.
	12. To listen to complaints of individuals whose rights and freedoms are denied, violated or threatened.

6x2=12marks

**23. a)**

* 1. A person who has been married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 7 years can apply to be registered as a citizen.
	2. A person who has lawfully resided in Kenya for a continuous period of at least 7 years qualifies to apply to be registered as a citizen.
	3. A child who is not a citizen but adopted by a citizen, is entitled to be registered as a citizen upon application.

3x1=3marks

**b)**

1. To be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a court of law or any other independent body.
2. -To be informed of the charges against him/her
3. To be informed in advance of the evidence the prosecution intends to present and to have reasonable access to that evidence
4. To have adequate time and facilities to prepare a defence.
5. To challenge the evidence
6. To refuse to give self-incriminating evidence
7. To have an assistance of an interpreter if the accused person cannot understand the language of the trial
8. To a public trial before a court
9. To have the trial begin and concluded within few days
10. To be present when being tried
11. To immediately be informed of the right to be represented by an advocate or be assigned one by the state at its cost depending on the circumstances.
12. To remain silent and not to testify during the proceedings
13. If convicted, to appeal or apply for review by a higher court

6x2=12marks

**24. a)**

* 1. Grants from the National Government
	2. Fee charged on services, rendered by the countries
	3. Fines imposed on offenders
	4. Rates on property
	5. Aid from donor agencies
	6. Loans from financial institution
	7. Profits from county investments
	8. Rents on county premises

3x1=3marks

**b)**

* 1. Lack of autonomy from the National Government
	2. Inadequate funds for their budgetary needs
	3. Misappropriation/mismanagement/embezzlement of funds
	4. Over employment of workers who they can not pay well.
	5. Influential politicians interfere with running of county services
	6. Lack of adequate sources of revenue
	7. Rapid population increase strains limited resources within the countries
	8. Duplication of roles resulting in overlap of functions with National government
	9. Street families are a menace which counties are unable to handle.
	10. Environmental degradation caused by air, land, water and noise pollution.
	11. Inadequate housing resulting from mushrooming of shines

6x2=12marks