**MARKING SCHEME**

**HISTORY FORM 4**

**SECTION A: 20 MARKS**

1. Identify the historical period when oral tradition was the main source of information on History and

 government. (1 mk)

 **Pre history**

2. State any two characteristics of government. (1 mk)

* **Has rules**
* **Legitimacy**
* **Jurisdiction**
* **Sovereignty**
* **Law enforcement**

3. Give two cultural activities that the Agikuyu learnt from the Gumba. (2 mks)

1. **Age sets**
2. **Circumcision**

4. What is national integration? (1 mk)

 **It is the act of bringing today various communities using ways that make them one nation irrespective of their diverse cultures and background.**

5. Outline any two methods of trade. (2 mks)

1. **Barter trade/method**
2. **Currency trade/method**

6. State two advantages of a bicycle. (2 mks)

1. **Used widely in the transportation of people and goods**
2. **Used for leisure and sporting activities**
3. **It is cheap/affordable and does not require fuel**
4. **Convenient and flexible as it can reach many destinations.**

7. Outline one feature of independence constitution. (1 mk)

* **It provided for regional/majimbo system of government**
* **There was to be a national government headed by a Prime Minister while a Governor General represented the queen of England as a head of state.**
* **Provided for a bicameral government consisting of Senate (upper house ) and the House of representatives (lower house)**
* **Provided for power sharing between KANU and KADU under a coalition government.**
* **Created an independent and impartial Judicial Service Commission to ensure administration of justice**
* **Provided for Independent Electoral Commission.**

8. Identify the main feature of the system of education during the colonial period in Kenya.(1 mk)

 **It was organized along racial lines**

9. Name the Asians who took part in struggle for independence in Kenya. (2m ks)

* **Pio Gama Pinto**
* **M. A. Desai**
* **Jeevanjee**

10. Highlight one factor that undermined the formation of trade unions in Kenya up to 1914.

 (1 mk)

1. **Majority of Kenyans were illiterate**
2. **Migrant nature of African workers**
3. **They were fought by colonial governments.**

11. Name the country that was blamed for the outbreak of the 2 world wars. (1 mk)

 **Germany**

12. Give the immediate cause of the Second World War. (1 mk)

 **German invasion of Poland.**

13. State any two features of commonwealth countries. (2 mks)

1. **Members use English as a common language.**
2. **Members recognize the Queen of England as the head of the Commonwealth.**
3. **Members have a common military tradition based on the British military system.**
4. **Members share common democratic institutions from Britain such as Parliamentary, judiciary and a civil service free of politics.**

14. Name the head quarter of African Union. (1 mk)

 **Addis Ababa in Ethiopia**

**SECTION B: (30 MARKS)**

15. (a) State any three types of Versailles Treaties. (3 mks)

1. **The treaty of Versailles with Germany 28/6/1919**
2. **The treaty of St. Germain with Austria 10/8/1919**
3. **The treaty of Trianon with Hungary 1920**
4. **The treaty of Neully with Bulgaria 27/11/1919**
5. **The treaty of Lausanne.**

 (b) Explain six reasons why the Allies won the World War I. (12 mks)

1. **Allies had more manpower, with support from 25 states, than the central powers, these states were resourceful.**
2. **The Allies had financial and industrial resources, not only in Europe but also in the colonies which were used to great advantage during the war.**
3. **Allies had more powerful weapons that were used with unmatched skill. E.g. they used aircrafts, tanks and battleships.**
4. **The entry of the USA into the war accelerated the defeat of the central powers.**
5. **Germany was also badly let down by her colleagues, for instance, Italy decamped.**
6. **Allies were fortunate because they had good political leadership. E.g. Lloyd George, the British Premier and George Clemenceau, the French Premier who were very competent.**

16. (a) Outline the demands Austria presented to Serbia following the assassination in Sarajevo.

 (3 mks)

1. **An explanation for the assassination of the arch duke and his wife**
2. **Apologies to Austria- Hungary**
3. **Suppression of all anti-Austrian publications and organizations**
4. **The dismissal of all officials whom Austria subjected to.**
5. **Austrian police to be allowed to enter Serbia’s territory to ensure that these demands were fulfilled.**
6. **Participation of Austrian officials in the inquiry, including the institution of judicial proceedings against those who committed the crime.**

 (b) What were the achievements of the League of Nations? (12 mks)

1. **The permanent court of international justice did invaluable work in the maintenance of international peace and security**
2. **The league fulfilled its objective of maintaining peace and security in the city of Danzing in spite of the hostility between the Poles and the Germans.**
3. **The league focused the international attention on the need to treat minorities and other victims in a humane way.**
4. **Through the mandate’s commission, the league assisted in the administration of trust territories by supervising the standard of colonial administration.**
5. **The league also settled several inter-state disputes between Colombia and Peru over the Leticia trapezium. (1931-1935)**
6. **The league worked successfully towards restoring financial stability in Austria following the economic slump in the country after World War 1.**
7. **The league enforced control on the private manufacture and sale of arms. It also held disarmament meetings with the purpose of promoting peace.**

17. (a) Give three methods used by Samori Toure during his war of resistance against the French.

 (3 mks)

1. **Diplomacy/ signing of treaties**
2. **Mass movement/ retreating eastwards**
3. **Guerilla warfare**

 (b) Discuss how judicial independence is protected in Kenya. (12 mks)

1. **Judiciary is provided as a separate organ by the constitution.**
2. **The appointment of judges and magistrates is done by the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) which is independent from the Public Service Commission**
3. **Judges enjoy security of tenure of office. They may not be dismissed, retired or redeployed from their positions at anyone’s pleasure.**
4. **The tenure of office for judges is longer than that of civil servants.**
5. **The salaries and allowances of judges and magistrates are fixed by statutes and are not subject to discussion in Parliament.**
6. **Judges are bound by an oath of office to perform their duties without fear or favor.**
7. **The judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice unlike other government departments which are headed by principal secretaries.**