**KENYA HIGH EXAMINTIONS 2021**

**311/1**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. **State the main source of information in history and government on Kenya communities**.
* Oral traditions ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***
1. **What was the main reason for the dispersal of the coastal Bantus from Shungwaya?**
* Attacks by the Oromo speakers ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***
1. **Two customs acquired by the Bantu from their interaction with the Cushites.**
	* Circumcision
	* Age set system
* Taboo’s against eating fish ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
1. **Main archeological evidence to proof that there was contact between the Kenyan coast and the Chinese in the early 16th century.**
* Chinese coin ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***
1. **Two recommendations of the Devonshire white paper of 1923.**
	* Kenya was an African country therefore African interests were to be considered first /paramount.
	* The Kenya Highlands were reserved for European settlers only.
	* The Indians were allowed to elect five representatives to the legco but on a communal roll.
	* A missionary was to be nominated to the legco to represent African interests
	* Racial segregation was to be abolished in residential areas. ***2 x 1 – 2 marks***
2. **Two reasons why the Akamba participated in the long distance trade**.
	* Ukambani land had poor soils and unreliable rainfall for farming
	* Out break of famine in Ukambani in 1836
	* Ukambani land was centrally placed between the coast and the interior
	* The Akamba had an enterprising merchant who organized people into caravans. ***2 x 1 = 2 marks***
3. **Two leaders who led the Agyriama during their resistance against British occupation of Kenya.**
	* MekatililiwaMenza
	* WanjawaMadorika
4. **Two rights of the marginalized groups as contained in the Kenyan constitution.**
	* Right to participate in government and other spheres of life
	* Right to be provided with appropriate education
	* Right to be provided with employment
	* Right to develop their cultural values, language and practices.
	* Right to have access to water, health services and infrastructure. ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
5. **Two conditions a person in Kenya must fulfil to vie for presidential elections**
	* Must be a Kenyan citizen
	* Must be 35 years and above
	* Must be a registered voter in a constituency
	* Must be nominated by a political party
	* Must not be bankrupt
	* Must be of sound mind
6. **Two missionary societies that merged to form the alliance of missionary societies in British East Africa.**
	* Church Missionary Society
	* Church of Scotland Mission (CSM)
	* African Inland Mission (AIM)
	* United Methodist Church Mission (UMCM) ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
7. **Two reasons why the Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops during the colonial period.**
	* Europeans did not want to compete with the Africans in the market
	* The Europeans feared that the Africans would produce low quality products
	* Africans crops would affect the European farms since they lacked capital for pesticides.
	* Europeans feared to loose African labour ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
8. **Two sources of Kenyan law**
	* African customs
	* Religious belief systems
	* British common law
	* Legislation or acts of parliament
	* Judicial precedents
	* The constitution ***2 x 1 = 1 mark***
9. **The engineer who supervised the construction of the Kenya – Uganda railway.**
	* George Whitehouse
10. **Two factors that led to the emergence of independent churches and schools in Kenya during the colonial period**.
	* Africans were against the missionaries who were against their culture
	* Africans were against missionary education that prepared Africans for low cadre jobs
	* The Africans were expelled from churches and schools
	* Africans were discriminated against in the church leadership ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
11. **Why is the right to life the most important right in the Kenyan constitution?**
* Without the right to life, one cannot enjoy the other rights ***1 x 1 = 1 mark***

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

1. a. **Duties of the morans among the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.**
	* They defended the community against external attacks
	* They conducted raiding activities
	* They ensured that there was security within the community ***3 x 1 = 3 marks***

b. **Explain the social political systems of the Ameru during the pre-colonial period.**

 ***Social***

* + Organized in clan system of related members.
	+ Believed in a supreme being referred to as BaabaWeetu
	+ Practiced circumcision of both boys and girls
	+ They were polygamous and exogamous
	+ Believed in ancestral spirits
	+ There was division of labour mark A***ny3 x 2 = 6 Marks***

 ***Political***

* + Organized in clan led by a council of elders
	+ They were decentralized community
	+ They practiced age set system that produced a class of warrior’s
	+ Ameru had different councils of elders that worked under the moral code.
	+ The religious leaders assisted in administration. ***Mark any three 3 x 2 = 6 Marks***
1. a.**Five factors that led to the decline of the Indian Ocean trade**.
	* Exhaustion of items of trade like slaves, gold and ivory
	* Abolition of slavery and slave trade
	* European colonization of East Africa
	* Emergence of industrial revolution in Europe
	* Establishment of legitimate trade by the missionaries
* The Portuguese conquest of East African Coast ***5 x 1 = 5 Marks***

b. **Positiveimpact of the Portuguese rule along the East African coast.**

* + Introduction of new crops in East Africa such as maize, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potatoes, citrus, fruits, guavas etc
	+ Africans leant to use animal waste as manure from the Portuguese
	+ Kiswahili language adopted some Portuguese words e.g. mvinyo (Mvinyo meaning wine)
	+ Portuguese architecture was introduced at the coast such as the construction of fort Jesus and Vasco da Gamas pillar in Malindi.
	+ Portuguese rule made the people at the coast to interact with the Indians from Goa.These later came to settle in Kenya
	+ The Portuguese spread Christianity in Kenya. ***5 x 2 = 10 Marks***
1. a. **Five roles played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya.**
	* Women incited fighters to attack the British government such as prophetessMoraa incited Otenyo to attack general North Corte in 1908.
	* MekatililiwaMenza inspired the Agyriama to resist colonial rule. She administered oaths to the people
	* Women supplied food, clothes and weapons to the fighters such as WambuiOtieno
	* Women acted as spies and supplied information to the fighters
	* Women fought along side men in the forest like marshal Muthoni
	* Women acted as nurses to the injured fighters
	* Women set up independent churches and schools that encouraged Africans to join the armed struggle
	* Women composed songs that mobilized and inspired the fighters to fight more and more

 ***5 x 2 = 10 Marks***

b. **Five contributions of Wangari Maathai in nation building.**

* + In 1976 Wangari Maathai became the first woman to acquire P.H.D in veterinary medicine and was appointed by the U.N. O to represent East and central Africa
	+ 1977, she became a senior lecturer and later an associate professor
	+ 1977 she started the Green Belt movement whose aim was to prevent soil erosion across Kenya by planting trees
	+ Wangari Maathai served as the chairperson of MaendeleoyaWanawakeand the national council of women of Kenya.
	+ 1991 – 1992 she participated in pressurizing the government to give multiparty democracy in Kenya.
	+ 2002 she became the M.P for Tetu constituency and was appointed assistant minister in the ministry of environment natural resources and wildlife. ***5 x 2 = 10 Marks***
1. a. **Three reasons why Africans refused to give their labour to white settlers.**
	* Africans were against the settlers because they took away their land
	* Africans had no value for money
	* Africans did not want to leave their families in the rural areas
	* The settlers gave Africans low pay
	* African were overworked and abused when working ***3 x 1 = 3 marks***

b. **The effects of colonial land policies on the people of Kenya.**

* + Africans were dispossessed of their land as the settlers acquired large tracks of land
	+ African land was curved out for the construction of the railway and other uses by the Europeans
	+ Many Africans were pushed into reserves
	+ Land alienation disrupted African traditional structures like women took up men roles in the reserves.
	+ Africans were compelled to give their labour to the settlers
	+ Taxes were introduced to force the Africans to work for the Europeans
	+ Africans became bitter and later led political groups to fight the Europeans. ***Any6 x 2 = 12 marks***

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

1. a**. State five values of good citizenship.**

- A good citizen is loyal to the nation and its leadership

- A good citizen should be patriotic

- A good citizen obeys the laws of the country

- A good citizen respects other people

- A good citizen cooperates with the police when required ***any5 x 1 = 5 marks***

b. **Five reasons that can lead to Kenyan citizenship being revoked.**

* + Citizenship can be revoked if it was acquired through fraud
	+ If during war a person engages or communicates with an enemy or assists the enemy during war
	+ If one is convicted and sentenced for 3 years or more before five years from the date of registration
	+ If a person has been convicted of treason
	+ If one is out of the country for a long period without informing the Kenyan embassy ***any5x2 = 10mks***
1. a. **Three features of the independence constitution of Kenya in 1962**.
	* Provided for establishment of federal government
	* Spelt out that the party with majority forms government
	* Spelt out the rights and obligations of citizens
	* Provided for establishment of national assembly consisting of the senate and house of representatives
	* Provided for a post of prime minister to head government
	* Provided for the post of governor general to head the state
	* Spelt out the power and responsibilities between regional government
	* Divided the responsibilities between regional and central government ***any3 x 1 = 3 marks***

b. **Six constitutional changes in Kenya between 1975 and 2011.**

* + 1975 - The official language in the national Assembly was made to be either English or Kiswahili
	+ 1979 - Public servants who desired to vie for position in general elections were to resign at least six months before the elections.
	+ 1982 - Section 2A was amended makingKenya adejure one party state
	+ Position of the chief secretary as the head of the civil service was formalized
	+ 1986 - Citizenship requirement was repealed. Those whose parents were Kenyans were entitled to citizenship
	+ 1991 - The number of constituencies were raised to 210.
	+ Section 2A was repealed and Kenya became a multi-party state
	+ 2010 - After the referendum, a new constitution was promulgated. ***any6 x 2 = 12 marks***
1. a**. Three sources of county revenue.**
	* Grants from the national government
	* Loans
	* Sell of trade licenses
	* Rents
	* Fines
	* Sale of county property like land
	* Cess ***any3 x1 = 3 marks***

b. Why devolved government in Kenya is very important.

* + To distribute authority over public goods and revenue hence making it difficult for individuals and groups of officials to collude and engage in corruption
	+ It fosters effective co-operation within the devolved units, particularly where devolution of authority takes place along territorial and communal lines thereforelocal communities are able to mobilize social pressure against corruption
	+ It provides goods and services whose consumption is limited to their own areas.
	+ It has the ability to promote gender efficiency in public services and allocating resources
	+ Encourages innovation in the delivery of services as people have a greater incentive to take part in aspects of community
	+ It becomes sensitive to regional variations
	+ Provides an effective governance frame work for advancing policies to help the poor and therefore elevates poverty in society. ***any6 x 2 = 12 marks***