MARKING SCHEME PAPER 1

SECTION A

1. Name the branch of history that deals with cultural practices of the people in Kenya.

Social history(1mk)

1. Name one place in Kenya where the remains of kenyapithecus were discovered. (1mk)
2. Fort tenan
3. Near lake turkana
4. Near samburu hills
5. Name two Bantu groups in Kenya which settled in mount Elgon area before migrating to their present homeland. (2mks)
6. Abaluhya
7. Abagusii
8. Abakuria
9. Identify two landmarks which show that the Portuguese ruled the Kenyan coast. (2mk)

The vascodagama pillar

Fort Jesus

1. Name two Arab families that ruled along the East African coast. (2mks)
2. Mazrui family
3. Nabahan family
4. Busaidi family
5. Shirazi family
6. Give the main reason why a Kenyan citizen should obey laws. (1mk)

For peaceful coexistence

1. Outline two characteristic of Human rights. (2mks
2. Universal
3. Indivisible
4. Have limitations
5. May be suspended under certain circumstances

8.Give two demands of the Indians presented to the Duke of Devonshire in 1923

1. wanted equal rights with the whites
2. wanted restriction on their immigration lifted
3. demanded more representation in the leg co
4. demanded an end to political injustices and racial discrimination
5. were opposed to racial segregation. *(2x1 = 2mks)*

9. Name the chief engineer who led in the construction of the Uganda railway

- George Whitehouse. (2x1 = 2mks)

10. List two features of the Lennox-Boyd constitution.

1. African seats increased by 6 i.e. 8-14.
2. The Leg co, as a special electoral body was to elect 12 specially. Elected members in the order of 4 Africans, 4 Europeans and 4 Asians.
3. Doubled African minister from 1 – 2.
4. Introduced multi-racial representative in the Legco. (2x1 = 2mks)

11. Name the Kenyan leader who organized airlifts for Kenyan students to study in USA

Tom mboya (1x1 = 1mk)

12.The process through which the citizens of Kenya would vote to either accept or reject a proposed constitution.

Referendum. (1x1 = 1mk)

13. Give two types of cases handled by the Kenyan Judiciary.

1. Civil
2. Criminal (2x1= 2mks)

14.Who is the administrative head of the judiciary in Kenya

The chief registrar of the judiciary (1x1 = 1mk)

15. Identify two constitutional requirements for a candidate to be declared validly elected as

president in Kenya.

1. Must receive 50% of the total valid votes cast plus one vote
2. must receive at least 25%of the total votes cast in more than half the number of counties (2x1= 2mks)

16. State two reasons why harambee has lost its popularity in Kenya

1. -it has been abused by politicians to buy voters
2. -it has become a way of staging public show between the haves and the have note
3. -public officers loot public resources to contribute in harambee
4. -sometimes people are forced to participate in harambee
5. -harambee is additional burden to the poor
6. -harambee proceeds are sometimes used for unintended purposes

(2x1 = 2mks)

17. Identify two non-military functions of the Kenya Defense force.

1. Participating in development projects e.g. building roads, budges.
2. Entertaining the public and guests during public holidays.
3. Providing emergency relief services during disaster e.g. floods accidents or locust invasion. (2x1= 2mks)

SECTION B.

18.a.Give three reasons why the omani arabs were interested in establishing their control over the Kenyan cost(3marks)

1. To control trade.
2. To establish political control over the Kenyan Coast.
3. Cost had a pleasant climate compared to Muscat which was hot and dry.
4. Good fertile soils for growing of crops.
5. Deep natural harbors for ship to anchor.
6. Adequate water.

b.Describe the impact of plantation agriculture on the east African coast(12marks)

1. It led to the promotion of trade in the Region
2. It led to population increase; people from Oman settled at the East African Coast
3. It led to development of towns like Malindi, Zanzibar and Pemba
4. It led to promotion of slave trade and slavery
5. It led to the introduction of new cash crops for example; coconut, cloves
6. It led to promotion of international trade due to export of crops like cloves and coconut oil to Arabia
7. It led to the rise of wealthy merchants along the East African Coast
8. It led to the development of agriculture based industries

(5 x 2 = 10 mks)

19.a.Identify five roles of chiefs during the colonial period in Kenya(5marks)

1. Maintenance of public order
2. Hearing of petty cases
3. Supervised Clearing of roads /footpaths
4. Collection of taxes
5. Control the brewing of illegal liquor
6. Recruitment of labor

b.Explain five factors which were responsible for the agiriama resistance to the British rule in Kenya(10marks)

1. Forced labor in the European plantations
2. Rape of agiriama women by the colonial police
3. Land alienation
4. Interruption of their trade with the Swahili and Arabs.
5. Forced taxation
6. Interference with their traditions/religion/customs
7. Forced to join the British army

20.a.State five problems that independent schools in colonial Kenya faced(5marks)

1. Organization and planning e.g. problems of quality of buildings teaching materials and teaching staff.
2. Opening of more schools had been prohibited by the colonial government.
3. The level at which to start the teaching of English in primary schools.
4. Which syllabus to follow.
5. Lack of enough trained teachers.
6. Lack of co-ordination

b.Explain five factors that led to the establishment of independent churches and schools in Kenya(10marks)

1. Cultural preservation – Africans were opposed to European attempt to eradicate essential cultural practical.
2. Paternalism – Africans were regarded as incapable of leadership in church administration, education etc they were considered immature and had to be led. They resented there king of attitude.
3. Discrimination/segregation – Missionaries betrayed the Christian principle of love - by considering Africans as punitive backward purpers and needing salvation.
4. Denominationalism – Africans received in already divided church.
5. Nationalism – They wanted to regain their lost independence and cultural heritage which had been eroded.
6. They resulted land grabbing.
7. Doctrinal difference leading to many divisions especially in protestant churches encouraged Africans to start their own.
8. Taxation growing of cash crops and kipande system.
9. - Africans were forced to work for Europeans at low wages (any 5x2 = 10mks)

21.a.State five characteristics of early political associations in Kenya(5marks)

1. They were tribal and ethnic in nature
2. They addressed socio economic problems that faced Africans
3. They were led by educated Africans
4. They were less radical /non militant
5. They attracted small membership
6. They received support from Asians
7. They did not strongly demand for independence

b.Explain five reasons why the Mau Mau movement was able to last for a long time (10marks)

1. oathing activities-oath administration united them
2. use of guerrilla tactics in the war
3. availability of guns and ammunition
4. support from the civilian population
5. availability of able leadership
6. The hilly terrain and existence of forests e.g. the aberdares

SECTION C; ANSWER ONLY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

22.a.Give five symbols of national unity in Kenya(5marks)

1. National anthem
2. loyalty pledge
3. Court of arms
4. Public seals
5. The office of the president

b.Explain five political responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen(10marks)

1. participate in democratic processes e.g. voting
2. obeying the law
3. protecting the law.e.g report law breakers
4. maintain valid documents
5. participate in public meetings

23.a.State five categories of members of the senate

1. 47 elected senators in charge of a county
2. 16 women nominated by political parties
3. 2members a man and a woman representing the youth
4. 2 members a man and a woman representing the disabled
5. Speaker

b.Describe five ways through which independence of the judiciary is guaranteed in Kenya(10marks)

1. It is established by the constitution as an arm of the national government
2. Its authority is guided /controlled by the constitution
3. The office of a judge of a superior court cannot be abolished while the holder is still in office
4. The remuneration and benefits of a serving or retired judge cannot be changed to their disadvantage
5. The judiciary has a separate system of command headed by the chief justice
6. There is a separate body that scrutinizes persons for appointment to the judiciary e.g. JSC
7. Judges and magistrates swear the oath of allegiance to perform their duties without fear or favor

24.a.Give three categories of the Kenya defense forces

1. Kenya navy
2. Kenya air force
3. Kenya army

b.Explain six challenges facing the Kenya defense forces

1. Indispline Cases E.G The 1982 Coup
2. Rampant Corruption In The Force
3. Tribalism, Regionalism And Nepotism Especially During Promotions
4. Inadequate Funds To Equip The Forces With Good Equipment
5. Piracy And Militia Attacks And Raids At The Kenyan Boarders
6. Violation Of Human Rights.
7. Invasion Of Kenyan Territorial Waters By Foreign Fishermen