

Name _____ Adm No _____

Date _____ Sign _____



311/1
HISTORY
2½ HOURS
FORM THREE
MARKING SCHEME

INSTRUCTIONS

- a. Write your name, admission number and current date in the space provided.
- b. This paper consists of three sections A, B and C
- c. Answer ALL questions in section A , THREE questions in section B and TWO in section C
- d. All answers should be written in English

SECTION A (25MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in section A

1. Name any one branch of History (1mk)

- i. Social History
- ii. Economic History
- iii. Political History (1x1)

2. Define genetics (1mk)

It is the scientific study of inherited characteristics (1x1)

3. Give one Southern Cushitic speakers that migrated into Kenya during the Pre-colonial period (1mk)

- i. Dahallo/Sanye (1x1)

4. Identify two ways through which one can become a Kenyan citizen (2mks)

- i. By Birth
- ii. Through registration (2x1)

5. State one way in which National Integration is important (1mk)

- i. Develop national unity/ promote National unity
- ii. Promotes peaceful co-existence
- iii. Enables a country to develop a sense of national direction
- iv. Reduces fear and suspicion
- v. Promoting patriotism & loyalty among the citizens
- vi. By citizen developing a spirit of responsiveness when dealing with national calamities & disasters (1x1)

6. List one community in East Africa that participated in long distance trade in the 19th Century (1mk)

- i. Akamba
- ii. Yao
- iii. Mijikenda
- iv. Arabs
- v. Waswahili
- vi. Nyamwezi
- vii. Khartoumers
- viii. Baganda
- ix. Giriama (1x1)

7. Name ONE sources of information on the east African coast up to 7th century(1mk)

- i. Periplus of the Erythrean sea
- ii. Geography by Claudius Ptolemy
- iii. Natural history
- iv. Archaeological evidence
- v. Kilwa chronicles
- vi. Swahili chronicles
- vii. Christian topography
- viii. Arab merchant documentaries for example Ibn Batuta, (1x1)

8. Highlight two factors for the growth of the coastal city states (2mks)

- i. Development of Indian ocean trade (wealthy traders)
- ii. Availability of clean water
- iii. Strategic position of the towns
- iv. Good climate & fertile soils
- v. Islamic religion
- vi. Settlement by foreigners
- vii. Application of Sharia law (Islam law) (2x1)

9. Identify two types of democracy (2mks)

- i. Direct or pure democracy
- ii. Indirect or representative or participatory democracy
- iii. Constitutional democracy or liberal democracy (2x1)

10. Mention any two Rights of an arrested person (2mks)

- i. Right to be informed promptly in a language that the person understands of the *reason for the arrest*, right to *remain silent*, and consequences *of not remaining silent*
- ii. Right to remain silent
- iii. Right to communicate with an advocate & other persons whose assistance is necessary

- iv. Right, not to be compelled or forced to make any unnecessary confession that could be used as evidence against the person
- v. Right to be held separately from other persons serving a sentence
- vi. Right to be brought before a court as soon and as possible not later than 24 hours after being arrested (2x1)

11. Identify two methods used by the British to establish colonial rule in Kenya (2mks)

- i. Signing of treaties
- ii. Diplomacy
- iii. Collaboration
- iv. Military conquest/expeditions
- v. Construction of Operational bases/forts
- vi. Use of tricks/treachery (2x1)

12. Give two functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai during the pre-colonial period (2mks)

- i. Blessing warriors before going to war
- ii. Conducting religious ceremonies
- iii. Advising council of elders
- iv. Foretold the future
- v. He was a medicine - man
- vi. Acted as an inter-mediator between God and people/ semi-divine (2x1)

13. Identify one treaty that was signed between the British and the Germany in the scramble and partition of East Africa (1mk)

- i. Anglo-German Agreement of 1886
- ii. Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 (Helgoland treaty) (1x1)

14. State one economic reason why the British colonized Kenya in the 19th Century (1mk)

- i. Acquiring new areas which would serve as markets for their industrial goods
- ii. Acquiring cheap raw materials for their industries
- iii. To invest their surplus capital
- iv. Development of legitimate trade to abolish slavery and slave trade
- v. To acquire land, where they'd undertake commercial farming (1x1)

15. State two main crops that were cultivated by the white settlers during the colonial period in Kenya (2mks)

- i. Coffee
- ii. Wheat
- iii. Sisal
- iv. Tea (2x1)

16. Highlight two terms of the Devonshire white paper of 1923 (2mks)

- i. The Kenya highland were to be exclusively for white settlers

- ii. Asians would elect five members to Legco, on a common roll, but not on a communal roll
- iii. The European settlers demand for self government in Kenya was rejected
- iv. Racial segregation in all the residential areas plus restriction on immigration was abolished
- v. African interest to be given priority before interests of other immigrant races
- vi. A missionary would be nominated to Legco to represent African interests
- vii. The settlers had to maintain their representation in Legco (2x1)

17. Identify the leader who stepped down as the president of Kenya African Union for Jomo Kenyatta (1mk)

James Gichuru (1x1)

SECTION B (45MARKS)

Answer any *three* questions each questions carries 15marks

18. a) Mention five Eastern Bantu communities which settled in Kenya during the pre-colonial period

(5mks)

- i. Akamba
- ii. Agikuyu
- iii. Ameru
- iv. Aembu and mbeere
- v. Mijikenda
- vi. Pokomo
- vii. Taita & Taveta (5x1)

b) Describe the economic organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period (10mks)

- i. Nomadism - Pastoralism kept large herds of cattle
- ii. Raiding of cattle
- iii. Crop growing e.g Kwavi Maasai
- iv. Hunting and gathering
- v. Trading (Exchanged trade items)
- vi. Made leather items such as sandals from animals skins
- vii. Practiced pottery and Basketry (craft) (5x2)

19. a) State five characteristics of coastal city states after 1500AD (5mks)

- i. Kiswahili was the language of Communication
- ii. Islam was the main religion practiced
- iii. Houses were built based on Arabic and Persian architecture
- iv. Trade was the main economic activity
- v. The city states were ruled by Imams or Sultans
- vi. Each city state minted its own coin
- vii. People wore woven and silk clothes, Kanza for men and Buibui for women

- viii. Rice was their staple food
- ix. The inhabitants practiced mixed farming
- x. They were ruled according to Sharia/Islamic laws
- xi. There existed a class system - ruling class land owners, merchants, religious leaders, laborers and slaves (5x1)

b) Explain five effects of missionary work on Africans in Kenya (10mks)

- i. Christianity became widespread
- ii. Kenyan people adopted European culture and copied their architecture and dressing
- iii. Spread of western education and civilization.
- iv. Missionary education created job opportunities e.g carpentry
- v. Missionary education created a gap between educated and illiterate people
- vi. It introduced western medicine (provision of medical services)
- vii. Led to development of Agricultural and technical skills
- viii. Led to rise of independent churches e.g Orthodox, Nomiya
- ix. Led to abolition of slave trade/slavery
- x. Missionary activities led to development of infrastructure
- xi. Missionaries like **Krapf** and **Rebman** contributed to exploration of East Africa
- xii. Missionary activities led to colonization of East Africa.
- xiii. Translation of the bible into local languages. (5x2)

20. a) Identify five problems experienced by the imperial British East African Company to establish colonial rule in Kenya (5mks)

- i. Lack of enough funds
- ii. The British E.A protectorate was big but lacked natural resources through which revenue could be raised for administration
- iii. Huge expenditure in constructing administration stations which yielded little returns
- iv. Poor transport and communication system
- v. Poor co-ordination, confusion or delay between the head office in London and the colony
- vi. Corrupt and inefficient company officials who misappropriated funds
- vii. Lack of experience and knowledge on the administration and conducting of the duties among many officials
- viii. Company officials were attacked by unfavorable tropical climatic condition and diseases
- ix. Lack of motivation and drive by IBEACO administrators
- x. Language barrier between the company's officials. (5x1)

b) Discuss five results of the Nandi resistance against the British occupation in Kenya (10mks)

- i. Loss of independence to the British.
- ii. Nandi territory was dully incorporated as one of the provinces of the B.E.A Protectorate.
- iii. The Nandi did loss lives and their animals.

- iv. Loss of properties like homes and farms belonging to the Nandi.
- v. There was famine due to destruction of property.
- vi. Nandi people were dispossessed their most productive land/lost their land
- vii. Displacement of the Nandi as they were forced to make Northwards to local reserves that were located in marginal area (5x2)

21. a) Highlight five problems encountered by the railway builders during the constitution of the Kenya-Uganda railway (5mks)

- i. They faced resistance from some African Communities eg Nandi
- ii. Lacked basic needs like food and medicine
- iii. Delay in delivery of building materials and equipments due to poor transport system
- iv. Were affected by poor climatic conditions
- v. Attacked by tropical diseases like malaria and smallpox and attack by jiggers.
- vi. Attacked by man-eating lions at Tsavo
- vii. Poor terrains especially the Rift Valley proved difficult for the builders
- viii. It was expensive to the colonial government (5x1)

b) Explain five problems faced by Mau Mau fighters during the struggle for independence in Kenya (10mks)

- i. Lack of transport and communication facilities
- ii. Adverse climatic conditions likes cold in Aberdares and Mt Kenya forest
- iii. Threats and attacks from wild animals in the forest
- iv. Lack of proper fighting equipment leading to anxiety as they feared the British repression
- v. Divisions among the leaders where various armies received orders from different generals
- vi. Betrayal by some African s who were loyal and served as spies, Others gave up, Surrendered and joined the British troops
- vii. Lack of proper co-ordination due to lack of common source of command and mountains terrains
- viii. Arrest detention or killing of it's leaders hence demoralizing it's members e.g Dedan Kimathi
- ix. Use of intimidation/force to recruit it's members led to some people becoming disloyal (5x2)

SECTION C (30MARKS)

Answer any *two* questions from this section

22. a) State three values of a good citizen (3mks)

- i. Patriotism
- ii. Thrift
- iii. Nationalism
- iv. Ethics
- v. Morality (3x1)

b) Explain six factors which promote National Unity in Kenya (12mks)

- i. The constitution
- ii. Education (Education system and Curriculum)
- iii. National currency - Kenyan shillings
- iv. National language - Kiswahili and English national language
- v. National symbols - (National flag, National Anthem, Coat of Arm and public seal)
- vi. National days and events e.g public holidays
- vii. Government institutions e.g judiciary, parliament executive
- viii. Mass media e.g News paper, Television & radio
- ix. Fair distribution of resources
- x. Games and sports, Drama festival e.t.c
- xi. National philosophies, African socialism, Harambee & Nyayo
- xii. Social and economic interactions such as intercommunity marriages, games, trading & working together (6x2)

23. a) Mention any three characteristics of good constitution (3mks)

- i. Must be definite and clear
- ii. Must be durable and elastic
- iii. Must be flexible to adjust to changes in the society
- iv. Must provide a procedure for it's amendment
- v. Must be comprehensive and cover all the government aspects
- vi. Must protect the fundamental rights and freedom of citizens (3x1)

b) Discuss six peaceful methods of conflict resolution (12mks)

- i. Negotiation - discussion between people trying to reach an agreement over a dispute
- ii. Arbitration - where a disagreement is solved by a neutral person
- iii. Mediation - A situation where a person who is not involved in a dispute tries to help two conflicting groups or people
- iv. Court Action - Where conflicting people take each other to court for arbitration.
- v. Use of elders - Appearing before elders who listen and come up with a solution or agreement
- vi. Diplomacy - Art of negotiation between individuals or countries to resolve conflicts (6x2)

24. a) Name the three arms of the National Government in Kenya (3mks)

- i. Legislature
- ii. Executive
- iii. Judiciary (3x1)

b) Explain six functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) (12mks)

- i. Conducting and supervising elections and referenda
- ii. The continuous registration of voters
- iii. The regular revisions of the voters roll/ voters register
- iv. Reviews the names and boundaries of constituencies and wards

- v. Regulates the process by which parties nominate candidates for elections
- vi. Settles electoral disputes arising from nominations
- vii. Registers candidates for elections
- viii. Conducts voter education
- ix. Facilitates the observation, monitoring and evaluation of elections
- x. Develops a code of conduct for candidates and parties contesting elections
- xi. Appoints election officials such as returning officers, presiding officers and polling clerks (6x2)

