MARKING SCHEMES: HISTORY PAPER 1

SECTION A [25 MKS]

1. Give **two** reasons why a person may not rely on written materials as a source of information in History and government. [2mks]

((i) the author may omit essential information hence unreliable.

(ii) May be misunderstood

(iii) Writers can be biased

(iv) Some are not readily available for reference

(v) Are limited to only those who can read or write.

(vi) Expensive to acquire

(vii) Reading is sometimes time consuming.

(viii) Some contain inaccurate information. [Any 2 x1 = 2mks]

2. Name **two** Bantu communities in Kenya whose ancestors first settled around Mt. Elgon before moving to the present day. [2mks]

(i) Abagusii

(ii) Abakuria

(ii) Abaluyhia [Any 2x1 = 2mks]

3. Identify the title given to the war leader among the Luo community. [1mk]\

(i) Osumba Mravayi [any 1 x 1 = 1mk]

4. Identify **two** cultural practices introduced by the Cushites in Kenya. [2mks]

(i) Taboos against eating fish

(ii) The customs of circumcision

(iii) The Age-set organizations. (any 2 x 1 = 2mks]

5. Give the **main** reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th century. [1mk]

(i) They wanted military support against Mombasa. [Any 1 x 1= 1mk]

6. Give **two** positive contributions of Seyyid Said to the economy of Kenyan coast upto 1700AD. [2mks]

(i) Plantation of agriculture

(ii) Expansion of trade

(iii) Led to growth of urban centres [any 2 x 1 = 2mks]

7. Name **one** institution that advised the governor in Kenya during the colonial period. [1mk]

(i) Legislative council

(b) Executive council

(iii) Advisory council

(iv) The missionaries /the church. (any 1 x 1 = 1mk]

8. Name **two** communities that adopted mixed reactions towards the British colonization of Kenya during the 19th century. [2mks]

Agikuyu

Luo

Akamba [any 2 x1 = 2mks]

9. Identify the **major** incidence that prompted the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya in October 1952. [1mk]

(i)Murder of chief waruhiu wa kungu. [1x1=1mk]

10. Name the first person to be appointed as the Prime Minister of Kenya. [1mk]

Mzee jomo Kenyatta [1 x 1 =1mk]

11. Identify **one** aim for the formation of Kenya African Union (KAU) [1mk]

(i) To assist mathu in his new task to Legco

(ii) To provide multi-ethnic organization for the advancement of African interests.

(iii) To advocate more constitutions reforms for Africans.

(iv) To articulate the need for better living and working conditions for Africans.

[Any 1 x 1 = 1mk]

12. State **two** ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the Kenyan people since independence. [2mks]

(i) Through music festival / drama

(ii) Traditional songs

(iii) Training of traditional dancers to entertain guest at Bomas of Kenya.

(iv) KBC radio and TV have time for local music

(v) Radio and TV broadcasting in local languages [Any 2 x 1 = 2mks]

13. Mention **one** main strategy introduced by Jomo Kenyatta to try and eliminate the social problems that faced Kenya at independence. [1mk]

The Harambee spirit which led to building of schools, hospitals and the urging of Kenyans to embraces self-reliance. [Any 1 x 1 = 1mk]

14. Give **two** ways in which parliamentary supremacy is undermined in Kenya. [2mks]

(i) Increase power of the president tend to over-rule parliament decisions.

(ii) The people’s customs and traditional also play an important role it can be respected

(iii) The application of the rule of law does not allow the house to pass law that is contrary to the constitution of Kenya,

(iv) The president has the power to declare the state of emergency to deal with crisis.

(vi) The application of international law can limit the supremacy of parliament.

(vii) Legislation by county government may also undermine parliament supremacy.

[Any 2 x1 = 2mks]

15. Give the **main** function of correctional services in Kenya. [1mk]

(i) Rehabilitation of offenders [ 1 x 1 = 1mk]

16. State **two** functions of the judiciary in Kenya. [2mks]

(i) Administer justice

(ii) Interpret the constitution /law [any 2 x1 = 2mks]

17. Name the fund into which all government revenue is paid. [1mk]

(i) The consolidated fund [1x1=1mk]

**SECTION B [45 MKS]**

Answer any **three** questions from this section

18(a) Give **five** reasons which influenced the migration of the Nandi to Kenya during the pre-colonial period. [5mks]

(i) Migrated in search of land for cultivation

(ii) To escape drought and famine

(iii) Population pressure

(iv) Diseases and epidemics

(v) Need to escape from internal enemies

(vi) Migrated to escape from hostile neighbours

(vii) Spirit of adventure. [Any 5x 1 =5mks]

(b) Explain **five** results of the migration and settlement of the Highland Nilotes in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. [10mks]

(i) Their migration increased inter-community conflicts in the region.

(ii) Some of the Kalenjin groups assimilated Bantu cultures.

(iii)They intermarried with other groups in the region.

(iv) Their migration increased trading activities in the region.

(v) They displaced the people they came across e.g. the Abagusii.

(vi) They led to increased population in the region where they settled.

(vii) They led to the adoption of agricultural practices in Kenya from their neighbours.

[Any 5x2] =10mks]

19(a) Give **three** reasons why Oman rule experienced constant rebellion from the Kenyan Coastal communities. [3mks]

(i) Oman rule was harsh

(ii) They wanted to regain their independence.

(iii) Rivalry between the Busaidi and the Mazrui families.

(iv) They were against the Oman collecting taxes fromthem. [any 3x1 =3mks]

(b) Explain **six** reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the East African Coast. [12mks]

(i) Portugal was a small country with a small population.

(ii) The officials were corrupt greedy and ruthless in carrying out their duties.

(iii) The people became hostile and there were constant rebellions.

(iv) They were also challenged by other European nations such as Britain, Holland and France began to compete with Portugal for trade.

(v) Portugal’s dominance of the sea trade was threatened by Persia.

(vi) The Portuguese solders were affected by tropical diseases such as malaria which weakened them physically.

(vii)Portugal’s annexation by Spain diverted Portugal’s interest from the East African coast.

(viii) Portugal’s rule was affected by Oman Arabs and the seizure of Fort Jesus.

[Any 6x2=12mks]

20(a) State **five** ways through which the colonial government promoted settler farming in Kenya. [5mks]

(i) Provision of large tracts of land which were alienated from Africans.

(ii) Africans were forbidden from growing some cash crops and keeping exotic animals for them to seek waged employment.

(iii) Building of transport and communication network to facilitate transportation of farm inputs and produce.

(iv) Provision of extension services

(v) The government encouraged formation of co-operative societies for effective managing of their produce.

(vi) The government ensured protection to settlers against possible African rebellion.

(vii)Establishment of Agro-based industries created ready market for their produce.

(viii) The government offered credit facilities to settlers to develop farming.

(ix) Establishment of department of Agriculture.

(x) Introduction of forced labour, taxation, Kipande system / reserves to ensure steady supply of labour.

[Any 5x1=5mks]

(b) Explain **five** problems experienced by settler farmers during the colonial period in Kenya. [10mks]

(i) Constant raids by Africans whose land had been alienated.

(ii) Inadequate labour as many Africans were unwilling to work.

(iii) Settlers lacked farming skills as they had not practiced before.

(iv) They were not familiar with seasons and could not predict when and what to plant.

(v) Inadequate capital to develop farms.

(vi) Inadequate market for farm produce especially during the first world war.

(vii) Pests and animal diseases.

(viii) Transport problems which affected movement of goods.

(ix) fructuation in market prices.

[Any 5 x 2 = 10mks]

21(a) Identify **three** education commissions appointed by the government to review the education system since independence. [3mks]

(i) The Kenya education commission (1964). This was chaired by professor Ominde.

(ii) The national committee on education objectives and policies (1976). This was chaired by peter Gachathi.

(iii) Presidential working party on the second university (1982). This was chaired by professor Mackey.

(iv) The Kamunge commission (1988)

(v) The Davy Koech commission (1999)

[Any 3 x 1 =3mks]

(b) Explain **six** challenges facing the education sector in Kenya today. [12mks]

(i) High dropout rate of girls at higher level of learning due to pregnancies and the practice of early marriage among some Kenyan communities.

(ii) The rate of the spread of HIV and AIDS infection among the public affects overall performance of the education sector.

(iii) Poor performance in sciences and mathematics which makes the education system –not to provide enough manpower for technical fields.

(iv) Education in Kenya is expensive hence out of reach to ordinary Kenyans e.g the parallel degree programme.

(v) Frequent change and revision of the curriculum which involves huge financial resources. The changes also render the education system discontinuous.

(vi) Too many unemployed people with higher education and technical skills which discourages the youth from pursuing higher education.

(vii) Lack of clear cut education policies geared towards the fulfillment of education for self –relliance .

(viii) The increase in the number of school going children e.g. there are overcrowded classrooms with a high student teacher ratio.

(ix) Insecurity in some regions of Kapendo, Baringo, Turkana, Tana River and N. Eastern Kenya.

(x) Cultural beliefs that discourages people from schooling e.g. FGM and early marriage.

(xi)Nomadic way of life in some communities.

[Any 6 x2 =12mks]

**SECTION C [30 MKS]**

Answer any **two** questions in this section

22(a) Give **five** composition of the national security council as established in the new constitution of Kenya (2010) [5mks]

(i) The president

(ii) The deputy president

(iii) Cabinet secretary responsible for internal security.

(iv) Cabinet secretary responsible for foreign affairs.

(v) Attorney general.

(vi) Cabinet secretary responsible for defence.

(vii) Chief of Kenya Defence Forces.

(viii) The Director – General of the national intelligence service.

(ix) Inspector – General of the National Police Service.

[Any 5 x 1 =5mks]

(b) Explain **five** functions of the senate in Kenya. [10mks]

(i) Debate and approve bills concerning counties.

(ii) Determines the allocation of national revenue allocated to the county governments

(iii) Initiate bills concerning the counties.

(iv) It represents the counties and protects the interests of the counties.

(v) Oversights state officers by considering and determining resolutions to impeach both the president and deputy president.

(vi) It oversees expenditure of national revenue allocated to the county government.

[Any 5 x 2 = 10mks]

(23) (a) Outline **five** features of the independence constitution of (1962). [5mks]

(i) National assembly was bicameral consisting of senate and house rep.

(ii) Regionalism. They adopted six regions each retaining considered powers through the central government.

(iii) Protection of the minorities rights like the European and Asians.

(iv) Provided for an independent and impartial judiciary to ensure that justice is done.

(v) Civil service

(vi) Electoral commission that would ensure impartially and honesty during elections.

(vii) Bill of rights spelling out the fundamental rights and freedom of all citizens.

It created new post for prime minister to be the head of government.

It created the post of governor general represent the Queen of England as the head of state.

It provided that the party with majority seats could form the government which comprises prime minister and cabinet ministers. [Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks]

(b) Explain the rights of an accused person during trial in a court of law in Kenya. [10mks]

(i) Accused person is presumed innocent until proven otherwise.

(ii) One has a right to have a trial begin and concluded without delays.

(iii) He/she should be given adequate time to consult with his/her legal representative.

(iv) One has a right to a public trial before a court.

(v) One must have assistance of an interpreter.

(vi) One should be represented by an advocate.

(vii) To be present when being tried.

(viii) To remain silent and not to testify during the proceedings.

(ix) A right to give self incriminatory evidence. [Any 5 x 2 =10mks]

(x) The convicted has a right to appeal for repeal by a higher court.

24(a) State **five** reasons why devolved governments were established in Kenya. [5mks]

(i) They were established as a means of promoting democratic and accountably exercise power.

(ii) To foster national unity by recognizing power.

(iii) To give powers of self –governance to the people.

(iv) To reorganize the rights of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development.

(v) To protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized.

(vi) To promote social and economic development and the provision of services throughout Kenya.

(vii) To ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources throughout Kenya.

(viii) To facilitate the decentralization of state organs, their functions and services from the capital of Kenya.

(ix) To enhance checks, balances and the separation of power.

[Any 5 x 1 =5mks]

(b) Explain **five** powers and functions of a governor in a county government. [10mks]

(i) The governor is the-chief executive officer of the county.

(ii) The governor is the chairman of county executive committee.

(iii) In charge of implementation within the county, national legislation to the extent that legislation so requires.

(iv) Manages and coordinates the functions of the county administration and its department

(v) Provides the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county.

(vi) Appoints with the approval of the assembly members, members of the county executive committee.

(vii) Prepares and submits a budget of the county for the following fiscal year.

(viii) Sets the terms and conditions of services of persons holding or acting in public offices in the county.

(xi) Ensures the members of a county executive committee perform their functions and exercise of their powers fully.

(x) By virtue of his office the governor serves on certain boards and special commission in the body.

[Any 5 x 2 = 10mks]