

**HISTORY**  
**PAPER 1**  
**MARKING SCHEME**  
**FORM 3**

1. *What is the difference between a Pongidae and a Hominidae?*
  - Pongidae belongs to the ape family while hominidae belongs to the human family. *1 mk)*
  
2. *Identify the community that displaced the Pokomo from Shungwaya*
  - Oromo /Galla *1 mk)*
  
3. *List two roles of warriors among the pre-colonial Miji-Kenda.*
  - Defended the community from external attack.
  - Helped in maintenance of law and order. *(2 mks)*
  
4. *State two roles of the Orkoiyot among the pre-colonial Nandi community.*
  - He was a political leaders.
  - He was a religious leader.
  - He advised elders on community affairs.
  - He advised and blessed warriors before going to war.
  - He arbitrated in disputes.
  - He was a seer, rainmaker and chief medicine man. *(2 mks)*
  
5. *Who was the first European to see Mt. Kenya in 1849?*
  - Dr Johann Ludwig Krapf *( 1mk )*
  
6. *Name two constitutional amendments which were done in 1982 in Kenya.*
  - Position of chief secretary as the head of civil service was created.
  - Kenya was made de facto one party state. *(2 mks)*
  
7. *Define the term "Scorched earth policy".*
  - Destroying all property in sight that are beneficial to man. *( 1 mk)*
  
8. *Which was the main war method used by Africans in their resistance?*
  - Guerilla warfare. *(1 mk)*
  
9. *Identify the agreement signed to end partitioning of East Africa.*
  - Heligoland / Anglo - German Agreement of 1890. *(1 mk)*
  
10. *List two ways the Akamba displayed their resistance against the colonial administration.*
  - Boycott: They refused to sell goods to the IBEAC
  - Attacking the British forts / stations / Britons.
  - Use of religious leaders to bless the warriors.
  - Blockade / cutting off some areas.
  - Petitioning for peace.
  
11. *Identify the basis of the political organization of African communities in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.*
  - -The clan *1mk*

*(2 mks)*
  
12. *Name one political parties that existed in Kenya at Independence.* *(1 mks)*
  - Kenya African National union.(KANU)
  - Kenya African democratic Union. (KADU)
  - African Peoples Party. (APP)
  
- 13 *Mention two duties of a chief during the colonial administration in Kenya.*
  - Maintenance of law and order

- Hearing of petty cases
- Tax collection
- Labour recruitment / army conscription

2mks

14. State one group that provided education in Kenya during the colonial period.

- Asians
- Missionaries
- Africans themselves
- iv) Colonial government

1mk

15. Name one community in Kenya that showed mixed reaction towards British colonisation in Kenya

- Akamba
- Luo
- iii) Agikuyu

1mks

16. State two development rights of children. (2 marks)

- Right to education
- Right to leisure /play
- Right to participate in cultural and artistic activities
- Right to express themselves
- Access to information
- Parent love-right to social security

17. State two methods which were used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya. (2 marks)

- Diplomacy
- Collaboration/signing of treaties
- Military conquests/expeditions
- Construction of operational bases/forts

### SEC:B

18.(a) State five economic activities of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period. (5 mks)

- Grew crop / kept livestock / mixed farming.
- Iron - working.
- Traded with their neighbours
- Basketry / cloth making / ornament making / traditional craft.
- Hunting / gathering
- Pottery

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the pre-colonial Somali community. (10 mks)

- The society was bound together in patrilineal lineage
- Women did not feature in political set up
- The largest political unit was the clan.
- The council of elders controlled the affairs of the clan.
- Had a decentralised political system.
- They had an age-sets system from which they established military organization.
- Adoption of Islam led to introduction of Sheikh.
- Changed system to Islamic sharia.

(5 x 2 = 10 mks)

19.(a) List five reasons for the coming of the missionaries to Kenya. (5 mks)

- Wanted to spread Christianity.
- Missionaries wanted to civilize the Africans.
- They wanted to end slavery and slave trade.
- Some missionaries wanted to explore the interior of East Africa so that it could be opened.
- To check against the spread of Islam in East Africa.

(5 x 1 = 5

mks)

(b) Explain five positive results of the Omani rule along the Kenyan Coast. (10 mks)

- Plantation agriculture developed.
- Local trade and long distance trade expanded.
- Caravan routes opened up the interior.
- Expansion and starting of urban areas e.g Mombasa
- Caravan routes became basis of both roads and railways.
- Emergence of wealthy members.
- Introduction currency e.g Indian rupee.
- Expansion of some kingdom e.g Wanga and Buganda.

20. (a) *Identify three terms of the Devonshire Whitepaper 1923.* (3 mks)

- There was to be no racial segregation in all residential areas.
- Restriction on immigration was to be lifted.
- A missionary was to be nominated to represent African interests.
- The highlands were reserved for European settlement only.
- Indians were to elect five members to legco and to have representative to municipal councils.
- European settlers demand for self government was rejected.
- Interest of Africans were to be given priority as Kenya was an African country.
- The colonial office was to exercise close control of the country. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) *Explain six methods used by the colonial government to promote settler farming in Kenya.* (10 mks)

- (i) Acquiring land for them.
- (ii) Forcing Africans to provide labour for the settlers.
- (iii) Offering settlers technical assistance by providing them with agricultural extension officers in field.
- (iv) Developing transport network to enable settlers transport farm inputs and output.
- (v) Ensuring there was security for the settlers.
- (vi) Encouraging formation of co-operatives for marketing produce and establishment of financial institution to offer settlers financial (credit) facilities. (12 mks)

21.(a) *Identify five reasons for the collaboration of the Maasai.*(5 mks)

- Maasai people and livestock were weakened by natural calamities.
- Famine towards the end of the 19th Century weakened the community.
- Civil wars between 1850 - 1870 weakened the Maasai.
- Succession disputes / internal feud between Lenana and Sendeyo.
- The Nandi raid weakened the Maasai.
- Lenana realised the British were too powerful to resist
- The prophesy of Mbatian about coming of superior whiterman. (5 mks)

(b) *Explain five reasons for failure of armed resistance by the Kenyan communities.* (10 mks)

- Kenyan communities lacked unity.
- They lacked modern weapons.
- The African warriors were not trained prior to military encounters with the British.
- Epidemics, civil strife and other natural calamities had reduced the population of some communities.
- Lack of effective leadership as some collaborated
- The British used treachery to make some African leaders sign treaties.
- The killing of resisting leaders demoralised some communities.
- The British troops used ruthless war tactic to force Africans to surrender.
- Destructions of economic based of Africans due to scorched earth policy. (10 mks)

## SEC: C

22.(a) *State three factors that may cause revocation of citizenship by registration in Kenya.* (3 mks)

- (i) If a person acquired it by fraud and false representation.
- (ii) If the person supports enemy country in war with Kenya.
- (iii) If within 5 years after registration the person is found guilty of a crime and convicted to jail term of 3 or more years.

(iv) If at any time after registration, the person is convicted of treason or an offence whose penalty is 7 or more years. (3 mks)

(b) Explain six rights that are guaranteed to an arrested person by the Bill of Right in Kenya (12 mks)

- (i) Right to be informed promptly the reason for the arrest and that the person has right to remain silent.
- (ii) Right to communicate with an advocate / other persons of assistance.
- (iii) Right to remain silent.
- (iv) Right to be held separately from persons serving a jail term.
- (v) To be brought and charged in court as soon as possible (within the time stipulated by the law)
- (vi) When brought to court be charged / or if detention is to continue be informed the reasons for this continuation.
- (vii) To be released on bond or bail on reasonable terms as the trial continues.
- (viii) Not to be remanded in custody for an offence which is punishable by a jail term of not more than 6 months or by fine only. (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

23a) State five non-violent methods of resolving a conflict.

- i) Litigation (court process)
- ii) Arbitration
- iii) Negotiation
- iv) Mediation
- v) Problem solving workshops
- vi) Policing
- vii) Religious action
- viii) Fact finding missions

ix) Conciliation any 5 x 1 = 5mks

b) Explain five factors that promote national unity.

- i) The constitution gives all Kenyans equal rights hence fostering a sense of equality promoting national unity
- ii) The presidency - it's a symbol of national unity
- iii) Education - children from all races and tribes learn freely and use a common curriculum
- iv) National language - enables people of different communities to communicate
- v) Trade - use of a common currency has promoted interactions among different groups
- vi) Intermarriages - enhance cooperation
- vii) Fair distribution of national resources
- viii) Co-curricular activities / sports / games / music festivals bring people together
- ix) National symbols - give people a sense of belonging
- x) National philosophies - enable people from ethnic groups to put their resources together 5 x 2 = 10mks

24(a) Three characteristics of indirect democracy.

- Universal suffrage
- Free and fair elections.
- People supremacy.

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Explain six principles of democracy.

- **Consent of the people:** Democracy is founded on a government based on the consent of the people.
- Democracy recognizes **equality** among the people regardless of colour, sex or creed.
- **The rule of law;** Democracy recognises equality of everyone before the law.
- Democracy **balances the liberty of the individual with** the power of the state.
- **Transparency and accountability;** which gives the citizens the confidence to trust their institutions.
- **Competition:** In democracy, different ideas compete for the citizens, attention and opinion.
- **Free press:** A responsible free independent and objective press is one of the pillars of democracy.
- Regular **free and fair elections.**

- In a democracy, there are **many political parties (multi-partysm)**.
- **Economic freedom**: through private ownership of property and a free market economy.
- In a democracy, the **rights and freedom of the individuals are spelt out in the bill of rights**, which forms part of the constitution. **(6 x 2 = 12mks)**

