

# HISTORY

## FORM 4 MARKING SCHEME

### SECTION A

(Answer ALL the Questions from this Section)

1. Give the main function of the legislature (1 mark)  
***Making and amending of laws***
2. Name two types of elections in Kenya (2 marks)
  - i. ***General elections***
  - ii. ***By- elections***
3. Give two conditions under which the seat of an MP may fall vacant (2 Marks)
  - i. ***Incase of death***
  - ii. ***If the MP resigns in writing to the speaker of the house***
  - iii. ***Incapacitation of the MP***
  - iv. ***When the seat is declared vacant by court of law***
  - v. ***When member misses 8 consecutive seating of the house***
4. Give two reasons why elections are held in Kenya every five years (2 Marks)
  - i. ***It is a constitutional requirement***
  - ii. ***To give people chance to pick their leaders***
  - iii. ***It keeps leaders on toes***
  - iv. ***To give citizens a chance to practice their democratic rights***
  - v. ***To pump new blood into government***
  - vi. ***Help generate new ideas and alternative way of running the government***
5. Give two requirements for one to vote during the election (2 Marks)
  - i. ***Be a Kenyan citizen***
  - ii. ***Have original ID or passport***
  - iii. ***Be 18 years and above***
  - iv. ***Not have been sentenced for a period of more than 12 months***
  - v. ***Not have committed elections offence***
6. Which is the most important stage in law making? (1 Mark)  
***Second reading***
7. Name one qualification for one to become an attorney general in Kenya (1 Mark)  
***Be a lawyer***
8. Give two functions of the high court of Kenya (2 Marks)
  - i. ***Deals with election petitions***
  - ii. ***General supervision of subordinate courts***
9. What is the main function of the opposition parties in Kenya? (1 Mark)  
***Acts as a watchdog over the government***
10. What event prompted USA to join the first world war (1 Mark)  
***Sinking of the sussex***
11. Give the main reason why the League of Nations was established in 1919 (1 Mark)  
***To maintain world peace by preventing occurrence of any other war***
12. State two ways in which the Treaty of Versailles affected Germany (2 Marks)
  - i. ***Germany was solely blamed for the outbreak of war***
  - ii. ***Germany lost her control over her colonies***

- iii. *Germany was to pay war reparation of over 6.5 billion sterling pounds*
  - iv. *Germany's army size was reduced to only 100,000 men*
  - v. *Her size was reduced by an 1/8 and population by 6, 500,000*
  - vi. *Germany lost the province of Alsace and Lorraine to France*
  - vii. *Union between Germany and Austria was prevented*
13. Name the alliance formed between Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1879 (1 Mark)  
*Dual Alliance*
14. Apart from China and USA, name two permanent members states of the UN security council (2 Marks)
- i. *Britain*
  - ii. *France*
  - iii. *Russia*
15. Name one member state of the Commonwealth in West Africa (1 Mark)
- i. *Ghana*
  - ii. *Nigeria*
  - iii. *Sierra Leone*
  - iv. *Gambia*
  - v. *Cameroon*
16. Name two agencies of the UNO which deals with the problem of health (2 Marks)
- i. *World Health Organization*
  - ii. *United Nations International Children's Fund*
17. Identify one ideological believe which was used in Kenya since attainment of independence (1 mark)
- i. *Harambee*
  - ii. *Nyayo*
  - iii. *African Socialism*

## **SECTION B SECTION A**

(Answer **any THREE** Questions from this Section)

18. (a) State five causes of the Second World War (5 Marks)
- i. *Economic rivalries*
  - ii. *Colonial rivalry*
  - iii. *The first Moroccan Crisis*
  - iv. *The Second Moroccan Crisis*
  - v. *The Italo-Turkish colonial dispute over Libya*
  - vi. *The arm race*
  - vii. *Systems of alliance*
  - viii. *Need for Revenge*
  - ix. *Nationalism*
  - x. *Sarajevo assassination*
- (b) Give five reasons why the Central Powers were defeated in the First World War (10 Marks)
- i. *Allies had more manpower*
  - ii. *Allies had more industrial and financial base*
  - iii. *Allies had more sophisticated weapons*
  - iv. *Neutral countries provided allies with food, fuel and landing grounds*

- v. *Allies dominated the sea/ sea supremacy of the allies*
- vi. *Allies were more united*
- vii. *Germany lost some of her allies like Italy, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria and others were so weak*
- viii. *Central powers were affected by Spanish flu*
- ix. *Failure of the Schlieffen plan*

19. (a) Name three West Africa countries which are members of the OAU (3 Marks)

- i. *Cameroon*
- ii. *Ghana*
- iii. *Guinea*
- iv. *Guinea Bissau*
- v. *Ivory coast/ Cote d'Ivoire*
- vi. *Gabon*

(b) What are the achievements of the Organization of African Unity since its formation (12 Marks)

- i. *Enabled African people to speak with one voice*
- ii. *Succeeded in supporting various liberation movements in Africa*
- iii. *Provided a forum where African countries could discuss their problems*
- iv. *OAU advanced Pan-african interests*
- v. *Solved disputes among member states amicably*
- vi. *It promoted economic and Technical Cooperation in Africa*
- vii. *Helped in developing postals, telecommunications, radio and television networks in Africa.*
- viii. *Promoted social and cultural heritage in Africa.*

20. (a) State three Traditional Virtues for nation building embedded in Nyayoism (3 Marks)

- i. *Peace*
- ii. *Love*
- iii. *unity*

(b) Identify six principle features that guide African Socialism (12 Marks)

- i. *Political democracy*
- ii. *Mutual social responsibility*
- iii. *Various forms of ownership*
- iv. *Diffusion of ownership*
- v. *Equity*
- vi. *Progressive taxation*

21. (a) State five functions of Kenya Police (5 Marks)

- i. *Provide emergency relief services during national calamities*
- ii. *Conduct driving tests to aspiring drivers*
- iii. *Inspect vehicles and ensure that they have relevant documentations*
- iv. *Liaise with international police and prevent international crime*
- v. *Help curb cattle rustling and related livestock theft*
- vi. *To release any arrested person on bail or bond*
- vii. *Mount guard of honour for local and international dignitaries*

(b) Explain five functions of the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya (10 Marks)

- i. Receives and accepts resignation letters from MPs*
- ii. Maintains order during debates and enforces rules of the house*
- iii. Interprets rules of the house*
- iv. Represents and protects the authority of parliament*
- v. Chairs the branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Union*
- vi. Gives MPs a chance to contribute towards house debates*
- vii. Disciplines members who violate standing orders*
- viii. Adjourns sittings in case there is no quorum in the House.*
- ix. Heads National assembly*
- x. Represents parliament in foreign countries*
- xi. Chairs the Speakers Committee, the Committee of Powers and Privileges and the Standing Orders Committees*
- xii. Determines business of the House*
- xiii. Swears in MPs before participating in House business*
- xiv. Keeps and maintains the attendance register of the MPs*

### **SECTION C**

(Answer Any **TWO** Questions from this Section)

22. (a) State three types of Nationalism in South Africa (3 Marks)

- i. British/ White Nationalism*
- ii. Afrikaner Nationalism*
- iii. African Nationalism*

(b) Describe the problems undermined the activities of nationalists in Mozambique (12 Marks)

- i. Internal divisions due to ideological differences*
- ii. Apartheid regime in South Africa and the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) in S. Rhodesia joined forces against FRELIMO*
- iii. Shortage of basic needs*
- iv. Portuguese were ruthless and cruel*
- v. Assassination of Eduardo Mondlane demotivated them*
- vi. They were harassed*

23. (a) State five methods which were used by African Nationalists in Kenya during the struggle for independence (5 Marks)

- i. Oathing*
- ii. Use of media*
- iii. Strikes and boycotts*
- iv. Peaceful demonstrations*
- v. Use of International fora*
- vi. Hunger strikes*

(b) Explain the political developments which hastened the attainment of independence in Kenya after 1945 (10 Marks)

- i. Signing of the Atlantic Charter in 1945*
- ii. Granting of independence of India and Pakistan*
- iii. The experience of African ex-servicemen*
- iv. Role of Pan- African Movement*
- v. WW2 left European powers financially weak*
- vi. Role of the UN*
- vii. Emergency of USA & USSR as world super powers*

24. (a) Give five reasons why the colonial government encouraged white settlement in Kenya (5 Marks)

- i. The need to meet costs of administration and railway construction*
- ii. To make Kenya a Whiteman's country*
- iii. To come and utilize land*
- iv. To produce raw materials for industries in Britain*
- v. Africans did not have funds and technical knowhow to be used in large scale farming*
- vi. Kenya highlands were suitable for Europeans settlement*
- vii. To control Indian influence in Kenya*

(b) What were the reasons for the construction of the Kenya- Uganda railway during the colonial period (10 Marks)

- i. To facilitate easy movement of colonial troops and officials*
- ii. For easy movement of missionaries into the interior*
- iii. To connect Uganda with the outside world*
- iv. To ensure full economic exploitation of the region*
- v. To promote trade between the East African region and the outside world*
- vi. To promote trade between East Africa and the outside world*
- vii. For British to access Uganda*