

MARKING SCHEME

1. Oral tradition
2. i) Diseases and infection
ii) Drought and famine
iii) Floods
iv) Unreliable rainfall
3. i) By birth
ii) Registration
4. i) They had inadequate personnel
ii) The company had trading experiences in the region
iii) They had inadequate funds for administration
iv) Lack of clear policy on the administration of their colonies.
5. i) Signing of commercial trades with foreign nations
ii) Establishment of clove plantation
iii) Development of long- distance trade
iv) Development of international trade.
6. i) Africans were allowed to elect representatives to the legislative council.
ii) Two Indians and one African acquired executive position.
iii) It led to establishment of multi-racial council of ministries.
iv) The ban of political parties was lifted.
7. i) The sultan Zanzibar was given 16km coastal strip and islands of pale, mafia, lamu, etc.
8. i) Fort Hall
ii) Fort Smith
iii) Fort Dagoretti
9. i) Customs
ii) Customs of parliaments
iii) Historical documents
iv) Precedents
10. i) Hard and straight roads
ii) The roads were built by digging trench 1.5 metres deep which would be packed with heavy stones or rocks.
iii) Rough and fine concrete was added to the foundation, then layers of gravel, chalk and cement.
iv) The road surface was slightly convex with deep trenches on the sides.
11. Acted as a symbol of unity.
12. i) Dakar
ii) Rufisque
iii) Garee
iv) St. Louis
13. To peacefully divide Africa among European powers.
14. i) Invention of the flying shuttle

- ii) Invention of the spinning jenny
- iii) Invention of water frame
- iv) Invention of spinning mule.

15. British

- 16. i) Hehe
- ii) Nyamwezi
- iii) Chagga

- 17.i) Harry Ware Treaty
- ii) Lochner Treaty
- iii) Corydan Treaty

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

- 18. a) They gather vegetable, roots and fruits
- ii) They mainly practiced nomadic pastoralism
- iii) The Agricultural Maasai practiced cultivation of crops
- iv) They practiced basket and pottery
- v) They also traded with their neighbor.
- vi) Several crafts were practiced by the Maasai.

- b) i) The Bantu migration led to the spread of iron working to other parts of Kenya e.g Luo borrowed this skill from them
- ii) It led to increased population in the region what they settled.
- iii) They increased inter-community conflicts with other groups e.g they fought with the promo at the coast, Maasai in the Rift Valley and Luo near L. Victoria.
- iv) Trading activities intensified as the Bantus exchanged their iron products for basketry from the Luos.
- v)It also increased cultural interactions with other communities.
- vi) They were intermarried with other communities.
- vii) It led to displacement of some communities e.g some Eastern Bantus were displaced by the Agikuyu.

19. a) i) The development of the