**GOLDEN ELITE EXAMINTIONS 2020**

**311/1**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. **State the main source of information in history and government on Kenya communities**.

* Oral traditions ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***

1. **What was the main reason for the dispersal of the coastal Bantus from Shungwaya?**

* Attacks by the Oromo speakers ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***

1. **Two customs acquired by the Bantu from their interaction with the Cushites.** 
   * Circumcision
   * Age set system

* Taboo’s against eating fish ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***

1. **Main archeological evidence to proof that there was contact between the Kenyan coast and the Chinese in the early 16th century.**

* Chinese coin ***1 x 1 = 1 Mark***

1. **Two recommendations of the Devonshire white paper of 1923.** 
   * Kenya was an African country therefore African interests were to be considered first /paramount.
   * The Kenya Highlands were reserved for European settlers only.
   * The Indians were allowed to elect five representatives to the legco but on a communal roll.
   * A missionary was to be nominated to the legco to represent African interests
   * Racial segregation was to be abolished in residential areas. ***2 x 1 – 2 marks***
2. **Two reasons why the Akamba participated in the long distance trade**.
   * Ukambani land had poor soils and unreliable rainfall for farming
   * Out break of famine in Ukambani in 1836
   * Ukambani land was centrally placed between the coast and the interior
   * The Akamba had an enterprising merchant who organized people into caravans. ***2 x 1 = 2 marks***
3. **Two leaders who led the Agyriama during their resistance against British occupation of Kenya.**
   * MekatililiwaMenza
   * WanjawaMadorika
4. **Two rights of the marginalized groups as contained in the Kenyan constitution.** 
   * Right to participate in government and other spheres of life
   * Right to be provided with appropriate education
   * Right to be provided with employment
   * Right to develop their cultural values, language and practices.
   * Right to have access to water, health services and infrastructure. ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
5. **Two conditions a person in Kenya must fulfil to vie for presidential elections** 
   * Must be a Kenyan citizen
   * Must be 35 years and above
   * Must be a registered voter in a constituency
   * Must be nominated by a political party
   * Must not be bankrupt
   * Must be of sound mind
6. **Two missionary societies that merged to form the alliance of missionary societies in British East Africa.** 
   * Church Missionary Society
   * Church of Scotland Mission (CSM)
   * African Inland Mission (AIM)
   * United Methodist Church Mission (UMCM) ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
7. **Two reasons why the Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops during the colonial period.** 
   * Europeans did not want to compete with the Africans in the market
   * The Europeans feared that the Africans would produce low quality products
   * Africans crops would affect the European farms since they lacked capital for pesticides.
   * Europeans feared to loose African labour ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
8. **Two sources of Kenyan law** 
   * African customs
   * Religious belief systems
   * British common law
   * Legislation or acts of parliament
   * Judicial precedents
   * The constitution ***2 x 1 = 1 mark***
9. **The engineer who supervised the construction of the Kenya – Uganda railway.** 
   * George Whitehouse
10. **Two factors that led to the emergence of independent churches and schools in Kenya during the colonial period**.
    * Africans were against the missionaries who were against their culture
    * Africans were against missionary education that prepared Africans for low cadre jobs
    * The Africans were expelled from churches and schools
    * Africans were discriminated against in the church leadership ***2 x 1 = 2 Marks***
11. **Why is the right to life the most important right in the Kenyan constitution?**

* Without the right to life, one cannot enjoy the other rights ***1 x 1 = 1 mark***

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

1. a. **Duties of the morans among the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.**
   * They defended the community against external attacks
   * They conducted raiding activities
   * They ensured that there was security within the community ***3 x 1 = 3 marks***

b. **Explain the social political systems of the Ameru during the pre-colonial period.**

***Social***

* + Organized in clan system of related members.
  + Believed in a supreme being referred to as BaabaWeetu
  + Practiced circumcision of both boys and girls
  + They were polygamous and exogamous
  + Believed in ancestral spirits
  + There was division of labour mark A***ny3 x 2 = 6 Marks***

***Political***

* + Organized in clan led by a council of elders
  + They were decentralized community
  + They practiced age set system that produced a class of warrior’s
  + Ameru had different councils of elders that worked under the moral code.
  + The religious leaders assisted in administration. ***Mark any three 3 x 2 = 6 Marks***

1. a.**Five factors that led to the decline of the Indian Ocean trade**.
   * Exhaustion of items of trade like slaves, gold and ivory
   * Abolition of slavery and slave trade
   * European colonization of East Africa
   * Emergence of industrial revolution in Europe
   * Establishment of legitimate trade by the missionaries

* The Portuguese conquest of East African Coast ***5 x 1 = 5 Marks***

b. **Positiveimpact of the Portuguese rule along the East African coast.**

* + Introduction of new crops in East Africa such as maize, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potatoes, citrus, fruits, guavas etc
  + Africans leant to use animal waste as manure from the Portuguese
  + Kiswahili language adopted some Portuguese words e.g. mvinyo (Mvinyo meaning wine)
  + Portuguese architecture was introduced at the coast such as the construction of fort Jesus and Vasco da Gamas pillar in Malindi.
  + Portuguese rule made the people at the coast to interact with the Indians from Goa.These later came to settle in Kenya
  + The Portuguese spread Christianity in Kenya. ***5 x 2 = 10 Marks***

1. a. **Five roles played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya.**
   * Women incited fighters to attack the British government such as prophetessMoraa incited Otenyo to attack general North Corte in 1908.
   * MekatililiwaMenza inspired the Agyriama to resist colonial rule. She administered oaths to the people
   * Women supplied food, clothes and weapons to the fighters such as WambuiOtieno
   * Women acted as spies and supplied information to the fighters
   * Women fought along side men in the forest like marshal Muthoni
   * Women acted as nurses to the injured fighters
   * Women set up independent churches and schools that encouraged Africans to join the armed struggle
   * Women composed songs that mobilized and inspired the fighters to fight more and more

***5 x 2 = 10 Marks***

b. **Five contributions of Wangari Maathai in nation building.**

* + In 1976 Wangari Maathai became the first woman to acquire P.H.D in veterinary medicine and was appointed by the U.N. O to represent East and central Africa
  + 1977, she became a senior lecturer and later an associate professor
  + 1977 she started the Green Belt movement whose aim was to prevent soil erosion across Kenya by planting trees
  + Wangari Maathai served as the chairperson of MaendeleoyaWanawakeand the national council of women of Kenya.
  + 1991 – 1992 she participated in pressurizing the government to give multiparty democracy in Kenya.
  + 2002 she became the M.P for Tetu constituency and was appointed assistant minister in the ministry of environment natural resources and wildlife. ***5 x 2 = 10 Marks***

1. a. **Three reasons why Africans refused to give their labour to white settlers.** 
   * Africans were against the settlers because they took away their land
   * Africans had no value for money
   * Africans did not want to leave their families in the rural areas
   * The settlers gave Africans low pay
   * African were overworked and abused when working ***3 x 1 = 3 marks***

b. **The effects of colonial land policies on the people of Kenya.**

* + Africans were dispossessed of their land as the settlers acquired large tracks of land
  + African land was curved out for the construction of the railway and other uses by the Europeans
  + Many Africans were pushed into reserves
  + Land alienation disrupted African traditional structures like women took up men roles in the reserves.
  + Africans were compelled to give their labour to the settlers
  + Taxes were introduced to force the Africans to work for the Europeans
  + Africans became bitter and later led political groups to fight the Europeans. ***Any6 x 2 = 12 marks***

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

1. a**. State five values of good citizenship.**

- A good citizen is loyal to the nation and its leadership

- A good citizen should be patriotic

- A good citizen obeys the laws of the country

- A good citizen respects other people

- A good citizen cooperates with the police when required ***any5 x 1 = 5 marks***

b. **Five reasons that can lead to Kenyan citizenship being revoked.**

* + Citizenship can be revoked if it was acquired through fraud
  + If during war a person engages or communicates with an enemy or assists the enemy during war
  + If one is convicted and sentenced for 3 years or more before five years from the date of registration
  + If a person has been convicted of treason
  + If one is out of the country for a long period without informing the Kenyan embassy ***any5x2 = 10mks***

1. a. **Three features of the independence constitution of Kenya in 1962**.
   * Provided for establishment of federal government
   * Spelt out that the party with majority forms government
   * Spelt out the rights and obligations of citizens
   * Provided for establishment of national assembly consisting of the senate and house of representatives
   * Provided for a post of prime minister to head government
   * Provided for the post of governor general to head the state
   * Spelt out the power and responsibilities between regional government
   * Divided the responsibilities between regional and central government ***any3 x 1 = 3 marks***

b. **Six constitutional changes in Kenya between 1975 and 2011.**

* + 1975 - The official language in the national Assembly was made to be either English or Kiswahili
  + 1979 - Public servants who desired to vie for position in general elections were to resign at least six months before the elections.
  + 1982 - Section 2A was amended makingKenya adejure one party state
  + Position of the chief secretary as the head of the civil service was formalized
  + 1986 - Citizenship requirement was repealed. Those whose parents were Kenyans were entitled to citizenship
  + 1991 - The number of constituencies were raised to 210.
  + Section 2A was repealed and Kenya became a multi-party state
  + 2010 - After the referendum, a new constitution was promulgated. ***any6 x 2 = 12 marks***

1. a**. Three sources of county revenue.**
   * Grants from the national government
   * Loans
   * Sell of trade licenses
   * Rents
   * Fines
   * Sale of county property like land
   * Cess ***any3 x1 = 3 marks***

b. Why devolved government in Kenya is very important.

* + To distribute authority over public goods and revenue hence making it difficult for individuals and groups of officials to collude and engage in corruption
  + It fosters effective co-operation within the devolved units, particularly where devolution of authority takes place along territorial and communal lines thereforelocal communities are able to mobilize social pressure against corruption
  + It provides goods and services whose consumption is limited to their own areas.
  + It has the ability to promote gender efficiency in public services and allocating resources
  + Encourages innovation in the delivery of services as people have a greater incentive to take part in aspects of community
  + It becomes sensitive to regional variations
  + Provides an effective governance frame work for advancing policies to help the poor and therefore elevates poverty in society. ***any6 x 2 = 12 marks***