**HISTORY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

1. Social

 Economical

 Political 1x1 (1mk)

2.

* Koobi for a
* Kariandusi
* Hyrax
* Lokalelel
* Ntuka
* Lukenya hill
* Olorgesaille
* Panya ya saidi 1x1 (1mk)

3.

* Sanye/Dahalo 1x1 (1mk)

4.

* Look for areas where artifacts have been exposed by tectonic forces.
* Identify a small part of an early settlement on the surface
* Excavate areas mentioned in historical document
* Use their own experience and skills
* Some artifacts may be exposed during human activities.

5.

* Mediation
* Negotiation
* Litigation
* Arbitration
* Reconciliation 2x1 (2mks)

6.

* The stations were centres of learning/learners were preached to.
* They served as health centres/hospitals when the sick were preached to.
* Missionaries mixed freely with people thus converted them to Christianity.

7.

* Economic
* Political
* Social
* Solidarity 2x1 (2mks)

8.

* Direct democracy
* Indirect democracy 1x1 (1mk)

9.

* Ominde Commission – 1965
* Gachathi 1976
* Mackay 1982
* Kariithi 1983
* Kamunge 1988
* Koech 2002
* Odhiambo 2010 2x1 (2mks)

10.

* The Children Act of 2001

11.

* Agiriama
* Bukusu
* Somali 2x1 (2mks)

12.

* Military conquest
* Divide and rule
* Signing of treaties
* Diplomacy
* Treachery 2x1 (2mks)

13.

* Acquisition of land
* Security
* Provision of labour
* Transport and communication
* Technical assistance
* Credit facilities. 2x1 (2mks)

14.

* Ethnic based
* Their demands focused mainly on the welfare of people
* Led by educated Africans.

15.

* Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
* Kenya African National Unions (KANU)
* African’s People party (APP) 2x1 (2mks)

16.

* The clerk of the Senate/clerk 1x1 (1mk)

17.

* The secret ballot 1x1 (1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

18a.

* There are numerous archaeological sites on the continent where early fossils that resemble human have been found.
* Savannah grassland provided space for early man to effectively hunt and gather.
* The tropical climate was suitable for early man, to existence for it was warm throughout the year.
* There were many all season rivers that provided fresh water and trapping for wild animals.
* Africa is centrally positioned in the pangea.
* Africa is highly forested – provided man with habitat.

b.

* It led to population increase due to increased food production
* It led to emergency of new social classes such as wealthy landowners and peasants.
* It led to diversification of agriculture.
* The British famers abandoned subsistence farming and established large-scale farming under plantation farms.
* It influenced industrialization in Britain as it provided the required raw materials.
* It led to improvement of the transport systems in the country.
* It enhanced research and scientific innovation

19a.

* It has established the ministry of Healthy
* It has established hospitals/clinic/dispensaries.
* It has encouraged nurses, religious organizations, individuals to provide health services.
* It has established medical training institutions.
* It has recognized the use of herbal medicine.
* It has established national insurance health fund.
* It has established medical institutions. 5x1 (5mks)

b.

* Poor infrastructure in some parts of the country has led to great loss of farm produce thus reducing earnings of farmers.
* The unstable prices of agricultural commodities on the local world market has discouraged farmers.
* Various parts of the country have been hit by drought and famine thus forcing the government to provide relief food.
* Farmers produce is often destroyed by pests after harvest leading to food shortage.
* Poor technology/use of traditional methods has established to low yields.
* Corrupt government officials leading to grabbing of research land.
* High cost of farm inputs.
* Shortage of agricultural extension officers.
* Poor storage facilities.

20a.

* Arrest and deportation of their leaders
* Organizations were burned
* Rivalry and suspicion
* Lack of funds to promote their activities
* Leaders lacked organizational skills
* Denied access to media.

b.

* Incorporation of African culture into the church-African practices e.g. Beating drums.
* African leadership- Africans took up leadership positions in the schools and churches.
* Increase of African Elites – more African trained as clergy and other professionals.
* Spread of Christians – Many Africans converted to Christianity and continued to spread it.
* Establishment of churches and schools – many Africans churches and schools were established.
* Rise of nationalism – Africans started fighting for independence.

21a.

* Poverty
* Ignorance
* Disease

b.

* Corruption – There was rampant cases of corruption during Moi era-land.
* Tribal crashes – Ethnicity and tribalism contributed to tribal crashes.
* Clamour for pluralism – Kenyans started demanding an end of one party democracy and return of pluralism.
* Strained relations – Relationship between Kenya and her neighbors were strained e.g Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia.
* Violation of human rights – his reign was characterized by violation of basic human rights e.g forced of expression.
* Poverty – There was high poverty levels during Moi regime.
* HIV/AIDS – the pandemic spread so much during the Moi regime. 6x2 (12mks)

**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

22a.

* If one makes untrue/malicious utterances about another individual/government.
* If one reveals government secrets.
* If one incites others against the government.
* If one talks ill against the president 3x1 (3mks)

b.

* Sovereignty of the people and supremacy of the constitution.
* Multipartism
* Citizenship and its entitlement.
* The Bill of Rights
* Land and environment
* Leadership and integrity
* Representation of the people
* The legislation
* The judiciary
* Execution
* Devolved government
* Public service
* National security
* Public finance 6x2 (12mks)

23a.

* National Intelligence Service
* Kenya Defence Forces
* National Police Service

b.

* Too much interference from the executive.
* Corruption in the judiciary has made the public doubt its ability to protect human rights and freedom.
* There are very few judicial officers in the service.
* The judiciary lacks adequate finances to cater for its needs.
* Judicial officers are qualified although there is need for them to take part in continuous legal education and training.
* Information on judiciary has not been made available to the public.
* Lack of education on judicial affairs and ignorance on legal rights among the public.

 6x2 (12mks)

24a.

* Elected members from the ward and nominated members by political parties represented in County Assemblies.
* Members representing marginalized groups including persons with disabilities and the youths.
* The speaker who is an Ex-official member. 3x1 (3mks)

b.

* Development and promotion of agriculture.
* Provision and supervision of health services
* Environmental management.
* Provision of recreational facilities development and regulations of trade within the country.
* Promotion and regulation of education in the pre-primary level, polytechnics and child care levels.
* Regulation of country public works and services.
* Promotion and regulations of firefighting and disaster management centres.
* Putting in place measures to control drug abuse, access to pornography etc in the county.