

**TEACHER.CO.KE****FORM FOUR HISTORY PP1****MARKING SCHOOL****1. Species of early man discovered in Kenya**

- Dryopithecusafricanus
- Kenyapithecus
- Australapithecus
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2x1= 2 marks

**2. Give two Kenyan communities which are classified as Western Bantu. (2mks)**

- Abaluyhia
- Abagusii
- Abakuria
- Abasuba

2mks

**3. Natural factors that facilitated contact between the Kenyan coast and the outside (2mks)**

- Accessibility
- Existence of deep natural harbours
- The Regular Monsoon

2mks

**4. State the main function of the judiciary in Kenya. (1mk)**

- Interpreting the laws 1mk

**5. Name the settler farmer who introduced wheat in Kenya during the colonial period.(1mk)**

- Lord Dalamere 1mk

**6. Types of democracy**

- Direct /pure Democracy
- Indirect/Representative Democracy

**7. State two functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya. (2mks)**

Conducting and supervising elections and referenda  
 Continuous registration of voters  
 Settles electoral dispute  
 Conducts voter education  
 Facilitates the observation, monitoring and evaluation of elections  
 Appoints election officials

**8. Basic Unit of the political organization among most Kenyan communities during the pre-colonial period.**

- Clan 1mk

**9. Examples of independent churches**

- NomiyaLuo mission
- Christian Universal Evangelist Union
- DiniyaMsambwa 2mks
- The African Independent Pentacostal Church (AIPC)
- African Orthodox Church

**10. State the type of constitution used in Kenya.**

Written constitution

**11. factors that limit national unit in Kenya**

- Religious conflicts
- Ethnicity
- Corruption
- Economic inequality                      2mks
- Cultural conflicts

**12. Reasons why Omani rulers were interested in establishing their control**

- To expand the commercial empire                      1mk
- To establish political control over Kenya coast
- To assist in ending of Portuguese rule

**13. How Akamba interacted with Agikuyu**

- Through trade
- Through warfare
- Intermarriage

**14. Agikuyu leader who resisted the British**

- WaiyakiwaHinga

**15. Reason why Africans were denied equal education opportunities with other races**

- Fear of competition from educated Africans who may have claimed their rights                      1mk

**16. Identify two methods the British used to occupy Kenya**

- Signing of treaties
- Military force
- Collaboration
- Treachery
- Construction of administration posts

**17. Who is the head of Judiciary as an arm of government in Kenya?**

**(1mk)**

The Chief Justice

**SECTION C**

**18. a. Reasons for the Portuguese success**

**3mks**

- superior weapons
- Better Naval power
- Disunity of coastal city states

- Weakness of River Navies
- Reinforce from India
- Lack of resistance from some Towns

**b. Social effects of the Indian Ocean Trade**

**12mks**

- Arab settlement
- Inter-city conflicts
- Spread of Islam
- Sharia laws
- Emergence of the Swahili
- New crops
- New Administrative systems
- Foundation and growth of city states

**19. a. Factors that led to migration and settlement of Bantu**

- population increase
- knowledge of iron working
- internal conflicts
- natural calamities
- external attacks
- search for land
- spirit of Adventure

**b. Political organization of Agikuyu**

- smallest political unit was family, headed by the father
- several families made up a lineage(mbari)
- a number of lineages made up a clan
- clan was the highest political unit headed by a council of elders known as the Kiamba whose chairman was Muthamaki
- Muthamaki was chosen due to his wisdom and leadership qualities.
- Council of elders maintained law and order
- There was also a council of senior elders 'KiamakiaNdundu'.
- The council of senior elders was the highest court of appeal
- The council also presided over religious leaders

(5 x 2 = 10mks)

**20. a. Three ordinances**

- Indian Acquisition Act in 1896
- Land Regulation Act in 1897
- The East African lands order in council
- Crown lands ordinance of 1902
- Land commission 1924 (3 x 1 = 3mks)

**b. Consequences of colonial land policies**

- Africans lost their land
- Brought to an end the widespread migrations and settlements of Africans
- Poverty and misery among Africans

- Introduction of Kipande system
- Rise of African nationalism
- A new system of individual private land ownership with a land certificate was introduced
- Land shortage within the reserves
- Introduction of poll tax
- No incentive for progressive and enterprising development for the Africans

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

**21. a. State three communities in Kenya that displayed mixed reactions towards British occupation**

Akamba

Agikuyu

Luo

**b. Explain six reasons why the Maasai collaborated with the British**

- Had been weakened by diseases like Cholera, small pox and rinderpest
- Prolonged drought and locust invasion which had destroyed their economic activity/grazing field and lost of several animals
- Death of many of them due to famine resulting from numerous natural calamities
- Emergence of the Nandi as a strong power who raided their villages hence wanted support
- Long civil wars between the Purkomaasai and KwaviMaasai where most of their animals died
- Had witnessed the futility of the British especially after the Kedong Massacre where 100 Maasai were killed
- Wanted to consolidate his power and that of his kingdom
- Wanted the British help them bring back their women and children whom had been sold for food to the Agikuyu

(2 x 6 = 12 mks)

**SECTION C 30 MKS**

**Answer any two questions**

**22. a. Causes of conflict**

- Unequal distribution of Resources
  - Religious differences
  - Cultural intolerance between communities
  - Disputes over natural resources
  - Improper conduct of elections
  - Tribalism, nepotism, racism
  - Denial of citizens rights
- (5 x 1 = 5mks)

**b. Methods of conflict resolution**

- Arbitration
- Diplomacy/Negotiation
- Mediation
- Legislation/Court Action/Litigation
- Use of elders/Use of alternative dispute resolution mechanism/Religious action/Community policing
- Use of International Agreement **well explained (5 x2= 10mks)**

**23. a. Factors that lead to limitation of right to movement**

- Trespass to a private property or a protected area e.g state house, barracks
- if one spreads infectious diseases e.g Corona/when preventing spread of infectious disease

- if one does not have an entry permit to access some places
- if one has been served with a Prison sentence/ rehabilitating a drug addict
- when effecting court order to arrest somebody
- when one is suspected to have commit a crime or about to commit a crime he/she can be denied right to move
- when a curfew has been imposed in times of war or insecurity/epidemic

(3X 1 = 3MKS)

**b. Significance of human rights**

- Promote National Unity
- Ensure equal treatment of all citizens
- Determine the relationship between the rulers and the ruled.
- Enable citizens to get proper services from the government
- Enable people to develop physically and spiritually
- Facilitate good governance

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

**24. a. Characteristics of early political organization**

- Led by mission – educated Africans
- Received support from the Asians
- Confined to specific ethnic groups
- Their grievances were similar
- Membership in the association was small
- They demanded an end to economic exploitation
- They used non-violence means to express their grievances

**b. Causes of Mau Mau Rebellion/ uprising**

- Experience of the ex-servicemen during the second World War
- Failure of colonial government to compensate African ex-servicemen
- Widespread unemployment
- Land alienation
- Undermining of African cultural practices
- The brutality and cruelty of the colonial administration
- Racial discrimination
- Failure of the colonial government to institute political reforms

(2 x 6 = 12 mks)