**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1 FORM 3 TERM 3 2021**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

1. What is a manuscript? (1mark)
* **It is an author’s handwritten or typed text that has not been published.**

***1 point each1 mark =1mark***

1. Name one prehistoric site in Kenya where religious practices of the new stone age man have been discovered. (1mark)
* **Hyrax Hill**
* **Njoro River Cave *1 point each1 mark =1mark***
1. Name two communities in Kenya that belong to the Eastern Cushites. (2marks)
* **Borana**
* **Somali**
* **Oromo**
* **Gabra**
* **Rendille**
* **Burji *2 points each1 mark =2marks***

1. Give the main political importance of the age- system during the pre-colonial period.

 (1mark)

* **It provided a class of warriors that defended the community**

***1 point each1 mark =1mark***

1. Name two written documents that provide information about the East African Coast before the 7th Century. (2marks)
* **Graeco- Roman documentary**
* **The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea**
* **Ptolemy’s Geography**
* **Arab documents/Swahili chronicles**
* **Christian Topography *2 points each1 mark =2marks***

1. State one way in which the presidency promotes unity in Kenya. (1mark)
* **It symbolizes the aspirations/hopes of the people**

***1 point each1 mark =1mark***

1. Identify two aspects of a democracy. (2 marks)
* **Economic aspect**
* **Social aspect**
* **Political aspect *2 points each1 mark =2marks***

1. Give one way of promoting the rights of people with disabilities. (1 mark)
* **Providing access to educational facilities tailored for persons with disabilities**
* **Providing reasonable access to all places/wheel chairs/ ramps**
* **Providing sign language and Braille**
* **Providing devices such as hearing aids, magnifying lenses, calculators, white cane**

***1 point each1 mark =1mark***

1. Give two causes of the Agiriama resistance in pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
* **Forceful conscription to the King’s African Rifles (KAR)**
* **Abuse of Agiriama culture**
* **Forced labour**
* **Forced payment of taxes**
* **Africans disliked the British- appointed headmen**
* **Massive land alienation  *2 points each1 mark =2marks***

1. Name oneeducational commission in colonial Kenya. (1 mark)
* **Fraser commission**
* **Phelp Stoke commission *1 point each1 mark =1mark***
1. Give two characteristics of independent churches and schools in colonial Kenya

 (2 marks)

* + **They accommodated African cultural values**
	+ **They were against westernizing influence by missionaries**
	+ **Africans held positions of leadership**
	+ **Most of them worked closely with African political associations**

***2 points each1 mark =2marks***

1. Give one aim of Kenya African Union (KAU) in colonial Kenya. (1 mark)
* **Assist Mathu in his new task in the LegCo**
* **Provide a multi- ethnic organization for advancement of African citizens**
* **Advocate for more constitutional reforms for Africans**
* **Articulate for a better living and working conditions for Africans**

***1 point each1 mark =1mark***

1. State two roles of trade unions in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (2 marks)
* **They opposed colonial rule**
* **They raised peoples political awareness**
* **They filled vacuum created by the banning of political organizations after 1952**
* **They provided a training ground for leaders**

***2 points each1 mark =2marks***

1. Give the main objective of the Second Lancaster House Conference of 1962.(1 mark)
* **To draw Kenya’s independence constitution *1 point =1mark***
1. Give two types of elections in Kenya. (2marks)
* **By elections**
* **General elections**

 ***2 points each1 mark =2marks***

1. Identify the highest court in Kenya. (2 marks)
* **Supreme court *1 point =1mark***

1. Name the document where acts of parliament are published. (1 mark)
* **The Kenya Gazette *1 point =1mark***

**SECTION B**

18(a) Name three communities that belong to the highland Bantu. (3marks)

* **Agikuyu**
* **Aembu**
* **Ameru**
* **Mbeere *3 points each1 mark =3mark*s**

(b) Describe the political organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period.

 (12 mks)

* **Divided into political units known as bororiet**
* **Each Pororiet was made up of several clans each administered by council of elders called Kok**
* **The council of elders administered justice and law and order and settled disputes**
* **The council of elders advised warriors and their decisions were final**
* **Leadership was based on age grades where each performed a specific administrative role**
* **Young men joined the junior warrior class after circumcision and their duty was to defend the community.**
* **Had office of the Orkoiyot who was the central authority and a unifying factor.**
* **Priests and religious leaders, medicine men were consulted before important decisions weremade*. 6 points each2 marks =12mark*s**

19(a) Give three reasons why Britain championed the abolition of slave trade. (3marks)

* **They wanted free labourers to produce cheap raw materials for her industries**
* **They wanted freed slaves to provide market for their processed goods**
* **Machines were preferred as they were more efficient than human labour**
* **The influence from British public opinion/humanitarians that campaigned for equality of all human beings**
* **Arguments by British Economists such as Adam Smith that free people were more productive than slaves. *3 points each1 mark =3mark*s**

(b) Explain six factors that promoted the development of International trade in East Africa during the 19 th Century. (12 marks)

* **The already existing trade links between East African Coast and the Far East**
* **The existence of regional trade that provided goods from the interior**
* **Seyyid Said encouraged the trade by signing treaties with foreign traders**
* **The Arab and Swahili traders were provided security to the interior**
* **The Sultan levied a uniform custom duty of 5% throughout East Africa that encouraged trade**
* **The introduction of currency such as copper coins boosted exchange**
* **The Indian Banyans/ Money lenders provided credit facilities to caravan traders**
* **The availability of goods locally and internationally**
* **The availability of deep harbours and attractive beaches lured many foreign traders**
* **The existence of a class of wealthy merchants**
* **The existence of specific trade routes and markets facilitated exchange**
* **The Sultan identified the British as the sole trading agents thus reducing competition that would have led to decline of regional trade**.
* **High demand for trade items in the outside world**. ***6 points each2 marks =12mark*s**

20(a) Give five factors that promoted urbanization in colonial Kenya. (5 marks)

* **Construction of the Uganda railway led to emergence of urban centres**
* **Asians established shops( dukas) at different points**
* **Colonial government established administrative posts**
* **The commercialization of agriculture to large scale necessitated market centres**
* **Development of agro-based industries attracted many labourers**
* **Mining activities drew many people *5 points each1 mark =5mark*s**

(b) Describe five positive effects of urbanization during colonial period in Kenya (10 marks)

* **It led to increased nationalism due to interaction of diverse ethnic and racial groups in urban centres**
* **It promoted national integration through contact between people of different ethnic roots**
* **Led to the formation of welfare organizations that addressed the needs of African workers**
* **It led to improved relationships between different ethnic groups through sporting and cultural activities**
* **It led to employment of Africans in industries, European homes and small scale businesses**
* **It led to expansion of industries due to availability of large scale labour force and abundant raw materials concentrated in urban areas. *5points each2 marks =10mark*s**

21(a) Give three factors that facilitated the activities of Mau Mau in Kenya. (3 marks)

* **Oathing that helped to unite the fighters**
* **The use of guerilla tactics making it difficult for the British to suppress the rebellion**
* **The civilian population supplied the fighters with food and equipment**
* **They had courageous leaders who had both fighting skills and inspiration**
* **The natural forests of the Aberdare and Mount Kenya provide good hideouts to the fighters**
* **The fighters accessed guns and ammunition some homemade and others seized from Europeans. *3 points each1 mark =3mark*s**

(b) Explain six roles played by women in the Mau Mau movement. (12 marks)

* **They participated in active resistance as warriors for example Marshal Muthoni**
* **They organized and coordinated rural networks**
* **They supplied the fighters with provisions such as food, medicine, guns and ammunition, shoes and clothing**
* **They acted as spies as they gathered vital information about colonial forces and passed on to the fighters**
* **They composed inspirational songs**
* **They mobilized men and women to join the movement**
* **They participated in oathing ceremonies**
* **They refused to betray the fighters and became subjects of rape and physical torture from colonial agents *6 points each2 marks =12mark*s**

**Section C**

22 (a) Name three composition of Kenya defence orce.

(3marks)

* **Kenya Army**
* **Kenya Air Force**
* **Kenya Navy *3 points each1 mark =3mark*s**

(b) Give six reasons why parliament is supreme. (12marks)

* **It is the only body that makes, amends and repeals laws.**
* **It can limit the powers of the executive through an amendment of the constitution**
* **It can pass a vote of no confidence on the government and force the President and the Cabinet to resign.**
* **Cabinet secretaries are accountable to Parliament**
* **Bills prepared by the cabinet have to be legislated by parliament**
* **Parliament approves the government revenue and expenditure.**
* ***Parliamentary immunity***
* ***6 points each2 marks =12mark*s**

23(a) Give three political rights of every citizen. (3 marks)

* **The right to take part in the conduct of public affairs directly or through representation**
* **The right to make political choices through free, fair and regular elections**
* **The right to be registered as a voter**
* **The right to vote and be voted for**
* **Right to form or join a political party. *3 points each1 mark =3mark*s**

(b) Describe **six** features of Kenya Independence Constitution.(1962) (12 marks)

* **It had a bicameral legislature made of Senate and House of representatives**
* **It established regional governments with regional assemblies and presidents**
* **It provided for protection of the rights of minority**
* **It provided for Independent Judiciary**
* **It provided for Civil service free from political interference**
* **It provided for a Electoral commission to conduct elections**
* **It was based on the Westminster parliamentary system of governance**
* **The head of the government was to be the prime minister. He was to be appointed by the Governor who was among the officials of the Lower House**
* ***6 points each2 marks =12mark*s**

24(a) Give three importance of national integration. (3 marks)

* **Enhances conditions favourable for peace and prosperity**
* **Promotes national unity**
* **Promotes the achievement of rapid economic and social development**
* **Eliminates and reduced inter-community conflicts and suspicion**
* **Enhances nationalism and patriotism**
* **Creates favourable investment conditions to attract foreign investments.**
* ***3 points each1 mark =3mark*s**

 (b) Describe six values of Good Citizenship in Kenya. (12 marks)

* **Patriotism**
* **Nationalism**
* **Morality**
* **Intergrity**
* **Ethics**
* **Thrift**

***6 points each2 marks =12mark*s**