

# HISTORY

## MARKING SCHEME PAPER 1

### Section A: 25 marks

1. Identify two sources of information on the history of Kenya.

- Oral traditions.
- Archeology/paleontology.
- Linguistics.
- Anthropology.
- Genetic study.
- Written sources.
- Electronic sources.

2x1=2 marks

2. State two social results of the migration and settlement of the Bantu during the pre-colonial period.

- It led population increase.
- It led to adoption of culture.
- It led to intermarriages.
- It led to redistribution of population.

2x1=2 marks

3. Identify two main exports during the Indian Ocean trade.

- Ivory.
- Gold.
- Slaves.

2x1=2 marks

4. State two reasons why the Christian missionaries came to Kenya in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- They came to spread Christianity.
- They came to abolish slave trade.
- They came to promote western culture.

- They came to introduce western education.
- They came to promote legitimate trade.
- They came to explore/adventure the area.

2x1=2 marks

5. Name two main methods of conflict resolution.

- Arbitration.
- Diplomacy.
- Litigation/court action.
- Negotiation.
- Mediation.
- Legislation.

2x1=2 marks

6. Name the section of the constitution that was repealed that led to the re-introduction of political pluralism in Kenya.

- Section 2A of the constitution.

1x1=1 mark

7. Identify two groups that ensure human rights are not violated.

- Free press.
- Trade union movements.
- Special interest groups e.g. Law Society of Kenya and religious organization.
- Judiciary and the Ombudsman.
- Non-governmental organizations.
- The Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNHREC).
- Law enforcement officers (police).

2x1=2 marks

8. State two economic factors that led to the scramble of Kenya.

- Need for market for European manufactured goods.
- The European nations came to get raw materials for their industries.
- Came to invest their surplus capital.
- Came to protect European merchants/traders.

- Came to stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade.

2x1=2 marks

9. State the main reason why the British government created reserves for Africans.

- To create room/ land for white settlement.

1x1=1 mark

10. Outline the main reason why KADU was formed in 1960.

- To cater for the interests of the minority communities.

1x1=1 mark

11. What was the main contribution of the late Professor Wangari Maathai?

- Tree plant/conservation of the environment.

1x1=1 mark

12. State the main function of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya (I.E.B.C).

- To organize/ conduct general elections/referenda.

1x1=1 mark

13. Identify one election officials

- District election officers.
- Registration officers.
- Returning officers.
- Presiding officers.
- Polling clerks.
- Counting clerks.
- Party agents.
- Observers.

1x1=1 mark

14. Name one member of the County Executive Committee.

- The County governor.
- The deputy governor.

- Members appointed by the county governor with the approval of the county assembly.

1x1=1 mark

15. Who is the head of the Judiciary?

- The chief Justice.

1x1=1 mark

16. Give one importance of the rule of law.

- It protects rights of individuals/ groups.
- It promotes fairness in the administration of justice/equality before the law.
- It creates peace and order in society.
- It gives direction on what is right or wrong.

1x1=1 mark

17. State two reasons why cultural activities are important in Kenya.

- They entertain people.
- They educate the masses.
- They bring people from different parts of the country together/unity.
- They promote patriotism.
- They create employment opportunities.

2x1=2 marks

**SECTION B: 45 MARKS**

18 (a) State five reasons for the migration of the Eastern Cushite.

- Population increase.
- Search for water and pasture for their animals.
- External wars.
- Internal conflicts/civil war/family feuds.
- Natural calamities/floods/drought.
- Outbreak of epidemic of diseases.
- Spirit of adventure.

5x1=5 marks

(b) Describe the political organization of the Maasai.

- The Maasai were organized into clans, which were made from several families with a common ancestry.
- Each clan was headed by council of elders.
- The council of elders maintained law and order, declared wars, settled disputes etc.
- They were organized into several age sets and each age had a leader/spokesman. The age sets exercised leadership roles in town.
- There existed a class of warriors, the morans who carried out raids and defended the community.
- There were virtual leaders and their function was to preside over religious functions and advise the community during crisis.
- In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the institution of the Oloiboni had become very influential.

5x2=10 marks

19 (a) State five reasons why the Nandi community resisted British rule in Kenya.

- Wanted to maintain their independence.
- Wanted to protect their land.
- They did not want to lose their culture.
- They did not want the Uganda railway to pass through their territory.

- They hated the whites because according to mythology they were a sign of bad omen.
- Wanted to protect their livestock.
- They had an able leader who inspired them to fight/resist.
- The Nandi were well equipped.
- They fought to avert the fulfillment of Kimnyole or Koiyot prophecy.

5x1=5 marks

(b) Explain five results of the collaboration of the Maasai with the British.

- The Maasai leader Lenana was made paramount chief.
- It led to disruption of the Maasai economic structure thereby causing loss of wealth.
- The Maasai lost their fertile land for settler farming.
- They were rewarded with material wealth.
- Eventually the Maasai lost their independence.
- It led to division/separation between those who were against.
- The young Maasai were hired as mercenaries to assist the British subdue the resisting communities.
- The Maasai were evicted/displaced.

5x2=10 marks

20 (a) State five results of the construction of the Uganda railway.

- It hastened transportation of goods and services.
- It promoted growth of trade.
- It opened up the interior for settler farming/agriculture.
- It led to growth of industries/mining.
- It led to growth/development of urban centres.
- It generated revenue for the colonial government.
- It created employment.
- It led to development of other means of transport and communication.
- It led to coming of Asians.
- It led to interaction of communities.
- It led to spread of Christianity.
- It led to loss of land.

5x1=5 marks

(b) Explain five factors that led to the growth of nationalism in Kenya between 1945-1963.

- Acquisition of western education by many Africans enabled them to understand political development at international level and forcefully demanded for independence.
- The experiences of the ex-soldiers in the second world war made them realize that Europeans were not superior hence the demand for self-rule.
- The realization by Britain that colonies were expensive to administer hence the need to grant them self-rule.
- The rise of British Labour Party advocated for de-colonization.
- The granting of independence to India in 1947 inspired Africans to demand for political independence.
- The support given by Pan Africanists in demanding for political independence.
- The formation of the United Nations inspired African nationalists to press on for independence.
- The failure by the colonial government to reward the ex-World War II soldiers increased the agitation for independence.
- Signing of Atlantic in 1941.
- Outbreak of Mau Mau war.
- Formation of national wide political parties e.g. KAU, KANU, KADU etc.
- Charismatic role of Jomo Kenyatta.

5x2=10 marks

21 (a) State three main features of African socialism.

- Political democracy.
- Mutual social responsibility.
- Various forms of ownership.
- Diffusion of ownership.
- Equity.
- Progressive taxation.
- Mixed economy was emphasized.
- Africanization of the economy.

3x1=3 marks

(b) Explain six challenges facing agricultural sector in Kenya since Independence,

- Poor transport e.g. roads that lead to heavy losses of farm produce,
- The unstable prices of agricultural farm produce on the local/World market has discouraged farmers.
- Destruction of farm produce by pests after harvest/ poor storage facilities,
- Natural calamities e.g. floods, drought thus forcing the government to provide relief food.
- Poor technology/ use of traditional farming methods contributing to poor or low yields.
- The population of Kenya is higher than the food produced.
- Corrupt government officials have grabbed/ sold research land.
- Farming has become a costly venture/ high cost of farm inputs.
- Over- production of similar agricultural produce leads to wastage.
- Shortage of agricultural extension officers to advise farmers on how to improve yields.
- Competition from COMESA/ industrialized nations has frustrated Kenyan farmers.
- Mismanagement of co-operatives has impoverished farmers/ delayed payment of farmers.

6x2=12 marks



**SECTION C: 30 MARKS**

22 (a) State three limitations of right to life.

- When sentenced to death by a court of law.
- In self-defence/defending one's property.
- When life of law enforcing officer is in danger
- When the life of a pregnant mother is in danger/a qualified medical doctor can procure an abortion.
- During war.
- When preventing escape of lawfully detained person.
- When suppressing a riot/rebellion

3x1=3 marks

(b) Explain six factors that promote national unity in Kenya.

- Education offers common curriculum.
- The Presidency promotes unity.
- The constitution enhances equality before the law.
- Equal distribution of resources makes communities together.
- National currency i.e. the Kenya shilling enables people to transact business together.
- The National language i.e. Kiswahili enables communities to interact as they communicate freely.
- National philosophies e.g. Harambee, African socialism and Nyayoism bring people together as they meet to raise funds.
- National symbols e.g. national flag, National Anthem etc. are recognized by every Kenyan.
- Government institutions e.g. Parliament, Judiciary etc. are recognized by every Kenyan.
- National celebrations e.g. Mashujaa day, Jamhuri day etc. bring people together.

6x2=12 marks

23(a) State three disadvantages of democracy.

- It is difficult to elect leaders who are honest, wise and morally upright.
- It promotes dictatorship by the majority.
- It is the elected minority that rules.
- May promote incompetency on the basis of leaders chosen.
- It is slow and wasteful.
- Can encourage class struggle and corruption.

3x1=3 marks

(b) Describe the main six features of the new constitution of Kenya (2010).

- It vests sovereign power on the people of Kenya.
- It comprises a comprehensive Bill of Rights, which has been expanded.
- It spells out national values and principles of governance, which guides/binds all people/institutions.
- It contains affirmative action for women/youth/persons with disabilities/marginalized communities.
- It defines the power of the Executive.
- Provides a mechanism for its implementation.
- It has provision for transactional requirements that ensure a smooth transition of government.
- It provides stringent amendment procedures in order to safeguard people's interests.
- It provides for a devolved government by creating 47 counties.
- Citizenship- states two ways of acquiring citizenship.
- Outlines principles of land policy and classification.
- Leadership and integrity/states the responsibilities, conduction and restriction on activities of state officers.
- National security establishing three national security organ.
- It establishes a bicameral legislature.
- It creates an independent judiciary.
- It provides for a public service.

6x2=12 marks

24(a) State five factors that may lead to unfree and unfair elections.

- Incompetent election officials.
- Inadequate civic education.
- Bad weather.
- Corruption among electoral officials.
- Election violence.
- Illiteracy of some voters.
- Rigging may interfere with elections.
- Poor physical infrastructure e.g. poor roads.
- Harassment of voters by supporters.
- Electoral equipment eg. BVR kits can breakdown.

5x1=5 marks

(b) Explain five functions of the President of Kenya.

- Being the head of State, the President represents the people locally and internationally.
- The President determines the Parliamentary life/Calendar by opening/prologuing/dissolving Parliament.
- He/she appoints the cabinet ministers/senior civil servants.
- Chairs cabinet meetings of National importance/policies made.
- Appoints senior officers in the armed forces in his/her capacity as Commander-in –Chief of the Kenya Defence Forces.
- He/she leads the people of Kenya during national celebrations/important national functions.
- Grants freedom/pardons a convicted person unconditionally.
- Assents bills before they become laws.
- Receives heads/envoys foreign countries who visit.
- Can declare a state emergency for a maximum of 14 days when the security of the country is threatened.
- Confers honours on people who have rendered distinguished service.
- Ensures that the constitution is safeguarded so that Kenyans enjoy their rights.

5x2=10 marks