**311/1–HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT MARKING SCHEME PAPER 1**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS)**

1. **Two** sources of Kenyan history.

- Archaeology.

- Anthropology

- Linguistics.

- Oral traditions.

- Written sources.

- Electronic sources.

- Geology. 2 x 1 = 2mks

2. **Two** species of the early man whose remains were discovered in Kenya.

- Dryopithecus Africans (Proconsul)

- Kenya Pithecus/Ramapithecus

- Australopithecus/Zinyanthropus

- Homo-habalis

- Homo-Erectus 2 x 1 = 2mks

3. **One** community in Kenya that belongs to the Eastern Cushites.

- Somali.

- Borana.

- Oromo.

- Gabra.

- Rendille.

- Burji. 1 x 1 = 1mk

4. **Two** duties of the Orkoyot among the Nandi.

- He presided over religious functions.

- He foretold future events.

- He was a medicine man.

- He was a rainmaker. 2 x 1 = 2mks

5. The **main** reason why the early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan Coast before 1500AD.

- To trade. 1 x 1 = 1mk

6. Factors which influence said Seyyid to develop Agriculture in Zanzibar in the 19th century.

- Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing.

- Availability of slave labour.

- Zanzibar had fertile soils.

- Zanzibar had a natural deep harbour which would promote trade in agricultural products.

2 x 1 = 2mks

7. **One** condition when one may be denied the right to life.

- When one is defending ones life.

- Defending ones property.

- When escaping a lawful custody.

- When a law enforcement officer life is endangered e.g. during war riot or when

arresting a criminal.

Arbortion- when the life of the mother is in danger 1 x 1 = 1mk

8. **One** community which resisted the British occupation of Kenya to the West of the Rift Valley.

- The Bukusu. 1 x 1 = 1mk

9. **Two** problems which the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEA) faced in the

administration of Kenya during the colonial administration of Kenya during the colonial period. - Inadequate funds to perform its duties.

- Poor means of transport and communication.

- Lack of skills in administration by company officials.

- Rebellion from Kenyan ethnic communities.

- Company officials were corrupt. 2 x 1 = 2mks

10. The **main** reason that enabled the British to conquer Kenya?

- They had superior weapons. 1 x 1 = 1mk

11. Ways through which European settlers in Kenya were able to get labour force during colonial period.

- Forced recruitment/conscription/Denying African right to grow cash crops.

- Through introduction of kipande system.

- Through introduction of taxation by the British government. 2 x 1 = 2mks

**12. Reasons why Africans were denied equal education opportunities with other races during the colonial period**

* Fear of competition
* Provide semi-skilled labour 1x1=1mk

**13.Two reasons why National integration is important in Kenya.**

1. Enhances political stability by minimizing inter – community suspicion as people get to know each other.
2. Promotes collective responsibility in time of need e.g. famine.
3. Promotes co –operation and excellence e.g. spirit of Harambee.
4. Unity reduces incidences of fear and power struggle that can lead to civil war.
5. x 1 = 2 marks)

**14. State two political factors that led to the scramble and partition of Kenya by the British**

* Nationalism/ National pride and prestige
* Public/ Pressure favoured colonialism

..British military officers wanted promotion and recognition (2x1 = 2mks)

15. The **main** role of Kenya anti-corruption commission?

- Investigate corruption cases in a non-partisan manner and prosecute officers involved

in corrupt deals. 1 x 1 = 1mk

16. The **main** challenge facing the implementation of free primary education in Kenya.

- High enrollment. 1 x 1 = 1mk

Section B 45 marks

18. (a) Name **five** similarities in the social organization of the Agikuyu and Luo during the

Pre-colonial period.

* In both the family was the basic social unit.
* Marriage was compulsory and exogamous in both. Also they were polygamous.
* Believed in one God and had special shrines where they worshipped.
* Believed and honored special spirits.
* Had informal education.
* In both there was division of labour according to gender and youth.
* Practiced initiation for the youth. **5 x 1 = 5mks**

1. Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period.

* They were organized into clans consisting of a number of related families and claimed

a common ancestor.

* Descentralised system of government
* Council of elders Kambi played a very important role in the political organization

of the Mijikenda.

* Age-set system provided community with warriors who could defend the community

from external attack.

* Mijikenda clan-system assisted in strengthening the bonds among members of the community.

Any 5 x 2 = 10mks

19. (a) Give **three** sources of information about the East Coast of Africa before the 7th century AD. - Graeco-Roman documentary.

- Periplus of the Erythrean Sea.

- Claudius Ptolemy’s Geography.

- Christian Topography of cosmos indico pleastutes

- Documents by Arab merchants e.g. Ibn Batula and Al-Masudi. 1 x 3 = 3mks

1. **Six** impacts of the Indian Ocean trade on the Kenyan Coast people.

- The local people intermarried with the Arabs giving rise to the Swahili people.

- Kiswahili emerged as a new language among the people of the East Coast.

- Islamic culture spread along the Coastal region.

- Islamic law, sheria was introduced along the East Coast.

- Islamic became the religion of the people along the Coast.

- New crops were introduced along the Coast e.g. fruits – mangoes, cloves etc.

- New towns were established while old ones expanded.

- There arose a class of rich people as a result of trade.

- Local industries declined as a result of new goods imported from abroad.

- Increased slave trade led to increased warfare.

- Barter trade was replaced by the currency system. 6 x 2 = 12mks

20. (a) Give **three** ordinances that were passed by the colonial government between 1896 – 1902. - Indian Acquisition Act (1896).

- Land Regulations Act (1897).

- Crown Land Ordinance (1902).

- East African Land Order in Council (1901) Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

1. Explain **six** consequences of the colonial land policies in Kenya during the colonial period.

- Land alienation disrupted traditional structures. Men went in search for employment

while women carried out tasks for men.

* Land issue became one of the primary grievances that sparked nationalist activities

like Mau Mau

* The best available land was carved out for the construction of the railway European

settler forming and missionary.

* Africans were pushed into the reserves which were overcrowded experienced

overstocking and consequent soil degradation.

* Introduction of the kipande system enforced by the native registration ordinances

of 1915 and 1920.

* Introduction of tax payment on Africans to force them seek wage employment.
* Situation in the reserves forced many Africans to look for alternative settlement.

Africans became squatter on European farms.

* Put Africans at the mercy of the colonial government this created a sense of insecurity ***(Any 6 x 2 12mks)***

**21. (a) Give five reasons for the emergence of the African independent schools**

(i) To train African nationalists who will lead Kenya to future independence

(ii) To provide Africans with high quality education

1. To preserve African culture and customs
2. To create employment for the educated Africans.
3. To do away with racial discrimination in education.

***(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)***

**(b) Explain five terms of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923**

(i) It declared Kenya as a primarily an African country with African interest being paramount.

(ii) It stated that if African interests and those of immigrant communities were in conflict then African interests must prevail.

1. It protected Kenya from becoming a Whiteman’s country like south Africa, Australia, U.S.A and ruled out further constitutional privileges for white settlers.
2. The Kenya Highlands were reserved for European settlers only and lowlands for Asians.
3. Indians were allowed to elect five members to the legislative assembly on a common roll.
4. It abolished racial segregation in residential areas and no restriction on the migration of Indians.
5. A missionary was to be nominated to represent African interest in the legislative council.
6. Arabs were given two seats in the legislative council.

***(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)***

22. (a) **Three** main methods of conflict resolution in Kenya.

- Mediation.

- Negotiation.

- Arbitration. 3 x 1 = 3mks

1. **Six** ways in which the government of Kenya promotes the Bill of Rights.

* The bill of rights guarantees a person the right to life. This means that taking away

life by murder or suicide is punishable under the law.

* It provides the right to own property. Thus any person who may possess another

persons property unlawfully is liable to prosecution.

* It provides for freedom of conscience/religion of the individual. This entitles the

individual the right to think, worship or not worship.

* It provides for freedom of association/assembly.
* It provides for freedom of an expression. This allows a person to express his opinion

freely in writing or speeds without fear

* It provides for protection against slavery and forced labour. This allows the individual

to choose when, where or whom to work for.

* The bill of rights protects the individual against arbitrary search, arrest and detention.

**6 x 2 = 12mks**

23. (a) Identify **five** features of the independence constitution of Kenya.

* It provided for a governor general who was the head of state on behalf of the queen.
* It provided for an independent judiciary to ensure justice and prevent corruption.
* It set up a judicial service commission to appoint judicial officers.
* It provided that the governor in consultation with regional authorities and the Prime Minister appoints Chief Justice.
* It provided for six regional governments and assemblies whose power included control

of land, education, health and the police.

* It entrenched rules of citizenship, fundamental rights of citizen’s and amendment procedures.
* It specially provided for the establishment of the public service commission and the

central land board to ensure fair and effective government.

* It provided for the tenure of the office of judges and the Attorney General.
* It provided for a multi-party democracy where the party with the majority in parliament formed the government.
* It provided for a bicameral house of the senate and house of representative.

Any 6 x 2 = 12mks

b). Describe the constitution making process.

- Provision of civic education.

- Collecting views from the public.

- Drafting the constitution.

- The draft constitution is published for the public.

- The review commission holds public hearing in all areas for further recommendations.

- Convening of a national constitutional conference to amend or reject the recommendations.

- They agreed upon issues are re-drafted and presented to the Attorney General by review

commission.

- If certain issues are rejected at the conference the commission organizes a referendum

for the public to vote.

- The Attorney General publishes the draft constitution inform of a bill.

- It is introduced in parliament for enactment. Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

**24 .a) symbols of national unity**

National flag

National anthem

National awards

Court of arms

Loyalty pladge

any 5 x 1

**b) factors that promoted national unity**

Symbols of national unity

National language

Presidence

Mass media

One government

Education

Fair diatribution of labour

Constitution

National language’

Social and economic interractions

Urbanization

National motto