03KNT EXAMS

FORM FOUR

HISTORY PAPER 1

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A -25 MARKS

1. -Archeology/palaeontology.

- Oral traditions.

-Linguistics.

-Anthropology.

-Genetics.

-Written records. 2x1=(2 mks)

2.-Due to famine.

-Due to diseases.

-Due to drought. 1x1=(1 mk)

3.-Land marks of FortJesus,Vasco d Gama’s pillar.

-Several Portuguese words eg Mvinyo,Meza.

-Availability of crops which they introduced, eg Mangoes. 2z1= 2 mks)

4.-local people could read the bible.

-It created better understanding of the teachings in the Bible.

-More Africans could identify themselves;with Christianity. 1x1= (1 mk)

5.-Akamba

-Mijikenda

-Swahili. 2x1 =(2 mks)

6.Indirect rule. 1x1=(1 mk)

7.-Some were attacked by epidermics.

-Civil wars.

-Draught and famine.

-Others needed support to defeat their enemies. 2x1=(2 mks)

8.-End of land alienation.

-Abolition of Kipande system.

-Building of more schools in central Nyanza

-Reduction of high tax.

Dissolution of labour camps. 2x1=( 2 mks)

9.-Kikuyu independent school Association.

-Kikuyu Karinga Education Association. 2x1=(2 mks)

10.-Members were harassed by colonialists.

-Migration nature of African workforce.

-Poor leadership due to inadequate knowledge in trade form affairs.

-Ethinicity was introduced to trade union affairs.

-Inadequate funds.

-consatants readership wrangles.

-Ignorance of the people. 2x1=(2 mks)

11.-KANU

-KADU

-APP (2 mks)

12.-Environmental conservation. 1x1=(1 mk)

13.-Peace

-Love

-Unity. 1x1 (1 mk)

14.-By birth. (1 mk)

15.-National holiday.

-Games and sports.

-Agricultural shows and other exhibitions

-Disaster management. 1x1=(1 mk)

16.-The Kenya Police Service.

-The administration police service. (2 mks)

SECTION B .(45 MKS)

17.(a)

(i) Escape disease and epidermics affecting human beings and livestock.

(ii) Escape natural calamities eg draught and famine.

(iii) External attacks from neighbouring communities.

(iv) Internal conflicts among themselves.

(v) To satsfy the spirit of adventure.

(vi) To look for water and pasture for their livestock. 5x1=(5 mks)

(b)

(i) The family was the lowest unit headed by the father referred as Jaduang.

(ii) They had clans made of several families.

(iii)There was lineage councils/buch Dhoot which settled domestic issues.

(iv) Clans were grouped together to form Oganda headed by chief leader (Ruoth/Gweng)

(v) They had councils of elders (Buch Pny) who settled inter clan disputes.

(vi) They had worriers who defended the community .

(vii)Luo was a decentralized community as they did not have an overall leaders.

(viii)Religious leaders eg deviners and healersinfluenced their politics. 5x2=(5 mks)

18.(a)

-Kiswahili was the language of communication.

-Islam was the common religion.

-Used Arabic architecture .The wealthy buirt stone houses and ordinary people lived in palm thutched houses.

-The main economic activity was trade.

-The city states were led by Imans/Sultans/Sheikhs.

-Towns minted and used their own money/coins .

-City states were built on islands for security reasons.

-Women wore buibui and men wore Kanzus.

-They were disunited and were rivals.

(b)

-Increased demand for East African goods I the outside world/availability of trade commodities.

-Demand for foreign goods in East Africa increased.

-Establishment of Arab settlements along the East African coast.

-Moonsoon winds facilitated their movement across the lake

-Accessibility of the east African coast.

-Protection given to traders by African rulers.

-Existence of a class of specialized traders who organized the trade.

19.(a)

-To ensure labour supply for European farms.

-African coffee would spread diseases to European farms.

-To avoid unnecessary competition in cash crop farming

-African cash crop could lower quality of Kenyan coffee. (3x1=(3 mks)

(b)

-Inadequate food leading to malnutrition.

-Were not allowed to form works uniforms.

-Racial discrimination to their colour.

-Inadequate social amenities to cope with the large numbers of workers.

-were forced to pay tax despite of low wages.

-Low wages which could hardly meet their expenses.

-Poor living conditions as they work crowded inresdential homes.

-Mistreatment in the work place.

-Long working hours without compensation made them develop negative attitude towards work.

20.(a)

-Ominde commission 1964

-Gchetui commission 1976

-Mackay commission 1981

-Koech commission 1999

-Kamunge commission 1988

(b)

-High drop-out especially of girls due to early marriages and pregnancies.

-Poor performance in sciences and mathematics.

-lack of relevant policies and system.

-Inadequate educational facilities.

-Rapid increase in population leading to conjestion in classrooms.

-Inadequate yeaching staff due to insufficient funds to employ more teachers.

-Misaproppriation and mismanagement of funds/resourced in educational institutions.

-Strikes and demonstrations leading to closure of some institutions’

-Frequent changes in the curriculum and the huge financial implications.

-Failure of adult literacy programmes.

SECTION C (30 MKS)

21.(a)

-Arbitration.

Mediation.

-Diplomacy.

-Negotiation.

-Legislation by parliament.

-Traditional method through elders eg,land disputes.

-Religions action .

-Court action.

-Out of court settlement through mutual agreement.

-Adminstrative machinery e.g school rules. 1x3=(3 mks)

(b)

-Death of people.

-Destruction of property.

-Displacement of people/refuge proplem.

-Violation of people’s rights and freedom.

-Interference with ecomomic activities.

-Slows development in areas affected by conflicts.

-suspicion fear and bad relation. 6x2=(12 mks)

22.(a)

-Education.

-Parental care/love.

-Protection.

-Play and leisure.

-Social security. 3x1=(3 mks)

(b)

-When sentenced to death by court of law.

-In self defence somebody might kill another person in the process.

-When the life of a law enforcing officer is endangered.

-When health of a pregnant woman is in danger.

-During war.

-When preventing escape of a lawfully detained person.

-When preventing somebody from committing a crime.

-When suppressing a riot/rebellion/mutiny. (12 m ks)

23.(a)

-Governor.

-Deputy governor.

-members appointed by the county governor with the approval of the Assembly. (3 mks)

(b)

-Promotion of agriculture.

-promotion of supervision of county health services.

-provision of public amenities like public entertainment facilities.

-Maintaining county infrastructure such as roads, street lighting.

-Ensuring animal control and welfare.

-putting in place legislation that encourages development of trade.

-Regulating county planning and development through mapping boundaries and fencing housing ,electricity gas and fencing.

-Implementing national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation.

-Ensuring the participation of communities in governance at the local level. (12 mks)