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END TERM EXAMS 2015

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**FORM 3 PAPER 1 HISTORY 1ST SERIES**

**Section A**

***Attempt the questions in this section (25 marks)***

1. Identify the main factor that led to the development of plantation farming (1mk)
2. List two characteristics of the independent churches and schools in Kenya (2mks)
3. Identify the main source of the Kenyan history (1mk)
4. Outline two terms of the second Anglo German agreement of 1890 (2mks)
5. State two duties of the governor in the colonial Kenya (2mks)
6. Identify two reasons why the Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops during the colonial period (2mks)
7. What was the main export from Kenya during the long distance trade (1mk)
8. Highlight two written records on the early history of the East African coast (2mks)
9. Identify one remnant who belonged to the pioneer group of the Southern Cushites (1mk)
10. Identify two duties of the chiefs during the colonial period (2mks)
11. List two negative consequences of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)
12. Identify one environmental reason for the migration and settlement of the Cushites into Kenya (1mk)
13. Identify two reasons why the British used IBEAC to govern Kenya (2mks)
14. Name the leader of the Nandi in their to the British (1mk)
15. Identify two main crops grown by the European settlers in the colonial Kenya (2mks)
16. Identify two ways through which a direct democracy is practiced (2mks)

**Section B**

***Attempt any three questions (45 marks)***

1. a) List five factors that facilitated the spread of Islam in East Africa (5mks)

b) Explain five factors that contributed to the development of the coastal city states (10mks)

1. a) highlight five economic factors which led to the scramble and partition of East Africa (5mks)

b) Discuss five problems faced by IBEA Co in administering Kenya (10mks)

1. a) Identify three functions of the Laibon among the Maasai (3mks)

b) Explain six result of the Maasai collaboration (12mks)

1. a) Outline five causes of food shortage in Kenya (5mks)

b) Describe five measures that have been taken by the government of Kenya to solve food shortage (10mks)

**Section C**

***Attempt any two questions (30 marks)***

1. a) State five ways through which the bill of rights applies to the children (5mks)

 b) Explain five functions of the Kenya Human Rights and Equality Commission (10mks)

1. a) Identify five ways through which a conflict can manifest itself in the Kenyan society (5mks)
2. a) Highlight three fundamental rights and freedom of an individual that cannot be limited (3mks)

b) Discuss six ways through which the accused person enjoy the right to fair trial in Kenya (12mks)

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 **HISTORY MARKING SCHEME FORM THREE PAPER ONE**

1. Identify the main factor that led to the development of plantation farming (1mk)
* Slave trade
1. List two characteristics of the independent churches and schools in Kenya (2mks)
* The leaders were African elites
* They retained some African cultural practices
* Majority of the followers were from the rural areas
* They participated in the struggle for independence in Kenya
* They opposed westernization and the inadequate education offered by the missionaries
1. Identify the main source of the Kenyan history (1mk)
* Oral tradition
1. Outline two terms of the second Anglo German agreement of 1890 (2mks)
* Uganda was recognized as a British sphere of influence
* Germany abandoned her claim over Witu in Exchange for the British island of Heligoland in the North sea
* Germany accepted a British protectorate over the island of Zanzibar and Pemba
* The sultan of Zanzibar retained the 16km strip of the coast
* Germany acquired a strip of land on lake Tanganyika and purchased the coastal region of Tanganyika from the sultan
* The western boundary was defined
1. State two duties of the governor in the colonial Kenya (2mks)
* Making policies
* Giving assent to the laws from the legco before they were implemented
* Head the executive council
* Nominated three unofficial members of the legco
* Had complete responsibility over the running of the colony
1. Identify two reasons why the Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops during the colonial period (2mks)
* To reduce competition with the European settlers
* To secure cheap and adequate labor for the white settlers
* To deny them income hence force them to seek employment in settler farms
1. What was the main export from Kenya during the long distance trade (1mk)
* Ivory
1. Highlight two written records on the early history of the East African coast (2mks)
* Ptolemy’s geography
* Christian topography
* Kilwa chronicles
* Documents written by Arabs like Ibn Batuta
* Periplus of the Erythrean sea
1. Identify one remnant who belonged to the pioneer group of the Southern Cushites (1mk)
* The Dahallo of the River Tana Basin
1. Identify two duties of the chiefs during the colonial period (2mks)
* Maintenance public order
* Hearing of petty cases
* Recruiting messengers
* Tax collection
* Controlling the brewing of illegal liquor
* Recruiting of African labor for public works
1. List two negative consequences of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)
* Unemployment in the towns
* Increase in crimes
* Congestion leading to development of slums
* Separation of families
* Passing of restriction rules e. g kipande systems
* The rural areas were denied man power
* Neglect of agricultural activities
1. Identify one environmental reason for the migration and settlement of the Cushites into Kenya (1mk)
* Drought which caused famine
* Disease outbreak
* Natural calamities
1. Identify two reasons why the British used IBEAC to govern Kenya (2mks)
* Inadequate personnel
* The company had trading experience in the region
* Inadequate fund to administer
* They lacked a clear policy in the administration of their colonies
* The British had not realized the economic potential of the colony
1. Name the leader of the Nandi in their to the British (1mk)
* Koitalel Arap Samoei
1. Identify two main crops grown by the European settlers in the colonial Kenya (2mks)
* Wheat
* Tea
* Cotton
* Coffee
* Sisal
* Pyrethrum
1. Identify two ways through which a direct democracy is practiced (2mks)
* Referendum
* Plebiscite
* Initiative
* Recall
1. A) List five factors that facilitated the spread of Islam in East Africa (5mks)
* Arab migration and settlement along the coast
* Trade
* Intermarriage between locals and the foreigners
* Establishment of Islamic education
* Local Bantus admired the Islamic way of dressing
* The growth of city states
* Islamic teaching did not conflict the African traditional way of life e. g polygamy
* Some local people joined Islamism to avoid enslavement

B) Explain five factors that contributed to the development of the coastal city states (10mks)

* Adoption of Islam encouraged urbanization
* Effective administration using sharia laws hence peace and stability
* Migration and settlement of the foreigners
* Wealth acquired from the Indian ocean trade led to the development and expansion of the towns
* Favorable climatic conditions at the coast which were ideal for agriculture and hence population increase and concentration
1. A) highlight five economic factors which led to the scramble and partition of East Africa (5mks)
* The British required raw materials for their industries
* To ensure markets for their manufactured goods
* To look for areas to invest surplus capital
* They hoped to find precious metals
* To eradicate slave trade and slavery and introduce legitimate trade
* To protect their traders and merchants

B) Discuss five problems faced by IBEACo in administering Kenya (10mks)

* Inadequate funds for administration
* Poor transport means between the coast and the interior
* Shortage of experienced personnel
* The administrators were affected by tropical diseases and harsh climate
* Company officials were corrupt and embezzled funds
* Communication barrier
* Hostility from the local people
* Lack of navigable rivers
* Scarcity of natural resources and profitable commodities for export
1. A) Identify three functions of the Laibon among the Maasai (3mks)
* Officiated over major religious ceremonies
* Blessed warriors before they went for a raid
* Foretold the future
* Advised the council of elders
* Arbitrated over clan disputes

B) Explain six result of the Maasai collaboration (12mks)

* Lenana was made paramount chief
* Maasai were accorded paramount status
* The British used the Maasai fighters to subdue those who resisted
* Development of cordial relationship between the Maasai and the British
* The Maasai were rewarded with livestock from other communities
* Maasai land was alienated for white settlement
* Displacement of the Maasai
* Interference with the pastoral nomadic life of the Maasai
* Their freedom to conduct traditional rituals were limited
* Manipulation of the Maasai by the British
* The Maasai lost their independence
1. A) Outline five causes of food shortage in Kenya (5mks)
* High rates population growth which has overtaken the rate of food production
* Adverse weather conditions
* Inadequate storage facilities, leading to damage of harvested crops
* Lack of funds to purchase the necessary farm inputs
* Pests and diseases that attack crops and animals
* Over reliance on foreign aid
* Foreign debts which hamper the effort of the government to invest in agriculture
* Rural urban migration which has deprived the agricultural rural areas of the labor required
* Poor transport network
* Use of poor farming methods
* Destructive human activities like deforestation which encourage erosion
* HIV/AIDS

B) Describe five measures that have been taken by the government of Kenya to solve food shortage (10mks)

* Intensifying research leading to the production of hybrid crops
* Development of genetically engineered crops
* Training of agricultural personnel e. g veterinary doctors
* Introduction of agriculture in the school curriculum
* Educating the population on the need for family planning to enable them raise manageable families
* Formulation of food security policies to enhance food production
* Construction of modern food storage facilities e. g silos
* Encouraging famers to grow drought resistance crops e. g cassavas
* Diversification of agriculture to avoid over reliance on foreign aid
* Establishing of irrigation schemes to put more land under agriculture
* Provision of extension services to farmers to train the on better farming techniques
1. A) State five ways through which the bill of rights applies to the children (5mks)
* It entitles the children to the following rights

. Name and nationality from birth

. Free and compulsory basic education

. Basic nutrition, shelter and healthcare

. Protection from abuse

. Parental care and protection

. Not to be detained unless it is unavoidable

b) Explain five functions of the Kenya Human Rights and Equality Commission (10mks)

* Promoting respect for human rights and development of a culture of human rights
* Promoting gender equality and equity
* Promoting the protection and observance of human rights in the public and the private sector
* Monitoring, investigating and reporting on the observance of the human rights
* Receiving and investigating complaints regarding the abuse of human rights and addressing them appropriately
* Investigating or researching on the human rights
* Ensuring compliance with the obligation under treaties and conventions pertaining to the human rights
* Investigating complaints of abuse of power, unfair treatment, and unfair conducts
1. A) Identify five ways through which a conflict can manifest itself in the Kenyan society
* Arguments between a group of people
* Religious and family quarrels
* Ethnic rivalries
* Cultural differences
* Differences in opinions especially in the political rallies
* Stress at the work place leading to tension between employees
* Bitterness with the mass media because of misreporting of sensitive issues
* Anger when people feel intimidated and oppressed by the government

B) Explain five methods of conflict resolution (10mks)

* Arbitration – a neutral person is chosen to resolve the conflict
* Mediation – involve a third party who is impartial, knowledgeable and skillful
* Negotiation involve a dialogue between the conflicting parties
* Litigation – where a party takes the other to court
* Legislation – parliament can enact law to control a conflict
* Use of peace keeping missions that are sent to war torn areas
* Use of problem solving workshops
1. A) Highlight three fundamental rights and freedom of an individual that cannot be limited (3mks)
* Freedom from torture and cruel inhuman or degrading treatment
* Freedom from slavery or servitude
* Right to fair trial
* The right to an order of habeas corpus
* B) Discuss six ways through which the accused person enjoy the right to fair trial in Kenya (12mks)
* Presumption of innocence until proved guilty
* Being informed of the charge
* Having adequate time and facilities to prepare a defense
* A public trial before a court of law
* The trial should begin and end without unreasonable delay
* One should be present when being tried
* Representation by an advocate
* The accused person may be assigned an advocate by the state and its expense when necessary
* To remain silent and not to testify
* To adduce and challenge evidence
* To have the benefit of the least severe of the prescribed punishment for an offence if the prescribed punishment for the offence has been changed between the time the offence was committed and the time of the sentencing