**311/1 – HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1**

**FORM 3 MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Name two periods in the history of Kenya. (2 mks)**
2. Prehistory
3. Historical period 2x1 = 2 mks
4. **Identify two archaeological sites in Kenya. (2 mks)**
5. Rusinga island
6. Fort Ternan
7. Kariandusi
8. Olorgesaille
9. Hyrax Hill
10. Njoro River Cave 2x1 = 2 mks
11. **Give two sources of information on Kenyan history. (2 mks)**
12. Books
13. Newspapers
14. Magazines
15. Diaries/journals
16. Biographies
17. Inscriptions 2x1 = 2mks
18. **Give one theory that explains the origin of Kenyan communities. (1 mk)**
19. Creation theory
20. Mythical/traditional theory
21. Evolution theory 1x1 = 1mk
22. **Name two communities of the coastal Bantu. (2 mks)**
23. Mijikenda
24. Taita
25. Pokomo
26. Taveta 2x1 = 2mks
27. **State two duties of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi. (2 mks)**
28. He presided over religious functions/blessed warriors/offered sacrifices
29. Foretold future events
30. Was a medicineman
31. Was a rainmaker
32. Advised the council of elders. 2x1 = 2mks
33. **Give one reason which led to the decline of Gedi during the 15th century. (1 mk)**
34. Conquest by the Portuguese
35. Lack of water
36. Attack by other communities like Mombasa. 1x1 = 1 mk
37. **Identify two communities that acted as middlemen in the Indian Ocean trade. (2 mks)**
38. Arabs
39. Waswahili 2x1 = 2 mks
40. **Give two reasons why the Oman Arabs were interested in ruling the coast of East Africa.(2 mks)**
41. To expand their commercial empire.
42. To establish political control over Kenyan Coast.
43. To assist in ending Portuguese rule. 2 x 1 = 2mks
44. **Give the meaning of citizenship. (1 mk)**
45. It is the legal right of a person to belong to a particular country. 1x1 = 1 mk
46. **Identify one development right of children. (1 mk)**
47. Right to free and compulsory basic education.
48. Right to parental care and protection. 1 x 1 = 1 mk
49. **State one way in which the constitution promotes national integration in Kenya. (1 mk)**
50. It guarantees equal opportunities to all Kenyans.
51. It provided protection to all individuals against any form of discrimination/Bill of rights.

1x1 = 1 mk

1. **Give one type of direct democracy. (1 mk)**
2. Recall
3. Plebiscite
4. Referendum
5. Initiative 1x1 = 1 mk
6. **Name the leader of the German East African Company in East Africa. (1 mk)**
7. Karl Peters 1x1 = 1mk
8. **Give one major significance of the Anglo German Agreements. (1 mk)**
9. It facilitated peaceful settlement of claims in East Africa between Germany and Britain.

1x1 = 1 mk

1. **Identify two activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company between 1888 and 1895. (2 mks)**
2. Suppressed rebellions from hostile communities.
3. Laid the basis for colonial administration by establishing a series of forts e.g Kibwezi, Machakos etc.
4. It developed a rubber industry along the coast and the interior.
5. Was able to secure freedom of several slaves.
6. Pioneered the building of roads such as scatters road between Kibwezi and Busia in 1894 which facilitated transport of railway building equipment. 1x2 = 2mks
7. **Identify one response of Kenyan people to the establishment of colonial rule. (1 mk)**
8. Resistance
9. Collaboration
10. Mixed reactions 1x1 = 1 mks

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any three questions from this section in the booklet provided.**

1. **(a) Give five reasons for the migration and settlement of the Maasai in Kenya in the 19th century.**  **(5 mks)**
2. They were looking for water and pasture for their livestock.
3. Wanted to escape from diseases and epidemics which afflicted either their flocks or people.
4. Internal feuds
5. To escape external attacks.
6. The spirit of adventure
7. Population pressure
8. Drought and famine 5x1 = 5 mks

**(b) Explain five results of the interaction between the Bantu and other Kenyan communities. (10 mks)**

1. The Bantu spread iron working to other parts of Kenya eg Luo borrowed the skill.
2. The interaction led to increased population in the regions where they settled.
3. There was increased inter-community conflicts with other groups.
4. Trading activities intensified.
5. Cultural interaction with other communities increased.
6. Spread of agricultural practices as Bantu were cultivators.
7. It led to population redistribution e.g the Dorobo moved to forested areas.
8. There were intermarriages between the Bantu of other communities eg. Abagusii and the Luo.
9. Many Bantu adopted the age-set system and the practice of circumcision from the Southern Cushites. Any 5x2 = 10 mks
10. **(a) Identify five factors that facilitated the coming of the Arabs to the Kenyan Coast. (5 mks)**
11. They used the monsoon winds ie the NE and SW winds.
12. Knowledge of boat making/sailing ships/dhows.
13. Presence of natural deep harbours at the coast ideal for ships to anchor.
14. Arabs were skilled in marine technology eg map reading and use of the compass.
15. Peace of stability that prevailed around the Indian Ocean.
16. Ports of Southern Arabia were good calling places in the journey between the East and the West.
17. They ensured control of the Red Sea was in their hands to bar the enemy from attacking them. Any 5x1 = 5 mks

**(b) Describe the impact of the Indian Ocean trade on the people of East Africa. (10 mks)**

1. Arab traders intermarried with the local Bantu communities giving rise to the Swahili people.
2. Kiswahili language emerged from the combination of Bantu of Arabic languages as a result of the intermarriages.
3. Spread of Islamic culture along the caost.
4. Islamic law/sharia was introduced at the coast.
5. Spread of Islamic religion – Africans were converted to Islam by by Arab traders.
6. Introduction of foreign goods in the region.
7. Development of towns along the coast eg Mombasa, Lamu, Pemba, Zanzibar, Kilwa etc.
8. Introduction of new crops in the region e.g wheat, cloves, mangoes etc.
9. Rise of a class of a rich merchants eg chief Kivoi of Ukambani, Ngonyo of Agiriama, Mwakikonga of Digo.
10. Decline of local industries eg weaving and iron working due to importation of foreign goods.

Any 5x2 = 10 mks

1. **(a) State three ways in which the Christian Mission stations facilitated the spread of Christianity in Kenya. (3 mks)**
2. Mission stations became homes for freed slaves who were easily converted.
3. Stations were centres of learning, learners were easily converted to Christianity.
4. Stations served as health centres/hospitals where the sick were preached to and converted.
5. Missionaries mixed freely with the people at the stations thus converted them easily.
6. Served as churches where believers or those undergoing catechism met for instruction.

3x1 = 3 mks

**(b) Explain six challenges that the Christian Missionaries faced in Kenya in the 19th century.**

**(12 mks)**

1. Attacks by tropical diseases e.g malaria.
2. Language barrier as they were not familiar with local languages.
3. Poor means of transport/limited transport and communication facilities.
4. Interdenominational differences which caused rivalry between the various missionary groups.
5. Hostility from slave traders.
6. Competition from Islam along the coast.
7. Hostility from some African communities.
8. Inadequate essential supplies such as food, medicine and water. Etc. any 6x2 = 12 mks
9. **(a) Give five reasons why the British were interested in colonizing Kenya. (5 mks)**
10. To obtain raw materials for her industries.
11. To establish markets for her manufactured goods.
12. To protect her trading empire from other European powers.
13. To invest surplus capital.
14. To stop slave trade/establish legitimate trade.
15. To protect Christian missionaries who were already operating in Kenya.
16. To spread/impose western civilization. 5x1 = 5 mks

(b)**Explain five results of the Wanga collaboration with the British colonial administration.(10 mks)**

1. Nabongo Mumia was declared a paramount chief.
2. Mumias warriors actively became the agents of British colonization.
3. The IBEA Company was allowed to establish a base at Mumias which became the centre of colonial administration in Western Kenya.
4. Nabongo Mumia was able to enjoy the lucrative trade and acquired firearms and other exotic commodities.
5. His co-operation with the British intensified enemity and hostility between his people and other Abaluhya sub-sections.
6. The British employed the services of the Wanga agents to rule over western Kenya indirectly.
7. His headquarters, Elureko became the major administrative headquarters in the British territory of Western Kenya upto 1920.
8. Wanga lost their independence.
9. The Wanga were able to expand with the support of the British by annexing new territories in Samia and Bunyala.
10. Wanga acquired material benefits i.e Western education, Christianity. 5x2 = 10mks

**SECTION C: 30 MARKS**

**Answer any two questions from this section in the booklet provided.**

1. **(a) Give five limitations of the right to life. (5 mks)**
2. When one is defending his or her own life in a violent attack.
3. In the event of a lawful act of war.
4. In defence of ones property against violent attack.
5. When a law enforcement officer’s life is endangered, e.g when apprehending armed criminals.
6. A court of law may sentence a person to death if found guilty of an offence punishable by death like murder, robbery with violence and treason. 5x1 = 5 mks

**(b) Explain five values of good citizenship in Kenya. (10 mks)**

1. Being patriotic
2. Take part in activities that foster national unity.
3. Participate in democratic development.
4. Protect human dignity.
5. High level of integrity.
6. Transparency and accountability.
7. Respect for equality of all citizens.
8. Respect for social justice
9. Observing equity regardless of race, ethnicity or age.
10. Support government projects. 5x2 = 10 mks
11. **(a) State three political causes of conflict in Kenya. (3 mks)**
12. Ideological differences
13. Rigging of elections
14. Party differences
15. Failure to respect law and human rights. 3x1 = 3 mks

**(b) Explain six factors that promote national unity in Kenya. (12 mks)**

1. Constitution promotes unity and equal fundamental human rights.
2. One National government that is recognised by all Kenyans.
3. Presidency; the president is democratically elected and recognised by all Kenyans.
4. National language – Kiswahili is recognised and spoken by all citizens.
5. Education – students are subjected to the same syllabus and curriculum.
6. National activities eg national holidays that are recognised by all.
7. Mass media enables Kenyans from all parts of the country to participate and contribute to national debate before decisions of national importance.
8. Symbols of national unity eg national flag, national anthem etc.
9. Equal employment opportunity.
10. Common currency. 6x2 = 12 mks
11. **(a) Identify three national symbols of the republic of Kenya. (3 mks)**
12. The National Flag
13. The National Anthem
14. Coat of arms
15. Public seal 3x1 = 3 mks

**(b) Describe six challenges faced in giving Kenyans a new constitution. (12 mks)**

1. Inadequate resources for implementation.
2. Interference by leaders.
3. Misunderstanding of delegates in review meetings.
4. Inadequate experts in drafting it.
5. Illiteracy and ignorance of Kenyans about constitution and its provisions.
6. Divergent expectations of different ethnic groups leading to conflicts.
7. Ideological differences of each delegate.
8. Interference by international community.
9. Personality differences/interests
10. Lack of involvement by experts. 6x2 = 12 mks