

K.C.S.E HISTORY PAPER 1 2004
MARKING SCHEME

1.
 - (i) Through trade
 - (ii) They intermarried/ marriage
 - (iii) Through raids for livestock
 - (iv) They fought wars with each other
 - (v) Sports e.g. wrestling (2 mks)

2.
 - (i) external attacks
 - (ii) Internal conflicts
 - (iii) Drought/ famine/ water
 - (iv) Pasture (2 mks)

3.
 - (i) He presided over religious ceremonies
 - (ii) He advised the council of Elders political head of Maasai
 - (iii) He blessed warriors before they undertook raids
 - (iv) He foretold future events/ acted as a prophet
 - (v) He administered justice (2 mks)

4.
 - (i) The monsoon winds enabled the early visitors to travel to and from the Coast
 - (ii) The advancement in boats and ship building technology led to making of stronger vessels
 - (iii) Availability of Trade goods (1 mk)

5.
 - (i) They signed treaties/ agreements/ diplomacy
 - (ii) They collaborated with some influential Africans rulers
 - (iv) They constructed operational bases from where they spread/ sue of force. (2 mks)

6.
 - (i) It was organized along racial line/ discrimination (1 mk)

7.
 - (i) They supplied food to the freedom fighters
 - (ii) They supplied information to the freedom fighters
 - (iii) They gave moral support to the freedom fighters (1 mk)

8.
 - (i) They aroused political awareness among the people
 - (ii) They organized social activities e.g. sports and games, burial, medical care
 - (iii) They sponsored students to study abroad/ provided education

9.
 - (i) Creation of African reserves led to overcrowding forcing Africans to work in the settler farms.
 - (ii) Declaring some of lands as crown lands denying the Africans the access of its use (1 mk)

10. (i) They wanted Mzee Kenyatta to be released from detention (1 mk)
11. (i) The constitution provided for six regional government/ federal system (1mk)
12. (i) They demanded for more election of members of the Legislature Council
(ii) They demanded universal suffrage/ franchise
(iii) They demanded for an end to the state of emergency
(iv) They demanded that Kenya highland to open to all races (2 mks)
13. (i) The death of Josiah Mwangi Kariuki
(ii) The death of the founding father of the nation Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
(iii) The attempt to change the constitution by some politicians (2 mks)
14. (i) Mismanagement of member's fund/ corruption
(ii) Employment of unqualified personnel/ nepotism
(iii) Political interference in the management of the societies
(iv) Poor economic base
(v) Unbinding by laws (2 mks)
15. - Parliament/ legislature/National assembly (1mk)
16. (i) To interpret laws
(ii) To dispense justice/ implement laws (1mk)
17. - Public Service Commission/ president (1 mk)

SECTION B

18. (a)
(i) There was an increase in population thus the need for land for settlement
(ii) They were looking for land for cultivation
(iii) They needed land for grazing/ pasture
(iv) Internal conflicts forced them to migrate
(v) They were attacked by neighbouring communities/ external attacks
(vi) Outbreak of diseases led to migration/ outbreak of epidemics
(vii) They migrated due to drought and famine
(viii) Some people migrated for the sake of adventure (5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b)
(i) The basis political units was the clan
(ii) The clan was ruled by clan elders/ council of elders
(iii) The Akamba society was divided into various age- grade and age- sets
(iv) The lowest age- grade was that of junior elders who defeated the community/ warriors
(v) The next in rank was the elders who presided over minor cases

- (vi) Full elders presided over the major cases/ council of elders settled disputes
 - (vii) The retired advised senior elders on important matters affecting community
 - (viii) The Akamba had a decentralized system of government/ autonomous clans (5 x 2 = 10 mks)
- 19.
- (a)
 - (i) The climate in Zanzibar was pleasant as compared to Muscat which was hot and dry throughout the year
 - (ii) The need to control the towns along the East African Coast more effectively
 - (iii) Zanzibar had a wide deep and well sheltered harbour in which ships could anchor
 - (iv) Zanzibar's strategic position was convenient for trade with the mainland
 - (v) Zanzibar had fertile soils for the cultivation of cloves
 - (vi) Zanzibar had clean and sweet water for drinking
 - (b)
 - (i) Commercial relations between different Kenyan communities were established strengthened
 - (ii) It led to the rise of a class of wealthy Africans for example Kivoi, Mwendwa of Kitui and Karuri wa Gakure.
 - (iii) The local people developed a taste for imported goods such as clothes, brass, wire, guns and gunpowder
 - (iv) It led to a decline in local craft and industry as the people preferred imported products/ decline in agriculture
 - (v) It led to the intensification of the slave trade which caused untold suffering to many communities/ depopulation
 - (vi) The Interior of Kenya was opened up to the foreigners
 - (vii) Islam and Swahili culture were spread into interior by traders
 - (viii) New crops introduced into the interior from the coast (cassava, maize, guavas)
 - (ix) The trade led to development of growth of the urban centers in Kenya
 - (x) It led to intermarriages between communities. (6 x 2 = 12 mks)
- 20.
- (a)
 - (i) They wanted to preserve their independence
 - (ii) They wanted to preserve their culture
 - (iii) They were influenced by their leader (Orkoyot Kimonyole, Arap Koitalel) prophecy about a snake which would bring strangers to take their land
 - (iv) The military superiority over their neighbours encouraged them to attack the British/ trespass by foreigners was resented
 - (v) They had deep hatred for foreigners
 - (vi) They wanted to protect their land/ wealth

- (vii) They hated their skin colour and mode dress/ saw whites as evil
5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b)
 - (i) The use of a well trained, experienced and disciplined army which enabled them to face the British army with confidence
 - (ii) The ability to make their own weapons which ensured constant supply during the war
 - (iii) The forested and hilly terrain which made it difficult for the British soldiers to move swiftly
 - (iv) The prevalence of tropical diseases reduced the efficiency of the British army
 - (v) The existence of the foresighted leaders among Nandi encouraged the warriors to continue fighting
 - (vi) The stable economic base enabled the Nandi to sustain their warriors during the war
 - (vii) The use of Guerrilla warfare made it difficult for the British to defeat the Nandi warriors with ease
 - (viii) The unity among the Nandi enabled them to sustain the resistance
5 x 2 = 10 mks

- 21.
- (a)
 - (i) Their land was alienated
 - (ii) They were discriminated/ segregated on racial basis
 - (iii) The British introduced the Kipande system
 - (iv) They resented forced labour
 - (v) They were against some policies such as de-stocking and soil conservation
 - (vi) They were taxed heavily
 - (vii) They were against cultural interference
 - (viii) They were paid low wage/ poor working conditions
5 x 1 = 5 mks)
 - (b)
 - (i) They used armed struggle against colonial administration
 - (ii) They organized strikes and boycotts as means of challenging the colonial Power
 - (iii) They used trade unions to articulate the course of their struggle among the workers
 - (iv) They used their representations in the Legislative Council who pressurized Britain to grant independence to Kenya
 - (v) They formed social organizations and political parties to press for change
 - (vi) They used mass media to mobilize the people and articulate their grievances
 - (vii) They used independent churches and schools to sensitize African about their political rights.
 - (viii) Africans sent petitions and delegations to the governor and the colonial office in London/ international (5 x 2 = 10 mks)

SECTION C

22. (a)
- (i) It is a constitution requirement
 - (ii) To enable Kenyans to have a new government
 - (iii) To enable Kenyans to elect leaders of their choice
 - (iv) To enable Kenyans to remove the non- performing leaders
 - (v) To enable eligible Kenyans to exercise their democratic right of voting
(3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b)
- (i) The death of a sitting Member of Parliament
 - (ii) In the sitting member of parliament defects from the party sponsored him/ her to parliament
 - (iii) If a member of parliament is jailed for a term exceeding 12 months
 - (iv) Resignation of sitting Member of parliament
 - (v) If a member is declared bankrupt by a court of law
 - (vi) If the sitting member ceases to be a citizen of Kenya
 - (vii) If the election results are nullified by the High Court
 - (viii) If the sitting member is elected the speaker of the National Assembly
 - (ix) If a member misses eight consecutive parliamentary sittings without permission and the speaker declares the seat vacant
 - (x) If a member sentenced to death
 - (xi) If a member is proved to be insane (6 x 2 = 12 mks)
23. (a)
- (i) Tribalism encourage people to favour only those from their ethnic groups
 - (ii) People favour their relatives/ nepotism/. Corruption
 - (iii) Religious differences may lead to conflicts between individuals and even communities.
 - (iv) The unequal distribution of resources causes animosity between those who are favoured and those who are not favoured
 - (v) Political wrangles
- (b)
- (i) Allegations of rigging of the 1998 elections led to the discontent among the lowers
 - (ii) KANU failed to listen to criticism and the critics were either suspended or expelled from the party
 - (iii) The influence from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union led to the introduction of multy- party democracy
 - (iv) The end of the cold war brought a new wave of democracy which spread to Kenya
 - (v) The vents which were taking place in Zambia in 1991 inspired advocates of multi- partiysm
 - (vi) The pressure from multi- party activists drawn from civil society, political and legal fraternity forced the government to change

- (vii) The failure by the government to adopt all the recommendations which were forwarded by the public to the Saitoti Review Commission of 1990 led to the agitation for multi- partyism
 - (viii) The pressure on the government from the donor community to democratize a condition for aid resumption made it to oblige
 - (ix) Repealing of section 2 (A)
- 24.
- (a)
 - (i) The defend the country from external aggression/ attack
 - (ii) They assists the police in the maintenance of law and order/ internal Security
 - (iii) They provide emergency services during natural disasters such as uncontrollable fire, earthquake and floods
 - (iv) They assist in nation – building activities such as road and bridge constructions
 - (v) They participate in international peace- keeping for maintenance of peace and security in areas ravage by war.
 - (vi) They provided entertainment during national functions
(5 x 1 = 5 mks)
 - (b)
 - (i) Encourage co-operation between the police and the public in combating Crime
 - (ii) Sensitizing/ educating the public on matters criminology/ criminal activities
 - (iii) Improving the social and economic conditions of the people in order to reduce the temptation to engage in criminal activities
 - (iv) The government should ensure that there is enforcement of the law
 - (v) The terms and conditions of services for law enforcement agencies should be improved to motivate them to perform their diligently/ specialized training of anti- crime police force.
 - (vi) The law enforcement agencies should be equipped with appropriate equipment for combating crime
 - (vii) Encouraging the people to lead a morally upright life.
 - (viii) Organizing effective regular police patrols/ increases of police.
(10 mks)

K.C.S.E HISTORY PAPER 2 2004
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. (i) It provides information on the origin of human/ cradles/ earliest human beings
(ii) It provides information on the people's way of life
(iii) It helps people to locate historical sites
(iv) It provides information on the chronological order of historical events/ dating
Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
2. (i) It provides warmth
(ii) It was used to scare animals/ security
(iii) It was used for cooking/ roasting/ preserving food
(iv) It was used for providing light
(v) It was used for hardening tools/ pots
(vi) It was used for communication
(vii) It was used for hunting
(viii) It was used for extracting poison
3. (i) To make utensils
(ii) To make ornaments/ decorations
(iii) To make weapons e.g. swords, daggers, spears, chariots
(iv) To make tools e.g. chisels, axes hoes. (2mks)
(v) To make tools e.g. chisels, axes hoes.
4. (i) They were centers of administration
(ii) They were religious centers
(iii) They were commercial; centers
(iv) They residential for elders
(v) They were educational centers
(Any 2x1= 2mks)
5. (i) It is slow? time consuming
(ii) It is tiring/tiresome
(iii) It can not be used to carry bulky goods Any 1x1=1mk
6. (i) It led to less used of fuel
(ii) Machines were able to operate efficiently/well/machines worked better
(iii) It enables/industries to be located far from the sources of energy.
(iv) It led to establishment of industries.
Any 2x1=2mks
7. (i) The message is spoken/personal contact/feedback
(ii) The message is direct/cannot distorted
(iii) It is fast
Any 1x1=1mk

8. (i) It provides direct link between Europe and Asia/Shortened the route to the East
(ii) It promoted international Trade
(iii) It encourages the scramble for and colonization of Africa
Any 2x1=2mks.
9. (i) Ideological differences among member states
(ii) Poor infrastructure may hamper transportation of goods/poor transport network.
(iii) Different strengths/values of currencies may skew trade activities/lack of common currency.
(iv) Creation allegiance to regional trade organizations by members states may reduce adherence.
(v) Creation of tariffs by member states in order to safeguard domestic trade.
(vi) Differences between developed and developing countries/developed countries/dictate terms.
(vii) Political instabilities/civil wars/wars may interrupt trade relations
Any 2x2=2mks.
10. (i) Ethiopia successfully defeated the Italians at Adowa in 1896/Ethiopia under Menelik II defeated Italians.
11. (i) The missionary wanted to spread Christianity
(ii) The European powers wanted to find homes for the excess population.
(iii) The desire to civilize Africans/to spread cultivation.
(iv) To avoid slave trade which was inhuman.
12. (i) They collected taxes on behalf of the colonizers
(ii) They solved minor disputes among Africans
(iii) They recruited labour for Europeans
(iv) They supervised communal work.
(v) They interpreted government policy to the people.
13. (i) It demanded that voting right be extended to all people
(ii) It mobilized the people to oppose colonial rule/sensitized Africans about their rights.
(iii) It advocated for a unitary government
NB. Not uniting people
Any 1x1= 1 mk
14. (i) To promote self reliance
(ii) to build a socialist society/Ujumaa
(iii) To ensure equal distribution of resources
(iv) To nationalize means of production (Any 1x1 = 1mk)
15. (i) Through heredity/peerage
(ii) By being nominated by the queen/Monarch/Knighted
(iii) By holding a senior position in the Church of England e.g. Arch Bishop of Canterbury.
Any 1x1=1mk

16. (i) The coming to power of Mikhail Gorbachev as head of the Soviet Union/Liberal
(ii) Gorbachev's policy of restructuring and openness/perestroika & Glasnost.
(iii) The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and USSR.
(iv) American diplomatic effort to foster friendly co-existence with USSR.
17. (i) To maintain peace and security in the world/prevent the occurrence of another war.
(ii) To develop friends relations among nations
(iii) To promote economic and social development (Any 2x1 = 2mks)

SECTION B

18. (i) The need to supplement hunting and gathering which was tedious/need to lead a settled life.
(ii) The realization that some animals were social e.g. cat
(iii) The discovery that some crops took a short time to mature/presence of indigenous crops.
(iv) The diminishing/migration in number of wild animals made man to seek an alternative.
(v) Climatic changes/natural which caused occasional calamities/poor fruits and root yields.
(vi) The development of improved tools which enabled effective cultivation of crops.
(vii) Population increase led to demand for food
(viii) For Security e.g. dog
- b) (i) Over dependence on cash crops has taken over land that would have been used for cultivation of food crops.
(ii) Adverse climatic changes such as drought and floods destroy crops/frost/earthquakes, landslides.
(iii) Some areas have infertile soils, which limit intensive cultivation
(iv) Rapid growth of population of population has overtaken the pace of food production.
(v) Rural- urban migration has deprived the rural areas of a strong workforce
(vi) Poor infrastructure has increased the cost of farming discouraging farmers/hinders the marketing of goods/food distribution/increases farming costs.
(vii) Lack of capital to buy farm implements limits the amount of food that can be produced /heavy foreign debts burden.
(viii) Poor farming methods lead to low yields
(ix) Prevalence of plant and animal diseases reduce food production/pests e.g. Ticks/tsetse fly/locust.
(x) Destruction of human activities have led to soil erosion resulting in poor yields.

- (xi) The declining popularity of indigenous and drought-resistant crops has made farmers not to produce them/selecting eating habits discourage people from growing food they don't like.
- (xii) In some parts of the Third world countries political instability has created insecurity thus people are not able to engage in food production.
- (xiii) Over dependency on donations and foreign aid and hasn't and people to be reluctant to grow food crops.
- (xiv) Poor implementation of food policies has led to inadequate food production/ poor government policies.
- (xv) HIV/AIDS pandemic has reduced work force leading to low production.

19.(a)

- (i) They worshiped many Gods/deities/polytheists
- (ii) They built shrines/temples for worship
- (iii) They made sacrifices/offerings to their gods.
- (iv) They buried their dead with items for use in the next life
- (v) They decorated their temple with images of lesser gods.
- (vi) They sung and danced during worship

Any 5x1=5mks

b)

- (i) It was used to explain happening that they could not understand
- (ii) It taught moral values and provided a code of conduct
- (iii) It gave hope and meaning to life
- (iv) The sacred artwork and pictures have influenced modern works
- (v) Religion strengthened/promoted cultural unity/socialization
- (vi) Religion provided a special class of leaders e.g. priest/herbalists/medicine people
- (vii) It brought harmony/peace.

20. a)

- (i) Any power that had a claim over an area should occupy it effectively/development
- (ii) All the participants were to end slavery and slave trade in their areas of occupation
- (iii) Any power laid claim on an area in Africa had no notified the other so as to avoid conflict.
- (iv) The European powers were to ensure that security of all Europeans within their areas of occupation was guaranteed.
- (v) The Niger, Congo and Zambezi rivers and their tributaries were declared free for navigation & commerce.
- (vi) Congo was declared a Free State under King Leopold II of Belgium.
- (vii) Conflicts over boundaries were to be settled through negotiation

Any 5x1 =5mks

- (b)
 - (i) Boundaries demarcating spheres of influence were drawn.
 - (ii) The European powers took control of areas where their trader/companies and missionaries had operate/ stated development, spherical of influence.
 - (iii) African communities sometimes found themselves split aprt by arbitrary boundaries.
 - (iv) It led to the establishment of colonial rule/Africans lost their independence.
 - (v) African interest
 - (vi) Some African resettled/against Europeans in entrenching their rule/collaboration.
 - (vii) Some African leader gained power and fame/were make paramount chiefs
- Any 5x2=10mks

21. (a)
- (viii) They provided accommodation to the traders
 - (ix) They guided the traders across the desert
 - (x) They provided food and water to the caravans
 - (xi) They guarded the traders security
 - (xii) They maintained the oasis.
- Note: Not protected.
- Any 3x1= 3mks

- (b)
- (i) Towns/cities developed along the trade routes
 - (ii) The wealth acquired from the trade was used to expand states such as Ghana and Mali.
 - (iii) Strong armies were formed due to the use of the horse as a means of transport.
 - (iv) A wealth class of merchants developed due to their involvement in the trade.
 - (v) Berbers and Arabs from North African settled in Western Sudan and inter-married with the local people.
 - (vi) The people of Western Sudan became Muslims/adopted Islamic culture.
 - (vii) School, libraries and Universities were established by Muslims scholars thus many people received formal education.
 - (viii) Arabic architectural designs were introduced in Western Sudan
 - (ix) Islamic Law /sheria was introduced in administration
 - (x) Slave trading was encouraged
 - (xi) The introduction of foreign goods led to decline in locally manufactured goods
 - (xii) The Western Sudan was opened up to the rest of the world.
- Any 6x2= 12 mks

SECTION C

- 22 a)
- (i) They were traders
 - (ii) They grew crops e.g. millet, bananas
 - (iii) They are iron monger/workers/blacksmiths
 - (iv) They practiced weaving

- (v) They practiced pottery
- (vi) They kept livestock
- (vii) They manufactured bark cloth
- (viii) They were fishermen
- (ix) They made boats/canoes
- (x) Practiced mining/hunting/gathering/beekeeping Any 3x1=3mks

(b)

- (i) Buganda was centralized state/Kinddom headed by the Kabaka
- (ii) The court was the final court of appeal
- (iii) His court was the final court of appeal
- (iv) The Kabaka was Commander in chief of the Army
- (v) There was a Prime Minister who assisted the Kabaka to run the government/Katikiro
- (vi) There was a legislative body (Lukiko) which discussed important matters affecting the kingdom/Parliament.
- (vii) There were minor chiefs in charge of clans, these were known as the Bataka.
- (viii) The Kingdom was divided into countries called sazas headed by saza chiefs.
- (ix) The countries were divided into sub-countries called Gombolola headed by a Muluka Chief
- (x) There was a standing army charged with responsibility of defending the kingdom and conquering more land.
- (xi) Vassal states were governed by Batongoles who were appointed by the Kabaka.
- (xii) There was a council of ministers which consisted of Katikiro (Prime minister) Omulamuzi (Chief justice) Any 6x2=12mks

23.(a)

- (i) The system of alliances encouraged European countries to be more aggressive
- (ii) The defeat of France by Germany in the Franco-Russian War made France to look for an excuse to go to war/France wanted to revenge against Germany.
- (iii) The arms race in Europe encouraged Countries to be more aggressive.
- (iv) The disagreements between Britain, France and Germany over Morocco created tension/Moroccan crisis.
- (v) Nationalism in the Balkans fueled the already existing political rivalry in Europe/Many European powers quarreled because support for different Nationalities which wanted independence from Turkey.
- (vi) Dissatisfaction during the sharing of colonies at the Berlin Conference created distrust among the European powers/Europeans imperialism
- (vii) The assassination by Garlilo Princip of the Austro-Hungarian heir Frenz Ferdinand at Sarajevo sparked the war.

(b)

- (i) Many people were killed during the war
- (ii) Property of great value was destroyed during the course of the war
- (iii) Economic activities were disrupted/Economic depression

- (iv) Large sums of money was used in the war effort weakened European Economics.
 - (v) The League of Nations was formed to promote peace over by the League of Nations.
 - (vi) German's overseas colonies and investments were taken over by the League of Nations
 - (vii) The size of Germany was reduced by 1/8 Alsace, Loraine, Danzing, Sarar and her population by 6.5 million.
 - (viii) Many people were displaced leading to refugee problems
 - (ix) The political boundary of the Turkish Empire was reduced/ t lost Egypt, Syria and Palestine.
 - (x) New Nations were created e.g Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.
 - (xi) The USA emerged as a leading world power
 - (xii) It led to the development of advanced military equipment
 - (xiii) It led to the rise of nationalistic feelings among Africans who fought the war
 - (xiv) It boosted advancement of surgery
 - (xv) Soldiers contracted and spread diseases
 - (xvi) Germany and her allies were forced to pay for damages 6.5 b/136T Dutschemark
 - (xvii) Led to mass starvation Any 5x2 = 10mks
24. (a)
- (i) It discusses urgent and important matters
 - (ii) It prepares the agenda of the meeting of Heads of States and governments.
 - (iii) It implements decisions, which are passed by Heads of States and Governments
 - (iv) It prepares a budget of the OAU for approval by Heads of States and Governments.
- (b)
- (i) It contributed to the Liberation of African states from European Colonial Rule
 - (ii) It has provided cultural interaction e.g games among members of state
 - (iii) It has promoted economic co-operation among member states e.g encouraged regional economic groups such COMESA and ECOWAS, SADC, PTA
 - (iv) It has promoted always and road transport links in Africa.
 - (v) It has provided members states with a forum to discuss issues of common interest
 - (vi) It has provided funds for activities in African development Bank (ADB)
 - (vii) It has promoted friendly ties among members states, through annual meeting of Heads of States and Governments.
 - (viii) It has enabled African states with one voice at international for a.
 - (ix) It has provided material support for refugees in Africa.
 - (x) It has condemned violation of human rights in Africa.
 - (xi) It has solved boarder disputes e.g. between Morocco and Algeria.