**HISTORY FORM 3 PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. **Name one pre historic site in Kenya outside the rift valley.**
2. Rusinga Island

Any 1 x 1=1 mk

1. **Identify one role of Nchuri Ncheke among the Ameru of Kenya in the pre-colonial period.**
2. Settled disputes among members of the clan.
3. Final Court of Appeal.
4. Presided over religious functions.

Any 1 x 1=1 mk

1. **Give the main social custom that the Abasuba adopted from the luo.**
2. Language (Dholuo)

1 x 1=1 mk

1. **Identify one remnant of the Southern Cushites in Kenya.**
2. The sanye/Dahallo

 1 x 1=1 mk

1. **Give two written documents that provide historical information on the East African Coast before the 15th Century A.D.**
2. Periplus of Erythraean Sea.
3. Ptolemys Geography
4. Christian Topography
5. Works of 1bn Batuta and Al-Masudi
6. Swahili Chronicles.

Any 2 x 1=2 mks

1. **Apart from trade, give two other reasons for the coming of the Arabs to the Kenyan Coast.**
2. Escape from religious and political persecution
3. Spread Islam
4. Establish settlements
5. Exploration/adventure

Any 2 x 1=2 mks

1. **State one negative effect of the Indian Ocean trade before 1500 A.D.**
2. Decline of local industries due to the importation of foreign goods.
3. Led to destruction of wildlife due to increased demand for ivory.
4. The East African Coast was exposed to foreigners who eventually colonised the region.
5. It increased intercommunity warfare due to demand for slaves.

Any 1 x 1=1 mk

1. **Give two reasons why the Akamba participated in long distance trade.**
2. Their land was unsuitable for agriculture.
3. Their land was centrally situated between the coast and the interior making it possible
4. High demand for Ivory at the coast.
5. Availability of trade goods.
6. Were skilled traders.
7. Good relationship with highland communities.

Any 2 x 1=2 mks

1. **Identify two basic human rights that are guaranteed by the constitution of Kenya.**
2. Right of life
3. Right to liberty
4. Right to own property
5. Freedom of Assembly and Association.
6. Right/freedom of Expression.

Any 2 x 1=2 mks

1. **Give two ways in which Education promotes national unity in Kenya.**
2. A single curriculum is taught in all public schools.
3. Public schools enroll children from all communities without discrimination.
4. Common national exam.

2 x 1=2 mks

1. **State the importance of the Heligoland treaty of 1890 to the later History of East Africa.**
2. It completed the process of the scramble and partition of East Africa.

1 x 1=1 mk

1. **Name two communities who displayed mixed reactions to European rule in Kenya.**
2. Akamba
3. Agikuyu
4. Luo

Any 2 x 1=2 mks

1. **Name two chartered companies who acquired colonies in East Africa.**
2. Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACo.)
3. German East Africa Company (GEACo.)

2 x 1=2 mks NB no mark for abbreviations.

1. **Give two reasons why the British used direct rule in administering most parts of Kenya.**
2. Had enough manpower.
3. Most Kenyan communities resisted colonial rule.
4. Most communities had decentralized systems of government.

Any 2 x 1=2 mks

1. **Identify one reason why Africans were not allowed to grow some cash crops before 1954.**
2. In order to be assured of a continuous supply of cheap labour from the Africans.
3. To avoid competition of African farmers.
4. To control spread of diseases and pests from African farms.

Any 1 x 1=1 mk

1. **State one negative result of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period.**
2. Increase in crimes.
3. Unemployment led to poverty
4. Breakup of the family set up.
5. Increased immorality e.g. prostitution.

Any 1 x 1=1 mk

1. **Give one characteristic of early political movements formed in Kenya before 1939.**
2. Ethnic/tribal based
3. Shortage of funds/inadequate funds.
4. Addressed similar issues. E.g. land clienation.
5. Led by educated Africans.

Any 1 x 1=1 mk

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

1. **a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Mijikenda from Shungwaya during the pre-**

 **colonial period.**

1. Due to attacks by the oromo/cushites.
2. Increase in population.
3. Internal conflicts/family/clan feuds.
4. In search of land for cultivation
5. Drought/famine
6. Outbreak of diseases/epidemics.
7. Love for adventure.

Any 5 x 1=5 mks

**b) Explain five social effects of the migration and settlement of the Mijikenda in their present homeland.**

1. They intermarried with other groups thereby strengthening relationships.
2. There was cultural exchange due to their interaction with other people/Assimilation/ absorption.
3. There was an increase in population in the areas where they settled.
4. There were intercommunity conflicts/wars in the areas they settled.
5. It caused redistribution of people in the areas they settled leading to further migration/displacement.
6. Some were converted to Islam due to their interaction with the Arabs.
7. It led to the establishment of kayas/Villages which were fortified in order to protect themselves against external attacks.

Any 5 x 2=10 mks

1. **a) State five factors that led to the rise and growth of towns along the Kenyan Coast.**
2. Indian Ocean trade brought about a lot of wealth which boosted the growth of towns.
3. Good geographical position i.e good fertile soils and water which favoured agriculture.
4. Islamic religion enhanced unity within the towns.
5. Settlement by Arab immigrants who increased population.
6. Deep harbours along the coast.
7. Islands provided security to the towns.
8. Able leadership provided by the sultans as they effectively controlled the towns.

Any 5 x 1=5 mks

 **b) Explain five reasons for the decline of the coastal towns.**

1. Disunity among the towns which was exploited by the enemies.
2. Water shortages led to decline of some towns e.g. Gedi.
3. Portuguese conquest led to the devastation of other towns e.g. Mombasa, Pate, Gedi.
4. Omani Arabs also attacked and conquered the towns.
5. Decline of trade affected on growth of towns.
6. British colonization undermined their power and growth.

(vii)To enable missionaries spread Christianity.

Any 5 x 2=10 mks

1. **a) Give five reasons for the construction of the Uganda railway.**
2. To facilitate faster movement of troops into the interior.
3. To ensure effective administration/control over British protectorate.
4. To facilitate abolition of slave trade/promotion of Legitimate trade.
5. To link the landlocked Uganda with the Coast/outside world.
6. To enable British to protect her strategic interest in the region.

Any 5 x 1=5 mks

**b) Explain five problems encountered during the construction of the railway.**

1. Shortage of labour as most of the Africans were not willing to provide labour/not skilled.
2. Adverse climatic conditions/dry condition/heavy rains delayed the construction work.
3. Attacks by tropical diseases weakened the workers/loss of life slowing down the work/pests.
4. There was scarcity of essential supplies which made the workers less productive.
5. There was hostility/resistance from African communities who were against the construction of the railway through their land e.g. Nandi.
6. The terrain/escarpment posed engineering challenges which slowed down the construction work.
7. Attack by man eaters of Tsavo/Lions caused loss of lives/desertions leading to delays/stoppage for some time.
8. There were delays in delivery of construction materials which delayed the construction/raised the cost of construction.
9. The transportation of some construction materials was difficult due to their bulkiness.

Any 5 x 2=10 mks

1. **a) State three socio-economic reasons why Britain colonized Kenya in the 19th Century.**
2. To obtain raw materials for her industries.
3. To stop slave trade/establish legitimate trade.
4. To establish market for her manufactured goods.
5. To protect her trading empire from other European powers.
6. To protect Christian Missionaries who were already operating in Kenya.
7. To impose their civilization/culture.
8. Invest surplus capital.

Any 3 x 1=3 mks

**b) Explain six factors that contributed to the formation of political Associations in Kenya**

 **before 1939.**

1. Africans organized themselves to fight for the return of their land which had been alienated for European settlers.
2. Demanded representation in the legco.
3. Were against introduction of the Kipande system which limited their movements.
4. Were against the introduction of forced labour by colonial administrators.
5. They protested against racial discrimination opportunities of the Africans.

Any 6 x 2=12 mks

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any TWO questions from this section**

1. **a) Give three conditions that a person should meet to qualify to be a Kenyan Citizen by birth. (3mks)**
2. if the father or mother of the person is a Kenyan Citizen.
3. A child found in Kenya who is/appears to be less than eight years of age and whose Nationality and parents are not known.
4. A former Kenyan citizen who reapplies to regain Kenyan citizenship.

Any 3 x 1=3 mks

**b) Explain six social rights of an individual in Kenya.**

1. The right to housing facilities which are accessible and adequate.
2. The right to health care services which are of reasonable standards.
3. The right to have adequate food which is of acceptable quality.
4. The right to regular supply of water which is clean and safe.
5. The right to appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependents.
6. The right to accessible formal education in order to promote literacy.
7. The right to embrace cultural language of one’s choice regardless of his/her religious background.
8. The right to clean environment/sanitation which is free from pollution.
9. Freedom of worship

Any 6 x 2=12 mks

1. **a) Give five reasons why human rights are important.**
2. They give the general public access to information necessary for protection of democracy and accountability.
3. They assist in achieving a dignified life.
4. They guide organs of the state on the exercise of power.
5. They provide basis for granting special treatment to persons with special needs.
6. When respected, these rights reduce conflicts and enhance national integration control in decision making organs of the state.
7. Rights are inherent to human beings since one has rights because they are human.

Any 5 x 1=5 mks

**b) Explain five functions of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights.**

1. To promote respect for human rights/ develop a culture of human rights in the country.
2. To receive complaints about alleged abuses on human rights from the citizens.
3. To monitor/investigate on the observance of human rights in the country and take appropriate action/Report on observance of human rights.
4. To provide a shadow report to the United Nations on the status of observance of human rights in the country.
5. To formulate/implement programmes intended to create public awereness of the rights/obligations of citizens.
6. To ensure that the country complies with international treaties/conventions regarding human rights.
7. To work with the National Gender and Equality Commission and commission on Administrative Justice to ensure efficiency/effectiveness/promote gender equality and equity.
8. To make recommendations to the state to improve the functioning of the state organs.

Any 5 x 2=10 mks

1. **a) Give five principles of democracy.**
2. Participations of citizens in government through voting or being voted for.
3. Existence of an open and accountable media.
4. Upholds the rights and freedom of the individual e.g freedom of speech/expression and worship.
5. Economic empowerment of the citizens. A democracy allows citizens to create and control their own health.
6. Equality of all before the law. All citizens are bound by the same law.
7. Participation of citizens in free and fair elections.

Any 5 x 1=5 mks

**b) Discuss the merits of democracy.**

1. The interests of the citizens are paramount.

The elected leaders cannot ignore the people since they owe their positions to them.

1. It fosters unity among the citizens of a country as all people are accorded equal treatment before the law regardless of colour, gender political or religious affiliations.
2. It promotes good governance as the leaders are answerable to the people and can be removed from power during elections.
3. It promotes good relations between the rulers and citizens in that leaders are the peoples representatives in government.
4. Democracy advocates for respect of other peoples rights, which in turn promotes peace and stability within a country.
5. Promotes international harmony.
6. It enhances patriotism in a country.

Any 5 x 2=10 mks