**3KNT FRATERNITY EXAMINATIONS**

**311/1**

**HISTORY PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME**

1. - Archaeology (1 x 1mk)

2. - Walked on four limbs

- Had a tail

- Weighed four kilograms

- Had stereoscopic vision (2 x 1mk)

3. - Acquired age-set system.

- Acquired Islamic religion

- Acquired circumcision practices

- Acquired the taboo against eating of fish. (2 x 1mk)

4. - It promoted slave trade. (1 x 1mk)

5. - Council of elders. (1 x 1mk)

6. - Maasai were pushed in Ngong and Laikipia reserves.

- Settlers were encouraged to take Maasai land for livestock farming.

- Lord Delamere took large parts of land in Nakuru. (2 x 1mk)

7. - Lochner Treaty

- the Coryndon Treaty (2 x 1mk)

8. - It facilitated transportation of goods .

- It led to development of urban centres.

- It facilitated transportation of traders/promoted trade.

- It opened up the interior for economic development e.g. plantation agriculture

- It led to creation of employment opportunities. (2 x 1mk)

9. - Prof. Wangari Maathai (1 x 1mk)

10. - Assist Eliud Mathu in his new task in the Legco of representing African Interests. (1 x 1mk)

11. - The Mace (1 x 1mk)

12. - The Deputy Inspector General. (1 x 1mk)

13. - On 27th August 2010 (1 x 1mk)

14. - Indirect/Representative democracy. (1 x 1mk)

15. - By birth

- By registration (2 x 1mk)

16. - If proved registration was obtained through fraud or corruption.

- If a person durng war gives secrets to the enemy.

- If one is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of three years or more within five years from

time of registration.

- If one has been convicted of treason or offence with a penalty of at least seven years or more anytime after registration. (2 x 1mk)

17. - The National flag

- The National Anthem

- The Coat of Arms

- Public Seal. (2 x 1mk)

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

18.a) - Population pressure in areas of settlement.

- Search for fertile land for cultivation.

- Looking for pastures and water for their livestock.

- Internal conflicts or family/clan feuds.

- External attacks from hostile communities.

- Disease and epidemics forced them to migrate.

- to escape drought and famine

- To satisfy the spirit of adventure. (5 x 1mk)

b) - Nuclear family was the smallest social unit with the father as the head.

- Related families made up extended family.

- Many related families lived in temporary camps near grazing areas but come together during

ceremonial rites.

- They were organized into clans who traced their origin to a common ancestor.

- They were organized into age-set made of boys circumcised during the same period.

- They believed in a supreme God who they offered individual and family prayers.

- They had religious shrines where they offered prayers and sacrifices.

- They believed in ancestral spirits who protected the living.

- There existed other special people who were respected like Medicine people and Prophets.

- They had patrilineal society where inheritance was from father to first born. (5 x 2mks)

19.a) - Financed by Arabs and Swahilis who employed Akamba and Swahili.

- There were trading centres in the interior e.g. Taveta Buganda, Lake Baringo.

- Traders moved in a caravan from interior to the Coast.

- There were trade routs upto Mt. Kilimanjaro into Kenya and Lake Victoria.

- There were middlemen e.g. Akamba Yao Nyamwezi Mijikenda. (5 x 1mks)

b) - Opening up of the interior of East Africa to the outside world.

- Led to introduction of New crops into the interior e.g. Maize, bananas, rice.

- Led to emergence of powerful chiefs and kingdoms.

- Led to introduction of New items e.g. guns, cottons cloth, glassware.

- Increased contacts among the people of the interior due to trading activities.

- It promoted slave trade.

- Led to spread of Islamic religion in the interior. (5 x 2mks)

20.a) - Loss of independence.

- Maasai were employed as soldiers to subdue resisting communities e.g. the Nandi.

- Maasai were rewarded with cattle acquired from uncooperative communities e.g. the Nandi.

- Their land was alienated and were pushed to reserves.

- Lenana was made a paramount chief of the Maasai.

- Maasai allowed the British to build the railway through their territory.

- The British supported Lenana against Sendeyo in 1894 succession dispute.

- Maasai were protected against raid from their neighbours. (5 x 1mk)

b) - Massive land alienation e.g. among the Nandi.

- Led to urbanization in Kenya e.g. Nairobi, Yoi.

- Led to settlement of many Europeans who developed large scale plantations.

- Led to job creation of many Indians and Africans.

- Christians Missionaries were able to move to the interior hence forming churches.

- It opened the interior to colonizers.

- It led to development of trade between the interior and the Coast and the outside world.

- It led to building of roads in the interior. (5 x 2mks)

21.a) - Opposition from the missionary churches.

- Inadequate facilities like buildings and teaching materials.

- Lack of ordained church ministers.

- Restriction by colonial government which prohibited the opening of schools.

- Lack of co-ordination which resulted in rivalry e.g. between KISA and KKEA.

- Inadequate funds to carry out their activities well.

- They lacked a nationalistic look as they were restricted to small areas.

- The colonial government created local Native Councils as rival bodies through which Africans

channel their demands hence weakening them. (5 x 1mk)

b) - In 1947 he became a member of CAA through which he expressed the problems and hopes of the

Mijikenda people.

- He mobilized the Mijikenda into forming a pressure group called Mijikenda Union to fight for their rights.

- He was the founder member of Mombasa African Democratic Union in 1955 to struggle for independence.

- As a member of African Elected Members organization AEMO Ngala pressurized for constitutional reforms for Africans.

- 1958 he was appointed minister for labour social security Adult Education a post h use in the struggle.

- He was instrumental in the formation of Kenya African Democratic Union KADU to defend the interests of minority Africans.

- He led the African delegation which attended the Lancaster House Conference to draft Independence Constitution.

- He supported and called for release of detained leaders through public rallies.

- 1961 KADU under leadership of Ngala formed the first independent government with New

Kenya Party. (5 x 2mks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

22.a) - To be treated with dignity and respect. (5 x 1mk)

- To access educational institutions and facilities.

- To reasonable access to all places and public transport and information.

- To use sign language Braille or other appropriate means of communication.

- To access materials and devices to overcome constrains arising from the person’s disability.

b) - To promote respect for Human rights and develop a culture of Human rights in the republic.

- To promote the protection and observance of Human Rights.

- To promote gender equality and equity generally.

- To monitor or investigate and report on the observance of human rights.

- To receive and investigate complaints about alleged abuses of human rights.

- To investigate on matters of Human rights and make a recommendations to the State.

- To ensure state compliance with obligations under treaties and conventions relating to Human

rights. (5 x 2mks)

23.a) - State v/s State

- Individual v/s Individual

- Individual v/s/ State

- Group v/s Group

- Group v/s State

- Individual v/s Group (3 x 1mk)

b) - Contribute to development in the country.

- Participate in all democratic processes.

- Contributing positively one’s views on issues affecting the community like take part in debates.

- Report law breakers and those intending to break law.

- Being mindful of other people’s welfare like assisting the disabled.

- Ensure proper utilization of public and private facilities and properties.

- Maintain high moral and ethical standards in the society. (6 x 2mks)

24.a) - Death of a member of parliament.

- Nullification of election results by a court of law.

- In an M.P. is declared bankrupt by a court of law.

- Imprisonment of an M.P. for more than one year.

- Resignation of a member of Parliament.

- If an M.P. resigns from his/her party. (5 x 1mk)

b) - Represents county government at the National level.

- Makes laws that govern counties.

- Determines the amount of money allocated to the counties.

- Monitors proper use of revenue allocated to county government.

- Oversees performance of Public Officers. (5 x 2mks)