**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)