

## MARKING SCHEME

### SECTION A (25MKS)

1. **Name the Dispersal point of the Akamba** (1mk)  
Mt Kilimanjaro 1X1 = 1
- Mark
2. **Give two source of information used to learn the History of the East African Coast before the 7<sup>th</sup> Century** (2mks)
- Graeco – Roman Documentary
  - Periplus of the East African Coast
  - The writing of the Greek Scholar, Claudis Ptoleny
  - Documents by Arab Merchants, Eg ibn Batuta and AL Masudi
  - Archeological evidence
  - Christian topography of Cosmos Indico – Pleatustes
3. **Give two Importance of Eunoto to the Maasai Community** (2mks)
- It marked the promotion of Warriors to junior elders
  - It was a Unifying ceremony as all the age groups are promoted together
  - It is a turning point as one is allowed to marry
4. **Give two ways in which mission stations promoted the spread of Christianity in Kenya** (2mks)
- It had schools and those who went to learn were converted
  - It had Hospitals / Health centers and those who went to seek treatment were converted
  - It had orphanages which cared for the less fortunate who later converted to Christianity
  - Mission centers offered vocational training and trainees later became Christian
5. **Identify one demand made by Young Kavirondo Association** (1 mark)
- The abolition of Kipande law
  - The end of forced labour
  - The end of land alienation
  - The end of taxation
  - Better wages
  - Revocation of the change of status from a protectorate to a colony
  - A separate legislative council form
  - Nyanza province with an elected African
  - Establishment of more schools
  - The creation of paramount chief
  - Individual title deeds
6. **Name the colonial Governor who declared the state of Emergency in Kenya in 1952.** (1 mark)
- Sir Evelyn Baring
7. **State two similarities in the political organizations of the Ameru and the Abagusii of Kenya during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century** (1 mark)
- Clan formed the basic political unit
  - Both had council of elders
  - The council of elders settled disputes
  - They had warriors who defended their community
8. **State two reasons why the colonial Government established the Local Native in 1924** (2mks)
- Encouraging and developing a sense of responsibility and duty among Africans

- To provide a mechanism through which educated Africans could articulate their request at district level
  - Encouraging proper restriction of the Africans in their reserves
  - Means through which the colonial Government could understand Africans better
- 9. State two features of independent Churches that were established during the Colonial Period in Kenya. (2 marks)**
- They accommodated African cultural values
  - They valued Christianity and western education
  - African held positions of leadership
  - Churches worked closely with African political associations
- 10. Give two ways in which the Trade Union Movement contributed to Nationalism struggle in Kenya (2marks)**
- Kept the spirit of African Nationalism alive especially after the banning of political parties
  - Secured international support for the cause of African nationalism
  - It educated African workers on their rights
  - It helped improved the living and working conditions of African workers
  - Prepared some African nationalists for leadership role in the struggle for independence
- 11. What is citizenship? (1 mark)**
- Citizenship is defined as the legal right of a person to belong to a particular country
- 12. Give two organs in the Constitution making process. (1 mark)**
- Constitutional conferences
  - Parliament / national assembly
  - Referendum
  - Attorney general's office
- 13. Give one right of older member of the Society in Kenya. (2mks)**
- Fully participated in the affairs of the society
  - Pursue personal development
  - Live in dignity and respect
  - Receive reasonable care and assistance from the immediate family members
- 14. Give two factors that can lead removal of country Governor (2mks)**
- Gross violation of the constitution or any other law
  - The county Governor has committed a crime under national or international law
  - Abuse of office or gross misconduct
  - Physical or mental incapacity to perform the functions of office of County Governor
- 15. Name the officer who presides at any sitting of a house of parliament . (2mks)**
- Speaker
- 16. Give one instance where the freedom of speech may be denied (2mks)**
- When it defames or abuse others
  - When it comments on matter still bending in a court of law
  - When it gives out government confidential information

## SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions in this section.

17) a) State three duties of Portuguese captain along the East African Coast

- > **Collection of tributes/taxes from local rulers**
- > **Imposing customs duty on import and exports**
- > **Suppressing african rebellion**
- > **Supervising ruling families 3x1=3**

b) Explain six factors which contributed to the decline of the City states in the 15<sup>th</sup> century

- > **War of conquest by the Portuguese/establishment of Portuguese rule interfered with trade**
- > **Invasion of the settlements by the Zimba warriors**
- > **Unfavorable climate led to shortage of water**
- > **Conflicts/war between Omani Arabs and the Portuguese**
- > **Decline/ Exhaustion of trade goods**
- > **Competition by European powers for the control of Indian ocean trade**
- > **Heavy taxation levied by the Portuguese.**

Any 6x2=12

18 a) Give five terms of the Devonshire white Paper 1923

- > The Indians would elect five members to LegCo, not on common roll but on a communal roll
- > The European settlers demand for self government in Kenya was rejected
- > Racial segregation in all the residential areas plus restriction on immigration rule was abolished
- > Interest of African were given priority
- > Colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony.
- > A missionary would be Nominated to the Legislative council to represent the of the Africans
- > Settlers had to maintain their representation in the legislative council

Any 5x1=5

**b) Explain five problems Experienced by the settler Farmers in the Early years of Colonial Period in Kenya**

- > The constant raids by the locals
- > Africans were unwilling to offer labour
- > Settlers lacked basic farming knowledge
- > Shortage of capital
- > Lack of market
- > They experienced transport problems
- > Climate and soils were alien to settlers
- > Pests and diseases

any 5x2=10

**19.a) Give five main objectives of Kenya African National Union when it was formed**

- > To attain political independence for Africans in Kenya
- > To achieve national unity through unitary national constitution and under one central government
- > To create a society based on African socialism
- > To eradicate poverty, ignorance and disease
- > To get back all African land
- > To have all political detainees released
- > To unite with liberation movements in other African countries
- > To encourage good neighborliness in East African region

**b) Explain five factors which facilitated the Mau Mau Movement**

- > Oathing helped to unite the fighters
- > Mau mau fighters used guerrilla tactics

- > Civilian population supplied the fighters with food and equipment
- > Resourceful and courageous leaders
- > Natural forests of mt. Kenya regions and the aberdare ranges provided good hide outs
- > The fighters had access to swords, guns and ammunition. **Any 5x2=10**

20 a) State the roles of Mekatilili in the Agiriama resistance against the British

- > **She encouraged the Agiriama to face the British e,g administered Oaths**
- > **She presented the grievances of the Agiriama to the British some of which were addressed.**
- > **She rallied the people together against a common enemy**
- > **Highlighted the role of women in the struggle for independence**
  - **Any 3x1=3**

b) Explain six effects of Nandi resistance against the British Rule

- > **Nandi county was colonized by the British**
- > **Massive loss of lives**
- > **Extensive destruction of property**
- > **Nandi territory and the salt licks e,g the kapchekendi and kamelilo were taken up for white settlements**
- > **Land alienation**
- > **Nandi military organization disintegrated**
- > **The nandi became squatters**
- > **The nandi warriors were recruited in the colonial police**

**Any 6x2=12**

### **SECTION C (30 MARKS) Answer any two questions in this section.**

21. a) State THREE importance of National Integration

- > **Promotes peaceful co-existence of different tribes and races**
- > **It enables a country to develop a sense of national direction**
- > **To promote national unity**
- > **Easier, more efficient and accurate**
- > **Communication is achieved e.g the use of official languages**
  - o **any 3x1=3**

b) Explain Six factors that undermine National Unity in Kenya

- > **Racism intolerance**
- > **Tribalism against people of other ethnic groups**
- > **Religion conflict**
- > **Party membership**
- > **Political ideologies**
- > **Poverty**
- > **Ignorance**
- > **Nepotism**
- > **Greed**
- > **corruption**

o **Any 6 well explained 6x2=12**

22. a) Identify THREE Values and Principles of Public Service in Kenya

- > **Fair competition and merit**
- > **Accountability for administrative acts**
- > **Representation of Kenyan diverse communities**
- > **Effective and efficient use of resources**
- > **High standards of professional ethics**
- > **Transparency**

- Any 3x1=3 b)

**Explain six functions of Civil Servants in Kenya**

- > **Implementing government policies and programmes**
- > **Acts as a link between the government and citizens**
- > **Is the machinery through which the government provides services to the citizens**
- > **Some are involved in the maintenance of law and order**
- > **Interpret government policies to the public**
- > **Collect government revenue eg KRA**

■ any 6x2=12

**23. a) State THREE principles of the rule of law**

- > **All laws should be prospective and open**
- > **Laws should be relatively stable**
- > **Independence of the judiciary must be guaranteed**
- > **Principle of natural justice must be followed**

o Any 3x1=3

**b) Explain circumstances under which Parliamentary Supremacy can be Limited**

- > **Court can overrule an act of parliament but parliament can change the law to stop that from happening**
- > **Increased powers of the cabinet**
- > **Parliament cannot make law against peoples customs and traditions**
- > **Parliament cannot make laws against the international convention.**
- > **Parliamentary laws must obey the concept of emergence to deal with crisis sidestepping parliament.**

Any 6 x2=12