**FORM 3 HISTORY PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all the questions in this section.**

1. **Give two reasons for studying government** **(1x2=2mks)**

* To understand how different organs of government function
* To understand how laws are made/enforced
* Enable citizens know their rights
* To be able to compare political systems of the world
* To have knowledge of the duties/responsibilities of citizens
* To understand how the government raises/spends revenue

1. **Identify the main reason why the Mijikenda lived in Kaya** **(1x1=1mk)**

* To enhance their security

1. **Identify two social activities which the Agikuyu acquired as a result of interacting with the southern Cushites during their settlement in Kenya (1x2=2mks)**

* circumcision
* Age set
* Taboo against

1. **Give one reason why Seyyid Said took direct control of the settlements along the Kenyan Coast in 1806 (1x1=1mk)**

* Control Indian Ocean trade
* To have maximum economic control
* To ensure revenue from taxes was remitted to Oman
* Fred Kubai

1. **Identify one way of becoming a citizen of Kenya (1x1=1mk)**

* By birth
* By registration

1. **Give two symbols of National Unity (1x2=2mks)**

* Coat of arms
* Public Seal
* National Anthem
* National flag

1. **Name the type of constitution used in Kenya (1x1=1mk)**

* Written constitution

1. **Identify one group of people that monitor human rights in Kenya (1X1=1mk)**

* Religious group
* The police
* The mass media
* Lawyers and judges
* Amnesty international
* Federation of women lawyers
* Special groups like KNHREC

1. **Identify two ways in which the Maasai benefited from their collaboration with the British (1x2=2mks)**

* The Maasai were protected against raids by their neighbours
* Maasai leader (Lenana) was made paramount chief
* Maasai were rewarded with cattle acquired from un-cooperative people e.g. Nandi and Agikuyu
* Their warriors were employed as mercenaries

1. **State two duties of the British Governor in Kenya during the colonial period**

**(1x2=2mks)**

* Appointing administrators
* Supervised the provincial administration
* Gave assent to bills before they became law
* Represented the British government in the colony

1. **Give two reasons why Africans moved to towns during the colonial period**

**(1x2=2mks)**

* They did not want to pay taxes/forced labour
* They were attracted by social amenities
* Because of land alienation
* Some wanted to open up business
* Towns offered higher job prospects

1. **Name the pioneer farmer during the colonial period (1mk) (1x1=1mk)**

* Lord Dalamare

1. **Give one reason why Africans were denied equal educational opportunities with other races (1x1=1mk)**

* Fear of competition from educated Africans
* Europeans aimed at producing and maintaining a semi-skilled labour force in the colony

1. **What was the main reason for the formation of Ukamba Members Association?**

**(1x1=1mk)**

* To oppose the colonial policy of destocking

1. **Name the first African to be nominated to the Legislative council in 1944(1x1=1mk)**

* Eliud Mathu

1. **Name two African political parties whose leaders attended the 2nd Lancaster House Conference in 1962 (1X2=2mks)**

* Kenya African National Union (KANU)
* Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)

1. **Name two African leaders who were detained in 1952 at the declaration of a state of emergency (1x2=2mks)**

* Jomo Kenyatta
* Bildad Kaggia
* Kung’u Karumba
* Paul Ngei
* Achieng Oneko

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any THREE questions from this section**

1. a) **State five economic activities of the Borana during the pre-colonial period (5x1=5mks)**

* They participated in trade
* They kept livestock
* They hunted wild animals
* They were gatherers
* They practiced fishing
* They made iron tools
* They grew food crops

**b) Describe the political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period (5x2=10mks)**

* The family was the lowest unit and its head was the father who was referred as Jaduong
* Several related families formed a clan
* There were lineage councils (Buch Dhoot) which settled domestic issues
* A council of elders existed in the clan which was responsible for settling inter-family disputes
* Clans were grouped together to form Oganda headed by a chief (Ruoth)
* There existed a council of elders (Buch Piny) which comprised of representatives from each clan and mainly settled inter-clan disputes
* There was a class of warriors (Thuondi) headed by a war leader (Osumba Mrwayi) and its main responsibility was to defended the community
* The Luo was a decentralized community as they did not have an overall leader

1. **a)** **State five factors which influenced Akamba to participate in long distance trade in the 19th century(5x1=5mks)**

* Central/strategic location between the coast and interior
* Existence of trade items
* Existence of markets for trade goods
* Existence of trade merchants e.g. Kivoi
* Demand for goods
* Drought/unreliable rainfall in their area

**b)** **Describe five effects of long distance trade (5x2=10mks)**

* It led to the emergence of urban centres
* It led to the emergence of a class of wealthy people
* Led to the acquisition of foreign goods leading to decline of local industries
* Introduction of new crops leading to increased food production
* Some people were converted into Islam by Muslim traders
* People were introduced to money economy
* African slave labour led to the development of plantation agriculture along the coast
* There was depopulation as many Africans were sold as slaves
* It caused untold suffering/misery as people were raided and captured as slaves
* It opened up the interior of East Africa leading to colonization
* The trade routes later developed into roads and highways

1. **a) Give five reasons for the construction of the Uganda railway (1x5=5mks)**

* To facilitate faster movement of troops into the interior
* To ensure effective administration and control over the British protectorate
* To facilitate abolition of slave trade
* To open up land locked Uganda with the coast
* To enable the British to protect her strategic interest in the region
* To facilitate exploitation of resources in the region

**b) Explain five problems encountered during the construction of the railway 5x2=(10mks)**

* There was shortage of labourers as Africans were unwilling to provide labour
* Adverse climatic conditions delayed construction work
* Attack by tropical diseases and jiggers slowed down construction
* The scarcity of essential supplies
* Hostility from Africans who were against the construction on their land
* The terrain/escarpment posed engineering problems
* Attack by man eating lions at Tsavo
* There were delays in delivery of construction materials
* Importation of coolies, and clerks was expensive
* Transportation of some materials was expensive because they were bulky

1. **a) State five demands made by East African Association (EAA) to the British colonial government in Kenya (1x5=5mks)**

* Demanded for the return of their alienated land
* Wanted abolition of taxes
* Demanded abolition of the Kipande
* Demanded for better working and living conditions
* Wanted forced labour abolished
* Demanded for elections to the Legco
* Demanded for better education for Africans
* Demanded for the revocation of colonial status

**b) Explain five factors that promoted the rise of African Nationalism in Kenya after 1945 (5x2=10mks)**

* Acquisition of western education which acted as an eye opener to their political rights
* Experiences of the ex-soldiers which made them realize that Europeans were not superior
* The rise of the labour party in Britain which realized that colonies were expensive to administer
* The support given by Pan-Africanists in demanding for political freedom
* The granting of independence to India in 1947 and Ghana in 1957 inspired Africans
* The formation of United Nations in 1945 which favoured decolonization policy inspired Africans to press on for Independence
* Failure of the colonial government to reward ex-soldiers
* Signing of the Atlantic treaty in 1941
* Rise of super powers USA and USSR who favoured decolonization

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any TWO questions from this section**

1. **a) Give three conditions a person should meet to qualify to be a citizen by birth (3x1=3mks)**

* If the father or mother of the person is a Kenyan citizen
* A child found in Kenya who appears to be less than eight years of age and whose nationality and parents are not known
* A former Kenyan citizen by birth who applies to regain citizenship

**b) Explain six social rights of an individual in Kenya (6x2=12mks)**

* Right to health care services which are of reasonable standards
* Right to housing facilities
* Right to have adequate food
* Right to supply of water which is clean and safe
* Right to accessible formal education
* Right to embrace culture
* Right to a clean environment/sanitation which is free from pollution
* Right to appropriate social security
* Right to basic needs eg food , housing and clothing

1. **a) Give three economic factors that promote National Unity in Kenya (1x3=3mks)**

* Equitable distribution of resources
* Commercial interaction/trade
* Equal employment opportunities
* Use of a common currency

**b) Explain six factors that undermine National Unity in Kenya (6x2=12mks)**

* Tribalism – favouritism based on tribe
* Nepotism - favouritism based on tribe on relatives/unfair treatment of other people
* Racism – colour discrimination
* Poverty
* Greed – e.g. land grabbing
* Hate speech
* Intolerance to divergent views
* Party membership
* Different religious beliefs
* Corruption which violates people’s rights to equal treatment

(any 6 well explained points)

1. **a) Give three challenges that have faced the constitution review process in Kenya (3x1=3mks)**

* Lack of a consensus on contentious issues among stakeholders
* Political interference
* Selfish ambitions by politicians
* Financial constraints/inadequate funds
* Disagreements on the mode to be followed
* Illiteracy among the masses

**b) Explain the main features of the Independence constitution of 1962 (6x2=12mks)**

* It was based on West Minister parliamentary system
* Government was headed by a Prime minister
* National Assembly was bi-cameral; senate and House of representatives
* It advocated for Majimboism. The country was divided into seven regions
* Rights of minorities were protected
* Civil service was cushioned against corruption
* Bill of rights was incorporated to guard against human rights abuses.
* It provided for an independent judiciary and set up Judicial Service Commission
* It provided for separation of powers
* It provided for an Electoral Commission
* Defined citizenship status of all the people in the country
* It provided for the public service commission to recruit, dismiss promote and transfer