

**MARKING SCHEME****SECTION A - 25 MARKS**

1. Example of oral traditions used in the study of Kenyan History

2x1=2mks

- Folktales
- Proverbs
- Stories
- Legends
- Riddles

2. One pre-historic site in Kenya where Kenya pithecus was discovered.

-Fort- Ternan

1x1=mk

3. Two reason why Kenyans communities fought against each other during the pre-colonial period

2x1=2mks

- They were competing for land for cultivation / settlement
- Competition for water and pasture
- To demonstrate their military power
- To raid for cattle
- Slave raids

4. Archaeological evidence that shows that the Kenyan coast had contacts with outside world by 1500

2mks

- Fragments of Chinese pottery
- Remains of beads
- Remains of iron tools

any 2x1=2mks

5. The main reason why early visitors came to the Kenyan coast by 1500

1mk

- They wanted to participate in trade

6. The dispersal area of the Eastern Bantu

1mk

- Shungwaya

7. Two ways in which the constitution promotes national unity

2mks

- It has a component of equality of all people before the law.

- It emphasizes on justice and fairness to all citizens 2x1=2mks
8. Two development rights of children 2mks
- Rights to education
  - Right to leisure and play
  - Right to participation in culture and artistic activities
  - Right to express themselves
  - Access to information 2x1=2mks
9. One body that monitors human rights 1mks
- Teachers
  - Lawyers
  - National police service
  - The civil society / pressure groups etc
  - Religious groups
- 1x1=1mk
10. Two strategic factors that made Britain interested in occupying Kenya during the nineteenth century 2mks
- To secure her interests in Egypt by controlling the source of River Nile.
  - To safeguard her commercial interests in India by occupying the coast
- 2x1=2mks
11. The role played by Mekatilili Wa Menza in the struggle for independence in Kenya 1mk
- She administered oaths
  - Mobilized / rallied the Mijikenda to rebel against the colonial government
  - Spearheaded women leadership in the struggle for independence
  - Inspired / motivated the Mijikenda to resist colonial rule 1x1=1mk
12. Two reasons why Africans were denied equal educational opportunities with other races during the colonial period 1mk
- Europeans aimed to produce and maintain a semi- skilled labour force for the colonial government.

- Fear of competition from educated Africans / racial discrimination

1x1mk

13. The chartered company that administered Northern Nigeria during colonization (1mk)

- Royal Niger company

14. Main aim of 1884 -1885 Berlin conference ( 1 mk)

- To divide /share out Africa among European nations in a peaceful manner.

15. The father of road construction ( 1mks)

- John Mac Adam

16. One feature of agriculture in Britain before 1750 (1 mks)

- Farms were not fenced /open fields

- Communal land ownership

- Traditional farming methods were used

- Fallow system was common

- Land was fragmented

- Indigenous crops were mainly grown

- Subsistence farming was practiced

- Broadcasting method was used

- Low yields

17. Two effects of development of railway transport in the 19th Century.

( 2 mks)

- Led to the development of urban centres

- Led to expansion of local and international trade

- Created employment opportunities

- Led to expansion of agriculture

- Led to expansion of industries

- Source of revenue.

## SECTION B – 45 MARKS

18(a) five reasons which led to the migration of the Cushites from their original homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial period (5mks)

- They moved in search of pasture and water for their livestock
- There was drought and famine in their original homeland.
- Outbreak of diseases and epidemics in their homeland
- Clan/family feuds/conflicts
- To escape from external attacks from neighbours
- Spirit of adventure
- Population pressure.

b) Five social effects of the migration and settlement of the Mijikenda.

- They intermarried with other groups thereby strengthening relationships
- There was cultural exchange due to their interaction with other groups/assimilation
- There was increase in population in areas where they settled
- It caused redistribution of population in areas they settled leading to the establishment of kayas/villages were fortified in order to protect themselves against external attacks.

5x2 =10 marks

19 (a) Three treaties that were signed between the British and the Omani Arab rulers at the coast of East Africa to end slavery and slave trade.

- The Moamba treaty 1822
- The Hamerton treaty 1845
- The Frere treaty 1873

b) Six effects of the coming of Christian missionaries in Kenya – (12 mks)

- Provision of medical services undermined the role of traditional medicine.
- Led to abolition of western education and formal learning
- Christianity weakened traditional religious customs
- Led to rise of independent churches and schools
- Missionary activities led to colonization of Kenya by Europeans.
- Led to creation of job opportunities among educated Africans

- Led to translation of the Bible into African languages 6x2 = 12 marks

20(a) Three demands for the white settlers contained in the Devonshire white paper of 1923

(3mks)

- To retain the Kenya Highlands exclusively for the whites.
- Separate development of all the races in Kenya based on the policy of segregation.
- Greater autonomy from Britain.
- Restriction on Asian migration to Kenya.

Any 3x1= 4(Marks)

b) Six problems encountered by white settlers in Kenya

(12mks)

- Lack of enough labour/unwillingness e.g Africans to offer labour.
- Hostile attacks by natives/constant raids by hostile communities.
- Inadequate capital
- Poor transport network
- Lack of prior knowledge of the region in terms of climate, soils and seasons.
- Prevalence of tropical diseases
- Limited markets/ inadequate marketing of their produce.
- Price fluctuations in the world market.

21 (a) a) Five conditions that one had to fulfill in order to be fully assimilated in Senegal. (5mks)

- Ability to speak French
- Literacy in French
- Service in the French Government /Army
- Had to be monogamous
- Accepting Christianity

b) The effects of British direct rule in Zimbabwe (10 mks)

- Led to massive land alienation by white settlers
- It oppressed and suppressed the Africans- by white administrators

- Reduced crop production due to overcrowding in reserves
- Led to loss of authority and power by traditional chiefs to colonial administrators.
- Eroded African culture and practices
- Africans were denied their right of voting and electing representatives.
- Subjected Africans to heavy taxation
- Subjected Africans to forced labour, poverty, suffering and hunger.

6x2 = 12 marks

### **SECTION C 30MARKS**

22 a) Three ways in which conflicts can be prevented in Kenya (3 mks)

- Good leadership /governance
- Respecting other people's rights and freedoms
- Having a good constitution
- Free and fair elections/electoral process
- Equitable/fair distribution of resources
- Maintenance of law and order.

3x1= 3mks

b) Causes of conflicts among the people of Kenya today (12mks)

- Greed
- Exploitation of the poor by the rich
- Nepotism
- Tribalism
- Racism
- Irresponsible statements by leaders
- Religious differences
- Unequal distribution of resources

6 X 2 = 12mks

23 a) Three constitutional amendments that took place in 1964 (3mrks)

- 1964- the republican constitution replaced the independence constitution
- Abolition of the position of the prime minister and creation of the position of an executive president.
- Abolition of the bicameral legislature to a unicameral one. 3x1=3mrks

b) Six features of the independence constitution of Kenya (12mrks)

- It provided for the establishment of a federal government. It divided responsibilities between regional governments and the central government.
- It entrenched multi-party democracy; and spelt out that the party with the majority forms the government.
- It spelt out the fundamental freedoms and rights as well as obligations of citizens. Rights of the minorities were safeguard.
- It provided for a position/post of prime minister to head the government and a governor general to head the state
- It provided for ways of acquisition of citizenship in Kenya.
- It set up a judicial service commission to appoint judicial officers
- It provided for an independent judiciary to administer justice.

24 a) a) Three economic activities of the Baganda (3mks)

- They practiced Agriculture
- They kept livestock
- They traded with their neighbors
- They practiced craftsmanship
- Participated in long distance trade
- Practiced hunting and gathering.

b) The political organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial Period (12 mks)

- They were ruled by a king /emperor
- He was assisted by : -
  - o The queen mother
  - o The queen sister
  - o Nine principal wives
  - o The army commander
  - o The head drummer
  - o The head door keeper
  - o Head cook

- There was an advisory council
- The emperor controlled trade activities
- There was a strong standing army
- The emperor was also a military leader
- The emperor's position was hereditary
- They had symbols of unity