MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY FORM 4
SECTION A: 20 MARKS

1. Identify the historical period when oral tradition was the main source of information on History and government. (1 mk)

   Pre history

2. State any two characteristics of government. (1 mk)
   - ✔ **Has rules**
   - ✔ **Legitimacy**
   - ✔ **Jurisdiction**
   - ✔ **Sovereignty**
   - ✔ **Law enforcement**

3. Give two cultural activities that the Agikuyu learnt from the Gumba. (2 mks)
   - **i. Age sets**
   - **ii. Circumcision**

4. What is national integration? (1 mk)

   It is the act of bringing today various communities using ways that make them one nation irrespective of their diverse cultures and background.

5. Outline any two methods of trade. (2 mks)
   - **i. Barter trade/method**
   - **ii. Currency trade/method**

6. State two advantages of a bicycle. (2 mks)
   - **i. Used widely in the transportation of people and goods**
   - **ii. Used for leisure and sporting activities**
   - **iii. It is cheap/affordable and does not require fuel**
   - **iv. Convenient and flexible as it can reach many destinations.**

7. Outline one feature of independence constitution. (1 mk)
   - ✔ **It provided for regional/majimbo system of government**
   - ✔ **There was to be a national government headed by a Prime Minister while a Governor General represented the queen of England as a head of state.**
   - ✔ **Provided for a bicameral government consisting of Senate (upper house) and the House of representatives (lower house)**
   - ✔ **Provided for power sharing between KANU and KADU under a coalition government.**
   - ✔ **Created an independent and impartial Judicial Service Commission to ensure administration of justice**
   - ✔ **Provided for Independent Electoral Commission.**

8. Identify the main feature of the system of education during the colonial period in Kenya.(1 mk)

   It was organized along racial lines

9. Name the Asians who took part in struggle for independence in Kenya. (2m ks)
   - ✔ **Pio Gama Pinto**

- ✔ **M. A. Desai**
- ✔ **Jeevanjee**

10. Highlight one factor that undermined the formation of trade unions in Kenya up to 1914. (1 mk)

i. **Majority of Kenyans were illiterate**
ii. **Migrant nature of African workers**
iii. **They were fought by colonial governments.**

11. Name the country that was blamed for the outbreak of the 2 world wars. (1 mk)
Germany

12. Give the immediate cause of the Second World War. (1 mk)
German invasion of Poland.

13. State any two features of commonwealth countries. (2 mks)

i. **Members use English as a common language.**
ii. **Members recognize the Queen of England as the head of the Commonwealth.**
iii. **Members have a common military tradition based on the British military system.**
iv. **Members share common democratic institutions from Britain such as Parliamentary, judiciary and a civil service free of politics.**

14. Name the head quarter of African Union. (1 mk)
Addis Ababa in Ethiopia

SECTION B: (30 MARKS)

15. (a) State any three types of Versailles Treaties. (3 mks)

i. **The treaty of Versailles with Germany 28/6/1919**
ii. **The treaty of St. Germain with Austria 10/8/1919**
iii. **The treaty of Trianon with Hungary 1920**
iv. **The treaty of Neully with Bulgaria 27/11/1919**
v. **The treaty of Lausanne.**

(b) Explain six reasons why the Allies won the World War I. (12 mks)

i. **Allies had more manpower, with support from 25 states, than the central powers, these states were resourceful.**
ii. **The Allies had financial and industrial resources, not only in Europe but also in the colonies which were used to great advantage during the war.**
iii. **Allies had more powerful weapons that were used with unmatched skill. E.g. they used aircrafts, tanks and battleships.**
iv. **The entry of the USA into the war accelerated the defeat of the central powers.**
v. **Germany was also badly let down by her colleagues, for instance, Italy decamped.**
vi. **Allies were fortunate because they had good political leadership. E.g. Lloyd George, the British Premier and George Clemenceau, the French Premier who were very competent.**

16. (a) Outline the demands Austria presented to Serbia following the assassination in Sarajevo.

(3 mks)

i. **An explanation for the assassination of the arch duke and his wife**
ii. **Apologies to Austria- Hungary**
iii. **Suppression of all anti-Austrian publications and organizations**
iv. **The dismissal of all officials whom Austria subjected to.**
v. **Austrian police to be allowed to enter Serbia's territory to ensure that these demands were fulfilled.**
vi. **Participation of Austrian officials in the inquiry, including the institution of judicial proceedings against those who committed the crime.**

(b) What were the achievements of the League of Nations? (12 mks)

i. **The permanent court of international justice did invaluable work in the maintenance of international peace and security**
ii. **The league fulfilled its objective of maintaining peace and security in the city of Danzing in spite of the hostility between the Poles and the Germans.**
iii. **The league focused the international attention on the need to treat minorities and other victims in a humane way.**
iv. **Through the mandate's commission, the league assisted in the administration of trust territories by supervising the standard of colonial administration.**
v. **The league also settled several inter-state disputes between Colombia and Peru over the Leticia trapezium. (1931-1935)**
vi. **The league worked successfully towards restoring financial stability in Austria following the economic slump in the country after World War 1.**
vii. **The league enforced control on the private manufacture and sale of arms. It also held disarmament meetings with the purpose of promoting peace.**

17. (a) Give three methods used by Samori Toure during his war of resistance against the French. (3 mks)

i. **Diplomacy/ signing of treaties**
ii. **Mass movement/ retreating eastwards**
iii. **Guerilla warfare**

(b) Discuss how judicial independence is protected in Kenya. (12 mks)

i. **Judiciary is provided as a separate organ by the constitution.**
ii. **The appointment of judges and magistrates is done by the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) which is independent from the Public Service Commission**
iii. **Judges enjoy security of tenure of office. They may not be dismissed, retired or redeployed from their positions at anyone's pleasure.**
iv. **The tenure of office for judges is longer than that of civil servants.**
v. **The salaries and allowances of judges and magistrates are fixed by statutes and are not subject to discussion in Parliament.**
vi. **Judges are bound by an oath of office to perform their duties without fear or favor.**
vii. **The judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice unlike other government departments which are headed by principal secretaries.**