

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

2. Identify the main reason why the Mijikenda lived in Kaya

(1x1=1mk)

- ✓ To enhance their security

3. 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

4. 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

5. Identify one way of becoming a citizen of Kenya

(1x1=1mk)

- ✓ By birth
- ✓ By registration

6. Give two symbols of National Unity

(1x2=2mks)

- ✓ Coat of arms
- ✓ Public Seal
- ✓ National Anthem
- ✓ National flag

7. Name the type of constitution used in Kenya

(1x1=1mk)

- ✓ Written constitution

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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

11. 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

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

- ✓ Lord Dalamare

13. 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

14. What was the main reason for the formation of Ukamba Members Association? (1x1=1mk)

- ✓ To oppose the colonial policy of destocking

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

- ✓ Eliud Mathu

16. 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)

17. 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

18. 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 defend the community
- ✓ The Luo was a decentralized community as they did not have an overall leader

19. 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

20. 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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)

24. 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 Westminster 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