

**END OF TERM 2 EXAM
MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY PAPER 1**

1. Give two economic reasons for the migration of the Luo from their cradleland into Kenya (2 marks)

- Being nomadic pastoralists they were looking for pasture and water for their animals
- They were looking for food due to drought in their cradleland
- They were searching for better fishing grounds (2 x 1 = 2 marks)

2. Give two roles of council of elders among the Agikuyu in the pre-colonial period (2 marks)

- Resolving land and inheritance disputes
- Presiding over some religious ceremonies
- Resolving criminal cases (2 x 1 = 2 marks)

3. What important event did the Eunoto ceremony mark among the Maasai? (1mk)

- Graduation of the Morans into junior elders. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

4. Identify two documentary sources of information on the early visitors to the east African Coast (2 marks)

- Periplus of the Erythrean Sea
- Ptolemy's Geography
- Documents by Arab merchants
- Graeco – Roman Documentary
- The Christian Topography (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

5. Give one way in which the use of national language promotes national unity in Kenya. (1 mark)

- It makes it possible for people of different communities to communicate with each other. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

6. Name the method used to resolve the 2007 post-election violence in Kenya. (1 mark)

- Mediation where former UN Secretary Kofi Annan acted as mediator. (1x1= 1mk)

7. Give two values of a good Kenyan citizen. (2 marks)

- Promotion of nationalism and unity of all Kenyans
- Promotion of patriotism by seeking to contribute to the development and the well-being of Kenya
- Embracing rationally accepted work ethics such as hard work and accountability
- Enhancing thrift through wise and prudent use of resources for the good of every one

- Upholding commendable moral values by being honest and respecting human life/being decent
- Being a person of integrity by doing what is lawful at all times (Any 2 x1 = 2 marks)

8. State two constitutional changes introduced in Kenya by the first constitutional amendment in 1964 (2 marks)

- Queen of England was no longer the head of state in Kenya
- Kenya became a Republic
- Creation of the post of an executive president
- The Governor-General position was abolished.
- Post of vice president was set up (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

9. Name the treaty that partitioned East Africa in 1886 (1 mark)

First Anglo-German Treaty (1x1= 1mk)

10. Give one political reason for the construction of the Kenya Uganda Railway. (1mk)

- To facilitate movement of government troops and administrators (1x1= 1mk)

11. Give two problems faced by the independent churches and schools during the colonial period in Kenya (2 marks)

- Harassment from the colonial government and the missionaries
- Lack of trained personnel's to run these institutions e.g. ordained clergymen and teachers
- Shortage of funds
- Leadership squabbles among the African / founders.
- Competed for followers
- Lack of coordination (Any 2 x 1=2mks)

12. Name the Governor who declared the State of Emergency in Kenya in 1952 (1 mark)

- Evelyn Baring (1 x 1= 1mk)

13. State one function of the Director of Public Prosecutions in Kenya (1 mark).

- Commences criminal proceedings against any person accused of committing a crime in any court except Court Martial
- Takes over any criminal case commenced by any other person or institutions
- Discontinues any criminal case at any stage but before judgment is given by the court
- Delegates power to prosecute to state counsels
- Coordinates the work of state counsels (Any 1 x 1=1mks)

14. State one recommendation of the Presidential Working Party on the Second University (1982) which was chaired by Professor Mackay (1mk)

- Recommended the 8.4.4 system of education
- Vocational subjects to be given more emphasis in the curriculum (1 x 1= 1mk)

15. Give two sources of the Nyayo Philosophy as a national philosophy in Kenya (2mks)

- The Bible/Christian teachings.
- Moi's long political career.
- Sessional paper No. 10 of 1965 (Any 2x1=2mks)

16. Give the Main function of defence forces in Kenya. (1 mark)

- Defend the country from external aggression / attack. (1x 1 1mk)

17. Identify two types of cases the Judiciary deals with in Kenya. (2marks)

- Criminal cases.
- Civil cases (2x1 =2marks).

SECTION B (45 marks)

18. (a) Give five contributions of Sultan Seyyid Said towards the growth of international trade during the 19th century (5 marks)

- i. He encouraged foreign powers to come to the coast to trade and signed treaties with them
- ii. He established specific trade routes and markets such as Zanzibar, Kilwa and Mombasa to facilitate movement and exchange of goods
- iii. He made the British as the sole trading agents in the interior, hence overcoming any rivalries which could have led to competition
- iv. He improved monetary system by introducing the small copper coins from India to supplement the silver currency
- v. He encouraged the Indian Banyans to settle at the coast and offer credit facilities to traders /finance caravans going to the interior
- vi. He reduced taxes on goods and levied a unified custom duty of 5% to encourage trade.
- vii. He gave letters of introduction to the Arab caravans going to the interior, and offered security to the caravans (5x1=5 marks)

(b). Explain five effects of the Portuguese rule on the East African Coast. (10 marks)

- i. The Portuguese built fort Jesus for defense purpose which later became a tourist attraction.
- ii. Their harsh and cruel manner of suppressing rebellions led to loss of lives.
- iii. They introduced new food crops which are staple foods for many Kenyans.

- iv. Constant rebellions against the Portuguese rule interfered with the trading activities leading to its decline.
- v. The coastal towns that resisted Portuguese rule were destroyed and left in ruins.
- vi. They educated the coastal people on how to use animal manure in farming and thus increasing crop yields.
- vii. Some words borrowed from Portuguese language were used to enrich Kiswaili language.
- viii. The Portuguese imposed heavy taxation which impoverished the coastal people.
- ix. They fostered good relation between the E.A and India (Any 5x2 = 10 marks)

19. (a) Explain five factors that made Kenyan communities to be defeated by the British during the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya. (5 marks)

- i. The communities were not united hence they were easily defeated.
- ii. The communities had inferior weapons as compared to the superior British weapons.
- iii. The soldiers had little knowledge about the British military tactics.
- iv. Their leaders lacked adequate organizational skills.
- v. The British used treachery when dealing with some communities / collaboration.
- vi. The economic base of the communities was destroyed by the British thus making them weak.
- vii. The soldiers were demoralized when many warriors were captured / killed e.g Aembu and Ameru in 1906 / scorched earth policy weakened Africans)
- viii. The Kenya-Uganda railway facilitated the faster movement o British troops.
- ix. The British had well trained army compared to African warriors
- x. Disunity and disorganization among the Africans as each was fighting its own battle
- xi. Natural calamities such as smallpox, drought and famine weakened African warriors/reduced African population (5x1=5mks)

(b). Explain five reasons why Nabongo Mumia of Wanga collaborated with the British during the imposition of colonial rule in Kenya (10 marks)

- i. Prestige- Wanga saw his friendship the British as a source of **social prestige** and recognition
- ii. Material benefits- Wanga hoped to gain **imported goods**, development and **education** from the British/western civilization and **religion**
- iii. Wanga had **earlier welcomed** the Swahili and Arab traders into his kingdom from whom he greatly benefited/had a **tendency** of **welcoming visitors** in his kingdom
- iv. To be made the **paramount chief** not only of the Wanga, but of the entire region, thus **consolidating** his powers/position in the whole of Western Kenya.
- v. To secure British protection and **military assistance** against his traditional

- enemies i.e the Luo of Uganda, Bukusu and Nandi
- vi. Realized **the futility of resistance** as his community was too small and ill equipped to face the British/ He had seen what the British had done to the Buganda by making their area a protectorate and he knew the next area was western Kenya
 - vii. He wanted the British to help him achieve his **territorial expansionist** ambition by seizing territory from the neighbouring communities (5x2=10 mks)

20. (a) Give five terms of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923 (5 marks)

- i. White highlands were reserved for the settlers in recognition of the contribution towards the economy of the colony
- ii. Asians were allowed to elect 5 representatives to the Legco but on a communal roll, while Settlers retained their representation in the Legco.
- iii. Restriction on Asian immigration and racial segregation in all the residential areas were abolished
- iv. The interests of Africans were declared paramount to those of the immigrant races. The colonial office would continue exercising strict control over the affairs of the colony in order to safeguard the interests of Africans
- v. A missionary was to be nominated to the Legco to represent African interests
- vi. No advance towards self government controlled by Europeans as demanded by Settlers would be allowed. Rather, all races were to participate in the government (5x1=5mks)

(b) Explain five ways through which the colonial government promoted settler agriculture in Kenya.

- i. The colonial government boosted or promoted settler farming through acquiring large tracts of best African land for European settlement mainly in the white highlands.
- ii. The settlers were also provided with continuous flow of African labour. This was through imposition of high taxes which forced Africans to seek for wage labour in the settler farms.
- iii. The settlers were also provided with extension services through the department of Agriculture to enlighten farmers on good farming methods.
- iv. Research stations were also established to facilitate the development of better crops and animal feeds.
- v. The colonial government also promoted settler farming through introduction of banking and loan facilities in order to subsidize settler initiative in the development of their farms
- vi. The settlers were encouraged to form cooperatives to help them in processing and marketing produce

- vii. Colonial government also promoted settler farming through the building and maintenance of various forms of transport e.g. railways, bridges and roads. This promoted transportation of farm produce
- viii. Agricultural activities of the Africans were controlled e.g. up to 1930's Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops in order to reduce market competition.
- ix. The Ministry of Agriculture was established to coordinate agricultural activities of the settlers (any 5x2=10 mks)

21. (a) What challenges have political parties in Kenya faced in their attempt to promote democracy? (5 marks)

- i. Incitement of supporters resulting into ethnic clashes
- ii. Some members of the civil society side with the ruling party to frustrate the opposition
- iii. Defection from opposition parties to the ruling party thus weakening the parties
- iv. Lack of nationwide support as some parties are ethnic- based
- v. Domination by the party in government which uses state machinery to frustrate opposition parties
- vi. Lack of the funding by the government/inadequate funds
- vii. Inadequate civil education hence defeating the essence of free and fair elections
- viii. External interference in political party activities by members of the diplomatic community/ foreign powers
- ix. Many citizens are compromised during elections due to poverty, ignorance and illiteracy
- x. Infighting and leadership wrangles due to personality differences
- xi. Lack of well defined manifestos and ideologies/ political parties are used as vehicles to ascend to power (5x1=5 mks)

b) Explain five ways in which Daniel arap Moi contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya (10 marks)

- i. 1955, Moi was nominated to represent Rift Valley Constituency. With other Africans, he demanded for more African representation in Legco.
- ii. He demanded the lifting of the state of emergency.
- iii. He was elected to the Legco to represent Rift-Valley in 1957. Moi with other members of A.E.M.O declared the 1957 Lyttelton constitution unsatisfactory and demanded more African members to be elected.
- iv. In 1959, Moi became the first national leader to visit Kenyatta in prison at Lokitaung Lodwar. He pressed for immediate release of Kenyatta.
- v. 1961 Moi with other KANU and KADU leaders visited Kenyatta in detention at Maralal.
- vi. He played a significant role in 1962 Lancaster House Conference that marked positive steps towards independence.

- vii. When KADU was formed in 1960 Moi was elected chairman.
- viii. In the 1961 elections, Moi stood on a KADU ticket and won the Baringo North Legco seat with overwhelming majority
- ix. In April 1961 Moi was appointed the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education.
- x. In the Pre- Independence 1963 elections, Moi won the Baringo seat again and joined the House of Representatives
- xi. Moi served as the President of the Rift Valley Regional Assembly in the independence Majimbo constitution (Any 5x2 marks = 10 marks)

SECTION C (30 Marks)

22.(a). State five rights of an arrested person in Kenya (5 marks)

- i. Right to remain silent
- ii. Right to be informed of the right to remain silent
- iii. The right to be informed promptly, of the reason for the arrest, and of the right to remain silent/consequence of not remaining silent
- iv. Right to communicate with an advocate or any other person of assistance
- v. Right not to be compelled to make a confession or admission that could be used as evidence against the person
- vi. Right to be held separately from convicted persons who are serving a prison sentence
- vii. Right to be presented in court as soon as reasonably practicable, but not later than 24 hours following arrest, unless the 24 hours fall on a day outside court hours
- viii. At the first court appearance, to be charged or be informed of the reason for the detention continuing, or then be released
- ix. To be released on bail or bond on reasonable terms, and not be remanded in custody for an offense which is punishable by a fine only or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months (5x1=5 mks)

(b). Explain five principles of democracy (10 marks)

- i. Rule of law and equality of all people under the law
- ii. Rights and freedoms of the citizens be protected in the constitution through the bill of rights
- iii. Regular free and fair elections conducted by an independent body in a transparent manner
- iv. Balance of liberty where rights of individual balance with government power to ensure stability and order in the state
- v. Multipartyism where various political parties compete for power based on their policies and ideas
- vi. Economic freedoms whereby private wealth is protected by the law and all people have a chance to prosper economically
- vii. Responsible free fair and objective mass media to disseminate issues of the state to the people

- viii. Peace in the country to allow the citizens to express their opinions freely and enjoy their fundamental rights and freedoms
- ix. Consent of the people where people's consent is sought when making decisions
 - x. Political tolerance – Divergent views of citizens must be tolerated
- xi. Transparency- Inform the citizens of what is happening in their Government through public meetings or by media
- xii. Patriotism – Citizens are integral part of the government thus defend the state and its well being. (5x2=10 mks)

23 (a). Give five factors that can lead to a parliamentary by-election in Kenya (5 marks)

- i. The death of a sitting Member of Parliament
- ii. If the sitting Member of Parliament defects from the party that sponsored him/her to parliament
- iii. If a member of parliament is jailed for a term exceeding 12 months/ If a member is sentenced to death
- iv. Resignation of a sitting Member of parliament
 - v. If a member is declared bankrupt by a court of law
 - vi. If a member is proved to be insane
- vii. If the sitting member ceases to be a citizen of Kenya
- viii. If the election results are nullified by the Court
- ix. If a member misses eight consecutive parliamentary sittings without permission and the speaker declares the seat vacant (5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b). Describe five functions of the National Government as stipulated by the constitution in Kenya (10 marks)

- i. To take charge of foreign affairs, develop, and implement foreign policy
- ii. To handle matters of international trade, between Kenya and other nations
- iii. To administer justice by establishing and maintaining an independent judiciary
- iv. Take charge of immigration and citizenship, and defend the country's sovereignty.
- v. To establish and maintain the national defense force which is to protect the country from external aggression
- vi. Maintain internal security, law and order, and train/employ police service
- vii. Formulate and promote language policy, and enhance official and local languages
- viii. Develop transport and communication infrastructure by constructing roads, railways, ports, airports
- ix. develop education policy, curricula, national exams, and take charge of universities/institutions of higher learning
- x. Formulate health care policy, establish and maintain national referral health facilities
- xi. Control the use of international waters and water resources

- xii. Protect and safeguard the environment and natural resources, and formulate general principles of land planning
- xiii. Maintaining national statistics and data on population and economy
- xiv. To direct national economic policy and planning, develop monetary policy, issue currency and regulate banking and insurance services
- xv. To develop tourism policy, control public investment, energy regulation
- xvi. Maintain labour standards, managing industrial relations, and protect interests of workers
- xvii. Preserve and manage historical monuments of national importance
- xviii. Develop housing policy, control national public works, and enhance consumer protection
- xix. Conduct national elections in the country (5x2=10 marks)

24.(a) State five objectives of devolution of government in Kenya. (5 marks)

- i. To promote democratic exercise of power.
- ii. To empower the people to participate in decision making /to make informed decisions.
- iii. To protect the interests of the minority/marginalized groups.
- iv. To decentralize state organs/functions from the capital.
 - v. To foster national unity by recognizing diversity
- vi. To promote social and economic development and accessible services throughout Kenya/ to enable people access services/take services closer to the people.
- vii. Facilitate the decentralization of state organs their function and services from the capital
- viii. Promotes checks and balances and the separation of power
- ix. Ensure equitable sharing of National resources throughout Kenya.
- x. To recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs in order to further their development (5x1=5 mks)

(b). Explain five challenges facing the government of Kenya in its efforts to raise revenue. (10 marks)

- i. Tax evasion by some people/organizations.
- ii. The rich people keep their money in foreign banks and invest in other countries thus denying the country interests/earnings.
- iii. Negative attitude towards payments of taxes by many people due to ignorance.
- iv. Unscrupulous Kenyans and tax officials collude and defraud the government of revenue / Tax evasion by individuals, companies
 - v. High public wage bill making the government unable to save.
- vi. Many people give wrong information when declaring their wealth/ Tax officers collude with citizens to cheat about their income.
- vii. Embezzlement of the revenues collected.
- viii. Ignorance by Kenyans on various ways of investment e.g. buying treasury bills. (5x2=10 mks)