**TERM TWO**

MARKING SCHEME HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

FORM 3 PAPER ONE

SECTION A ( 25MKS)

Answer all questions in this section

1. **Give two ways in which the study of history and government in Kenya promotes national unity. (2mks)**

Inspires strong feelings of one’s heritage

Inspires a sense of belonging to a particular country

1. **Identify two economic activities which the Maasai acquired as a result of interaction in the 19th century (2mks)**

Iron making

Crop cultivation

1. **Name the dispersal point of the western Bantu (1mk)**

Mt Elgon

1. **Identify one technological factor that facilitated the coming of Arabs (1mk)**

Boat making knowledge

Knowledge of map reading

Knowledge of reading compass points

Knowledge of navigation

1. **State one way in which freed slaves promoted the spread of Christianity in Kenya (1mk)**

Used mother tongue to spread Christianity and reach out fellow Africans

1. **Define dual citizenship (1mk)**

A citizen that have citizenship of two countries at the same time

1. **Identify the treaty that marked the end of the process of scrumble for and pertition in East Africa (1mk)**

Heligoland treaty/ 2nd Anglo-human agreement (1890)

1. **State two reasons why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crop in colonial Kenya (2mks)**

African grown cash crops would be prone to diseases

African labour would not available for European farms

Africans would bring unnecessary corruption

Africans lacked knowledge on cash crop cultivation

1. **Identify two groups that offered education in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)**

Christian marriages

Colonial government

Africans

Asians

1. **State the significance of the Devonshire white paper to Africans (2mks)**

It denied the Asians the right to settle in the highlands

It intensified the rivalry between Indians and the settlers

It led to appointment of John Arthur to represent African interest in the legislative council

1. **Give two characteristics of the early political organization formed in Kenya before 1939 (2mks)**

Ethnic based

Had similar grievances

Non violent

Led by mission educated young men

1. **Name the first African to be appointed as a minister by the colonial government (1mk)**

Beneiah Apollo Ohanga

1. **Identify one problem which independent school faced during the colonial period (1mk)**

Harassment from the missionaries and the colonial government

Lack of trained personnel to run the schools

Inadequate funds

Many leadership wrangles

Competition from mission schools

1. **Identify two groups in Kenya that monitor human rights (2mks)**

Law enforcement officer (police)

Professionals such as teachers, lawyers and judges

Trade unions

Journalists

Religious organizations

Kenya National Human Rights and Equity Commission

1. **State two ways in which women mobilized support for the Mau Mau fighters in Kenya (2mks)**

Ridiculed men who were resistant to join the movement

Composed songs

Ridiculed home guards and other colonial agents

1. **Give the main reason why the government of Kenya introduced the constituency development fund (CDF) (1mk)**

To speed up development/ uplift the living standards of the people

1. **State the main reason for convening the 2nd Lancaster House Conference (1mk)**

To draft the independence constitution

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

**Answer any three questions in this section.**

**18 a). State five economic activities of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period. (5mks)**

Crop cultivation

Practiced iron working

Hunting and gathering

Livestock keeping e.g cattle, sheep and goat

Involved in trading activities

Involved in craftsmanship e.g pottery, basketry

**b). Explain five effects of the migration and settlement of the Eastern Cushites in kenya (10mks)**

Increased warfare for the control of limited resources e.g between Oromo and the Bantu

Displacement of some countries who had settled in the region e.g Bantu from Shungwaya

Increased cultural interaction with neighboring communities e.g word borrowing with the Bantu

Intermarriage with neighboring communities e.g the samburu and the bantu

Formation of new military alliances in the region e.g the rendile and the samburu against the turkana

Redistribution of the population in the region where they settled

Assimilation and adoption of some communities who had settled in the region earlier e.g the bantu

**19a). State three reasons why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya (3mks)**

Serve as centers for converting Africans

Training for the catechist

Centre for the spread of the Western European culture

Served as a centre for settlement of freed slaves

Centre where Africaans were taught basic literacy

**b). Which factors undermined Christian missionary activities in kenya during the 19th century (12mks)**

Tropical diseases such as malaria claimed the lives of many missionaries

Islam posed stiff competition at the coast

Missionaries faced resistance from African countries e.g the Akamba

Poor transport hindered missionary work

Missionaries lacked a common language of communication with the Africans

Rivalry between different missionary groups created misunderstanding among Africans e.g

Inadequate funds hindering the activities of the missionaries

They faced hostility from the slave raiders and traders who benefited from the slave trade

Inadequate personnel compared to the vast population of the East African coast and the interior

Missionaries are deserted by their men e.g David Livingstone

**20.a).Identify the methods used by the British to occupy Kenya (3mks)**

Signing of treaties

Collaboration

Establishing operational bases

Military expedition

**b). Explain the result of the Mumias Collaboration with the British . (12mks)**

Nabongo was made paramount chief this consolidated his power in the whole Western Kenya

Mumias worriers were used by the British to perpetrate British rule by subdividing Luo Bantus in Nandi

Mumias became the centers of colonial administration in Western Kenya up to 1920

Mumias bought material benefits through the trade e.g he acquired firearms

Some of Nabongo’s chiefs were used as by the British to rule over Western Kenya

Mumia was able to expanded his kingdom with British support

Wanga lost their independence after the British declared Kenya this colony I 1920

Mumia and his people benefited from the Western education and religion.

**21.a). Identify three functions of the governor during the colonial period (3mks)**

Head of the colony

Head of executive council

Asserted to laws from the legislative council

Reported to the colonial secretary

**b). Discuss six challenges encountered by the trade unions in kenya during the colonial period (12mks)**

Harassment from both the white settlers and the colonial government

Migrant labour system inhibited most Africans to join trade unions

Ignorance among the African settlers on the importance of trade unions

Shortage of funds undermined effective running of most unions

Leadership wrangles which prevented efficient operation of the unions

Strong ethnic influence in choosing the trade union leaders rather than competence

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer any two questions in this section.**

**22.a). Identify three importance of democracy in kenya (3mks)**

It fosters unity and equality among all people

Balances the liberty of the individual with the power of the state

It has moral and educative value

It promote peace and stability in the country

It promotes patriotism and nationalism among the citizens

The interests of the citizen is paramount

**b). Explain six rights of an arrested person in kenya (12mks)**

To be informed promptly in a language that person understands of the e reason for the arrest

To remain silent

To communicate with an advocate and other persons whose assistance is necessary

Not to be competed to make any confession that could be used in evidence against the person

To be held separately from pensions who are serving a sentence

To be brought before a court not later than 24hrs after being arrested

To be charged or to be informed of the reason for the extension of the detention or release

To be released on bond or bail pending a charge or trial

**23.a). State the provisions of the National Accord and Reconciliation Act of 2008 (5mks)**

A grand coalition government would be established

Executive authority would be divided between PNU and ODM

Mwai kibaki was to retain the presidency while Raila Odinga would occupy the office of the prime minister

Two deputy prime minister positions would be created

Divisions of an expanded list of cabinet post based on proportional representation in parliament

**b). Explain the features of the independence constitution of 1962 (10mks)**

A federal government was adopted with six regions

The national assembly was bicameral consisting of the senate and the house of the representatives

It defined citizenship status of all people in the country

It created the post of the prime minister to head the government

It created the post of the governor representing the queen of England as the head of state

It safeguarded the interest of the minority groups like the Europeans and Asians

A bill of rights spelling out the fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens

It led to formation of an independent electro commission that would ensure impartiality and honesty during election

It provided for an independent and imperial judiciary to ensure justice is done

**24.a). State three conditions that every human right must fulfill (3mks)**

A condition of life

A social character

Equally enjoyed by all members of the society

**b). Discuss six values of good citizenship in kenya (12mks)**

patriotism through placing the interest of the country above own selfish interest

participation in activities that foster national unity like trade and agriculture

participation in democratic processes by offering one self to contest elections or voting

maintenance and protection of human dignity

non discrimination on basis of race gender and ethnicity

respect for social justice e.g protesting against grabbing of public land

respect for equality of all citizens

respect for human rights

support for good governance e.g by paying taxes

maintaining high level of integrity by detesting from corrupt practices

supporting the government by taking part in projects that ensure sustainable development