

FORM 3
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A: (25mks)

1. Give two branches in the study of History and Government in Kenya (2mks)
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social
2. Name the pre-historic site in Kenya where the Kenyapithecus fossil was discovered (1mk)
 - Fort Ternan in Kericho
3. Identify two original inhabitants that the Agikuyu came across in Central Kenya as they settled in the area (2mks)
 - Atti/Dorobo
 - Gumba
4. Give two economic reasons why the Cushites migrated from their original homeland (2mks)
 - Search for water
 - Search for pasture
 - Search for land for Agriculture
5. Name two Historical monuments built by the Portuguese along the Kenyan Coast (2mks)
 - Vasco Da Gama pillar
 - Fort Jesus
6. Give two types of Human Rights (2mks)
 - Economic rights
 - Political/civil rights
 - Social/cultural rights
 - Solidarity rights
7. Name the Executive head of the colony in colonial Kenya (1mk)
 - The Governor
8. Identify one condition when one may be denied the right to life (1mk)
 - When one is defending one's life
 - Defending one's property
 - When escaping lawful custody
 - When a law enforcement officer's life is endangered e.g. during war, riot or when arresting a criminal.
9. Which was the main reason that enabled the British to conquer Kenya? (1mk)
 - They had superior weapons
10. What is democracy? (1mk)
 - Means rule of the people
 - Government of the people for the people
11. Name the type of constitution used in Kenya (1mk)
 - Written
12. Identify two development rights of children (2mks)
 - Right to education
 - Right to play/leisure
 - Right to Express themselves
 - Right to Information
 - Right to Social security/parental love
 - Right to Participate in cultural activities
13. Name two communities in Kenya that showed mixed reaction to colonial Kenya (2mks)
 - Akamba
 - Agikuyu
 - Luo

14. Name the person who mobilized the Agiriama resistance against the British (1mk)
 - Mekatilili wa Menza
15. Name the agreement that marked the end of the scramble and partition of East Africa (1mk)
 - The Anglo-German Agreement of 1890/Heligoland treaty
16. Name the Agikuyu leader who led the raid against the British at Fort Smith (1mk)
 - Waiyaki wa Hinga
17. Give two reasons why the Bukusu resisted British invasion (2mks)
 - They were compelled to recognize Nabongo Mumia (of Wanga) as the overall leader of the Abaluyha
 - Wanted to safeguard their independence
 - British demand that Bukusu warriors surrender all guns they possessed

SECTION B (45mks)

Answer any 3 questions from this section

18. a) Give the duties of Portuguese captains along the coast (3mks)
 - Collection of tribute
 - Imposed custom duties on imports
 - Quell and suppress rebellion
 - Supervise ruling families
- b) Explain the impact of Portuguese rule along the coast (12mks)
 - Introduction of new crops e.g. maize, ground nuts, cassava, pawpaws, guavas
 - Use of animal manure as fertilizer
 - Decline of coastal towns e.g. Gedi
 - Decline of trade
 - Enriched Kiswahili language with words from their language e.g. Mvinyo
 - Left land marks in E.A e.g. Vasco Da Gama pillar and Fort Jesus
 - Made attempt to spread Christianity
 - Portuguese fostered relations between coast and Goa
 - Introduction of guns increased warfare among the people
 - Harsh rule led to untold suffering among the people
 - Annexation of the coast opened E.A. to European colonization in the 19th C.
19. a) Give three ways in which the Luo interacted with the Abagusii in the 19th century (3mks)
 - Intermarriage
 - Warfare
 - Trade
- b) Describe the social and political organization of the Luo (12mks)
 - Basic political unit was the family headed by father
 - Clans formed a large territorial unit known as Oganda
 - A council of elders of the Oganda was called Buch piny
 - The council was headed by Ruolth
 - War of the council of elders was to maintain law & order
 - Had a group of warriors called Thuondi
 - A council of elders made up of the males in a clan called Doho.
 - Osumba Mnywayi was the military expert

Social

- Marriage was exogamous
 - Believed in God called Nyasaye
 - Had sacred shrines for worship
 - Believed in ancestral spirits
 - Had religious leaders
 - Initiation was removal of six lower teeth (2x6=12)
20. a) State the causes of the Nandi resistance to British rule (5mks)

- Nandi pride
- Nandi's military superiority
- Physical appearance of white man
- Land alienation
- Kimnyole's prophecy
- Need to safeguard independence
- Nandi unity
- History of resisting intruders

b) Explain the results of Nandi resistance (12mks)

- Loss of independence
- Loss of life
- Destruction of property
- Nandi were pushed to reserves
- Land alienation
- Nandi military organization disintegrated
- Creation of Nandi reserves led to land alienation
- Nandi became squatters
- Nandi were recruited into colonial police

21. a) State reasons why Nabongo Mumia of Wanga kingdom collaborated (5mks)

- Wanted to be made paramount chief
- Hoped to secure British protection against his enemies the Luo of Ugenya, Bukusu & Nandi
- Wanted help to expand his territory
- Wanted to get modern firearms for his army
- Realized futility of resisting a powerful Nation
- Wanted his people to acquire western education and religion
- Knew British would declare Western Kenya their sphere of influence (1x5=5)

b) Explain the impact of Wanga collaboration (10mks)

- Mumia was made paramount chief
- Mumia's warriors were employed as mercenaries
- An administrative base was built at Mumias and became centre of administration
- Mumia enjoyed trade with British
- His cooperation created enmity between his people and other Abaluhya sub-sections
- Wanga was able to expand his kingdom
- Loss of independence
- His headquarters Elureko became the major administrative HQ of Western Kenya
- Mumia and his people acquired material benefits through trade, western education and religion
- He was consulted over the appointment of chiefs and headmen in Western Kenya

SECTION C (30mks)

Answer any two questions

22. a) Give three symbols of National Unity (3mks)

- The National flag
- The national Anthem
- Coat of arms

b) Explain six factors which undermine National Unity in Kenya (12mks)

- Racism
- Tribalism
- Religious conflicts
- Party membership

- Political ideologies
- Greed
- Nepotism
- Corruption
- Ignorance
- Poverty

23. a) State three methods used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya (3mks)

- Signing treaty
- Collaboration
- Operational bases
- Military expeditions
- Established administrative posts

b) Describe the organization of the central government in Kenya during the colonial period (12mks)

- The central government was headed by Governor who represented the British government
- The Governor ensured the implementation of colonial policies
- There was legislature council that which made laws for the colony
- Laws were made in the Legco were approved by the Governor
- The colony was divided into provinces headed by the PCs
- The provinces were divided into Districts headed by DCs
- Districts were divided into Divisions headed by Dos
- Divisions were divided into locations headed by African chiefs
- Locations were divided into sub-locations headed by sub-chiefs
- The sub locations were divided into villages headed by headman
- All administrators from the rank of D.O to the Governor were British

24. a) Give five political duties of a Kenyan citizen (5mks)

- Respecting the rule of law/law abiding
- Participating in democratic process/i.e. voting
- Attending political rallies/barazas/meeting
- Being loyal to the government
- Reporting law breakers
- Contributing one's views (1x5=5)

b) Explain five reasons why national integration is important in Kenya (10mks)

- Enables people to live in harmony
- Promotes respect for human rights
- Promotes political stability
- Leads to harmonious co-existence
- Makes people patriotic
- Promotes transparency and good governance
- Promotes freedom of movement and association(2x5=10)