

FORM 1 END TERM 3 2019 HISTORY MARKING SCHEME

1. Identify 5 sources of Kenyan history.

- i) Oral tradition.
- ii) Archeology. iii) Anthropology. iv) Genetics.
- v) Written sources.

(5 x 1 = 1mk)

2. Name 4 sub-clans of the mijikenda.

- i) Chonyi ii) Giriama iii) Rabai iv) Digo
- v) Duruma vi) Ribe vii) Kambe viii) Kauma ix) Jibane

(4 x 1 = marks)

3. State two natural factors which facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenyan coast before 1500AD.

- i) Deep natural harbours.
- ii) Accessibility of the East African coast by sea. iii) Moonson winds.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

4. Name one Portuguese commander who led in the Portuguese expedition to the East African Coast.

- i) Pedro Alvares Cabral.
- ii) Fransisco D' Almelda.
- iii) Tristao da Cunha. iv) Vasco Da Gama.
- v) Laurence Ravasco.

5. Identify 3 peaceful method of conflict resolution in Kenya.

- i) Mediation.
- ii) Litigation. iii) Arbitration. iv) Conciliation. v) Workshops.
- vi) Religious action.

6. Describe the political organization of the Kamba during the pre-colonial period (10mks)

- They had decentralized system of government
- The clan was formed according to their occupation e.g. Amuunda (farmers Atwii - iron workers) etc
- The clans were ruled by a council of elders - There were various grades of elders according to age e.g. junior elders, medium, full and senior elders
- The medium (Nthele) full elders (kivalo) elders dealt with administration work and passing judgment. They also maintained law and order
- The senior most elders (thembo) dealt with religious functions and other serious matters affecting the community like war
- The junior warriors (Anake) formed the military organization they defended the community and conducted raids
- The smallest political unit was the family

2 x 5(10mks)

7. State five similarities in the social organization of the Agikuyu and Luo during the pre-colonial period (5mks)

- in both the family was the basic social unit
- in both marriage was compulsory and exogamous/they were also polygamous
- they believed in one God and they had special shrines where they worshipped

- they both practiced initiation of their youth
 - they had formal education
 - in both there was division of labour according to gender and age(1×5)
- 8. Explain six reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast during the 17th century.(12mks)**
- i) They were afflicted by tropical diseases e.g Malaria.
 - ii) Had inefficient and corrupt administrators & soldiers.
 - iii) They imposed heavy taxation along the coast. iv) They failed to control the Sofala Gold trade. v) Increased competition from Britain and Netherlands.
 - vi) Inadequate personnel to administer the Coast. vii) The coastal towns were scattered and therefore needed more administrators. viii) Invasion by Zimba warriors from Mozambique in 1588.
 - ix) Their ruthless rule led to rebellions in Mombasa.
 - x) Invasion by Muslim nations such as Persia, Turkey and Oman.
 - xi) Attack by Omani Arabs & seizure of Fort Jesus.

any $6 \times 2 = 12$ marks

9. Explain six factors that contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan Coast and the outside world by 1500. (12 mks)

- i) Availability of items of trade encouraged traders to come to the coast.
- ii) The demand for goods /trade items from the Kenyan coast by consumers in the outside world led to increased trade.
- iii) The existence of local trade among the Africans along the coast provided a base upon which the Indian ocean trade developed.
- iv) The monsoon winds facilitated the movement of vessels /ships to and from the coast thus enabling the merchants to take part in the trade.
- v) The Indian ocean provided access to traders Asia and Europe.
- vi) The relative peace/political stability provided conducive environment for trade

10. State 6 Benefits of fire to early man. (6mks)

- i) Source of light.
- ii) Source of warmth.
- iii) Helped in hardening tips of tools. iv) Scaring away predators.
- v) Used as means of communication.
- vi) Used as food preservative. vii) Hunting.(6mks)

11.Highlight 7 freedoms and rights of Kenyan citizens. (7mks)

- Right to life
- Right to own property
- Freedom of worship
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of movement
- Freedom from slavery
- Personal liberty

- Freedom from discrimination
- Right to security
- Protection of the law

12.state 8 factors that undermine national intergration. (8mks)

- Tribalism
- Religious conflicts
- Racism
- Nepotism
- Corruption
- Ignorance
- Greed
- Poverty
- Irresponsible utterances by leaders