

**HISTORY PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all the questions in this section.**

1. **Identify two written sources of information on Kenyan history (2mks)**

* Books
* Archives
* Journals
* Novels
* Paintings
* Magazines
* Diaries
* Constitutions
* Periodicals

1. **Name two aspects of history that you have studied (2mks)**

* Social
* Economic
* Political

1. **Give the main reason for the migration of Eastern Bantu from Shungwaya (1mk)**

* Attacks by the Oromo

1. **Identify two functions of the warriors among the Bantu communities in the pre-colonial period (2mks)**

* Defending the community from external attacks
* Conducting cattle raids

1. **Identify one reason that can lead to revocation of citizenship by birth in Kenya (1mk)**

* If proved that citizenship was acquired through fraud
* If discovered that the person was older than eight years when found in Kenya
* If the nationality or parentage of a person known and reveals that this person was a citizen of another country.

1. **State ways in which the national accord and reconciliation act of 2008 affected the composition of government in Kenya (2mks)**

* It created a coalition government
* It created the official position of the prime minister
* It created the positions of the two deputy prime ministers
* It increased the number of ministers

1. **Identify two types of democracy (2mks)**

* Direct democracy
* Indirect democracy

1. **Give two social factors that led to the scramble and partition for East Africa (2mks)**

* Europeans desired to civilize Africans
* The missionaries appealed for protection from their home government
* Their desire to stop slavery and establish legitimate trade

1. **Give two methods which were used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya (2mks)**

* Collaborations
* Military expeditions/use of force
* Signing of treaties/Diplomacy
* Company rule
* Operational bases

1. **Give the name of the Wanga leader who collaborated with the British (1mk)**

* Nabongo Mumia

1. **Who was the British administrator in charge of the Imperial British East African Company (1mk)**

* William Mackinon

1. **Give two objectives for establishing colonial health centres (2mks)**

* To eradicate diseases
* To train medical personnel to handle western medicine
* To improve health and hygiene for Africans and Asiana in towns

1. **Identify the political party formed in 1960 to champion the interest of the minority groups in Kenya (1mk)**

* Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)

1. **Name the election body that organizes general elections in Kenya (1mk)**

* Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)

1. **Give two types of elections held in Kenya (2mks)**

* General elections
* By elections

1. **Identify the main voting system used in Kenya during elections (1mk)**

* Secret Ballot

1. **Who is the head of judiciary in Kenya (1mk)**

* Chief Justice

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any THREE questions from this section**

1. **a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Luo into Kenya during the 19th century (5x1=5mks)**

* Due to drought and famine
* Due to diseases
* Due to population pressure in their cradle land
* They were escaping from external attacks
* Due to internal feuds/quarrels
* Spirit of adventure
* They were looking for fishing areas

**b) Explain five effects of migration and settlement of Luo into Kenya (5x2=10mks)**

* it led to population increase in the country
* led to intermarriages e.g. Luo and Abaluhyia
* they displaced other communities e.g. Maasai, Abakuria
* same Luo assimilated the people they met e.g. Luhyia
* Trading activities increased with the arrival of the Luo. They exchanged livestock with their neighbours
* their contact with Bantu made them adopt agriculture

1. **a) State three reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840 (3x1=3mks)**

* Zanzibar was an island hence easy to defend
* Zanzibar was loyal and supported him during the war
* Zanzibar had deep natural harbours
* It had fertile soils for cultivation of cloves
* It had clean fresh water and pleasant climate
* Zanzibar was centrally placed/positioned

**b) Explain six factors which contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan Coast and the outside world in the 16th century (6x2=12mks)**

* + Availability of trade items
  + The demand for trade items
  + Existence of enterprising merchants that promoted the trade
  + Accessibility of the East African Coast by Sea
  + Existence of natural harbours for docking of ships
  + The use of Monsoon winds which facilitated the movement of vessels
  + Political stability
  + Availability of credit facilities from Indian Banyans/money lenders
  + Advancement in ship building

1. **a) State three powers given to Imperial British East African Company (3x1=3mks)**

* To establish political authority in British East and maintain general order
* To develop and regulate trade by facilitating the movement of goods between the Coast and interior
* To collect taxes and institute custom duty in the area
* To develop and civilize the indigenous people
* To exploit the areas natural resources

**b) Explain the reasons for an end to the Imperial British East African Company in 1895 (6x2=12mks)**

* Poor transport network which made movement of goods slow
* Scarcity of mineral wealth and profitable export commodities
* Lack of proper co-ordination between E.A and Europe
* The company officials lacked experience
* Some of the company officials were corrupt
* Faced resistance from some communities
* Unfavourable climatic conditions/tropical diseases claimed lives of some of the company personnel
* Lack of enough personnel
* Rivalry from German East Africa Company affected operations

1. **a) Give five early political organisations formed in Kenya up to 1939 (5x1=5mks)**

* Kikuyu Association
* Ukamba Members Association
* Taita Hills Association
* Kikuyu Central Association
* Kavirondo Taxpayers’ Welfare Association
* East African Association/Young Kikuyu Association

**b) Explain problems experienced by European settlers (5x2=10mks)**

* Constant raids by the local inhabitants e.g. Nandi
* Many Africans were not willing to offer labour
* Many settlers lacked basic farming knowledge and experience
* Serious shortage of capital hindered procurement of farm inputs, machinery and labour
* Marketing was difficult during the war period particularly during the depression of the 1930s
* They experienced transport problems due to the inadequacy of roads and railways
* The climate and the soils were alien to them/unfamiliar with seasons
* Pests and diseases affected the crops

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any TWO questions from this section**

1. **a) Give three levels of conflicts that can be experienced in Kenya (3x1=3mks)**

* Individual vs individual
* Group vs group
* Individual vs state
* Group vs state
* State vs state

**b) Explain six factors that promote National Unity in Kenya (6x2=12mks)**

* + The constitution which unites all Kenyans
  + One government which has three arms legislature, executive and judiciary
  + The Presidency who unifies Kenyans and is the spokesman and the international representative of Kenyans
  + Education, one curriculum, religion, music and drama
  + National language:- Kiswahili unites people from different ethnic communities
  + National activities:- National holidays- Jamhuri, Mashujaa, Madaraka
  + Agricultural and other shows
  + Games and sports
  + Disaster management
  + Mass media
  + Symbols of National Unity: National flag, National anthem, Coat of arms, Public seal
  + Economic growth: Fair distribution of resources, urbanization, employment opportunities, common currency

1. **a) State five principles of Democracy (5x1=5mks)**

* Rule of law
* Bill of rights to protect freedoms of citizens
* Economic freedom of citizens is protected
* Responsible, free, fair and objective mass media in the country
* Equality among all citizens
* Multi-party system/democracy
* Transparency and accountability
* Consent of the people

**b) Explain the process of constitution review (5x2=10mks)**

* Civic education to the citizens
* Collection of views from the people
* Writing the draft constitution
* Organizing National constitutional Conference
* Forwarding of draft constitution to parliament for approval
* Referendum on the proposed constitution
* Promulgation by the president for it to take effect

1. **a) State five functions of returning officers in a general election in Kenya (5x1=5mks)**

* They receive nomination papers from prospective candidates in wards/constituencies/country’s presidential candidates
* They set up polling stations/booths in each polling station where voting takes place
* They distribute ballot papers/boxes to all polling stations which are manned by presiding officers
* They supervise voting and counting of votes in the constituency
* They receive/tally/verify constituency poll results before announcing them
* They appoint presiding officers who are put in charge of polling stations
* They tally presidential results from the constituencies/counties and relay them to the national tallying centre

**b) Explain five factors which can interfere with free and fair elections in Kenya (5x2=10mks)**

* Corruption among electoral officials compromises fairness of the electoral process
* Election violence during the election period discourages potential voters
* Illiteracy of some voters makes them to be misled
* Incompetent election officials can mismanage the process undermining the process
* Rigging may interfere with elections where the wrong candidate is declared a winner
* Inadequate civic education denies the electorate opportunity to learn about the importance of participating in elections
* Poor physical infrastructure: Some polling stations may be inaccessible denying voters a chance to vote
* Electoral equipment like BVR kits can break down during elections thereby slowing down the process
* Harassment of voters by supporters of different candidates/parties can prevent voters from voting in certain strongholds