**MARKING SCHEME**

**MID TERM THREE 2022 EXAM HISTORY PP1**

**SECTION A (25 MRKS)**

1. Sites in Rift Valley Kenya. (2mks)

 **-Orlogesaile**

 **-Kariandusi**

 **-kinapol**

 **-Gambles Care**

 **-Fort Ternan**

2. Advantages of Data Banks

 **-Information can be retrieved easily.**

 **-Information may be printed when required.**

 **-One can use search for information using a variety of search terms.**

3. State how negative ethnicity limits National Unity.

 **-makes people discriminate against others who do not belong to a particular ethnic group.**

4. Factors that facilitated coming of early visitors. (2mks)

 **-marine technology e.g boat marking and map technology.**

 **-development of the compass navigation.**

5. Forms of Anglo-German agreement.

 **-Sultan of Zanzibar was given a 16 km (10 miles) Coastal strip.**

 **-German got a territory between river Umba in the North and River Ruvuma in the South.**

 **-British got territory between North of River Umba stretching upto river Juba into North.**

6. Reasons for using Indian Coolies to construct Ugandan railway. (2mks)

 **-Africans were not willing to provide labour.**

 **-They had more experience in railway buildings.**

7. Factors that enabled white settlers to establish farms in Kenya Highlands during colonial period. (2mks)

 **- It was favourable.**

 **-Government policy and support.**

 **-Fertility of the soils.**

8. What was the main disadvantage of using negotiation as method of conflict resolution. (1mk)

 **-It is time consuming in reaching an agreement.**

9. Two functions of African Welfare Organization in urban centres.

 **-paying rent for jobless members.**

 **-organizing for social gathering.**

 **-offsets medical bills of members.**

 **-assisting new arrival to settle down in towns.**

 **-payment of school fees for members.**

10. Three contribution of Ronald Ngala.

 **-a member of the Mombasa Africa Advisory council, Mombasa African Democratic Union Kilifi African peoples union.**

 **-in 1957 he was elected to the legco to represent Coast Rural Constituency.**

 **-founder member of KADU.**

 **-Ngala formed the government after the 1961 elections when KANU declined unless Kenyatta was released.**

 **-Ngala led KADU during the 2nd Lancaster House Conference in 1962.**

 **-at independence, he became MP and was the leader of the opposition.**

11. Factors that undermine free and fair elections in Kenya. (2mks)

 **-inadequate civic education.**

 **-illiteracy among citizen.**

 **-violence**

 **-rigging.**

12. Role of polling clerks in Kenya.

 **-they assists and guide voters particularly those who are illiterate. (1mk)**

13. Circumstances that can led to a by-election.

 **-death of occupant or his/her resignation.**

 **-annulment of his/her election through a successful petition in a court of law. (2mks)**

14. Two characteristics of human rights.

 **-universal**

 **-have limitation.**

 **-are indivisible/interdependent.**

 **-are inherent.**

 **-can be suspended or denied.**

**SECTION B (45 mks)**

15a) Reasons for the migration of cushites. (5mks)

 **-they were escaping clan/family frauds.**

 **-due to population pressure in their area of origin.**

 **-they were fleeing outbreak of diseases.**

 **-in search of better grazing lands.**

 **-they were escaping famine/drought.**

 **-the constant attack from their neighbours such as Somalis.**

b) Political organization of Somalis. (10mks)

 **-they had decentralized system of government.**

 **-the society was clan based.**

 **-the clan comprised related families.**

 **-the clan was headed by council of elders whose decision was final.**

 **-the council of elders settled disputes.**

 **-they developed ageset systems.**

 **-the introduction of Islam changed the political systems of the Somali- they had Sheiks as community leaders.**

16a) Factors that facilitated the coming of early visitors to the Coast. (5mks)

 **-use of Moonsoon winds which blew their ships.**

 **-knowledge of marine technology e.g boat making.**

 **-accessibility of the Kenyan Coast by sea.**

 **-deep harbours which enable ships to anchor.**

 **-knowledge of weather patterns e.g they could predict wind movement.**

b) Effects of Indian Ocean trade on Kenyan communities.

 **-introduction of Islamic Sharia.**

 **-new crops were introduced e.g maize.**

 **-led to intermarriages leading to the rise of Swahili culture.**

 **-Islamic education was introduced.**

 **-introduction of new architectural designs.**

 **-towns developed e.g Mombasa and Lamu among others.**

17a) Immediate impacts of the colonial land policies in the Africans in Kenya. (5mks)

 **-crownland ordinance of 1915 deprived Africans of their land titles even the resources.**

 **-led to overcrowding in reserves.**

 **-increased overuse of land for agriculture and livestock led to serious soil erosion.**

 **-brought misery and poverty to the affected African communities.**

 **-the policies hindered progressive and enterprising development of African agriculture as the reserves could only produce subsistence crops.**

b) Achievements made by the Maumau promoted African unity in Kenya as Africans either fought together or provided moral and maternal support to the freedom fighters.

 **-inspired Africans all over the continent to fight for liberation.**

 **-proved to the British that Kenya were not ready anything short of independence.**

 **-it proved that the colonial government was not able to contain the situation.**

 **-it revealed to the world that contrary to earlier claims that the unrest was caused by malcontent from central province, the entire Kenyan population supported the objective of the Maumau.**

 **-the British colonial government was made to fed the critism of those who had always opposed colonialism.**

 **-the war accelerated the pace of change in Kenya by making/forcing the imperial power to accept to talk with African.**

18a) Why Ronald Ngala and others formed KADU in 1960.

 **-KADU wanted a federal systems of government while KANU wanted a unitary government.**

 **-KADU was formed to protect interests of minority groups/communities.**

 **-KADU wanted a multi-racial government while KANU wanted a government of Africans only.**

b) Problems that Daniel Arap Moi faced as the Chief Executive of Kenya.

 **-there was attempted coup in 1982.**

 **-the country faced severe drought and famine in 1984.**

 **-assassination of Bishop Muge and Dr. Ouko caused political instability.**

 **-corruption was rumpant e.g Goldenberg scandal.**

 **-there was decline in economic activities e.g tourism, trade and industry.**

 **-there existed high degree of tribalism which led to rift Valley clashed.**

 **-there was shortage of employment.**

 **-HIV and AIDS put a lot of strain on government expenditure.**

 **-demand for political pluralism which caused riots to death.**

**SECTION C (30 MKS)**

19a) Three symbols of National Unity.

 **-National flag.**

 **-National Anthem.**

 **-Court of Arms.**

b) Six factors that undermine national unity.

 **-Tribalism**

 **-religious conflict**

 **-Racism**

 **-Nepotism**

 **-corruption**

 **-intolerance of Divergent views.**

 **-ignorance.**

 **-poverty**

 **-uneven economic development**

 **-Greed.**

 **-Political party membership**

**NB: points well explained (2x5=10mks)**

20. Duties of a presiding officer during general election. (5mks)

 **-to check the voter register during the polling day to confirm eligible voters.**

 **-to ensure that voters have genuine voting cards.**

 **-to ensure every voters only once.**

 **-assisting the voters who are illiterates disabled aged.**

 **-sealing the ballot boxes after the exercise**

 **-transporting ballot boxes to the counting stations.**

b) Function of speaker.

 **-he smear every member of parliament after general elections, by –elections or nomination.**

 **-declares a seat vacant to necessitate a by-election e.g after death of an M.P.**

 **-during parliamentary sittings, he is incharge of any sitting.**

 **-chairs parliamentary meetings and ensures that rules and procedures are adhered to strictly.**

 **-receives all the Bills and motions and parliamentary questions before any debate takes place.**

 **-checks on the attendance of the members of parliament.**

 **-adjourns or suspends a sitting in parliament when there is disorder or no quorum.**

 **-he is spokesman of National Assembly.**

 **-he forwards the discussed bills to the president to assent.**

 **-mountain discipline of members by preventing personal attack.**

21a) Five categories of people whose personal liberty is limited. (5mks)

 **-convicted criminals.**

 **-suspected criminals.**

 **-persons of unsound mind.**

 **-a person with infected disease.**

 **-drug addicts.**

 **-a young person under 18 yrs to secure education.**

b) Rights of children

 **-right to life**

 **-right to parental care**

 **-right to education**

 **-right to religious education**

 **-right to health**

 **-protection from exploitation.**

 **-protection from recruitment into war.**

 **-right to identify.**

**NB:** well explained answers (2x5=10mks)