**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)