

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 FORM 3 TERM 3 2023 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. What is a manuscript? (1mark)
- **It is an author's handwritten or typed text that has not been published.**
- 1 point each 1 mark =1mark*
2. Name one prehistoric site in Kenya where religious practices of the new stone age man have been discovered. (1mark)
- **Hyrax Hill**
 - **Njoro River Cave**
- 1 point each 1 mark =1mark*
3. Name two communities in Kenya that belong to the Eastern Cushites. (2marks)
- **Borana**
 - **Somali**
 - **Oromo**
 - **Gabra**
 - **Rendille**
 - **Burji**
- 2 points each 1 mark =2marks*
4. Give the main political importance of the age- system during the pre-colonial period. (1mark)
- **It provided a class of warriors that defended the community**
- 1 point each 1 mark =1mark*
5. Name two written documents that provide information about the East African Coast before the 7th Century. (2marks)
- **Graeco- Roman documentary**
 - **The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea**
 - **Ptolemy's Geography**
 - **Arab documents/Swahili chronicles**
 - **Christian Topography**
- 2 points each 1 mark =2marks*
6. State one way in which the presidency promotes unity in Kenya. (1mark)
- **It symbolizes the aspirations/hopes of the people**
- 1 point each 1 mark =1mark*
7. Identify two aspects of a democracy. (2 marks)
- **Economic aspect**
 - **Social aspect**
 - **Political aspect**
- 2 points each 1 mark =2marks*

8. Give one way of promoting the rights of people with disabilities. (1 mark)
- **Providing access to educational facilities tailored for persons with disabilities**
 - **Providing reasonable access to all places/wheel chairs/ ramps**
 - **Providing sign language and Braille**
 - **Providing devices such as hearing aids, magnifying lenses, calculators, white cane**

1 point each 1 mark = 1 mark

9. Give two causes of the Agiriyama resistance in pre-colonial period. (2 marks)
- **Forceful conscription to the King's African Rifles (KAR)**
 - **Abuse of Agiriyama culture**
 - **Forced labour**
 - **Forced payment of taxes**
 - **Africans disliked the British-appointed headmen**
 - **Massive land alienation**

2 points each 1 mark = 2 marks

10. Name one educational commission in colonial Kenya. (1 mark)
- **Fraser commission**
 - **Phelp Stoke commission**

1 point each 1 mark = 1 mark

11. Give two characteristics of independent churches and schools in colonial Kenya (2 marks)
- **They accommodated African cultural values**
 - **They were against westernizing influence by missionaries**
 - **Africans held positions of leadership**
 - **Most of them worked closely with African political associations**

2 points each 1 mark = 2 marks

12. Give one aim of Kenya African Union (KAU) in colonial Kenya. (1 mark)
- **Assist Mathu in his new task in the LegCo**
 - **Provide a multi-ethnic organization for advancement of African citizens**
 - **Advocate for more constitutional reforms for Africans**
 - **Articulate for a better living and working conditions for Africans**

1 point each 1 mark = 1 mark

13. State two roles of trade unions in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (2 marks)
- **They opposed colonial rule**
 - **They raised peoples political awareness**
 - **They filled vacuum created by the banning of political organizations after 1952**
 - **They provided a training ground for leaders**

2 points each 1 mark = 2 marks

14. Give the main objective of the Second Lancaster House Conference of 1962.(1 mark)

- **To draw Kenya's independence constitution** *1 point =1mark*

15. Give two types of elections in Kenya. (2marks)

- **By elections**
- **General elections**

2 points each 1 mark =2marks

16. Identify the highest court in Kenya. (2 marks)

- **Supreme court** *1 point =1mark*

17. Name the document where acts of parliament are published. (1 mark)

- **The Kenya Gazette** *1 point =1mark*

SECTION B

18(a) Name three communities that belong to the highland Bantu. (3marks)

- **Agikuyu**
- **Aembu**
- **Ameru**
- **Mbeere**

3 points each 1 mark =3marks

(b) Describe the political organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period.

(12 mks)

- **Divided into political units known as bororiet**
- **Each Pororiet was made up of several clans each administered by council of elders called Kok**
- **The council of elders administered justice and law and order and settled disputes**
- **The council of elders advised warriors and their decisions were final**
- **Leadership was based on age grades where each performed a specific administrative role**
- **Young men joined the junior warrior class after circumcision and their duty was to defend the community.**
- **Had office of the Orkoiyot who was the central authority and a unifying factor.**
- **Priests and religious leaders, medicine men were consulted before important decisions weremade.**

6 points each 2 marks =12marks

19(a) Give three reasons why Britain championed the abolition of slave trade. (3marks)

- They wanted free labourers to produce cheap raw materials for her industries
 - They wanted freed slaves to provide market for their processed goods
 - Machines were preferred as they were more efficient than human labour
 - The influence from British public opinion/humanitarians that campaigned for equality of all human beings
 - Arguments by British Economists such as Adam Smith that free people were more productive than slaves.
- 3 points each 1 mark = 3marks*

(b) Explain six factors that promoted the development of International trade in East Africa during the 19th Century. (12 marks)

- The already existing trade links between East African Coast and the Far East
 - The existence of regional trade that provided goods from the interior
 - Seyyid Said encouraged the trade by signing treaties with foreign traders
 - The Arab and Swahili traders were provided security to the interior
 - The Sultan levied a uniform custom duty of 5% throughout East Africa that encouraged trade
 - The introduction of currency such as copper coins boosted exchange
 - The Indian Banyans/ Money lenders provided credit facilities to caravan traders
 - The availability of goods locally and internationally
 - The availability of deep harbours and attractive beaches lured many foreign traders
 - The existence of a class of wealthy merchants
 - The existence of specific trade routes and markets facilitated exchange
 - The Sultan identified the British as the sole trading agents thus reducing competition that would have led to decline of regional trade.
 - High demand for trade items in the outside world.
- 6 points each 2 marks = 12marks*

20(a) Give five factors that promoted urbanization in colonial Kenya. (5 marks)

- Construction of the Uganda railway led to emergence of urban centres
 - Asians established shops(dukas) at different points
 - Colonial government established administrative posts
 - The commercialization of agriculture to large scale necessitated market centres
 - Development of agro-based industries attracted many labourers
 - Mining activities drew many people
- 5 points each 1 mark = 5marks*

(b) Describe five positive effects of urbanization during colonial period in Kenya (10 marks)

- **It led to increased nationalism due to interaction of diverse ethnic and racial groups in urban centres**
 - **It promoted national integration through contact between people of different ethnic roots**
 - **Led to the formation of welfare organizations that addressed the needs of African workers**
 - **It led to improved relationships between different ethnic groups through sporting and cultural activities**
 - **It led to employment of Africans in industries, European homes and small scale businesses**
 - **It led to expansion of industries due to availability of large scale labour force and abundant raw materials concentrated in urban areas.**
- 5points each 2 marks =10marks*

21(a) Give three factors that facilitated the activities of Mau Mau in Kenya. (3 marks)

- **Oathing that helped to unite the fighters**
 - **The use of guerilla tactics making it difficult for the British to suppress the rebellion**
 - **The civilian population supplied the fighters with food and equipment**
 - **They had courageous leaders who had both fighting skills and inspiration**
 - **The natural forests of the Aberdare and Mount Kenya provide good hideouts to the fighters**
 - **The fighters accessed guns and ammunition some homemade and others seized from Europeans.**
- 3 points each 1 mark =3marks*

(b) Explain six roles played by women in the Mau Mau movement. (12 marks)

- **They participated in active resistance as warriors for example Marshal Muthoni**
 - **They organized and coordinated rural networks**
 - **They supplied the fighters with provisions such as food, medicine, guns and ammunition, shoes and clothing**
 - **They acted as spies as they gathered vital information about colonial forces and passed on to the fighters**
 - **They composed inspirational songs**
 - **They mobilized men and women to join the movement**
 - **They participated in oathing ceremonies**
 - **They refused to betray the fighters and became subjects of rape and physical torture from colonial agents**
- 6 points each 2 marks =12marks*

Section C

22 (a) Name three composition of Kenya defence force.

(3marks)

- **Kenya Army**
- **Kenya Air Force**
- **Kenya Navy** *3 points each 1 mark = 3marks*

(b) Give six reasons why parliament is supreme.

(12marks)

- **It is the only body that makes, amends and repeals laws.**
- **It can limit the powers of the executive through an amendment of the constitution**
- **It can pass a vote of no confidence on the government and force the President and the Cabinet to resign.**
- **Cabinet secretaries are accountable to Parliament**
- **Bills prepared by the cabinet have to be legislated by parliament**
- **Parliament approves the government revenue and expenditure.**
- *Parliamentary immunity*
- *6 points each 2 marks = 12marks*

23(a) Give three political rights of every citizen.

(3 marks)

- **The right to take part in the conduct of public affairs directly or through representation**
- **The right to make political choices through free, fair and regular elections**
- **The right to be registered as a voter**
- **The right to vote and be voted for**
- **Right to form or join a political party.** *3 points each 1 mark = 3marks*

(b) Describe **six** features of Kenya Independence Constitution.(1962)

(12 marks)

- **It had a bicameral legislature made of Senate and House of representatives**
- **It established regional governments with regional assemblies and presidents**
- **It provided for protection of the rights of minority**
- **It provided for Independent Judiciary**
- **It provided for Civil service free from political interference**
- **It provided for a Electoral commission to conduct elections**
- **It was based on the Westminster parliamentary system of governance**
- **The head of the government was to be the prime minister. He was to be appointed by the Governor who was among the officials of the Lower House**
- *6 points each 2 marks = 12marks*

24(a) Give three importance of national integration. (3 marks)

- **Enhances conditions favourable for peace and prosperity**
- **Promotes national unity**
- **Promotes the achievement of rapid economic and social development**
- **Eliminates and reduced inter-community conflicts and suspicion**
- **Enhances nationalism and patriotism**
- **Creates favourable investment conditions to attract foreign investments.**
- *3 points each 1 mark = 3marks*

(b) Describe six values of Good Citizenship in Kenya. (12 marks)

- **Patriotism**
- **Nationalism**
- **Morality**
- **Integrity**
- **Ethics**
- **Thrift**

6 points each 2 marks = 12marks

