**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Adm No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**311/1**

**HISTORY**

**2½ HOURS**

**FORM THREE**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Write your name, admission number and current date in the space provided.
2. This paper consists of three sections A, B and C
3. Answer ALL questions in section A , THREE questions in section B and TWO in section C
4. All answers should be written in English

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

Answer ALL questions in section A

1. ***Name any one branch of History (1mk)***
2. Social History
3. Economic History
4. Political History (1x1)
5. ***Define genetics (1mk)***

It is the scientific study of inherited characteristics (1x1)

1. ***Give one Southern Cushitic speakers that migrated into Kenya during the Pre-colonial period (1mk)***
2. Dahallo/Sanye (1x1)
3. ***Identify two ways through which one can become a Kenyan citizen (2mks)***
4. By Birth
5. Through registration (2x1)
6. ***State one way in which National Integration is important (1mk)***
7. Develop national unity/ promote National unity
8. Promotes peaceful co-existence
9. Enables a country to develop a sense of national direction
10. Reduces fear and suspicion
11. Promoting patriotism & loyalty among the citizens
12. By citizen developing a spirit of responsiveness when dealing with national calamities & disasters (1x1)
13. ***List one community in East Africa that participated in long distance trade in the 19th Century (1mk)***
14. Akamba
15. Yao
16. Mijikenda
17. Arabs
18. Waswahili
19. Nyamwezi
20. Khartoumers
21. Baganda
22. Giriama (1x1)
23. ***Name ONE sources of information on the east African coast up to 7th century(1mk)***
24. Periplus of the Erythrean sea
25. Geography by Claudius ptolemy
26. Natural history
27. Archaeological evidence
28. Kilwa chronicles
29. Swahili chronicles
30. Christian topography
31. Arab merchant documentaries for example Ibn Batuta, (1x1)
32. ***Highlight two factors for the growth of the coastal city states (2mks)***
33. Development of Indian ocean trade (wealthy traders)
34. Availability of clean water
35. Strategic position of the towns
36. Good climate & fertile soils
37. Islamic religion
38. Settlement by foreigners
39. Application of Sharia law (Islam law) (2x1)
40. ***Identify two types of democracy (2mks)***
41. Direct or pure democracy
42. Indirect or representative or participatory democracy
43. Constitutional democracy or liberal democracy (2x1)
44. ***Mention any two Rights of an arrested person (2mks)***
45. Right to be informed promptly in a language that the person understands of the ***reason for the arrest***, right to ***remain silent***, and consequences ***of not remaining silent***
46. Right to remain silent
47. Right to communicate with an advocate & other persons whose assistance is necessary
48. Right, not to be compelled or forced to make any unnecessary confession that could be used as evidence against the person
49. Right to be held separately from other persons serving a sentence
50. Right to be brought before a court as soon and as possible not later that 24hours after being arrested (2x1)
51. ***Identify two methods used by the British to establish colonial rule in Kenya (2mks)***
52. Signing of treaties
53. Diplomacy
54. Collaboration
55. Military conquest/expeditions
56. Construction of Operational bases/forts
57. Use of tricks/treachery (2x1)
58. ***Give two functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai during the pre-colonial period (2mks)***
59. Blessing warriors before going to war
60. Conducting religious ceremonies
61. Advising council of elders
62. Foretold the future
63. He was a medicine - man
64. Acted as an inter-mediary between God and people/ semi-divine (2x1)
65. ***Identify one treaty that was signed between the British and the Germany in the scramble and partition of*** ***East Africa (1mk)***
66. Anglo-German Agreement of 1886
67. Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 (Helgoland treaty) (1x1)
68. ***State one economic reason why the British colonized Kenya in the 19th Century (1mk)***
69. Acquiring new areas which would serve as markets for their industrial goods
70. Acquiring cheap raw materials for their industries
71. To invest their surplus capital
72. Development of legitimate trade to abolish slavery and slave trade
73. To acquire land, where they'd undertake commercial farming (1x1)
74. ***State two main crops that were cultivated by the white settlers during the colonial period in Kenya (2mks)***
75. Coffee
76. Wheat
77. Sisal
78. Tea (2x1)
79. ***Highlight two terms of the Devonshire white paper of 1923 (2mks)***
80. The Kenya highland were to be exclusively for white settlers
81. Asians would elect five members to Legco, on a common roll, but not on a communal roll
82. The European settlers demand for self government in Kenya was rejected
83. Racial segregation in all the residential areas plus restriction on immigration was abolished
84. African interest to be given priority before interests of other immigrant races
85. A missionary would be nominated to Legco to represent African interests
86. The settlers had to maintain their representation in Legco (2x1)
87. ***Identify the leader who stepped down as the president of Kenya African Union for Jomo Kenyatta (1mk)***

James Gichuru (1x1)

**SECTION B (45MARKS)**

Answer any ***three*** questions each questions carries 15marks

1. ***a) Mention five Eastern Bantu communities which settled in Kenya during the pre-colonial period (5mks)***
2. Akamba
3. Agikuyu
4. Ameru
5. Aembu and mbeere
6. Mijikenda
7. Pokomo
8. Taita & Taveta (5x1)

***b) Describe the economic organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period (10mks)***

1. Nomadism - Pastoralism kept large herdss of cattle
2. Raiding of cattle
3. Crop growing e.g Kwavi Maasai
4. Hunting and gathering
5. Trading (Exchanged trade items)
6. Made leather items such as sandals from animals skins
7. Practiced pottery and Basketry (craft) (5x2)
8. ***a) State five characteristics of coastal city states after 1500AD (5mks)***
   1. Kiswahili was the language of Communication
   2. Islam was the main religion practiced
   3. Houses were built based on Arabic and Persian architecture
   4. Trade was the main economic activity
   5. The city states were ruled by Imams or Sultans
   6. Each city state minted its own coin
   7. People wore woven and silk clothes, Kanzu for men and Buibui for women
   8. Rice was their staple food
   9. The inhabitants practiced mixed farming
   10. They were ruled according to Sharia/Islamic laws
   11. There existed a class system - ruling class land owners, merchants, religious leaders, laborers and slaves (5x1)

***b) Explain five effects of missionary work on Africans in Kenya (10mks)***

1. Christianity became widespread
2. Kenyan people adopted European culture and copied their architecture and dressing
3. Spread of western education and civilization.
4. Missionary education created job opportunities e.g carpentry
5. Missionary education created a gap between educated and illiterate people
6. It introduced western medicine (provision of medical services)
7. Led to development of Agricultural and technical skills
8. Led to rise of independent churches e.g Orthodox, Nomiya
9. Led to abolition of slave trade/slavery
10. Missionary activities led to development of infrastructure
11. Missionaries like **Krapf** andd **Rebmam** contributed to exploration of East Africa
12. Missionary activities led to colonization of East Africa.
13. Translation of the bible into local languages. (5x2)
14. ***a) Identify five problems experienced by the imperial British East African Company to establish colonial rule in Kenya (5mks)***
15. Lack of enough funds
16. The British E.A protectorate was big but lacked natural resources through which revenue could be raised for administration
17. Huge expenditure in constructing administration stations which yielded little returns
18. Poor transport and communication system
19. Poor co-ordination, confusion or delay between the head office in London and the colony
20. Corrupt and inefficient company officials who misappropriated funds
21. Lack of experience and knowledge on the administration and conducting of the duties among many officials
22. Company officials were attacked by unfavorable tropical climatic condition and diseases
23. Lack of motivation and drive by IBEACO administrators
24. Language barrier between the company's officials. (5x1)

***b) Discuss five results of the Nandi resistance against the British occupation in Kenya (10mks)***

1. Loss of independence to the British.
2. Nandi territory was dully incorporated as one of the provinces of the B.E.A Protectorate.
3. The Nandi did loss lives and their animals.
4. Loss of properties like homes and farms belonging to the Nandi.
5. There was famine due to destruction of property.
6. Nandi people were dispossessed their most productive land/lost their land
7. Displacement of the Nandi as they were forced to make Northwards to local reserves that were located in marginal area (5x2)
8. ***a) Highlight five problems encountered by the railway builders during the constitution of the Kenya-Uganda railway (5mks)***
9. They faced resistance from some African Communities eg Nandi
10. Lacked basic needs like food and medicine
11. Delay in delivery of building materials and equipments due to poor transport system
12. Were affected by poor climatic conditions
13. Attacked by tropical diseases like malaria and smallpox and attack by jiggers.
14. Attacked by man-eating lions at Tsavo
15. Poor terrains especially the RiftValley proved difficult for the builders
16. It was expensive to the colonial government (5x1)

***b) Explain five problems faced by Mau Mau fighters during the struggle for independence in Kenya (10mks)***

1. Lack of transport and communication facilities
2. Adverse climatic conditions likes cold in Aberdares and Mt Kenya forest
3. Threats and attacks from wild animals in the forest
4. Lack of proper fighting equipment leading to anxiety as they feared the British repression
5. Divisions among the leaders where various armies received orders from different generals
6. Betrayal by some African s who were loyal and served as spies, Others gave up, Surrendered and joined the British troops
7. Lack of proper co-ordination due to lack of common source of command and mountains terrains
8. Arrest detention or killing of it's leaders hence demoralizing it's members e.g Dedan Kimathi
9. Use of intimidation/force to recruit it's members led to some people becoming disloyal (5x2)

**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

Answer any ***two*** questions from this section

1. ***a) State three values of a good citizen (3mks)***
2. Patriotism
3. Thrift
4. Nationalism
5. Ethics
6. Morality (3x1)

***b) Explain six factors which promote National Unity in Kenya (12mks)***

1. The constitution
2. Education (Education system and Curriculum)
3. National currency - Kenyan shillings
4. National language - Kiswahili and English national language
5. National symbols - (National flag, National Anthem, Coat of Arm and public seal)
6. National days and events e.g public holidays
7. Government institutions e.g judiciary, parliament executive
8. Mass media e.g News paper, Television & radio
9. Fair distribution of resources
10. Games and sports, Drama festival e.t.c
11. National philosophies, African socialism, Harambee & Nyayo
12. Social and economic interactions such as intercommunity marriages, games, trading & working together (6x2)
13. ***a) Mention any three characteristics of good constitution (3mks)***
14. Must be definite and clear
15. Must be durable and elastic
16. Must be flexible to adjust to changes in the society
17. Must provide a procedure for it's amendment
18. Must be comprehensive and cover all the government aspects
19. Must protect the fundamental rights and freedom of citizens (3x1)

***b) Discuss six peaceful methods of conflict resolution (12mks)***

1. Negotiation - discusion between people trying to reach an agreement over a dispute
2. Arbitration - where a disagreement is solved by a neutral person
3. Mediation - A situation where a person who is not involved in a dispute tries to help two conflicting groups or people
4. Court Action - Where conflicting people take each other to court for arbitration.
5. Use of elders - Appearing before elders who listen and come up with a solution or agreement
6. Diplomacy - Art of negotiation between individuals or countries to resolve conflicts (6x2)
7. ***a) Name the three arms of the National Government in Kenya (3mks)***
8. Legislature
9. Executive
10. Judiciary (3x1)

***b) Explain six functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) (12mks)***

1. Conducting and supervising elections and referenda
2. The continuous registration of voters
3. The regular revisions of the voters roll/ voters register
4. Reviews the names and boundaries of constituencies and wards
5. Regulates the process by which parties nominate candidates for elections
6. Settles electoral disputes arising from nominations
7. Registers candidates for elections
8. Conducts voter education
9. Facilitates the observation, monitoring and evaluation of elections
10. Develops a code of conduct for candidates and parties consisting elections
11. Appoints election officials such as returning officers, presiding officers and polling clerks (6x2)