

311/1 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
FORM THREE PAPER 1 END TERM THREE – 2025
MARKING SCHEME
SECTION A (25 MKS)



1. Give **two** limitations of using anthropology as a source of information on History and Government. (2mks)
 - ✓ **It is time consuming**
 - ✓ **It is an expensive method**
 - ✓ **Information collected may be inaccurate/distorted**
 - ✓ **Information collected may be based**
2. Give **one** evidence to show the Chinese reached the East Africans Coast. (1mk)
 - ✓ **Presence of Chinese coins**
 - ✓ **Porcelain remains**
 - ✓ **Written documents including periplus of Erythraean sea.**
3. List **two** communities that comprise the highland Nilotes. (2mks)
 - ✓ **Nandi -Kipsigis - turgen**
 - ✓ **Marakwet -Keiyo -pokot**
4. Give **two** factors which influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar. (2mks)
 - ✓ **Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing**
 - ✓ **Availability of labour/slave labour**
 - ✓ **Zanzibar had natural deep harbor which would promote trade in agricultural products.**
 - ✓ **Zanzibar had fertile soils**
5. Give the main reason why the colonial government created reserves in Kenya. (1mk)
 - ✓ **To create room for European farming/settlement**
6. State **two** characteristics of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)
 - ✓ **Some wore specific attire**
 - ✓ **Leadership was provided by Africans**
 - ✓ **They accommodate African cultural values.**
 - ✓ **Leadership was African**
7. Identify **one** method used by trade unionists to demand for their rights during the colonial period. (1mk)
 - ✓ **They used strikes and riots**
 - ✓ **Go slow/sit ins**
8. Name the first person to be appointed as a prime minister in Kenya. (1mk)
 - ✓ **Mzee Jomo Kenyatta**
9. Give **two** functions of the principal secretary in Kenyan government. (2mks)
 - ✓ **He/she is the chief accounting officer in a ministry**
 - ✓ **He/she is responsible for the day to day activities of the ministry**
 - ✓ **He/she supervise and evaluates the operations of the ministry**
10. State **two** reasons why Nabongo Mumias of Wanga collaborated with the British. (2mks)
 - ✓ **To consolidate his position and that of his kingdom**
 - ✓ **To secure military support against his enemies e.g Luo of Ugenya, Bukusu and Nandi**
 - ✓ **To obtain material benefits from the British**
 - ✓ **To gain prestige and fame by associating with the British.**
11. Give **one** reason why corruption is being discouraged in Kenya. (1mk)
 - ✓ **To promote peace and stability**
 - ✓ **To promote national unity**
 - ✓ **To provide fair distribution of national resources.**
12. State **one** way in which the government of Kenya has addressed the problems of landlessness. (1mk)
 - ✓ **Adopting the National land policy**
 - ✓ **Issuing of the title deeds to make land ownership legal**
 - ✓ **Resettling people in settlement schemes**
13. Identify **two** political events which threatened the stability of Kenya 1975 to 1978. (2mks)
 - ✓ **The death of Josiah Mwangi Kariuki**
 - ✓ **The death of the Founding Father of the nation Mzee Jomo Kenyatta**
 - ✓ **The attempt to change the constitution by some politicians**
14. Give **one** reason why Africans who lived in towns formed social welfare organizations during the colonial period. (1mk)
 - ✓ **To promote security**
 - ✓ **To promote unity and a sense of belonging among members.**
 - ✓ **To cater for the basic needs of the members**
15. What was the main ideological difference between KANU and KADU before independence in 1963. (2mks)
 - ✓ **Whereas KANU favoured a unitary type of government KADU preferred federalism/majimbolism**
16. Name the President of the Supreme Court in Kenya. (1mk)
 - ✓ **Chief Justice**
17. Give the main reason why KANU refused to form a government after the 1961 election. (1mk)
 - ✓ **They wanted Mzee Jomo Kenyatta to be released from detention.**

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

Answer any **three** questions from this section.



18. a) Give three reasons which contributed to the development of trade between the Kenya coast and the outside world by the 16th century. (3mks)
- ✓ **The availability of trade items**
 - ✓ **The demand for goods**
 - ✓ **Existence of enterprising merchants**
 - ✓ **The accessibility of the Coast**
 - ✓ **The existence of local trade**
 - ✓ **There was political stability at the Kenya Coast**
- b) What reasons led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast during the 16th century. (12mks)
- ✓ **The coastal city states organized constant rebellions against the Portuguese**
 - ✓ **The Portuguese administrators were corrupt/misused the funds meant to finance the administration**
 - ✓ **Portugal was too small to provide enough soldiers and administrators to control the whole of its empire.**
 - ✓ **Intense commercial rivalry from the Dutch reduced Portuguese source of revenue.**
 - ✓ **The annexation of Portugal by Spain weakened Portuguese control of the coast**
 - ✓ **Decline of the Indian Ocean trade since it was the main source of income for the empire.**
19. a) Give five reasons why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya during colonial period. (5mks)
- ✓ **Mission stations were established by Christian missionaries to serve as centres for converting Africans.**
 - ✓ **To serve as centres where African would be taught basic literacy to enable them to read the bible.**
 - ✓ **To teach Africans new methods of carpentry, farming and masonry**
 - ✓ **To train African catechists who would in turn facilitate the spread of Christianity**
 - ✓ **To use them as centres for the spread of Western European culture.**
 - ✓ **To serve as health centres where basic health care was provided to Africans.**
- b) Describe five factors which undermined Christian missionaries' activities in Kenya during the 19th century. (10mks)
- ✓ **Limited transport and communication facilities**
 - ✓ **Rivalry among different Christian groups**
 - ✓ **Inadequate fund and supplies such as food**
 - ✓ **Hot tropical climate coupled with tropical disease e.g malaria**
 - ✓ **Vastness of areas covered by individual missionaries**
20. a) Identify three African women who participated in the Mau Mau Movement. (3mks)
- ✓ **Nduta wa Kare - Marshal Muthoni From Nyeri**
 - ✓ **Elizabeth Gachika - Wambui Wagarania**
- b) Describe the role of African women in the struggle for Independence in Kenya. (12mks)
- ✓ **Some were foot soldiers**
 - ✓ **Provided medicine, food, gun, clothes to the fighters**
 - ✓ **They composed songs to mobilize fighters**
 - ✓ **They mobilize men and women to join the liberation movement.**
 - ✓ **They provided labour in the family**
 - ✓ **They took care of the families while their husbands were away.**
21. a) State five common grievances of the political organizations in Kenya up to 1939. (5mks)
- ✓ **Land alienation**
 - ✓ **Forced labour**
 - ✓ **Taxation**
 - ✓ **The Kipande system**
 - ✓ **Better wages for Africans**
 - ✓ **Quality education and better working conditions for Africans**
- b) Explain five roles played by women in the Mau Mau Uprising. (10mks)
- ✓ **Women participated in the oath taking ceremonies**
 - ✓ **They mobilized the men and women to join the movement.**
 - ✓ **They coordinated and organized rural networks to provide supplies to the Mau Mau fighters**
 - ✓ **They kept secret all information relating to the uprising from colonial agents despite their mistreatment**
 - ✓ **They supplied fighters with food, medicine, guns, ammunitions and clothing.**

SECTION C (30MKS)

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

22. a) State five special groups that monitor human rights. (5mks)

- ✓ **The law enforcement officers such as police officers**
- ✓ **Lawyers and judges**
- ✓ **Professionals like soldiers**
- ✓ **Trade unionists**
- ✓ **Religious leaders and special Associations.**
- ✓ **Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNHREC)**

b) Explain five principles of democracy. (10mks)

- ✓ **Freedom of speech, debate and equality.**
- ✓ **Equality before the law**
- ✓ **Consent of the people**
- ✓ **Economic democracy.**
- ✓ **Open accountable mass media**
- ✓ **The participation of the people in their government on a perpetual basis.**

23. a) Why are parliamentary elections held regularly in Kenya? (5mks)

- ✓ **To inject new blood into parliament and government**
- ✓ **To enable sitting MPs to be responsive to the development needs of the electorate as stipulated by the constitution.**
- ✓ **To enable the people to give mandate to the party of their choice to rule.**
- ✓ **To give citizens the chance to choose leaders whom they have confidence in**
- ✓ **In order to give all citizens the opportunity to exercise their constitutional right of participating in the democratic process.**

b) Explain five functions of the Executive committee in a county government in Kenya. (10mks)

- ✓ **Implement country legislation**
- ✓ **Performs any other function as per the constitution or international legislation.**
- ✓ **Prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly**
- ✓ **Implement country legislation**
- ✓ **Implement national legislation within the country**

24. a) State five ways through which the constitution of Kenya promotes national unity. (5mks)

- ✓ **Provide for equality of all Kenyans**
- ✓ **Kenyans are bound by one constitution**
- ✓ **Guarantees equal opportunities for all Kenyans**
- ✓ **To protect individuals against any form of discrimination as provided for in Bill of right**
- ✓ **Provides for a unitary government under one president**

b) Explain five factors which make it difficult for the correctional department in Kenya to work effectively. (10mks)

- ✓ **Inadequate facilities hence congestion and outbreak of diseases**
- ✓ **Increase in number of inmates hence poor living conditions**
- ✓ **Inadequate finance hence poor services**
- ✓ **Poor living condition/low salaries demoralize correctional officers**
- ✓ **Corruption in correctional centres**
- ✓ **Inadequate food, medical facilities and clothing.**