

**FORM: 3 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER ONE (312/1), MARKING SCHEME
MID TERM 2 2026 EXAMINATION**

Section A

1. Define Democracy (1 mk).

Democracy is a system of government in which power belongs to the people, who exercise it directly or through elected representatives under free, fair and regular elections, with protection of basic rights and rule of law.

2. Two ways archaeologists obtain information on Kenya's history (2 mks).

Excavation of sites (e.g. Koobi Fora, Kariandusi, Olorgesailie) to uncover fossils, stone tools and settlement remains.

Dating and analysis of artefacts (stratigraphy, radiocarbon, potassium-argon, etc.) and classification of finds to reconstruct past lifeways.

3. Name one sub-group of Eastern Cushites (1 mk).

Oromo (Galla) (other acceptable answers: Somali, Borana, Burji, Dasenach). 【3aFU】

4. Title given to the council of elders among the Agikuyu (1 mk).

Kiama (council of elders; senior grade referred to as Athamaki).

5. One way African communities reacted to British invasion (1 mk).

They resisted through armed confrontation (e.g. Nandi, Agiriama, Bukusu) or by refusing to cooperate with British demands for labour and taxes.

6. Two methods of dating fossils and artefacts (2 mks).

Radiocarbon (Carbon-14) dating for organic remains up to ~50,000 years. 【9I2U】

Potassium-argon (K-Ar) dating for volcanic layers associated with fossils, useful at early human sites like Koobi Fora/Olorgesailie.

7. One type of democracy practised in Kenya (1 mk).

Representative (parliamentary/presidential) democracy citizens elect Members of Parliament and the President. (Kenya also uses devolved county governments.)

8. Religious group that dominated Buganda when Kabaka Mutesa died (1 mk).

The traditionalists (followers of indigenous religion/Balubaale) were dominant; Mutesa I later allowed limited Christian/Muslim influence but the kingdom remained under indigenous beliefs at his death. (Early Christian missions had begun, but traditional religion dominated.)

9. One challenge facing Nairobi as a city (2 mks).

Rapid urban growth leading to informal settlements and congestion – pressure on housing, transport and services.*

Unemployment and crime associated with rural-urban migration and strain on infrastructure.

10. Two methods used by the British to establish rule in Kenya (2 mks).

Military expeditions/force (e.g. punitive expeditions against resisting communities).

Treaties and collaboration with friendly leaders, plus administrative structures (chiefs, Local Native Councils).

11. Deputy President of Kenya (1 mk).

Kithure Kindiki (serving as Deputy President as of 2025–2026). 【961p】

12. Why Africa is regarded as a Cradle of mankind (2 mks).

Because East Africa (especially Kenya's Rift Valley sites like Koobi Fora, Kariandusi, Olorgesailie has yielded the earliest hominin fossils and Acheulean tools, showing continuous human evolutionary record.

13. Three archaeological sites in Kenya where early man was found (3 mks).

*Koobi Fora(Lake Turkana basin).
Kariandusi(near Lake Elementaita, Nakuru County).
Olorgesailie (Kajiado).*

14. Two occasions when the Kenya National Anthem is sung (2 mks).

*National/public holidays (e.g. Jamhuri Day, Madaraka Day).
State functions and major public gatherings (school assemblies, official ceremonies, sports events).
Posts show it sung at festivals and state events.*

15. Main symbol of unity among the Shona community (1 mk).

The Mwari (Mlimo) religious cult/belief in a common high God (Mwari) and related rituals acted as a unifying spiritual symbol. (Also expressed through totems like Mbizi/zebra in cultural identity.)

16. Two factors that promote national unity in Kenya (2 mks).

*Common national symbols and institutions(flag, anthem, constitution, national holidays) that foster shared identity.
Equitable distribution of resources and inclusive development policies (e.g. devolution, education) that reduce marginalisation.*

17. Two early visitors to the East African Coast from 1500 AD (2 mks).

*Portuguese (e.g. Vasco da Gama, and later Portuguese administrators at Mombasa, Malindi).
Omani Arabs(who later displaced the Portuguese and ruled coastal towns like Mombasa, Lamu).*

Section B

18. (a) Five reasons for white migration into Kenya during pre-colonial period (5 mks).

- Search for fertile highlands for settlement and farming.
- Strategic interest after the opening of the Suez Canal (shorter route to India).
- Missionary encouragement and reports of favourable climate.
- British imperial rivalry/"Scramble" for territory.
- Prospects of trade and raw materials. (Based on settler agriculture motives and colonial policy.)

(b) Social organisation of the Mijikenda (10 mks).

- Organised in nine sub-groups(the "Nine Kayas": e.g. Giriama, Digo, Chonyi) living in fortified villages called Kayas on hilltops for defence.
- Society was patrilineal clans traced descent through the father.
- Governance by councils of elders (Kambi) who settled disputes, presided over rituals and made decisions.
- Age-sets/age-grades regulated roles (warriors, junior and senior elders).

- Religious life centred on ancestral spirits and shrines in the Kayas; specialists (medicine-men) performed rituals.
- Economy (farming, coconut palm, trade) reinforced communal labour and reciprocal obligations.

19. (a) Five reasons Akamba participated in long-distance trade (5 mks).

- Strategic location between coast and interior (access to ivory, foodstuffs).
- Skills as traders and middlemen linking interior (Mount Kenya, Rift) to coast.
- Environmental pressure (dry areas) pushed them to supplement farming with trade.
- Demand for coastal goods (cloth, beads, firearms).
- Entrepreneurial leadership of trading chiefs like Kivoi

(b) Five factors for Nairobi's growth (5 mks).

- Railway headquarters/depot(1901) – became administrative and transport hub.
- Central location linking highlands and the rest of Kenya.
- Administrative capital shift from Mombasa (1905/1907).
- Immigrant labour and settler farming around the area created market demand.
- Commercial services(banks, shops, Asian traders) and later industrialisation.

20. (a) Five reasons for Mau Mau collaboration (5 mks).

- Desire to recover alienated land.
- Reaction to forced labour, kipande system and low wages.
- Rejection of the colour bar and racial discrimination.
- Influence of ex-servicemen (World War II) and political awareness.
- Oath-taking and solidarity networks (e.g. KAU mobilization). **【4GFN】**

(b) Account for long Nandi resistance (10 mks).

- Strong military organisation under a council of elders and the Orkoiyot (spiritual leader) who unified clans.
- Guerrilla tactics using knowledge of forested terrain (Nandi escarpment).
- Economic independence (pastoralism mixed with farming) gave resilience.
- Effective leadership (Koitalel arap Samoei) and disciplined warrior age-sets.
- Initial British underestimation and limited troops; resistance lasted 1895-1906 before defeat.

21. (a) Five reasons for Kenya-Uganda railway (5 mks).

- To link Uganda to the coast for administrative control and trade.
- To open up the interior for settler agriculture and exploitation.
- To facilitate military movement and suppress resistance.
- To stop slave trade by establishing effective British presence.
- To serve strategic imperial interests (connect to Nile/Suez route).

(b) Five reasons for coming of Christian missionaries to East Africa (10 mks).

- Desire to spread Christianity and “civilise” Africans.
- To stop slave trade and promote legitimate commerce.
- Humanitarian impulse after industrial revolution (e.g. CMS, Holy Ghost Fathers).
- Exploration reports (e.g. Krapf, Rebmann) encouraged mission activity.
- Support from European governments seeking “moral” justification for colonisation.

Section C

22. (a) Three groups that monitor human rights (3 mks).

- Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)

- Civil society/NGOs(e.g. Amnesty International, local human rights groups).
- International bodies (UN Human Rights Council, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights).

(b) Responsibilities of Kenyan citizens (12 mks).

- Uphold and obey the Constitution and laws.
- Pay taxes and contribute to national development.
- Participate in elections and democratic processes.
- Protect and conserve the environment and public property.
- Promote national unity and cohesion; avoid discrimination.
- Defend the country when required and cooperate with law enforcement.

23. (a) Three categories of conflict (3 mks).

- Political conflicts(e.g. over power/elections).
- Economic conflicts (land, resources, inequality).
- Social-cultural conflicts(ethnic, religious, values).

(b) Six factors limiting national unity (12 mks).

- Ethnicity/tribalism and nepotism.
- Economic disparities and poverty/corruption.
- Regional inequalities in development.
- Political differences and party polarization.
- Religious differences
- Poor transport/communication that limits interaction.

24. (a) Three advantages of a written constitution (3 mks).

- Provides clarity and certainty of law; easily referenced.
- Protects fundamental rights in a Bill of Rights.
- Limits government powers and guides amendment procedure.

(b) Six features of the Independence Constitution (12 mks).

- Established parliamentary system with a Prime Minister (1963).
- Provided a Bill of Rights
- Created regional governments (Majimbo)with devolved powers.
- Defined citizenship and protection of property.
- Established judicial independence and courts.
- Set procedures for amendment and entrenched provisions.