

TERM TWO

MARKING SCHEME HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

FORM 3 PAPER ONE

SECTION A (25MKS)

Answer all questions in this section

- 1. Give two ways in which the study of history and government in Kenya promotes national unity. (2mks)**
Inspires strong feelings of one's heritage
Inspires a sense of belonging to a particular country
- 2. Identify two economic activities which the Maasai acquired as a result of interaction in the 19th century (2mks)**
Iron making
Crop cultivation
- 3. Name the dispersal point of the western Bantu (1mk)**
Mt Elgon
- 4. Identify one technological factor that facilitated the coming of Arabs (1mk)**
Boat making knowledge
Knowledge of map reading
Knowledge of reading compass points
Knowledge of navigation
- 5. State one way in which freed slaves promoted the spread of Christianity in Kenya (1mk)**
Used mother tongue to spread Christianity and reach out fellow Africans
- 6. Define dual citizenship (1mk)**
A citizen that have citizenship of two countries at the same time
- 7. Identify the treaty that marked the end of the process of scramble for and partition in East Africa (1mk)**
Heligoland treaty/ 2nd Anglo-German agreement (1890)
- 8. State two reasons why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crop in colonial Kenya (2mks)**
African grown cash crops would be prone to diseases
African labour would not available for European farms
Africans would bring unnecessary corruption
Africans lacked knowledge on cash crop cultivation
- 9. Identify two groups that offered education in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)**
Christian missionaries
Colonial government
Africans
Asians
- 10. State the significance of the Devonshire white paper to Africans (2mks)**
It denied the Asians the right to settle in the highlands
It intensified the rivalry between Indians and the settlers
It led to appointment of John Arthur to represent African interest in the legislative council
- 11. Give two characteristics of the early political organization formed in Kenya before 1939 (2mks)**
Ethnic based
Had similar grievances
Non violent
Led by mission educated young men
- 12. Name the first African to be appointed as a minister by the colonial government (1mk)**

Beneiah Apollo Ohanga

13. Identify one problem which independent school faced during the colonial period (1mk)

Harassment from the missionaries and the colonial government

Lack of trained personnel to run the schools

Inadequate funds

Many leadership wrangles

Competition from mission schools

14. Identify two groups in Kenya that monitor human rights (2mks)

Law enforcement officer (police)

Professionals such as teachers, lawyers and judges

Trade unions

Journalists

Religious organizations

Kenya National Human Rights and Equity Commission

15. State two ways in which women mobilized support for the Mau Mau fighters in Kenya (2mks)

Ridiculed men who were resistant to join the movement

Composed songs

Ridiculed home guards and other colonial agents

16. Give the main reason why the government of Kenya introduced the constituency development fund (CDF) (1mk)

To speed up development/ uplift the living standards of the people

17. State the main reason for convening the 2nd Lancaster House Conference (1mk)

To draft the independence constitution

SECTION B (45MKS)

Answer any three questions in this section.

18 a). State five economic activities of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period. (5mks)

Crop cultivation

Practiced iron working

Hunting and gathering

Livestock keeping e.g cattle, sheep and goat

Involved in trading activities

Involved in craftsmanship.e.g pottery, basketry

b). Explain five effects of the migration and settlement of the Eastern Cushites in Kenya (10mks)

Increased warfare for the control of limited resources e.g between Oromo and the Bantu

Displacement of some countries who had settled in the region e.g Bantu from Shungwaya

Increased cultural interaction with neighboring communities e.g word borrowing with the Bantu

Intermarriage with neighboring communities e.g the samburu and the bantu

Formation of new military alliances in the region e.g the rendile and the samburu against the turkana

Redistribution of the population in the region where they settled

Assimilation and adoption of some communities who had settled in the region earlier e.g the bantu

19a). State three reasons why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya (3mks)

Serve as centers for converting Africans

Training for the catechist

Centre for the spread of the Western European culture

Served as a centre for settlement of freed slaves

Centre where Africans were taught basic literacy

b). Which factors undermined Christian missionary activities in Kenya during the 19th century (12mks)

Tropical diseases such as malaria claimed the lives of many missionaries

Islam posed stiff competition at the coast

Missionaries faced resistance from African countries e.g the Akamba

Poor transport hindered missionary work

Missionaries lacked a common language of communication with the Africans

Rivalry between different missionary groups created misunderstanding among Africans e.g

Inadequate funds hindering the activities of the missionaries

They faced hostility from the slave raiders and traders who benefited from the slave trade

Inadequate personnel compared to the vast population of the East African coast and the interior

Missionaries are deserted by their men e.g David Livingstone

20.a). Identify the methods used by the British to occupy Kenya (3mks)

Signing of treaties

Collaboration

Establishing operational bases

Military expedition

b). Explain the result of the Mumias Collaboration with the British . (12mks)

Nabongo was made paramount chief this consolidated his power in the whole Western Kenya

Mumias warriors were used by the British to perpetrate British rule by subdividing Luo Bantus in Nandi

Mumias became the centers of colonial administration in Western Kenya up to 1920

Mumias bought material benefits through the trade e.g he acquired firearms

Some of Nabongo's chiefs were used as by the British to rule over Western Kenya

Mumias was able to expand his kingdom with British support

Wanga lost their independence after the British declared Kenya this colony in 1920

Mumias and his people benefited from the Western education and religion.

21.a). Identify three functions of the governor during the colonial period (3mks)

Head of the colony

Head of executive council

Assented to laws from the legislative council

Reported to the colonial secretary

b). Discuss six challenges encountered by the trade unions in Kenya during the colonial period (12mks)

Harassment from both the white settlers and the colonial government

Migrant labour system inhibited most Africans to join trade unions

Ignorance among the African settlers on the importance of trade unions

Shortage of funds undermined effective running of most unions

Leadership wrangles which prevented efficient operation of the unions

Strong ethnic influence in choosing the trade union leaders rather than competence

SECTION C (30MKS)

Answer any two questions in this section.

22.a). Identify three importance of democracy in Kenya (3mks)

It fosters unity and equality among all people

Balances the liberty of the individual with the power of the state

It has moral and educative value

It promotes peace and stability in the country

It promotes patriotism and nationalism among the citizens

The interests of the citizen are paramount

b). Explain six rights of an arrested person in Kenya (12mks)

To be informed promptly in a language that person understands of the reason for the arrest

To remain silent

To communicate with an advocate and other persons whose assistance is necessary

Not to be compelled to make any confession that could be used in evidence against the person

To be held separately from persons who are serving a sentence
To be brought before a court not later than 24hrs after being arrested
To be charged or to be informed of the reason for the extension of the detention or release
To be released on bond or bail pending a charge or trial

23.a). State the provisions of the National Accord and Reconciliation Act of 2008 (5mks)

A grand coalition government would be established
Executive authority would be divided between PNU and ODM
Mwai Kibaki was to retain the presidency while Raila Odinga would occupy the office of the prime minister
Two deputy prime minister positions would be created
Divisions of an expanded list of cabinet posts based on proportional representation in parliament

b). Explain the features of the independence constitution of 1962 (10mks)

A federal government was adopted with six regions
The national assembly was bicameral consisting of the senate and the house of the representatives
It defined citizenship status of all people in the country
It created the post of the prime minister to head the government
It created the post of the governor representing the queen of England as the head of state
It safeguarded the interest of the minority groups like the Europeans and Asians
A bill of rights spelling out the fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens
It led to formation of an independent electoral commission that would ensure impartiality and honesty during election
It provided for an independent and impartial judiciary to ensure justice is done

24.a). State three conditions that every human right must fulfill (3mks)

A condition of life
A social character
Equally enjoyed by all members of the society

b). Discuss six values of good citizenship in Kenya (12mks)

patriotism through placing the interest of the country above own selfish interest
participation in activities that foster national unity like trade and agriculture
participation in democratic processes by offering one self to contest elections or voting
maintenance and protection of human dignity
non discrimination on basis of race gender and ethnicity
respect for social justice e.g protesting against grabbing of public land
respect for equality of all citizens
respect for human rights
support for good governance e.g by paying taxes
maintaining high level of integrity by detesting from corrupt practices
supporting the government by taking part in projects that ensure sustainable development