*311/1 HISTORY PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME*

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (25 MARKS)**

**1. Name one area in Kenya where the remains of Australopithecus were found.**

* Lake Turkana
* Tugen Hill (Baringo)

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**2. State one way in which the Abagussi and Kipsigis interacted during the pre colonial. (1 mark)**

* They intermarried
* Traded
* The Kipsigis used to raid Abagusi for cattle

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**3. Giveone religious function of the Oloibon among the Maasai in the 19th Century.**

* Officiated religious ceremonies
* Blessed the warriors before they went to war
* He performed rituals to ward off epidemic and drought
* Custodian of religious rituals

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**4. State two factors that led to the decline of kilwa by 1490 AD.**

* The disruption of gold trade due to civil war
* Rivalries for power between royal families
* Constant rebellions by Vassal states weakened the city state
* The attack and conquest by the Portuguese

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**5. Give one evidence that shows that Chinese Traders reached the Kenyan Coast before 1500 AD.**

* Presence of Chinese coins
* Fragments of Chinese pottery
* Information in the Periplus of Erythrean Sea

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**6. State two reasons which led to the decline of the long distance trade.**

* Raids from Maasai and Oromo
* Competition from Arab and Swahili traders
* Reluctance of the Agikuyu and Aembu to trade with them due to the Maasai raiding activities
* Ivory was getting harder to get
* Colonization of Kenya**(2x1=2 marks)**

**7. What is dual citizenship?**

* This is a state of being a citizen of two countries

**(1x1=1 mark)**

**8. Give the main reason why the Colonial Government introduced poll tax in Kenya.**

* To force Africans to work on European settler farms

**(1x1=1 mark**

**9. State two terms of the Heligoland treaty of 1890.**

* Germany officially recognized Uganda as a British sphere of influence

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**10. State the main role of the Executive arm of the government in Kenya.**

* To implement government policies

**(1x1=1 mark**

**11. Give two functions of the County Assembly in the County Government. (2 marks)**

* Makes and amends laws for the county
* Exercises authority over the county executive committee
* Receives and approves plans and policies for management an exploitation of the county’s

resources

* Receives and approves plans and policies for the development and management of the country’s

infrastructure and institutions

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**12. Identify two sources of Nyayo philosophy.**

* African socialism
* Biblical teaching on the commandments
* Moi’s long political career
  + - **(2x1=2 marks)**

**13. Name two education commissions that were established by the Kenyan Government after independence.**

* The Ominde Commission
* Gachathi Commission
* Kamunge Commission
* Koech Commission

**(2x1=2 marks)**

**14. State the main reason why the Second Lancaster House Conference was held in London in 1962.**

* To draft the Independence Constitution for Kenya

**(1x1=1 mark**

**15. What is the main role of the opposition party in Kenya?**

* To act as awatchdog/ monitors the activities of the rulling government

**16. Name the first African to be nominated to the Legislative Council. (1 mark)**

* EliudMathu

**(1x1=1 mark**

**SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (45 MARKS)**

**18a. Give three reasons for the migration and settlement of the Somali into Kenya.**

* In search of better pasture for their livestock
* Some migrated due to population pressure
* Outbreak of diseases that affected both people and animals
* They were escaping famine and drought
* Escaping from clan/family feuds
* They fled the constant attacks from their neighbors

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b. Explain six results of the migration and settlement of the Cushites into Kenya.**

* They intermarried with other Kenyan communities e.g. Borana intermarried with the Pokomo
* Trading activities intensified between them and other communities e.g. Samburu
* Some of the communities formed alliances in order to strengthen their resistance e.g. Rendile and

theSamburu allied against the Turkana

* Introduced some cultural practices in Kenya e.g. age set system, circumcision
* Led to increased population in the region
* They pushed others/displaced other communities e.g. Mijikenda
* Led to population redistribution in Kenya**(6x2=12 marks)**

**19a. State three reasons which made the British Government encourage white settlement in Kenya during the colonial period. (3 marks)**

* To carry out farming in order to meet the administration cost of the colony
* The climate was suitable for white settlement
* To help control the prevailing Asian immigration and influence in Kenya
* The whites would be loyal to the colonial government as opposed to the Africans
* To help meet the cost of maintaining the railway
* **(3x1=3 marks)**

**b. Explain six terms of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923.**

* The Indians were to elect five members to the legislative council
* The interests of the Africans were to be given priority before those of the immigrant races

if there was a conflict

* Racial segregation was abolished in the residential areas
* The Kenyan highlands were to be exclusively for white settlers
* Restriction on Asian immigration was abolished
* The colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony
* A missionary would be nominated to the legislative council to represent the Africans interests
* The settlers had to maintain their representatives in the Leg Co

**(6x2=6 marks)**

**20a. Give three characteristic of independent schools and churches.**

* They were led by Africans
* They allowed African cultural values
* Most of them worked closely with the African political organizations
* Used drums and African musical instruments in their worship
* They valued Christianity and western education but were against westernizing influence

by missionaries

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b. Explain six factors that led to the rise of independent churches and schools in Kenya.**

* Africans were against the westernizing influence of Christian missionaries
* Inadequate education given by missionaries
* Reaction against colonialism and its injustices e.g. forced labor
* Many Africans were discriminated in churches and all decisions made by missionaries
* Some Africans had claimed that they had received divine calling to start independent churches
* Some Africans were dissatisfied with the interpretation of Christian scriptures
* Some mission churches did not allow traditional Africans freedom of expression e.g. dancing
* Africans wanted schools where their children could retain their traditional values and at the same

time acquire western education **(6x2=12 marks)**

**21a.State five factors that led to the introduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya in 1992. (5 marks)**

* Pressure from the donor community who tied financial aids to multi-party democracy
* Alleged rigging of the 1988 general elections by KANU activists which created discontent

**b. Explain five roles played by political parties in governance and nation building. (10 marks)**

**SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (30 MARKS)**

**22a. Give three circumstances under which the freedom of movement can be restricted in Kenya. (3 marks)**

**b. Explain six principles of democracy as practiced in Kenya. (12 marks)**

**23a. Give three functions of the Supreme Court in Kenya. (3 marks)**

* To hear presidential election petitions
* To hear and determine appeals from the court of appeal, high court etc
* To hear petitions on interpretation and application of the constitution
* Gives decisions that are binding to all courts
* Advise both national and county government on matters of general public interest

**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b. Explain six factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya. (12 marks)**

* Corrupt practices in courts of law may lead to unfairness
* Political interference on decisions made by the court
* Confining suspects in remand for longer periods

**24a. State three components of the National Budget.**

* An estimate of the expected revenue
* Sources of expected revenue e.g. taxes
* Expenditure (ways in which the revenue will be spent)
* Details of how any deficit will be financed**(3x1=3 marks)**

**b. Six challenges faced by the national government in the implementation of a national budget.**

* Kenya’s high population overstretches budgetary allocations in various departments
* Natural disasters like floods , drought etc interferes with implementation of budgetary proposals
* High interest rates on loans borrowed from the international community forces the government

to abandon some projects

* Inconsistent economic policies interfere with implementation of budgetary proposals
* Corruption and misappropriation of government money by some individuals in the government
* Tax evasion by some individuals**(6x2=12 marks)**