

MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT FORM:THREE [3] TERM 1 2025 OPENER EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS: *Answer all the Questions*

TIME: 1 HR 30 MIN

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

1. Identify two methods that archaeologists use to locate an archaeological site. (2 mks)
 - ✓ **Vision**
 - ✓ **Information from farmers & builders.**
 - ✓ **Looking for areas where faulting ha occurred.**
 - ✓ **Archeologist's long term experience.**
2. Give two negative effects of the development of motor vehicle transport. (2 mks)
 - ✓ **Environmental pollution from fumes**
 - ✓ **Rampant accidents lead to deaths & disabilities.**
3. List down one social function of the town of Athens. (1mk)
 - ✓ **Educational centre – it had debate halls**
 - ✓ **Religious centre – it had a temple for the Athenian goddess.**
4. What was the symbol of unity among the Shona in the 19th century. (1mk)
 - ✓ **Royal fire**
 - ✓ **Religion (Mwari Cult)**
5. State two functions of the Lukiiko in the Buganda Kingdom. (2 mks)
 - ✓ **Making laws**
 - ✓ **Advising the Kabaka.**
 - ✓ **Organizing on tax collection**
 - ✓ **Served as a link between the Kabaka and the people.**
6. Give one function of the Odwira festival among the Asante during the 19th Century. (1mk)
 - ✓ **To honour the Asantehene.**
 - ✓ **To honour the dead.**
 - ✓ **To seek forgiveness.**
7. Identify one type of constitution. (1mk)
 - ✓ **Written constitution**
 - ✓ **Unwritten constitution**
8. List down two sources of laws for the British government. (2mks)
 - ✓ **Customs**
 - ✓ **Customs of parliament**
 - ✓ **Statutes**
 - ✓ **Laws of precedents**
 - ✓ **Historical documents**
9. Name three Oman families that ruled the East African coast in the 17th century. (3 mks)
 - ✓ **Nabahani family**
 - ✓ **Mazrui/mazaria family**
 - ✓ **Buseidi family**
10. Identify the branch of history that studies the means of livelihood of people. (1mk)
 - ✓ **Economic history**

11. Name two communities that belong to western Bantu speakers of Kenya.

- ✓ Abaluhya
- ✓ Abakuria
- ✓ Abasuba
- ✓ Abagusii

12. Give two disadvantages of dual citizenship.

(2mks)

- ✓ One cannot occupy senior state offices.
- ✓ There is double taxation.

SECTION B (30 MARKS)

13. Describe five features of independence constitution of Kenya.

(10mks)

- a) The independence constitution provided for a regional/majimbo government with each of the seven regions having a regional assembly and president. The boundaries of the regions were given protection in the constitution.
- b) It also provided for a bicameral parliament consisting of the senate and the house of representatives/upper house and lower house. The lower house comprised 117 elected members and 12 special members. The senate comprised 41 members representing the 41 administrative districts and one representing Nairobi city. Though the senate was subordinate to the House of Representatives, it had powers to authorize declaration of a state of emergency, 65% of the senators were required to approve the amendment of constitution. Also all Bills required approval of both houses.
- c) The constitution stipulated that the Prime Minister (appointed by the governor) was to be head of Government and Queen the Head of State, represented by the Governor General. The powers of the governor were defence of the country, foreign affairs, internal security and approval of legislation.
- d) The constitution recommended a multiparty system of government and the party with the majority of seats forming the government.
- e) It contained the Bill of Rights, which protected the individual's rights. The Bill of rights was modeled on the European convention on Human Rights and Fundamental freedoms.
- f) The constitution provided for an elaborate scheme to protect the minority rights. The minorities in this case were the Europeans, Asians and some indigenous communities.
- g) Independent Electoral commission was set up consisting of the speakers of the two houses and a nominee of the Prime Minister. Also it comprised nominees representing the regions. This was to ensure impartiality and honesty in elections.
- h) The constitution provided for an independent and impartial judiciary to ensure justice and prevent corruption. Judges were accorded security of tenure which was extended to the Attorney General, the government's principal legal advisor.
- i) It provided for public service commission. The aim was insulate the civil service recruitment and promotions from abuse and corruption.
- j) An independent land board.

14. Describe the political organization of the shona community during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)

- ✓ The emperor was the head of the state and government. Succession of authority was hereditary. Important emperors included Chikura, Nyatsimba, Mutota and Matope.
- ✓ Religion played a role in government and united people. The emperor was a semi-divine religious leader, a military leader and the chief priest. He was the only one who could communicate with the spirits of the ancestors. It was believed that when Mwene Mutapa died, he became a Mudzimu and automatically qualified to be worshipped as a national ancestral spirit. The ancestral spirits (Vadzimu) communicated people's problems to god. Religion also influenced laws. The priests were used as spies and link between the emperor and the people.
- ✓ Another unifying factor in the kingdom was the royal fire. It was from the continuous fire that each vassal chief carried a flame to his chiefdom that he kept burning as a symbol of national unity. The empire was divided into provinces namely Guruhaswa, Mbire, Utere, Banua, and Manyika each headed

by a lesser chief. The most important chiefs in the empire sent their sons, with tribute in form of cattle, gold, slaves and ivory, each year to pay homage to the Mwene Mutapa as goodwill ambassadors.

- ✓ There was a standing army of warriors which was used for defence and expansion of the kingdom. Revenue from trade was used to run the army and sustain the empire. The position of importance held by Mwene Mutapa led to the creation of a complex Style of administration around him.
- ✓ The government officials included the court steward, treasurer, commander-in-chief of the army and Mbokurumme (king's sister-in-law). Others were the queen mother, the emperor's sister and nine principal wives, the doorkeeper and the chief cook and head drummer. At the lower level were the lesser chiefs who paid tribute to the king by providing cattle, labour and agricultural produce.

15. Explain five factors that limit national unity. (10 mks)

- a) Tribalism – this is the practice of favouring people who are from one's own ethnic group in employment, admission to schools and allocation of resources. Others end up being discriminated against thus leading to hatred and enmity.
- b) Nepotism – this is the practice of people favouring their relatives. This vice is similar to tribalism
- c) The unequal distribution of resources causes animosity between those who are favoured and those who are not.
- d) Political wrangles / Ethnic conflicts / clashes discourage co-operation among the citizens.
- e) Corruption – asking for and offering of bribes to obtain and give services violates people's rights to equal treatment. Corruption creates suspicion and hatred among people since those who cannot afford to bribe feel cheated and frustrated.
- f) Discrimination on the basis of gender denies people the right to participate equally in national development.
- g) Racism. This is discrimination on the basis of colour/ race. This creates hatred and suspicious among people. This was a common cause of disunity during the colonial days.
- h) Religious conflicts. In Kenya, conflicts between the Muslims and Catholics in 2000 led to destruction of a catholic church in Nairobi. Intolerance of other people's religions creates disunity.
- i) Party membership. Multipartyism in Kenya has to some extent become a cause of disunity. The country regularly becomes polarized on party lines especially when we near general elections. Sometimes members of parties such as TNA, ODM, UDF, URP etc don't see eye to eye during campaigns. There has also been discrimination on the basis of party membership.
- j) Poverty. When people lack basic needs such as food, education, health, shelter and clothing, anti-social behaviour arise. For example, stealing and violence. Criminal activities create fear and suspicion and therefore discourage national unity.
- k) Ignorance. Lack of knowledge creates intolerance of other people's views and lack of appreciation of the development taking place around. This may create unnecessary division.