**FORM THREE EXAM (FORM 3)**

**HISTORY PAPER 311/1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. ***Give two unwritten sources of information on History and Government.***

 - Oral traditions/Oral sources

 - Archaeology/Paleontology

 - Genetics

 - Linguistics

 - Anthropology ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

2. ***Give two religious functions of the Orkoiyot of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period.***

 - Mediated between God and the people/acted as a priest

 - Offered sacrifices to God on behalf of the people.

 - Blessing people before they undertook special activities such as going to war/raid.

 ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

3. ***State one way in which the Abagusii and the Kipsigis interacted during the re-colonial period.***

 - Through intermarriages

 - Trade

 - Raids/warfare ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

4. ***Identify two main items of trade from the interior of Kenya during the long distance trade.***

 - Slaves

 - Ivory ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

5. ***A part from trade, give one reason why the Arabs migrated to the Kenyan Coast before 1500 AD***

 - To escape religious conflicts between different Islamic sects in Arabia/civil war.

 - To escape from political persecution in Arabia

 - To spread Islam.

 - For adventure/exploration ***(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)***

6. ***State two ways in which the Maasai benefited from the collaboration with the British.***

 - The British supported Lenana against Sendeyo in the 1894 succession dispute.

 - The maasai were protected against raids by their neighbours.

 - Lenana was made a Paramount Chief.

 - The maasai were rewarded with cattle from uncooperative people e.g theNandi and the Agikuyu ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

7. ***Identify two economic benefits of the Kenya-Uganda railway during the colonial period.***

 - It was a source of revenue to the colonial government.

 - It facilitated the transport of goods and services

 - It supplemented other forms of transport e.g communication.

 - It led to the development of urban centres.

 - Opened up the interior for economic development.

 - Facilitated the movement of trade/promoted trade.

 - It created job opportunities. ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

8. ***State two problems faced by trade union movement during the colonial period in Kenya.***

 - Inadequate funds

 - Harassment by the colonial government.

 - Wrangling among the leaders

 - Lack of support from the local people due to ignorance. ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

9. ***Give two reasons why the Africans migrated to urban centre during the colonial period.***

 - To search for employment

 - To avoid colonial tax system.

 - They were attracted by social amenities. ***(Any 2 x11 = 2mks)***

10. ***Identify the main reason why the Ukamba Members Association was formed.***

 - To fight against destocking policy ***(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)***

11. ***Give two reasons which made Christian missionaries to establish mission stations in Kenya during the colonial period.***

 - Settlement for freed slaves

 - To train African catechists.

 - Act as health centres/bases for operations

 - Centres for conversion to Christianity

 - For learning centres for basic literacy.

 - To act as vocational centre where various skills were taught.

 - To teach modern agriculture. ***(Any 2 x11 = 2mks)***

12. ***Identify two development rights of children.***

 - Right to education

 - Right to leisure

 - Right to participate in cultural/artistic activities

 - Right to information ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

13. ***Name the type of constitution used in Kenya***

 - Written constitution ***(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)***

14. ***Who is the head of the Judiciary in Kenya?***

 - The chief justice ***(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk***

15. ***State the composition of the executive arm of the Kenya Government.***

 - President

 - Deputy President

 - Cabinet Secretary

 - Principle Secretary

 - Civil Service.

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

16(a) ***State five economic activities of the Somali during the pre-colonial period.***

 - Participated in trade

 - Kept livestock

 - Hunted wild animals

 - Gathered fruits

 - Practiced crafts

 - Made iron tools

 - Grew crops ***(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)***

 (b) ***Describe the political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period.***

 - Had a decentralized system of government.

 - They were organized into clans made up of related families .

 - Several clans joined together to form (Gweng) rule by council of elders.

 - Several gweng formed sub tribe called oganda.

 - Oganda was ruled by higher council of elders under the chairman of Ruoth.

 - Duties of council of elders included:-

 - Maintain law and order;

 - Settle disputes;

 - Final court of appeal.

 - They had a warrior class headed by Osumba Miruayi

 - Boys were initiated at poverty to form age sets which provided the community with warriors.

 ***(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)***

17(a) ***State three reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to the Kenyan Coast.***

 - They wanted to find a sea route to India.

 - They wanted to spread Christianity.

 - They wanted to take part in the coastal trade.

 - Due to desire of exploration/adventure. ***(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)***

 (b) ***Explain six effects of the Portuguese rule at the Kenyan Coast.***

 - They built Fort Jesus

 - They imposed heavy taxation on the coastal people

 - They were harsh and brutal on the Africans

 - Some words borrowed from Portuguese language were used to enrich Kiswahili language.

 - they introduced new crops

 - Those towns who resisted their rule were destroyed and left in ruins.

 - They fostered good relations between East African Coast and India. ***(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)***

18(a) ***Five roles played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya?***

 - Raised funds to support political activities.

 - Had moral support to the freedom fighters to continue with the struggle .

 - They demanded for the release of detained/arrested freedom fighters e.g Harry Thuku.

 - They took part in the armed struggle e.g Field Marshal Muthon.

 - They supplied basic needs to the freedom fighters in their ride outs.

 - They acted as spies for the freedom fighters.

 - They took part in oathing, administered oath of secrecy to mobilize the people to support the fight

 for independence.

 - They kept homes intact as men continued with the struggle.

 - They endured pain and suffering in the hands of the colonial government for the sake of liberation.

 (***Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)***

 (b) ***Explain five external factors that promoted the rise of African Nationalism in Kenya after 1945***

 - Rise to world power of USA and USSR which were anti-colonial rule.

 - The rise of the British Labour Party to power.

 - Granting of independence to former British colonies like Ghana, India, Pakistan

 - Support given by the Pan-African Movement.

 - The decolonization policy by the United Nations.

 - Signing of the Atlantic Charter in 1942.

 - 2nd world war and exposure of servicemen.

 - 2nd world war destroyed European superiority myth.

 - 2nd world war left leading colonial powers weaker to sustain large colonies. ***(Any 5x 2 = 10mks)***

19(a) ***Identify three roles played by the Africans in the provision of education during the colonial period***

 - They started their own schools e.g John/Owalo.

 - The Africans mobilized resources to build their own schools.

 - They accepted to go to school. ***(Any 2 x 1 = 2mks)***

 (b) ***Explain six problems faced by African in urban centres during the colonial period in Kenya.***

 - Fred equate housing facilities leading to rise of slaves.

 - Fred equate social facilities - Education, health for African.

 - Increased pollution of vehicles/industries garbage, causing health problems.

 - Increases unemployment.

 - Increased criminal activities because of unemployment.

 - Racial discrimination residential areas.

 - Payment of how wages.

 - Spread of decreased due to overcrowding in slums. ***(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)***

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

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

20(a) ***State three ways in which Kenya practices democracy.***

 - Referendum

 - Recall clause

 - iniciative

- Plebiscites. ***(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)***

 (b) ***Explain six factors that have promoted National Unity in Kenya since independence.***

 - Use of common language; Kiswahili and English.

 - Establishment of national schools and universities.

 - Intermarriages between different Kenyan Communities

 - The constitution of Kenya.

 - The institution of the presidency which unites Kenya

 - The promotion of sports and other cultural activities.

 - The establishment of settlement scheme which has made it possible for people of different

 backgrounds to live together.

* The symbols of national unity e.g the flag, National Anthem ***(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)***

21(a) ***Give three reasons why General Elections are important in Kenya.***

 - They provide Kenyans with an opportunity to choose leaders of their choice.

 - It’s constitutional requirement

 - They enable Kenyans to exercise their democratic rights.

 - They offer alternative ideas of running the Government through different political parties

 manifestos.

 - They make elected leaders to work hard so as to be re-elected. ***(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)***

 (b) ***Describe six ways through which the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed in Kenya.***

 - It is established by the Constitution of the National Government.

 - Judges of the superior courts have security of tenure of office.

 - Members of the judiciary are not held accountable to their action/decision if they are taken in lest

 interest of dispensing injustice.

- Judges/magistrates swear the oath of allegiance to the constitution.

- The appointments of the magistrates are done by the Judiciary Service Commission in order to

 guarantee its independence. ***(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)***

22(a) ***Identify three basic aims of prison sentences.***

 - Rehabilitate offenders

 - Punish offenders

 - Determine those who might be thinking of committing crimes.

 - Separate criminals from law biding citizens. ***(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)***

(b) ***Explain six reasons why the legislature is the supreme arm of the government.***

 - Makes and repeals laws governing the country.

 - Can limit the powers of the executive through constitutional amendment.

 - Cabinet secretaries are accountable to parliament for their activities in their ministries.

 - Can pass a vote of no confidence on the president or any of his appointees.

 - Approves and establishes statutory bodies.

 - Bills approved by the cabinets are discussed and passed by parliament.

 - Passes the budget. ***(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)***