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**HISTORY**

**PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A**

1. (2 marks)
* Intermarriage, borrowing of cultural marriage
* Circumcision ceremonies, assimilation.
1. (1 mark)
* Joka joko omollo owiny
1. (2 marks)
* Encourage slavery
* Entered into treaties with Europeans for market.
1. (2 marks)
* Structure of government
* All rules pertaining to the heal eg state
* Composition function and powers of parliament
* Composition of the executive
* Composition of the judiciary
* Rights of citizens
1. (2 marks)
* Uganda was recognized as British sphere of influence
* Economy abandoned her claim over with in exchange for highland
* Germany acquired a strip of land on lake Tanganyika and purchased the coast of Tanganyika from the sultan of Zanzibar.
* The sultan of Zanzibar retained the 16 km coastal strip.
1. (2 marks)
* The british officials disrespected their culture and raped their women
* The british disrupted their trade by taking over the role of middleman
* Forced labour on the land that had been snatched from them
* The fathers were expected to proclaim raw materials for their industries.
* Imposition of taxes e.g hut tax imposed of polygamous men.
* The British herdsmen who recruited labor were harsh
* The British alienated Agryana land
1. (2 marks)
* Africans were the beneficiaries since Kenya wa
* s declared an African territory
* The problems of land labor were not resolved
* The white feet betrayed of they did not achieve their goal of self independence
* Indians were disappointed of they were not allowed to settle in the white lands
* Africans were represented in the legco by a European missionary
* Asians became more politically aware and began forming political parties.
* There was rivalry between Indians and settlers
1. (1 mark)
* The railway line enhanced British administration of Kenya and Uganda as troops and administrators could be transported conveniently to many areas.
1. (2 marks)
* Loss of life
* Somali cattle were confiscated by the British
* Somali lost their independence
* The Somali clans were divided e.g darod and hawiye
1. (2 marks)
* There was an urgent need to exploit the land for agriculture so as to meet the cost of administration
* The colonial government wanted to make Kenya a white man country
* The British felt that without agriculture there were no more resources to be exploit in the country.
* Africans did not have enough technical knowhow to be used farming
* The Kenyan highlands were suitable for European settlement
* The settlers would help control prevailing the Asian negation in Kenya
1. (2 marks)
* Many people e.g different ethnic background camel together contributing to national unity
* Urbanization contribute to the formation of political parties
* Welfare associations were formed
* Sporting and cultural activities took place in towns.
1. (2 marks)
* Fraser commission
* Phelpes stoke commission
* Beecha committee
1. (1 mark)
* Use of force / military conquest
1. (1 marks)
* So as to involve the people = running the government
* To provide a link between central government and the rural community
* To provide a legal forum for people to make decisions
* To provide specific services to the people
* To make use of local resources in local development
* To serve the white settlers
1. (2 marks)
* Money for revenue fund can only be withdrawn with the approval of the controller of budget

SECTION B

1. A)(3 marks)
* social ceremonies
* Belief in a common ancestral.
* Belief in the supreme God
* Inter clan marriage.

B (12 marks)

* Basic political