

**CENTRAL KENYA NATIONAL SCHOOLS JOINT MOCK - 2015**  
**311/1 – HISTORY PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME**

1. Define the term Government as a subject in Secondary Schools.
  - Study of systems of administration and control of people. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
2. The main method used by the archaeologists to gather their historical data.
  - Excavation. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
3. The main source of historical information used in grouping the language groups in Kenya.
  - Linguistics (1 x 1 = 1mk)
4. Two reasons for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia to Kenya.
  - Heavy taxation by Menelik.
  - Spirit of adventures. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
5. Two councils of elders among the Nandi in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - Kokwet / Kok.
  - Pororiet / Pororosiek. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
6. Which community of East Africa was the most active in the long distance trade in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
  - Yao (1 x 1 = 1mk)
7. One reason the government may limit the freedom of speech.
  - If one's speech incite the public against the state.
  - If one discloses confidential information relating to the state.
  - If one spreads false information about the state / individual. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
8. Two advantages of using arbitration as a method of resolving conflict.
  - One can choose their own arbitrator.
  - Its private and confidential i.e. no publicity.
  - Its fast because one chooses the time.
  - You choose your own rules. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
9. Two reasons why the Constitution of Kenya is important.
  - Defines the structure and functions of various organs of the government.
  - It clearly states the rights and responsibilities of individuals.
  - It spells out the responsibilities of those in power.
  - It ensures equality of allcitizens.
  - It is the basis of all legislation in Kenya. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
10. One type of representative democracy.
  - Presidential system
  - Parliamentary system (1 x 1 = 1mk)
11. Name the document that contains the rights of the child in Kenya.
  - The Children's Act – 1991 (1 x 1 = 1mk)
12. The main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period.
  - In order to get able bodied man to provide labour to the settlers. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

13. Two reasons why Africans were reluctant to provide labour during the colonial period.
- Wages provided by the settlers were low and unattractive.
  - Money wasn't meaningful to the majority of Africans.
  - Africans were not ready to leave their families to work for Europeans due to division of labour.
  - Poor and harsh working conditions.
  - They were bitter that settlers had taken their land. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
14. Two recommendations of the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954.
- The existing Governor's Executive Council be transformed into a multi-racial council of ministers.
  - Elections to be held in which African members for eight constituencies should be elected. (2x1 = 2mks)
15. The composition of the County Assembly.
- Elected members by voters.
  - Members representing marginalized groups.
  - Speaker.
  - Nominated members. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
16. Two ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the Kenyan people since independence.
- Through music festival.
  - Drama
  - Traditional songs
  - Training of traditional dancers to entertain guests at Bomas of Kenya.
  - KBC radio and TV have time for local music.
  - Radio and TV broadcasting in local languages. (2x1 = 2mks)
17. The main political challenge facing the government of Kenya today.
- Terrorism (1 x 1 = 1mk)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

18. (a) Five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their ancestral homeland.
- Population pressure
  - Internal conflicts
  - External attacks
  - Satisfy their spirit of adventure
  - New fishing areas
  - Look for greener pasture and water for their livestock. (5x1 = 5mks)
- (b) The political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period.
- Organized in four to six clans with many sub-clans.
  - Age-set provided warriors.
  - Had councils of elders (Kambi) thus decentralized system of government.
  - The councils of elders administered the clans and was the final court of appeal.
  - They lived in fortified villages for defence. (well explained 5x2 = 10mks)
19. (a) Three contributions of the European missionaries to the exploration of East Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Krapf was the 1<sup>st</sup> European to see Mt. Kenya.
  - Rebman was the 1<sup>st</sup> European to see Mt. Kilimanjaro.
  - Erhardt drew a crude map of East Africa. (3x1 = 3mks)
- (b) Six factors which promoted missionary activities in East Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Encouragement by the positive reports of the explorers.
  - Mission centres / stations attracted many converts.

- Political stability in E.A.
- Support by colonial government.

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- The Uganda Railway.
- Support from the African converts.
- Kiswahili language.
- Discovery of quinine.
- Support by Seyyid Said.
- Lack of serious opposition by other religions.

(6x2 = 12mks)

20. (a) Three problems that the Independent schools faced during colonial period.

- Hostility from colonial government.
- Hostilities from missionaries.
- Inadequate teachers.
- Inadequate funds.
- Lack of facilities – Classes, books.

(3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six results of the establishment of Independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period.

- African culture and beliefs were incorporated into the church.
- Gave African clergy leadership opportunities in the church.
- More Africans were trained as clergy.
- Accelerated the spread of Christianity.
- Led to the establishment of independent schools.
- Led to rise of Nationalism.

(6x2 = 12mks)

21. (a) Five main features of African socialism.

- Political democracy.
- Equality.
- Progressive taxation.
- Diffusion of ownership.
- Various forms of ownership.
- Mutual social responsibility.

(5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five economic effects of African socialism.

- Improvement of infrastructure e.g. rural access roads.
- Setting up the co-operative societies e.g. SACCOS.
- Agricultural development e.g. large scale farming of tea.
- Industrial development with Africans taking an active role.
- Africanization of the Kenyan economy as opposed to ownership by Europeans. (5x2 = 10mks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

22. (a) Three ways in which the Kenya Constitution promotes National Unity.

- Ensure equal opportunity to all.
- Provide protection to individuals against any forms of discrimination.
- All Kenyans are subject to the constitution.

(3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six peaceful methods of resolving conflicts.

- Legislation – use of law.
- Policing – use of police.
- Use of council of elders.
- Use of religious action.
- Arbitration – neutral party.
- Negotiation
- Mediation

- International agreements. (6x2 = 12mks)

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23. (a) Five challenges Kenya faced in the process of making a New Constitution.

- Non-cooperation from some groups and people (failing to vote).
- Illiteracy of some citizens.
- Lack of enough materials e.g. copies of drafts.
- Lack of enough civic educators.
- Disagreement between constitution writers.
- Politicization of the process.
- It was too long and tedious.

(5x1 = 5mks)

(b) The main terms of the National Accord and Reconciliation Act.

- Formation of grand coalition between PNU and ODM.
- Mwai Kibaki to be president while Raila Odinga PM.
- Creation of two posts of Deputy Prime Ministers.
- Division of an expanded list of cabinet posts according to parties proportional representation in parliament.
- Executive authority to be shared between PNU and ODM.

(5x2 = 10mks)

24. (a) The composition of the County Executive Committee.

- Governor
- Members appointed by Governor.
- Deputy Governor.

(3x1 = 3mks)

(b) How multi-partism has promoted democracy in Kenya.

- Has promoted freedom of association by providing alternative political parties.
- Has provided a forum for expressing views about how the country should be managed.
- Has enhanced accountability in Government through constructive criticism.
- Has provided checks and balances to prevent abuse of power by leaders.
- Has ensured scrutiny of Government expenditure through public accounts.
- Has enhanced freedom of expression.
- Has allowed formation of political parties.

(6x 2= 12mks)



## **CENTRAL KENYA NATIONAL SCHOOLS JOINT MOCK - 2015**

### **311/2 – HISTORY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME**

1. Two contributions of archaeology to the study of History.
  - It provides information on the origin of man.
  - It provides information on the people's way of life / culture of early man.
  - It helps people to locate historical sites.
  - It provides information on chronological order of historical events / dating historical events. (2x1 = 2mks)
2. Title of the tools made by the New Stone Age man?
  - Microliths. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
3. Main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt.
  - Existence of the River Nile which provided water for irrigation. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
4. Two inventions that led to the Agrarian revolution in Britain.
  - The seed-drill
  - The horse-drawn hoe.
  - Selective breeding of livestock.
  - Introduction of fertilizers.
  - Mechanical thresher. (2x1 = 2mks)
5. One metal that was used as currency in pre-colonial Africa.
  - Iron
  - Gold
  - Copper
  - Silver
  - Bronze (1x1 = 1mk)
6. One advantage of using pipeline over vehicles in transporting oil.
  - The pipeline delivers oil faster than vehicles.
  - It is safer to transport oil by pipeline than vehicles.
  - The pipeline ensures regular / continuous supply of oil to required areas / depots.
  - It is easier to maintain the pipeline than vehicles. (1x1 = 1mk)
7. Two challenges faced by space explorers.
  - Extreme and unfavourable space temperatures.
  - Deadly rays in space which endangers the Astronauts lives.
  - Unfavourable environment for human life. (2x1 = 2mks)
8. One disadvantage of using wood as a source of energy.
  - Wood is affected by rain.
  - It produces smoke / pollutes air.
  - Leads to deforestation / scarcity of wood.
  - It is cumbersome to use / bulky. (1x1 = 1mk)
9. One invention that revolutionized food preservation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - Canning process
  - Refrigeration
  - Pasteurization (1x1 = 1mk)
10. One use of steel during the industrial revolution.
  - For making utensils like pans.
  - For making house roofs.
  - To make farm machinery.
  - Construction of rail lines.
  - Construction of bridges.
  - Manufacture of cars
  - Construction of walls. (1x1 = 1mk)
11. Two social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece.
  - It was a cultural centre / music / art / theatre.
  - It was an educational centre.

- It was a sports centre.
  - It was a religious centre. (2x1 = 2mks)
12. One way in which Public opinion in Europe contributed to the colonization of Africa.  
- Public urged their states to go for many colonies. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
13. One way in which African collaboration with the Europeans hastened colonization in Africa.  
- It encouraged Europeans to settle on African land / loss of African land.  
- It created disunity among Africans.  
- It assisted the Europeans in conquering other communities.  
- Enabled the Europeans to establish their control. (1x1 = 1mk)
14. Two differences between British and French colonial administration.  
- Direct and indirect (British) / Assimilation and Association (French).  
- Use of local rulers / reduced the powers of the chieftancy.  
- Administered separately by Governors / overseas provinces.  
- Elites were subjects / French citizens. (2x1 = 2mks)
15. Two ways in which the treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 affected Germany.  
- It reduced the size of Germany.  
- Germany was forbidden from uniting with Austria.  
- Germany lost her colonies in Africa and other territories in Europe e.g. Alsace.  
- The size of Germany's military strength was restricted / air force abolished.  
- Germany was forced to pay war damage. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
16. One condition that a country should fulfill in order to become a member of Non-Aligned Movement.  
- A country should be independent.  
- A country should be a member of either NATO or WARSAW pact military. (1x1 = 1mk)
17. Two ways in which the congress checks the powers of the President of USA.  
- Senate approves appointments.  
- The president goes for two four-year term.  
- Congress may impeach president.  
- It checks president powers and actions.  
- May refuse to approve expenditure. (2x1 = 2mks)

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

18. (a) Five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals.  
- There was competition for food between human beings and animals.  
- Due to increased human population, more food was required.  
- Overhunting developed stocks of animals on which human beings relied on for food.  
- Hunting and gathering had become tiresome / insecure.  
- Calamities such as bush fires / floods destroyed vegetation / drove away animals.  
- Some crops and animals had economic value.  
- Animals were domesticated to provide security.  
- Climatic change which caused aridity / weather sometimes hindered hunting and gathering. (5x1 = 5mks)
- (b) Five causes of food shortages in Africa today.  
- Many parts of Africa experience little or no rain at all over several years leading to crop failure.  
- The rapid population growth rate has overtaken food production rate resulting into food shortages.  
- Inadequate food storage facilities has contributed to food wastages as farmers cannot store food for a long period.  
- Poor state of roads hinders transportation of food from areas of surplus to those of deficit.  
- Low prices of food stuff has discouraged many farmers who may have invested as much capital leading to food shortages.  
- Many farmers lack enough capital required to buy farm inputs.  
- Due to crop diseases and pests a lot of food is destroyed either on the farms or in stores resulting to food shortages.  
- The emphasis on cash crop farming at the expense of food crops has contributed to low food production leading to food shortages.  
- Environmental degradation through deforestation / overgrazing of animals has led to soil erosion leading to wasteland hence low food production / desertification.  
- Civil wars in many African countries have displaced people from their farms and thus divert their attention from farming resulting to food shortages.

- Poor food policies have discouraged farmers as they are not given enough incentives in case of crop failure / poor economic planning.
- The young able bodied persons migrate to urban centres thus leaving farming to the aged who are not able to contribute much towards food production.
- HIV / AIDS pandemic has impacted negatively on the labour force in food production. (5x2 = 10mks)

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19. (a) Three problems faced by factory workers in Europe during the industrial revolution.

- They were paid low wages / salaries.
- They worked for long hours.
- They were exposed to accidents
- Accident victims were laid off without compensation.
- Inadequate housing made them live in slums.
- They suffered from diseases due to poor sanitation. (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Why the industrial revolution took place in Britain ahead of other European countries.

- Availability of ready markets for industrial products.
- Availability of raw materials from her overseas colonies.
- Sources of industrial energy e.g. coal.
- She had a well established cottage industry which provided a basis for the industrial growth.
- Availability of labour from the displaced peasants due to Agrarian revolution.
- Well developed banking and insurance systems which advanced loans to entrepreneurs.
- Protection of her trading ships from piracy by her strong navy.
- Well developed transport system both land and water.
- Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour.
- She enjoyed relatively long period of peace and stability.
- The policy of free trade in Britain e.g. removal of trade barriers. (6x2 = 12mks)

20. (a) Name three political parties in South Africa.

- African National Congress
- Pan-African Congress
- United Democratic Front
- South African Indian Congress (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in Ghana.

- Inadequate African representation in the Legco which caused discontent among the Ghanaians.
- Loss of powers by the traditional African chiefs created discontent against the colonial government.
- The need to guard against possible land alienation by the British United the Africans.
- Introduction of taxation by the colonial government.
- The meager earnings by Africans from the sale of cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them.
- The order by the colonial government that farmers uproot their crops due to prevalence of the "swollen shoot" disease upset them.
- Involvement of the ex-servicemen in the 2<sup>nd</sup> World war inspired them to fight for their independence.
- Attainment of independence by India and Pakistan in 1947 encouraged Ghanaian nationalists.
- Existence of young educated Ghanaians who inspired the masses towards a worthy cause.
- High rate of unemployment among the Africans created resentment.
- Charismatic leadership provided by Kwame Nkrumah united the people in their struggle against colonial domination.
- Selective granting of trading licences to European traders while denying the same to the Africans created discontent. (6x2 = 12mks)

21. (a) Achievements of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

- It defends members against external aggression.
- Members are able to conduct trade across borders.
- Members have expanded the roads and other infrastructure.
- Social cultural exchange.
- Citizens move freely across borders.
- Uniform education system. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Explain five challenges faced by Non-Aligned Movement since its formation.

- Large membership.
- Political instability due to civil strife among member states.
- Lack of funds to carry on the day-to-day activities because members are poor / poverty.
- Personality differences among leaders of the movement.



- Divided loyalty of member states because they are members of other organizations.
- Collapse of USSR / end of Cold War / Power bloc rivalry which has made it lose meaning.
- Conflicting interests / Nationalistic interests among its members has outweighed the movements objectives.
- Lack of established army to help her carry her activities effectively. (5x2 = 10mks)

**SECTION C: (30 MARKS)**

22. (a) The social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period.

- Believed in the existence of one power God Mwari.
- Believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time.
- Communicated with the spirit through mediums.
- Priests presided over religious functions e.g. offering sacrifices to God.
- Priests came from Rozwi clan.
- They had sacred places of worship / shrines.
- Were organized into clans.
- They lived in circular stone houses.
- Practiced polygamous and exogamous marriages.
- The elders were highly respected.

(5x1 = 3mks)

(b) The political organization of the Mwene Mutapa Kingdom during the pre-colonial period.

- The empire was ruled by the emperor who was both head of state and Government.
- The office of emperor was hereditary.
- The emperor was assisted in administering the empire by the queen mother, head drummer, emperor's sister, emperor's principal wives, chancellor and army commander.
- Empire was divided into provinces which were ruled by lesser kings / chiefs answerable to the emperor.
- They had a standing army for defence and expansion of the kingdom.
- Emperor controlled trading activities whose revenue was used to sustain the empire and the army.
- Priests acted as a link between the people and the emperor.
- The king was a military leader.

(5x2 = 10mks)

23. (a) Five reasons why the central powers were defeated in the First World War.

- The allied powers had more states supporting them.
- Allies had more financial and industrial resources.
- Allied powers controlled the North sea and Atlantic ocean and blockaded the central powers.
- The invasion of neutral Belgium by Germany made the world turn against central powers.
- The entry of USA into the war helped to defeat the central powers.
- The central powers were located in the central part of Europe and were surrounded by enemies from every side.
- The failure of the von Schieffen plan.
- Good political leadership among the allied powers.

(5x1 = 5mks)

(b) The social effects of the Second World War .

- Led to loss of human life both civilians and soldiers.
- Led to homelessness, displacements and refugee situation especially following Nazism ideology e.g. Jews were forced out of Germany.
- Led to spread of infectious diseases like tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections especially syphilis.
- Led to advancement in medicine and surgery due to the dire need to treat the psychologically disturbed war victims.
- Led to mistrust and bitter feelings among nations due to destructions caused by the war.
- Women status were upgraded and began to take duties previously done by men.

(5x2 = 10mks)

24. (a) Five merits of the Federal Government of the United States of America (USA).

- Helps different states to live together.
- Makes federal states economically viable in terms of accessibility to wider market.
- Enables states to tackle their problems with united front e.g. terrorism.
- Joint defence forces ensure security for small states.
- Enables states to work as one political unit.

- Protects the interests of small states and minority groups.
- Enables states to benefit from the pool of resources.
- Eases trade by way of eliminating custom duties and by use of common currency. (5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five reasons why parliament is the supreme institution in Britain.

- It is the only institution that can make, amend and abolish law.
- All other institutions derive their power from parliament.
- It approves the budget empowered to approve the budget of the government.
- A court of law cannot overrule or nullify a parliamentary decision / binding for all.
- Can pass a vote of no confidence in the government./Has terminative power and can remove an unpopular government from power. (5x2 = 10mks)