

KIRINYAGA CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2015
311/1 – HISTORY PAPER 1 – MARKING SCHEME

1. The main method used by anthropologists to gather historical data.
 - Observation. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
2. Two ways in which the Southern Cushites influenced the Bantu.
 - Bantus acquired age-set system from the Cushites.
 - Bantus acquired religion (Islam) from Cushites e.g. Pokomo.
 - Bantus acquired circumcision from the Cushites.
 - Bantus acquired the taboo against the eating of fish. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
3. Ethnic community that the Maasai assimilated.
 - Sirikwa
 - Dorobo (1 x 1 = 1mk)
4. One early European visitors to the Kenyan Coast before 1500A.D.
 - The Greeks
 - The Romans
 - The Portuguese (1 x 1 = 1mk)
5. Two factors that led to the defeat of the Mazrui family.
 - They were proud and contemptuous which made them loose their allies.
 - Combined force of Lamu and Pate.
 - Lack of unity within the family due to succession disputes.
 - Strong leadership of Seyyid Said. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
6. One way in which rural-urban migration in Kenya contributes to National Unity.
 - It promotes inter-ethnic integration.
 - It promotes peaceful co-existence / harmonious living between different communities. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
7. Two main responsibilities of a citizen.
 - Responsibility to the person / self and family.
 - Responsibility to the state. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
8. One treaty that created the British East African Protectorate.
 - The 1890 Anglo-German Agreement (Heligoland). (1 x 1 = 1mk)
9. Two reasons why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops.
 - The European feared loss of labour.
 - Africans had no knowledge of cash crop growing.
 - To control the spread of diseases and pests from African farms.
 - Cash crop farming was a domain of the whites to raise revenue on behalf of the government. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
10. Two bodies that were in charge of independent schools in Central Kenya during the colonial period.
 - Kikuyu Independent Schools Association (KISA)
 - Kikuyu Karing'a Education Association (KKEA) (2 x 1 = 2mks)
11. Two changes introduced by the Lyttelton constitution of 1954 that benefited the Africans in the struggle for independence.
 - It led to the establishment of a multi-racial council of ministers to replace the Governors executive council.
 - The ban on political organizations to operate at district level was lifted. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
12. Why the Trade Union movement was concentrated in urban centres during the colonial period.
 - Educated Africans were concentrated in urban areas.
 - There was serious racial segregation in urban areas.

- There were social meeting places where members could organize their activities. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
- 13. Two special groups of people recognized by the New Constitution.
 - Marginalized groups.
 - The Youth.
 - The Disabled. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
- 14. Two political challenges that President Moi experienced during his era between 1982 and 1991.
 - In 1982 there was an attempted military coup by a section of the Air force.
 - The assassination of Dr. Robert Ouko.
 - The clamour for Multi-party democracy. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
- 15. One non-military function of the Kenya Defence Forces.
 - Participating in Development projects e.g. building roads, bridges etc.
 - Entertaining the public and foreign guests during public holidays.
 - Providing emergency relief services during disaster e.g. floods, locust invasions. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
- 16. The Chief Accounting Officer in the Judicial Service Commission.
 - Registrar (1 x 1 = 1mk)
- 17. The main function of the National Land Commission.
 - To guard public land and ensure that the government develops a fair policy on land. (1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Reasons which led to the migration of Somali from their homeland.
- Internal wars from different communities that hastened the relationship.
 - External attacks from the surrounding communities that made them weak hence displacing them.
 - Natural calamities e.g. droughts, floods made them look for better places.
 - They were looking for pastures for their animals because they were pastoralists hence they migrated.
 - They were looking for adventures i.e. some hence wanted to know and to venture to other communities in the interior. (3 x 1 = 3mks)
- (b) Results for the interactions between the Bantu and the Cushites in Kenya during the Pre-colonial period.
- It led to intermarriages between the communities.
 - It led to borrowing of some cultural practices and economic activities e.g. Somali started growing crops.
 - It led to adoption of Islam religion by the Bantus since many Cushites were Islamic.
 - It led to displacement of some communities by the Cushites from their original places.
 - It led to internal wars between the two communities for land to settle since the Bantu did not want to migrate.
 - It led to increase in population.
 - It led to expansion of their trade. (6x2 = 12mks)
19. (a) Three written sources of information about the East African Coast before the 15th Century.
- The Graeco-Roman Documentary.
 - The Book, Periplus of the Erythrean Sea.
 - Geographical work by a Greek Scholar (Claudius Ptolemy)
 - Documents by Arab merchants e.g. Ibn Batuta
 - Several Swahili histories and chronicles e.g. Kilwa chronicles.
 - Christian topography of Cosmos-indico-pleatustes. (any 3x1 = 3mks)
- (b) Five factors that facilitated development of Indian Ocean trade.
- Availability of goods from East Africa and outside.
 - High demand for the trade items both in Kenya and outside East Africa.
 - Existence of enterprising merchants from Kenya and Arabia.
 - Existence of local trade among Africans provided a base upon which Indian Ocean trade was developed.
 - Accessibility of the East African coast by sea using dhows and ships.
 - Existence of Monsoon winds that facilitated movement of dhows.

- Political peace and stability along the coast ensured safe docking of the vessels.
- The existence of Arabs who provided capital as money lenders. *Any well explained points (6x2)*

History & Govt. Paper MS1

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Kirinyaga Central

20. (a) Five reasons for the formation of political associations in Kenya before 1939.

- Africans organized themselves to fight for the return of their land which had been alienated for European settlers.
- Introduction of the Kipande system limited their movements which was resented by the Africans.
- They were opposed to taxation as it made the Africans work for the Europeans against their will.
- Africans were against the introduction of forced labour by colonial administrators.
- Racial discrimination practiced by Europeans created ill-feelings among the Africans.
- Political associations were a forum for the Africans to demand representation in the Legco.
- Africans received low wages yet they worked for long hours.
- Limited educational opportunities of the Africans made them feel inferior. *(5 x 1 = 5mks)*

(b) Five reasons why the Mau Mau Movement was able to last for a long time.

- Oathing United people and this made them to be committed to the cause.
- Fighters used guerrilla warfare which made it difficult for the British government to contain the rebellion.
- The civilian population sustained the rebellion by supplying food, weapons and information.
- The movement was led by able leaders e.g. Dedan Kimathi, General China (Waruhiu Itote etc).
- The Aberdares and Mt. Kenya forests provided good hideouts for the Mau Mau fighters.
- Some of the fighters were ex-servicemen and were therefore able to apply the military experience they had gained in the first and second world wars.
- The movement received moral and material support from Independent African countries.
- The fighters had adequate weapons which enabled them to persist / continue fighting; some were homemade while others were snatched from European homes and the home guards. *(any 5x2 = 10mks)*

21. (a) Five challenges facing the health sector in Kenya.

- High cost of medical equipment and drugs.
- Fast growing population which puts a strain on the available health facilities.
- HIV and AIDS scourge which affects a large segment of the society poses a big challenge to the government.
- Corruption and other related vices that affect the procurement, distribution and provision of drugs.
- Brain drain – a high number of Kenyan medical personnel emigrate to the developed countries for better opportunities.
- Ineffective National Hospital Insurance Programme as it has emphasized investment in real estate at the expense of proper health care. *(5 x 1 = 5mks)*

(b) Five factors that contributed to the development of multi-party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990's.

- Allegations of rigging of the 1988 election led to discontent among the losers.
- KANU failed to listen to criticism and the critics were either suspended or expelled from the party.
- The influence from western Europe and the collapse of the Soviet Union led to the introduction of multi-party democracy.
- The end of the cold war brought new wave of democracy which spread to Kenya.
- The events which were taking place in Zambia and Togo inspired advocates of multi-partyism.
- The pressure from multi-party activities drawn from the civil society, political and legal fraternity forced the government to change.
- The failure by the government to adopt all the recommendations which were forwarded by the public to the Saitoti Review Commission of 1990 led to the agitation for democratise.
- The pressure on the government from the donor community to demonstrate as a condition for aid resumption made it to oblige.
- Repealing of section 2(a) of the constitution. *(any 5x2 = 10mks)*

SECTION C: (30 MARKS)

22. (a) Three ways in which Kenyan citizenship through registration can be revoked.

- If it is proved that registration was obtained through fraud, corruption, false representation or concealment of any material fact.

- The person has during any war Kenya was engaged in traded or gave secrets to the enemy or assisted the enemy in any way.
- If a person is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 3 years or more within 5 years from the time of registration.
- If at any time after registration one is convinced of treason or an offence attracting a penalty of over 7 years.

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

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(b) Ways in which education system in Kenya promotes National Unity.

- Students are taught the importance of unity and peaceful co-existence in subjects like History.
- Education instills a sense of belonging in students.
- The education is based on common curriculum.
- Students from various parts of Kenya are admitted in common learning institutions.
- Participation in inter-schools drama, music, sports promotes National unity.
- Use of one medium / language of instructions e.g. English / Kiswahili.
- Centralized National examination.
- Centralized training and development of teachers in school and conferences.

(6x2 = 12mks)

23. (a) Five principles of the rule of the law.

- All laws to be prospective and open.
- Laws to be stable, not changing too often.
- Making of certain laws to be guided by open, stable, clear and general rules.
- The independence of the judiciary must be guaranteed.
- The principle of natural justice must be adhered to before action is taken.
- Courts to have powers to review the implementation of those principles.
- Courts to be easily accessible.

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

(b) Functions of the High Court of Kenya.

- The High Court is a constitutional court which interprets the constitution to determine whether a dispute is constitutional or not.
- Has unlimited original jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters.
- Protects the rights or fundamental freedoms in the Bill of rights.
- Hears appeals from tribunals appointed by the constitution to consider the removal of a person from office other than the president.
- Supervises the subordinate courts.
- Hears appeals from the subordinate courts.
- It deals with petitions arising from parliamentary and county elections.
- Corrects mistakes made in decisions of the lower courts.

(5x2 = 10mks)

24. (a) What is contained in the National Budget?

- The estimated amount of revenue that the National Government requires during the financial year.
- Sources from which the revenue will be raised.
- The projects on which the revenue will be spent.

(3x1 = 3mks)

(b) How National Government spends its revenue.

- On projects like road construction, bridges and health facilities.
- On educational institutions such as the universities, secondary schools and technical institutes e.g. by giving funds for FPE and FDSE i.e. Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education.
- On repairs and maintenance of government buildings.
- Repairs and maintenance of roads.
- Purchase of drugs for use in hospitals.
- Purchase of equipment for daily operations in all government departments.
- Payment of salaries for public servants and other public sector employees.
- Provides money to deal with emergencies. This is drawn from the reserve fund which is provided by parliament.

(5x2 = 10mks)

KIRINYAGA CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2015
311/2 – HISTORY PAPER 2 – MARKING SCHEME

1. Two shortcomings of oral tradition as a source of History.
 - It may contain biases.
 - People's ability to remember facts is limited.
 - It is expensive.
 - It is time consuming.
 - The information may change over a period of time. (2x1 = 2mks)
2. The earliest form of art by the early man.
 - Rock painting. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
3. Method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began.
 - Broadcasting method / scattering. (1x1 = 1mks)
4. The main advantage of currency trade.
 - Money has standard measure of value. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
5. Two improvements which were made on macadamized roads in the 19th century.
 - Tar was put on the surface to make them smooth.
 - Roads were widened to create highways.
 - Roads were straightened.
 - The roads were strengthened by adding more layers of gravel / stones which made them durable. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
6. Main contribution of the discovery of chloroform in the field of medicine.
 - It reduced pain during operation. (1x1 = 1mk)
7. Main function of the Lukiiko among the Baganda in the 19th century.
 - It made laws. (1x1 = 1mk)
8. Two ways in which European powers maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa.
 - By signing treaties among themselves.
 - By organizing the Berlin conference / re-organizing various spheres of influence. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
9. Two communities in West Africa where the French policy of Assimilation was applied.
 - Dakar
 - St. Louis
 - Gokee
 - Rufisque (2x1 = 2mks)
10. Two aims of the African National Congress.
 - To unite all black people to win majority rule in South Africa / fight for independence.
 - To encourage a united anti-racial activities / oppose apartheid / racial discrimination.
 - To remove all forms of injustice / economic exploitation.
 - To win a vote / franchise for all people of South Africa. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
11. Main objective of the Marshall plan after the Second World War.
 - Making contributions towards economic recovery of some European countries that had been affected by World War II. (1 x 1 = 1mks)
12. What is 'Veto Power' as used by the United Nations?
 - A decision cannot be adopted if any of the permanent members of the Security Council vote against it. (1 x 1 = 1mk)
13. Two places in Africa where the Cold War was witnessed.
 - Democratic Republic of Congo
 - Ethiopia
 - Angola (2 x 1 = 2mks)
14. Two English speaking member countries of the Economic Community of West Africa States (Ecowas)
 - Liberia
 - Nigeria
 - Gambia
 - Sierra Leone

- Ghana

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

15. The main requirement for membership in the Non-aligned Movement.

- The country must be neutral.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

16. Two ways in which the policy of nationalism slowed down economic development in Tanzania during the rule of Julius Nyerere.

- Most Tanzanians developed a negative attitude to work / relied on government.
- Most foreign investors withdrew from the country.
- Some industries collapsed.

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

17. One parliamentary duty of the Monarch in Britain.

- Summons parliament after general elections.
- Prologues parliament.
- Dissolves parliament.
- Assent to bills.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Three reasons why Africa is considered the cradle of mankind.

- There are numerous archaeological sites in Africa where early fossils that resemble man have been found.
- The Savanna grassland provided space for early man to effectively hunt and gather his food.
- The tropical climate was suitable for early man's existence for it was warm throughout the year.
- There were many all season rivers that provided fresh water and trapping for wild animals.
- Geographically Africa was at the centre of the Pangaea which made it possible for early man to spread to other regions during the continental drift.

(any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of life.

- Improved stone tools through the use of Levallois method.
- He invented fire which he used in various ways e.g. scaring wild animals, providing warmth and light.
- Lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security.
- Made clothing out of animal skins by scrapping them clear using efficient stone tools.
- Created leisure activity e.g. artwork.
- Developed language for more effective communication.
- Migrated to warmer regions to improve his life.

(any 6x2 = 12mks)

19. (a) Three methods used to acquire slaves from West Africa during the trans-Atlantic trade.

- Slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.
- Prisoners of war who had been captured during local wars were sold to slave dealers.
- Slave traders kidnapped lonely travellers.
- Some local rulers sold their own subjects to the slave dealers.
- Slaves were obtained through raids.
- Some people were enticed and eventually sold into slavery.
- Debtors were sold to slave traders / panyering.

(3 x 1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors that led to the decline of the trans-Atlantic trade.

- The industrial revolution in Britain led to replacement of human labour with machines which were more efficient.
- The leading economists were against free labour and argued that free labour was more productive than slave labour.
- Philanthropists / Christian missionaries strongly campaigned against slave trade leaving Britain with no colonies where she would take slaves to work.
- The development of legitimate trade which subsequently replaced slave labour.
- Britain abolished slave trade and influenced other European nations to stop the practice by signing anti-slave trade treaties.

- The French Revolution of 1789 impacted negatively on slave trade as ideas of liberty and equality of all people were spread. (6x2 = 10mks)

20. (a) Five examples of Telecommunication.

- Radio
- Television
- Telephone / cell phone
- Facsimile Trans-receiver (fax)
- Telex
- Pager
- Internet / Electronic mail.

(5x1 = 5mks)

(b) Five negative impacts of modern forms of communication.

- Promotion of international crime e.g. fraud, terrorism, drug trafficking.
- Transmission of pornographic material has promoted immorality.
- Undermining and erosion of cultural values of countries because modern communication industry is dominated by a few countries who impose their cultural values on others.
- It has led to destructive warfare e.g. through the use of military satellite to direct missiles.
- Cause noise pollution e.g. radio, television, cellphone.
- Addiction on users e.g. television, computers.

(5x2 = 10mks)

21. (a) Three ways used by Nationalists in Ghana to fight for independence.

- They formed political parties.
- They used boycotts / demonstrations / strikes / go-slows.
- They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support.
- They used newspapers to articulate their views.
- They used the legislative council.
- They composed songs / poems to attack colonialism.
- Use of trade unions.
- Used international fora.

(3 x1 = 3mks)

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

- Inadequate African representation in legislative council caused discontent among the Ghanaians.
- Loss of powers by traditional African chiefs created discontent against the colonial governments.
- They need to guard against land alienation by the British united the Africans.
- Introduction of taxation by the colonial government was resented by Ghanaians.
- The meager earnings by Africans from the sale of Cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them,.
- The order by colonial government that farmers uproot their crops due to prevalence of the 'rooker shoot' disease upset them.
- The involvement of the ex-servicemen in the second world war inspired them to fight for their independence.
- The attainment of independence by India and Pakistan in 1947 encouraged the Ghanaians to demand for their rights to govern themselves.
- The existence of young educated Ghanaians who had understood the ideals of democracy / freedom who inspired the masses towards a worthy cause.
- High rate of unemployment among the Africans created resentment / discontent.
- The United Nations charter's declaration of the importance of political independence for all the people in their struggle against colonial domination.
- The selective granting of trading licence to European traders while denying the same to Africans created discontent.

(6x2 = 12mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22. (a) Three roles played by United States of America in ending the Second World War.

- The U.S.A. provided modern military equipment to the allied forces.
- She gave financial support to the allied forces.

- She provided military personnel to the allies powers.
 - USA blockaded the Panama canal against the axis powers.
 - She dropped atomic bombs at Heroshima and Nagasaki which forced Japan to surrender.
- (3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six causes of the Cold War after 1945.

- Arms race – the disagreements between Soviet Union and Unites States of America over reduction of arms led to arms race.
 - The occupation of Eastern Europe by Soviet Union caused feat among USA and its allies in Western Europe / iron curtain policy.
 - Ideology – The ideological differences punished by the USA and USSR created mistrust/suspicion among them leading to hostility.
 - The domination of both united nations by the USA and her allies was checked by USSR through the use of her veto power thus increasing the tension.
 - The involvement of both United States of America and USSR in European conflicts in the late 1940s created tension among them.
 - Marshal plan – America marshal plan to revive European economies after the war made USSR to counteract by forming a similar one, thus enhancing tension.
 - Formation of military alliance / NATO by United States and her allies to form a similar alliance, thus intensifying rivalry.
 - Berlin wall – construction of Berlin war by USSR in Germany to made USSR Western influence led to increased tension.
- (6x2 = 12mks)

23. (a) Five aims of the organization of African Unity.

- To promote unity among African states.
 - To end all forms of colonialism in Africa.
 - To promote human rights in African countries in line with the United Nations charter.
 - To promote social, economic and political cooperation in Africa in order to uplift the people's standards of living.
 - To uphold the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states.
 - To recognize / respect the territorial sovereignty of member states.
- (5 x 5 = 3mks)

(b) Five achievements of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) since its formation.

- It contributed to the liberation of African states from European colonial rule.
 - It provided cultural interaction e.g. games among member states.
 - It has promoted economic cooperation among member states e.g. encourage regional economic groups such as COMESA, ECOWAS etc.
 - It has promoted railways and road transport links in Africa.
 - It has provided member states with a forum to discuss issues of common interests.
 - It has provided funds for activities in African development bank (ADS).
 - It has promoted friendly ties among member states, through annual meetings of states and government.
 - It has enabled African states with one voice at international forum.
 - It has provided material support to refugees in Africa.
 - It has condemned violation of human rights in Africa.
 - It has solved border disputes e.g. between Morocco and Algeria.
- (5x2 = 10mks)

24. (a) Three functions of the House of Lords.

- It amends, accepts or rejects bills in collaboration with the lower house.
 - It initiates routine and non-controversial bills which the lower house has no time to address.
 - Holds bills from the lower house long enough to seek public approval.
 - Questions ministers about the activities of the government / checks on the powers of the executive.
 - Debates on general issues of national policy.
 - Sits as a court of appeal for criminal cases.
- (any 3x1 = 3mks)

(b) Six factors that limit parliamentary supremacy in Britain.

- Moral values – whatever decisions members of the House of Commons make, they must consider moral values of the British society.
- Public opinion – members of parliament must be sensitive to public opinion especially because an unpopular government (party) may not be re-elected.
- Local authorities are empowered to make by-laws without consulting parliament.
- The interests of the institutions are always taken into account before laws are passed in parliament e.g. the church, universities, trade unions etc.
- A legislation passed by one parliament can be changed by a future one.
- International law is also taken into account when laws are made.

(6x2 = 12mks)