

EMUHAYA JOINT – HISTORY PAPER MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A. (25MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section

1. State two ways in which Kenyan community interacted during the pre- colonial period (2mks)
 - Through Trade
 - Intermarriages
 - Through raids for livestock
 - They fought wars with each other
 - Sports e.g. wrestling
2. Give two reasons for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia into KENYA (2mks)
 - External Attack
 - Internal conflicts
 - Drought/ Famine/ Water
 - Pasture
3. Identify one community in Kenya which had a centralized system of government in pre-colonial Kenya (2mks)
 - Abangwa of the Abaluyia
4. Give two evidences that shows the Chinese traders reached the Kenyan coast before the 1500AD (2mks)
 - Remains of Chinese coins
 - Fragment of Chinese pottery/fossils/artifacts
 - Information in the Periplus of Erythrean Sea.
5. Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mk)
 - To force Africans to work on European settler farms
6. Name the first African to be nominated for the legislative council in 1944 in Kenya (1mk)
 - Eliud Mathu
7. State two recommendations of the Littleton constitution of 1954 (2mks)
 - creation of a multi-racial council of ministers
 - Election to be in 1956-57 in 8 African constituencies
8. Give one reason why the British colonial government encouraged white settlers to come to Kenya. (1mk)
 - To make colony self-sustaining
 - To produce raw materials for their home industries
9. Give two reasons why the Ugandan railway was built (2mks)
 - To link Uganda with the coast
 - To provide quick, safe and convenient means of transport for governmental administrators/troops.
 - Open up Kenya for economic development/ stop slave trade.
10. Identify one institution which advised the government in Kenya in the administration of the colony during the early 20th century. (1mk)
 - Legislation council
 - The church
 - Executive council
11. State one feature of the political associations that were formed in Kenya between 1920 and 1939. (1mk)
 - They were ethnic based / lacked national outlook.
 - Addressed specific grievances affecting the ethnic groups
 - Demands focused on welfare of the people
 - Led by educated Africans.

12. What main factor led to the split of Forum for restoration of democratic party (FORD) in 1992 (1mk)
 - Disagreements over the election officials / ideological differences.
13. What major political change was introduced during the Limuru conference of 1966? (1mk)
 - Creation of 8 parts vice presidents for the 8 provinces.
14. Identify two national philosophies used as development strategies in Kenya (2mks)
 - African socialism
 - Harambee
 - Nyayoism.
15. Who chairs cabinet meetings in Kenya. (1mk)
 - The president
16. Give two factors which may undermine the effectiveness of the national police service in Kenya (2mks)
 - Poor remunerations
 - Corruption/ bribery
 - Lack of public support/confidence
 - Poor working conditions. .
17. Give two reasons why the parliament is regarded as supreme in Kenya. (2mks)
 - It makes and amends law.
 - It can pass a vote of no confidence in the government
 - Has power to declare war / state of emergency.

SECTION B (45MARKS)

Answer any three (3) questions from this section in the answer booklet provided

18. a) Why did the highland Nilotes migrated from their original homeland during the precolonial period. (5mks)
- b). Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the highland nilotes in Kenya (10mks)
- a) Search for water and pasture for their livestock.
- The outbreak of diseases/epidemics
 - Attacks from other communities
 - Population pressure
 - Due to drought and famine
 - The spirit of adventure.
- b).
- They displaced some communities they found in the area.
 - Some highland nilotes were absorbed/ assimilated by the Bantus
 - The highland bantus traded with their neighbors
 - They were conflicts due to cattle roads
 - There was cultural exchange with their neighbors
 - The highland nilotes intermarried with their neighbors.
19. a) Give three causes of Somali resistance to the British rule in Kenya during the 19th Century. (3mks)
- they were opposed to division of Somali land into British and Italian spheres of influence
 - The British attempted to stop their raiding activities against their neighbors.
 - The British stopped their nomadic way of life.
- b) Explain six negative effects of British colonial rule on the people of Kenya.
- Colonial rule led to loss of political independence

- Creation of reserves for Africans
- Introduction of forced labor
- Introduction of taxation on Kenyans
- African lost their land to Europeans settlers.
- African traditional systems of administration were destroyed
- Introduction of segregation/Racism

20. a) Why did the Nandi Resist British invasion of their territory between 1896 -1905 (5mks)

- They wanted to preserve their independence.
- They wanted to preserve their culture
- They were influenced by their leader's prophecy.
- They had deep hatred for foreigners
- They wanted to protect their lands.

b) Explain 5 factors which enabled the Nandi to resist British invasion for a long time. (10mks)

- The use of a well-trained, experienced and disciplined army.
- Ability to make their own weapons which ensured constant supply during the war.
- The forested and hilly terrain which made difficult for the British to move swiftly.
- To prevalence of tropical diseases reduced the efficiency of British army.
- The stable economic base enabled the Nandi to sustain their warriors.
- The use of guerrilla warfare made it difficult for the British to defeat the Nandi warriors

21. a) Give three reasons why the British used direct rule in administering most parts of Kenya. (3mks)

- Most communities did not have centralization administrative systems
- There were many ethnic groups with diverse socio –cultural systems
- They had enough administration officials.

b) Explain six ways through which Ronald Ngala contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya. (12mks)

- He advocated for equal living standards for all races in Kenya
- As a member of LEGCO he advocated for increased African representation.
- As president of KADU he advocated for independence.
- As a member of AEMO he mediated between extremes and moderates to create unity.
- As a Leader, he participate in the drafting of the independence constitution.
- He organized many political rallies in coast province to demand the rehearse of detained headers.

SECTION C (30MARKS)

Answer any two questions from this section in the booklet provided

22. a) Identify five constitutional changes in the executive in the year 2010 (5mks)

- devolution of power through creation of county governments
- position of deputy president to replace vice president
- position of cabinet ministers was renamed to cabinet secretaries
- cabinet secretaries not to be members of parliament
- All presidential appointment to approve by normal assembly.

b) Explain five challenges encountered in the search of a new constitution (10mks)

- Illiteracy/ignorance / improper interpretation
- Lack of political will/personal interests override national ones
- Inadequate funds for a civic education.
- Disagreements over contentions issues
- Conflict of interests between the church and the state
- Detailed draft that was time consuming.

23. a) Identify three function of correctional services in Kenya (3mks)
- punishing convicted offenders as directed by court of law
 - Rehabilitation of convicted offenders
 - confining convicted officers
 - preventing people from committing crimes
 - Offering welfare services to convicts.

b) Discus six reforms undertaken to improve correctional services in Kenya

- Introduction of community service for petty offenders
- Provision of medical services, clothing & beddings
- Rehears of petty offenders to ease congestion
- Employing and training more personal
- Improving the living conditions of prison warders & term of service
- Allocation of most funds to enhance better facilities to convicts

24. a) State three components of a national budget. (3mk)

- the amount of revenue the government requires to raise
- various sources from which government hopes to raise revenue
- Projects usage of the revenue.

b). Explain six ways of managing public finance by the county government. (12mks)

- Through preparation of budget of the beginning of fiscal year.
- The cabinet secretary has power to temporality stop allocation to county government
- Auditor general is responsible for the audit of the accounts of all government state organs.
- Ethics and anti-corruptions commission investigate and recommends prosecution of corruption cases
- The controller of budget ensures implementation of national budget.
- Parliament pass legislation to ensure expenditure control and transparency in county government.
- The governor is accountable to the county assembly for financial management
- Open tendering by the county government.