**MAMA NGINA GIRLS PREMOCK**

**HITORY 311/1**

**MARCH/APRIL 2016**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**1. State one theory that explains the origin of human beings .**

* The evolution theory
* The creation theory
* Mythical/traditional theory ***2 x 1 = 2mks***

**2. Give two functions of council of elders among the Akamba in pre-colonial period.**

* They declare war/ prepared the youth for war
* They presided over religion rituals
* They offered advice for the community when need arose
* They settled dispute ***2 x 1 =2mks***

**3. Identify two contributions of John Krapf to the spread of Christianity in Kenya during the 19th century**

* He built a church at Rabai
* Converted people to Christianity
* He translated the Bible into Kiswahili
* He trained catechists who later spread the gospel
* He encouraged other European missionaries to come to Kenya**. *2 x1 = 2mks***

**4. A part from trade, give one reason why the Arabs migrated to Kenyan caost before 1500A.D**

* To escape religious conflicts in their land
* To escape from political persecution in Arabia
* To escape Islam
* For adventure/ exploration  ***1 x 1mk5.***

**5. Name the country that administered Kenya on behalf of the British upto 1895.**

Imperial British East African Company/IBEACo ***1x1 =1mk***

**6. Give two reasons why NabongoMumia collaborated with the British.**

* He wanted British protection to be accepted as king
* He wanted assistance against hostile neighbours
* He needed Europeans goods for prestige ***2 x 1= 2mks***

**7. Identify two factors that enabled white settlers to establish farms in Kenya highlands during colonial period.**

* Government policy and support
* Favourable climate
* Availability of transport especially railway and feeders roads
* Fertility of the soil  ***2 x 1 = 2mks***

**8. State two reasons for establishment of Taita Hills Association**

* To fight for right of the alienated land
* To protest against destocking policy
* To protest against high taxation
* To protest against kipande system
* To protest against forced labour ***2 x 1= 2mks***

**9. Give two contributions of independent school in Kenya during pre-colonial**

* Created more educational opportunities for the Africans
* Provided job opportunities for the Africans
* Preserved African Heritage
* Natured nationalistic activities  ***2 x 1 = 2mks***

**10. State two duties of British Governor in Kenya during colonial period**

* Represented the British government
* Was the overall incharge of the colony
* Settled some cases
* Supervised the provisional administration
* Gave assent to bills before they became law
* Approving administrators **(*2 x 1 = 2mk)***

11. What is exercise duty?

Tax charged on the goods that are locally produced and sold within the country. *1 x 1 = 1mk*

12. Name one source of external revenue for Kenya

* Bilateral aid
* Multilateral aid
* Grants ***1 x 1 = 1mk***

13. Who elects the governor in Kenya?

* Members of a particular county. ***1 x 1 = 1mk***

**14. What role do observers play during general elections in Kenya.**

* Make observations and write on the polling and counting exercise to indicate if the election was fair

**15. Name the court that handles presidential election petition in Kenya**

* Supreme court

**16. Identiify two national phylosophies. 1x 1 = 1mk**

i. harambee

 ii. Nyayoism

 iii. African socialism.  ***2 x 1 = 2mks***

**17. Who chairs cabinet meetings in Kenya**

* the president.

**SECTION B**

**18. (a)Give three reasons why Bantus migrated from their coastal settlements at Shungwaya in the16th century.**

1. Invasion of the settlement by the incoming cushites
2. Internal conflicts
3. Population pressure
4. Outbreak of diseases /natural calamities
5. Search for more land for pasture and settlement (5 x1 = 5mks)

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

* The basic political/unit was the clan elders
	1. The clan was ruled by council f elders /clan elders
* The Akamba were divided into various age grade and age sets
* The lowest age grade set was junior elders
* The next in rank were the elders who presided on minor cases
* Full elders presided over major cases /council of elders settled disputes
* The retired elders advised senior elders on important matters affecting the community.
* The Akamba had a decentralized system of government 6 x 2 = 12mks

**19. State three reasons why Portuguese were able to conquer the Kenyan coast during the sixteenth century**

* The portuguese had a superior weapons
* Lack of unity among coastal communities
* The Portuguese fought as a united force
* The Portuguese new the geography of the Coast African coast very after obtaining information from vasco da gama
* They had well trained soldiers **3 x 1 = 3mks**

**(b) Explain six factors which led to the collapse of the Portuguese rule on the Kenyan coast by end of 17th century.**

* The harsh Portuguese rule provoked resentment from coastal communities
* Some coastal communities organized a series of revolts against the Portuguese
* Trade along the Kenyan coast declined therefore the Portuguese found retaining their control over the East African coast a liability.
* The Portuguese settlements were attacked by the Zambia terrorist
* The coastal Arabs and Swahili obtained support from the Turks and Omarie Arabs to drive away the Portuguese.
* Delay in reinforcement due to distance
* Portugal being a small country was unable to supply enough personnel for administration.
* The Portuguese officials were corrupt, greedy and ruthless in carrying out their duties.
* The Portuguese were challenged by other European powers who began to complete in trade eg Britain, France, Holland.
* Portuguese soldiers were attacked by tropical diseases

20. **State five reasons why the British became interested in establishing their control over Kenya in 19th century**

* Britain wanted to gain access to Uganda so as to control the source of river Nile.
* In order to establish a market for her manufactured goods
* To invest her surplus capital in Kenya
* To use Kenya as a source of raw materials
* To protect European missionaries and other nationals who had already settled in Kenya.
* To stop slave trade and reduce legitimate trade.
* To control the fertile highlands
* Britain wanted to establish strategic stations to safeguard their interest in India

 **(b) Explain six political developments which hastened the achievement of independence in Kenya between 1945 and 1963.**

* The ex-servicemen of the second world war came back with expertise to organize resistance
* Failure of colonial government to reward the ex-servicemen made the bitter
* Change of governments in Britain from conservative to labour party which adopted sympathetic attitude to nationalists.
* Mau Mau upraising forced the British to realize the need of granting Kenya independence.
* The establishment of political parties by African nationalists
* The emergence of trade union movement which helped to mobilize workers to fight for their independence.
* Nomination and election of African nationalists
* Pan – African movement inspired the Kenyan nationalists
* The return of Jomo Kenyatta from UK in 1946 strengthened the nationalists movement in Kenya.
* Independence of Ghana and India inspired Kenya nationalists.

**SECTION C**

**21. (a) State five methods used by the nationalists in Kenya to struggle for independence**

* They used armed struggle
* They use strikes and boycotts.
* They used representatives in the Legco to presurise the British for independence
* They formed social organizations and political parties
* They used mass media to mobilize people and articulate their grievances
* They used indepence churche and schools
* They sent delegations and petitions to the governor. 5x1=5mks

**(b) Explain five factord that enabled the Nandi to resist the British invasion for a long time**

* The use of well trained army which enabled them face the british with confidence
* Ability to make their own weapons ensured constant supply
* The forested and hilly terrain made it difficult for the british soldiers to move
* Existence of the Orkoiyot encouraged them to fight
* The prevalence of tropical diseases reduced the efficiency of the British army
* The stable economic base enabled the Nandi to sustain the war
* The use of Gorilla war fare made it difficult for thw British to defeat them
* The unity among the Nandi enabled them to sustain the resistance

**22. (a) State five functions of presiding officer in the electoral process in kenya. (3mks)**

* To ensure polling is conducted in a free and fair manner at the polling station
* To ensure ellery eligible voter votes once
* Help the illustrate voters mark ballot boxes.
* Seal the ballot boxes and transfer them to the central in the polling station where counting is to be done.
* Maintain law and order in the polling stations
* Ensure that there is impartibility in conducting polls 5 x 1 = 5mks

 **(b) Explain five ways how parliamentary supremacy is exercised in Kenya.**

* Parliamentary is the law making organ/it makes, amends and repeals laws
* It can pass a vote of no confidence in the president and the government
* Can limit the powers of the executive by amending the constitution
* Ministers are accountable to the parliament for the activities in their ministries
* Bills prepared by the cabinet has to be legislated by parliament
* The parliament approves government revenue and expenditure 5 x 2 = 10mks

**23. (a) Give three qualifications for election as a president in Kenya.**

* Must be a citizen by birth
* Must be qualified to stand for election as a member of parliament
* Be nominated by political party or be an independent candidate
* Be nominated by not less than 2000 voters from each of the majority of countries
* Must finally attract 25% of the votes cast in more than half of the counties of Kenya (24 counties)

**(b) Explain six powers and functions of the president in Kenya.**

* As head of state s/he represents the people of Kenya locally and internationally.
* The president has appointive role: deputy president in addition nominates senior officers such as cabinet secretaries. Attorney General, Director of Public prosecution, the secretary of the cabinet, principal secretaries, high commissioners ambassadors with the approval of the National assembly.
* The president addresses the opening of each newly elected parliament and also addresses special sittings of the parliament
* The president chairs cabinet meetings
* President is the commander-in-chief of the Kenya Defence forces
* The president may exercise power of mercy with the advice of advisory committee
* The president may also confer honours to people
* The president presides over national holidays (6 x 2 = 12mks)

**24. (a) Identify the factors to be considered before changing a county boundary.**

* Population density and demographic trends
* Physical and human infrastructure
* Historical and cultural ties
* The cost of administration
* Views of the communities affected
* The objectives of the devolution of government
* Geographical features

**(b) Explain six advantages of devolved government**

* It fosters national unity by recognizing diversity
* It gives powers of self-governance to the people
* It recognizes the rights of communities to manage their own affairs
* It protects and promotes interests of minorities and marginalized communities
* It promotes social and economic development
* It has checks and balances and promotes separation of powers
* It limits the powers of the central government
* It promotes democratic and accountable exercise of power (6 x 2 = 12mks)