**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**TERM 2 2022 OPENER EXAM FORM 3**

**TIME 2 ½ HOURS**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Oral tradition

2. i) Diseases and infection

ii) Drought and famine

iii) Floods

iv) Unreliable rainfall

3. i) By birth

ii) Registration

4. i) They had inadequate personnel

ii) The company had trading experiences in the region

iii) They had inadequate funds for administration

iv) Lack of clear policy on the administration of their colonies.

5. i) Signing of commercial trades with foreign nations

ii) Establishment of clove plantation

iii) Development of long- distance trade

iv) Development of international trade.

6. i) Africans were allowed to elect representatives to the legislative council.

ii) Two Indians and one African acquired executive position.

iii) It led to establishment of multi-racial council of ministries.

iv) The ban of political parties was lifted.

7. i) The sultan Zanzibar was given 16km coastal strip and islands of pale, mafia, lamu, etc.

8. i) Fort Hall

ii) Fort Smith

iii) Fort Dagoretti

9. i) Customs

ii) Customs of parliaments

iii) Historical documents

iv) Precedents

10. i) Hard and straight roads

ii) The roads were built by digging trench 1.5 metres deep which would be packed with heavy stones or rocks.

iii) Rough and fine concrete was added to the foundation, then layers of gravel, chalk and cement.

iv)The road surface was slightly convex with deep trenches on the sides.

11. Acted as a symbol of unity.

12. i) Dakar

ii)Rufisque

iii) Garee

iv) St. Louis

13. To peacefully divide Africa among European powers.

14. i) Invention of the flying shuttle

ii) Invention of the spinning jenny

iii) Invention of water frame

iv) Invention of spinning mule.

15. British

16. i) Hehe

ii) Nyamwezi

iii) Chagga

17.i) Harry Ware Treaty

ii) Lochner Treaty

iii) Corydan Treaty

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

18. a) They gather vegetable, roots and fruits

ii) They mainly practiced nomadic pastoralism

iii) The Agricultural Maasai practiced cultivation of crops

iv) They practiced basket and pottery

v) They also traded with their neighbor.

vi) Several crafts were practiced by the Maasai.

b) i) The Bantu migration led to the spread of iron working to other parts of Kenya e.g Luo borrowed this skill from them

ii) It led to increased population in the region what they settled.

iii) They increased inter-community conflicts with other groups e.g they fought with the promo at the coast, Maasai in the Rift Valley and Luo near L. Victoria.

iv) Trading activities intensified as the Bantus exchanged their iron products for basketry from the Luos.

v)It also increased cultural interactions with other communities.

vi) They were intermarried with other communities.

vii) It led to displacement of some communities e.g some Eastern Bantus were displaced by the Agikuyu.

19. a) i) The development of the