**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**FORM 3**

**OPENER EXAMINATION TERM 3, 2022**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. Identify two limitations of using anthropology as a source of information on History and government. (2mks)
* **Its time consuming.**
* **It’s an expensive method**
* **Information collected may be inaccurate. People may change their behavior.**
* **The researcher risk losing his culture.**
* **It’s hard to adopt to a new environment**.
1. Give two ways through which archeologists identify a pre historic site. (2mks)
* **Use of experience of skills.**
* **Historical researcher and documentation.**
* **Evidence of art/paintings.**
* **Evidence of ruins of settlement/vision**
* **Existence of a collection of artifacts /tectonic force/erosion.**
1. Name the last stage in the evolution of man. (1mk)
* **Homo sapiens sapiens**
1. Identify one type of Early manuscripts which is likely to contain information on History and Government. (1mk)
* **The scroll**
* **Stone tablet**
* **The partment**
1. State two ways in which Sumerians in Mesopotamia reclaimed land for Agriculture.(2mks)
* **They built banks /dykes along rivers to stop flooding.**
* **They dug ditches to drain water from swamps.**
* **They used canals to irrigate the land.**
* **They used the shadoof to draw water to irrigate the land.**
1. Name the African community that organized the long distance trade in Kenya. (1mk)
* **The Akamba**
1. Identify the main item of trade from west Africa during the Trans Saharan trade.(1mk)
* **Gold**
1. Outline the role played by the middle men during the Transaharan trade. (1mk)
* **They transported goods to and from the interior.**
* **They obtained goods in the interior.**
* **They exchanged /traded with Europeans traders at the coast.**
1. Name two metals that were used as currency in pre colonial Africa. (2mks)
* **Iron**
* **Gold**
* **Copper**
* **Silver**
* **Bronze**
1. Give the main use of steam power during the industrial revolution in Europe.(1mk)
* **Driving engines/machines in industries**
1. State one contribution of Joseph Lister in the field of medicine in the 19th century.(1mk)
* **Discovered the use of carbonic acids as an antiseptic**
* **Developed antiseptic spray for cleaning the air during operation.**
* **Discovered the use of carbonic acids to kill microbes around the wound**.
1. Give two problems facing Nairobi as an urban centre. (2mks)
* **Traffic congestion**
* **High crime rate Problem of water and sanitation.**
* **Lack of proper housing.**
1. Name the document that contains the rights of citizens in Kenya. (1mk)
* **The constitution of Kenya/Bill of rights**
1. Name two treaties signed by Lewanika of Lozi with the British. (2mks)
* **Lochner treaty**
* **Coryndon treaty**
1. State one reason why the colonial government established local native councils in Kenya in 1924. (1mk)
* **To involve Africans in the management of their affairs.**
* **To serve as a link between African people and the central government.**
* **To encourage and develop a sense of responsibility and duty towards the state among the African leaders**
1. Give two ways through which European settlers in Kenya were able to get labour force during the colonial period. (2mks)
* **Forced recruitment.**
* **Through the introduction of Kipande system.**
* **Creation of African reserves.**
* **Through introduction of taxation by the British government**
1. Give two features of the political organization which were formed in Kenya before 1939.(2mks)
* **They were mainly ethenic based.**
* **They addressed grievances affecting the ethenic groups.**
* **Their demands focused mainly on the welfare of the people.**
* **They were led by educated Africans.**

SECTION B: 45 MARKS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. (a) State 3 economic activities of the Borana during the pre colonial period. (3mks)
* **They participated in trade**
* **They kept livestock**
* **They hunted wild animals**
* **They were gatherers**
* **They grew crops**
* **They made iron tools**

(b) Describe the social organization of Agikuyu during the pre colonial period.(10mks)

* **The smallest social and was the family.**
* **Several related families formed a clan which lived in a defined area.**
* **The Agikuyu practiced circumcision of the boys and ditondectomy for girls.**
* **The Agikuyu had age set system made up for boys and girls who were initiated at the same period,**
* **Members of the age set worked together and considered each other as brothers and sisters.**
* **Marriage was highly regarded among the Agikuyu as one would raise a family and also own properties.**
* **They believed in the existence of a supreme God called Ngai and lived on Mount Kirinyaga.**
* **They had sacred places of worship such as graves and fig tree.**
* **Believed in the existence of ancestral spirit who acted as intermediaries between God and the people.**
1. (a) State three terms of the Berlin act. (3mks)
* **River congo and Niger were left free and open for navigation by European powers.**
* **The European powers recognized the demands of King Leopold II over congo free state,**
* **The Europeans powers were to declare their spheres of influence.**
* **A European power claiming a sphere of influence was required to follow it up with effective occupation .**
* **Any European power claiming a section of the coast of Africa effectively owned the interior.**
* **All European power acquiring territories in Africa were to abolish slave trade and protect Christians missionaries , traders and explorers.**

 (b) Explain six political impact of partition of Africa. (12mks)

* **Africans lost their independence.**
* **Introduction of new systems and administration eg direct rule, indirect and assimilation.**
* **The present day boundaries of Africa were drawn as European established their spheres of influence.**
* **Some African communities resisted the coming of the Europeans.**
* **Africa was drawn into international politics eg participation in the world war.**
* **Local teachers lost their authority to European colonizing powers.**
* **Africa was given to chartered companies on behalf of the colonizing masters.**
* **African communities were split into different states.**
1. (a) Give three reasons why the colonial government encouraged Europeans to settle in Kenya by 1939 (3mks)
* **The settlers were expected to produce raw materials for the many industries in Britain.**
* **Africans did not have the funds and technical know how to be involved in large scale farming.**
* **The economic activities of the settlers would help pay the construction cost of the railway line.**
* **The settlers were to finance the administrative costs of the colony without involving the British tax payers.**
* **They wanted to make Kenya a white man’s country.**

(b)Explain six effects of constitution of Kenya Uganda railway. (12mks)

* **It led to the emergence of towns along the railway line eg voi, Nairobi.**
* **It enabled people to travel to and from the interior to different destinations.**
* **It encouraged the construction of feeder roads thus improving transportation in the interior.**
* **It led to land alienation and establishment of settler plantation where different cash crops were grown.**
* **It led to Indian settling in Kenya.**
* **It eased the missionary work of spreading Christianity in to the interior.**
* **It enabled the colonial government to administer more effectively.**
* **It provided cultural and social interaction among different communities and races.**
* **It led to the establishment and growth of agro based industries eg milk processing and flour milling plants.**

**SECTION C: 30 MKS**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

1. (a) State three functions of the Kabaka in the kingdom of Buganda during the pre colonial period. (3mks)
* **It was the commander in chief of the armed forces.**
* **Kabaka appointed/dismissed Saza chiefs/senior government.**
* **He was the head of traditional religion.**
* **He was the head of the judiciary.**
* **He awarded honours to officers who offered distinguished services**.

(b)Explain six factors that led to the growth of the Buganda empire by the 19th century. (12mks)

* **Good strong and able rulers who contributed to the growth of the kingdom eg Mutebi , Suna, and Mawanda.**
* **Buganda started as a small united state thus easy to manage.**
* **Strategic positionie she lay next to lake Victoria which gave good means of transport and acted as a natural defence against her neighbors.**
* **Centralized administration under the Kabaka ensured effective control of the kingdom.**
* **She had a strong economy based on agriculture.**
* **The decline of Bunyoro Kitara kingdom created a vacuum which made Buganda rise.**
* **She had a strong army which used to conquer other areas and a strong navy that kept guard at lake Victoria.**
* **Cooperation with the British.**
* **She acquired a lot of wealth from the areas she conqured eg Busiga, Baddu and Kagwe**
1. (a) Name five early political organizations formed in Kenya up to 1939. (5mks)
* **Kikuyu Association.**
* **Kikuyu central association.**
* **Young Kikuyu association.**
* **East African Association**
* **Young Kavirondo association.**
* **Ukamba members association.**

(b)Explain five achievements of early political organizations. (10mks)

* **They promoted unity by mobilizing Africans to demand for their rights.**
* **They presented grievances of African communities to the colonial government.**
* **They promoted African culture for example KCA advocated for female circumcision.**
* **They campaigned for better wages and better working conditions for African labourers.**
* **They publicized the grievances of African communities to the outside world eg Jomo Kenyatta presentations of African grievances of KCA before the Hilton young commission.**
* **They formed the basis for the struggle for independence later.**