**FORM 3 HISTORY END TERM 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A(25 MARKS)**

1. Give the relationship between History and Government. (1mk)

History is the study of man’s activities while government is the study of how people are governed.

1. State one way in which the study of History and Government promotes a sense of patriotism in the leather. (1mk)

* Enables one to promote a sense of patriotism to the learners.
* Enables one t be a responsible citizen.
* Enables one to become loyal to his/her country.

1. Identify one type of artifact that is likely to be found in an archaeological site. (1mk)

* weapons
* Ornaments
* Garments
* Coins
* Utensils

1. State one disadvantage of using caves as a shelter by the early human beings during the stone age period. (1mk)

* Caves could collapse over them
* They could be attacked by wild creatures like snakes
* Caves were exposed to floods and wind

1. Identify 2 theories that explains how early Agriculture developed. (2mks)

* Diffussion
* Independent theory

1. Give two evidence which show that Chinese traders reached the Kenyan coast in the 5th century. (2mks)

* Remains of Chinese coins.
* Fragments of Chinese porcelain plates and portery.

1. Give the main item of trade in the Trans – Atlantic trade. . (1mk)

* Slaves

1. Give 2 means of water transport used during the ancient times.

* Sailing ships
* Rafts/logs
* Canoes
* Sailing boats

1. Identify 2 forms of picture writing the early civilization. (2mks)

* Cuine form
* Hieroglyphics

1. Define “ Direct democracy” (1mk)

* It is a government where people themselves makes rules /decisions that affect their welfare.

1. Identify two minority groups whose rights were protected by the constitution of Kenya at Independence. (2mks)

* Europeans
* Asians
* Minority indigenous African communities

1. State how humanitarian factors influenced the scramble for Africa (1mk)

* They advocated for the occupation of Africa in order to stamp slave trade.

1. Name two British colonies in West Africa. (2mk)

* Nigeria
* Ghana/Gold coast
* The Gambia
* Sierra Leone

1. Name the leader of the Wanga who collaborated with the British. (1mk)

* Nabongo Mumias

1. Give two methods that were used by the French to administer her colonies in Africa. (2mks)

* Assimilation
* Association

1. Name 2 groups which were involved in the provision of education services in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)

* Christian missionaries
* Colonial government
* Asians
* Africans

1. Identify the first prime minister in Kenya. (1mks)

* Jomo Kenyatta

**SECTION B: 45 MARKS**

1. (a) Give three recommendations of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923. (3mks)

* White highlands were to be reserved for European settlers only.
* Indians were allowed to elect five members to the Legco.
* Racial segregation was abolished in residential areas.
* A missionary was to be nominated to the Legco to represent African interests.
* African interests were to be paramount.

(b) Explain six factors that undermined construction of the Kenya – Uganda railway during colonial Kenya.

* The harsh climate created difficult working environment thus slowing down the work
* There was inadequate labour leading to importation of workers from India.
* The workers were attacked by tropical diseases leading to their ineffectiveness
* The terrain was poor thus slowing down the construction work
* Some communities attacked the workers there by delaying the construction
* The transportation of some of the construction materials was difficult due to their bulkiness
* There was inadequate supply of basic commodities which made life unbearable.

1. (a)State 5 disadvantages of coal as a source of energy. (3mks)

* Coal is bulky to transport
* Coal causes pollution
* Mining of coal can lead to injuries
* It is a non-renewable source of energy.
* Coal was expensive to mine and transport.

(b)Explain six challenges which South Africa has faced in the process of industrialization. (10mks)

* The imposition of economic sanctions which prevented her from trading with other communities.
* The long period of apartheid created an un-conducive environment for industrialization..
* Competition from more developed countries such as western Europe whose manufactured goods of better quality than those ones in Africa.
* Industrial strikes /demonstrations boycotts which were organized by trade unions led to closure of some industries.
* High levels of poverty which created inadequate market for manufactured goods to low purchasing power.
* Violence/xenophobia /aggression against foreigners has discouraged foreign investors chased away the would be foreign investors.
* HIV/AIDS has affected the work force in industries thereby undermining industrial production.
* High incidences of insecurity /criminal activities in South Africa which has been caused by unemployment.
* Inadequate infrastructure eg transport, insurance , communication , banking etc.

20(a) State 5 problems that faced the early political organizations in Kenya up to 1939. (5mks)

* The members were subjected to harassment by the colonial government through frequent arrests, detention.
* Political wrangles between the members/leaders
* Many leaders had little experience in running the associations.
* Lack of unity as many organization were ethnic based.
* Many organization were banned by the colonial government.

(b)Explain 5 factors that promoted the rise of African Nationalism in Kenya after 1945. (10mks)

* Acquisition of western education by many Africans enabled them to understand political developments at international level and forcefully demanded for independences.
* The experience of the ex-soldiers in the 2nd world war made them realize that Europeans were not that superior hence they demanded for self rule.
* The realization by Britain that colonies were expensive to administer hence the need to grant then self rule.
* The granting of independence to India in 1947 inspired Africans to demand for political independence.
* The support given by pan Africans in demanding for political independence gave Africans confidence to press for political freedom.
* The delocalization policy by the United Nations inspired Africans nationalism to press for independence.
* The failure by the colonial government to reward the ex-world war II soldiers increased the agitation for independence.
* Signing of Atlantic charter in 1941.

SECTION C: 30 MARKS

21.(a)Give three functions of the Kabaka of Buganda kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (3mks)

* He was a commander in chief of the armed forces.
* He appointed and dismissed saza chiefs or senior government officials.
* He was the head of traditional religion.
* He was the head of judiciary.
* He awarded honors to officers who offered distinguished services.

(b) Discuss six factors that led to the growth of the Asante empire by the 19th Century. (12mks)

* Transatlantic trade generated a lot of wealth which enabled the empire to prosper.
* It had able/skilled /shrewd rulers who were courageous and development conscious.
* They had a symbol of unity the gold stool which banded people together.
* The Odwira festival brought the leaders/people together thereby making the empire more cohesive.
* The availability of gold enabled the kingdom to generate wealth that was used for development.
* The centralized system of administration ensured stability as there was clear command.
* The strong agricultural base ensured regular food supply leading to growth of the population.

22. (a) State three methods used by nationalists in Ghana to fight for Independence. (3 mks)

* They formed political parties
* They used boycotts/ demonstrations
* They organized political rallies
* They newspapers to articulate their views
* They used trade unions
* They used international forums

(b) Explain six factors that led to the development of African nationalism in Ghana. (12 mks)

* Inadequate African representation in the legislative council caused discontent among the Africans
* Loss of powers by the traditional African chiefs created discontent against colonial government.
* The need to guard against possible land alienation by the british united the Africans
* Introduction of taxation by thecolonial government was resented by the Africans
* The low earnings by the Africans from the sale of cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them
* The involvement of the ex-servicemen in the second world war inspired them to fight for their independence.
* High rate of unemployment among the Africans created resentment/discontent
* The selective granting of trading licenses to European traders while denying the same to the Africans created discontent
* The attainment of independence by Indian and Pakistan in 1947 encouraged the Ghanaians to demand for their right to govern themselves.
* The United Nations Charter declaration of the importance of political independence for all people inspired the Africans.