**MARKING SCHEME**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT FORM 3**

**END OF TERM 3 2022**

 **TIME: 2HRS**

**SECTION A : 25 marks**

1. Identify **three** sources of History and Government in Kenya. (3mks)

* **Archaeology**
* **Anthropology**
* **Linguistic**
* **Oral tradition**
* **Written source**
* **Geology**

2. Identify **two** sub groups of the Kalenjin speakers. (2mks)

* **Nandi**
* **Kipsigis**
* **Tugen**
* **Marakwet**
* **Pokot**
* **Sabaot**
* **Elgeyo**

3. Name the winds that aided the early visitors to come to the Kenyan coast up to 1500AD. (1mk)

* **Moonsoon winds**

4. Identify **one** area in Africa where agriculture began ( 1mk)

* **Along Nile valley in Egypt**

5. Identify **two** education commissions established in Kenya before independence. (2mks)

* **Phelp-Stoke commission**
* **Fraser commission**

6. State **two** peaceful of resolving conflicts. (2mks)

* **Negotiating**
* **Mediating**
* **Arbitration**
* **Litigation**

7. Give **two** features of Roman roads by 300AD. (2mks)

* **They were more durable**
* **The roads were built by digging a trench**
* **Were straight**
* **Well drained**

8. Identify **one** method of irrigation used in Ancient Egypt. (1mk)

* **Canal irrigation**
* **Basin irrigation**
* **Shadoof irrigation**

9. Give **one** method used by the French to administer their colonies in Africa. (1mk)

* **Assimilation**
* **Association**

10. State **two** rules played by the African chiefs in British colonial administration. (2mks)

* **They acted as the link between the people and the governor at local levels**
* **They also maintained law and order at the location**
* **They also coordinated the work of headmen**

11. Identify **two** European powers that acquired colonies in East Africa. (2mks)

* **British**
* **Germany**

12. Give **one** reason why Homo Habilis was referred to as “able” man. (1mk)

* **Because of the ability to make tools**

13. Mention three features of African political associations formed in Kenya before 1939. (3mks)

* **Non violent**
* **Led by mission educated young men**
* **Ethnic/tribal based**
* **Had similar grievances**
* **Membership was limited**
* **Did not demand for political independence**
* **Got material and moral support from the Asians**

14. Give **two** functions of London. (2mks)

* **Transport and communication centre**
* **Commercial centre**
* **Industrial centre**
* **Education centre**
* **Recreational centre**

**SECTION B: 45 MKS**

15.a) Give **five** reasons which influence the migration of the Abagusii into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (5mks)

* **Since the Abagusii were farmers, they migrated in search for fertile land**
* **Abagusii migrated to escape external attacks from their neighbours**
* **They migrated due to internal conflicts especially family or clan feuds**
* **Diseases and epidemics –also force people to migrate**
* **Migrated to satisfy their desire for adventure**
* **Migrated to escape drought and famine**

 b) Discuss **five** effects of migration and settlement of the plain Nilotes during the pre- colonial period. (10mks)

* **As they migrated into Kenya, the maasai pushed and displaced the community they came across i.e as they expanded during the 18th century they subdued the Nandi in the north west.**
* **They adopted some cultural practices from the southern Cushites i.e adopted the custom of age set systems, circumcision and clitoridectomy**
* **They influenced communities such as the Nandi who adopted the institution of prophet or definer from the institution of the Laibon among the maasai.**
* **A section of the maasai acquired the practice of farming from their agricultural neighbours from the rift valley**
* **The maasai traded with their neighbouring communities such as the Akamba and the Agikuyu.**
* **The Maasai also intermarried with their neighbours: the Akamba, the Agikuyu and even the Kalenjin with whom they interacted**
* **The maasai also absorbed the southern Cushites such as the Dorobo**
* **The maasai influenced the fighting tactics of other groups in Kenya**

16 a) Give **five** reasons why third world countries have lagged behind in industrialization. (5mks)

* **Long periods of colonization**
* **Poor transport and communication**
* **Lack of capital**
* **Low literacy level**
* **Stiff competition from the industrialized nations**
* **Political instability**
* **Brain drainage**
* **Poor leadership and corruption**
* **High foreign debts**

b)Explain five effects of iron working in African societies before the 19th century. (10mks)

* **Use of iron tools made cultivation easy/faster as they were more efficient**
* **Iron tools were used to clear forest thereby enabling people to migrate/settle in new areas**
* **iron weapons were used to fight other communities there by increasing warfare conflicts**
* **led to rise of professional smith who were accorded high status in the society**
* **demand for iron tools enhanced trade between communities**
* **powerful states emerged as iron weapons were used to conquer weaker communities**

17 a) Give **five** reasons why Lewanika collaborated with the British. (5mks)

* **he needed protection from the internal enemies**
* **he had been influenced by khama of Ngwato to seek British assistance**
* **he wanted to protect his kingdom against external invasion e.g ngoni**
* **he desired western education and civilization of his people**
* **Lewanika realized the futility of resisting against the British**
* **He wanted to safeguard his independence**
* **He wanted to acquire material benefit**

b) Discuss five factors that led to SAMOURI TOURE’s defeat by the French. (10mks)

* **Failure to gain British support to block French claim of Toure’s territory**
* **His support and maintenance of slavery and slave trade made him unpopular with the neighbours**
* **African leaders like Seku Ahmed of Tukolor and tiebba of Sikassa refused to support him against French forces**
* **He became unpopular and lost local support due to his scorched earth policy**
* **He failed to replenish his army as the British refused to sell him guns and gun powder as the French captured his armoury**
* **All non-Muslims in the region supported the French against toures Islamic imperialism**
* **Due to age he was unable to coordinate and maintain his armies discipline**
* **The French used superior weapon against his army**

**SECTION C: 30MARKS**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

18 a) Outline the structure of indirect rule in British colonies. (5mks)

* **The colonial secretary was in-charge of colonies and was a member of the cabinet**
* **The governor general was in charge of the colonies and was assisted by the colonial executive council**
* **The provincial commissioner was in-charge of the province**
* **The district commissioner was in-charge of the district**
* **The chiefs od emirs who were the actual powerful officers under the district officers they were responsible for tax collection, traditional courts and local authorities**

b) Discuss **five** factors that led to the formation of early political organization in colonial period in Kenya (10mks)

* **Land alienation**
* **Removal of Kipande system**
* **Reduction or abolition of poll and hut tax**
* **Better working conditions**
* **Improvement of wages**
* **Provision of better education for Africans**
* **Abolition of destocking policy**
* **Encourage African participation in cash crop economy**
* **A share of African participation in the government**

19 a) State **three** aims od K,A.U. (3mks)

* **To help Eluid Mathu in the new task of representing African interest in the LEGCO**
* **To coordinate African nationalist activities**
* **Abolition of kipande system**
* **Free education for Kenyan Africans**
* **More trading opportunities for Africans**
* **Return of alienated land**
* **Release of African political prisoners**

b) Explain **five** factors that led to the Mau Mau uprising in colonial Kenya. (12mks)

* **Loss of independence to Europeans**
* **Land alienation**
* **Growing unemployment as well as deteriorating living and working conditions**
* **Oppression by cruel chiefs and colonial police**
* **Refusal by colonial government to introduce political reforms**
* **Racial discrimination**
* **Disillusionment of ex-soldiers failure by colonial government to fulfil the promises made during recruitment for the war effort**

20 a) State **five** factors that led to the formation of trade unions in colonial Kenya. (5mks)

* **Introduction of poll tax**
* **Low wages**
* **Improvement in housing, food ratio, medical facilities**
* **Racial discrimination. Africans doing the same jobs with whites were paid less**
* **Conditions of employment were pathetic overworked and underpaid**
* **Partiality and disrespect shown to African workers whenever they were employed.**

b) Identify ways in which trade union movement contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10mks)

* **Release of political prisoners e.g Harry Thuku**
* **Trade unions sensitized workers about the importance of joining political parties that struggled for independence**
* **They organised strikes and boycotts to oppose some policies of colonial government**
* **They contributed money for political parties to enable them sustain the struggle for independence**
* **They provided relevant training ground for nationalist leaders e.g Tom Mboya and Martin Shikuku**
* **When political parties were banned trade unions continued with the nationalist activities**