

HISTORY FORM THREE MARKING SCHEME

Section A

- Sanye/ nyahalo
 during sports activities students come together
- 3). Microfilms
- .films
- .videos
- .radios
- .television
- 4) land alienation imposition of taxes.
- .Forced labor
- .Forced recruitment of their young men
- 5).10- kilometers strip was awarded to the sultan of Zanzibar
- .the Krgh Island of pembe, pate and Zanzibar were given to sultan of Zanzibar
- .the territory between the river Umba and juba were given to the British
- .witu and the territory between river Umba and rive r Ruvuma were given to the Germans.
- 6). Military superiority of the British
- 7).Introduction the kipande system
- .taking head counts of those who had specific activities to undertake lived there.
- 8).It facilitated the transportation of good/services
- it led to the development of urban centers.
- it facilitated them movement of traders.
- .it opened up the interior for economic development



- it led to creating of employment opportunities
- 9). They were attracted by the social amenities .
- .towns offered better job/better wages
- .many Africans found themselves in overcrowded reserves.
- in order to escape hut tax and forced labour.
- **10**).Created more opportunities in Africans
- preserved Africans cultural heritage
- .nurtured nationalistic activities
- . Provided jobs opportunities for Africans.
- 11). Mobilizing workers to stage civil disobedience
- .strike and boycotts
- education workers on their rights.
- giving financial support to political parties
- .Creating political awareness among workers

Section B

- A).their mixed economy ensured regular supply of food
- .the orkoiyot was the symbol of unity
- . Familiar terrain
- . He British were attacked by respiratory diseases
- . .their knowledge of skill making of arms
- support from kipsiqis
- .military experiences /Existence of strong army
- B) The British enlisted the services of the wanga agents to administer western Kenya.

The wanga imperial British east Africans company (IBEA) to establish because of mumias



- .the wanga lost independence
- .Enemity between the wanga and other Abaluhya sub tribe
- .Mumias was declared the paramount chief of wanga
- .The wanga received material wealth for their collaboration through trade
- it led to expansion of wanga kingdom.
- Acquisition of firearms
- It led to the introduction of western education
- 5A).many people were detained /arrested
- .armed forces were used to suppress the movement
- .they killed persecuted the activists
- .they used spies to reveal hiding ground of fighters-state of emergency declared
- .the Kenya African union was banned
- B).oathing united people and this made them to be committed
- .fighting used guerrilla warfare
- The civilian's population sustained rebellion supplying foods, weapons and information
- The movement was led by able leaders who were strong.
- The Aberdare and MT Kenya provided good hide outs for maumau. The movement received mortal and material support from independent African countries.