**FORM THREE HISTORY**

**END OF TERM ONE 2024 MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. Give **two** results of the interaction of Kenyan communities during their migration and settlement
* **Warfare due to conflict**
* **Sports among the communities**
* **Intermarriage between communities**

 **(2×1=2mrks)**

1. Mention **one** community with the age-set system in Kenya
* **Nandi/Kalenjin**
* **Masaai**
* **Pokomo**
* **Borana**

 **(1×1=1mrks)**

1. Name **one** archeological evidence of the coming of the early visitors at the East African Coast
* **Chinese coins**
* **Fragments of Chinese pottery**
* **Documents that mention their presence**
* **Presence of monuments constructed by early visitors**

 **(1×1=1mrk)**

1. State **two** problems experienced by missionaries in Kenya during the precolonial period.
* **Presence of Tropical diseases**
* **Hostile communities**
* **They had inadequate funds**
* **Poor infrastructure/ Poor roads**
* **Language barrier**

 **(2×1=2mrks)**

1. Identify **one** result of iron-working technology in Africa before the colonial period.
* **Production of farming tools**
* **Some communities manufactured fighting weapons**
* **It led to trade of the iron equipment**

 **(1×1=1mrk)**

1. Name **two** ways in which scientific invention on medicine has improved the life of man
* **Through the discovery of drugs most of the diseases that used to kill people have been brought under control**
* **Improvement of surgery has reduced incidences of death**
* **The invention of vaccines has contributed greatly to controlling diseases**
* **It has provided job opportunities for those in the field of medicine**

 **(2×1=2mrks)**

1. State **two** functions of Cairo
* **It was an education center**
* **It was a cultural center**
* **It was an administrative center**

 **(2×1=2mrks)**

1. Identify the symbol of authority used by the Asante people
* **The golden stool**

 **(1×1=1mrks)**

1. Identify the factors that led to the growth of Nairobi as an urban center
* **Availability of fresh water**
* **It was an administrative center therefore attracting people to Nairobi**
* **Availability of education that attracted people to Nairobi**

 **(2×1=2mrks)**

1. Mention the type of constitution used in Kenya
* **Written constitution**

 **(1×1=1mrk)**

1. Mention the types of democracy
* **Direct/Pure democracy**
* **Indirect/Representative democracy**

 **(2×1=2mrks)**

1. State **two** methods used to acquire colonies in Africa
* **Use of treachery**
* **Signing of treaties**
* **Use of divide and rule**
* **Use of military conquest**

 **(2×1=2mrks)**

1. Identify the religious factor that led to the **‘Maji Maji’** rebellion against the British.
* **The belief of magic water offering protection against bullets**

 **(1×1=1mrk)**

1. State **two** terms of the Anglo-German agreement of 1886
* **The southern part of Zanzibar was given a 16km coastal strip of the offshore islands of Pate, Mafia, Pemba, and Lamu**
* **Germany got the territory between river Umba in the north and Ruvuma in the south**
* **The British got the territory north of River Umba stretching up to River Jumba in the north**
* **The western boundary was left undefined thus leaving Uganda to any power that got there**

 **(2×1=2mrks)**

1. Name **two** communities in Kenya that resisted the British rule
* **Nandi**
* **Agiriama**
* **Somali**

 **(2×1=2mrks)**

1. State **one** type of rule used by the British to administer her colonies
* **Indirect**
* **Direct**

 **(1×1=1mrk)**

1. Name the colonial secretary who introduced indirect rule in Kenya
* **Fredrick Lugard**

 **(1×1=1mrk)**

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

1. a) Give **three** modern sources of energy
* **Electricity**
* **Steam power**
* **Oil**

 **(3×1=3mrks)**

b) Explain **six** factors that promoted industrialization in Brazil

* **Availability of both skilled and unskilled labor supply from the country’s large population.**
* **External markets with other countries have increased hence boosting industrialization.**
* **Enough natural resources are available like coal, iron ore, uranium, manganese, gold, and oil, to provide raw materials for industries.**
* **Improved transport and communication like railway lines, telephone and telegraph lines.**
* **Development of banking for the provision of loans to individuals who wanted to venture into the business.**
* **Good economic policies that encouraged the development of transport and communication, HEP, and oil exploration.**
* **Foreign capital which was used to establish industries in the country.**
* **The country's industrialization was boosted by the HEP and coal which were readily available.**
* **The main obstacles to industrialization in Brazil.**
* **High poverty levels as more than 40% of the Brazilian population is poor and therefore has low purchasing power.**
* **Inability to fully exploit her natural resources.**
* **Stiff competition from already industrialized nations for manufactured goods.**
* **Huge foreign debts as a lot of money is used to service these loans instead of investing it in industries.**
* **It has poor technology to allow for the effective exploitation of her resources**

 **(6×2=12mrks)**

1. a) State **three** terms of Berlin-Conference of 1884-1885
* **Every European who occupied an area was to inform the others**
* **If any European occupied an area she was to declare the area as their sphere of influence and follow it up with effective occupation**
* **Every European was to protect traders, explores, and missionaries who were Europeans in their area**
* **They were to stop the slave trade in their areas**
* **All Europeans agreed that rivers Zambezi, Congo, and Niger would be free for traders and navigation**

 **(3×1=3mrks)**

b) Discuss the reasons why Samori Toure resisted the French for a long time

* **He had a large well-organized army which was a formidable force for the French**
* **He equipped his army with modern weapons which were acquired from the Europeans and also manufactured some locally**
* **He used Mandinka nationalism and Islam to unify the soldiers/armies**
* **He had an adequate food supply which sustained the army**
* **He used Guerilla warfare and scorched earth policy which proved effective against the French**
* **Some of his soldiers had served in the French colonial army and were thus familiar with the French war tactics**
* **Use of horses by Samori during the war enhanced the soldier's efficiency**
* **Samori's soldiers were familiar with the terrain. This enabled them to effectively/French not familiar with the geography of the area**
* **He was a competent military leader who inspired his soldiers democratically in the assignment of duties**
* **He used diplomacy e.g., he signed the Bisandugu treaty(1886) to get more time to organize himself**

 **(6×1=12mrks)**

1. a) Why did Nabongo Mumia collaborate with the British
* **He wanted military assistance to subdue his perennial enemies, the Luo of Ugenya and Bukusu**
* **He wanted political power to concentrate his position and that of his kingdom among the Luhya**
* **He wanted the British military to support wars of exfarmers of the Wanga kingdom**
* **He elaborated with the British as him social prestige among his subjects**
* **Mumia hoped to gain materially from his collaboration with the British**
* **Mumia saw the futility of fighting the strong white military men**

 **(3×1=3mrks)**

b) Explain the results of Nabongo Mumia’s collaboration with the British

* **The Wanga lost their independence to the British who enticed them with goods**
* **The Wanga were used by the British to rule other Western communities**
* **Mumia’s kingdom gained more territory, like Samia, Bunyala, and Busoga**
* **Mumia was largely relied on by the British when it came to appointments of African chiefs and headmen.**
* **Mumia and his subjects gained material wealth from their association with the British.**
* **Mumia’s dominance during the colonial rule over other communities increased hostility between the Wanga and those communities.**
* **Mumias became the administrative center of the western province**

 **(6×2=12mrks)**

**SECTION C**

1. a) Why did the British adopt the policy of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria
* **To avoid resistance from the people of northern Nigeria**
* **The British had inadequate personnel for the vast territory**
* **There was an established system of administration**
* **There was a communication barrier between the British and local communities**
* **It was difficult to reach all parts of the territories due to poor transport and communication**
* **To reduce the cost of administration**
* **The method had been successfully used in some of the colonies**

 **(3×1=3mrks)**

b) Discuss the factors that undermined the policy of indirect rule in Southern Nigeria

* **They did not have a centralized government suitable for the application of the indirect rule**
* **The Igbo community resisted the introduction and payment of taxes which was a burden to them**
* **The mission-educated elites felt left out and opposed the practice of appointing illiterate traditional chiefs in the administration of the country**
* **They had many ethnic groups with diverse cultures and languages making it difficult to unite them under one ruler**
* **Misuse of power by the warrant chiefs who collected taxes for their good**
* **There was a lot of communication barrier since southern Nigeria lacked a common language which made it difficult to administer**

 **(6×2=12mrks)**

1. a) State the roles of chiefs during the colonial period
* **Recruiting labor for the colonial government**
* **Collecting taxes**
* **Helping in clearing bushes and creating roads**
* **Acted as a link for the people and local government**
* **Settling minor disputes between people in the location**

 **(3×1=3mrks)**

b) Describe the structure of the colonial administration in Kenya

* **At the top was the colonial secretary based in London and the overall coordinator of colonies**
* **The governor who was reporting to the colonial secretary came second and was based in Kenya and headed the executive councils in Kenya**
* **Provincial commissioners followed next and represented the governor at the provincial level**
* **District commissioner worked directly under the provincial commissioner and implemented policies on the colonial government in their districts**
* **District officers implemented orders from the district commissioners and coordinated the works of the chiefs**
* **Chiefs acted as a link between the people and the governor at the local levels while working under the district officers**
* **Headmen were the link between the government and the people at the grassroots level while working under the chief**

 **(6×2=12mrks)**