

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)

2. Mention **one** community with the age-set system in Kenya

- **Nandi/Kalenjin**
- **Masaai**
- **Pokomo**
- **Borana**

(1×1=1mrks)

3. 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)

4. 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)

5. 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)

6. 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)

7. State **two** functions of Cairo

- **It was an education center**
- **It was a cultural center**
- **It was an administrative center**

(2×1=2mrks)

8. Identify the symbol of authority used by the Asante people

- **The golden stool**

(1×1=1mrks)

9. 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)

10. Mention the type of constitution used in Kenya

- **Written constitution**

(1×1=1mrk)

11. Mention the types of democracy

- **Direct/Pure democracy**
- **Indirect/Representative democracy**

(2×1=2mrks)

12.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)

13. 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)

14.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 Uмба in the north and Ruvuma in the south**
- **The British got the territory north of River Uмба 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)

15.Name **two** communities in Kenya that resisted the British rule

- **Nandi**
- **Agiriama**
- **Somali**

(2×1=2mrks)

16.State **one** type of rule used by the British to administer her colonies

- **Indirect**
- **Direct**

(1×1=1mrk)

17.Name the colonial secretary who introduced indirect rule in Kenya

- **Fredrick Lugard**

(1×1=1mrk)



SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18.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)

19.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)

20.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

21.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)**

22.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)