

MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT FORM: 3 TERM 2 2025

OPENER EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS:

TIME: 1 HR 15 MIN

- **Answer all the Questions.**

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

1. Define the term democracy. (1 mark)
 - **Government of the people, by the people and for the people.**
2. State two types of democracy. (2 marks)
 - **Direct democracy**
 - **Indirect democracy**
 - **Constitutional democracy**
3. Why is Kenya termed as a democratic state. (1 mark)
 - **Because we hold regular elections after every five years.**
4. Apart from democracy, state two other types of government. (2 marks)
 - **Monarchical**
 - **Aristocratic**
 - **Dictatorial**
5. Mention three rights of arrested persons. (3 marks)
 - **Right to a lawyer**
 - **Right to be informed about the reason for arrest**
 - **Right to be taken to court within 24 hours**
 - **Right to remain silent**
6. Define the following the following terms: (2 marks)
 - (i) Scramble - **to rush for colonies**
 - (ii) Partition – **actual division of Africa among European nations**
7. Name two chartered companies that administered Africa. (2 marks)
 - **Royal Niger Company**
 - **Imperial British East Africa Company**
 - **German East African Company**
 - **British South African Company**
8. Name four communities that participated in the Maji Maji rebellion. (4 marks)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pogoro • Ndendeule • Wamwera • Wamatumbi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wazaramo • Hehe • Bena • Ngoni
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- **Luguru**
- **Bunga**

9. State any one African community that collaborated with the Europeans. (1 mark)

- **Lozi**
- **Maasai**
- **Abawanga**

10. Mention two African countries that were never colonized. (2 marks)

- **Ethiopia**
- **Liberia**

SECTION B (30 MARKS)

11. State five methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa. (5 marks)

- **Treaties**
- **Military conquest**
- **Diplomacy**
- **Diplomacy & force**
- **Company rule**

12. Highlight five principles of democracy. (5 marks)

- **Freedom of speech, debate and enquiry.** The basic healthy political culture among a group of people is based on open debate among citizens where they can express their views without fear.
- **People's participation as a whole in government.** Through free, fair and regular elections, the government should remain a servant of the people and not master. Democracy is based on consent which can be withdrawn if the government fails to satisfy peoples' expectations.
- **Open and accountable media.** The media must be open in their agenda and be held accountable to the public. Media monopolies should not be allowed to develop.
- **Economic democracy.** This implies the decentralization of economic power so that individuals and communities can be economically empowered to create and control their own wealth.
- **Equality before the law.** Judgment should be made in accordance with a written law, rather than in an arbitrary manner. Each citizen also has an equal ability to seek and receive justice.

13. List five reasons for the scramble and partition of Africa. (5 marks)

1. The rise of Nationalism in Europe. The Unification of Germany, after the Franco- Prussian war (1870-71) upset the balance of power in Europe and there was need to rebalance out through acquisition of colonies in Africa including east Africa. The Germans also felt that the only way their nation could gain recognition among other European powers was through securing colonial possession.

2. Strategic location of East Africa in relation to Egypt. Europeans were concerned with the source of the river Nile in East Africa and control of the Suez Canal. Therefore, the ownership of East Africa was crucial to the Egyptian affairs. East Africa, had, from the days of the Portuguese conquest in the 15th century, proved to be a strategic location for fresh supplies. That is why the Germans and the British competed for possessions in the region.

3. The need to speed up economic development of the European countries. The industrialized nations were rushing for colonies to tap raw materials to keep their factories running. There was also a popular believe that East Africa contained pockets of precious metals awaiting exploitation. They were also driven by the search for market for European produced goods.

The Europeans were also looking for places to invest their capital.

4. The rise of Public opinion in Europe. There was growth of public support towards the acquisition of colonies. E.g., the Daily Press in London spoke well about acquiring colonies.

5. Social factors.

- ~ East Africa was to be occupied as a means of stamping out slave trade and replacing it with legitimate trade.
- ~ The Europeans were keen on spreading their culture to east Africa.
- ~ They wanted to protect their missionaries who were already operating in east Africa

14. Identify any five reforms introduced by the Germans after the Maji Maji rebellion. (5 marks)

- a) Corporal punishment was abolished by the German administration. Those settlers who mistreated their workers were punished.
- b) Forced labour for settler farms was abolished.
- c) Communal cotton growing was stopped and Africans were to plant their own cotton and get profit from it.
- d) Better educational and medical services for the Africans were introduced.
- e) Africans were involved in administration of the region as Akidas and Jumbes.
- f) Newspapers that incited settlers against Africans were censored.
- g) Kiswahili became an official language.
- h) A colonial department of the German government was set up in 1907 to investigate and monitor the affairs of the German East Africa.
- i) The new governor rejected extra taxation of Africans.
- j) Colonial administration in Tanganyika was now tailored to suit the Africans.

15. Mention five causes of Mandinka resistance.

(5 marks)

- a) Samori wanted to safeguard the independence and religion of his empire. Being a staunch Muslim, he could not tolerate non-Muslims on his land.
- b) He was not ready willing to lose the rich Bure Mines to the French whether through diplomacy or warfare.
- c) His empire was at that time enjoying military and economic superiority. The French incursion was merely a threat to his territorial expansion that was to be fought at all costs.
- d) His participation in trade had enabled him to acquire modern arms thus enabling him to build an equipped and well-trained army which did not fear the encounter French. He even had facilities for arms repair.
- e) His scheme to play off the British against the French, between 1882 and 1889, had failed. This upset him and therefore left him only with the fighting option.
- f) The activities of the French of selling arms to his enemies such as Tieba of Sikasso were viewed by Samori as an act to weaken the Mandinka dominance.

16. State five terms of the Berlin Conference of 1884.

(5 marks)

- a) That all signatories must declare their sphere of influence an area under each nation's occupation
- b) That once an area is declared a sphere of influence, effective occupation must be established in the area through establishment of firm colonial infrastructures to be followed by colonial administration.
- c) That any state, laying claim to any part of Africa must inform other interested parties in order to avoid future rivalry.
- d) That any power acquiring territory in Africa must undertake to stamp out slave trade in favour of legitimate trade and safeguard African interests.
- e) That if a European power claims a certain part of the African coast, the land in the interior next to the coast became hers.
- f) That the Congo River and the Niger River basins were to be left free for any interested power to navigate.
- g) The European powers vowed to protect and safeguard European interests in Africa irrespective of their nationality.

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