

**MARKING SCHEME**  
**FORM 3 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**END TERM 2 2026**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

**1. Define the term pre-history (1 mark)**

- It's the study of past human activities before the invention of writing/ the study of unrecorded past human activities (1x1=1 mark)

**2. Why is the period of the early man referred to as the Stone Age? (1mk)**

- It is because the early man made his tools and weapons mainly from stone. (1x1=1 mark)

**3. Name one land use system in Britain before the Agrarian Revolution. (1 mk)**

- The open field system. (1x1=1 mark)

**4. Identify the western Bantu community in Kenya that was assimilated by the Luo. (1mark)**

- Abasuba (1x1=1 mark)

**5. Give the reason why Vasco da Gama landed in Kenyan coast in 1498 AD**

- He was looking for a sea route to India (1x1=1 mark)

**6. State two ways through which a person can become a citizen of Kenya (2 mark)**

- By birth
- By registration (2x1= 2 marks)

**7. Give one way in which rural to rural migration in Kenya contributes to national unity. (1 mark)**

- It promotes inter- ethnic interaction and integration.
- It promotes peaceful coexistence/ harmonious living between different communities. (Any 1 x1 = 1 marks)

**8. Name two types of materials on which written messages in the ancient times were printed. (2 mark)**

- Scrolls
- Stone tablets
- Parchment (2x 1 = 2 mks)

**9. Identify the earliest method of trade used during the Trans-Saharan Trade. (1 mark)**

- Barter trade. (1x1 =1 mark)

**10. State two ways in which royal fire was important in the Shona kingdom (2 marks)**

- It symbolized the authority of the king
- It was a sign of loyalty to the king
- It was a symbol of unity (2x1=2 marks)

**11. State two economic characteristics of Third World Countries. (2 marks)**

- Poor and underdeveloped

- Most were colonies
  - Mostly rely on Agriculture for foreign exchange
  - Most are technologically inferior.
  - Most have weak economies.
  - Most rely on foreign aid. (2x1 =2 marks)
- 12. Identify the greatest contribution of Michael Faraday in the field of science (1 mark)**
- He invented electricity (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
- 13. Name the type of constitution that is used in Britain (1mark)**
- Unwritten constitution (1x1=1 mk)
- 14. State two European activities in Africa before 1850 (2 marks)**
- They were involved in trade.
  - They were spreading Christianity.
  - They were involved in exploration.
  - They were involved in spreading Western education. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
  - mark)
- 15. Give the two methods used by the French to administer their colonies in Africa. (2 mark)**
- Assimilation
  - Association (2x1=2 mks)
- 16. State two social factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa by European Powers. (2 marks)**
- The need to abolish slave trade
  - The desire to spread Christianity/to protect missionaries
  - The desire to spread western civilian/education
  - The need to settle surplus population. (any 2x1 = 2 marks)
- 17. State two methods used by nationalists in Ghana to fight for independence. (2 marks)**
- They formed political parties.
  - They used boycotts/demonstrations/strikes/go-slows.
  - They organized political rallies to mobilize mass support.
  - They used newspapers/mass media to articulate their views.
  - They used trade unions.
  - They used international forum. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

**SECTION B (75 marks)**

- 18. (a) Highlight five ways in which people in developing countries are affected by food shortages. (5 marks)**
- It has led to deaths of hundreds of people due to famine. Population growth rates have thus decreased
  - Increased suffering as many people due to famine. People are affected by diseases that are related to food shortages
  - It has led to social problems/crimes like raids and theft, and increase in insecurity and political instability
  - It had caused migration of people affected by food shortage. Some people become refugees in neighbouring countries
  - It affects agricultural based industries. This in turn leads to economic decline

- Most of the revenues generated goes towards food purchases. This increases the debt burden, and poverty in the country
- Foodstuffs that are not suitable for human consumption are dumped from the developed countries to the third world, as they constantly depend on foreign aids. This tends to erode national prestige, and reinforce neo-colonialism (5x1=5 marks)

**(b) Explain five reasons why Africa is regarded to be the cradle of mankind. (10 marks)**

- The presence of many rivers and lakes which provided water for use by the early man
- Africa is centrally located in the Pangea and it's from here that man may have migrated to other continents
- Compared to the other continents, Africa contains numerous pre-historic sites where fossils of the oldest man-like creatures have been excavated
- The savannah grasslands which are readily available in Africa provided suitable hunting grounds for the early man
- African continent has relatively good climate which may have favoured human settlement (Any 5 points x2=10mks)

**19. (a) Give five ways in which petroleum has been used since it was discovered. (5 marks)**

- Providing lighting
- Providing grease for the lubrication of machinery parts
- Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, detergents, plastics and drugs
- Generation of electricity
- Source of cooking fuel
- Providing tar for tarmacking roads
- Providing fuel for vehicles, trains, aircraft and motorcycles/ships
- Powering machines in factories (5x1=5 marks)

**(b) Explain five effects of the development of air transport on the society (10 marks)**

- Have created employment and generated revenue
- Has led to fatal accidents
- Has contributed to environmental pollution
- Has made warfare more dangerous and more deadly
- Has intensified some criminal activities such as terrorism
- Has promoted international trade/tourism
- Has enhanced security through police surveillance/rapid transportation of troops
- Has enhanced wildlife management and conservation
- Has boosted aerial photography and map-making (5x2=10 marks)

**20. (a) State three reasons why the site of Samori's second empire was unfavourable to the Mandinka during the Franco-Mandinka war. (3 marks)**

- It was far away from Freetown which was the main source of weapons for Samori
- It was surrounded by hostile African communities which Samori had fought during his expansion wars
- It was cut off from Bure gold mines, which was the main source of wealth for Samori
- The southern frontier was open to attacks from the French who had already established themselves in Cote d'ivoire
- Samori was trapped in the site when the British occupied Asante in 1896 (3x1=3 marks)

**(b) Explain six reasons why the British used indirect rule to administer Northern Nigeria. (12 marks)**

- To avoid resistance from the people of Northern Nigeria.
- The British had inadequate personnel for the vast territory.
- There was an established centralized system of administration.
- There was communication barrier between the British and the local communities.
- It was difficult to reach all parts of the territory due to inadequate transport and communication systems.
- To reduce the cost of administration.
- The method had successfully been used in some of their colonies. (6x2=12 marks)

**21. (a) List five activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) between 1888 and 1895 (5 marks)**

- It traded with the local communities/ promoted legitimate trade
- It established administrative posts/ maintained law of order
- It discouraged slave trading
- It provided information about the interior of East Africa
- It secured the British sphere of influence/ promoted the spread of Western civilization
- It suppressed African resistance against the British
- It pioneered the construction of roads/railway/ improved infrastructure (Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**(b) Explain five problems faced by Africans working for the European settlers during the colonial period. (10 marks)**

- They were paid low wages which could hardly meet their expenses thereby making them lead impoverished lives.
- The living conditions were poor as they were crowded in residential houses with inadequate sanitation.
- The working conditions were very difficult as they were sometimes mistreated/ whipped.
- They were subjected to long working hours without compensation which made them develop negative attitude towards work.
- They were forced to pay taxes despite their poor remuneration/ low wages.
- There were inadequate social amenities/ schools/ health facilities to cope with the large number of workers.
- They were despised on the basis of their colour/ race and this lowered their dignity.
- They were not allowed to form workers' union as the settlers feared that they would incite/ organize strikes against them.
- They were provided with inadequate food which led to malnutrition.

(Any 6 points well explained x 2 = 12 marks)

**22. (a) Outline five challenges experienced by early political associations in Kenya up to 1939 (5 marks)**

- They lacked adequate funds
- Their leaders were arrested and detained/harassment from the government
- There was infighting among the leaders
- They were ethnic based/lacked unity
- Most of the leaders lacked organizational skills
- Some political organizations were banned (Any 5x1 =5 marks)

**(b) Explain five provisions of the Independence Constitution of Kenya (10 marks)**

- It provide for an executive consisting of the Governor General who was the head of state on behalf of queen, and a prime minister who was head of government.
- It provided for an independent judiciary to administer justice. Judges were accorded security of tenure. The governor in consultation with regional authorities and the Prime Minister would appoint the Chief Justice
- It set up a Judicial Service Commission to appoint judicial officers, the public service commission to manage the civil service and a separate appointments body for the police
- It provided for federalism, with six regional governments and whose power included control of land, education, health and the police
- It entrenched roles of citizens and fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens
- It provided for a multi-party democracy where the party with the majority in parliament formed the government. An independent Electoral Commission would conduct elections
- It entrenched the amendment procedures such that a special majority of two thirds majority was required to change the constitution, but some clauses touching on majimbo had to be approved by three quarters of the Senate
- It provided for a bicameral parliament consisting of Senate and House for Representatives. There would be separation of powers among the three arms of the government- the executive, judiciary and legislature. (Any 5x2 = 10 marks)

