

MARKING SCHEMES

FORM THREE TERM 1, 2023

TIME 2 ½ HOURS

**SECTION A (25MKRS)**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THESE SECTION**

- 1.** Give the reason for Lewanika collaboration (1x2mks)  
**Hope to preserve and maintain his position as a king**  
**Hope to benefit from Christianity by getting medicine and western education**  
**He was encouraged by chief Khama of Ngwato who had collaborated and benefited from the European**  
**Wanted to get European goods eg arms**  
**Desire to get direct protection**  
**Feared the European military superiority**
- 2.** Identify two cultural practices introduced by the Cushites in Kenya (1x2mks)  
**Taboo against fish eating**  
**Circumcision**  
**Age-set systems**  
**Milking of animal**  
**Use of animal dung as manure**
- 3.** Identify two types of democracy (1x2mks)  
**Direct/pure democracy**  
**Indirect/representative/participatory democracy**  
**Constitutional/liberal democracy**
- 4.** What was the basis of political organization of Kenyan communities before the colonial rule (1x1mk)  
**family**
- 5.** Identify the main reasons why Mijikenda lived in kayas (1x1mk)  
**Enhance unity**
- 6.** State the disadvantages of unwritten constitution (1x2mks)  
**It burdens the judiciary when sourcing the laws since they are not contained in one document**  
**Hard to effectively safeguard the rights of citizen**  
**Indefinite and vague**  
**Presuppose that people are conscious of their rights**
- 7.** State the early urban centers in Europe (1x2mks)

**London**

**Athens**

- 8.** Identify the methods of irrigation used by early Egyptian farmers (1x2mks)  
**Shadoof basin**
- 9.** Name two communities in Kenya that resisted the British rule (1x2mks)  
**Nandi**  
**Agiriama**  
**bukusu**
- 10.** State two reasons why Ndebele were defeated by the British during the Ndebele war of 1983 (1x2mks)  
**Disunity**  
**British had superior weapon**  
**Existence of social class**  
**British had well trained army**  
**Natural catastrophes had weakened the Ndebele**  
**Indunas regiments lacked military practice**  
**British got reinforcement Botswana and south Africa**
- 11.** State the terms of Berlin conference of 1884-1885 (1x2mks)  
**Any state laying claim to any part of Africa to declare its sphere of influence**  
**Any power acquiring a territory in Africa to ensure end to slave trade and safeguard Africa interest.**  
**River Congo and river Niger were to remain free for any power to navigate**  
**Any country that wants to declare a protectorate in Africa to exercise authority over the protectorate**  
**Once an area has been declared a sphere of influence the European country must ensure effective occupation of the area**  
**If a European country claim a certain part of the Africa coast, the land in the interior or behind the coastal possession becomes a sphere of the influence of the claimant**
- 12.** State the African communities that collaborated with the European (1x2mks)  
**Lozi**  
**Baganda**
- 13.** State two advantages of land enclosure system (1x2mks)

**Allowed use of machines on the farm**

**Easy management of farm**

**Specialization of the farmers in crops and animal**

**Farmers could use title deeds to borrow money from financial firms**

## Controlled pests and diseases

14.State the main sectors of Brazillian industrialization(1x1mks)

- Patroleum and petrolchemical industries
- motor vehicle industry
- Aircraft and aerospace industry
- Electricity generation industry

### SECTION B (45mks)

Answer any three question from these section

15a) State five methods used by the Europeans to administer colonies in Africa (1x5mks)

**Military conquest**

**Diplomacy& force**

**Treachery**

**Company rule**

**Signing treaties**

b)Describe the structure of central government in colonial Kenya(2x5mks)

**-colonial secretary-london**

**-governer general-kenya**

**-provincial commissioners(pc)-province**

**-district commissioners(DC)-district**

**-district officer(D.O)-division**

**-chiefs-location**

**-assistant chief/headmen-sub-location(students should elaborate)**

16a)Why did Seyyid transfer his capital from muscat to Zanzibar in 1840 (1x5mks)

**-Zanzibar was centrally position and easy to control**

**-Pleasant climate**

**-Easily defensible**

**-Good deep harbours**

**-Zanzibar was royal to oman**

b)Explain the effects of the long distance trade on the people of East Africa (2x5mks)

**-Islamic culture-Arabs introduced Islamic culture traders.**

**-Development of towns-towns developed due to commercial activities**

**-Introduction of new crops e.g sugarcane,rice,mangoes**

**-Introduction of foreign goods e.g beads and clothes**

**-Emergence of knew social class-wealthy rich African merchants**

**-Development of currency-money economy was introduced to replace barter trade**

**-Exposure of east Africa-E.A was exposed/open to the outside world**

**17 a) Identify 3 terms of Anglo-German agreement of 1886 (1x3mks)**

**-The sultan of Zanzibar was to retain 16km coastal strip**

**-Germany would have sphere of influence over witu and Tanganyika**

**-British would take territories between rivers umba and juba to the north**

b) Explain reasons that made the British East African company (IBEAC) to surrender its charter to Britain in 1894 (2x6mks)

**The company lacked the capital required for general administration**

**Lack of enough skills and experienced administrators**

**Transport and communication problems**

**Scarcity of natural resources**

**Lack of coordination between company offices in Europe and agents in Kenya made it hard to administer the colony effectively**

**There existed very little trade between the interior and the coast mainly because of poor transport**

18 a) Identify 3 features of direct rule in southern Rhodesia (1x3mks)

**Presence of white settlers**

**Alienation of african land**

**Whites believed southern Rhodesian was white settlers colony**

**Use of direct administration on Africans**

**Use of pass lawintensive racial segregation**

**Restrictive voting qualifications**

b) Explain the impact of direct rule in Zimbabwe (2x6mks)

**development of transport and communication**

**Africans were exposed to economic exploitation**

**Enhance economic development**

**Undermine of African culture**

**Alienation of large tracks of land**

**Loss of political power**

**Stimulate Africa nationalisms (student to explain the points)**

### **SECTION C(30mks)s**

**Answer any two questions from this section**

19 a) State 3 factors that led to growth of Johannesburg (1x3mks)

**Strategic position**

**Good soils for agriculture**

**Large mineral deposit**

**Availability of coal**

b) Explain 6 problems facing industrialization in South Africa (2x6mks)

**competition for markets**

**high crime rate**

**high poverty levels**

**HIV/AIDs padermic**

**Apartheid regime**

20a) Give the role of mekatilili among the Agiriama (1x3mks)

**Administerd oath**

**Rallied the people together against a common enemy**

**Presented rhe grievances of the Agiriama**

b) Explain the causes of Nandi rebellion against the British (2x6mks)

**Nandi pride**

**Nandi miollitary superiority**

**Kimnyole prophesy**

**Nandi unity**

**Need to safe guard nandi independence**

**Nandi history of intruders**

**Physical appearance of the white man (points should be explained)**

21a) State the terms of Rudd concession of 1888 (1x5mks)

**Lobengula granted monopoly over mining rights**

**Lobengula was restricted from granting mining righrs to another European power without permission from Rhodes**

**Lobengula was to get a gunboat that would patrol river Zambezi**

**Lobengula was promise 500 sterling pounds and a monthly salary of 100 sterling ,1000 riffles and 10000 catridges**

**Lobengula promised that no more than ten Europeans who would be allowed in the kingdom at once at any given time**

b) Explain the social factors that led to scramble for colonies in Africa (2x5mks)

**missionaries demand for protection**

**The role of influential individuals in Europe**

**The rise of paternalism**

**The growth of European population**

**Humanitarian factors (explain)**