**HISTORY AND GOV’T**

**FORM THREE**

**MID-TERM 2 2021 EXAM**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**MAXIMUM SCORE = 50 MARKS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.**

1. Give two reasons for studying Kenyan government. (2 mks)

* **One develops sense of patriotism**
* **One gets informed about citizenship**
* **Makes the country plan the future**
* **To know how the government raises and spends its revenue**
* **Makes us aware of our rights and obligations**

2. Identify the methods of solving a conflict. (3 mks)

* **Negotiation**
* **Arbitration**
* **Mediation**
* **Litigation**

3. Give any five challenges facing industrial growth in Kenya. (5 mks)

* **Low level of technology**
* **Lack of raw materials**
* **Small domestic market**
* **Heavy taxes by government**
* **Poor infrastructures**
* **Mismanagement and corruption.**

4. (a) Give two political reasons that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa. (2 mks)

* **The rise of public opinion in Europe – public support towards colonies**
* **Militarism – Army officers in Europe favoured colonial expansionist wars to give them greater opportunities for promotion.**
* **The rise of nationalism**
* **The unification of Germany after Franco-Prussian war**

 (b) Outline the methods used by the Bukusu to resist the British. (3 mks)

* **Use of warfare- Directly fought them**
* **Ambushes – Ambushed a caravan of traders**
* **Revolting against rule by Wanga agents.**

5. (a) State four characteristics of direct rule in Zimbabwe. (4 mks)

* **Zimbabwe had a large number of European settlers.**
* **The territory was administered by a commercial company (B..S.A.C.) for a long period.**
* **The method was applied to the Africans who had resisted the intrusion**
* **The system was characterized by massive alienation of African land**
* **There was racial segregation which affected them through Legco.**
* **The Legco gave the European settlers political rights.**

 (b) Distinguish between the French and the British colonial administrations. (6 mks)

* **The British gave the traditional chiefs a lot of power unlike the French who undermined them.**
* **Most of the French administrators were military officers while the British used a mixture of amateurs and professionals.**
* **The British colonies were administered separately by a governor accountable to Britain unlike the French colonies which were governed as federations to provinces of France.**
* **In French colonies assimilated Africans became French citizens while in the British colonies remained colonial subjects.**
* **The British used indirect and direct methods while the French used assimilation method.**
* **Indirect rule preserved African cultures while assimilation undermined them.**

6. (a) What were the terms of Devonshsire white paper of 1923? (5 mks)

* **White highlands were rese4rved for European settlement only.**
* **Indians will be allowed to elect five members to Legco on a communal role.**
* **Racial segregation was abolished in residential areas.**
* **Restriction on Indian immigration was lifted.**
* **A nominated missionary was to represent African interests in Legco.**
* **The European settlers demand for self-government in Kenya was rejected.**
* **African interests were declared paramount.**

 (b) Explain the problems experienced by settlers in Kenya during colonial period.(10 mks)

* Inadequate labour as Africans refused to work
* Constant raids by the local inhabitants such as the nandi
* Some of the settlers lacked working experience.
* Inadequate capital for procurement of farm inputs.
* Lack of proper knowledge in farming seasons.
* Problem of poor transport and communication.
* Inadequate and unreliable market for their produce.
* Pests and diseases were prevalent in the white highlands.

7. (a) Give any five Kikuyu Central Association (K.C.A.) demands presented to the Hilton

 Young Commisssion by Jomo Kenyatta. (5 mks)

* **Introduction of free primary education for Africans**
* **Provision of secondary and higher education for Africans**
* **Abolition of Kipande system**
* **Appointment of Africans to Legco.**
* **Release of Harry Thuku**
* **Giving of title deeds to Africans**
* **Rejection of the proposed East African Federation.**

 (b) State five reasons why Independent churches and schools emerged in Kenya.(5 mks)

* **The desire by majority of Africans to retain their cultural values.**
* **Africans were unhappy with the 3Rs style of education in mission schools which only prepared them for low positions.**
* **Africans desired leadership in their own churches and schools instead of being led by Europeans.**
* **Some Africans felt dissatisfied with the interpretation of the scriptures.**
* **Some churches were formed to allow Africans to Christianity freely through dancing, singing, drum beating which mission churches did not accommodate.**
* **Independent schools emerged as a reaction against colonial domination and exploitation in taxation, Kipande, forced labour and racial discrimination.**