**GATITU SECONDARY SCHOOL MID-TERM EXAMINATION-2017**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**FORM THREE, MID-TERM ONE EXAM, 2017**

**Time: 2 ½ Hours**

 **SECTION A (25 Marks)**

 **Answer all the questions in this section.**

1. State **one** limitation of using electronics as a source of information of History and Government. (1mark)
2. Identify **two** classes of monarchial government. (2marks)
3. Identify **two** ways in which early man used tools. (2marks)
4. Identify **two** uses of copper in Africa during the 19th century. (2marks)
5. State **one** type of trade. (1mark)
6. State **two** ways in which slaves were acquired during the Trans-Atlantic trade. (2marks)
7. Give **two** negative impacts of internet today. (2marks)
8. Give **two** factors that led to the decline of Kilwa town. (2marks)
9. Give **two** categories of chiefs in the Buganda Kingdom. (2marks)
10. Name the leader of the British South African Company (BSACO.) in the 19th century. (1mark)
11. Identify **two** methods of colonial administration used by the British in Africa. (2marks)
12. Name **one** treaty signed by Lobengula and the British during the process of colonization. (1mark)

13. Name the arm of government of Kenya that interprets law. (1 mark)

14. Give **one** scientific sources of History of Kenyan communities during the pre-colonial period. (1 marks)

15. Identity the ethnic community that the Maasai assimilated. (1 mark)

16. State **one** factors that made it possible for the Arab traders to come to the Kenyan Coast. (1 marks)

17. Identify the town that was established by missionaries in Kenya as a Centre for freed slaves during the 19th century. (1 mark)

 **SECTION B (45MKS)**

 **Answer three questions from this section**

18.a) Give **five** changes that led to Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (5marks)

 b) Explain the effects of Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (10marks)

19.a) Give **three** factors that led to the development of urban centers in Africa during the pre-colonial period. (3marks)

 b) Explain **six** consequences of urbanization in Europe during the 19th C. (12marks)

20.a) Give **three** social reasons that led to the scramble and petition of Africa in the 19thC by European powers. (3marks)

 b) Explain **six** impacts of European partition of Africa. (12marks)

21.a) Give t**hree** reasons why the Ndebele were defeated by the British in 1893-1894.(3marks)

 b) Briefly describe the results of the Anglo-Ndebele war of (1893-1894). (12marks)

 **SECTION C (30MKS)**

Answer **ANY TWO** questions in this section

22.(a) Why did Lugard use indirect rule in northern Nigeria. (5 marks)

(b) What were the effects of indirect rule in Nigeria? (10 marks)

23. (a). Mention any **five** economic effects of modern transport (5 marks)

 (b). Discuss **Five** functions of Cairo as an early urban center in Africa (10 marks)

24. (a) State **three** reasons why Africa is regarded as the cradle of human kind. (3 marks)

 (b) Describe the way of life of early people during the middle stone age. (12 marks)

**END OF PRINTED PAGE**

**I WISH YOU SUCCESS**

**GATITU SECONDARY SCHOOL MID-TERM ONE EXAM F3- MARKING SCHEME**

**Marking scheme**

**SECTION A (25MKS)**

**Answer all the questions in this section.**

1. **State one limitation of using electronics as a source of information of History and Government.**
* May contain biased information
* Exaggeration of some information e.g. acted films
* Some are censured and may leave out same important information
* It is expensive ***(2 x 1 = 2 marks)***
1. **Identify two classes of monarchial government.**
* Constitutional monarchy
* Absolute monarchy ***(2 x 1 = 2 marks)***
1. **Identify two ways in which early man used tools.**
* For protection against enemies
* For hunting and gathering
* For digging roots
* For constructing shelter
* For skinning/scrapping/peeling
* For cutting/chopping
* For making containers/curving
* For sharpening ***(2 x 1 = 2 marks)***
1. **Identify two uses of copper in Africa during the 19th century.**
* Decoration
* Making utensils
* Medium of exchange
* Storing of wealth
* Item of trade ***(2 x 1 = 2 marks)***
1. **State one type of trade.**
* Local
* Regional
* International
1. **State two ways in which slaves were acquired during the Trans-Atlantic trade.**
* Some African leaders sold their citizens as slaves
* People who failed to pay debts were sold to slave dealers
* Lonely travellers were captured and sold
* Prisoners of war and criminals were sold
* Chiefs and traders organized raids on unsuspecting villages and sold the captured
* The weak in the society, for example orphans and widows were sold to slave dealers
* Children were enticed with sweets and later sold as slaves ***(2 x 1 = 2 marks)***
1. **Give two negative impacts of internet today.**
* Addiction
* Cyber-crime
* Moral erosion e.g. pornography. ***(2 x 1 = 2 marks)***
1. **Give two factors that led to the decline of Kilwa town.**
* Disruption of the gold trade due to civil wars
* Constant rebellion by states weakened the city state
* The conquest and attack by the Portuguese
* Dynastic rivalries due to powered struggle by some royal families led to its decline ***(2 x 1 = 2 marks)***
1. **Give two categories of chiefs in the Buganda kingdom.**
* Mugema (senior chief)
* Saza chiefs
* Bataka chiefs
* Miluka
* Gombolola
* Abatongole (in charge of conquered states)  ***(2 x 1 = 2 marks)***
1. **Name the leader of the British South African Company (BSACO.) in the 19th century.**
* Cecil Rhodes
1. **Identify two methods of colonial administration used by the British in Africa.**
* Direct rule
* Indirect rule
1. **Name one treaty signed by Lobengula and the British during the process of colonization.**
* Moffat treaty
* Rudd concession

13. **Name the arm of government of Kenya that interpretes law**. (1 mark)

 - Judiciary.

14. **Give two scientific sources of History of Kenyan communities during the pre-colonial period**. (2 marks)

 i) Genetic study.

 ii) Archaeology/paleontology.

 iii) Linguistics.

15. **Identity the ethnic community that the Maasai assimilated**. (1 mark)

* Sirikwa people.

16. **State two factors that made it possible for the Arab traders to come to the Kenyan Coast**. (2 marks)

 (i) The monsoon winds which powered their dhows to the east.

(ii) Accessibility of the Kenyan Coast via the sea.

 (iii) Skilled in marine technology.

 (iii) Deep harbours at the Kenyan Coast which provided a place to anchor their ships.

17.**Identify the town that was established by missionaries in Kenya as a centre for freed slaves during the 19th century**. (1 mark)

 - Frere town.

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**18. (a) Give five changes that led to the Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (5marks)**

* Use of machines
* Use of fertilizers
* Breeding of modern livestock
* Abolition of fallows
* Crop rotation
* Fencing and hedging
* Scientific methods of food preservation

(b) **Explain the effects of the Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (10marks)**

* Increased food production leading to population increase
* Expansion of Agro-based industries increased trade
* Need for labour caused slave trade in Africa
* Development of infrastructure e.g. roads and railways
* Many inventions to boost farming e.g. mechanical reaper by Cyrus Mac Cernic
* Migration of British people to new land e.g. America
* Led to rural-urban migration
1. **(a) Give three factors that led to development of urban centres in Africa during the pre-colonial period.**

 **(5marks)**

* Existence of trade routes which linked various places lead to the development of towns and major cross roads
* Administration/royal centres later developed into towns
* Development of centres of learning later became urban centres
* Development in agriculture led to availability of food which in turn encouraged people to establish permanent settlements
* Religious centres developed into towns e.g. Kumasi
* Places that were secure attracted population and later developed into towns
* Ports and harbours which were used as calling stations for replenishment developed to urban centres
* Place were water was available developed with urban centre
* Trading activities led to the rise of convergent centres which later developed into towns ***(5 x 1 = 5 marks)***

b) **Explain six consequences of urbanization in Europe during the 19th century**

* Expansion of trade
* Promoted social interaction among Europeans nations.
* Poor health resulting from poor working conditions and inadequate health facilities.
* Landless peasants migrated to urban centres in search of employment
* Pollution of environment by untreated industrial waste.
* Outbreak of epidemics such as cholera and typhoid due to poor sanitation.
* Increased immorality inform of alcoholism, prostitution and crime.
* Led to improvement of transport and communication.
* Starvation resulting from inadequate food supply to the large urban population.
* Strained social facilities/recreational facilities. ***(6x2=12mrks)***

20) **Give three social reasons that led to the scramble and the partition of Africa in the 19th century by European powers**.

* Christian missionaries wanted to spread Christianity.
* The humanitarians wanted to stop slave trade.
* Wanted to spread their superior culture.
* Exploration and adventure of new lands. ***(3x1=3mrks)***

b) **Explain six impacts of partition of Africa by European powers.**

* boundaries were drawn without considering peoples wishes
* Division of communities such as the Maasai of Kenyans and Tanzania, Somalis of Somali and Somalis of Kenya.
* Collapse of some kingdoms.
* Boundary disputes led to conflicts between states.
* It led to culture erosion of African practices in the process of adopting European culture.
* Loss of many lives during military resistance.
* Destruction of property, homes and farmlands.
* Abolition of slave trade and subsequent introduction of legitimate trade.

21.

1. **Give three reasons why the Ndebele were defeated by the British in 1893 – 1894**
* The British army was well equipped with horses and modern weapons like Machine guns
* The Ndebele used inferior weapons
* Ndebele warriors had been weakened by small pox
* The company forces were well trained and well led. Dr. Lieder Star Jameson was a tough and ruthless commander
* The British were supported by the Mashona
* The death of Lobengula greatly demoralized the Ndebele warriors who surrendered.

21. **(b) Briefly describe the results of the Anglo-Ndebele war at 1893-1894.**

* The Ndebele lost their independence to the British
* The British took away Ndebele cattle as a war fine
* The British government recognized company rule in Matabeleland
* The defeat of the Ndebele opened the way for massive land alienation
* The Ndebele were pushed to the dry and unproductive Gwaai and Shangani reserves
* The Ndebele were subjected to forced labour and taxation
* The Ndebele system of government was dismantled and the age-set organization broken. Many Indians were killed and those who remained were not recognized

Section c(30mks)

22.(a)**Why did Lugard use indirect rule in Nigeria.** (5marks)

* Inadequate personnel to take up administrative positions.
* Inadequate funds to administer the large region.
* It reduced total resistance because it employed the use of native teachers
* It had succeeded in Uganda and India(Any 3 points =3 marks)

(b) **What were the effects of indirect rule in Nigeria**? (10 marks)

* The change role of African chiefs who recruited their subjects to work on European farms.
* African chiefs accumulated a lot of wealth at the expense of their people.
* Africans lost their independence.
* African culture was preserved to a large extend.
* The Emirs in the North became very powerful due to the support of the British
* It led to the use of African nationalism.
* Introductionof law courts in the South brought law and order
* The North lagged behind in development as missionaries were not allowed to operate there.

 (6 well explained points=12 marks)

23. (a) creation of employment opportunities.

 Source of revenue to the government.

 Promote both local and international trade.

 Has boosted industrialization.

 Has boosted agriculture.

 Has opened rural areas for developments.

 Has facilitated exploitation of natural resources. Any 5\*1=5mks.

(b) Historical center.

 Educational center where schools, colleges and universities are found.

 Administrative center/capital of Egypt.

 Recreational center.

 Commercial center.

 Transport and communication center.

 An industrial center. Any first 5 \*2=10mks.

24. (a) *State three reasons why Africa is regarded as the cradle of humankind*. (3 mks)

 (i) There are numerous archaeological sites.

 (ii) The savanna grasslands provided space for early man to effectively hunt and gather food.

 (iii) There were all season rivers that provided fresh water and trapping for wild animals.

 (iv) Geographically Africa was the centre of the pangea which made it possible for all early a ape-like creatures to move to other regions during the continental drift. *(3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

 (b) *Describe the way of life of early people during the middle stone age*. (12 mks)

 (a) Tools and weapons

 Tools were smaller, thinner, lighter and shorter.

 Tools were made from more than one material.

 (b) Invention and use of fire.- the use of fire started.

 (c) Shelter - Started living in caves and rock shelters due to security.

 (d) Food - man improved cooking using fire.

 (e) Communication - Man improved on gestures and growling and began to use clicks and grunts.

 (f) Obtained food by hunting and gathering. *(6 x 2 = 12 mks)*