**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT**

**MID-TERM EXAM**

**TERM 1, 2024**

**FORM THREE (3)**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all the questions TIME: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES**

1. Define the following terms
2. Democracy. (1 Mark)

**The is derived from the Greek word Democratia (Demos meaning people and Kratas meaning ‘rule or power’). It is a form of government where political decisions are directly in the hands of the citizens.**

1. Scramble (1 Mark) **It refers to the rushing for something.In the African situation, it meant the rush for and struggle by European powers to acquire various parts of Africa during the 19th century.**
2. Partition (1 Mark) **It refers to the sharing of something. In the African situation, it referred to the actual division of Africa by European powers during the Berlin conference of 1884 -1885**
3. Resistance (1 Mark) – **Opposing European Rule**
4. Collaboration (1 mark) – **Siding and accepting European rule**
5. Mention two African countries that were never colonized. (2 marks)

* **Ethiopia**
* **Liberia**

1. Highlight three aspects of democracy. ( 3 marks)

* **Political aspect. The consent of the governed (expressed directly or indirectly through their elected representatives) must be sought when making political decisions. Public opinion must be given priority in governance.**
* **Social aspect. Human dignity must be valued at all times. Every individual should be free to organize his own lifestyle, hold and express opinions, enjoy company of others and join associations.**
* **Economic aspect. All citizens must be provided with equal opportunities. Exploitation of humans by fellow humans should be eliminated. Means of production should be nationalized to reduce inequalities between the rich and the poor.**

1. Mention two types of democracy. (2 marks)

1) **Pure or direct democracy. This is where the people are directly involved and participate in decision-making.**

**2) Indirect democracy. This is a type of democracy where citizens exercise their right in decision making not directly as individuals, but through their agreed representatives, elected by the citizens.**

**3) Constitutional Democracy. This is where democracy is exercised but within the limits of the constitution.**

1. State three special groups which monitor Human Rights in the country. (3 marks)

a) **Lawyers and Judges and other professionals including teachers.**

**b) Religious groups**

**c) Journalists (The media-print and electronic).**

**d) The police force**

**e) Association and special commissions, e.g business associations, women groups, the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNHREC), among others.**

**f) Pressure groups**

1. List two principles of democracy. (2 marks)

a) **Freedom of speech, debate and enquiry.**

**b) 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.**

**c) Open and accountable media.**

**d) Economic democracy.**

**e) Equality before the law.**

1. State five rights of arrested persons in Kenya. (5 marks)

a)  **The right to be informed promptly in a language that the person understands of the reason for arrest, the right to remain silent and he consequences of not remaining si lent.**

**b) The right to remain silent. – The right of a person to choose to talk or to remain silent.**

**c) The right to communicate with an advocate and other persons whose assistance is necessary (freedom of speech with all those who will assist him or her in the case.)**

**d) The right of not being compelled to make any confession or admission that could be used in evidence against the person.**

**e) The right t be held separately from persons serving a sentence ( should not be held in**

**prisons alongside those already convicted)**

**f) To be brought to court as soon as reasonably possible, as but not later than twenty four hours after being arrested.**

**g) To be charged or be informed of the reason for the extension of detention or release, at the first court appearance.**

**h) To be released on bond or bail, on reasonable conditions, pending a charge or trial, unless there are compelling reasons as to why one cannot be released.**

1. Highlight five methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa. (5 marks)

* **Signing of treaties**;
* **Military conquest/ Use of force**.
* **Use of missionaries as frontrunners.**
* **Treachery and Divide and rule policy**
* **Use of company rule.**
* **Luring/enticements.**
* **Diplomatic skills.**
* **A blend of diplomacy and force.**

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

* **The revolution led to search for markets for European manufactured goods in Africa resulting in scramble for and partition.**
* **The need for raw materials. The machines invented processed goods faster than use of hand. The Europeans came to Africa in search of raw materials like cotton, palm oil, copper and iron ore.**
* **Cheap labour was also readily available in Africa after the abolition of slave trade.**
* **There was desire by the entrepreneurs to invest excess capital gained from accumulation of profits from industrial investment. Africa provided an avenue for investment.**
* **Industrial revolution led to improved transport system, which was necessary for effective colonization.**
* **The military hardware manufactured during the revolution enabled Europeans to conquer African territories.**
* **The discovery of medicine enabled the Europeans to survive the African conditions and protect themselves from diseases such as malaria, yellow fever etc.**
* **Those who were rendered unemployed in Europe due to invention of machines had to move to Africa to assist in harnessing raw materials.**
* **Industrial revolution led to intense rivalry in trade, which was projected, into Africa.**
* **Speculation about the availability of deep pockets of minerals in Africa.**

1. Mention three terms of the Berlin Conference Nov 1884 – Feb 1885. (3 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.**

1. State the causes of Majimaji rebellion in Tanganyika. (5 marks)

1.  **When Germany established its control over Tanganyika by 1898, it imposed a violent regime in order to control the population. Kings who resisted German occupation were killed. Africans resented the cruel, brutal, harsh and ruthless rule of the Germans.**

**2. Africans resented the Creation of new system of administration using Akidas and Jumbeswho terrorized the people and misused their positions.**

**3. The African population was also subjected to high taxation by the Germany East Africa Company to raise revenue for administration. The Matumbi on their part felt that the Germans should instead have paid the Africans for using their land.**

**4. The Africans resented a system of forced labour, whereby they were required to grow cotton and build roads for their European occupiers. The Africans were treated inhumanely while at work by the Akidas.**

**5. The Germans had no respect for African culture in that they misbehaved with Ngindo women. Crimes like rape, fornication and adultery, committed by the Germans were punishable by death among the Ngindo.**

**6. Christian missionaries discredited traditional belief and practices e.g. condemning sacred places as places of witchcraft. This greatly offended the Africans.**

**7. Germans had alienated land from Africans as a way of making the railway pay for the cost of its construction. The arrival of German settlers in U sambara area in 1898, Meru in 1905 and Kilimanjaro area in 1907 led to massive loss of African land.**

**8. Africans were forced to grow cotton in the communal cotton growing scheme, where they got very little payments. In 1902, Peters also ordered villages to grow cotton as a cash crop (for export) with each village, charged with producing a quota of cotton. This policy annoyed Africans who could no longer effectively work on their on farms to produce food.**

**9. The Ngoni were seeking revenge for the Boma Massacre of 1897 during which their soldiers were killed in large numbers.**

**10. The role of Kinjeketile Ngwale in instilling confidence in the Africans to unite and rise up against the Germans**

**11. The 1905, a drought that threatened the region making Africans incur heavy losses on a crop that was not even edible, combined with opposition to the government's agricultural and labor policies, became the immediate cause of the rebellion against the Germans in July, 1905.**

1. Explain the reasons for Lewanika’s collaboration. (10 marks)

a)  **Lewanika was encouraged to collaborate with the British by King Khama of Botswana who had already benefited from British protection against the Dutch in South Africa.**

**b) The European missionaries who had visited him earlier influenced Lewanika. For example, François Coillard who convinced Lewanika to ally with the British to gain western education.**

**c) Lewanika needed support against Portuguese and Germans who were approaching his territory.**

**d) Lewanika wanted the British to protect his kingdom from attacks by other African communities such as the Ndebele and Shona-protection against African enemies.**

**e) Lewanika also wanted the British to protect him against internal enemies e.g. in 1884,**

**Lewanika faced an internal rebellion-to safeguard his position.**

**f) Lewanika desired western education especially for his sons and civilization in his country.**

**g) Desire for promotion of trade between Britain and his people. He was keen on acquiring European goods such as firearms for territorial defence.**

**h) He was fearful and considered it futile to resist a strong military force like Britain.**