

MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT
FORM 3

1. Name the body in charge of constitution making process in Kenya (1mk)

Constitution of Kenya Review Commission (CKRC)

2. Give Five methods used to acquire colonies in Africa. (5 mks)

- ✓ 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.

3. Identify four disadvantages of a written constitution (4mks)

- a) Due to its rigidity, it can fail to respond to changing circumstances and can therefore easily become obsolete.
- b) A written constitution tends to make the judiciary too powerful as it is the only body that interprets the document. Where the executive and the legislature control the judiciary, the constitution can easily be manipulated.
- c) Some written constitutions are too detailed and rarely understood by the ordinary citizens.
- d) The procedure for amending the constitution is slow and costly. This causes delays which could lead to civil disorder in a society.

4. Identify two classes of human rights (2mk)

- ✓ Social economic and cultural rights. On the basis of these rights, the state is expected to pursue policies that enable individual, families or groups to earn a living and provide basic needs including education and medical care for themselves.
- ✓ Solidarity rights. These are rights that focus on the whole community. They require that the state to pursue policies which do not destroy natural resource or waste financial resources but instead create conditions for peaceful co-existence. These rights include the right to clean, healthy and sustainable environment, peace, and development.
- ✓ Civil and political rights. The rights include the right to vote, right to think and to have access to information. These rights ensure a secure space for the individual to pursue their values and interests.

5. Identify three aspect of democracy (3 mks)

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.

6. What ways does education promote unity? (2 mks)

The curriculum aims at ensuring that pupils and students focus on issues that unite them. The integrated education system encourages the children to accept one another as Kenyans. Teaching of history in schools encourages unity. Religious studies taught in schools promote respect for the Supreme Being and fellow human beings. Music and drama festivals in schools promote unity among students.

7. Give five merits of democracy. (5 mks)

- a) It is founded on the concept of the people and therefore leaders cannot ignore the people from whom they get authority to rule. It is most popular form of government.
- b) It recognizes equality among all the people without discrimination. It advocates equality before the law and anyone can rise to power regardless of one's background or environment.
- c) It promotes patriotism or national pride as it urges people to participate in their governance. This reduces chances of a revolution
- d) It promotes liberty and peace as it advocates for peaceful coexistence. People develop a sense of cooperation. It can also promote international cooperation when extended beyond the borders.
- e) Since it is based on moral and educative values, democracy helps individuals to develop their personality. It develops initiative of the people and their sense of responsibility.
- f) Democracy balances the liberty of the individual with the power of the state.

8. Mention two disadvantages of representative democracy (2 mks)

- ✓ Democracy promotes dictatorship by the majority. The majority government by fulfilling the election pledges to please the supporting electorate ends up neglecting the political, social and economic interests of the minority who did not vote for it.
- ✓ Democracy encourages class struggle and corruption as only those that possess money can engage in intensive campaigns and get elected due to

their influence. Then once elected, they pass laws that protect their interests.

- ✓ A democratic government is usually slow and wasteful since consultations have to be made when making a decision. Time and public resources are used in the process of seeking the views of the majority.
- ✓ The ethical value of democracy is questionable. It is not easy to find an honest, sincere man of good moral character being elected.
- ✓ Democracy may perpetuate incompetence since it is numbers which matter when choosing a leader not the leadership qualities. Where a majority of the electorate is ignorant, they may make poor decision during elections thus promoting incompetence.
- ✓ Although democracy is regarded as the rule of the majority, in essence, it is the elected minority who rule. Democracy is therefore as a form of dictatorship by the informed or elected minority.

9. Define a democratic system of Government (1mk)

This is a type of government in which rulers regularly seek public mandate through popular vote. Such governments are based on the principles of free and fair elections. According to Abraham Lincoln, an American statesman, they are “governments of the people, for the people and by the people”. In such a government, freedoms and rights are provided for in the constitution that governs the law of the nation.

10. State five terms that were agreed upon during the Berlin conference (1884 - 1885) by the European powers (5Mrks)

- ✓ That all signatories must declare their sphere of influence an area under each nation's occupation
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ That any state, laying claim to any part of Africa must inform other interested parties in order to avoid future rivalry.
- ✓ That any power acquiring territory in Africa must undertake to stamp out slave trade in favour of legitimate trade and safeguard African interests.
- ✓ That if a European power claims a certain part of the African coast, the land in the interior next to the coast became hers.
- ✓ That the Congo River and the Niger River basins were to be left free for any interested power to navigate.
- ✓ The European powers vowed to protect and safeguard European interests in Africa irrespective of their nationality.

11. Give four political factors that contributed to the scramble and partition of Africa.(4 mks)

- ✓ Unification of Germany after under Otto Von Bismarck after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.
- ✓ The rise of Public opinion in Europe. There was growth of public support towards the acquisition of colonies. With the rise of democracy in European states in the 19th c, it was fatal for any government to ignore public opinion.
- ✓ Militarism. Army officers in Europe favoured colonial expansionist wars to give them greater opportunities for glory or promotion.
- ✓ The rise of Nationalism.

12. Where was Samoure Toure of the Mandinka deported to after his capture in 1898?(1mk)

Ndjole, in Gabon

13. Give three communities that collaborated with Europeans in Africa. (3mks)

- ✓ Lozi
- ✓ Maasai
- ✓ Wanga

14. Explain five reforms that were introduced by the German administration after the Majimaji uprising. (10mks)

- ✓ Corporal punishment was abolished by the German administration. Those settlers who mistreated their workers were punished.
- ✓ Forced labour for settler farms was abolished.
- ✓ Communal cotton growing was stopped and Africans were to plant their own cotton and get profit from it.
- ✓ Better educational and medical services for the Africans were introduced.
- ✓ Africans were involved in administration of the region as Akidas and Jumbes.
- ✓ Newspapers that incited settlers against Africans were censored.
- ✓ Kiswahili became an official language.
- ✓ A colonial department of the German government was set up in 1907 to investigate and monitor the affairs of the German East Africa.
- ✓ The new governor rejected extra taxation of Africans.
- ✓ Colonial administration in Tanganyika was now tailored to suit the Africans.

15. Give TWO strategic factors that led to European invasion of Africa and the process of colonization (2mks)

- ✓ Construction of the Suez Canal. (The Egyptian question).
- ✓ French activities in West Africa and the Congo
- ✓ The personal activities of King Leopold II of Belgium.

