INTERSECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION SERIES
ISESE

FORM THREE SERIES No.01
HISTORY

TIME 3 HRS **Year 2026**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of a total of **eleven {11}** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Section **A** carries **16** marks, section **B** carries **54** marks and section **C** carries **30** marks.
4. ALL writings must be in blue/black ink, drawing in pencil.
5. Put all the answers in the answer sheets **NOT** in the question papers.

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FORM ONE AND FORM THREE SERIES EXAMINATION
ISESE TIME TABLE
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ALL SUBJECTS	DATE
SERIES - 01	03rd August 2026
SERIES - 02	10th August 2026
SERIES – 03	17th August 2026
SERIES - 04	24th August 2026
SERIES – 05	31st August 2026

NB# SERIES No.06 – No.10 (SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER)
WE ALSO HAVE EXAMINATION SERIES FOR FORM TWO, FORM FOUR , FORM FIVE AND FORM SIX

SECTION A (16 marks)

Answer **ALL** questions in this section.

1. For each of the following items (**i**)-(**x**), choose the correct answer among the given alternative and write its letter beside Item Number.

(i) The missionary who came to East Africa and opened the first missionary center at Rabai in 1846 was:
A. Dr. David Livingstone
B. John Speke.
C. John Richard Burton.
D. John Ludwig Kraft.
E. Carl Peter.

(ii) After the first world war 1914–1918 the League of Nations made Tanganyika as:
A. Mandate territory
B. Protectorate territory
C. Independent territory
D. Trust territory.
E. British East Africa Empire.

(iii) The military alliance which were formed between Germany, Italy and Japan before the Second World War was known as:
A. Berlin – Rome Tokyo axis.
B. Triple alliance.
C. Triple Entente.
D. Berlin – Rome.
E. Dual alliance.

(iv) Assimilation policy in Mozambique was adopted by which European Country.
A. German.
B. Italy.
C. Portugal.
D. Britain.
E. France.

(v) A form of Colonial economy which was practiced in British East Africa was called?
A. Settler economy and mixed economy.
B. Plantation and mixed economy.
C. Peasant and settler economy.
D. Settler and plantation economy.
E. Peasant and plantation Economy.

(vi) Which of the following treaties prohibited the sultan from exporting slaves outside of Africa
A. Moresby treaty.
B. Frere treaty.
C. Harmerton treaty.
D. Rogue Treaty.
E. Helgoland.

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(vii) What did the golden stool which was possessed by Asante Empire in West Africa symbolize?
A. Myth of the state.
B. Unit of state.
C. Dream of the state.
D. Decline of state.
E. Wealth of state.

(viii) The Colonialist decided to use different methods to establish colonialism in Africa. since it was not easy for Africans to accept colonialism. What was the aim of using intimidation as the method of establishing colonialism in Africa.
A. To exercise new military fighting weapons.
B. To demonstrate the European military strength to Africa.
C. To implement Africa awareness toward colonialism.
D. To stimulate African army unity.
E. To create fear and suppress Africa solidarity against colonialism.

(ix) Colonialists establish various forms of griculture that involves use of different colonial African labour during colonial economy. Which type of colonial Africa labour was used under peasant agriculture?
A. Migrant labour.
B. Family.
C. Forced labour.
D. Contract Labour.
E. Permanent labour.

(x) Jolin was the daughter of chief in a certain tribe in East Africa. Her family was forced by colonialist to work in certain services. Her father was also forced to by colonialist to supervise colonial activities. What was the type of administration that was used in area?
A. Assimilation policy.
B. Association policy.
C. Indirect rule.
D. Divide rule.
E. Direct rule.

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2. Match the item in **LIST A** with the correct response in **LIST B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the Answer Booklet provided.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) The Hehe resistance (ii) Nandi resistance (iii) Chimurenga resistance. (iv) Maji Maji resistance (v) The Nama and Herero Resistance. (vi) Berlin Conference	A. 1891 – 1893 B. 1894 – 1897 C. 1891 – 1893 D. 1891 – 1898 E. 1890 – 1897 F. 1905 – 1907. G. 1896 – 1905. H. 1896 – 1907. I. 1884 – 1885. J. 1888 – 1889. K. 1904 – 1907.

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions in this section

3: Briefly answer the following questions.

(i) Mzee Sheumo is an illiterate man with 91 years old. He narrates past political events to his grandchild who is twenty years old. Why such method used by Mzee Sheumo is considered as unreliable source of historical information?

(ii) Why German colonial agents would not forget the Hehe resistance?

(iii) How the discover of Iron changed the development of Human during the pre- colonial epoch?

(iv) Why did the colonial infrastructure run perpendicular to the coast?

(v) Why abolition of slave trade in East Africa took a long time?

(vi) How did Ethiopian escaped from Colonialism?

4. Arrange the following events in a chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number in the answer booklet (s) provided.

(i) The 1964 Zanzibar Revolution was the second attempt made to bring about the real political Independence.

(ii) It was soon followed by union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar forming the United Republic of Tanzania.

(iii) In December 1963 the British handed down political power to Arab minority.

(iv) The event was an important step towards the achievement of East African unity.

(v) The Revolution was intended to transfer power to majority.

(vi) The colonial government supported Arabs so as to ensure the continuation of safeguarding their interesting during post- Independence.

5. The old man who born during the middle stone age was invited during Wakata Mangawe show in TV station to celebrate a Christmas day, when there he was there narrate the uses of the fire during Homo Erectus. What do you think he narrated? (Six points)

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6. Otto Von Bismarck was considered as architecture of African continent due to his plan of dividing continent through Berlin Conference. As a form three student give six events leading this conference on colonization of Africa.

7. Kunta Kinte was sold as slave during the 15th Century slave trade in west Africa. Show how western societies were affected with this trade. (Give six reasons)

8. Outline six impact of Early contacts in East Africa and outside world

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer **TWO (2)** questions from this section

9. Explain the ways in which colonial rulers established administrative system in their colonies. In your explanations assess how these systems affected traditional governance and local leadership. (Use six points)

10. Education and healthcare are considered among key social service under colonial rule. Examine how colonial social service in Africa beneficial and oppressive to Indigenous population (use six points).

11. Discuss how the colonial economy was designed to benefit the European power rather than the Africans use example from agriculture, mining and trade (use Six points)

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