

**BUURI EAST STANDARDS**  
**311/1/**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 1**  
**JULY/AUGUST 2019**

**SECTION A: 25MARKS**

**Answer all questions in this section.**

1. Give two unwritten sources of information on History and Government. (2mks)
2. Identify one community in Kenya which belongs to the southern Cushitic group. (1mk)
3. State two political functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai during the 19<sup>th</sup> C. (2mks)
4. Give one way in which the translation of the bible into vernacular languages facilitated the spread of Christianity in Kenya. (1mk)
5. Name the winds that aided the early visitors to come to the Kenyan coast up to 1500AD. (1mk)
6. Give the meaning of the term "National Integration. (1mk)
7. State two recommendations of the Lyttleton constitution of 1954. (2mks)
8. Identify two groups that monitors human rights in Kenya. (2mks)
9. Identify the treaty that brought to an end scramble for and partition of East Africa. (1mk)
10. Identify two education commissions established in Kenya Before independence. (2mks)
11. What was the main contribution of Thomas Joseph Mboya to the History of Kenya? (1mk)
12. State two functions of the secretary to the cabinet in Kenya. (2mks)
13. Identify one pillar of Nyayoism. (1mk)
14. Identify one type of land ownership in Kenya. (1mk)
15. State the composition of the county executive committee. (2mks)
16. Give two types of elections in Kenya. (2mks)
17. Give the main function of the commission on Revenue allocation. (1mk)

**SECTION B: 45MARKS**

**Answer any three questions from this section.**

18. a) State five economic activities of the Borana during the pre- colonial period. (5mks)  
b) Describe the social organization of the maasai during the pre- colonial period. (10mks)
19. a) State three reasons for the Portuguese success in the conquest of the Kenyan Coast. (3mks)  
b) Explain six social effects of Indian Ocean trade on the people of Kenyan Coast up to 1500 A.D. (12mks)
20. a) State five demands made by East African Association (E.A.A) to the British colonial Government In Kenya. (5mks)  
b) Explain five factors that promoted the rise of African Nationalism in Kenya After 1945. (10mks)
21. a) State three challenges that have contributed to high illiteracy levels in Kenya since independence. (3mks)  
b) Discuss six factors that have facilitated to industrialization in Kenya since independence. (12mks)

**SECTION C:30 MARKS**

**Answer any two questions from this section.**

22. a) State three circumstances that can make a Kenyan Citizen to be denied the right to life. (3mks)  
b) Explain six ways through which Education fosters National Unity. (12mks)
23. a) state five objectives of devolved government. (5mks)  
b) Explain five functions of the National Assembly in Kenya. (10mks)
24. a) Identify five stages in preparation of National Budget. (5mks)  
b) Explain why it is important for the government to prepare the National budget annually. (10mks)

**BUURI EAST STANDARDS**

**311/2/**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**JULY/AUGUST 2019**

**SECTION A: 25MARKS**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

1. Identify two branches of history. (2mks)
2. Give two reasons that made early human beings to live in groups during the stone age period. (2mks)
3. Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began. (1mk)
4. Identify the earliest methods of trade used during the trans- Saharan trade. (1mk)
5. State one advantage of horn blowing as a means of communication during the pre- colonial period. (1mk)
6. State two advantages of using steel over iron during the industrial revolution in Europe. (2mks)
7. Identify the main factor that contributed to the growth of Athens in ancient Greece. (1mk)
8. Identify one symbol of unity in the shona kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (1mk)
9. Give one aspect of democracy. (1mk)
10. State two social factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa by the European powers. (1mk)
11. Name the European power that colonized Zimbabwe. (1mk)
12. Give two economic reasons for the growth of African nationalism in Ghana. (1mk)
13. State two ways in which the rise of dictators in Europe contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War. (2mks)
14. Name the organ of the commonwealth which is responsible for policy making. (1mk)
15. Identify two structures of the organization of African union. (OAU) (2mks)
16. Identify two principles of Arusha declaration. (2mks)
17. Identify one parliamentary duty of the Monarch in Britain. (1mk)

**SECTION B: 45MARKS)**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.**

18. a) State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the Neolithic period. (5mks)  
b) Explain five results of early agriculture in Mesopotamia . (10mks)
19. a) state three characteristics of macadamized roads. (3mks)  
b) Explain six factors that facilitated growth and development of trans-Atlantic trade. (12mks)
20. a) State three economic activities of the Asante. (3mks)  
b) Discuss six results of Lewanika collaboration. (12mks)
21. a) outline three reasons why the policy of assimilation was easily applied in the four communes of Senegal. (3mks)  
b) Explain six effects of the British direct rule in Zimbabwe. (12mks)

**SECTION C:30MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions from this section.**

22. a) State five methods used by African nationalists in south Africa. (5mks)  
b) Explain five challenges faced by the Nationalists in Mozambique. (10mks)
23. a) State three permanent members in the council of the league of Nations. (3mks)  
b) Explain six achievements of economic community of west Africa states. (ECOWAS) (12mks)
24. a) Give three ways on how to become a member of the house of lords in Britain. (3mks)  
b) Explain six functions of the cabinet in India. (12mks)

**CEKENA II**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**311/1**  
**END OF TERM TWO EVALUATION TEST 2019**

**SECTION A (25MKS)**

1. Identify two forms of oral traditions that provide information on the people of Kenya. (2mks)
2. Identify the dispersal point of the Luo in Uganda in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. (1mk)
3. State one environmental factor that contributed to the migration of the Bantu from their original homeland. (1mk)
4. State two similarities in the political organization of the Ameru and the Abagusii during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (2mks)
5. State the main factor that contributed to the decline of gold trade during the period of the Portuguese rule on the East African coast. (1mk)
6. Give two circumstances under which the right to life of a Kenyan citizen can be taken away. (2mks)
7. Give one way in which rural to urban migration in Kenya contributes to national unity. (1mk)
8. Why was the independence constitution of 1962 known as “Majimbo” constitution? (1mk)
9. Name two agents who monitor the violation of human rights in Kenya. (2mks)
10. Who led Nandi in their resistance against the British colonial rule? (1mk)
11. State two terms of the Heligoland Treaty of 1890. (2mks)
12. Give one problem faced by Lord Delamere as he experimented with dairy farming in colonial Kenya. (1mk)
13. State two roles played by the Kenya African Democratic Union in the struggle for independence. (2mks)
14. What is the main function of the Kenya Defence Forces? (1mk)
15. Identify the highest subordinate court in Kenya. (1mk)
16. Give two examples of indirect taxes in Kenya. (2mks)
17. Identify two members of the County Executive Committee. (2mks)

**SECTION B : ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

18. a) What are five factors that led to the migration of the Iteso from their original home in Lake Turkana region to their present homeland? (5mks)  
b) Describe the political organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)
19. a) Give five methods used by the British to occupy Kenya. (5mks)  
b) Explain five reasons why the Nandi were able to resist the British for so long. (10mks)
20. a) State three problems that independent schools and churches in colonial Kenya faced (3mks)  
b) Explain six roles played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (12mks)
21. a) Identify three political events that threatened the stability of Kenya between 1978-1990. (3mks)  
b) Explain six challenges of multi party democracy in Kenya. (12 mks)

**SECTION C : ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

22. a) State three practices that may undermine national integration in Kenya. (3mks)  
b) Explain six positive methods of conflict resolution (12mks)
23. a) Name three members of the Judicial Service Commission. (3mks)  
b) Explain ways in which independence of the Judiciary is guaranteed in Kenya. (12mks)
24. a) Identify three types of funds created by the Kenyan constitution 2010. (3mks)  
b) Explain six measures taken by the government to ensure proper utilization of public funds . (12mks)

**CEKENA II**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**311/2**  
**FORM IV**  
**SECTION A (25MKS)**

1. State one branch of history. (1mk)
2. Identify the main linguistic advantage Homo erectus had over his predecessors. (1mk)
3. State one political result of early agriculture. (1mk)
4. In what way did the land enclosure system affect the small scale farmers in Britain? (1mk)
5. Give the main tradegood from the North in the Trans-Saharan trade. (1mk)
6. Identify the greatest invention of the Mesopotamians in transport. (1mk)
7. Identify the main negative way that the development of telecommunication has affected the world. (1mk)
8. State two contributions of Louis Pasteur in the Science of Preservation. (2mks)
9. Mention two factors which led to the growth of Meroe. (2mks)
10. State two ways in which military conquest benefited the Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
11. State one way through which the Europeans maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa. (1mk)
12. Identify the styles of administration by the French in their colonies in Africa. (2mks)
13. State two methods used by international community to hasten the attainment of majority rule in South Africa. (2mks)
14. Give two ways in which nationalists in Mozambique eliminated ethnicity among themselves (2mks)
15. Give two reasons why USA isolated herself from the World War I in initial stages. (2mks)
16. State two benefits of international relations. (2mks)
17. Identify the current Secretary-General of United Nations. (1mk)

**SECTION B: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS**

18. a) What were the advantages of the discovery of fire by the early man? (3mks)  
b) Explain six ways in which early agriculture changed the lives of early people. (12mks)
19. a) Name the slave ports along West African coast. (3mks)  
b) Explain the social impacts of Trans-Atlantic trade. (12mks)
20. a) State five factors that enabled European power to colonize Africa in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. (5mks)  
b) Explain five results of African collaboration to European invasion. (10mks)
21. a) Give the difference between the French and British systems of administration. (5mks)  
b) Explain the effects of Direct rule in Zimbabwe. (10mks)

**SECTION C : ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

22. a) Identify three aims of Pan African Movement. (3mks)  
b) Explain six achievements of Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). (12mks)
23. a) State the principles of the Arusha Declaration of 1967. (3mks)  
b) Explain six economic challenges facing Tanzania since independence. (12mks)
24. a) Identify five persons who are not allowed to vote in Britain. (5mks)  
b) Discuss functions of the Monarch in Britain. (10mks)

## COMPLIANT

311/2

## HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

### Paper 2

#### SECTION A : (25 MARKS)

1. Identify the **main** source of information in History that studies man's material culture. (1 mark)
2. Name **two** hominids associated with Olduvian tools during the stone age period. (2 marks)
3. State **one** method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began ? (1 mark)
4. Identify **two** advantages of the use of radio over newspaper in the modern society. (2 marks)
5. State **two** metals used as currency in pre-colonial Africa. (2 marks)
6. State **two** uses of steam as a source of industrial energy. (2 marks)
7. State **two** similar problems facing Nairobi and London as modern cities ? (2 marks)
8. Identify the **main** factor which enhanced unity between the Shona and the Ndebele against the British in the Chimurenga war. (1 mark)
9. State **two** negative political effects of the partition of Africa by European powers. (2 marks)
10. State **two** external factors that led to nationalism in Mozambique ? (2 marks)
11. Give the immediate cause of the First World War. (1 mark)
12. State the **main** reason for the formation of the League of Nations. (1 mark)
13. Name **two** founder leaders of non-aligned movement ? (2 marks)
14. Identify the Pan-Africanist who advocated for the "return to Africa crusade." (1 mark)
15. State the **main** political challenge faced by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since independence. (1 mark)
16. Name the law that introduced parliamentary control of the monarchy system in Britain. (1 mark)
17. Name **one** house of parliament in India. (1 mark)

#### SECTION B : (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions.

18. a) State **five** factors that suggest that Africa is the cradle land for mankind. (5 marks)  
b) Explain **five** factors that have contributed to food shortage in Africa. (10 marks)
19. a) Give **three** ways in which the Tuaregs contributed to the development of the Trans-Saharan trade. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** reasons that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (12 marks)
20. a) State **three** functions of the Lukiko in the Baganda kingdom in the 19th century. (3 marks)  
b) Describe the economic activities of the Shona people in the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)
21. a) What were the aims of Arusha declaration of 1967. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** economic challenges faced by Democratic Republic of Congo since independence. (12 marks)

#### SECTION C : (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions.

22. a) State **three** functions of the Assembly as an organ of the League of Nations. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** ways through which the United Nations (UN) promotes good governance in the world. (12 marks)
23. a) Name **three** personalities who spearheaded the formation of Pan-African movement. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** challenges that were faced by Pan-africanism. (12 marks)
24. a) State **three** conditions that one must fulfil to be elected as president in India. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** functions of the queen in Britain. (12 marks)

**MERU SOUTH  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT – 311/1  
PAPER ONE – 311/1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

1. Give the source of information on history and government which deals with scientific analysis of man material culture. (1 mk)
2. Name the most common political authority among Kenyan communities in pre – colonial Kenya. (1 mk)
3. Identify two political duties of Orkoiyot among the Nandi during the pre – colonial period. (2 mks)
4. State the main negative effect of plantation agriculture on the people of Kenyan coast (1 mk)
5. State two terms of Anglo – German treaty of 1890. (2 mks)
6. Identify the main importance of Devonshire white paper of 1923. (1 mk)
7. State two economic benefits of the Kenya – Uganda railway during the colonial period. (2 mks)
8. State the immediate event that led to the governor to declare state of emergency in the colony of Kenya in 1952. (1 mk)
9. Name the first African to be nominated to the legislative council in Kenya. (1 mk)
10. State two features of political associations formed in Kenya between 1920 – 1939. (2 mks)
11. Identify two education bodies that emerged among the Agikuyu during the colonial period. (2 mks)
12. Give two objectives of Kenya African Democratic Union (2 mks)
13. Name two organs of the National security in Kenya. (2 mks)
14. Name the legislative arm of the county (1 mk)
15. State two types of funds created under the constitution of Kenya 2010. (2 mks)
16. Identify one pillar of Nyayo philosophy. (1 mk)
17. Give one type of land ownership in Kenya. (1 mk)

**SECTION B. (45 marks)**

**ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.**

- 18 (a). Identify three reasons for the migration of the Borana into Kenya. (3 mks)  
(b). Describe the political organization of the Somali during the pre – colonial period. (12 mks)
- 19 (a). Give five factors that facilitated the coming of the Portuguese to Kenya by 1500 AD (5 mks)  
(b). Describe the way of life in the coastal towns in Kenya before the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (10 mks)
- 20 (a). Give three reasons why the Maasai collaborated with the British during the colonial rule in Kenya. (3 mks)  
(b). Explain six negative effects of British colonial rule on the peoples of Kenya. (12 mks)
- 21 (a). Identify five roles of Tom Mboya in trade union movement in Kenya. (5 mks)  
(b). Explain five political roles played by the African elected members of parliament during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10 mks)

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

**ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.**

- 22 (a). Identify three constitutional duties of the president of Kenya (3 mks)  
(b). Describe the process of Law making in Kenya. (12 mks)
- 23 (a). List five principles of the rule of law in Kenya. (5 mks)  
(b). Describe the functions of high court in Kenya (10 mks)
- 24 (a). State three qualifications for registration as a voter in Kenya. (3 mks)  
(b). Explain six circumstance that may lead to a by – election in Kenya. (12 mks)

**MERU SOUTH  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT – 311/2  
PAPER 2  
FORM FOUR**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

1. State one advantage of oral traditions as a source of information in History and Government. (1 mk)
2. Where were the remains of homo habilis found in Tanzania? (1 mk)
3. Give the main reason why dog was the earliest animal to be domesticated by man. (1 mk)
4. Name one method of trade. (1 mk)
5. Identify two forms of print media. (2 mks)
6. Name two energy sources during the industrial revolution in continental Europe. (2 mks)
7. Outline the role of religion in the growth of Athens city. (2 mks)
8. Identify the symbol of authority among the Asante Kingdom of Ghana. (1 mk)
9. Give the main reason for calling of the Berlin conference. (1 mk)
10. Name the leaders of Lozi kingdom who signed the Rudd concession. (1 mk)
11. Give two political reforms introduced by Sir Fredrick de Kherk. (2 mks)
12. Give two reasons why the League of Nations failed. (2 mks)
13. State the main characteristics of commonwealth association. (1 mk)
14. Outline two financial agencies established by African union. (2 mks)
15. State two principles of Arusha declaration of 1967. (2 mks)
16. Name two major political parties in India. (2 mks)
17. Name the head of government in Britain. (1 mk)

**SECTION B. (45 marks)**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.**

- 18 (a). State five factors that led to early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (5 mks)  
(b). Describe the culture of early man in the new Stone Age period. (10 mks)
- 19 (a). State three disadvantages of road transport. (3 mks)  
(b). Explain six positive impacts of telecommunication today. (12 mks)
- 20 (a). State three importance of the council of ministers among the Baganda (3 mks)  
(b). Describe the economic organization of the Asante people of Ghana. (12 mks)
- 21 (a). State five objectives of the common market for Eastern and Southern Africa. (5 mks)  
(b). Explain five challenges facing Economic Community of West African States. (10 mks)

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

**ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION.**

- 22 (a). Outline five political changes introduced by Mobutu Sese Seko in DRC. (5 mks)  
(b). Explain five political challenges facing DRC since independence. (10 mks)
- 23 (a). State three methods used by nationalists in Ghana in the struggle for independence. (3 mks)  
(b). Explain six factors that favoured the FRELIMO in the struggle for independence in Mozambique. (12 mks)
- 24 (a). State three ways of becoming a member of parliament in Britain. (3 mks)  
(b). Explain six functions of legislature in India . (12 mks)

**KIRINYAGA EAST**  
**311/1**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

*Answer all the questions in this section*

1. Give **two** types of written materials used by historians as a source of History and Government. (2mks)
2. Name **one** community in Kenya that belongs to River lake Nilotes. (1mk)
3. State the main significance of circumcision in traditional Kenyan communities. (1mk)
4. Give **two** ways through which knowledge of marine technology facilitated the coming of early visitors to the Kenyan Coast. (2mks)
5. Identify **two** contributions made by early missionaries in the field of education in Kenya. (2mks)
6. Give **two** factors that led to the spread of Islam along Kenyan Coast by 16<sup>th</sup> Century. (2mks)
7. State **two** circumstances under which the Government of Kenya may revoke citizenship acquired through registration. (2mks)
8. Identify **two** ways in which direct democracy is practiced in Kenya. (2mks)
9. Give the constitutional amendment that led to the re-introduction of multi party democracy in Kenya. (1mk)
10. Identify **one** method used by British to administer Kenya colony between 1920 to 1963. (1mk)
11. Name the political association formed in Western Kenya before 1939. (1mk)
12. State **two** arguments advanced by colonial government to deny Africans academic education. (2mks)
13. Give the main reason why suspected criminals are tried in a court of law in Kenya. (1mk)
14. State **one** element of the rule of law. (1mk)
15. State **one** source of the Nyayo philosophy. (1mk)
16. Identify the administrative organ of the county government. (1mk)
17. Give **two** types of government expenditure in Kenya. (2mks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

*Answer three questions from this section*

18. a) Give reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland. (3mks)  
b) Explain **five** results of the interaction between the Bantu and the Cushites during pre-colonial period. (12mks)
19. a) Name **three** Kenyan communities that participated in the long distance trade during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (3mks)  
b) Explain **six** factors that contributed to the development a trade between Kenyan Coast and the outside world. (12mks)
20. a) Give **three** characteristics of early political associations in colonial Kenya up to 1939. (3mks)  
b) Explain **six** factors that influenced the formation of political organization and movement in Kenya after 1945. (12mks)
21. a) State **three** factors why the Government of Kenya adopted the sessional paper No. 10 of 1965. (3mks)  
b) Describe **six** features of the philosophy of African socialism. (12mks)

**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

*Answer two questions from this section*

22. a) Name **five** groups that monitor violation of Human rights in Kenya. (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** importances of human rights. (10 mks)
23. a) Give **five** principles of electoral system in Kenya. (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** reasons that make parliament on important institution in Kenya. (10mks)
24. a) Identify sources of revenue for county government. (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** measures taken by the government of Kenya to ensure proper use of public funds. (10mks)



**KIRINYAGA EAST STRATEGIC ALLIANCE EXAM 2019**

**311/2**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 2**

**JULY 2019**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. Give **two** shortcomings of oral traditions as a source of History and Government. (2mks)
2. Name the type of tools made by early man during the New Stone Age. (1mk)
3. Give the main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt. (1mk)
4. State **two** non-environmental reasons for domestication of crops and animals by early man. (2mks)
5. Give **two** main items of trade during the Trans-Saharan trade. (2mks)
6. Identify the major contributions of Gottlieb Daimler in the field of transport. (1mk)
7. State **two** challenges faced by space explorers. (2mks)
8. Identify the main source of energy used in the early stages of industrial revolution in Europe. (1mk)
9. State **one** political effect of the development of iron technology in Africa. (1mk)
10. List **two** social functions of Ancient city of Athens in Greece. (2mks)
11. State **one** way in which public opinion in Europe contributed to the colonization of Africa. (1mk)
12. Give the main reason why the British did not support Samori Toure during the Franco-Mandinka war. (1mk)
13. Give **two** ways in which African collaboration with European hastened colonization in Africa. (2mks)
14. State **two** differences between the British and the French colonial administration. (2mks)
15. State the main aim of the formation of United Nation Organization. (1mk)
16. Identify **one** condition that a country had to fulfill to become a member of the Non-aligned movement. (1mk)
17. Name **two** houses of parliament in Britain. (2mks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

Answer any **three** questions from this section.

18. (a) Give **three** ways in which Agrarian Revolution in England affected the lives of small Scale farmers. (3mks)  
(b) Discuss the factors that led to the Agrarian Revolution in North America. (12mks)
19. a) State **three** problems faced by industry workers in Europe during industrial revolution. (3mks)  
b) Explain **six** factors hindering industrialisation in South Africa. (12mks)
20. a) Give **three** political rights enjoyed by assimilated Africans in the four communes of Segenal. (3mks)  
b) Explain the consequences of land appointment Act of 1930 in Zimbabwe. (12mks)
21. a) Give **five** external factors that promoted Nationalism in Africa. (5mks)  
b) Explain **six** factors that favoured success of FRELIMO nationalists during the struggle for independence in Mozambique. (12mks)

**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

Answer **Two** questions from this section

22. a) List **three** European countries that formed the Tripple Alliance before the outbreak of the First World War. (3mks)  
b) Explain **six** political consequences of the Second World War. (12mks)
23. a) Name **five** organs of the revived East African Community. (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** achievements of the Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS) (10mks)
24. a) Mention **three** categories of persons who are disqualified from voting in Britain. (3mks)  
b) Explain **five** functions of the president of India. (10mks)

**KIGUMO**  
**311/1**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 1**

**Section A (25 marks)**

*Answer all questions in this section in the answer booklet provided*

1. Identify the **main** method used by anthropologists when gathering data on Kenyan communities (1 mark)
2. What was the **main** significance of circumcision in some traditional African societies in Kenya? (1 mark)
3. Name **one** community in Kenya that belongs to the River- Lake Nilotes (1 mark)
4. Identify the town that was established by missionaries in Kenya as a centre for freed slaves during the 19th century. (1 mark)
5. Name **two** catholic missionary societies that operated in Kenya in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (2 marks)
6. Identify **two** Kenyan communities that portrayed mixed reaction towards British invasion. (2 marks)
7. Name the Nandi Orkoiyot who led the community in resisting imposition of British rule (1 mark)
8. What was the **main** method used by Thomas Joseph Mboya in the struggle to protect African rights during the colonial period (1 mark)
9. Give **two** reasons why the colonial government brought in Indian coolies for the construction of the Uganda railway. (2 marks)
10. Identify the **main** feature of the system of education in Kenya during the colonial period. (1 mark)
11. Give the title of the Sessional Paper no.10 of 1965 where African Socialism was articulated as a national philosophy (1 mark)
12. Identify **two** types of cases the Judiciary deals with in Kenya. (2 marks)
13. State **two** functions of a county Governor in Kenya (2 marks)
14. Identify the constitutional account into which revenues raised by the county government are deposited (1 mark)
15. State **two** components of the cabinet in Kenya (2 marks)
16. Name **two** organs of national security in Kenya (2marks)
17. State **two** results of industrial development in Kenya since independence (2 marks)

**Section B (45 marks)**

*Answer three questions from this section in the answer booklet provided*

18. (a) Mention **five** benefits of Portuguese rule along the East Coast of Africa (5 marks)  
(b) Describe **five** effects of the long distance trade on the people of Kenya. (10 marks)
19. (a) State **five** terms of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923 (5 marks)  
(b) Describe **five** ways used by the colonial government to secure labour for the settlers in Kenya. (5 marks)
20. (a) Give **five** challenges that were experienced by the Kenya African Union (KAU) during the struggle for independence. (5 marks)  
(b) Explain **five** constitutional changes which led Kenya to independence between 1954 and 1963. (10 marks)
21. (a) State **five** challenges facing land policies in Kenya since independence (5 marks)  
(b) Explain **five** social effects of national philosophies on development in Kenya (10mks)

**Section C (30 marks)**

*Answer two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided*

22. (a) Give **five** values of a good Kenyan citizen (12 marks)  
(b). Explain **five** rights contained in the United Nations Charter on Human Rights which are guaranteed to Kenyans (10 marks)
23. (a) State **five** reasons that can lead to the disqualification of a person as a candidate for parliamentary elections in Kenya (5 marks)  
(b) Describe **five** functions of the President of the Republic of Kenya. (10 marks)
24. (a) State **three** objectives of devolving the government of Kenya. (3 marks)  
(b) Explain **six** reasons why it is important for the government to formulate the national budget annually. (12 marks)

**KIGUMO**  
**311/2**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 2**

**Section A (25 marks)**

*Answer all questions in this section in the answer booklet provided*

1. Identify **two** objects used by archeologists to reconstruct the activities of the people who lived in pre-historic times. (2 marks)
2. State **two** economic activities of early man during the Stone Age period. (2marks)
3. Name **one** town that developed as a result of early agriculture in Egypt. (1mark)
4. Which country pioneered space exploration? (1mark)
5. State **two** types of signals used in early communication. 2marks
6. Give **one** symbol of unity in the Shona Kingdom in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (1 mark)
7. List **two** traces of artifacts that indicate that Meroe was an ancient urban center. (2marks)
8. Identify **two** countries that were colonized by Britain in order to protect the waters of the Nile.(2marks)
9. Name the peace treaty signed between Samori Toure and the French in 1886. (1 mark)
10. State **two** reasons why Kabaka Mutesa welcomed Christian missionaries to Buganda. (2 marks)
11. Highlight **one** principle of African socialism as laid down in the Arusha declaration of 1967. (1 mark)
12. Name the political party that led Ghana to independence from Britain in 1957. (1 mark)
13. Name **two** nations that were declared as mandated territories after the Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919. (2 marks)
14. Which policy was adopted by the Allied powers in order to avoid another world war (1 mark)
15. Identify **one** superpower that was involved in the Cold War (1 mark)
16. State **two** characteristics of the Commonwealth member states (2 marks)
17. Identify the **main** factor that led to the failure of the French policy of Assimilation in Senegal. (1 mark)

**Section B (45 marks)**

*Answer three questions from this section in the answer booklet provided*

18. (a) Give **three** factors that favoured early agriculture in Mesopotamia (3 marks)  
(b). Explain **six** cultural practices of early man during the late Stone Age. (12 marks)
19. (a) Name **three** kingdoms in West Africa that contributed to the development of Trans Saharan trade. (3 marks)  
(b) Explain **six** factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic Trade (12 marks)
20. (a) State **five** characteristics of the industrial revolution in Europe (5 marks)  
(b) Explain **five** reasons why Britain pioneered the industrial revolution. (10 marks)
21. (a) State **five** terms of the Berlin Conference for 1884- 1885 (5 marks)  
(b) Explain **five** negative effects of European partition of Africa (10 marks)

**Section C (30 marks)**

*Answer two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided*

22. (a) Give **five** reasons why Pan African Movement was not established in African continent before 1945 (5 marks)  
(b) Explain **five** challenges facing the New East African Community since its inception in 2001. (10 marks)
23. (a) Give **three** political changes introduced by Mobutu Sese Seko which led to dictatorship in the Democratic Republic of Congo (3 marks)  
(b). Explain **six** economic challenges which Tanzania has faced since independence (12 marks)
24. (a) Identify **five** organs of the United Nations. (5 marks)  
(b) Discuss **five** socio-economic achievements of the United Nations (10marks)

TRIAL II  
311/1  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
Paper 1  
July/August 2019

**SECTION A : (25 MARKS)**

Answer all questions in section A

1. Define the term history ? (1 mark)
2. Name **two** archaeological sites in Kenya ? (2 marks)
3. Name **one** community in Kenya that belongs to the River Lake nilotes. (1 mark)
4. Identify **two** ways in which the cushites interacted with the Bantus in the pre-colonial period (2marks)
5. State **two** characteristics of indirect democracy ? (2 marks)
6. Name the document that contains the right of a child in Kenya ? (1 mark)
7. Name **two** communities that resisted the establishment of British rule in Kenya. (2 marks)
8. State **two** characteristics of early political associations in Kenya ? (2 marks)
9. State the **main** contribution of Wangare Maathai in the history of Kenya ? (1 mark)
10. Name **one** type of elections held in Kenya. (1 mark)
11. Name the person who swears in the president after a general elections. (1 mark)
12. State the constitutional ammendment that led to introduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya in 1991. (1 mark)
13. Name **two** types of indirect taxes in Kenya. (2 marks)
14. Identify the National philosophy adopted in Kenya at independence. (1 mark)
15. Name **two** members of the County executive committee. (2 marks)
16. State the main function of the Kenya defence forces. (1 mark)
17. Identify **two** types of cases the judiciary deals with in Kenya. (2 marks)

**SECTION B : (45 MARKS)**

Answer any three questions from this section.

18. a) Name **five** groups that belong to Eastern cushites in Kenya. (5 marks)  
b) Describe the political organization of the Somali in Kenya in the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)
19. a) State **five** factors for the constant rebellion against the Oman rule by coastal people. (5 marks)  
b) Explain **five** factors for the Akamba dominance in the long distance trade in the 19th century. (10 marks)
20. a) State **five** terms of the Devonshire White paper of 1923. (5 marks)  
b) Explain **five** methods that the colonial government used to promote settler farming in Kenya during the colonial period ? (10 marks)
21. a) State **five** roles played by African elected members organisation (AEMO) in the struggle for independence. (5 marks)  
b) Discuss the challenges the Kenya government is facing in the provision of free primary education in Kenya ? (10 marks)

**SECTION C : (30 MARKS)**

Answer any two questions from this section.

22. a) State **three** occasions when one's freedom of movement may be limited. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** functions of Kenya National Human rights and Equality commission. (12 marks)
23. a) Identify the composition of the executive arm of the National government. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** challenges facing correctional services in Kenya. (12 marks)
24. a) State **three** principles that guides devolution in Kenya. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** challenges that undermine the government effort to control public finance. (12 marks)

**TRIAL II**  
**311/2**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**Paper 2**  
**July/August 2019**

**SECTION A : (25 MARKS)**

1. Identify the **main** source of information in History that studies man's material culture. (1 mark)
2. Name **two** hominids associated with Olduvian tools during the stone age period. (2 marks)
3. State **one** method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began ? (1 mark)
4. Identify **two** advantages of the use of radio over newspaper in the modern society. (2 marks)
5. State **two** metals used as currency in pre-colonial Africa. (2 marks)
6. State **two** uses of steam as a source of industrial energy. (2 marks)
7. State **two** similar problems facing Nairobi and London as modern cities ? (2 marks)
8. Identify the **main** factor which enhanced unity between the Shona and the Ndebele against the British in the Chimurenga war. (1 mark)
9. State **two** negative political effects of the partition of Africa by European powers. (2 marks)
10. State **two** external factors that led to nationalism in Mozambique ? (2 marks)
11. Give the immediate cause of the First World War. (1 mark)
12. State the **main** reason for the formation of the League of Nations. (1 mark)
13. Name **two** founder leaders of non-aligned movement ? (2 marks)
14. Identify the Pan-Africanist who advocated for the "return to Africa crusade". (1 mark)
15. State the **main** political challenge faced by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since independence. (1 mark)
16. Name the law that introduced parliamentary control of the monarchy system in Britain. (1 mark)
17. Name **one** house of parliament in India. (1 mark)

**SECTION B : (45 MARKS)**

Answer any three questions.

18. a) State **five** factors that suggest that Africa is the cradle land for mankind. (5 marks)  
b) Explain **five** factors that have contributed to food shortage in Africa. (10 marks)
19. a) Give **three** ways in which the Tuaregs contributed to the development of the Trans-Saharan trade. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** reasons that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (12 marks)
20. a) State **three** functions of the Lukiko in the Baganda kingdom in the 19th century. (3 marks)  
b) Describe the economic activities of the Shona people in the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)
21. a) What were the aims of Arusha declaration of 1967. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** economic challenges faced by Democratic Republic of Congo since independence. (12 marks)

**SECTION C : (30 MARKS)**

Answer any two questions.

22. a) State **three** functions of the Assembly as an organ of the League of Nations. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** ways through which the United Nations (UN) promotes good governance in the world. (12 marks)
23. a) Name **three** personalities who spearheaded the formation of Pan-African movement. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** challenges that were faced by Pan-africanism. (12 marks)
24. a) State **three** conditions that one must fulfil to be elected as president in India. (3 marks)  
b) Explain **six** functions of the queen in Britain. (12 marks)

**MATUNGU**  
**311/1**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all questions from this section**

1. Identify two sources of electronic sources of history and government (2mks)
2. Name two groups of the Maa speakers (2mks)
3. Give one economic reason for the migration of the Luo into Kenya (1mk)
4. State two requirements for one to be registered as a Kenyan citizen (2mks)
5. Give one political cause of conflicts in Kenya (1mk)
6. State two ways in which the Bill of rights promotes the interests of the elderly in Kenya. (2mks)
7. State two ways in which direct democracy is exercised in Kenya. (2mks)
8. Identify one council that was established during colonial period to assist the Governor in administration (1mk)
9. State two political reasons why the British built the Kenya Uganda Railway (2mks)
10. Identify the main feature of the system of education during the colonial period. (1mk)
11. Give two methods used by trade unionists to demand for their rights during the colonial period (2mks)
12. State two social contributions of Daniel Arap Moi in Kenya's development from 1978-2002 (2mks)
13. Name the body that is charged with the responsibility of the administration of the public land on behalf of the government. (1mk)
14. Name one type of bill in Kenya (1mk)
15. Give the name of the Kenyan leader who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for defending the environment in Kenya. (1mk)
16. Give two examples of indirect tax in Kenya (1mk)
17. State one method that can be used to solve dispute between the National and County Government in Kenya (1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**Answer three questions from this section**

18. a) State five economic activities of the Borana during the pre-colonial period (5mks)  
b) Explain five results of the interaction between the Bantu and the Cushites in the pre-colonial period. (10mks)
19. a) Identify three reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to the East Africa Coast (3mks)  
b. Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule on the Kenyan Coast by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century (12mks)
20. a) What were the terms of Anglo-German Agreement (Heligoland) treaty of 1890 (3mks)  
b) Explain six problems experienced by the Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC CO.) (12mks)
21. a) Identify three methods used by the colonial government to discourage Mau mau movement in Kenya during the colonial period (3mks)  
b) Explain six problems facing the Kenyan government in the provision of education since independence (12mks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer two questions from this section**

22. a) State three values of a Kenyan citizen (3mks)  
b) Explain six factors that promote National Unity in Kenya. (12mks)
23. a) State three functions of the Attorney General (3mks)  
b) Explain six reforms which have been carried out in the National Police Service in Kenya (12mks)
24. a) Identify three principles of devolved government in Kenya. (3mks)  
b) Explain six ways how the National government spends its revenue. (12mks)

**MATUNGU**  
**311/2**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 2**  
**MAY - 2019**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**Answer all questions from this section**

1. Identify one type of artifact that is likely to be found in an archaeological site (1mk)
2. Name two types of dwellings used by early man in the early stone age period (2mks)
3. Give two ways in which Agrarian Revolution in Britain affected lives of small scale farmer (2mks)
4. Identify the main method of trade in Africa during the pre-colonial period (1mk).
5. Give two means of water transport used during ancient times. (2mks)
6. Identify the greatest contribution of Michael Faraday in the field of science (1mk)
7. Identify two features of early Greek city states. (2mks)
8. Give one symbol of unity in the Shona Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (1mk)
9. State two social reasons for the coming of Europeans in Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (2mks)
10. Give two reasons why the British used direct rule in Zimbabwe. (2mks)
11. Name one political party that fought for independence in Mozambique (1mk)
12. Identify the immediate cause of World War I (1mk)
13. What is "Veto power" as used in the United Nations? (1mk)
14. State two conditions that a Country should fulfill in order to become a member of the Non-aligned movement (2mks)
15. Name one English speaking member of ECOWAS. (1mk)
16. Identify two ways in which Mwalimu Julius Nyerere promoted the development of Education in Tanzania after independence. (2mks)
17. Name one house of Parliament in India (1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**Answer all questions from this section**

18. (a) Give five reasons why hunting and gathering was a group activity during the late stone age period. (5mks)  
(b) Explain five reasons for the success of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (10 mks)
19. (a) Identify three forms of print media used in communication (3mks)  
(b) Explain six positive effects of air transport (12mks)
20. (a) Give three methods used to acquire slaves from West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade. (3mks)  
(b) Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade (12mks)
21. (a) Give five reasons why the Lozi collaborated with the British during the colonization of Africa. (5mks)  
(b) Explain five effects of Mandinka resistance against the French invasion in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (10mk)

**SECTION C (30 MKS)**

**Answer any two questions from this section**

22. (a) Give three factors that led to the rise of Buganda Kingdom in the 9<sup>th</sup> century period (3mks)  
(b) Describe the political organization of the Buganda Kingdom in the pre-colonial period (12mks)
23. (a) State three common characteristics of the commonwealth member states. (3marks)  
(b) Explain six achievements of the commonwealth since its formation (12mks)
24. (a) Identify three categories of the members of the executive in the USA (3mks)  
(b) Explain six duties of the Monarchy in Britain (12mks)

**CEKENA I**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**311/1**  
**FORM IV**  
**SECTION A (25 MKS)**

**Answer all questions**

1. Identify one branch of history which deals with the study of man's past cultural events (1mks)
2. State two ways through which the archaeologists provide information on history of Kenya (2mks)
3. State two ways in which the Akamba interacted with the Agikuyu in the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
4. Give two reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus. (2mks)
5. Why did Seyyid Said transfer his Capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840? (1mk)
6. Give two social factors that promote national unity in Kenya. (2mks)
7. What was the main reason for the convention of the second Lancaster House Conference in 1962? (1mk)
8. Give two types of democracy. (2mks)
9. Give one reason why the colonial government created reserves in Kenya. (1mk)
10. State two similar grievances of the Taita Hills Association and the Ukamba Association to the colonial government. (2mks)
11. Give one duty of African chiefs in the colonial Kenya. (1mk)
12. Identify two methods used by trade unionists to demand for their rights during the colonial period. (2mks)
13. State one recommendation of the Lennox Boyd constitution regarding the legislative council in Kenya. (1mk)
14. Give two levels of courts in Kenya. (2mks)
15. Give one constituent member of the National Police Service. (1mk)
16. Identify one pillar of Nyayo philosophy. (1mk)
17. Identify the most outstanding sport in Kenya. (1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MKS)**

**Answer any three questions)**

18. a) State five reasons for the migration of Eastern Bantu from Shugwaya in the pre-colonial period (5mks)  
b) Describe the political organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)
19. a) State three common characteristics of early political associations in Kenya. (3mks)  
b) Explain six factors that promoted the rise of African nationalism in Kenya after 1945. (12mks)
20. a) Identify five economic factors that led to the scramble and partition of Kenya. (5 mks)  
b) Describe five problems faced by IBEAco. in administering Kenya. (10mks)
21. a) Name three agricultural schemes that were established by the Kenyan Government after independence. (3mks)  
b) Explain six benefits of producer co-operatives to Kenyan farmers. (12mks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer any two questions.**

22. a) Give three reasons why the constitution is important in Kenya. (3mks)  
b) Explain six functions of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. (12mks)
23. a) Give five duties of a presiding officer during general elections in Kenya. (5mks)  
b) Explain factors that can undermine free and fair elections in Kenya. (10mks)
24. a) Give three composition of the Executive Arm of the National Government of Kenya. (3mks)  
b) Explain six setback faced by the National Police Service in Kenya. (12mks)



**CEKENA I  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

311/2

**FORM IV**

**SECTION A (25 MKS)**

**Answer all questions**

1. Identify two chemical methods of dating fossils (2mks)
2. State two features of a government. (2mks)
3. Name one source of information on the creation theory. (1mk)
4. Give two symbols of authority in pre-colonial Buganda Kingdom. (2mks)
5. Name two participants of the Trans-Saharan trade apart from the Tuaregs. (2mks)
6. Apart from scrolls, give one other material on which messages were written in ancient times. (1mk)
7. Give two political effects of the Industrial Revolution in Europe. (2mks)
8. Give one importance of the Odwira Festival in the ancient Kingdom of Asante. (1mk)
9. Give two factors that determine the form of a constitution. (2mks)
10. Mention one social factor that led to the African resistance during the colonial period. (1mk)
11. State one undiplomatic method used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa. (1mk)
12. Name the underground movement established by African National Congress to fight against apartheid system in South Africa. (1mk)
13. State two functions of emirs in Northern Nigeria. (2mks)
14. State the main reason why U.S.A. took a neutral stand at first during the First World War (1mk)
15. State the immediate incident that sparked off the Second World War (1mk)
16. What is Veto power as adopted by United Nations Security Council? (1mk)
17. Give two reasons why there were civil wars in Democratic Republic of Congo soon after independence. (2mks)

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

**Answer any three questions**

18. a) State three hunting methods used by early man. (3mks)  
b) Describe six ways in which the development of upright posture improved the early man's way of life. (12mks)
19. a) State three ways in which Trans Saharan trade led to the development of kingdoms in Western Sudan. (3mks)  
b) Describe six factors that contributed to the development of the Trans-Atlantic Trade. (12mks)
20. a) State five developments that have taken place in road transport system since 1950. (5mks)  
b) Explain five ways through which the invention of railway speeded up industrialization in Europe (10mks)
21. a) State the term of Berlin Conference. (5mks)  
b) Why was Somouri Toure defeated by the French in 1898. (10mks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer any two questions**

22. a) Give three organs of the African Union. (3mks)  
b) Explain six achievements of the New East African Community established in 2001. (12mks)
23. a) Name three European dictators who rose to power after the 1<sup>st</sup> World War. (3mks)  
b) Describe six achievements of the League of Nations between 1919 and 1939. (12mks)
24. a) Give five reasons that led to the formation of non—Aligned movement (5mks)  
b) Explain five effects of the cold war. (10mks)

**3GR**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION**  
**311/1**  
**FORM FOUR 2019**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

1. Identify the prehistoric site in Kenya where the remains of dry opithecus Africans were discovered. [1mk]
2. Name one Cushitic group in Kenya. [1mk]
3. Identify two agricultural research institutions established in Kenya to boost food production. [2mks]
4. Name two distinct Luo groups that migrated to Kenya before the 19<sup>th</sup> century. [2mks]
5. State the main reason why Bantu communities migrated from Shungwaya in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. [2mks]
6. State the main difference the Purko and the Kwavi sub-groups of the Maasai. [1mk]
7. Name two families who administered the east African coast on behalf of the Oman Arabs. [2mks]
8. List down two characteristics of a good constitution. [2mks]
9. State one ways in which the Bill of Rights promotes the interests of the aged in Kenya. [2mks]
10. State two terms of the Anglo- German Agreement of 1886. [2mks]
11. Identify two methods used to by the British to occupy Kenya. [2mks]
12. State two reasons why the British colonialists built the Uganda railway between 1896 to 1901. (2mks).
13. State one reason why Africans migrated to urban centres during the colonial period. [2mks]
14. Name two African political associations formed in Kenya before 1930. [2mks]
15. State one major achievements of President Daniel ArapMoi in the field of transport. [2mks]
16. State two functions of a presiding officers during elections in Kenya. [2mks]
17. Name one superior court in Kenya. [1mk]

**SECTION B – 45 MARKS -**

**ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS ONLY**

- 18 a) Name five highland Bantu communities who settled in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. [5mks]
- b) Describe the political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period. [10mks]
- 19 a) give three reasons why the Portuguese were able to control the East African Coast between 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century. [3mks]
- b) Discuss six effects of Slave trade along the East African Coast in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. [12mks]
- 20 a) List down five recommendations of the Devonshire white paper of 1923 in Kenya. (2mks)
- b) Discuss five measures taken by the colonial government in Kenya to promote settler farming during the colonial period. [10mks]
- 21 a) List down five objectives of Kenya African National Union [KANU) when it was formed in 1960. [10mks]
- b) Discuss five negative results of the Mau Mau movement during the colonial period in Kenya. [10mks]

**SECTION C - (30 MARKS )**

**ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS ONLY**

22. a) Identify five peaceful methods of conflict resolution. [5mks]
- b) Discuss five effects of conflicts in society. [10mks]
23. a) Identify three types of democracy. [3mks]
- b) Explain the advantages of democracy [12mks]
- 23 a) Identify three circumstances under which the office of the President can fall vacant. [3mks]
- b) Explain six functions of the President of Kenya. [12 mks]

**3GR**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION**  
**311/2**  
**FORM FOUR 2019**

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

1. Differentiate between artifacts and fossil (2mks)
2. Name the tools used by early man in the second phase of the old stone age period (1mk)
3. State **two** theories that explain the origin and spread of agriculture (2mks)
4. Define the term Agrarian Revolution (1mk)
5. Give **two** roles of takshifs during the trans-saharan trade (2mks)
6. Identify **one** advantage of macadamized roads (1mks)
7. Mention any two main features of a cell phone (2mks)
8. Give **one** disadvantages of using wood as a source of energy (1mk)
9. State the contribution of Alexander Fleming in the field of medicine (1mk)
10. Identify **two** factors that led to the development of Kilwa as an urban center (2mks)
11. Mention **two** officials who assisted the ruler of the shona to administer the kingdom (2mks)
12. Give **one** pull factor that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa (1mk)
13. Name **two** communes in Senegal where assimilation were successful (2mks)
14. Identify **one** peaceful method which the nationalist in south Africa used in the struggle for independence (1mk)
15. Give **two** reasons why von schlieffen plan failed (2mks)
16. Give the **main** incident which made japan to surrender unconditionally to the allied powers in 1945 (1mk)
17. Define 'veto power' as used by the united nation organization (1mk)

**SECTION B (45- MARKS)**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

18. a.) Give **three** methods used to acquire slaves from west Africa during the trans Atlantic trade (3mks)  
b.) Explain **six negative** effects of trans-Atlantic trade in West Africa (12mks)
19. a.) Give **three** factors which should be considered when sending a message (3mks)  
b.) Explain **six positive** effects of telecommunication on modern society (12mks)
20. a.) Identify **three** communities that took part in the 'maji maji' rebellion (3mks)  
b.) Explain six results of the majimaji rebellion (12mks)
21. a.) State **five** causes of nationalism in Mozambique (5mks)  
b.) Explain the reasons for the FRELIMO success in their struggle for independence (10mks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

22. a.) Give **three** factors that led to the growth of the Buganda kingdom (3mks)  
b.) Describe the social organization of the shona kingdom (12mks)
23. a.) state three new fighting methods used in the first world war (3mks)  
b.) Explain the reasons why the central powers were defeated in the First World War (12mks)
24. a.) State **five** benefits of international relations (5mks)  
b.) Explain **five** challenges facing the united nation organization (UNO) in its effort to maintain world peace (10mks)

**NAMBALE ACK JOINT EXAMINATIONS**  
**311/1**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A: (25 Marks)**

**Answer ALL questions**

1. Name the main source of historical information used in grouping the language groups in Kenya
2. Name two communities that make up Western Bantu. 2mks
3. State two reasons why the Omani rulers were interested in establishing their control over the Kenyan coast. 2mks
4. State two ways in which Kenyan Communities interacted in the pre-colonial period. 2mks
5. Identify two ways in which the Maasai benefitted from their collaboration with the British. 2mks
6. Name two treaties that were used to partition East Africa. 2mks
7. Give one peaceful method of resolving conflicts in Kenya. 1mk
8. State two ways in which direct democracy is exercised in Kenya. 2mks
9. Name one development right of children. 1mk
10. Apart from Agikuyu give one community that practised mixed reaction to establishment of colonial rule by the British. 1mk
11. Give two ways in which education system in Kenya promotes National Unity . 2mks
12. State two characteristics of early political organization established in Kenya before 1932. 2mks
13. Give two members of the County Executive Committee 2mks
14. Give the main function of the parliament. 1mk
15. Identify one type of government expenditure in Kenya. 1mk
16. State one pillar of Nyayoism 1mk
17. What is the main challenge of Free Day Secondary Education? 1mk

**SECTION B: (45 Marks)**

**Answer any THREE questions**

18. a) Three communities in Kenya who belong to the Coastal Bantu. 3mks  
b) Six results of the migration and settlement of the Agikuyu in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. 12mks
19. a) State three reasons why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. 3mks  
b) Six effects of missionary activities in Kenya. 12mks
20. a) Give five reasons for the construction of the Uganda Railway. 5mks  
b) Explain five problems encountered during the construction of Uganda railway. 10mks
21. a) State five factors that facilitated Mau Mau movement. 5mks  
b) Explain five roles played by the trade union movement in the struggle for independence in Kenya. 10mks

**SECTION C: ( 30 Marks)**

**Answer any TWO questions in this section**

22. a) Mention five values of a good Kenyan citizen. 5mks  
b) Explain five social-economic rights of a Kenyan citizen 5mks
23. a) Give three principles guiding public revenue and expenditure in Kenya. 3mks  
b) Explain six reasons why the Kenyan government prepares national budget annually? 12 mks
24. a) State the composition of the supreme court. 3mks  
b) Explain the concept of natural justice. 12mks

NAMBALE ACK JOINT EXAMINATIONS  
311/2  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 2

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

1. Name **two** types of written materials used by historians as a source of history and Government. (2mks)
2. Identify **one** artifact that is likely to be found in an archaeological site. (1mk)
3. Name the **main** method that was used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began. (1mk)
4. Identify **two** advantages of barter as a method of exchange of goods during the Trans-Atlantic Trade. (2mks)
5. State **one** result of the invention of the wheel in Mesopotamia. (1mk)
6. State **two** advantages of horn blowing as a means of communication during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
7. Give **two** inventions that improved textile industry in Britain in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. (2mks)
8. Identify the **main** factor that led to the growth of Meroe. (1mk)
9. State **two** functions of the Saza chiefs among the Buganda in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (2mks)
10. State **one** social reason for the coming of Europeans to Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (1mk)
11. Identify **two** European activities in Africa during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (2mk)
12. Give **one** method used by the French to administer their colonies in Africa. (1mk)
13. State **two** roles played by Kwame Nkrumah in the Struggle for independence in Ghana. (2mks)
14. Identify **one** weapon used during the cold war. (1mk)
15. Name **two** permanent members of the United Nations who are non-Europeans. (2mks)
16. Give the **main** reason why Pan African Movement was formed at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> Century. (1mk)
17. Name **one** type of elections held for the house of common in Britain. (1mk)

**SECTION B: (45MARKS)**

Answer any THREE questions from this section.

18. a) Give reasons why hunting and gathering was a group activity during Stone Age-period. (5mks)  
b) Describe **five** ways in which the development of upright posture improved the early man's way of life. (12mks)
19. a) State **five** factors that contributed to the development of the Trans-Atlantic Trade. (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** negative effects of the Trans-Atlantic Trade on African Communities. (10mks)
20. a) Give **five** benefits of the development of railway transport in Europe during the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** disadvantages of using air transport. (10mks)
21. a) Give **three** factors that enabled European powers to colonize Africa in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (3mks)  
b) Explain **six** political impacts of Scramble and partition of Africa. (12mks)

**SECTION C: (30MARKS)**

Answer any TWO questions from this section

22. a) Give **three** economic organization of the Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (3mks)  
b) Describe the social organization of the Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (12mks)
23. a) State **three** roles played by United States of America in ending the Second World War. (3mks)  
b) Explain **six** reasons why the Central Powers were defeated in the First World War (12mks)
24. a) Identify **three** ways through which United Nations promote peace in the world. (3mks)  
b) Explain **six** functions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. (12mks)

**NYANDARUA WEST SUB-COUNTY  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 1 (311/1)**

**Section A (25mks)**

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

1. Identify the main source of information used to gather information about Kenyan communities. (1mk)
2. Give **one** example of the Maa speakers in Kenya. (1mk)
3. State **two** ways in which the Mijikenda intensified their security in the pre-colonial colonial period. (1mk)
4. Identify **two** natural factors that enabled the early visitors to come to the East African coast by 1500 A.D. (2mks)
5. Give **one** economic duty of a Kenya citizen. (1mk)
6. State **one** level of conflict. (1mk)
7. State **two** problems facing Nairobi as a modern urban centre. (2mks)
8. Outline **two** factors that determine the type of a constitution in a country (2mks)
9. Highlight **two** characteristics of human rights. (2mks)
10. Name **two** groups of people whose rights and fundamental freedoms are protected by the constitution. (2mks)
11. Identify **two** rights of workers in Kenya according to the new constitution(2010). (2mks)
12. Give **two** reasons for the construction of Kenya Uganda Railways during colonialism. (2mks)
13. What is the main contribution of Tom Joseph Mboya in the development in Kenya. (1mk)
14. State **one** roles of Mekatilili wa meza during the Agiriama resistance. (1mk)
15. Name **one** method used to elect leaders in Kenya. (1mk)
16. What is the symbol of authority of parliament in Kenya. (1mk)
17. Identify the last stage in the law making process in Kenya. (1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any three questions in this section**

- 18 (a) Outline **five** reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland. (5mks)  
(b) Describe the Political Organization of the Borana in the Pre – colonial Period.
- 19 (a) Name **three** Missionaries at work in East Africa during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries. (3mks)  
(b) Describe the challenges encountered by Missionaries in East Africa during the Pre-colonial period. (12mks)
- 20 (a) Identify **three** Communities in Kenya who offered mixed reaction against the British during colonization. (3mks)  
(b) Explain **six** causes of Maasai collaboration. (12mks)
- 21 (a) Give reasons why Africans were not allowed to grow Cash crops during colonialism. (3mks)  
(b) What were the results of the Mau Mau uprising (12mks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions in this section**

- 22 (a) State **five** circumstances under which freedom of movement may be limited (5mks)  
(b) Discuss **five** functions of Kenya National Human rights and Equality commission (10mks)
- 23 (a) How can one lose citizenship acquired by birth in Kenya? (3mks)  
(b) Explain **six** challenges encountered by the Kenyans while coming up with a new constitution. (12mks)
24. (a) Identify **three** factors that may necessitate the holding of a by-election in Kenya . (3mks)  
(b) Discuss **six** functions of the Kenya Defence forces(K.D.F). (12mks)

**NYANDARUA WEST SUB-COUNTY  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 2 (311/2)  
SECTION A (25MARKS)**

Answer All questions from this section.

1. What is political history as an area of study in History and Government? (1mark)
2. Give two chemical dating methods used by Archaeologists to reconstruct History. (2marks)
3. Give the main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt. (1mark)
4. Identify two scientific discoveries during the nineteenth century which contributed to food preservation. (2marks)
5. State two ways in which Africans participated in the Trans-Atlantic Trade. (2marks)
6. Give two results of the development of the steamship in Europe. (2marks)
7. Give one reason why coal was used as the main source of industrial power in Britain during the Industrial Revolution. (1mark)
8. Identify two social functions of the Ancient city of Athens in Greece. (2marks)
9. State the main function of the Golden stool in the Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period. (1mark)
10. Give one contribution of religion in the Maji Maji rebellion. (1mark)
11. Why was Ethiopia not colonized by the Europeans in the nineteenth century? (1mark)
12. Identify two ways in which Samori Toure acquired fire arms during the Mandinka Resistance. (2marks)
13. Identify one political reform introduced by President de Klerk that led to the achievement of black majority rule in South Africa. (1mark)
14. Give the main reason why the League of Nations was formed in 1919. (1mark)
15. Name two agencies of the United Nations Organisation which deal with the problem of health. (2marks)
16. Identify one military alliance formed during the cold war. (1mark)
17. Give two non-British colonies who are members of the Commonwealth. (2marks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

Answer only three questions from this section

18. a) Give three species of Australopithecus. (3marks)  
b) Explain six ways in which Homo erectus attempted to improve his way of life. (12marks)
19. a) Identify three major Trans-Continental railways in the modern world. (3marks)  
b) Explain six ways through which the invention of the railway speeded up industrialization in Europe. (12marks)
20. a) Give three methods used by European powers to establish colonial rule in Africa. (3marks)  
b) Explain six effects of the partition of Africa on the African communities. (12marks)
21. a) State three methods used by the nationalists in Ghana to fight for their independence. (3marks)  
b) Explain six factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in Ghana. (12marks)

**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

Answer only two questions from this section.

22. a) Identify five main organs of the United Nations Organization. (5marks)  
b) Discuss five ways through which the United Nations Organization promotes peace in the world. (10marks)
23. a) Give five reasons why the First World War was referred to as the greatest war ever fought in the world by 1914. (5marks)  
b) Explain five effects of the cold war that emerged after the Second World War. (10marks)
24. a) Give five factors for the growth of Pan-Africanism. (5marks)  
b) Discuss five reasons why the Pan-African Movement had not established itself in the African continent before 1945. (10marks)

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

**Answer all questions in this section**

1. Identify one branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya (1mk)
2. What was the main economic activity of the Cushites in the pre-colonial period? (1mk)
3. State two similarities in the political organization of the Ameru and Abagusii in Kenya during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (2mks)
4. Identify one way in which the Monsoon winds led to the development of trade between the Kenyan coast and the outside world (1mk)
5. State two functions of Fort Jesus during the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan coast (2mks)
6. Define the term dual citizenship (1mk)
7. Give two categories of human rights (2mks)
8. Give two rules that govern the concept of National justice (2mks)
9. State two terms of Anglo-German-Agreement of 1886 (2mks)
10. Give one reason why the British colonial government encouraged white settlers to come to Kenya (1mk)
11. What was the main reason for the formation of Ukamba Members Association? (1mk)
12. Why was the nomination of Eliud Mathu to the Legco important? (1mk)
13. Name two chambers of parliament under the new constitution (2mks)
14. Name one branch of the police service in Kenya (1mk)
15. Name one superior court in Kenya (1mk)
16. Identify one circumstance that would make a county governor to be removed from office (1mk)
17. State the main function of the National Security Council (1mk)

**SECTION B**

**Answer any three questions from this section**

18. a) Why did the Highland Nilotes migrate from their original homeland during the pre-colonial period? (5mks)  
b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Highland Nilotes in Kenya (10mks)
19. a) Give three reasons for the coming of European Christian missionaries to Kenya in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (3mks)  
b) Explain six factors that hindered the work of early Christian missionaries in Kenya (12mks)
20. a) What were the reasons for construction of the Kenya – Uganda railway? (3mks)  
b) Explain 6 effects of the construction of Kenya – Uganda railway (12mks)
21. a) Why were Africans opposed to the British colonial rule between 1920 – 1939? (5mks)  
b) Explain five methods used by African Nationalists in Kenya in their struggle for independence (10mks)

**SECTION C**

**Answer any two questions from this section**

22. a) State three factors that have undermined natural unity in Kenya since independence (5mks)  
b) Explain five challenges facing the correctional services in Kenya today (10mks)
23. a) Identify three groups of Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) (3mks)  
b) Explain 6 functions of the Kenya Defence Forces (12mks)
24. a) Name five survival rights of a child (5mks)  
b) Describe five features of the Independence constitution (10mks)



**TRIAL 1**  
**312/2**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER II**

**SECTION A**

1. State two disadvantages of oral traditions as a source of History and Government. (2mks)
2. State two circumstances that forced man to start growing crops. (2mks)
3. State the main mode of transport used during the trans – Saharan trade. (1mks)
4. What was the contribution of Alexander Graham Bell in Science. (1mk)
5. Identify the form of writing that developed in Egypt as result of development of agriculture. (1mk)
6. State the main factor that led to emergence of Cairo as an Urban Centres (1mk)
7. Identify one factor that hinder industrialization in third world countries. (1mk)
8. Give two reasons why indirect rule was unsuccessful in Southern Nigeria . (2mks)
9. State two strategic reasons for the scramble and partition of Africa. (2mks)
10. Give two resolution of the Berlin conference of 1884 to 1885 (2mks)
11. Give two reasons why the league of nations was formed in 1919 (2mks)
12. State one major event that led to the First World War. (1mk)
13. Identify two structural defects of the organization of African Unity(OAU) that have undermined its activities since 1963 (2mks)
14. Give two reasons why united states of America (U.S.A) did not join the First World war until 1917. (2mks)
15. State one use of steel (1mk)
16. What is the main role of the International Criminal Court? (1mk)
17. Give the main principle that guides non-aligned movement. (1mk)

**SECTION B(45 MKS)**

*Answer any three questions from this section in sheet provided.*

18. a) State five impacts of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (5mks)  
b). Explain the effects of food shortages in third world countries (10mks)
19. a) State five roles of Tuaregs in Trans-Saharan trade? (5mks)  
b) Explain five social effects of Trans-Saharan trade on the people of western Sudan? (2mks)
20. a) Give the factors that led to the rise of the Baganda Kingdom. (5mks)  
b) Describe the political organization of the Asante? (10mks)
21. a. State five factors which made the Lozi to collaborate with the British (5mks).  
b. Explain five reforms introduced by the German administration in Tanganyika after the MajiMaji rebellion. (10mks)

**SECTION C(30MKS)**

22. a) State five reasons why the British used indirect rule to administer Northern Nigeria (5mks)  
b. Why did the French system of assimilation fail (10mks)
23. a) Give five functions of the security council of the united Nations Organization.(UNO) (5mks)  
b) Describe five benefits for being a member of the common wealth of nations (10mks)
24. a) Give reasons for the formation of Non-Aligned Movement? (5mks)  
b) Explain five effects of the cold war? (10mks)

**GATUNDU SOUTH JOINT EXAMINATION  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 311 /1 – 2019  
SECTION A [25 MKS]**

*Answer all the questions in this section.*

1. Give **two** reasons why a person may not rely on written materials as a source of information in History and government. [2mks]
2. Name **two** Bantu communities in Kenya whose ancestors first settled around Mt. Elgon before moving to the present day. [2mks]
3. Identify the title given to the war leader among the Luo community. [1mk]
4. Identify **two** cultural practices introduced by the Cushites in Kenya. [2mks]
5. Give the **main** reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. [1mk]
6. Give **two** positive contributions of Seyyid Said to the economy of Kenyan coast in 1700AD [2mks]
7. Name **one** institution that advised the governor in Kenya during the colonial period. [1mk]
8. Name **two** communities that adopted mixed reactions towards the British colonization of Kenya during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. [2mks]
9. Identify the **major** incidence that prompted the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya in October 1952. [1mk]
10. Name the first person to be appointed as the Prime Minister of Kenya. [1mk]
11. Identify **one** aim for the formation of Kenya African Union (KAU) [1mk]
12. State **two** ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the Kenyan people since independence. [2mks]
13. Mention **one** main strategy introduced by Jomo Kenyatta to try and eliminate the social problems that faced Kenya at independence. [1mk]
14. Give **two** ways in which parliamentary supremacy is undermined in Kenya. [2mks]
15. Give the **main** function of correctional services in Kenya. [1mk]
16. State **two** functions of the judiciary in Kenya. [2mks]
17. Name the fund into which all government revenue is paid. [1mk]

**SECTION B [45 MKS]**

*Answer any three questions from this section*

- 18 (a) Give **five** reasons which influenced the migration of the Nandi to Kenya during the pre-colonial period. [5mks]  
(b) Explain **five** results of the migration and settlement of the Highland Nilotes in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. [10mks]
- 19 (a) Give **three** reasons why Oman rule experienced constant rebellion from the Kenyan Coast communities. [3mks]  
(b) Explain **six** reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the East African Coast. [12mks]
- 20 (a) State **five** ways through which the colonial government promoted settler farming in Kenya. [5mks]  
(b) Explain **five** problems experienced by settler farmers during the colonial period in Kenya. [10mks]
- 21 (a) Identify **three** education commissions appointed by the government to review the education system since independence. [3mks]  
(b) Explain **six** challenges facing the education sector in Kenya today. [12mks]

**SECTION C [30 MKS]**

*Answer any two questions in this section*

- 22 (a) Give **five** composition of the national security council as established in the new constitution of Kenya (2010) [5mks]  
(b) Explain **five** functions of the senate in Kenya. [10mks]
- (23) (b) Outline **five** features of the independence constitution of (1962) in Kenya. [5mks]  
(b) Explain the rights of an accused person during trial in a court of law in Kenya. [10mks]
- 24 (a) State **five** reasons why devolved governments were established in Kenya. [5mks]  
(b) Explain **five** powers and functions of a governor in a county government. [10mks]

**GATUNDU SOUTH JOINT EXAMINATION  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 311 /2 – 2019**

**SECTION A [25 MKS]**

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

1. Identify **two** sources Historians use to write the History of Africa. [2mks]
2. State **two** disadvantages of using caves as shelters by the early Human beings during Stone Age Periods. [1mk]
3. Identify the method used to plant cereal crop when early agriculture began. [1mk]
4. Identify the **main** source of industrial energy from the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. [2mks]
5. State **two** characteristics of macadamised roads. [2mks]
6. State **two** results of the construction of the Suez Canal. [2mks]
7. Identify **two** modern means of print media. [1mk]
8. Identify the chartered company used by Britain to administer her possession in West Africa. [2mks]
9. Name one African country that was not colonized by European powers. [1mk]
10. Identify **two** European activities in Africa during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. [1mk]
11. Identify **one** way in which Africans reacted to European colonization. [2mks]
12. Name **one** British colonial agent who was associated with indirect rule in Africa. [1mk]
13. Give **two** economic reasons for the growth of African nationalism in Ghana. [1mk]
14. Give the MAIN reason for the failure of the League of Nations. [2mks]
15. What was the immediate cause of the World War One? [1mk]
16. Name one Pan – Africanist from Africa. [1mk]
17. Identify one parliamentary duty of the monarch in Britain. [1mk]

**SECTION B [45MKS]**

Answer any **three** questions from this section

- 18 (a) What were the physical changes which occurred in early human beings as they evolved from ape-like creatures to modern people. [5mks]
- (b) Explain **five** cultural practices of Homo sapiens during the New Stone Age period. [10mks]
- 19 (a) Identify **five** ports on the West African Coast that developed during the Trans-Atlantic trade. [5mks]
- (b) Explain **five** economic effects of the Trans-Atlantic trade on African communities. [10mks]
- 20 (a) Give **five** reforms that were introduced by the Germans administration after the Maji Maji uprising. [5mks]
- (b) Discuss **five** immediate results of the partition of Africa by Europeans. [10mks]
- 21 (a) Identify **five** organs of common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) [5mks]
- (b) Discuss the achievement of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) [10mks]

**SECTION C [30MKS]**

Answer any **two** questions.

- 22 (a) Give **three** reasons why the Lozi collaborated with the British. [3mks]
- (b) Explain the significance of the Buganda agreement of 1900. [12mks]
- 23 (a) State **three** reforms introduced in Congo by Mobutu when he became the president. [3mks]
- (b) Explain **six** economic challenges faced by Tanzania since independence. [12mks]
- 24 (a) State **three** ways in which one can become a Member of Parliament in Britain. [3mks]
- (b) Explain **six** functions of the Indian Prime Minister. [12mks]

**THE SALVATION ARMY KENYA WEST TERRITORIAL EVALUATION TESTS (SAKWETET)**  
**311/1**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

1. Identify the **main** source of information on pre-history (1mk)
2. Name the plain Nilotic group that settled in western Kenya during pre-colonial period (1mk)
3. Give **two** sources of information to the creation theory about the origin of man (2mks)
4. Identify **two** natural factors that caused the Abagusii to migrate from mount Elgon region to their present homeland (2mk)
5. Give the **main** reason as to why the *sageet ap eito* ceremony was held among the Nandi (1mark)
6. State **two** ways in which the monsoon winds led to the development of trade between the Kenyan coast and the outside world (2mks)
7. Give **one** economic duty of a Kenyan citizen (1mk)
8. Outline **two** reasons as to why the NARC government was unable to deliver the new constitution within the promised period (2mks)
9. Why was nomination of Eliud Mathu in the legislative council in 1944 important in the history of Kenya? (1mk)
10. Give **two** reasons why human rights are monitored by special groups in Kenya (2mks)
11. Differentiate between *de jure* and a *de facto* one party state (1mk)
12. State the **main** result of the Lyttleton constitutional amendment of 1954 (1mk)
13. Identify **two** education commissions established in Kenya before independence (2mks)
14. What was the **major** political change introduced during the Limuru conference of 1966 (1mark)
15. State **two** ways in which the Harambee spirits promotes national unity in Kenya (2mks)
16. State **two** functions of county public boards in Kenya (2mk)
17. Give the **main** challenge facing government efforts to ensure a hundred percent transition from primary to secondary schools in Kenya (1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

18. a) Identify **five** ways through which Kenyan communities interacted during the pre-colonial period (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** socio-economic results of the migration and settlement of the abagusii in their present homeland (10mks)
19. a) Give **three** reasons as to why the Nandi were pushed into reserves during the British invasion (3mks)  
b) Discuss **six** reasons as to why Nandi resistance was protracted (12mks)
20. a) State **five** terms of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923 (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** consequences of the colonial land policies in Kenya (10mks)
21. a) Give **five** challenges of multiparty democracy in Kenya (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** factors that led to reintroduction of multi-party democracy in Kenya in 1991 (10mks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS**

22. a) Identify **three** national holidays enshrined in the constitution of Kenya (3mks)  
b) Discuss **six** key constitutional changes in the new constitution of Kenya 2010 (12mks)
23. a) Identify **three** ways through which a county governor may lose his or her seat in Kenya (3mks)  
b) Describe the process of law making in Kenya (12mks)
24. a) Give **three** reasons why the government of Kenya prepares a national budget (3mks)  
b) Discuss **six** problems encountered in planning the national budget in Kenya (12mks)

**THE SALVATION ARMY KENYA WEST TERRITORIAL EVALUATION TESTS (SAKWETET)  
311/2  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 2**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

*Answer all the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.*

1. What is the significance of Koobi in History. ( 1mark)
2. Give **one** social life of man in the early stone age. (1mark)
3. State **two** contribution of river Nile to the development of early Agriculture in Egypt. (2marks)
4. What is a cellphone? (1mark)
5. Give **two** reasons why the British used indirect rule in her colonies. (2marks)
6. Mention **two** ways in which Africans contributed to Agrarian revolution in USA (2 marks)
7. Who is the Head of the Executive in Indian Government (1 mark)
8. Name the symbol of unity among the Ahona in the pre colonial Africa (1 mark)
9. Name **two** treaties that were signed between Lobengula and British South Africa Company. (2 marks)
10. What was Samuel Morse’s main contribution to the Science of communication? (2 marks)
11. Identify **two** conditions that were required by Senegalese to acquire French citizenship. (2 marks)
12. Name UN agency that deals with special problems of child care in relation to wars and other Calamities. (1mark)
13. Why did America join world war II? (2 marks)
14. State **one** humanitarian result of the Berlin conference of 1884 (1 mark)
15. What was the elites demand for Nationalism in Ghana (2 marks)
16. What was the significance of ANC “Freedom charter” of 1955 (1 mark)
17. State **two** components of congress elections in U.S.A (2 marks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

*Answer any three questions from this section*

18. (a) Give **five** factors that led to development of agriculture in Mesopotamia. (5marks)
- (b) State social and economic effects of food shortage in Africa. (10marks)
19. (a) State **three** uses of oil or petroleum as a source of energy. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** factors that facilitated the growth of Industrialization in South Africa. (12marks)
20. (a) Name **three** gold mining places in west Africa during the Trans — Saharan Trade. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain SIX problems that faced the Trans — Saharan traders. (12 marks)
21. (a) Name **three** founder members of East Africa community in 1967. (3 marks)
- (b) Discuss SIX challenges that faced the East African community. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

*Answer any two questions from this section*

22. (a) Outline factors that led to the rise of Shona in pre colonial africa (5 marks)
- (b) Account for the decline and fall of the Asante. (10 marks)
23. (a) Name **three** political parties involved in the struggle for independence in South Africa. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain SIX factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in South Africa. (12 marks)
24. (a) State the main features of the Doctrine of separation of powers in the USA . (3 Marks)
- (b) Outline SIX functions of the executive (Presidency) in USA (12 marks)

**KANDARA  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER ONE (311/1)**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

**Answer ALL the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.**

1. Identify the most common form of government in the world. (1 mark)
2. Identify the western bantu community that is of mixed origin. (1 mark)
3. State the main political unit among Kenyan communities up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (1 mark)
4. State two factors which encouraged the spread of Islam in Kenya by 1500. (2 marks)
5. State two political responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (2 marks)
6. State two effects of conflicts to a society. (2 marks)
7. Name the type of constitution used in Kenya. (1 mark)
8. Identify any two developmental rights of children. (2 marks)
9. Name two types of democracy. (2 marks)
10. State any two qualifications for registration as a voter in Kenya. (2 marks)
11. Identify the leader who led the Agiryama against British invasion. (1 mark)
12. What was the main reason for the introduction of the Kipande system in Kenya? (1 mark)
13. What was the main ideological disagreement between the Kenya African National Union (KANU) and Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)? (1 mark)
14. State the role of a governor in the county government. (1 mark)
15. Identify two pillars of the Nyayo philosophy. (2 marks)
16. State two external sources of the national revenue in Kenya. (2 marks)
17. Identify the fund which is used to uplift the marginalized areas in Kenya. (1 mark)

**SECTION B**

**Answer ANY THREE questions from this section.**

18. a) Identify three communities who belong to the plain nilotes in Kenya. (3 marks)  
b) Explain the effects of the migration and settlement of the Cushites in Kenya by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (12 marks)
19. a) Name any three early written sources about the East African coast. (3 marks)  
b) Describe the results of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan coast. (12 marks)
20. a) State any three factors which led to the growth of towns in the colonial Kenya. (3 marks)  
b) Explain the results of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923. (12 marks)
21. a) State any five members of the AEMO at its inception in 1957. (5 marks)  
b) Explain five roles played by the trade union movement in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10 marks)

**SECTION C**

**Answer ANY TWO questions from this section**

22. a) Give three instances in which one's right to life may be taken away. (3 marks)  
b) Explain six functions of the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNHREC). (12 marks)
23. a) State three roles of the cabinet in Kenya. (3 marks)  
b) Explain six reasons why the parliament is supreme in Kenya. (12 marks)
24. a) State three objectives of devolution in Kenya. (3 marks)  
b) Explain why the Kenya government prepares a national budget. (12 marks)

**KANDARA  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER ONE (311/2)**

**SECTION A: 25 MARKS**

**Answer ALL the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.**

1. Give two contributions of archaeology to the study of history (2 marks)
2. Identify one theory on the origin of man (1 mark)
3. Give two reasons why man moved from the forest to settle in the grassland (2 marks)
4. State two ways the sumerains reclaimed land for agriculture (2 marks)
5. Why was silent trade practised by Trans- Saharan trade (1 mark)
6. Give two factors to be considered when sending a message. (2 marks)
7. State two government policies which have contributed to industrialization in india (2 marks)
8. State two significance of the royal fire among the shona (2 marks)
9. What is the difference between the scramble and partition of Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (2 marks)
10. Identify the leader who led the Ndebele resistance against the British (1 mark)
11. Mention the method of colonial administration used by the French in Senegal after assimilation failed (1 mark)
12. Identify one political reform introduced by president Fredrick De Klerk that led to the achievement of black majority rule in South Africa (1 mark)
13. Give the main reason why league of nations was formed in 1919 (1 mark)
14. Name the military alliance formed by the capitalist nations during the cold war (1 mark)
15. State the main reason why the pan African movement was formed at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. (1 mark)
16. State two aims of the Arusha declaration in Tanzania (1 mark)
17. Name the American electoral institution that elects the U.SA president indirectly (1 mark)

**SECTION B:45 MARKS**

**Answer ANY THREE questions from this section**

18. A) Name three types of dwelling used by earlyman during the stone age period (3marks)  
B) Explain six benefits of settling in villages during the late stone age period (12 marks)
19. A) State three ways in which africans participated in the Trans- Atlantic trade (3 marks)  
B) Explain the negative effects of the Trans- Atlantic trade on the people of west Africa. (12 marks)
20. A) State five political effects of partition of Africa (5 marks)  
B) Account for Samouri Toure's prolonged resistance against the French (10 marks)
21. A) State three benefits of the new East African Community established in 2001 (3 marks)  
B) Explain the challenges that face ECOWAS (12 marks)

**SECTION C: 30 MARKS**

**Answer ANY TWO questions from this section**

22. A) State the ways in which the royal fire was important to Mwene Mutapa kingdom (3 marks)  
B) Describe the political organisation of the pre- colonial Asante (12 marks)
23. A) State five effects of cold war (5 marks)  
B) Explain six functions of the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN). (10 marks)
24. A) Identify the three main political parties in Britain (3 marks)  
B) Explain six roles played by the president of india (12 marks)

**UASIN GISHU CLUSTER**  
**311/1**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

*Answer all questions in this section in the answer book provided.*

1. Give one shortcoming of oral traditions as a source of historical information. (1 mark)
2. Identify one source of information on the creation of man. (1 mark)
3. State two inventions that led to the Agrarian Revolution in Britain. (2 marks)
4. State the main method of trade in Africa during the Pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
5. Mention two limitations of animal transport. (2 marks)
6. Give the main factor that contributed to the growth of Athens as an urban center. (1 mark)
7. State two functions of the Lukiiko among the Baganda. (2 marks)
8. Name two systems of colonial administration used by the British in Africa. (2 marks)
9. State two reasons why Africans in Tanganyika were opposed to the use of Akidas by German colonial administration. (2 marks)
10. Give two peaceful methods employed by South African nationalists in their struggle for Independence. (2 marks)
11. Give two results of the Land Apportionment Act of 1930 in Zimbabwe. (2 marks)
12. State the most immediate cause of World War I (1914 - 1918) (1 mark)
13. Give the main reason why U.S.A started the Marshal plan after World War II (1939 - 1945) (1 mark)
14. State one function of the U.N Secretariat. (1 mark)
15. State two economic benefits of membership to the commonwealth of Nations. (2 marks)
16. Name the executive organ of the E.A. Community. (1 mark)
17. Identify the main economic challenge facing D.R.C. since independence. (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

Answer *any three* questions from this section on the answer sheets provided.

18. a) State five (5) reasons why crops and animals were domesticated during the Neolithic period. (5 marks)  
b) Explain five causes of food shortages in Africa. (10 marks)
19. a) State five ways in which slaves were obtained during the Trans-Atlantic trade. (5 marks)  
b) Explain five effects of the Trans-Saharan trade on the peoples of Western Sudan. (10 marks)
20. a) State five reasons for Lewanika's collaboration with the British. (5 marks)  
b) Explain five terms of the Coryndon Treaty between the Lozi and the British. (10 marks)
21. a) State five causes of nationalism in Mozambique. (5 marks)  
b) Explain five reasons for the FRELIMO success in their struggle for independence. (10 marks)

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

Answer *any two* questions from this section on the answer sheets provided.

22. a) Identify five benefits of assimilated Africans in Senegal. (5 marks)  
b) Explain five challenges that the British faced in their application of Indirect rule in N. Nigeria. (10 marks)
23. a) State five causes of the cold war. (5 marks)  
b) Explain five results of the cold war. (10 marks)
24. a) State five sources of the British constitution. (5 marks)  
b) Explain the functions of the U.S Federal Government. (10 marks)



**UASIN GISHU CLUSTER**  
**311/2 HISTORY & GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER TWO**

**SECTION A (25MKS)**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

1. List down **one** disadvantage of Electronic sources of information of History and Government (1mk)
2. Identify the main difference between humans and other primates (1mk)
3. Name the form of early picture writing invented in Egypt (1mk)
4. State **two** characteristics of Regional trade (2mks)
5. List down **two** negative impact of tele-communication (2mks)
6. State **two** factors that enhanced the spread of iron-working in Africa (2mks)
7. Identify **two** natural factors for the growth Meroe as an early urban centre (2mks)
8. List down **two** symbols of unity among the Asante kingdom (2mks)
9. Identify the main reason for the convening of Berlin conference 1884-1885 (1mk)
10. State **one** reason why British used Direct rule in Zimbabwe (1mk)
11. Name **one** method used by nationalists in South Africa during the struggle for independence (1mk)
12. Identify the immediate cause of the second world war (1mk)
13. State **two** reasons why united States of America delayed in joining the first world war (2mks)
14. Identify the main function of the international court of Justice (1mk)
15. Name the weapons of the cold war (2mks)
16. List **two** founders of pan Africanism (2mks)
17. State **one** failure of the organization of African unity (1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MKS)**

**Answer any THREE questions in the section.**

18. a) State **three** characteristics of regional trade (3mks)  
b) Explain **six** reasons for the decline of Trans-Atlantic trade (12mks)
19. a) Identify **five** reasons why Lewanika collaborated with the British (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** reasons why the FRELIMO succeeded in the armed struggle against the Portuguese (10mks)
20. a) State **three** demands put across by Austrian authorities to the Serbian government in relation to the Sarajevo assassination (3mks)  
b) Explain **five** political effects of the Second World War (12mks)
21. a) State **five** challenges facing the commonwealth (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** objectives of the East African community in the 1967 treaty (10mks)

**SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer any TWO questions from this section**

22. a) State **three** factors that contributed to the decline of the Buganda kingdom (3mks)  
b) Describe the social organization of the Asante during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (12mks)
23. a) State **five** factors for the growth of the Shona kingdom in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** reasons why the policy of assimilation failed in Senegal (10mks)
24. a) State **three** duties of Emirs in Northern Nigeria (5mks)  
b) Explain **five** reasons why Ghana got independence earlier than other African countries (10mks)

## TRIAL 2

311/1

## HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

### PAPER 1

#### Answer All questions in this section

1. Name two periods in history. 2 marks
2. Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the highland Nilotes. 1 mark
3. What was the main significance of Kaya among the Agiriyama. 1 mark
4. Identify two divisions of Eastern Bantus. 2 marks
5. State two factors which enabled traders from Arabia to come to the coast before 1500A.D. 2 marks
6. Name an act of parliament that created the post of prime minister in 2008. 1 mark
7. Mention the two organs of the county government in Kenya. 2 marks
8. Give the two terms of Anglo-German agreement of 1886. 2 mark
9. Mention two factors which led to the establishment of urban centres in Kenya during the colonial period. 2 marks
10. Give two characteristics of the earliest inhabitants of Kenya. 2 marks
11. State one reason why Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops. 1 marks
12. State two functions of the senate in Kenya. 2 marks
13. Name the constitutional amendment that reverted Kenya to a multi-party democracy. 1 mark
14. Identify one method used by the British to administer Kenyan colony between 1920-1963. 1 mark
15. Name one social problem that the government of Kenya has tried to solve since independence. 1 mark
16. Give two roles of the parliamentary service commission in Kenya. 2 mark
17. Give one type of fund established by the constitution of Kenya 2010. 1 mark

#### SECTION B (45 Marks)

18. (a) Outline the various reasons for the migration of the Cushites from their original homeland. 5marks)
- (b) Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)
19. (a) give five factors which facilitated the establishment of British colonial rule in Kenya by the end of the 19th century (5mks)
- (b) Explain five factors that hastened attainment of independence of Kenya after 1945 (10mks)
20. (a) Explain five positive effects of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period (5mks)
- (b) Explain 5 terms of Devonshire whitepaper of 1923 10 marks
21. (a) State five ways in which Wangari Mathai contributed to environmental conservation in Kenya 5 marks
- (b) Explain the contribution of Harambee philosophy to development of Kenya since independent 10 marks

#### SECTION C (30 Marks)

##### Answer two questions from this section

22. (a) Give five circumstances under which a person's right to life may be limited in Kenya (3mks)
- (b) Explain five rights enjoyed by persons with disabilities in Kenya (10mks)
23. (a) State three functions of the attorney General in Kenya (3mks)
- (b) Explain 6 factors that make parliament a supreme organ in Kenya 12 marks
24. (a) state three principles under which devolved governments operate in Kenya (3mks)
- (b) Explain six challenges facing county governments in Kenya (12mks)

**TRIAL 2**  
**311/2**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 2**

1. State two advantages of using oral tradition as a source of acquiring information on History and Government. (2mks)
2. Identify one process of evolution of early man. (1mk)
3. State two reasons why early agriculture started near water bodies. (2mks)
4. Give one way in which poor transport hinders industrialization in the Third World Countries. (1mk)
5. Identify two inventions that revolutionized food preservation during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (1mk)
6. State two ways in which world war two contributed to industrialization in Japan. (2mks)
7. State one factor that contributed to the decline of Meroe as early urban centre. (1mk)
8. State the MAIN significance of the golden stool among the Asante. (1mk)
9. State one reasons on how Western nationalism influence scramble and partition of Africa. (1mk)
10. Identify two non-violent methods used by African to express their nationalist feelings. (2mks)
11. State two reasons why Zanzibar favours a Union with the mainland Tanganyika in 1964. (2mks)
12. State one reason why the creoles collaborated with the British during the colonial period. (1mk)
13. Name a European nation that colonized Democratic Republic of Congo. (1mk)
14. State two reasons why Russia withdrew from World War I in 1917. (2mks)
15. Identify two major political parties in Britain. (2mks)
16. Give two nations which belonged to Triple Entente during the First World War. (2mks)
17. What event prompted the United States of America (USA) to join the First World War in 1917? (1mk)

**SECTION B ( 45 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

18. a) State three disadvantages of hunting as an Economic activity by early human beings. (3mks)  
b) Describe cultural practices of early man during the middle stone age. (12mks)
19. a) State three characteristic features of local trade. (3mks)  
b) Explain six negative effects of Trans-Sharan trade on African communities. (12mks)
20. a) State three reasons why Mzilikazi welcomed the missionaries in Matebeleland. (3mks)  
b) Explain six problems encountered by Nationalist in Mozambique in their war against Portuguese colonialism. (12mks)
21. a) List three communities that did not take part in the Maji Maji Rebellion Tanganyika (3mks)  
b) Explain six reasons why the African were defeated in the Maji Maji Rebellion. (12mks)

**SECTION C**

**ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**

22. a) State five terms given to Germany by Allied forces in order to end the First World War (5mks)  
b) Explain five causes of the First World War (1914 – 1918) (10mks)
23. a) State five political reforms that were introduced by Mobutu Sese Seko in Congo after he took over leadership. (5mks)  
b) Explain social challenges facing African countries since independence (10mks)
24. a) State five functions of the House of Lords in Britain.  
b) Explain five ways in which the conduct of the president of United States of America is controlled or checked. (10mks)

# MUMIAS EAST SUB-COUNTY EVALUATION TEST (MESCET)

311/1

## HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

### PAPER 1

#### SECTION A (25mks)

1. State **two** ways in which the study of history and government promotes a sense of patriotism to the learner. (2mks)
2. Name **two** communities that belong to the eastern Cushites. (2 mks)
3. State **two** political functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai. (2mks)
4. Identify the town established in Kenya as a centre for freed slaves in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (1mk)
5. State any **two** values a good Kenyan citizen should uphold. (2mks)
6. Identify the constitutional change that increased African members in the legislative council in 1957 (1mk)
7. State **two** advantages of representative democracy. (2mks)
8. Give the **main** reason why the colonial government created reserves in Kenya. (1mk)
9. Name the first African to be appointed minister in Kenya by the colonial government. (1mk)
10. State any **two** characteristics of early political organization. (2mks)
11. Identify the leader who stepped down as president of Kenya African Union for Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. (1mk)
12. Give the **main** reason why the government introduced Constituency Development Fund (CDF) (1mk)
13. Identify the **two** levels of devolution in Kenya. (2mks)
14. State **one** way in which the government of Kenya ensures effective utilization of public funds. (1mk)
15. Give the **main** reason why the government introduced free primary education in 2003. (1mk)
16. State **two** characteristics of African socialism that promotes national development. (2mks)
17. State the constitutional amendment that led to re-introduction of multiparty democracy in Kenya in 1992. (1mk)

#### SECTION B (ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS) (45mks)

18. a) Identify **three** communities that comprise the plain Nilotes of Kenya. (3mks)  
b) Explain **Six** results of the migration and settlement of the Maasai in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (12mks)
19. a) State **five** factors which influenced the Akamba to participate in the long distance trade. (5mks)  
b) Describe five effects of the long distance trade on the people of Kenya. (10mks)
20. a) Give **five** factors that undermined the activities of the Kenya African Union in the struggle for independence. (5mks)  
b) Describe **Five** political roles played by African elected members of parliament during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10mks)
21. a) State **three** ways in which the government of Kenya facilitated the acquisition of land for Africans after 1963. (3mks)  
b) Explain **Six** challenges facing the agricultural sector in Kenya today. (12mks)

#### SECTION C (ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS)

(30mks)

22. a) Give **three** conditions a person should meet to qualify to be a Kenyan citizen by birth. (3mks)  
b) Explain six social rights of the individual in Kenya (12mks)
23. a) Name **three** categories of the Kenya Defence Forces. (3mks)  
b) Explain **six** challenges faced by the Kenya Police Service in the course of discharging their duties. (12mks)
24. a) Identify **five** stages in the preparation of the national budget. (5mks)  
b) Explain why it is important for the government to prepare the national budget annually. (10mks)

**MESCET EVALUATION**  
**311/2**  
**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT**  
**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A: (25 MARKS) Answer all the questions**

1. Why is it difficult to get accurate information about Africa up to about 1800 AD (1mk)
2. Name two economic activities which influenced the Homo sapiens to lead a sedentary life. (2mks)
3. What was the main consequence of the development of iron-working in pre-colonial Africa? (1mk)
4. State two ways in which the invention of railway transport promoted industrial development in Britain (2mks)
5. Identify the main cause of the African Diaspora (1mk)
6. State two roles of religion in the Maji Maji uprising of 1905 – 1907 (2mks)
7. Outline two methods that were used by the French to administer colonies in Africa. (2mks)
8. Identify one founder member of the Pan – African movement (1mk)
9. Name one Country in Africa that was not colonized by Britain but is a member of Common wealth (1 mk)
10. State two demands made by Austria against Serbia following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (2mk)
11. State two events that marked the end of world war I (2mks)
12. State two advantages of land enclosure system in Britain (2mks)
13. Give one principal organ of the united Nations (1mk)
14. Name the current secretary general of the United Nations. (1mk)
15. State the main reason that spurned the inclusion of the USA in the second world war (1mk)
16. State two roles of the Queen of England (2mks)
17. Identify one type of company that was used by Europeans to administer power in southern Africa (1mk)

**SECTION B: 45 MARKS (Answer ANY THREE questions)**

18. a) State five new farming methods introduced in Britain during the Agrarian Revolution (5mks)  
b) Discuss five measures being undertaken by African countries to ensure food self- sufficiency (10mks)
19. a) Identify three forms of economic exploitation Africans experienced under colonial Rule. (3mks)  
b) Discuss six factors that led to the defeat of Samori Toure of the Madinka by the French. (12mks)
20. a) State three ways through which slaves were obtained during the Trans- Atlantic trade (3mks)  
b) Discuss the organization of Trans- Saharan trade. (12mks)
21. a) List five uses of iron in pre-colonial Africa (5mks)  
b) Explain the impact of the metal technology in Pre-colonial Africa (10mks)

**SECTION C 30mks : (Answer ANY TWO Questions)**

22. a) State five ways through which the Non-Aligned Movement Influenced world politics. (5mks)  
b) Explain five problems facing East African community (10mks)
23. a) State three weapons that were used during the first world war (3mks)  
b) Explain six reasons that made the Allied powers to win the war against the central powers (12mks)
24. a) State three types of elections in Britain (3mks)  
b) Explain six functions of the prime minister in Britain (12mks)