

**HISTORY/GOVERNMENT
PAPER 1 (1996)**

1. Give two functions of the council of elders among the Akamba during the pre-colonial period.
 - (i) They had powers to declare war and make peace/prepared youth for war
 - (ii) They presided over religious and other ritual functions
 - (iv) They offered advice to the community when need arose
 - (v) They ruled the community / settle disputes

Any 2 points 1 mark each (2 mks)
2. State two factors which made it possible for the Arab traders to come to Kenyan Coast before 1500.
 - (i) Accessibility of the Kenyan Coast via the sea
 - (ii) Availability of funds to finance their journey
 - (iii) Availability of dhows
 - (iv) The Monsoon winds which powered their dhows to the coast.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each (2 mks)
3. Give one contribution of John Krapf to the spread of Christianity in Kenya during the nineteenth century.
 - (i) John Krapf built a church in Rabai
 - (ii) Converted people to Christianity.
 - (iii) Translated the Bible into Kiswahili
 - (iv) Trained the first catechist who later spread the gospel.
 - (v) Encouraged other European / missionaries to come to Kenya.
 - (vi) This exploitation of Kenya led to the opening up of the interior for more missionary activities.

Any 1 point, 1 mark each (1 mk)
4. Name the company which administered Kenya on behalf of the British government up to 1895
 - (i) The imperial British East Africa Company/ IBA Co (1 mk)
5. Identify two factors which enabled the White settlers to establish farms in the Kenya Highlands during the colonial periods.
 - (i) Government policy and support/ i.e. providing loans, land and labourers.
 - (ii) Favourable climate/adequate rainfall and temperature
 - (iii) Availability of transport/especially the railway and the feeder roads.
 - (iv) Fertility of the soil

Any 2 points 1 mark each (2 mks)
6. Give two factors which led to the establishment of urban centers in Kenya during the colonial period.
 - (i) Development of transport network/the construction of the Uganda railway
 - (ii) Development of mining activities / Development of industries
 - (iii) Development of trade.
 - (iv) Development of agriculture
 - (v) Establishment of administrative centre. (Any 2 point, 1 mk each (2 mks)
7. State two objectives of the Kikuyu/ central association (KCA)
 - i) To advocate for the growing of coffee Africans
 - ii) To work towards the restoration of alienated Africans

- iii) To have laws written in Kikuyu
- iv) To pressurize the colonial government to abolish the racial segregation.
- v) To pressurize the colonial government to abolish racial segregation.
- vi) Respect of African culture & customs e.g. Circumcision/polygamy
- vii) Agitating release of political prisoners e.g. Harry Thuku

(2 mks)

8. Identify two ways in which the trade union movement contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya.

- i) Trade unions sensitized workers about the importance of joining political parties that struggled for independence.
- ii) Trade unions contributed money to political parties to enable them sustain the struggle for independence.
- iii) Trade unions organized strikes and boycotts to oppose some policies of the colonial government
- iv) Trade unions provided relevant training ground for potential nationalist leaders.

Any 2 points, 1 mk each (2 mks)

9. State two results of the development of railway transport in the Kenya during the colonial period.

- i) It led to the loss of land among some African Communities.
- ii) Facilitated the movement of goods and people
- iii) Led to development of trade between Kenya and the outside world.
- iv) Promoted the development of trade between Kenya and the outside world.
- v) Led to the development of trade between Kenya and the outside world.
- vi) Encouraged the coming settlers to Kenya
- viii) Promoted interaction between different African communities
- ix) Provided a source of revenue
- x) Open up the interior
- xi) Building of industries

(2 mks)

10. Name two African Nationalist parties whose leaders attended the Lancaster House conference in London.

- (i) Kenya African National Union (KANU)
- (ii) Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)

Any 2 points, 1 mark each (2 mks)

11. Give two reasons why the District focus for rural Development was established in Kenya.

- i) To plan and initiate development projects/programmes at District Levels.
- ii) Liaise with the government in prioritizing development projects at the District level.
- iii) Initiate income generating activation for the development projects in the district.

(Any 2 point, 1 mk each (2 mks)

12. Name two parastatals organizations in Kenya that fall under the ministry of transport and communication,

- i) Kenya ports authority/KPA
- ii) Kenya Railways
- iii) Kenya posts and Telecommunications
- iv) Kenya airways.

Any 2 point, 1 mark each (2 mks)

13. What is the main function of opposition parties in Kenya?
i) To provide a system of checks and balances to the government of the day in order to guard against excess / to act a check on the actions of the government. Any 1 point, 1 marks each (1 mk)
14. Identify two types of direct taxes through which the Kenya government raises this revenue.
i) Export tax
ii) Import tax / custom duty
iii) Excise duty
iv) Sales tax
v) Income tax
vi) Value Added Tax (VAT)
vii) Payer/ Pay as you earn.
15. Which provision in Kenya constitution protects the wealth of individuals in the country.
i) The right to own property.
ii) The Bill of right.

SECTION B.

1. a) what factors which made the cushites to migrate into Kenya during the pre-colonial period.
(i) Hostile neighbours in their homeland
(ii) Succession disputes/ feuds/ family conflicts
(iii) Search for pastured for their livestock.
(iv) Natural calamities such as drought/disease
(v) search for land for settlement
(vi) Population pressure
(vi) Spirit of adventure.
- Any 5 x1 marks
- b) Explain five results of the settlement of the cushites in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.
(i) The cushites came with their own livestock and so encouraged livestock farming in areas where they settled.
(ii) Their settlement led to increased rivalry and conflicts for ownership of land
(iii) Some cushites who had been converted to Islam spread the religion in the areas where they settled.
(iv) The cushites attacked the Eastern Bantu communities who had settled at shungwaya, and forced them to move to their present homeland in Kenya.
v) The cushites intermarried with the communities they found in the areas where they settled.
iv) The cushites attacked the Eastern Bantu communities who had settled at shungwaya, and forced them to move to their present homeland in Kenya.
v) The cushites intermarried with the communities they found in the areas where they settled in Kenya. (There was increase in population)

- vi) Trade developed between the Cushites and the Bantu. They exchanged livestock products such as milk and butter with the Bantu and in return they obtained grains from the Bantu.
- vii) The Bantu borrowed some of the cultural practices of the Cushites e.g. Circumcision.
- viii) Cushites learnt mixed farming

Any 5 x 2 marks

2. a) Why were the Portuguese able to conquer the Kenyan Coast during the sixteenth century.
- i) The Portuguese used superior weapons
 - ii) Lack of Unity among the Coastal communities e.g. rivalry between Malindi and Mombasa
 - iii) The Portuguese fought as one united front of people
 - vi) The Portuguese knew the Geography of the East African Coast very well after obtaining information from Vasco Da- Gama's visit of 1498
 - vii) They had well trained soldiers (5mks)
- b) Explain five factors which led to the collapse of the Portuguese rule on the Kenyan Coast by the end of 17th Century.
- (i) The harsh Portuguese rule provoked resentment from the coastal communities.
 - (ii) Coastal communities. Some coastal communities organized a series of revolts against the Portuguese colonial administrators who embezzled revenue and so they made it difficult for Portugal to run their possessions on the Kenya coast/ inefficient/ non committed administration.
 - iv) Trade along the Kenyan Coast declined therefore the Portuguese found retaining their control over the East African coast a liability.
 - v) The Portuguese settlements were attacked by the Zimba terrorists from the lower Zambezi valley who looted property and killed people. This made life difficult for Portuguese many of them and so those who survived were unwilling to continue to stay at the East African coast.
 - vii) The coastal Arabs and the Swahili obtained support from the Turks and Amani Arabs – their fellow Muslims who helped them to drive away the Christian Portuguese colonists
 - viii) Delay in reinforcement due to distance.
 - ix) Competition of other European powers.

(Any 5 x 2)

3. a) Outline the five reasons which made the Nandi resist the imposition of British colonial rule over their territory.
- i) They wanted to maintain their independence
 - ii) They wanted to protect their land
 - iii) They wanted to reserve their culture
 - iv) They did not want the Uganda railway to be constructed through their territory.
 - v) They were afraid of white people because according to their methodology, the white people were a sign of bad omen.

vii) They wanted to protect their livestock

Any 5 x 1 marks

- b) Discuss the factors which led to the defeat of the Nandi
- i) The British were supported by some of the local communities e.g. Somali and Maasai soldiers so the Nandi warriors were out numbered
 - ii) The British used superior weapons such repeater rifles while Nandi used spears and arrows.
 - iii) The British tricked the Nandi and used treacherous method for example in October 1905. The commander of the British troops in Nandi Territory, captain Mcinertz Hageb arranged to have a meeting with the Nandi Orkoiyot, Koitalel arap Samoei when he had already arranged to have him killed. The Orkoiyot was killed in cold blood by the British and this demoralized and weakened the Nandi.
 - iv) The British used scorched earth policy, they burned and confiscated their livestock. The Nandi were deprived of the sources of their livelihood and this forced them into submission
 - v) Natural calamities the small pox epidemic which broke out in the 1890's killed many of the Nandi and weakened their survivors.
 - vi) Lack of support from the neighbouring Kenyan communities such as the Abaluhya and Luo.

(Any 5x 2 marks)

4. a) What three factors have facilitated the formation of many political parties in Kenya since 1991?
- (i) Amendment/Reating of section 2 a in the Kenyan constitution to allow the formation of other parties in Kenya.
 - (ii) External pressure from the international community
 - (iii) Internal agitation for multipart
 - (iv) End of the cold war/the collapse of the USSR made it possible for the USA to exert pressure on Kenya and other African countries)
 - v) Economic hardships within the country.
- Any 3 points 1 mark each (3 mks)
- b) Explain the changes which have taken place in Kenya as a result for the introduction of multiparty democracy.
- i) The introduction of Multi-arty democracy has led to the introduction of multiparty democracy.
 - ii) Kenyans have been provided with the opportunity to join parties of their own choice.
 - iii) It has promoted accountability and transparency on the part of the government
 - v) It has enhanced the implementation of economic reforms in the country (SAP)
 - vi) It has given the mass media people greater freedom to comment on what it happening in the country.
 - vii) It has created more political awareness and patriotism among the people.
 - viii) It has enhanced interaction among Kenyans of different ethnic backgrounds as various political parties compete for support.
 - Ix) Has enhanced the application of rule of law in the country.

(6x2 = 12 mks)

SECTION C

5. a) What are the constitutional duties of the president of Kenya.
- (i) The president is the head of government chairs cabinet meetings.
 - (ii) Opens parliament at the start of every session.
 - (iii) Prorogues parliament.
 - (iv) Commander in charge of the Armed forces
 - (v) Received credentials form foreign envoys accredited to Kenya.
 - (vi) Appoints senior civil servants and dismisses/cabinet ministers/ nominated Mps.
 - vi) Represents the country in international fora.
 - viii) Confers in honours for distinguished/ services.
 - ix) Consents bills before they become law. 3x1 mk
- b) Explain six factors which have promoted National Unity in Kenya since 1963
- i) The use of common languages English and Kiswahili which enable people of different ethnic groups to communicate.
 - ii) The establishment of National schools which enable pupils form different parts of the country to meet and interact/education integration of
 - iii) Intermarriage enables people of different ethnic backgrounds.
 - iv) Expansion of university Education which enables people/students from different ethnic groups to interact.
 - v) Expansion of job opportunities which enables people of different ethnic groups to meet and interact at their places of work.
 - vi) Development of urban centers has encouraged people from different ethnic background to meet and interact.
 - vii) Development of transport network has facilitated free movement of people in the country.
 - viii) Promotion of sporting and other cultural activities though which people of different ethnic groups interact/ Dishunding of tribal associations.
 - ix) The harambee spirit/Nyayo Philosophy which has made it possible for people of different ethnic group/religious background to work together on various projects
 - x) The establishment of settlement schemes which has made it possible for people form different parts of the country to meet and interact.
 - xi) Existence of the institution of presidency is one unifying factor.
 - xii) The use of the national flag which is recognized by all Kenyans.
 - xiii) The use of the National anthem which invokes the spirit of unity among Kenyans.
 - xiv) The coat of arms which is recognized by all Kenyans.
 - xv) One constitution
- a) State three functions of the police force in Kenya.
- (i) To maintain law and order
 - (ii) To investigate internal security
 - (iii) To provide Internal security
 - (iv) To control and direct traffic in the country
 - (v) To arrest and prosecute suspected criminals.
 - (vi) To mount a guard of honours for domestic and international

dignitaries

- b) Explain six duties performed by provincial commissioners in Kenya
- (i) The PCs act as representatives of the president in their areas of jurisdiction.
 - (ii) The PC's interpret government policies in their areas of jurisdiction.
 - (iii) The PC's oversee the implementation of the government policies and programmes in their provinces.
 - (iv) The PC's ensure that law and order is maintained in the provinces
 - (v) They issue permits for the holding of public meetings in their respective provinces.
 - (vi) The provincial commissioners serve as chairpersons in the provincial security and intelligence committees.
 - (vii) They are charged with responsibility of maintaining security to the area.
 - (viii) They co-ordinate development programmes and services chairperson of the provincial development committees.
 - (ix) They are in overall control of all government departments in their respective provinces.
- 7 a) Identify three functions of the attorney general of Kenya
- i) The Attorney general is the Chief Legal adviser to the government
 - ii) Chief state prosecution
 - iii) Interprets the laws of Kenya
 - iv) Drafts government bills
 - v) Services as ex-officio member of parliament
- b) Describe the structure of the court system of Kenya
- (i) The judicial structure in Kenya consists of a system of courts which are arranged hierarchically from the lowest to the highest level.
 - (ii) **The District Magistrates Court**
This is the lowest court in Kenya which is charged with the responsibility of trying civil and criminal cases within the district.
 - (iii) **The Kadhi Court**
This is parallel to the District Magistrate's court in hierarchy. It arbitrates civil cases in which all parties involved are Muslims.
 - (iv) The resident magistrate's court which has jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases which originate from within the province where the court is situated. It also has jurisdiction in respect to magistrates in respect to decisions made at District Magistrate's court level.
 - (v) The chief magistrate's court which has powers over all the resident Magistrate's and District Magistrate's courts. It supervises and oversees the work of the other courts in the country.
 - (vi) **The High court of Kenya**
This has unlimited jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases stemming from any part of Kenya.
 - (vii) The court of appeal is the highest court in the country it listens to appeals from any court in Kenya

Other courts
Industrial courts- Rent
Rent tribunal

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1. (i) Archaeology
(ii) Oral traditions
(iv) Anthropology
(v) Botany/Zoology /biology/Genetics
(vi) Written records
(vii) Geology
(viii) Local paintings/sculpture (2mks)
2. (i) Hunting wild animals
(ii) Gathering wild fruits, roots and vegetables
(iii) Fishing
(iv) Crop farming
(v) Administration
(vi) Trading
(vii) Making stone implements
(viii) Pottery (2mrks)
3. i) Trade
ii) Mining
iii) Religion
iv) Agriculture
v) Administration
vi) Trading
vii) Security
viii) Education centres e.g Alexandria
ix) Availability of water (2mks)
4. i) Making royal regalia
ii) Making status of rulers, noble men and warriors
iii) Making ornaments/decorations
iv) Making religious Figurines e.g gods
v) Making weapons (1mk)
5. i) Telephone
ii) Telegram
iii) Telex
iv) Fax
v) E-mail
vi) Television
vii) Radio
viii) Courier letter
6. i) Tobacco
ii) Cotton
iii) Corn/Maize
iv) Wheat (2mks)

7. a) Barter trade is the exchange of goods for other goods/trade in kind (1mk)
 b) i) Some commodities are bulky/ heavy and are difficultly to transport
 ii) It may not be easy to establish the exchange rate of commodities
 iii) Perishable goods are likely to go to waste if negotiations are not done in time (1mk)
 iv) It requires double coincidence of demands (1mk)
 i) Indivisibility of some commodities (1mk)
8. i) It made laws for the kingdom
 ii) It checked on the activities of the government
 iii) It presented the interests of the people/countries
 iv) It advised the Kabaka (2mks)
9. i) The Mandinka Empire
10. i) Jihad/Holy wars
 ii) Missionary activities of Muslims scholars
 iii) Commercial interactions /Interactions/Intermarriage
 iv) Influence of already converted African rulers
 v) Intermarriage
 vi) Migration of Muslims /Arabs.
 vii) Fear of being enslaved
11. i) Indirect rule
 ii) Direct rule
12. - A body of fundamental principles on which the government of a state is based
 - A system of laws and principles on which the government of a state is based.
13. i) The AOU provided material support to freedom fighters e.g. arms
 ii) It gave financial support to freedom fighters
 iii) It provided military training camps and other facilities to freedom fighter
 iv) It presented the problem of the nationalists in international form.
 v) It provides the nationalist with a forum to air their grievances
 vi) Provision of refugee camps for the displaced nationalists
 vii) Provided education to the members of the liberation movement
 viii) It campaigned for sanctions against the oppressive southern African regimes in international form
14. i) World Health Organization (WHO)
 ii) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

SECTION B

1. a)
 i) The development of steam engines facilitated faster transportation of raw materials and finished industrial product.
 ii) Provided a source of energy in the factories e.g. the spinning factory
 iii) It was used to pump water out of the mines to facilitate mining e.g. the coal mines

- iv) Facilitated faster transportation of industrial workers. (3mks)
- b)
- i) Provision of Education which emphasized on technical training
- ii) Japanese work ethics which discouraged idleness and encouraged hardworking
- iii) Government policy which granted subsidies to industrial entrepreneurs led to industrial growth.
- iv) Availability of raw materials from within Japan e.g. silk and from other Asian countries which they colonized e.g. cotton from China.
- v) A well established industrial base. By 1954 Japan had well developed industrial base upon which other industries were built.
- vi) Availability of local and internal markets stimulated industrial growth
- vii) Existence of a labour force with industrial know – how
- viii) Availability of capital from local and foreign investors, especially the USA financial aid which was provided after the 2nd World War (the Marshal plan) stimulated industrial growth of Japan
- ix) Availability of energy e.g. H.E.P stimulated industrial growth. (12mks)
- 2
- a)
- i) Existence of enterprising North Africa merchants.
- ii) Availability of trading items e.g. gold from West Africa and salt mines of the Sahara desert.
- iii) Availability of capital provided by the Berber merchants of North Africa
- iv) Demand for scarce goods in North Africa and West Africa
- v) Presence of Tauregs who guided the traders through the Sahara desert
- vi) Presence of capable rulers who offered protection of traders.
- vii) Presence of Oasis
- viii) Use of camels and horse.
- b)
- i) The trade led to the development of towns in West Africa e.g. Gao Timbuktu
- ii) It led to the spread of Islam and Islamic learning in West Africa
- iii) The trade led to the emergence of a class of wealthy people the merchants who participated in the trade.
- iv) The trade promoted intermarriage between North African and West African.
- v) Growth in Agricultural production
- vi) Increase warfare
- vii) The trade introduced new cultural values in West Africa e.g. people adopted new styles of dressing and eating habits.
- viii) Trade led to the introduction of Arab architectural designs in West Africa.
- ix) Trade led to the introduction of Empires e.g. Mali Soghai and Ghana.
- x) It led to the depopulation of West Africa through slave trade.
- xi) West Africa was known to the outside world. (12mks)
- 3.
- a)
- i) They are all weather roads.
- ii) They are durable

- iii) Water drain off easily
- iv) They provide a good motoring surface. (3mks)
- b) i) Railway transport led to expansion of trade in Europe as goods were quickly transported from one point to another.
- ii) Facilitated the movement of people from one place to another thus promoted greater interaction among people.
- iii) Railway transport promoted agricultural growth as it assured farmers of means of transporting their goods.
- iv) The railway transport provided employment opportunities
- v) The development of railway transported led to growth of expansion of urban centres.
- vi) It facilitated the development of industries in Europe by providing quick means of transporting raw material, finished materials and industrial workers.
- vii) It led to environmental pollution through emission of large amounts of carbon dioxide/ smoke into the atmospheres.
- 4. a) i) Existence of already established trade routes/ which connected the African coastal raiding posts with the interior facilitated the movement of the missionaries.
- (ii) Use of guides and porters made the movement of the missionaries and the transportation of their luggage easy
- (iii) The learning of local languages by the missionaries facilitated their activities among different communities.
- (iv) Training African catechists and other religious leaders helped in spreading Christianity in Africa.
- (v) The discovery of cure of some tropical diseases e.g. quinine for treating malaria fever, reduced the number of death cases among the missionaries
- (vi) Support and protection given to missionaries by some African rulers e.g. Lewanika of Bulonzi promoted missionary activities.
- (vii) Support from the church organization in Europe enabled the missionaries to carry out their activities
- (viii) Support from the colonial government (e.g. protection against some hostile communities) enabled the missionaries to carry out their activities.
- (ix) The establishment of mission stations which were used as bases from which were used as bases from which they operated the stations also provided other social services e.g. health care.
- (x) Translocation of the Bible and other Christian literature made Christianity accessible to many African communities.

(12 mks)

SECTION C

- 5 a) i) They signed treaties with the local ruler
- ii) They used military force to subdue communities which resisted
- iii) They signed treaties among themselves to partition Africa e.g. the 1890 Angola-German agreement which German gave Witu to Britain and Britain gave Heligoland to German.
- iv) Use of treaty / tricks/ deception

- b) i) In order to protect his Kingdom against the Germans and Portuguese
 ii) Lewanika desire western education and civilization and wanted the British to introduce it in his country
 iii) Lewanika wanted the British to protect him against his internal enemies e.g. in 1884 Lewanika forced an internal rebellion.
 iv) Lewanika was encouraged to collaborate with the British by King Khama of Botswana who has already sought British to protect his Kingdom from attacks by other African communities such as the Nebela and Shona.
 v) Lewanika wanted the British to protect his kingdom from attacks by other African communities such as the Ndebela and Shona.
 vii) Desire to promote trade between his people and British
 viii) Lewanika was influenced by the European missionaries who had visited earlier, to collaborate.
- 6 a) i) A high percentage of the Mullatoes in the population of the communes who appreciated the European culture, made it easy for the French to apply their policy of assimilation.
 ii) The people in the four communes had long interaction with the French trades, administrators and missionaries and this enabled them to appreciate European culture.
 iii) A high percentage of the inhabitants of the four communes had been converted to Christianity and this made it possible for the French to apply their policy.
- b) i) The application of the assimilation policy lead to the promotion of French culture in Senegal
 ii) The policy of assimilation undermined African culture as many adopted French culture
 iii) It undermined the authority of the traditional rulers as they were replaced by the assimilated Africans
 iv) Senegal was incorporated into French Republic and regarded as an overseas province of France.
 v) Africans from Senegal were allowed to participate in the political affairs of France. Some of them became Deputies and Ministers in the French government.
 vi) It undermined the spread of Islam in the four communes where many Africans had adopted French Christianity
 vii) It created division among Africans; in Senegal some became citizens while other became French people.
 viii) It created a class of western/ French education in the four communes
 ix) It led to the development of Western/French education in the four communes.
 x) Class of African elite spearheaded nationalism.
- 7a) i) The prime Minister is the leader of the House of Commons
 ii) Is the head of the British government
 iii) Chairs cabinet meetings

- iv) Appoints and dismisses ministers
- v) Initiates both domestic and foreign policies
- vi) Represents Britain.
- b)
 - i) The federal government of USA formulates and directs foreign policy
 - ii) It regulates internal and external trade.
 - iii) It declares war and makes peace with other nations of the world
 - iv) It gives currency to the members states of the federation and regulates its supply
 - v) It formulates and enforces policy guidelines on taxation for the member states of the Federation and regulates its supply.
 - vi) It gives grants to member states of the federation and monitor their use
 - vii) It formulates policies governing internal security of the entire Federal Republic
 - viii) It medicates in inter-state disputes within the federation and monitor their use
 - ix) Established a federal aimed force
 - x) Passes laws needed to carry out Us power
 - xi) Admits new states
 - xii) Establish federal court
 - xiii) Establishes postal systems

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SECTION A

1. GIVE TWO factors which led to the migration and settlement of the Iteso into Kenya by 1800.
 - (i) Search for land/pasture/water for their herds
 - (ii) Family / clan fights/ internal conflicts
 - (iii) External attacks/ pressure
 - (iv) Increase in population
 - (v) Outbreak of diseases / epidemics
 - (vi) Natural calamities e.g. drought
 - (vii) Spirit of adventure
2. Identify TWO factors which encouraged the spread of Islam in Kenya by 1500.
 - (i) Commercial activities between the Arabs and Africans
 - (ii) Arab settlement along the coast.
 - (iii) Inter-marriage between the Arabs and other communities.
 - (iv) Islam was more accommodative to African traditional practices
 - (v) Development of Kiswahili language.
3. State TWO main reasons why the Omani rulers were interested in establishing their control over the Kenyan coast.
 - (i) To expand their commercial empire
 - (ii) To establish political control over the Kenyan coast
 - (iii) To assist in ending the Portuguese rule
4. Give the main reason why the British were able to conquer Kenya during the 19th century.
 - (i) Military superiority of the British
5. State TWO reasons why Britain used the Imperial East Africa Company to administer her possessions.
 - (i) Absence of a clear policy on the administration of colonial possessions.
 - (ii) Lack of funds the colonies were not economically viable.
 - (iii) Lack of personnel.
 - (iv) I.B.E.A.C long experience in the region.
6. State TWO ways through which the construction of the Uganda Railway contributed to the development of settler farming in Kenya.
 - i) Provided cheap and reliable transport network
 - ii) Opening up the Kenya Highlands to settlers.
7. Give ONE reason why Africans were denied equal educational opportunities with other races during the colonial period.
 - i) Europeans aimed to produce and maintain a semi – skilled labour force for the colony.
 - ii) Fear of competition from educated Africans/ racial discrimination / claims for their rights.
8. State TWO main roles that Thomas J. Mboya played in the Kenya

African Union.

- i) He was Director of publicity in 1952 and exposed the KAU policies.
 - ii) He became treasurer of the party in 1953 and thereby mobilized financial support for K.A.U.
 - iii) He made KAU have a national outlook / revitalized KAU.
9. State two recommendations of the Lyttleton Constitution of 1954.
- i) Creation of a multi-racial council of ministers.
 - ii) Elections to be in 1956 -57 in 8 African constituencies.
10. What was the main ideological difference between KANU and KADU before independence in 1963?
- i) Where as KANU favoured a unitary type of government, KADU preferred federalism / majimboism.
11. State TWO ways through which the government controls parastatals.
- i) Through appointment of top officials of the parastatals either by the Ministers or the president.
 - ii) Constant inspection of parastatals by the Inspectorate of state Corporations.
 - iii) Annual inspection and Auditing of Parastatal accounts by the controller and auditor general of corporations.
 - iv) The government requires that parastatals accounts by the Controller and auditor general of corporations.
 - v) Parastatals are created by an act of parliament.
12. Identify TWO causes of division within opposition political party in Kenya since 1992.
- i) Personality differences
 - ii) Conflicts over leadership / rivalry for power / control.
 - iii) Ethnic affiliations.
 - iv) Selfish motives
 - v) External interference
 - vi) Ideological differences.
13. Identify THREE situations which may lead to a by – election in Kenya.
- i) Death of a member of parliament.
 - ii) Nullification of election results by a court of law / when one is declared bankrupt or insane.
 - iii) Imprisonment of a member of parliament.
 - iv) Resignation of a member of Parliament / M.P elected speaker of Parliament.
 - v) When a member resigns / defects from the party that elected him/ her to parliament.
 - vi) Failure to attend parliament for 8 consecutive sittings.

14. Name the local government authority which is charged with administration of rural areas in Kenya.
- i) County council.

SECTION B

15. a) Name the result of the migration and settlement of the Somali into Kenya by 1800.
- i) The Somali people intermarried with the people they came into contact with such as the Pokomo and Borana / Intermarried with neighbours
 - ii) Their settlement in Kenya led to the expansion of trade in the region.
 - iii) Demand for agricultural produce by the Somali led to the expansion of trade in the region.
 - iv) Their settlement led to increased conflicts between communities over resources such as pasture and water.
 - v) Their migration and settlement led to take displacement and redistribution of people in area where they settled.
 - vi) Led to cultural exchange between the Somali and the people they came into contact with. For example the neighbouring communities and adopted Islam from the Somali.
 - vii) Assimilation of some communities they came into contact with e.g. Oromo.
 - viii) Their settlement in high agricultural potential areas e.g. river valleys encouraged some of them to practice crop farming.
- Any 4 points 2 marks each (7mks)
- b) Describe the political organization of the Somali in Kenya during the Pre-colonial period.
- i) The basic political unit of the Somali was the clan. Each clan had its name and occupied specific territories / areas.
 - ii) a council of elders was in charge of the day to day affairs of the clan e.g. making major clan decisions and settled disputes.
 - iii) The council maintained law and order and was the final court of appeal.
 - iv) The age – set system was an important institution among the Somali and all male members of the society belonged to the age – set. Each age –set performed specific roles/ duties.
 - v) The Somali had leaders called Sultan whose role was mainly advisory.
 - vi) There existed warriors whose main duty was to protect the community against external attacks and acquire possessions for the community.
 - vii) There existed people with special responsibility e.g. Sheikhs and medicine men. They were highly regarded in the community and their opinions were sought before important decisions were made.
- Any 4 points 2 marks each (8mks)
16. a) Explain why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya during the colonial period.
- i) Mission stations were established by Christian missionaries to serve as centers for converting Africans.
 - (ii) To serve as centers where Africans would be taught basic literacy to enable them to read the bible.

- (iii) To teach Africans new methods of carpentry, farming and masonry
- (iv) To train African catechists who would in turn facilitate the spread of Christianity.
- (v) To use them as centers for the spread of Western European culture
- (vi) To serve as health centers where basic health care was provided to Africans.
- (vii) To serve as settlements for freed slaves and other displaced peoples.
- (viii) Serve as centers for the pacification of Africans/ centres to promote European colonization.
- (ix) Serve as base where European missionaries could operate from.

(b) What factors undermined Christian missionaries activities in Kenya during the 19th century?

- (i) Hostility by believers of traditional religion who saw missionaries as a threat to their beliefs and cultural practices.
- (ii) Opposition by leaders of Islamic faith and other believers whose interests were to advance their religion in the region.
- (iii) Harsh tropical climate coupled with tropical diseases e.g malaria
- (iv) Inadequate funds and supplies such as food.
- (v) Inadequate personnel to carry out missionary activities
- (vi) Rivalry among different Christian groups
- (vii) Communication barrier/ lack of common language of communication to facilitate interaction with and conversion of Africans.
- (viii) Strict Christian doctrines which were incompatible with traditional beliefs and practices.
- (ix) Limited transport and communication facilities
- (x) Vastness of areas covered by individual missionaries
- (xi) Hostility from African rulers who often identified missionaries with colonialism and loss of their traditional authority.

17. (a) Why did British become interested in establishing their control over Kenya during the second half of the 19th century.

- (i) Britain wanted to gain access to Uganda so as to control the source of the Nile
- (ii) In order to establish a market for her manufactured goods
- (iii) To use Kenya as an outlet for surplus capital investment
- (iv) To use Kenya as a source of raw materials for her industries
- (v) To protect European missionaries and other British nationals who were already settled in Kenya and Uganda.
- (vi) To prevent Kenya from being colonized by other European powers
- (vii) To stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade.
- (viii) To control fertile highlands

(Any 6 points 1 mark each) (6 mks)

(b) Explain why some African communities restated the establishment of British rule in Kenya.

- (i) Some communities had established strong social- political systems which they were not willing to allow foreigners to destroy.

- (ii) Those communities which were military superior to their neighbours believed that no other race/ community could defeat them and thus resisted.
- (iii) Some communities resisted because their socio- economic political set ups were strong enough to sustain resistance.
- (iv) They wanted to protect their independence against foreign invaders
- (v) Some of the communities were encouraged by their religious leaders to resist. Such leaders promised their people that they would receive supernatural protection against firearms
- (vi) Most communities underestimated the military strength of the British
- (vii) They were against the alienation of their land
- (viii) They were opposed to the payment of taxes e.g. hut tax, poll tax/ Kipande system/ lack of political representation.
- (ix) They were opposed to the government policy of de-stocking
- (x) They were opposed to forced labour for European farms
- (xi) Imposition of unpopular leaders by the British
- (xii) Racial discrimination and organize of the British.

(Any 9 points 1 mark each (9 mks)

18. (a) What were the grievances of African Nationalists against the colonial government up to 1995?
- (i) Land alienation
 - (ii) Forced labour
 - (iii) The Kipande system
 - (iv) Interference with African culture
 - (v) Racial Discrimination
 - (vi) Poor social service
 - (vii) Payment of taxes
 - (viii) Poor wages/ working conditions
 - (ix) Lack of political representation
 - (x) de- stocking
 - (xi) Harassment of colonial administrators.
- (Any 3 points 1 mk each (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the political development which hastened the achievement of independence in Kenya between 1945 and 1963
- (i) The return of ex- servicemen after the Second World War exposed the myth of white supremacy making Africans ready to fight them. They also acquired expertise which enabled them to organize their resistance.
 - (ii) Failure by the colonial government to reward the African ex- service men on return embittered them.
 - (iii) Change of government from conservative to labour party in Britain made her adopt sympathetic attitude towards the nationalists struggle in her colonies such as Kenya/ Lancaster House Conference.
 - (iv) The establishment of political parties by African nationalists e.g. KASU, KAU, Nairobi peoples Convention Party, KANU, KADU, APP enhanced mobilization of the masses against colonial rule.
 - (v) The Mau Mau uprising forced the British to realize the need of granting Kenya independence.

- (vi) Nomination and election of Africans to the Legco enabled them to use the House as a forum to agitate for independence.
- (vii) Emergence of trade union movement which helped to mobilize workers to fight for their rights.
- (viii) Pan- African movement and other global bodies helped in the establishment of Afro- Asian people solidarity organization which supported the course of Africa nationalists in Kenya.
- (ix) The return of Jomo Kenyatta from UK in 1946 strengthen the nationalistic movement in Kenya
- (x) Independence of other countries e.g. Ghana and India inspired African nationalists in Kenya to fight for their independence (e.g. Nkrumah Nehru)
- (xi) The formation of the UNO and the pressure exercised on the European powers to decolonize and super powers e.g. U.S.A, U.S.S.R
- (xii) Role of African independent churches and schools.

Any 6 points 2 mks each (12 mks)

SECTION C

19. (a) Why are parliamentary elections held regularly in Kenya
- (i) Parliamentary elections are held regularly in order to give the citizens the opportunity to exercise their constitutional right of participating in the democratic process.
 - (ii) To give citizens the chance to choose leaders whom they have confidence in
 - (iii) To enable the people to give mandate to the party of their choice to rule.
 - (iv) To inject new blood into parliament and government
 - (v) To enable sitting Mps to be responsive to the development needs of the electorate stipulated by the constitution.
- (Any 3 points 1 mk each (3 mks))
- (b) Describe the stages through which a bill passes before it becomes law in Kenya
- (i) Draft stage by the A.G
 - (ii) First reading - the bill presented to the National assembly by the mover No debate takes place during this stage.
 - (iii) Second Reading - the Bill is debated upon/ discussed by members. Amendments are incorporated into the bill.
 - (iv) Committee stage - the Bill is discussed in details and amendments are made
 - (v) Report Stage – chairperson of the committee reports the amended Bill to the whole house
 - (vi) Third – Final debate on the Bill and voting is carried out. If the bill is supported by the majority then it is passed to the next stage.
 - (vii) The bill is presented to the President for assent, it becomes an act of Parliament, it is gazetted and becomes law.

Any 6 points 2 marks each (12 marks)

20. (a) Describe the structure of the democratic Party of Kenya (DP)
- (i) National delegates convention is the highest organ of the party and responsible for electing the officials of the party and amending the party constitution.

- (ii) National governing Council is made up of all National Officials of the party and two representatives from each province ensuring that all party policies and programmes are implemented/ second highest party organ.
- (ii) National Executive Committee consists of elected officials. They are charged with the day to day running of the party.
- (iv) Branch Executive Committee/ organizations are organized on the basis of administrative districts. They are responsible for recruitment of members and popularizing the party at grass root level.
- (v) Each branch is divided into sub – branches up to the village level
- (vi) National secretariat Committee headed by the Executive Director that shall be responsible for implementing decisions and programmes of the party.
- (vii) Party election committee
- (viii) The Board of Trustees

(Any 5 points 1 mk each (5 mks)

- (b) Explain the role of opposition parties in government and nation building
- (i) Keep the government of the day on its toes by pointing out the shortcomings/ acts as the watchdog for the people.
- (ii) Contribute to the process of law making and ensure that laws are in harmony with the constitution.
- (iii) Educate the masses/ public about their rights/ gives education to the masses.
- (iv) Mobilize people for participation in the political democratic process
- (v) They offer alternative policies and programmes to those of the ruling party.
- (vi) Ensure that public funds are properly utilized through Public Investments Committee or public Accounts Committee.
- (vii) They check possible excesses by the government and the party in power.
- (viii) They provide the basis for peaceful solution of conflicts

(Any 5 points 2 mks each (10 mks)

21. (a) Describe the main provisions of the independence constitution of Kenya
- (i) The independence constitution provided for a regional/ Majimbo government. Each region had a regional assembly and president.
 - (ii) A bicameral parliament consisting of the senate and House of representative/ upper and lower House.
 - (iii) The prime minister by the Government and the queen the head of State represented by the government.
 - (v) The Bill of rights which protected the individual interests.

(Any 3 points 1 mk each (3 mks)

- (b) Explain circumstances which may force the government to limit the and freedom of the individual
- (i) One can be denied the right to life if one is convicted of murder in a court of law or caught in the act of robbery with violence.
- (ii) If suspected to be planning to commit a crime one is denied their personal liberty/ freedom of movement.

- (iii) One can be denied freedom to own property if the government wishes to development public utilities in the area but compensation must be paid.
- (iv) One's freedom of worship can be limited if one uses it to undermine the government or create disunity.
- (v) One's freedom of assembly can be limited if it poses a threat to the state.
- (vi) One's freedom of speech may be limited if one publishes false accusations about another person or the state or incite people against the government.
- (vii) One's freedom of movement can be limited if internal security is threatened.
- (viii) If one is not of sound mind one can be taken to a mental hospital by the police for confinement and treatment.
- (ix) If one has an infectious disease can be denied one's personal liberty.
- (x) If one has not attained the stage of maturity one is considered a minor and their decisions are made on their behalf by adult members of society.

(Any 6 points 2 marks each (12 mks))

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P2

SECTION A

1. Give two limitations of using written records as a source of African History
 - (i) Most of the written records on African History were by foreigners who built their biases in the records.
 - (ii) Some written records on African History contain inaccurate information
 - (iii) Some of the records are not reality available for case of reference
 - (iv) Written records are limited only to those who can read and write.

2. Identify two aspects of the culture of the early man that had their origin in the late some age.
 - (i) Growing crops/ agriculture
 - (ii) Establishing permanent settlements
 - (iii) Making microlitic composite tools e.g. spears
 - (iv) Domesticating animals
 - (v) Beginning of religion and government
 - (vi) Beginning of government
 - (vii) Pottery and basketing

3. Identify two factors which favoured the development of crop growing in ancient Egypt
 - (i) Availability of reliable source of water
 - (ii) Existence of indigenous type of grains
 - (iii) Existence of fertile soils along river Nile
 - (iv) The invention and use of the Shadolf for irrigation and other form of implements
 - (v) Existence of a stable government under Pharaoh
 - (vi) Existence writing helped them to keep accurate records of seasons and volume of food
 - (vii) Use of slave as currency.
 - (viii) Invention and use of farm implements.

4. Identify three uses of Bronze in the kingdom of Benin.
 - i) It was used to make weapons
 - ii) It was used to make decorations/ornaments
 - iii) It was used as a currency.
 - iv) It was used for statues.
 - v) It was used as an item of trade.

5. Name two ways in which railway transport contributed to the agrarian revolution in Western Europe?
 - i. Railway provided efficient and reliable means of transport for agricultural products.
 - ii. Provided efficient transport for farm machinery and labour and farm implements.
 - iii. Provided efficient transport of farm tiling.

6. What was the main source of energy during the early period of industrial Revolution in Europe?
 - i Coal
7. State two ways in which slaves were obtained in West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade
 - i Criminal of social misfit were sold by chiefs
 - ii Capture of war
 - iii Frictions
 - iv Kidnapping
8. Name one leader of the protestant reformation during the sixteenth century.
 - i Martin Luther
 - ii John Calvin
 - iii John Kaos
 - iv Vhleh Zwngll
 - v Thomas Crannet
 - vi Oliaus Pettini
 - vii King Henry VIII
9. State two functions of the Lukiko of the Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period.
 - i The Lukiko advised the Kabaka
 - ii Assisted the Kabaka to administer the kingdom
 - iii Made the laws of the kingdom
 - iv It acted as the Court of Appeal/ solved disputes
 - v Directed correction of taxes and planning good expenditure
 - vi. Represented the interests of the people.
10. State the main reason why Samori Toure fought the French
 - i. To preserve the independence of the Mandinka kingdom/ empire
 - ii. To stop French colonization
11. State two government policies which have contributed to industrialization in India
 - i. Restriction on improved goods
 - ii. Promotion of technical and scientific education
 - iii. Development of heavy industries by the state government plans.
 - iv. Emphasis on industrialization in the five year development.
 - v. Encouragement of foreign investment in the country.
12. Give two ways through which the attainment of independence in Ghana contributed to the liberation of other African countries from colonial rule.
 - i. Motivated other African countries to strengthen their independence struggle
 - ii. Nkrumah became more vocal in agitating fore the course of other nationalists
 - iii. Ghana played a leading role in the formation of the O.A.U which was instrumental in the liberation of other states.
 - iv. Ghana gave financial and material support to African liberation movements
 - v. Ghana allowed some African nationalists to establish their military bases in the country.

13. Name two houses of the British parliament
- i. Houses of the Lord
 - ii. Houses of commons
14. What event prompted the United States of America to join the First World War?
- i. Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare/ sinking of the U.S.A ships

SECTION B

15. Describe two theories about the origin of human beings
- i. scientific maintain that Human beings evolved from ape- like creatures and developed through adaptation over along period of time.
 - ii. The creation theory- according to many world religious e.g. Christianity Islam and Judaism the human race was created by God at a specific time in history to fulfill God's purpose
- (b) Discuss the benefits of the discovery of fire to early man
- i. The discovery and use of fire made it possible for early man to keep warm during cold nights and seasons.
 - ii. Fire enhanced the security of early man as it was kept burning to keep away wild animals and other possible sources of danger.
 - iii. It was a source of lighting at night, which facilitated other productive activities at night
 - iv. Fire improved hunting activities of early man as it was used to harden the tips of the tools for hunting
 - v. Early man used to extract poison from plants. Which they used for hunting
 - vi. Fire was used as a source of food preservation method for Example drying meat or fish.
 - vii. Fire was used to cook food and make it palatable and more nutrition.
 - viii. Fire was used to bake and harden wood for special use e.g. stools and hoe - sticks
 - ix. Fire was used as a means of communication
16. (a) Describe the working conditions of factory workers in Britain during the industrial Revolution.
- i. Factory workers were subjected to long working hours
 - ii. Workers received low wages
 - iii. Under- age children were employed to work in the factories
 - iv. Poor working conditions e.g over – crowding, inadequate lighting and poor ventilation.
 - v. Lack of insurance covers for the workers/ no workman's compensation
 - vi. Exposure to dangerous machines/ no protection against dangerous machines
 - vii. Frequent outbreak of epidemic e.g. cholera, dysentery, typhoid and T.B
 - viii. Unhygienic conditions.

(b) What factors favoured the development of Industries in Britain by 1850

- i. Availability of some machines
- ii. Existence of a large population which provided steady market for her manufactured goods.
- iii. Availability of external markets in her colonies for her industrial goods
- iv. Availability of iron. Ore for heavy industries
- v. Existence of cottage industries which acted as a base for industrial expansion.
- Vi Availability of labour force especially following the displacement of the people from the rural areas as a result of the agrarian revolution.
- Vii Existence of capitalists/entrepreneurs who were willing to invest in the industries.
- Xi Scientific improvement and expansion of industries.
- Xii Existing banks and insurance systems gave financial help and security to industrialists.
- Xiii Britain had a strong navy which protected her merchants from foreign competitions
- Xiv Britain's policy of free trade encouraged industrialization
- Xv Availability of skilled labour force.
- Xvi Britain accumulated wealth / availability of capital which was invested in industries.

17. (a) What factors contributed to the development of the trans-Saharan trade.

- (i) Existence of local trade in the region provided a base for the trade.
- (ii) Demand for West African goods such as gold, slaves and Kolanuts in the North.
- (iii) Demand for West African goods such as gold, slaves and Kolanuts in the North.
- (iv) Existence of rich merchants in the region who were willing to invest in the trade.
- (v) Existence of trade routes made it easy for them to travel
- (vi) The camel made their journey through the desert easy –they were able to carry heavy loads and travel long distances without water. They could also travel on sand with ease.
- (vii) Existence of strong leaders/political stability in western Sudan which encouraged trade.
- (viii) Existence of strong leaders/ political stability in Western Sudan which encouraged trade.
- (ix) Existence of oasis which provided water and acted as a resting point for the traders

b) Describe the difficulties faced by the trans-Saharan traders

- i Communication barriers due to lack of a common language in which to conduct commercial transactions.

- ii Traveling long distances and for many months across the desert.
- iii Traveling under extreme weather conditions-too hot during the day and too cold at night.
- iv Scarcity of water and food during the journey across the desert.
- v Attacks by hostile communities who sometimes robbed them of their merchandise.
- Vi Traders were sometimes attacked by insects e.g. scorpions.
- Vii sometimes wars between kingdoms disrupted trade.

18. Explain why the Maji Maji uprising occurred between 1905 and 1907.

- i. Cruelty and brutality of the German colonial administration especially the Akidas and Jumbes
- ii. Forced labour on the German plantations and other works which dehumanized the Africans.
- iii. Imposition of taxation e.g. hut tax provoked resentment among Africans
- iv. Compulsory growing of cotton on unsuitable soils and hence poor yields
- v. The Africans desired to regain their lost independence.
- Vi. Disrespect for African culture by the German administration e.g. in Uganda, the Germans misbehaved with Gin'do women.
- Vii. The charismatic role-played by Kijikitile in using religion to unify the people of southern Tanzania against the Germans.

b) What was the outcome of the Maji uprising

- i. The uprising led to destruction of property in southern Tanzania e.g. houses and crops.
- ii. There was loss of many lives through the war and resulting starvation.
- iii. Many people were displaced as they escaped from, the war torn region of Southern labour.
- iv. The German colonial government changed its policies e.g. abolition of forced labour.
- v. Change of German colonial administration structure from direct to indirect rule, henceforth Africans were used as administration because they understood their systems better.
- vi. The uprising laid foundation for future African nationalism in Tanganyika/Tanzania.
- vii. Created division between those communities which resisted and those which collaborated.

SECTION C

19. a) What are the sources of the British Constitution
- i Act of parliament e.g. the Magna Carta, the parliament Act of 1911
 - ii The British conventions which have been used from generations to generation over a long period of time. For example those which - the British citizens against the excess of the executive.
 - iii The courts of Britain established decision made by the British law courts from time to time become part of the British Constitution e.g. in 1884 the Supremacy of parliament.
 - iv Legal publications by reputable authorities e.g. scholars lawyers statesman. Political thinkers.

- b) **Describe how the government of the USSR was organized.**
- i The USSR was a federation of several socialist republic
 - ii The federation was headed by a parliament
 - iii The supreme Soviet was the highest law making institution
 - iv The Supreme soviet was made up of two house, the soviet of the Union and the soviet of the Nationalities.
 - V There existed a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister who was also the head of the government.
 - Vi Each state had its own government and parliament.
 - Vii The union government was in charge of defence. Currently and foreign policy.
 - Viii There were local soviets to run affairs at the local level.
 - Ix system of courts existed from the local to the federation level. The courts were independent.
 - X The communist party controlled the government at all levels. It was the supreme political force in the USSR.
 - Xi The communist party was the only legal political party in the country.
 - Xii The leader of the communist party was the most powerful person in the USSR.

- 20 a) **Why was the Economic Community of western African States (ECOWAS) formed?**
- i. To promote economic co-operation among West African states.
 - ii. Promote unity and solidarity among member's states.
 - iii. Lack of funds to facilitate implementation of O.A.U activities as some of the member states do not remit their subscription regularly.
 - iv. Lack of an army to enforce decisions of the organization especially on critical and urgent issues.
 - V. Interference by foreign powers/governments in some of the activities undertaken by the organizations.
 - Vi. Divided loyalty- member for other international organizations by some member states e.g. the Commonwealth.
 - Vii. Political instability and the resulting refugee problems make it difficult for the organization to operate effectively.
 - Viii. Attachment to former colonial masters by some member states for instance former French colonies look up for France for assistance.
 - Ix. Existence of basic problems within member states which require immediate attention e.g. famine, drought and disease.

21. (a) What were the difference between the British policy of indirect rule and the French policy of assimilation.
- i French colonies were ruled as provinces of France, British colonies were treated as separate political entities under the rule of the government –on behalf of the British government.

- ii the French used assimilated Africans in their administration, the British used traditional chiefs.
- iii French colonies elected their representative to the chamber of Dupulivi in France.
British colonies were not represented in the House of Commons as they had their Legislative Councils.
- iv Laws used in French colonies were made in France, while in British colonies laws were made by the respective Legislative Councils.
- v In the French colonies, assimilated Africans became French citizens with full rights while those in the British colonies remained subjects.

b) **Explain why Fredrick Lugard used the policy of indirect rule to administer Northern Nigeria.**

- i The existence of well established and centralized system of government in the region – i.e. the Sokoto Caliphate
- ii Use of the sharia (Islamic law) in the Sokoto Caliphate provided a base to be used to govern the protectorate.
- iii To win the confidence and the support of all the people by giving them the impression that they were still under the governance of their leaders.
- iv Inadequate funds to facilitate administrative expenses of the protectorate.
- v success already realized in using the policy elsewhere within the Empire e.g. in Uganda and India gave Lugard the confidence to try it in Nigeria
- vi Poor communication network making it difficult for British officials to effectively administer different parts of the country.

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**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 1
MARKING SCHEME 1998
SECTION A**

1. **Name TWO sources of History of Kenyan communities during the pre-colonial period.**
- (i) Oral tradition
 - (ii) Archaeology/artifacts
 - (iii) Written sources /records e.g. books, magazines, diaries and journals.
 - (iv) Linguistic generics/anthropology
- Any 2 points, 11 mark each (2mks)
2. **In what TWO ways the Kenyan communities interacted during the pre-colonial period?**
- (i) Through trade
 - (ii) Through warfare
 - (iii) Through intermarriage
 - (iv) Through common festivals/ceremonies e.g. wrestling cultural exchange e.g. language (2mks)
3. **State TWO reasons why early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan coast/ before 1500**
- To trade/commerce
4. **State TWO reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus**
- i. To act as hiding place against/ attacks by their enemies.
 - ii. To use it as a base of sending expeditions against resisting communities of the coast /administration base.
 - iii. Use it for storing armaments/storage of items before transportation.
 - iv. Use as a watch tower.
- Any 2 points 1 mark each. (2mks)
5. **Give two reason why the African were opposed to British colonial rule**
- i. Land alienation
 - ii. Imposition of taxes
 - iii. Loss of independence
 - iv. Forced labour
 - v. Disruption of coastal trade by the British
 - vi. Cultural interference (raping women)
- Any 2 points 1 mark each. (2 mark)
6. **State TWO reasons of Anglo German Agreement of 1880**
- i. A 10km coastal strip was awarded to the Sultan of Zanzibar (10 miles)
 - ii. The islands of Pemba, Pate, Zanzibar and lamu were given to the Sultan of Zanzibar.
 - iii. With and the territory between river Uмба and River ruvuna were given to the Germans.
 - iv. The territory between river Uмба and Juba were given to the British any 2 points 1 mark each (2mks)

7. **Give one reason why the British colonial government encouraged white settlers to come to Kenya.**
- To make the colony self sustaining /economic viability of the land
 - To produce raw materials for their home industries
8. **What was main reason for the formation of the Ukamba members Association?**
- To oppose the colonial the colonial policy of destocking.
9. **Give one reason, for the establishment of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period.**
- To develop worship pattern that are relevant to their needs
 - To avoid being discriminated against in the missionary churches
 - To preserve their cultural heritage which was being threaten by European missionaries.
 - To provide a forum for cultural activities
- 1 point 1 mark (1mk)
10. **Identify two reasons why African migrated to urban centers during the colonial period.**
- To search for employment
 - Colonial land policies (fertile land taken by Europeans)
 - Colonial tax system-The reserves were over-crowded
 - Attractive social amenities in towns-hospitals, schools, water, electricity etc.
11. **Why was the nomination of Eliud Mathu to the Legco Important?**
It was important because, for the first time African interests were represented by African themselves
- Any 2 points 1 mk (1 mk)
12. **Give the main reason why African nationalists in Kenya formed the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) in 1960.**
- (i) KADU was formed as an alliance for minority ethnic political groups to protect the right/interest of the minority groups against possible domination of KANU/majority groups
- Any 1 point, 1 mark each. (1 mk)
13. Identify two national philosophics which have been used in Kenya since the attainment of independence.
- African socialism
 - Harambee
 - Nyayoism
- Any 2 points, 1 mark each (2mks)
14. **State one fundamental right of the individual which a person in prison is deprived of**
- Freedom of movement
 - Freedom of association
 - Freedom of expression and speech (2mks)
15. **State the main function of the Kenya Army**
Protect the country against external attacks

Any 1 point, 1 mark each (1mk)

16. **Give two reasons why the chief's baraza is important in KENYA.**

- (i) It is used to communicate the government's policies/decisions to the local people.
- (ii) It acts as forum for people to express their wishes to the government.
- (iii) It is used to address, resolve minor concerns of the people in the locality/setting local dispute.
- v) Mobilization of local resources

Any 2 points, 1 mark (2mks)

SECTION B

17. a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Eastern Bantu speaking Communities in Kenya unto 1800.

- i) They migrated from the original home in the Congo Basin and settled in the Taita Hills area around Mount Kilimanjaro by the 2nd Century AD.
- ii) Some of them later migrated northwards along the coast to Shungwaya in present day Somalia. These were the ancestors of Mijikenda, pokomo and Taita.
- iii) The ancestors of the Mount Kenya groups moved into the interior along the Tana River.
- iv) From about 1450 the communities which had settled in Shungwaya were forced to disperse from the area due to external pressure from the Cushites.
- v) The ancestors of the Mijikenda and Taita moved south and established their settlement along the coast while those of the Pokomo migrated into the interior and settled along river Tana while the Ameru migrated to the slopes of Mount Kenya.

(5mks)

Any 5 points, (1 mk)

b). **Discuss the results of the migration and settlement of the Eastern Bantu into Kenya by 1900.**

- i) The incoming Bantu communities had iron weapons which enabled them to displace some of the communities which they came into contact with for example the Gumba in the slopes of Mount Kenya.
- ii) They intermarried with their neighbours/those people they came into contact with such as the Cushites and Nilotes.
- (iii) Their settlement led to the expansion/development of trade between them and their neighbors e.g. The Agikuyu traded with the Maasai.
- (iv) There was cultural exchange between the Bantu and their Cushitic and Nilotic neighbors.
- (v) Expansion of the Bantu created pressure over land which led to intercommunity conflicts and wars.
- (vi) Intercommunity conflicts led to loss of lives and destruction of property.
- (vii) Adoption of some agricultural practices from the Bantu.

Any 5 points, 2 marks each (10 mks)

18 (a) **Why were the Portuguese able to control the Kenyan coast between 1500 and 1700**

- (i) Disunity/rivalry among the coastal towns enabled the Portuguese to play one against the other e.g Mombasa and Malindi.
- (ii) Military superiority-the Portuguese had better weapons and their soldiers were better trained and organized (surprise attacks) ½
- (iii) The construction of forts by the Portuguese e.g. Fort Jesus made them able to sustain their control over the area.

b) Describe the results of the Portuguese rule of the Kenyan coast.

- i) Introduction of new crops such as maize sweet potatoes and bananas/manure
 - ii) Introduction of new architectural designs/fort Jesus
 - iii) Absorption of Portuguese words into the Kiswahili and India
 - iv) Disruption of the Indian Ocean trade/gold trade
 - v) Decay of many coastal towns e.g. Gedi
 - vi) Establishment of a close link between Kenya and India
 - vii) Introduction of guns and other weapons along the coast leading to slave trade and insecurity in the area.
 - viii) Decline in trade between Arabia and the Kenyans and Arabs have a negative impression of Christianity and Europeans
 - ix) Their harshness made Africans and Arabs have a negative impression of Christianity and Europeans
- Any 6 points 2mks (12 mks)

19. a) **What factors facilitated the establishment of the British Control over Kenya during the 19th century. (5mks)**

- i) Christian Missionary factor
- ii) Presence of trading company (IBERA CO)
- iii) Superior military power/ good army/ force
- iv) Disunity among African communities
- v) Collaboration of some communities with British / signing of treaties
- vi) The British policy of indirect rule.
- vii) Financial support from home government.

b) **Why are the British interested in establishing their control over Kenya during the European scramble for Africa.**

- i) Had strong military system
- ii) Understood the terrain
- iii) Adopted guerrilla warfare
- iv) Had reliable foods supply / strong / stable economic background
- v) Were proud, confident, community having subdued their neighbours e.g. maasai
- vi) Had strong unifying institution of the Koyiyot
- vii) Kimnyoles prophecy
- viii) Superiority in numbers
- ix) Distance of replenishing of supplies of e.g. food, arms.

20. a) **What factors undermined African nationalist activities in Kenya between 1939 and 1963?**

- i) Harassment, detention and jailing of the nationalist leaders e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Omondi and Ngei.
- ii) Banning of political organization especially during the inter war and emergency periods.
- iii) Disunity among the African nationalists / tribalism
- iv) Lack of finances and other resources with which to manage the struggle
- v) African nationalists were denied access to the mass media and therefore could not articulate their grievances.
- vi) Betrayal of the African nationalists by other people especially the home guards / loyalists.
- vii) Lack of support from some communities from within and out the country.
- viii) Use of the mass media by the colonial government to discredit the activities of the nationalist.
- ix) Illiteracy among Africans
- x) Restriction of movement

Any 7 points 1mark each (7mks)

b) **Describe the role African elected members of parliament played in the struggle for independence up to 1963.**

- i) Elected members formed a pressure group to demand for greater political rights for Africans.
- ii) They formed the core team which pressurized for independence
- iii) They made known the grievances for the Africans in international fora
- iv) They networked with other African nationalists elsewhere e.g Ghana and Nigeria to hasten the achievement of independence in Kenya.
- v) They fought for the release of Jomo Kenyatta and other imprisoned/detained/African nationalists.
- vi) They formed the national political parties e.g. KANU and KADU APP which led the country to independence.
- vii) They educated and created awareness among the masses to the nationalist struggle.
- viii) They popularized Kenyatta and made him be accepted as the nationalist hero.
- ix) They took part in the formulation of the independence constitution

Any 8 points, 1 mks (8mks)

SECTION C

21. a) How does the Kenya government ensure that the rule of a law is upheld in the country?
- i) Establishing an independent court system to try criminal / civil offences / cases
 - ii) Ensuring that suspected criminals are tried in a court of law and if found guilty are sentenced.
 - iii) Allowing those found guilty to appeal for retrial.
 - iv) Empowering parliament to control the excesses of the executive / President.
 - v) Entitling every accused person legal representation by an advocate of the High court.
 - vi) Subjecting all citizens of the country to and are governed by the same law.
 - vii) Arresting suspects. Any 3 x 1 = 3mks
- b) Describe the constitutional amendments which took place in Kenya between 1964 and 1991.
- i) In 1964 the Republican and Constitution replace the independence constitution Kenya became a republic with an executive president.
 - ii) In 1966 the two houses of parliament the senate and the House of representatives were merged.
 - iii) A member who resigned from the party that sponsored him / her was required to seek a fresh mandate from the electorate on the ticket of the new party.
 - iv) For any constitutional amendment to be approved/ effected there had to be 2/3 majority of the members of parliament.
 - v) People could be detained on Public interest (public Security Act)
 - vi) The president was empowered to nominate 12 members of parliament
 - vii) In 1968 parliament lost control over the changing Administrative boundaries.
 - viii) The presidential election was to be done directly by the people who qualified to vote.
 - ix) If the presidency fell vacant elections were to be held within 90 days to fill the vacancy as the Vice – president acted.
 - x) The president was empowered to postpone elections when and if he or she finds it necessary and also to shorten the life of parliament.
 - xi) 1975 president could pardon election offenders enabling them to contest in future election, by election.
 - xii) In 1982 Kenya became a one party stat by law
 - xiii) Security of tenure of office of the Attorney General and controller Audit General at will.
 - xiv) The post of the Chief Secretary and head of Civil Service was established
 - xv) In 1987 the post of the Chief Secretary was abolished.
 - xvi) The president was empowered to dismiss the Attorney General, the controller and Audit General at will.
 - xvii) 1988 the president was empowered to dismiss the high court judges and the Chairman of the public service at will.

- xviii) The police department was empowered to hold suspected criminals for maximum of 14 days.
- xix) 1990, guaranteed of the tenure of office of Attorney General, the controller and Auditor general.
- xx) Presidency limited to two – 5 year terms section.
- xxi) 2A was repealed and Kenya became a multi – party state.
- xxii) Lowering the voting age from 21 yrs to 18 yrs
- xxiii) President he must attain 25% votes cast from 5 provinces.
22. a) Explain the role of the electoral commission of Kenya.
- i) The electoral commission organizes civil, parliamentary and presidential elections.
- ii) Identifies, appoints and trains election officials.
- iii) Clears party candidates for participation in elections.
- iv) Verifies and announces election results.
- v) Prepares ballot papers and other election materials.
- vi) Educates/informs the general public on the requirements for voters and contestants.
- vii) Identifies and recommends polling stations.
- viii) Prescribes and reviews electoral boundaries.
- ix) Registers voters.
- x) Maintains and updates the registers of voters.
- xi) Supervises the election process.
- xii) Participates in formulation of election code of conduct.
- Any 7 points, 1 mark (7 marks).
- b) Describe the factors that are likely to interfere with free and fair election in Kenya.
- i) Ethnic loyalties polarization/allegiance.
- ii) Party loyalties.
- iii) Harassment of voters by rival groups.
- iv) Incompetent election officials.
- v) Partisan election officials.
- vi) Inaccessibility of polling station.
- vii) Transport difficulties.
- viii) Communication problems between the headquarters and the polling stations.
- ix) Extreme weather conditions.
- x) Illiteracy of some voters.
- xi) Corruption of candidates and their supporters.
- xii) Inefficient distribution of election materials.
- xiii) Use of negative propaganda by party leader supporters.
- xiv) Insecurity fear instilled in candidates.
- xv) Gender insensitivity.
- xvi) Use and misuse of mass media.
- Any 8 points, 1 mark.
23. a) Explain why the Kenya government prepares an annual budget.
- i. To enable the government to prioritize its needs.
- ii. Help the government to identify sources of revenue.

- iii. Enables parliament to approve government expenditure.
- iv. Enable the government to explain the tax structure to the public.
- v. Enable the government to estimate the financial requirements for its needs.
- vi. Acts as reference for future – in correcting mistakes.
- vii. Smooth running of government, various government departments.
- viii. Help the government to identify its departments and allocate duties appropriately thus enhancing accountability.
- ix. Give useful information to those organizations and individuals who may want to keep track of the governments expenditure.
- x. Enable the government to account for funds borrowed/donated for development.
- xi. Accomplish already started projects.

Any 5 points, 2 marks.

- b) What measures does the Kenya government take to ensure that public funds are properly used?
 - i. The government ensures that all intended expenditures is approved by parliament before any expenditure is taken.
 - ii. All reports on expenditure by government ministries are presented to the Public Accounts Committee to the public.
 - iii. The Controller and Audit General Audits ministries and reports to parliament.
 - iv. The PS in every Ministry is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that government funds are well spent.
 - v. The Auditor General of State Corporations audits the expenditure of all government corporations.
 - vi. Government contracts are advertised publicly for tendering and awards are made on merit.
 - vii. Establishing of Kenya Anti-corruption Authority.

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K.C.S.E HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 1998

1. Name two factors which influenced early man to begin domesticating animals.
 - i) Economy.
 - ii) Man found some animals friendly.
 - iii) Changes in climatic conditions resulted in aridity which forced animals to migrate.
 - iv) Over hunting by early man led to the reduction of animal population.
 - v) Increase in human population forced the animals to migrate further away.
 - vi) Adoption of settled life necessitated domestication of animal.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each.
2. Give two factors which influenced the development of urban centres in Greece.
 - i. Security – Location in area which could be easily defended.
 - ii. Trade/commercial activities with other countries.
 - iii. Religion activities – towns developed around centre of worship.
 - iv. Accessibility/good communication.
 - v. Availability of water.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each.
3. State one way in which the Agrarian revolution contributed to rural-urban migration in Europe.
 - i. Mechanization of farming rendered peasants jobless so they migrated to urban centres in search of jobs opportunities.
 - ii. The enclosure system made many people landless.

Any 1 point, 1 mark.
4. Identify the main sources of industrial energy in Europe from the mid twentieth century.

Petroleum/oil.

Any other 1 point, 1 mark.
5. State two scientific discoveries in the field of medicine in the 19th century.
 - i. Discovery of the principle of vaccinations in controlling the spread of diseases.
 - ii. Prevention of water borne diseases through boiling water to kill microbes/pests.
 - iii. Pasteurization process to kill bacteria which causes diseases.
 - iv. The use of ether to prevent pain during surgical operations/use chlorophom.
 - v. The use of antiseptics during surgical operations/carpotic.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each.
6. Give one way in which poor transport network hinders industrialization in the 3rd World countries.
 - i) Poor transport network causes delay in marketing goods.
 - ii) Causes delays in supplying industrial raw materials.
 - iii) Bring about high transport costs.

Any 1 point, 1 mark.
7. Reason why the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was established.
 - i) To remove trade barriers e.g. tariffs among member states.
 - ii) To promote cooperation and understanding among the member states.
 - iii) To create a wider market for trade products of member state.
8. State two similarities between the African traditional belief in death and the Christian teaching on death.

- i. The two religions teach that there is life after death.
- ii. Life after death is in spirit form.
- iii. The quality of the life after death depends on individuals behaviour here on earth.
- iv. There is judgment after death.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each.

9. State two ways through which Islam was spread in the nineteenth century.
- i. Through migration/settlement.
 - ii. Through religious wars/Holy wars/Jihads/conquest.
 - iii. Establishment of Islam states/converting kings to Islam.
 - iv. Missionaries to Islam/Islam missionaries.
 - v. Trade/commerce.
 - vi. Formal Islamic education/establishment of Islamic centre of learning/Muslim schools.
 - vii. Intermarriage.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each.

10. State one way which centralization of authority contributed to the growth of the Buganda Kingdom.
- i. It enhanced effective control of the Kingdom.
 - ii. It promoted control of other traditional leaders e.g. clan heads and thus brought about unity.
 - iii. It enhanced loyalty to one single leader.
 - iv. It led to the emergence of able Kabaka who propelled the Kingdom from strength to strength.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each.

11. Give two economic reasons which made Europe powers to scramble for Africa.
- i. Search for market for their manufactured goods.
 - ii. Search sources of raw materials for their industries.
 - iii. Desire by the entrepreneurs to invest excess capital.
 - iv. Need to protect European traders and investments in Africa.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each.

12. State the main contribution of religion in the Maji Maji uprising against German rule in Southern Tanzania.

- i) A religious leader Kijingetile used magic water which claimed to have magic power from the ancestors against German bullets in spite to mobilize, encourage and unite the people of Southern Tanzania to rise against rule.

13. Define indirect rule as a policy that was used by the British to administer their colonies in Africa.

Indirect rule refers to the British colonial administration policy where they retained the existing indigenous administrative systems and rulers in pursuit of their colonial interests.

(1 mark)

14. **GIVE TWO** reasons why the Central powers were defeated in the first world the allied forces control the sea routes and had powerful navy which they used to blocked supplies other central power.

- (i) The allied forces had adequate supply of human resources for the war from the members against 4 for the Central powers.
- (ii) The allied forces had abundant wealth with which to finance the war

- (iii) The initial defeat of German led to mutinies in the Germany army. It also make other members of the Central Powers to surrender.
Any 2 points, 1mk (2mks)
15. State **TWO** methods which the international community used to hasten the attainment of the majority rule in south Africa.
- (i) The condemned apartheid publicly in international force.
 - (ii) International organizations e.g UNO and OAU put pressure on the South African government to grant self rule to the majority through dialogue.
 - (iii) They imposed economic sanctions and arms embargo on the South African government.
 - (iv) They gave financial/material support to the freedom fighters.
 - (v) They allowed the freedom fighters to use their countries as military training grounds.
 - (vi) They supplied the freedom fighters with armaments
- Any 2 points, 1 mark each. (2mks)
- 17 a) What factors led to the development of early agriculture in India?
- (i) Availability of water from river George and Indus for irrigation farmlands
 - (ii) Existence of fertile soils which were deposition along the river valleys
 - (iii) Existence of indigenou crops in the area
 - (iv) Establishment of settlements along the river valleys created more demand for food/high population.
 - (v) Decrease in the supply of food from the natural environment hence cultivation hence cultivating/man could no longer depend on hunting/gathering.
 - (vi) Existence of means of transport/car v
 - (vii) Storage facilities
 - (viii) Availability of farm labour
 - (ix) Immigrants from M. East Asia with the know-how
 - (x) Use of improved methods of irrigation e.g. earth dams and dykes.
 - (xi) Availability of adequate rainfall certain times of the year promoted farming.
8. a) **In what ways did overseas colonies contributed to the expansion of industries in Europe**
- i) The overseas colonies provided additional market for Europe industrial products such as cloth and spirits.
 - ii) Overseas colonies were sources of industrial raw materials e.g. cotton , palm oil and sisal.
 - iii) Trade between European countries and their colonies led to the emergence of a class of rich people who invested in industries.
 - iv) European countries acquired capital for investment in industrial from trading with their colonies.
- Any 3 point, 1 mark each (3mks)
- b) **Discuss the problems which the European Society faced as result of industrialization.**
- xvii) Rural urban migration which resulted in overcrowding of people in towns.
 - xviii) Overcrowding put pressure on the available social amenities such as housing / shelter, schools and hospitals.

- xix) Crowding in urban centres led to increased crime rate and other social ills as people tried to earn a living.
 - xx) The poor working conditions in industries exposed workers to accidents.
 - xxi) Use of machines in industries rendered people jobless.
 - xxii) Industrial waste was not properly disposed off and this led to environmental degradation / pollution.
 - xxiii) Low wages paid to workers led to poor living conditions which demoralized them.
 - xxiv) Children and women were employed in industries / labour exploitation.
 - xxv) Social stratification / the gap between the rich and the poor.
- Any 6 points, 1marks each. (6 marks)

19. a) **Describe the religious beliefs and practices of traditional Yoruba Society.**

- i) Yoruba people believed in the existence of one Supreme Being / God known as Olorun / Olodumale
- ii) They believed in the existence of other lesser gods e.g. god of wisdom and war.
- iii) They believed in the existence of spirits/ Ancestral spirits.
- iv) Yoruba priests and diviners interpreted God's message to the people /They acted as intermediaries.
- v) They offered sacrifices/ Human sacrifices to God and the spirits. These were presided over by the priests and diviners/ kings.
- vi) Religious functions were conducted in special places/ shrines.
- vii) Stages in life e.g. birth, puberty and marriage were accompanied by festivities and rituals.
- viii) They believed in life after death.
- ix) They believed in mysterious powers.
- x) They believed that the earth was holy
- xi) They believed in judgment after death

Any 5 points, 1 mark each (5mks)

- b) ii) It was a source of moral standards for the Yoruba. It provides moral guidelines.
- iii) It was the basis of Yoruba laws.
 - iv) It linked the living and the dead thus gave continuity of life.
 - v) It gave significance and divine purpose to the different stages of a person's life.
 - vi) It provided meaningful spiritual and leisure activities e.g. participation in religious ceremonies and rituals.
 - vii) It was used by leaders / kings to unite the people

Any 5 points, 2 mark each (10mks)

20. a) **Describe the results of the development of railway transport during the 19th century.**

- i) Railways facilitated transportation of bulky goods especially industrial products and raw materials for the industry.

- ii) It facilitated transportation industrial workers/ labour.
- iii) It facilitated the spread of ideas/ Reasons / political.
- iv) It led to widespread migrations and settlement of people.
- v) It promoted the development of trade.
- vi) It opened up remote areas for economic exploitation e.g. mining fishing and farming boosting agricultural.
- vii) It strengthened European pacification of their overseas colonies/Administration of colonies.
- viii) It led to the development of towns / urban centres.
- ix) Promoted social interaction.
- x) Created employment opportunities.
- xi) It supplemented either forms of transportation
- xii) Sources of revenue.

Any 5 points 1 mark each

(5marks)

b) **Discuss ways through which the modern society benefited from the development in telecommunications.**

- i) The use of telecommunications has facilitated storage of information more conveniently through the use of computer.
- ii) It has provided improved entertainment e.g. live transmissions of music and sports.
- iii) It has promoted fast transmission of ideas/ propaganda / message.
- iv) It has speeded up business transactions by enabling a few people to handle a lot of workload.
- v) It has reduced costs business transactions by enabling individual countries.
- vi) It has enabled organizations/ individuals to access information / programmes at their own convenience.
- vii) It has enhanced safe traveling by air and water through radar connections.
- viii) It has facilitated the study of weather.

Any 5 points, 1 mark each

(5marks)

21. (a) **What were the economic activities of the people of the Asante Empire?**

- (i) They participated in the local trade where they exchanged commodities such as fish, salt and cloth with their neighbours, Goan and Go.
- (ii) They participated in the long distance trade as middlemen between traders from North Africa and those from the South. Their main commodities of trade were salt, gold kolanuts and slaves.
- (iii) They grow crops such as kolanuts and grain/ kept animals
- (iv) They practiced crafts especially the manufacture of items such as baskets and pots.
- (v) They practiced iron working and made tools like hoes, bangles and arrows
- (vi) They practiced hunting and gathering of fruits and roots.
- (vii) They practiced mining activities
- (viii) They practiced fishing

Any 3 points, 1 mark each

(3 mks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Asante Empire during the 19th century.

- (i) The Asante Empire was centralized state divided into three divisions namely. The nucleus (Kumasi) states outside Kumasi (Amatoo) and the conquered states.
 - (ii) The overall ruler of the Empire was Asantahene. Kimasi was under the direct control of the Asantahene.
 - (iii) The conquered states were ruled by their kings but treated as provinces of Asante. Asantahene appointed representatives in each conquered state.
 - (iv) The Asantahene ruled with the help of a confederacy of Kings (Omanhene). Confederacy council. They took an oath of allegiance to ensure Loyalty to the Asantahene.
 - (v) The Omanhene represented the Asantahene in the conquered states/Omanhene, Some autonomy but were expected to pay tribute to the Asantahene and contribute soldiers in times of war.
 - (vi) The Empire had a standing army which defended/ conquered other states and maintained law and order in the Empire.
 - (vii) Religion played an important role in the Empire.
 - (viii) The sacred Golden stool which was introduced in the 18th century by Asantahene Osei Tutu strengthened unity in the Empire. It was kept at the headquarters, Kumasi. Each Omanhene was given a symbolic black stool to signify unity of purpose in the province.
 - (ix) The empire had a well established judicial/ court system based at Kumasi and was headed by the Asantahene. The Omanhene were given powers to try minor cases at the provinces.
 - (x) The empire has a strong economic base that depended mainly on taxes and profit derived from the long distance trade. This strong economy aided the empire.
- (Any 6 points. 2 mks each) (12 mks)

22. **(a) Explain why the ancient regime in France had become unpopular by 1789**

- (i) The kings possessed absolute and unquestionable powers. Their word was Law.
- (ii) The kings claimed divine authority and so were above the law. They used this claim to control people lives.
- (iii) The royal family lavishly while the commoners lived in extreme poverty/ famine.
- (iv) The king's representatives in the province (the royal deputies) had acquired so much power and wealth that they had become tyrants.
- (v) The kings tolerated no criticism; the opponents were dealt with ruthlessly e.g. Press.
- (vi) The clergy and nobility had a privileged position in the state. They were the first and second class citizens and owned all the land which they rented to commoners
- (vii) The nobles and the clergy were exempted from paying taxes while the commoners paid heavily.
- (viii) The middle class which was made up of the professionals e.g. lawyers, teachers and doctors were excluded from the government hence their dissatisfaction.

- (ix) The peasants were over- burdened with many types of taxes which were collected ruthlessly.
 - (x) They were subjected to other ills such as forced labour, unfair evictions by the landlords.
- Any 5 points, 1 marks each. (5 mks)

(b) Discuss the French system of government from 1871

- (i) France became a republic in 1871 with an executive president
 - (ii) The president is assisted by a prime minister who is appointee
 - (iii) The president is elected by direct popular vote to a seven year term of office though according to the French constitution the president can be elected for a second term.
 - (iv) The president with the help of the Prime Minister choose a team of ministers, who are charged with the responsibility of making and implementing government policies.
 - (v) Defence and foreign affairs fall under the direct responsibility of the president/ president is commander in chief.
 - (vi) The national Assembly is the law making body in France although its powers are limited to certain areas e.g. taxation, nationalization of industries and declaration of war.
 - (vii) The president has the right to dissolve parliament in the event of a national crisis and rule by decree
 - (viii) France has a bicameral parliament consisting of the Senate and the National Assembly. The Senate is elected to a nine year term and have limited powers. The National assembly is elected to a five year term and has more powers.
 - (ix) The power is shared between the president and the Prime Minister.
 - (x) The President is the Arbiter and guardian of the constitution
 - (xi) France has a multiparty democracy.
- Any 5 points 2 marks (10 mks)

23.

- (a)
 - (iii) To promote culture interaction between members states
 - (iv) To protect the interest of the disadvantaged/ minority groups, e.g. women, children.
 - (v) To ensure that member states uphold fundamental human rights
 - (vi) To replace the League of Nations which had collapsed before the outbreak of the Second World War
 - (vii) To promote the economic development among members though research.
 - (viii) To promote social progress and better standards of living through research
 - (ix) To rebuild the economies of the countries affected by wars

Any 5 points, 1 mk each (5 mks)
- (b) Discuss the factors that have undermined activities of the UNO

- (i) The power to veto that is given to the five permanent members encourages them to further their interests.
 - (ii) National interests which more often than not tend to override international concerns.
 - (iii) Lack of a standing army to implement effect the UNO resolutions
 - (iv) Failure by some members states to remit their subscriptions limit the resources availability for UNO operations
 - (v) Occurrence of many conflicts between countries/ within countries limits the UNO's ability to effectively resolve issues.
 - (vi) Conflicting ideologies pursued by different countries make it difficult for the organization to implement its objectives.
 - (vii) Occurrence of natural catastrophic/ epidemics place an unexpected economic strain on the UNO resources, e.g. floods, drought
 - (viii) Accumulation of armaments by powerful individuals/ countries threaten the existence of a peaceful world undermines UNO ability to promote world peace.
 - (ix) Interests of member countries in other regional/ international organization tend to conflict with those of the UNO
 - (x) Difference in economic development level of member countries militate against co-operation
 - (xi) International terrorism has undermined world peace.
- Any 5 points, 2 marks each (10 mks)

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HISTORY PAPER 1
311/1 – 1999

1. The clan (1 mk)
2. (i) Some maasai sections e.g. the Kwavi became agriculture/ farmers
(ii) Some Maasai became traders
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
3. (i) Mediating between God and the people/ acting as a priest
(ii) Offering sacrifices to God on behalf of the people
(iii) Blessing people before they undertook special activities such as going to War/raids
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
4. (i) Possession of iron and iron working skills
(ii) Settlement in areas with suitable climate
(iii) Existence of ingenious crops
(iv) Fertile soils (Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
5. (i) Abagusii
(ii) Abakuria
(iii) Abaluyia/ any Abaluyia speaking group (2 mks)
(Any 2 points. 1 mark) (2 mks)
6. (i) Some Portuguese words were added to Kiswahili
(ii) Portuguese architecture was introduced at the coast
(iii) The Portuguese introduced crops such as maize and cassava/ new farming Methods
(iv) The Portuguese built Fort Jesus and Vasco Da Gama Pillar which have become historic sites
(v) Links between coastal settlement and India were strengthened
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
7. (i) The British tax payers were not ready to sustain the administration of the colony because it was expensive
(ii) The company officials were familiar with the region- based on their trading experience in the area.
(iii) The British tax payers did not see the economic benefits of the colony
(iv) Inadequate personnel
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
8. (i) Nabongo Mumia was made a paramount Chief of the region
(ii) The Wanga Kingdom was strengthened using the military support from the British
(iii) The wanga rulers princes were used to administer the surrounding communities
(iv) The Wanga Kingdom expanded
(Any 2 points, 1 mark) (2 mks)
9. (i) To link Uganda with the coast

- (ii) To provide quick, safe and convenient means of transport for government administrators/ troops
- (iii) Open up Kenya for economic development/ to stop slave trade/ promote lifetime trade ½ (Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
10. (i) The executive council/ advisory council
(ii) The legislative council
(iii) The church
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)
11. (i) They were ethnic (tribal based/ oriented/ urban based
(ii) They were non- militant
(iii) They were led by educated Africans chiefs
(iv) They were formed in response to socio- economic and land problems of various ethnic groups
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
12. (i) To provide security
(ii) To promote unity and a sense of belonging among members
(iii) To cater for the basic needs of the members
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)
13. (i) The constitution led to increased number of elected Africans in the legislative council (from 8 to 14)
(ii) It led to the introduction of multi- racial representation in the legislative Council
(iii) It led to the increase of the number of African Ministers to two
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)
14. (i) A civil dispute is between individuals, while a criminal dispute is one in which the law of the land has been broken by individuals.
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)
15. (i) Recurrent expenditure
(ii) Capital expenditure/ development expenditure
(iii) Serving expenditure
(Any 2 points) (2 mks)
16. (i) They offer security/ protection to prisoners
(ii) They supervise prisoners/ execute court orders
(iii) They train prisoners in special skills/ rehabilitate
(iv) They maintain law and order among prisoners
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)

SECTION B

17. (a) (i) Invasion of the settlement by the incoming Cushites
(ii) Internal conflicts/ feuds
(iii) Population increase
(iv) Outbreak of diseases/ epidemics/ natural calamities
(v) Search for more land for settlement and pasture
(Any 3 points, 1 mark) (3 marks)
- (b) (i) The Mijikenda were organized into between 416 clans with many sub-clans
(ii) Each man lived in protected villages known as Kaya
(iii) Young men became members of age-sets after going through circumcision
(iv) Senior age-set members made up the government council, Kambi
(v) The council was responsible for the administration of a clan
(vi) Council meetings were chaired by headmen
(vii) The junior age-set members made up the warrior group which was charged with defending the community
(Any 6 points, 1 mark) (6 marks)
- (ii) (i) The Mijikenda believed in the existence of one supreme God whom they called Mulungu
(ii) Prayers were made directly to Mulungu
(iii) They offered sacrifices to appease Mulungu
(iv) Priest presided over religious ceremonies and rituals
(v) Other people such as the medicine men, diviners played an important role among the Mijikenda
(vi) In the city states were generally divided into two sections, one Muslim and the other African
(vii) The city states were ruled by imams/ Sultans/ Sheikhs
(viii) The city states were independent political entities
(ix) Towns minted and used their own coins/ money
(x) People wore woven and silk clothes
(Any 5 points, 1 mark) (5 marks)
18. a) (i) Kiswahili was used as the main medium of communication in the coastal towns.
(ii) Islam was the main religion practiced in the towns.
(iii) Islamic law/Sharia was used in administration.
(iv) Houses were constructed using Arabic architecture.
(v) Trade was the main economic activity in the towns.
(vi) In the city states were generally divided into two sections, one Muslim and other African.
(vii) The city states were ruled by Imams/Sultans/sheikhs.
(viii) The city states were independent political entities.
(ix) Towns minted and used their own coins/money.
(x) People wore woven and silk clothes.

- (b) (i) Disruption of trade by the Portuguese resulted in loss of revenue
- (ii) Constant warfare and conflicts between the Portuguese and the coastal towns led to the total destruction of some coastal settlements
- (iii) Invasion of coastal settlement by the Zimba led to the disruption of economic activities of the coastal settlement.
- (iv) Increased conflicts between the city states discouraged traders from the interior to bring trade goods to the coast.
- (v) The draught spell hindered farming activities
- (vi) Conflicts between the Mazrui family and the Al Busaidi family over the control of the coastal settlement.
- (vii) Taxes levied on the coastal settlements by the corrupt Portuguese administrators weakened the economic base of the settlements.
- (viii) Rivalry between European Nations for the control of the trade along the East African Coast led to the decline of some coastal towns.

(Any 5 points, 2 mks each (10 mks)

19. (a) (i) Demand for their commodities
- (ii) Availability of trade goods
 - (iii) Unsuitable climatic conditions for farming
 - (iv) Proximity to the coast
 - (v) Existence of entrepreneurs like chief Kivoi
 - (vi) Existence of a well organized local trade

(Any 5 points, 1 mk (5 mks)

- (b) (i) The raids for slaves by traders led to insecurity and fear making people abandon their economic activities.
- (ii) Able-bodied people were taken away as slaves leaving the weak who could not work effectively.
- (iii) It led to the death of family members denying the family the much needed workforce.
- (iv) Led to loss of skilled labour force e.g. iron smiths
- (v) Methods used in acquiring slaves such as burning of houses led to destruction of the environment and human suffering
- (vi) Slave raids and slave of people led to depopulation/ displacement
- (vii) Promoted interaction between African communities e.g. the Akamba and Agikuyu
- (viii) Led to the spread and use of Kiswahili in the interior of Kenya
- (ix) Led to the spread of Islam and Islamic culture
- (x) Opened up the interior of Kenya for European penetration

(Any 5 points, 2 mks) (10 mks)

20. (a) (i) To provide more educational opportunities for Africans
- (ii) To have a say/ control of what was taught in their schools

- (iii) To keep away European missionary influence for their schools
- (iv) To preserve their cultural heritage / values
- (v) To create job opportunities for educated Africans
- (vi) To sensitize Africans on the evils of colonialism

(Any 5 points, 1 mk) (5 mks)

- (b) (i) He mobilized the mijikenda into forming a pressure group – the Mijikenda Union
 - (ii) As a member of the African Elected Members Organization, Ngala Pressured for more constitutional reforms for Africans.
 - (iii) in 1955 he mobilized people from Mombasa to form the Mombasa African Democratic Union.
 - (iv) He was instrumental in the Formation of KADU to defend the interest of the minority African groups against possible domination by KANU. He became the president of the party.
 - (v) Ngala and Mboya led the African delegation which attended the first Lancaster House Conference to discuss the independence constitution
 - (vi) He supported and called for the release of detained leaders
 - (vii) In May 1963, KADU under the leadership of Ngala formed the first independence government.
- (Any 5 points, 2 mks) (10 mks)

SECTION C

21. (a) (i) arrest the suspected criminal
- (ii) Confine the arrested suspect
 - (iii) Provide protection/ security to the suspected criminal
 - (iv) Investigate the offence to prepare evidence for prosecution
 - (v) Take the suspended criminal to court
 - (vi) Lead the protection/ give evidence
 - (vii) Hand over the criminal to prison authority
 - (viii) Realistic the suspect if acquitted
- (Any 5 points, 1 mk) (5 mks)
- (b) (i) Inadequate working facilities such as vehicles, radios, stationery to facilitate efficient communication.
 - (ii) Poor condition of the roads lead to increased/ frequent accidents and congestion on the roads thus putting pressure on the police officers.
 - (iii) Negative public attitude towards the police makes it difficult for police officers to perform their duties freely.
 - (vi) Corrupt practices with the police make the policemen/ policewomen, unwilling to operate freely and impartially. This slows down performance
 - (vii) Interference by influential personalities within societies make the police unwilling to take appropriate actions in some cases/ scare the police from taking action.
 - (viii) Easy access to dangerous arms by the wrong members of the society Cause anxiety, fear and insecurity to the police.

(ix) The indiscipline / impatience of Kenyan drivers give the traffic police hectic time during the performance of their duties.

(Any 5 points, 2 mks)

(10 mks)

22. (a) (i) Administrative services are brought closer to the people
(ii) Local resources are utilized effectively e.g. land
(iii) Social amenities are made available e.g. hospitals, piped water
(iv) Means of transport and communication are developed/ improved
(v) Local people are involved in decision making
(vi) Local priorities are identified and implemented
(vii) Ensure equal development in all districts
(viii) Creates employment for local people

(Any 5 points, 1 mk)

(5 mks)

- (b) (i) He represents the president during national celebrations e.g. Labour Day, Moi Day, E.T.C during these celebrations the Provincial Commissioner reads the president's speech to the nation
(ii) He is the president's representative in the province
(iii) He explains and educates the government employees and the people on government policies.
(iv) He is responsible for the maintenance of law and order where he chairs the provincial security and intelligence committee and ensures that there is law and order during public meetings.
(v) He co-ordinates all development activities in the province by chairing all provincial development committee meetings.
(vi) He supervises and co-ordinates all the administrative functions in the province being the chief administrator.
(vii) He chairs provincial committee meetings on procurement land control board, education and non- government organizations.

Any 5 points, 2 mks)

(10 mks)

23. (a) (i) Building and maintaining roads within their areas of jurisdiction
(ii) Providing and managing health services e.g. dispensaries and welfare clinics.
(iii) Building and maintaining the cleanliness of market centers by organizing rubbish disposal
(iv) Supply water to the residents
(v) Providing education facilities e.g. nursery schools
(vi) Providing entertainment/ recreational facilities such as parks, social halls.
(vii) Giving trade licences
(viii) Approving building plans
(ix) Provide and maintain residential houses

- (b) (i) County councils get grants from the central Government every year for financing their development projects.

- (ii) They raise money through the sale of trade licences
- (iii) They raise money through payment of land and houses rates in commercial centres.
- (iv) They raise money through fines
- (v) They organize Harambee activities to raise money
- (vi) They got money on form of donations from well wishers
- (vii) Money is raised through hiring out council facilities e.g social halls, play grounds e.t.c
- (viii) They raise money by levying charges on trade good bought for sale in their market/ stalls.
- (ix) They raise money by charging for approving building plans for commercial premises
- (x) They raise money from rents paid on residential council houses
- (xi) They raise money through levying entry fees on public vehicles that use the parking facilities.
- (xii) They obtain loans for specific development projects
- (xiii) They raise money by levying charges on commercial sign posts/ Boards
- (xiv) Loans from World Bank
- (xv) From taxes from residents

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K.C.S.E HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 1999

SECTION A

1. State two distinct characteristics of Homo Erectus

- (i) Homo erectus had a big brain capacity/ high thinking capacity
- (ii) Homo erectus walked upright/ had an upright posture/ Bipedal
- (iii) Homo erectus had the ability to grasp objects.

(Any 2 points 1 mk) (2 mks)

2. State one main way in which the Agrarian Revolution contributed to the development of urban centres in Europe.

- (i) The enclosure system/ the consolidation of farms forced people to migrate from the rural areas to urban (1 mk)

3. Give one main reason why trade union movements were formed in Europe during the nineteenth century.

- (i) To fight for the welfare of workers/ to enable workers to collectively negotiate for better terms of services with the employers

(1 mk)

4. Identify two scientific discoveries during the nineteenth century which contributed to food preservation

- (i) Discovery of canning
- (ii) Invention of refrigeration
- (iii) Invention of pasteurization

Any 2 points 1 mark) (2 mks)

5. State two inventions during the eighteenth century which improved textile industry in Britain

- (i) The spinning jenny which produced quality threads by Samuel Crompton
- (ii) The power loom which facilitated the weaving process by Edward Cartwright
- (iii) The cotton gin which quickened the removal of seeds from cotton fibre Eli Whitney.
- (iv) The water frames by Richard Arkwright
- (v) The flying shuttle by John Kay
- (vi) The cylindrical calico printing machine

Any 2 points 1 mks) (2 mks)

6. Give two ways in which air transport has improved trade between nations

- (i) It has improved speed with which trade goods between nations/ organizations/ individuals are moved.
- (ii) It has improved transportation of urgent documents and messages relating to trade.

7. Distinguish between barter and currency systems of trade

- (i) Barter system of trade involves exchange of goods with other goods whereas currency system of trade involves the use of money to purchase commodities.

(2 mks)

8. (a) State the role played by the Tuaregs in the Trans-Saharan Trade

- (i) They acted as guides to traders across the desert/ they guided traders along the trade routes across the Sahara desert.
- (ii) Provided security to traders/ acted as guards
- (iii) Acted as interpreters
- (iv) They maintained the oasis/ water/ wells
- (v) Provided food/ accommodation

(b) Identify two trade routes which connected trading centres in the Western Sudan and North Africa during the Trans- Saharan trade.

- (i) Fez- Marrakech- Wadan - Walata
- (ii) From Sijilmosa in Morocco through Tuat, Gao to Timbuktu
- (iii) From Tunisia through Ghadames and Agades to Hausaland
- (iv) From Tripoli through Fezzan to Bornu
- (v) From Cairo through Murzuk – Bilma -Kano
- (vi) From Sijimasa – Walata- Tagheza- Audaghost

(Any 2 points 1 mk

2 mks)

9. Give the main aim of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNTCAD)

- (i) To encourage/ promote trade between the rich/ developed and the developing countries

(1 mk)

10. What two similar roles were played by priests in both Egyptian and Yoruba traditional religions?

- (i) In both cases priests acted as intermediaries between god and people
- (ii) They presided over religious functions and activities/ offered sacrifices
- (iii) They interpreted divine messages and message from the ancestors to the people
- (iv) They advised the kings/ rulers on administrative matters
- (v) They controlled the powers of kings
- (vi) They predicted / for told the future.

(Any 2 points 1 mk)

(2 mks)

11. Give the main results of the translation of the bible into different languages during the sixteenth century

- (i) People were able to identify some of the weakness/ excesses of the popes powers and other religious leaders. This led to criticism against the resulted in the split of the Roman Catholic Church.

(1 mk)

12. Give the main reason why the golden stool was important for the Asante Empire

- (i) It was the symble of unity within the Asante Empire/ it united the Asante Empire.

13. Show two ways in which the industrial Revolution in Europe promoted European colonization of Africa.

- (i) The European nations wanted colonies as sources of raw materials for their industries.
- (ii) The Europeans wanted markets for their manufactured goods
- (iii) Wealthy industries wanted colonies where they could invest their excess capital.

(Any 2 points, 1 mk) (2 mks)

14. Name one organization which has been formed by the organization of Africa Unity (OAU) members countries to promote economic co-operation among Southern Africa countries

- (i) Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of Eastern and Southern Africa/ COMESA
- (ii) South African Development Co- operation Conference (SADCC)

(Any 1 point, 1 mk) (1 mk)

16. State one problem which faced the League of Nations

- (iii) Inability to settle disputes between members states
- (iv) Lack of military strength with which to implement its objectives
- (v) Lack or adequate funds
- (vi) Nationalist ambitions of member countries/ re- armament
- (vii) Lack of support and commitment by major power e.g U.A.S

SECTION B

17. (a) What things do archaeologists use to reconstruct the activities of people who lives in prehistoric times?

- a) The remains of the weapons that they used
- b) The remains of the tools that they used
- c) The remains of humans bones
- d) The remains of animals found at the prehistoric sites
- e) The remains of plants the lived on
- f) The remains of their dwelling places
- g) The remains of their artwork e.g. rock painting
- h) The remains of traditional craft e.g. pottery
- i) The remains of beads
- j) The remains of cans
- k) The remains of garments
- l) The remains of charred tree trunks/ charcoal and carbonized seeds.

Any 5 points, 1 mk (5 mks)

(b) Explain five ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of

- (a) Improved stone tools through the use of Levallois method
- (b) Invented fire which was used for cooking, lighting, warming and protecting against wild animals.
- (c) Made and lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security
- (d) Made clothes out of animal skins by scrapping them clean, using efficient stools.
- (e) Created leisure activities such as artwork
- (f) Developed language for effective communication

- (g) Migrated to warmer areas or regions
(Any 5 points, 2 mks) (10 mks)

18.(a) **Describe the uses of gold in Ancient Egypt**

- (i) Gold was used to make ornaments/ jewellery
- (ii) It was used in making decorations for houses
- (iii) It was used for making decorations for houses
- (iv) It was used for making utensils especially plates and vases for rich people
- (v) It was used as currency/ money
- (vi) It was used as a trade commodity/ item of trade
- (vii) It was used in royal burial ceremonies/ king buried with gold
- (viii) Abolition of wasteful furrows
- (ix) Discovery of canning & refrigeration made it possible for farmers to produce porewhole in large quantities.

(Any 6 points, 2 mks (12 mks)

(b) **Explain how the discovery of iron in Africa affected people's lives in the Continent**

- (i) It led to the expansion of agriculture since forests and bushes were easily cleared
- (ii) The use of iron led to increased food production and this ensured food security
- (iii) Production of iron weapons lead to increased warfare between communities
- (iv) Iron tools were used as trade goods, between communities leading to expansion of trade.
- (v) Iron was also used to make weapons for defence against enemies
- (vi) Use of iron weapons made some communities leading to conquer neighbouring communities leading to creation of Empire/ kingdom/ fall decline of other.
- (vii) Iron smelting led to the rise of specialized people, the blacksmiths
- (viii) It led to urbanization.

(Any 6 points, 2 mks (12 mks)

19. (a) **What factors favoured the beginning of agriculture during the new stone age?**

- (i) Development of tools –m----- fools & wooden plough
- (ii) Settled life of development of settlements
- (iii) Increase of population leading to high demand of food
- (iv) Hunting and gathering was becoming tiresome
- (v) Change in climate which made natural food scarce
- (vi) Availability of seeds in variety e.g. wheat & barley

(Any 3 points, 1 mk) (3 mks)

(b) **Explain six factors which promoted plantation farming in Europe during the agrarian revolution**

- (i) The Invention of machines for extensive farming e.g seedling horse drawn

- plough, iron hoe.
 - (ii) Discovery of fertilizers which led to high yields/ manure
 - (iii) Discovery of pesticides and fungicides which facilitate control of crops Diseases.
 - (iv) Improvement in transport especially the railway which facilitate transportation of bulky goods/ farm products and farm workers
 - (v) High demand for food by rapidly growing urban population.
 - (vi) Demand for agricultural and industrial raw materials
 - (vii) Development of new breads of crops as a result of research in agriculture
 - (viii) The enclosure acts/ system pushed people out of the rural areas and created room for plantation agriculture.
20. (a) **Why were Christian missionary societies established in Europe?**
- (i) To spread Christianity in other parts of the world
 - (ii) To help the slave trade and slavery
 - (iii) To support Christian missionaries who were sent to other parts of the world
 - (iv) To co-ordinate the activities of Christian missionaries in other parts of the world
 - (v) To promote exploration of other parts of the world
 - (vi) To spread western education and culture/ to civilize people in other parts of the world.
 - (vii) To check the spread of Islam
 - (viii) It was a period of evangelical revival in Europe
- (b) **Six factors affected Christian missionary activities in Africa during the nineteenth century**
- (i) Tropical diseases such as Malaria, which claimed many lives of missionaries and scared other who gave up and returned home
 - (ii) Lack of adequate funds to finance missionary activities
 - (iii) Poor means of transport forced them to walk along distances/ journeys difficult terrain
 - (iv) Language barrier hindered effective communication with the people
 - (v) Harsh tropical climate made it difficult for the missionaries to perform their work effectively.
 - (vi) Hostility of the African leaders or community who feared losing their control over the people as a result of conversion to Christianity
 - (vii) Hostility to slave traders who saw Christianity as a threat to their trading activities
 - (viii) Opposition from Muslim dominated areas where Christianity posed a threat to the Islamic faith
 - (ix) Opposition from the Africans who saw Christianity as a threat to their traditional religion and cultural values/ practices
 - (x) The missionaries were few in number and therefore unable to reach many people
 - (xi) Conflicts/ differences between various Christian groups undermined their effectiveness
 - (xii) Danger posed by wild animals e.g. snakes
 - (xiii) Shortage of medicine water and food

- (xiv) Theft of medicine and their supplies
 - (xv) Desertion by potters, guards/ loneliness e.t.c
21. (a) **What were the economic activities of the Ndebele during the nineteenth century?**
- (i) The Ndebele kept cattle
 - (ii) They traded with their neighbours and people from the coast
 - (iii) They grew crops such as cassava and millet & maize
 - (iv) They raided for cattle, especially the warriors
 - (v) They practiced crafts such as basket weaving
 - (vi) They hunted animals and gathered wild roots and fruits
- (b) **Describe the political organization of the Ndebele during the pre-colonial period**
- (i) The Ndebele were organized into kingdom
 - (ii) The king was the commander in chief of the army and had powers to declare war or make peace
 - (iii) The king was the supreme judge of the kingdom
 - (iv) The kingdom was divided into settlements/ military kraals
 - (v) Each Kraal was ruled by a pointee of the King known as induna
 - (vi) Indunas had very little autonomy as they implemented the king's decisions
 - (vii) The settlements were further divided into units which were ruled by junior officers
 - (viii) The king kept a standing army which was used to conquer new land and defend the kingdom against external attacks
 - (ix) The king kept a network of spies who kept him informed of all that was going on in the kingdom.
 - (x) Headed by hereditary kings
 - (xi) To enhance loyalty & national unity a king married from various directions from various directions of the country
22. (a) **What factors led to the success of Menelik of Ethiopia against the Italians the battle of Adowa?**
- (i) Menelik had the support of the provincial rulers/ kings supplied him with information/ military support
 - (ii) The monarch approves the appointment of the cabinet
 - (iii) The monarch nominates the members of the House of Lords
 - (iv) The monarch is the commander in chief of the armed forces
 - (v) The monarch exercises the prerogative of mercy of remission
 - (vi) The monarch summons a new session of parliament after general election.
- (b) **Describe the results of the battle of Adowa**
- (i) The Ethiopian victory leads to their independence
 - (ii) It led to the signing of the 1896 Addis- Ababa treaty in which

- (iii) Ethiopian independence was recognized/ nullified the treaty
 - (iv) Other European nations such as France, Britain and Russia established diplomatic relations with Ethiopia and posted ambassadors
 - (v) Many soldiers both Ethiopians and Italians lost their lives in the fighting
 - (vi) The war brought about general destruction of property and suffering to people
 - (vii) Insecurity brought by then allied economy activities
 - (viii) The victory enabled Ethiopia leaders to consolidate their unity and identity as a nation
 - (ix) Led to resignation of Italian Prime minister due to humiliation at Adov
 - (x) European nations restored never to sent modern guns to African state.
- (Any 5 points 2 mks) (10 mks)

23. (a) **What role does the Queen of England play in relation to the British Government**

- (i) At the end of elections. The monarch invites the leader of party with the majority votes in the House of commons to form the Government/ invites the prime minister to form the government
- (ii) The Monarch formality opens parliament at the beginning of a new session
- (iii) The monarch is the legal head of the state and the symbol of national
- (iv) Before a bill becomes law the monarch gives the Royal assent
- (v) The monarch has the powers to officially to dissolve the parliament at the end of its tenure of office.

(b) **Describe the functions of the British parliament**

- (i) The British parliament discusses and makes laws it also amends laws when need arises
- (ii) Parliament controls Government expenditure the approval of parliament is mandatory for all Government expenditure
- (iii) Parliament approves the government budget and ways of raising money
- (iv) It directs the government/ foreign policy and keeps development programmes on track
- (v) It checks the powers of the executive to ensure that the rule of law is maintained/ can pass a vote of no confidence.
- (vi) House of lords sits as the final court of appeal mostly in simple cases
- (vii) Discusses/ debates issues of national interest

(Any 5 points 1 mk x 1 mk = (5 mks)

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