

## SECTION A: 25 MARKS

Answer all Questions in this section

1. Two limitations of electronic sources of information on history and government.

- *subject to bias*
- *may be inaccurate*
- *they are expensive*
- *acted films are unrealistic*

2x1 = 2 marks

2. The main importance of the "Kaya" among the "Mijikenda" in the precolonial period.

- *provided security*

1x1 = 1 mark

3. Two factors that influenced the Abaluhya to become captivators in pre-colonial period.

- *availability of iron tools*
- *existence of fertile soils*
- *adequate rainfall*

2x1 = 2 marks

4. One reason why the Omani Arabs came to the East African Coast in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- *they came to establish a commercial empire along the East African Coast*
- *came to control the coast/colonise it*
- *came to end the Portuguese rule*

1x2 = 1 mark

5. Two rights that do not have limitations.

- *freedom from torture/inhuman treatment*
- *freedom from slavery*
- *right to fair trial*
- *right to an order of habeas corpus*
- *freedom from discrimination*

2x1 = 2 marks

6. Two houses that make up the ~~National Assembly~~ <sup>Parliament</sup> of Kenya under the new constitution.

- The National Assembly
- The Senate

2x1=2 marks

7. One economic factor that made Britain colonise Kenya.

- to acquire raw materials
- to serve as market for her manufactured goods
- to invest her surplus capital
- to protect her merchants

1x1=1 mark

8. The woman who led the Agirama resistance.

- Metatitili Wa Menza

1x1=1 mark

9. One social reason for the construction of the Uganda Railway.

- wanted to stop slave trade
- wanted to transport Christian missionaries in the interior

1x1=1 mark

10. The main outcome of the Devonshire White Paper(1923).

- African interests were given more priorities

1x1=1 mark

11. One education commission established during the colonial rule.

- Fraser Commission(1908)
- Phelps Stokes Education Commission

1x1=1 mark

12. Two reforms under the Lennox Boyd constitution of 1957.

- an increase in the number of African elected members from 8 to 14/ more six Africans were elected
- 12 specially elected members
- an increase in the number of African ministers to two

2x1=2 marks

13. The main function of the Correctional Services in Kenya.

- to habilitate convicts by counselling them/ correcting them  $1 \times 1 = 1$  marks

14. One branch of the Kenya Defence Forces.

- The Kenya Army
- The Kenya Airforce
- The Kenya Navy

$1 \times 1 = 1$  mark

15. Two national philosophies adopted after independence in Kenya.

- African socialism
- Harambee
- Nyayoisms

$2 \times 1 = 2$  marks

16. Two greatest enemies of Kenya at independence.

- poverty
- diseases
- ignorance

$2 \times 1 = 2$  marks

17. Two members of the county executive committee.

- The County Governor
- The deputy County Governor
- The county Executive Committee/CEC/County ministers

$2 \times 1 = 2$  marks

## SECTION B: 45 MARKS

Answer any three questions from this section

18 (a) Five factors that led to the migration of the Somali in the pre-colonial period.

- external war
- international war/clan wars/ feuds
- outbreak of diseases
- natural calamities eg drought
- due to spirit of adventure
- due to increase in population

5×1=5 marks

(b) The social organisation of the Agikuyu in the pre-colonial period.

- the lowest social unit was the family comprising of the father, his wife/ves and children
- several related families formed a clan
- the Agikuyu were organised into age sets which were made up of people who were circumcised at the same period
- they believed in the existence of a supreme god who they called Ngai the creator of the universe
- there were religious leaders eg medicine men, prophets etc
- they offered sacrifices to their god on sacred places eg under mugumo tree
- the Agikuyu believed in the existence of ancestral spirit whom they respected
- marriage was a very important social institution as it ensure continuity of the family and clan/ it was polygamous and exogamous

5x2=10marks

19 (a) Three factors that facilitated the coming and settlement of the Arabs at the East African Coast.

- the monsoon winds/ trade winds
- accessibility of the coast through the ocean
- natural harbours
- Arabs were skilled in marine technology

3x1=3marks

(b) Six reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule.

- constant coastal rebellions due to the harsh rule of the Portuguese
- inadequate administrators and army made the Portuguese unable to establish efficient and effective administration
- the Portuguese officials were corrupt and greedy
- the Persians and Turks assisted the Coastal people in rebelling against Portugal
- the Portuguese were challenged by other European powers eg Holland Britain etc
- Malindi, their traditional ally refused to support the Portuguese because they were cruel to them
- the Portuguese soldiers were affected by tropical diseases eg malaria
- Portugal's annexation of Spain which denied Portugal the authority to act independently
- the defeat and capture of Fort Jesus by Oman Arabs brought Portuguese rule to an end.
- the decline of the Indian Ocean trade denied Portugal revenue.
- the attack by the man eating zimba terrorists from the lower Zambezi.
- they failed to get reinforcement from India

6x2=12marks



20. (a) Three problems the early political associations faced in Kenya during the colonial period.

- inadequate funds
- leadership wrangles
- disunity among the people
- harassment by the colonial government
- banning of political associations

3x1=3 marks

(b) Six factors that promoted nationalism in Kenya between 1945 - 1963.

- the war experience of the ex-servicemen made them aware of the changes in world affairs
- the Labour Party in Britain which came to power in 1945 was more responsive to the demands of self rule
- the constitutional changes which were initiated in Kenya by the Labour Party
- the UN recommended self rule for the colonised communities as a right
- the examples provided by India and Ghana's independence in 1947 and 1957 respectively gave moral and material support to the liberation struggle in Kenya.
- the Mau Mau movement speeded to pave for independence
- lifting of bans on political parties by the colonial government enabled the African nationalists form political parties eg KANU, KADU
- charismatic role of Kenyatta
- formation of trade contributed to the struggle for independence

6x2=12 marks

21. (a) Five challenges facing the education sector in Kenya since independence.

- increase in the number of school going children/ congestion in schools
- insufficient funds
- education in Kenya is too expensive
- cultural barriers
- poverty where parents send children to work instead of sending them to schools
- lack of education facilities eg classrooms
- lack of discipline in learning institutions
- too many unemployed people discourage the youth.
- rate of the spread of HIV/AIDS
- corruption and mismanagement learning institutions
- political interference
- failure of adult literacy programmes
- frequent changes and revision of curriculum

5x1=5 marks

(b) Five functions of the county government.

- promotes agriculture in the areas of crop and animal husbandry
- it provides and supervises county health services
- it provides and regulates education at the pre-primary, village polytechnic, craft and childcare level
- it facilitates cultural activities eg museums sporting facilities.
- it promotes trading activities by issuing trading licences
- it ensures county transport eg roads are efficient

- ensures animal control and welfare through licensing of dogs
- regulates county planning and developing through land survey and mapping
- implements national government policies on natural resources
- it regulates county public works and services
- ensures firefighting services and disaster management centres are available
- it controls drug usage and access and pornography in the county
- ensures participation of communities in governance

5x2=10marks

#### SECTION C: 30 MARKS

Answer any two questions from this section

22. (a) Three main methods of conflict resolution in Kenya.

- mediation
- arbitration
- negotiation
- litigation

3x1=3marks

(b) Six factors that limit national unity in Kenya.

- Racism made people develop deep hostility towards those that are favoured.
- tribalism discriminates against others who do not belong to a particular ethnic group/ leads to hatred and enmity.
- religious conflicts sometimes wars splits and disunity among members.
- greed decides people as a greedy person will pursue power and wealth at the expanse of others.



- poverty will make people steal from those who have and this brings disunity
  - nepotism will make those in authority deny a deserving person a job opportunity in favour of unqualified relative and this causes hatred.
  - corruption creates suspicion and hatred among people.
  - political ideologies make people fight as they do not tolerate differences in opinion leading to disunity
- 6x2=12 marks

23. (a) Three reasons why general elections are held regularly in Kenya.

- It is a constitutional requirement
  - to keep leaders on check/ keep leaders on their toes
  - it is a democratic right.
  - they help generate new ideas by offering alternative ways of running the government
  - people elect the leaders of their choice.
- 3x1=3 marks

(b) Six functions of the president of Kenya.

- he/ she is the head of state and therefore represents the government and the people of Kenya both locally and internationally
- he/ she the head of government and hence appoints the cabinet.
- he/she addresses parliament once per year
- he/she chairs cabinet meetings.
- he/she is the commander in-chief of the Kenya Defence Forces
- the president may pardon a convicted criminal.
- he/she confers honours to men and women of outstanding achievements.
- he/she nominates cabinet secretaries for approval by parliament

- he/she presides over national holidays in the country. 6x2=12 marks

28 (a) The composition of the Judicial Service Commission.

- Chief Justice
- one Supreme Court Judge
- one Court of Appeal Judge
- one High Court Judge
- the Attorney General
- two advocates, a woman and a man
- one person nominated by the Public Service Commission
- one man and a woman to represent the public.
- the Chief Registrar

3x1=3 marks

(b) Six ways in which the independence of the Judiciary is protected in Kenya.

- the independence of the judiciary is spelt out in the judiciary and the government has to respect it.
- the judges and magistrates are appointed by the Judicial Service Commission which is an independent body.
- the tenure of office is longer than that of the civil servants. For the Judges they retire at 72 years
- the Judges enjoy security of tenure thus they cannot be fired at will
- Judges are bound by the oath of office to perform their duties without favour or fear.
- the judiciary's a separate system of command, its heads the Chief Justice
- their salaries and allowances of judges and magistrates are fixed and are not discussed in parliament.