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 let 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 setters 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 than 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 example 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 to 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 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 found of people

vi) The Portuguese knew the Geography of the East African Coast very well after obtaining information form Vasco Da- Gama visit of 1498

vii) They had well trained soldier   (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 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) Composition 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 want white people because according to their methodology, the people were a sign to 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 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 Abaluhyia 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 polices in their areas or 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 form the lowest to the highest level.

   (ii) **The District Magistrates Court**
   This is the lowest court in Kenya which is charged with the responsibility pf 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 form with in 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 party 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

K.C.S.E HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 1996

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 Timbuku

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