

K.C.S.E. HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 1997

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) Intermarriage 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 rules 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) Electors 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 resisted 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 microlithic 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 Kaox
 - 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.
 - lii. 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.