

**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 Umba and River ruvuna were given to the Germans.
 - iv. The territory between river Umba 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, Onyiah 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 14days.
 - 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 18yrs
 - xxiii) President he must attain 25% votes cast from 5 provinces.
22. a) Explain the ole 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) In accessibility 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.

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.
- The two religions teach that there is life after death.
 - Life after death is in spirit form.
 - The quality of the life after death depends on individuals behaviour here on earth.
 - There is judgment after death.
- Any 2 points, 1 mark each.
9. State two ways through which Islam was spread in the nineteenth century.
- Through migration/settlement.
 - Through religious wars/Holy wars/Jihads/conquest.
 - Establishment of Islam states/converting kings to Islam.
 - Missionaries to Islam/Islam missionaries.
 - Trade/commerce.
 - Formal Islamic education/establishment of Islamic centre of learning/Muslim schools.
 - Intermarriage.
- Any 2 points, 1 mark each.
10. State one way which centralization of authority contributed to the growth of the Buganda Kingdom.
- It enhanced effective control of the Kingdom.
 - It promoted control of other traditional leaders e.g. clan heads and thus brought about unity.
 - It enhanced loyalty to one single leader.
 - 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.
- Search for market for their manufactured goods.
 - Search sources of raw materials for their industries.
 - Desire by the entrepreneurs to invest excess capital.
 - 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.
- 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 indigenous 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 than 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 nucleaus (Kumasi) states outside Kumasi (Amattoo) 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 sate.
- (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 army which defended/ conquered other states and maintained law and order 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 aimed 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 degree
- (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 through 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 over – ride 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)