

K.C.S.E HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 2000

1. Ways in which the Akamba interacted with the Agikuyu in the pre- colonial period

- (i) Trading activities
- (ii) Intermarriages (2 mks)

2. Economic reasons why the Cushites migrated from their original homeland Kenya

- (i) They were running away due to cattle disease which were interfering with their cattle keeping economic activity
- (ii) They were running away to look for better farming lands as there was drought in the area of origin. (2 mks)

3. Why the Mijikenda lived in the Kaya

To enhance their security as they could not easily be attacked when they were living together in the settlement.

4. Factors which enabled traders from Arabia to come to Kenyan coast

- (i) The Indian ocean provided the highway through which the traders traveled
- (ii) The traders had the skills of harnessing the monsoon winds (Trade winds) They knew what times of the year to come to the Kenyan coast and what times to go back
- (iii) The traders had marine technology e.g. had ship – building technology and knew how to use the compass for the navigation of the ocean.

5. Early urban centers along the Kenyan coast were built on islands

For security reasons as they could easily see the enemies as they approached by sea (1 mk)

6. The Portuguese were able to conquer the coastal settlement by 1500 because

- (i) They had strong ships called carracks which they used to attack the Arabs who used dhows
- (ii) The people along the coast were disunited e.g. Malindi and Mombasa were arch- enemies
- (iii) The Portuguese got reinforcements from Goa their base in India and also from Portugal
- (iv) The Portuguese were well trained and better organized (2 mk)

7. Ways which Christianity undermined African culture in Kenya

- (i) For it preached against African customs e.g. polygamy and female circumcision
- (ii) It also undermined African traditional religious and beliefs as Africans adapted Christianity and stopped believing in the ancestral spirits. (2 mks)

8. Identifying two methods, which long distances traders used to acquire slaves during the nineteenth century

- (i) Exchanging slaves with other goods/ buying slaves from African
- (ii) Raiding other communities from slaves
- (iii) Enticement and gifts (Any 2 points, 1 mk) (2 mks)

9. Identify one method, which was used by the colonial administration to attract European settlers to Kenya

- (i) Provide efficient railway transport connecting the coast and the interior
- (ii) Alienation of the white highlands for European settlement
- (iii) Advertising the availability of free land in Kenya in foreign newspapers
- (iv) Loans
- (v) Security

10. State one feature of the political associations that were formed in Kenya between 1920 and 1939

- (i) They were mainly ethnic based/ they lacked national outlook
- (ii) They addressed specific grievances affecting the ethnic groups
- (iii) Their demands focused mainly on the welfare of the people
- (iv) Led by educated Africans (1 mk)

11. Give two ways through which the colonial government controlled the migration of the Africans to urban centers

- (i) Taking head count of those who were supposed to live in urban centers
- (ii) Enacting strict rules about migrations into urban centers/ creation of African reform
- (iii) Ensuring that only those who had specific activities to undertake in the urban centers lived there
- (iv) Introducing Kipande system

Any 2 points, 1 mk (2 mks)

12. State two objectives of education offered by Christian missionaries in Kenya during the colonial period

- (i) To teach Africans basic literacy and numeracy skills
- (ii) To teach Africans better farming methods
- (iii) To train Africans catechists
- (iv) To teach Africans basic technical skills
- (v) Civilize, better methods of hygiene

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

13. Identify one problem which independent schools faced during the colonial period.

- (i) Hostility from the government and missionaries
- (ii) Inadequate teachers
- (iii) Inadequate funds and facilities

- (iv) Lack of facilities
(Any 1 point, 1 mk) (1 mk)

14. State one way in which the Kenya constitution promotes national unity

- (i) Guarantees equal opportunity to all Kenyans
- (ii) Provides protection to individuals against any form of discrimination
Bill of rights
- (iii) Provide for unitary government
(Any 1 point, 1 mk) (1 mk)

15. What main factor led the split of the Forum for the restoration of Democracy Party (FORD) in 1992?

- (i) Differences/ disagreements over the election of officials/ delegates
ideological differences/ personality

16. What is the main role of the Attorney General as an Ex- officio member of the parliament?

- (i) Advises the parliament and the government on the matters

17. Identify one main factor led main issue that is addressed in the national budget in Kenya.

- (i) The amount of revenue the government requires and plans to raise
- (ii) Sources from which the government intends to raise the revenue
- (iii) How the government intends to spends the revenue
(Any 1 point, 1 mk) (1 mk)

SECTION B

18. (a) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the plain nilotes in Keny

- (i) Their settlement increased conflicts and insecurity in the area as they rivaled other communities over the control of resources
- (ii) They influenced the way of life of other communities they found in other areas
- (iii) They displaced some of the communities they found in the area such as the Southern Cushites
- (iv) Their settlement led to an increase in population in the region therefore facing some communities to migrate
- (v) They promoted commerce in the area as they traded with their neighbours such as the Nandi, Akamba and Agikuyu
- (vi) Plain Nilotes were influenced by Highland Nilotes and Bantu neighbours to practice agriculture. For example the Kwavi section of the Maasai, Iteso and Mount Elgon. Maasai adopted agriculture
- (vii) The plain Nilotes intermarried with their neighbours such as the Meru, Abaluyia and Kalenjin

- (viii) Some communities borrowed the political systems from the Maasai for example the development of the office of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi was due to their interaction with the Maasai.
- (ix) It led to the enrichment of the languages spoken in the region as they interacted with other communities.
- (x) Some communities/ clans were assimilated by the incoming plains nilotes.

(Any 5 Points, 2 mks (10 mks)

- (b) Describe the political organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.
 - i) The Maasai were ruled by the council of elders. The council consisted of ritual leaders, clan heads and family heads among others.
 - ii) The council of elders was responsible for maintaining law and order, making decision about ceremonies, declaring wars and settling disputes.
 - iii) The age set system was an important institution among the Maasai. There were several age sets and each had a leader/spokesman. The age sets exercised leadership roles in turns.
 - iv) There existed a class of warriors, the morans, who were used to carry out raids and also defend the community.
 - v) There were ritual leaders among the Maasai. Their function was to preside over religious functions and advise the community during crises.
 - vi) The most important ritual head was the Oloiboni. By the mid 19th century the institution of the Oloiboni had become more influential. Some outstanding were Mbatian and Lenana.

- 19. (a) Describe the way of life of the people who lived in the coastal city states by 1500
 - (i) The people lived in settlements that were politically independence of each other. The settlement were ruled by Muslims leaders/ sultans
 - (ii) The majority of the inhabitants of the city states were Muslims
 - (iii) The people who lived in the city states spoke Kiswahili
 - (iv) They participated in the Indian Ocean Trade
 - (v) The Architectural designs of their houses were influenced by Arabian and Persian designs
 - (vi) They practiced mixed farming. They grew bananas, yams and coconuts.
 - (vii) They fished in the Indian Ocean- Fish/ sea food was a major part of their diet
 - (viii) They practiced spinning and weaving
 - (ix) The city states were ruled according to the Islamic laws/ sharia
 - (x) Their way of dressing was influenced by Arabian way of dressing/ buibui
 - (xi) Oriented diet.

- (b) Explain four factors which led to the decline of the coastal settlements between 1500 and 1700.
- i) Rivalry for the control of the Indian Ocean trade weakened the coastal settlements. Each one of them wanted to dominate the trade.
 - ii) Wars of conquest by the Portuguese against the coastal settlements. Destroyed and wakened many of them.
 - iii) Establishment of Portuguese rule at the coast led to disruption of the Indian Ocean trade – the main economic base of the towns. The Portuguese also diverted trade to Portugal leaving them with little revenue.
 - iv) Invasion of the settlements by the Zimba a warrior community from the Zambezi valley – they caused widespread destruction.
 - v) Occasional unfavourable climatic conditions which characterized the period let to inadequate rainfall and shortage of water in some coastal settlements. For example Gedi which subsequently declined.
 - vi) Conflicts / wars between Oman Arabs and the Portuguese over the control of the coastal settlements affected economic activities in the area.
 - vii) Some Africa middlemen diverted trade goods to Northern routes by – passing the towns that were under Portuguese control.

Any 4 points, 2 marks (8marks)

20. a) Describe five results of the collaboration between Mumia of the Wanga and the British.
- i) Mumia of the Wanga was made a paramount chief of the Abaluyia/ the whole of western Kenya.
 - ii) He was assisted by the British to subdue his enemies such as the Luo of Ugenya and other Abaluyia sub-clans.
 - iii) The British assisted him to expand his kingdom and he ruled over a vast area.
 - iv) The kingdom was used as a base in western Kenya by the British- more British people visited wanga kingdom.
 - v) The kingdom was used by the British to subdue / colonise communities in western Kenya.
 - vi) Mumias lost his independence to the British when the Wanga kingdom was made part fo the British East Africa Protectorate / colony.
 - vii) Wanga people appointed and
 - viii) Colonialisation

Any 5 points 1 mark (5mks)

- b) Explain six reasons why Britain was interested is establishing control over Kenya during the scramble for East Africa.
- i) Britain wanted free access through Kenya Uganda in order to control the source of Nile – this was critical to her interests in the Nile valley and Egypt.

- ii) Britain wanted to establish strategic stations along the coast to safeguard their interest in India.
- iii) British wanted a source of raw materials for her industries and markets for her manufactured goods.
- iv) To protect British traders and missionaries who were already operating in the region.
- v) To help stop slavery and slave trade through direct occupation of the region.
- vi) To promote legitimate trade in the region by developing other economic ventures e.g. plantation farming / investment of surplus capital, naturalism plus prestige.

Any five points, 2 marks (10mks)

21. a) What five role did Kenya Africa union (KAU) play in promoting nationalism in Kenya between 1944 and 1953?
- i) KAU influenced the British colonial government to increase African representation in the Legislative Council.
 - ii) It opened up branches in various parts of the country to educate the African on the need to unite against European domination.
 - iii) It published its own paper, *sauti ya mwafrika* to popularise its objectives throughout the country.
 - iv) It supported Eliud Mathu who was appointed to the Legislative council in various ways.
 - v) It supported the grievances of the Africans in international for
 - vi) It supported the activities of the Mau Mau freedom fighters by giving them moral and material support.
 - vii) It provides leadership for the nationalist struggle.
 - viii) It laid the foundation for the formation of KANU which led Kenya to independence.
 - ix) It organized rallies in most parts of the country to create awareness on the rights of the Africans.
 - x) It held discussions with the colonial government about Kenya's political future.
 - xi) It supported trade unions.

Any 5 points, 1 mark (5 mks)

- b) Explain five constitutional changes which took place in Kenya between 1954 and 1963.
- i) The Lyttleton constitution of 1954 led to the appointment of the first African minister and nomination of other African leaders to the Legislative Council.
 - ii) In 1957 the first all races elections were held and Africans were elected in 8 constituencies.
 - iii) The Lennox Boyd constitution gave more seats to Africans – from 8 to 14 members. For the first time more Africans were elected to the legislative council.

- iv) The first Lancaster House Conference of 1960 gave Africans more seats in the Legco. Thus African representation moved from 14 to 33 members.
- v) In 1960 the state of emergency was lifted and Africans were allowed to form country wide political parties, National political parties – KANU and KADU were formed.
- vi) The second Lancaster House Conference drew up the independence constitution Kenya was to become Majimbo / a federal state.
- vii) In 1961 the first general elections were held and KANU won but refused to form the government until the release of Kenyatta. KADU formed the government with Ngala as leader of government business.
- ix) On June 1st, 1963 Kenya got internal self – government with Kenyatta as the first prime minister.
- x) On December 12th, 1963 Kenya attained full independence.

Any 5 points, 2 marks (10marks)

SECTION C

22. a) What were the three main features of the independence constitution of Kenya?
- i) It provided for the establishment of a federal government.
 - ii) It spelt out that the party with the majority forms the government /multiparty.
 - iii) It spelt out the rights and obligations of individuals/ citizens
 - iv) It provided for the establishment of National Assembly consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
 - v) It provided for a position / post of prime Minister to head the government and a Governor General to head the state.
 - vi) It spelt out the powers and responsibilities of the central government and regional governments.
 - vii) It established regional governments with regional Assemblies and presidents.
 - viii) It divided responsibilities between regional governments and the control government.
- Any 3 points, 1 mk (3mks)
- b) Explain six powers that the constitution of Kenya gives to the president.
- i) Powers to prorogue parliament / dissolve the National Assembly.
 - ii) Powers to appoint and dismiss senior public officials / servants.
 - iii) Powers to appoint and dismiss the vice president and ministers.
 - iv) Powers to pardon criminals who are convicted in a court of law.
 - v) Powers to maintain peace in the country by upholding the rule of law/detention.
 - vi) Powers to preserve public security through declaring the state of emergency.
 - vii) Powers to permit ministers and other officers into and civil service to be out of the country.
 - viii) Powers to form government after a general election.
 - ix) Powers to declare war or make peace with enemies.

- x) Powers to establish commissions of enquiry to investigate issues of national importance.
 - xi) Powers to perform the official opening of parliament after general elections.
 - i) Powers to nominate members of parliament after a general election.
- 23.a) Describe the process of electing the speaker of the National Assembly.
- i) A person qualifies to be elected Speaker to the National Assembly if she/ he is eligible to contest and vote in elections.
 - ii) A date is set for the election of the Speaker at the start of a new parliament/ after general elections.
 - iii) The candidate is proposed and seconded by members of parliament.
 - iv) If more than one name is presented, then members vote through the secret ballot. If one person / name is proposed and seconded then the person is declared Speaker without election.
 - v) A swearing – in – ceremony is then conducted for the elected speaker.
 - vi) If the speaker is an elected member of parliament, then his/ her seat is declared vacant.
- Any 3 points, 1 mark (3marks)
- b) Explain six reasons why parliament is an important institution in Kenya.
- (i) Parliament is the supreme law- making institution in the country. Once it makes laws, they are binding to everybody
 - (ii) Parliament is made up of elected representatives who are elected by the people; therefore it represents the interests of the electorate.
 - (iii) It checks on the possible abuse of power by the Executive and thus promotes good governance and accountability.
 - (iv) It is empowered to control revenue collection and government expenditure. For example annual budgets are discussed and approved by parliament.
 - (v) Parliament ensures that government money is spent properly. The controller and auditor General checks on the spending of all ministries and produces a comprehensive report for discussion by parliament.
 - (vi) Parliament is empowered to investigate the activities of any public servant if they feel that the person is not doing the work well.
 - (vii) It can pass a vote of no confidence in the government of the day
 - (viii) It reviews the constitution
- Any 6 points, 2 marks (12 mks)
24. (a) Describe three ways in which the judiciary ensures fairness in the administration of justice
- (i) The judicial Service Commission ensures that judges and magistrates discharge their duties without interference
 - (ii) Suspected criminals are held innocent until proved guilty in a court of law- giving them a chance to be heard by the courts
 - (iii) Persons found administering mob justice are liable to prosecution

- (iv) Suspected criminals are entitled to legal representation through an advocate of the High Court
- (v) Suspected criminals of serious crimes such as murder are guaranteed free government services of being represented by advocates
- (vi) Persons not satisfied with the verdict are allowed to appeal to a higher court.

Any 3 points, 1 mk (3 mks)

- (b) Explain six factors that may undermine the administration of Justice in Kenya
 - (i) High court incidents of crime cause delay in the hearing and finalizing of cases
 - (ii) Corrupt practices by some of the judiciary personnel and police officers undermine fair administration of justice.

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SECTION A

1. - They may contain biases and exaggerations
- They may be inconsistent and inaccurate due to handling down from one generation to another by word of mouth
- It may be difficult to distinguish what was real from what was imaginary
- Omissions of facts due to failure in memory
2. - Home sapiens had a large brain
- Walked upright/ had upright posture
- Had refined speech
- Had smaller jaws compared to earlier
- Had well- developed thumb for grasping
3. - In both countries agriculture was practiced along the river valleys
- Farmers depended on flood water for farming
- They developed systems of irrigation
- They used farm implements made of stone, wood and later metal
- They traded in farm produce
- Planted indigenous crops
- Used both human and animal labour
- Developed a system of storage and preserving of foods
4. -They were all- weather roads
- They were wide
- They were durable
- They had good surface drainage camber
- were straight
- were smooth
5. - In most cases, drums could be used at any time both day and night whereas smoke signals could only be used during the day
- Drumbeats unlike smoke signals relayed specific message
- Drumbeats could be used during all seasons whereas smoke signals could not be used during some seasons e.g. when raining
6. - To regulate transactions among members
- Control unfair competition
- Promote dialogue between members
7. - Barter trade refers to the exchange of one commodity for another whereas trade in which currency is used in the exchange of goods for money
8. - They offered prayers in shrines
- They offered sacrifices of the gods
- Priests presided over the offerings of sacrifices/ prayers

- They gave offerings to their gods
9. -To incorporate African values and practices into Christianity
 - Create leadership opportunities in the church for Africans
 10. - He was the head of the government
 - He was the commander in chief of the armed forces
 - He appointed senior officials in the government
 - He was the supreme judge
 - He was in charge of all religious activities/ chief priest
 - He controlled trade
 11. - Need for raw materials for their industries
 - Search for the market for their manufactured goods
 - Desire by rich industrialists to invest their surplus capital
 12. - To get assistance against their enemies/ hostile neighbours
 - Search for the market for their manufactured goods
 - Desire by rich industrialists to invest their surplus capital
 13. - To get assistance against their enemies/ hostile neighbours
 - Show them courtesy assuming that they would soon leave
 - To get material gain/ benefit e.g. guns, clothes e.t.c
 - To retain their independence/ traditional ruler
 - Influence of the missionaries
 - Ignorance of the initiation of the European imperialists
 14. - Poor transport and communication network
 - Inadequate resources
 - Inadequate capital/ funds
 - High inflation rates
 - Trade imbalance
 - Nationalization of key factors of production
 - Food shortages due to prolonged drought and inadequate commitment to Farming
 - Increasing external debts
 - Collapse of E.A.C
 - Costly war with Uganda in 1978 – 79
 15. - To promote peace and security in the world/ to prevent a possible occurrence of another world war.
 16. - Freedom of speech
 - Freedom from harassment e.g. arrest within presence of parliament
 - Protection against arrest for civil offences for a period of 40 days before and 40 days after a session of parliament

17. - A written constitution is one which is available in a formal document / single handbook whereas an unwritten constitution is one which does not exist in one formal document

SECTION B

18. (a) - Discovery of crop farming led to the development of farming centers which attracted population and later became towns
- Trading activities between different communities led to the development of trading centres which later became town.
 - Trading centres that were used for religious activities developed into towns.
 - Areas that had adequate security attracted population concentration and thus led to the development of towns.
 - Places that were used for administrative functions developed into towns
 - Places along the coast where ships stopped for supplies developed into towns.
 - Mining centres developed into settlements which became towns for example Meroe.
 - Places where water for use was available attracted settlements and grew into Towns.
 - Towns developed at cross- routes
 - Development of centres of learning e.g. Alexandria
- (b)- Landless peasants migrated to urban centres in search of employment/ this led to overcrowding development of slums
- Inadequate housing led to development of slums
 - Pollution of the environment arising from industrial wastes that were Untreated
 - Poor sanitation led to frequent outbreaks of epidemics such as Cholera and Typhoid
 - The suffering and frustrations of urban life led to immorality such as Alcoholism, drug abuse, prostitution and crime.
 - Inadequate food supply for the large urban population led to starvation
 - Inadequate recreational facilities encouraged people to engage in acts of Lawlessness
 - Excessive rural urban migration led to widespread unemployment
 - Poor health resulting from poor working condition and inadequate health Facilities.
 - Led to improvement of transport and communication
 - Promoted social interactions among the European nations
 - Expansion of trade.
19. (a)
- Britain had ready markets for industrial products within the British Empire
 - The empire was also a source of raw material for industries in Britain.
 - She had large reserves of coal, which was used, as a source of industrial Energy

- She had a well- established cottage industry which provided a basis for the industrial growth
 - Some of the inventions that accelerated industrialization were made in Britain e.g. steam engine
 - Britain had developed a strong economic base in her participation in overseas trade.
 - There existed a class of rich businessmen who were keen to invest in the Industries
 - Availability of labour following the displacement of peasants as a result of the Agrarian revolution.
 - Agrarian revolution led to production of adequate food for the industrial Workers.
 - Existence of well developed banking and insurance systems which advanced loans to entrepreneurs
 - Protection of her trading ships from piracy by her strong navy
 - Britain had a well- developed transport system both land and water
 - Availability of skilled labour
 - Britain enjoyed relatively long period of peace and stability
- (b)
- It led to the development of large scale farming thus bringing more land under production
 - It led to increased food production since more land was brought under cultivation
 - Increased food production led to an increase in population
 - It facilitated the mechanization of agriculture e.g. the use of seed drill mechanical thresher and combined harvester
 - Increased agricultural production led to the establishment of industries which provided employment opportunities to the displaced poor.
 - It enhanced control and spread of pest and diseases and led to the production of high quality produce.
 - It led to the appreciation of the value of land
 - improved transport system to transport agricultural produce to the market
 - Invention of new methods of maintaining soil fertility e.g. Use of manure, crop rotation and use fertilizer
 - Led to the establishment of organizations that disseminated information about new agricultural inventions e.g. Royal agricultural Society
 - New methods of animal husbandry were practiced e.g. selective breeding of livestock
 - Mechanization of agriculture led to the growth of local and international trade.
20. (a)
- Desire to understand things that were beyond human understanding such as the sun, moon, floods and drought
 - Search for security in the face of uncertain to human existence e.g. death, diseases and war

- Attempts by the human race to explain their existence on earth i.e. the belief in existence of a force behind creation
- Desire to keep the community together
- Desire for unity
- Direct/ indirect divine revelation to certain individuals in the society.

(b)

- Christianity expanded as a result of the missionary activities of the Apostles and disciple. They obeyed Jesus command of going therefore and make disciples of all nations.
- The establishment of monasteries in Southern Europe encouraged people to become Christians. Monks such as Francis of Assisi.
- Migration of Christians to other parts of Europe as a result of persecution led to interaction and conversation of some non- Christians.
- Christianity expanded as a result of being made a state religion of the Roman Empire by emperor Theodosius
- Some of the Christian teachings appealed to the oppressed and poor. They were attracted to the religion because of its teachings on equality of all men, love and better life after death
- The conversion of powerful Roman emperors such as Constantine contributed to the spread of Christian as they expanded their empire
- The use of popular languages of the time, Greek and Latin, contributed to the spread of Christianity
- Non Christians were attracted to the faith as a result of the exemplary lives of the Christian's leaders and converts/ martyrs
- Missionary activities of British/ German and Dutch converts led to the spread of Christianity in their respective countries
- Christianity spreads as a result of the activities of Emperor Charlemagne, who used force to convert people. He also established a school for training priests and produced better copies of the bible.
- Existence of peace and security in the Roman Empire encouraged Christian's activities

21. (a)

- Lack of a common language made it difficult for the traders to communicate
- The journey through the desert was sometimes hazardous (Due to frequent sandstorms) and tiresome to the traders
- Sometimes traders lost their ways through the desert
- Traders were attacked by desert robbers and would lose most of their belongings
- The journey across the desert was tedious and slow. It sometimes took the traders as many as months to cross.
- Inadequate funds to pay taxes, buy goods and pay guides
- Political instability and difficulty in getting the goods
- Rivalry between caravans and competitions sometimes leading to war

- Uncomfortable weather, too hot during the day and too cold at night
 - Attacks by wild animals
 - Development of Trans- Atlantic trade diverted attention of traders to the south
- (b)
- West African communities were able to acquire essential commodities from the trade e.g. cloth glassware, horse, firearms and salt.
 - Commercial centres development along the trade routes e.g. Gao and Kano. This enhanced local trade.
 - Some African traders established strong armies with the firearms that they acquired from the trade. They used the armies for expanding and defending their kingdoms.
 - It stimulated the production and exchange of locally produced commodities such as gold, kola nuts, ivory & slaves
 - Introduction of Islamic education in West Africa. Many centres of Islamic education were established
 - It led to spread of Islam and Islamic culture in West Africa e.g. architectural designs and clothing
 - It opened up West Africa to the outside world and the establishments of diplomatic relations with North Africa.

SECTION C

22. (a)
- The shona believed in one powerful god Mwari
 - They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time
 - The Shona communicated with the spirit through mediums/ oracles
 - The priests presided over religious functions such as offerings sacrifices to god
 - Shona elders were highly respected
 - Priests came from Rozwi clan
 - They had sacred places of worship/ shrines
 - They were clan based
 - They live in circular stone houses
 - It was a polygamous society
- (b)
- The empire was ruled by the emperor who was both head of state and Government
 - The office of the emperor was hereditary
 - The emperor was assisted in administering the empire by the queen mother, head drummer, emperor's sister, emperor's principal wives the chancellor and military
 - The empire was divided into provinces which were ruled by lesser kings/ chiefs who were directly answerable to the emperor

- The Empire had a standing army which was used for defense and expansion of the kingdom
- The emperor controlled trade activities whose revenue was used to sustain the empire and the army.
- Priests acted as a link between the people and the emperor
- The king was military leader
- The king was a religious leader/ semi divine

23. (a)

- To maintain a common market for the member states/ promotes balanced economic cooperation
- To provide common services to the three member state especially in the areas of transport and communications
- To promote political cooperation between the three countries
- Facilities free movement of the people of the region to foster greater cooperation and understanding among them.

(b)

- Unequal distribution of services and accrued benefits from the Organization by the member countries made Tanzania and Uganda resent Kenya's economic monopoly of the organization
- Ideological differences between the three countries, made them pursue different economic policies.
- Individual differences between leaders made it more difficult for them to hold meetings that would promote dialogue and unity
- The Coupd'etat which overthrew Milton Obote undermined the unity that was desired for the survival of the organization. Nyerere refused to recognize Amin as the president of Uganda
- The use of different currencies by the three states made transactions difficult.
- The fear that more Kenyans were benefiting from the community in terms of employment.
- Hostility towards nationals from member state working for the community
- Financial constraints resulting from failure by member state to remit funds to meet the organization's needs
- Lack of trust in managing community resources by member countries led to unlawful nationalization of the organization assets.
- Tanzania's closure of the common boarder with Kenyan halted community activities
- Too much power was placed in the hands of the three heads of states/ authority of community
- Personal ambitions of the leaders e.g. Amin claimed part of Kenya
- E.A.C lacked a defined policy on those cooperation
- National interests overshadowed those of EAC

- 24a) - The highest organ of the communist party structure was the all-union party congress. It was the final decision making organ.
- Another important party organ was the Poliburo/Presidium of the central committee. It made decisions when the central committee was in recess.
 - The central party committee controlled and supervised and supervised the functions of the various department e.g. the Army, finance and personnel
 - The secretariat was the next organ in the political set up of the communist party. It played a role in the formation of government policy.
- b) - The party was highly elitist and exclusive and membership was confined to a few/selected citizens such as government officers, intellectuals, scientists, secret police and outstanding workers.
- Membership to the party was restricted and therefore was not representative of masses e.g. by 1973 out of a total population of 200 million people, only 15 million were members of the party.
 - Members and applicants of the party were subjected to scrutiny and strict party discipline. Those who did not meet these demands lost their membership/were not accepted.
 - The party deprived the majority of the population democratic participation in their governance since it could not possibly represent the wishes of the people.
 - The party established organs for the youth. These were the 3 union of the youth (the komsomol) between the ages 15 & 28 years and the Octoberists for those up to 10 years. These were used to propagate the ideals of communism and loyalty to their country and hence brainwashed them.
 - The communist party was dictatorial and undemocratic at all levels/it did not give the citizens a chance to choose other forms of governance.