1. State two ways in which the Nandi and the Abaluyia communities interacted during the pre-colonial period.
   (i) Through trade
   (ii) Through wars/ raids
   (iii) Through sporting activities
   (vi) Through intermarriage
   Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 mks)

2. One reason why the Mijikenda community migrated from their settlement at Shangwaya during the Pre-colonial period.
   (i) Invasion of the settlement by the incoming cushionites
   (ii) Internal conflicts
   (iii) Outbreak of epidemic
   (iv) Insecurity in the area
   (v) search for pasture
   Any 1 point, 1 mark (1 mk)

3. Give two reasons why the council of elders among the Ameru was important before the establishment of colonial rule.
   (i) It solved disputes in the community
   (ii) It mediated in disputes involving the Meru and their neighbours
   (iii) It ensured the safe custody of the community’s history, traditions and values/ heritage.
   (iv) It sanctioned wars
   (v) Acted as ritual leaders
   (vi) Guidance of counseling community members
   (vii) Kept law and order.
   Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 mks)

4. The main significance of circumcision in some African traditional societies in Kenya.
   (i) It marked the end of childhood and the beginning of adulthood (1 mk)

5. Identify two factors that led the spread of Islam along the Kenyan coast by sixteenth century.
   (i) Trading activities between the Arabs and the local communities
   (ii) Intermarriage between the local communities and the Arabs
   (iii) Settlements of Arab traders along the coast.
   (any 2 points, 1 mark (2 mks)

6. Give one reason why Seyyid Said took direct control of the settlement along the coast of Kenya in 1806.
   (i) To ensure revenue from taxes was remitted to Oman
   (ii) To prevent the rulers/ governors of the coastal settlements form declaring themselves independent.
   (iii) Maximum economic control
   (iv) Control Indian Ocean trade (Any 1 point, 1 mark) (1 mk)
7. Two ways in which the Maasai benefited from their collaboration with the British.
   (i) The British supported Lenana against Sendayo in the 1894 succession dispute.
   (ii) The Maasai were protected against raids by their neighbours
   (iii) Maasai leader (Lenana) was made a paramount chief.
   (iv) Maasai were rewarded with cattle acquired from unco-operative peoples e.g. the Nandi and Agikuyu.
   (v) Employed as missionaries

8. State two ways in which the colonial government acquired land for the European settlers in Kenya.
   (i) By alienating Africa land though signing treaties
   (ii) By forceful occupation of African land
   (iii) Through legislation that allowed European to buy/lease land
   (iv) Land bought cheaply by the Europeans

9. Give two contributions of the independent schools in Kenya during the colonial period.
   (i) Created more educational opportunities for Africans
   (ii) Provided job opportunities to Africans
   (iii) Preserved African cultural heritage
   (iv) Natured nationalistic activities

10. Two duties of the British Governor in Kenya during the colonial period
    (i) Represented the British government/ answerable to the British government
    (ii) Overall in charge of colony
    (iii) Adjusted some cases
    (iv) Supervised the provincial administration
    (v) Gave assent to bills before they became law
    (vi) Appointing administrators

11. Give two ways in which the trade union movement contributed to nationalist struggle in Kenya.
    (i) Mobilizing workers to stage civil disobedience
    (ii) Strikes and boycotts
    (iii) Educating workers on their rights
    (iv) Giving financial support to political parties
    (v) Creating political awareness among workers

12. State one reason why the 1975 elections are important in the History of Kenya.
    (i) Eight African representatives were elected to parliament for the first time to represent the eight constituencies (provinces) more African representatives.
13. What is the major political change that was introduced during the Limuru conference of 1966?
   (i) Creation of eight party vice-presidents for the eight provinces/ removal of one national party vice-president.  
      (Any 1 point, 1 mk)
   (i) It has promoted participation of local communities in their own development
   (ii) It has helped to focus local developmental needs in the planning process
   (iii) It has facilitated effective utilization of local resources.
      (Any 1 point, 1 mark (1mk)
15. Which organization is responsible for the co-ordination of parliamentary elections in Kenya?
   (i) Electoral Commission of Kenya  (any 1 point, 1 mark)
16. Identify the main reason why suspected criminals are tried in a court of law.
   i) To allow suspected criminals the right to free and fair trial/be proved guilty or not.
      (Any 1 point, 1mk (1mk)
17. Give one function of the prisons department in Kenya
   i) To rehabilitate convicted criminals
   ii) To separate criminals from law abiding citizens/to detain
   iii) To teach criminals alternative trade/skills
   iv) to punish unlawful behavior/ crime/ discipline
   v) To discourage criminal activities in society.

   SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. a) Why did Christian missionaries came to Kenyan in the nineteenth century?
   (i) To spread Christianity
   (ii) To help abolish the slave trade
   (iii) To explore the region
   (iv) To spread western civilization
   (v) Promote legitimate trade
   (vi) Educate Africans
      (Any 5 points, 1 mark (5 mks)
(b) State six results of the coming of Christian missionaries to Kenya.
   i) Christian missionaries converted Africans to Christianity.
   ii) They built school where Africans were taught to read and write
   iii) They built hospitals which helped to improve the health standards of the people.
   iv) They introduced new crops and new farming methods.
   v) They introduced new vocational skills e.g carpentry and masonry
   vi) Translated the Bible into local languages
   vii) Drew map of the interior of the great Lakes region which inspired many explorers to come to Africa/opened the interior.
   viii) Influenced their governments to take interest in the region which later led to colonization.
   ix) Undermined authority of African leaders.
x) Introduced the western culture which undermined African culture.
xi) They wrote the first Kiswahili dictionary and grammar book.
 xii) Established settlements for freed slaves and gave security to destitute.
 xiii) Helped in improving transport system by developing roads connecting their stations.
 xiv) Promoted disunity among people of different denominations and non Christians Vs Christian.

(any 6 point 2 marks (10mks)

19. (a) State five factors that led to the migration of the Iteso from their original home in the Lake Turkana region to their present homeland.

i) Population increase in the area forced them to search for more land for settlement.
ii) Internal conflicts and feuds created a sense of insecurity and made some clans/communities to migrate.
iii) Drought and famine caused suffering and made people to migrate.
iv) Outbreak of cattle diseases and epidermics.
v) Invasion and attacks of their settlements by their neighbours.
vi) Search for pasture and water for their animals.

(Any 5 points, 1 mark (5 marks)

(b) Explain five effects of migration and settlement of the Iteso in Kenya

i) The settlement of the Iteso in their present homeland led to increase in population in the area.
ii) It intensified conflicts between communities in the area over limited resources.
iii) It led to intermarriage between the Iteso and the communities they found in the area such as the Abaluyia.
iv) Culture interaction between the Iteso and the communities they found in the area gave rise to enriched culture.
v) It led to the displacement of some communities from the area e.g. the Maasai, Luhyia and some Kalenjin communities.
vi) They assimilated some of the communities living in the area.

vii) Their settlement enhanced trade between different communities in the area.

viii) The Iteso adopted agriculture as a result of interacting with other communities in the area.

(Any 5 points, 2 marks (10 marks)

20. (a) State five common characteristics of the political parties which were formed in Kenya after 1945.

(i) The political parties had a national outlook as members were drawn from different ethnic groups.
(ii) The main objective was to fight for independence/ self rule
(iii) They were led by the educated elite
(iv) They demanded for fair taxation for Africans
v) Demanded improved conditions for Africans workers/ welfare
(vi) Demanded the return of alienated land.

(Any 5 points, 1 mark (5 mks)

(b) Five roles of the political parties in the struggle for independence in Kenya between 1945 and 1963.
i) The political parties united freedom fighters/nationalists in their struggle against colonial rule.
ii) They prepared nationalists who were to take over the leadership at independence.
iii) The parties mobilized mass supports for African nationalists in their struggle
iv) They gave moral and material support to the Mau Mau freedom fighters.
v) They presented the grievances of the Africans in international fora and created awareness on the needs of the Africans.
vi) They pressurized for constitutional changes from the British colonial office to enhance attainment of independence.
vii) They created awareness among the Africans on their rights and the need to fight for independence.
viii) They participated in developing the independence constitution/Lancaster house conference.
ix) They pressurized for the release of the detained nationalists

(Any 5 points, 2 marks (10 marks)

21. (a) In what five ways has the government attempted to preserve cultural heritage in Kenya since independence?
i) The government has incorporated some aspects of cultural studies in the school.
(ii) It has promoted competition between schools and other institutions of learning on cultural issues such as Music festival.
(iii) It encouraged intermarriage between different ethnic groups.
(iv) It encourages people to settle and own property in any part of the country.
v) It has established and maintained centers which preserve cultural heritage of different communities e.g. the Museums, Bomas of Kenyan and national archives, media programmes on culture.
vi) It has established learning institutions where people from different communities interact.
vii) It has allowed freedom of worship which provide for integration of African religious heritage.
viii) It has allowed freedom of worship which provides for integration of African religious heritage.
ix) Ministry in charge of culture.

(Any 5 points, 1 mark (5 marks)

(b) The role which the co-operative movement has played in promoting national development in Kenya since 1963.
(i) Co-operatives have enabled workers to save and invest their earnings/loans
Some co-operatives assist members to market their produce e.g coffee, tea and sugarcane farmers.

They create employment opportunities for people

They educate the members on investment strategies which enhance their participation in national development.

The government derives income from the co-operatives in form of taxes and shares.

Co-operatives assist members to acquire property to enhance their economic well being e.g. land.

Co-operatives provide dividends to members which enhance their economic status.

Co-operatives assist members to acquire property to enhance their economic well being e.g. land.

Co-operatives provide dividends to members which enhance their economic status.

Co-operatives banks

Developing infrastructure e.g. roads/storage facilities.

(Any 5 points, 2 marks) (10 marks)

SECTION C

22. (a) Describe the composition of parliament in Kenya

(i) Parliament is made up of elected members representing various constituencies.

(ii) It is made up of nominated members who are nominated by the president to represent special national interests.

(iii) It is made up ex-official members such as the attorney General and the speaker who are members by virtue of their offices.

(Any 3 points, 1 mark (3 mks)

(b) Explain six functions of the speaker of the National assembly in Kenya

(i) The speaker is in charge of the debates in the National assembly during sessions.

(ii) In-charge of all parliamentary affair/receiving gusts.

(iii) The speaker guides the debate/proceedings and chooses which members to speak at a time

(Any 3 points, 1 mk (3mks)

(iv) Organizes the order of debate/proceedings and chooses which members to speak at a time

(v) Ensures that members observe and adhere to the rules of the House and reprimands those who violate them.

(vi) Disciplines members who act irresponsibly during parliamentary debates.

(vii) Presides over the swearing of members of parliament at the start of each parliament.

(ix) Receives all bills, motion and parliamentary questions intended for tabling and discussion.

(x) Ensures friendly atmosphere during the debates by preventing personal attacks in the House/maintains law and order

(xi) Ensures that only relevant issues are deliberated on in the House.

(xii) Declares a seat vacant when a M.P. dies or resigns.

(Any 6 points 2 marks (12 mks)
23. (a) Describe the functions of the police force in Kenya.
(i) Maintaining law and order in the country
(ii) Investigating crimes
(iii) Enhancing state security
(iv) Displaying during official functions.
(v) Providing security to travelers in emergency, remote insecure areas
(vi) Detecting and preventing of crime
(vii) Arresting suspected criminals in law courts.
(viii) Prosecuting suspected criminals in law courts.
(ix) Collecting and analyzing intelligence information and documents to fight crime.
(x) Controlling the flow of traffic.
(xi) Inspecting vehicles
(xii) Monitoring incoming and outgoing traffic at border points
(xiii) Co-operating with the Interpol to deal with international crime
(xiv) Assessing trainee drivers for incensing

(Any 7 points, 1 mark (7 mks)

(b) What factors hinder the Kenya Police from performing their duties effectively?
(i) Lack of motivation/ low morale/ apathy
(ii) Reluctance by the public to volunteer vital information/inadequate public support.
(iii) Poor public relations between police officers and the people
(iv) Inadequate facilities such as vehicles/ modern technology
(v) Dangerous working condition/ insecurity
(vi) Political interference
(vii) Corruption/bribery
(viii) Lack of regular in-service training to enable police officers cope with emerging issues.
(ix) Widespread incidents of lawlessness/ crime
(x) High concentration of population in some area such as slums in urban centres.
(xi) Drug abuse by police officers
(xii) Corrupt court systems
(xiii) Low entry standards to the police force
(xiv) Poor working conditions e.g. Housing /remunerations.

24. (a) what are the stages through which a Bill passes before it becomes law in Kenya?
(i) The Bill is drafted by the Attorney General and present to parliament for discussion/private members bill.
(ii) The bill is presented for the first reading by either the Attorney General or a minister concerned. The members of parliament are expected to familiarize themselves with the bill as well as approve it.
(iii) The bill is presented for the second reading in parliament. It is debated upon in details. It can be either accepted or rejected.
The bill is then taken through the committee stage with the objective of making improvements on it.

The bill is then taken through report stage for members of parliament to ascertain that the suggestions were accurately effected.

The bill is taken to the president for his assent after which it becomes law and is then gazetted.

(Any 5 points, 1 mk (5 mks)

(b) Explain five factors that promote national unity in Kenya.
(i) The constitution provides for equality of all Kenyan before the law
(ii) Most/all public schools in Kenya follow the same curriculum whose content emphasizes national cohesion.
(iii) The government attempts to provide social amenities to Kenyans without bias/equitable distribution of resources/sports and games.
(iv) The government encourages social, economic interaction among Kenyans e.g. marriage, worship and trade.
(v) The use of Kiswahili as the official language enables Kenyans to interact freely.
(vi) The national anthem promotes a sense of belonging among Kenyans and gives them an identity/loyalty pledge.
(vii) The existence of the national flag symbolizes national unity/coat of arms.
(viii) The constitution provides for one president who is both head of state and government.
(ix) Urbanization promotes socialization and co-existence among Kenyans

Any 5 points, 2 marks each (10 mks)
1. **What is oral tradition as a source of History?**
   (i) Oral tradition as a source of History involves the study of historical information based on what has been handed down from one generation to another by word of mouth/verbally. (1mk)

2. **State the main function of the Golden Stool in the Asante Empire during the pre-colonial period.**
   (i) The Golden stool bound together all the Asante states. It was a symbol of Asante unity. (1mrk)

3. **State two uses of bronze in early Egypt.**
   (i) To cast the statues of the pharaohs.
   (ii) To make special tools for cutting and shaping huge stones for making pyramids.
   (iii) Make tools such as hoes, blades, chisels and adzes were made from bronze
   (iv) Make weapons such as swords, daggers, axes and spears
   (v) Make items for decoration (Any 1 point, 1 mk (1mk)

4. **Identify one way in which invention of the wheel promoted early transport.**
   (i) It facilitated travel over long distances
   (ii) It eased transportation of heavy loads
   (iii) It facilitated speedy transportation of people/goods
   (iv) It enhanced the movement of soldiers during battles.
     (Any 1 point, 1mk (1mk)

5. **State two results of the translation of the Bible into different European languages during the sixteenth century.**
   (i) Enabled more people to read and understand the bible in more languages
   (ii) Facilitated the spread for Christianity
   (iii) Led to the reformation of the catholic church/counter reformation
   (iv) The Bible became more accessible to people/production of many bibles
   (v) Led people to question/criticize the teaching of the catholic church/led split of church more Protestants.
     (Any 2 points, 1 mk (2mks)

6. **Identify the main reason why Egyptian buried the dead with their belongings.**
   (i) The dead were buried with their belonging because they would use them in the next world/they believed in life after death. (1mk)

7. **Give two ways in which Islam spread to Africa in the 19th Century.**
   (i) Trading activities
   (ii) Migrations and settlement of Muslims in Africa
   (iii) Jihad/holy wars, especially in West Africa
   (iv) Intermarriages
   (v) Establishment of Islamic centres of learning
   (vi) Missionaries activities /Muslim scholars
   (vii) Influence of already converted rules e.g. toure
     (any 2 point, 1 mark (1mk)
8. **Identify one way in which the Industrial Revolution contributed to colonization of Africa by Europeans.**

   (i) The need for raw materials for their industries
   (ii) Desire to establish new markets for their manufactured goods
   (iii) Desire by European industrialists to invest their surplus capital

   (Any 1 point, 1 mark (1mk)

9. **Give one factors which undermined company rule in Africa during the 19th century.**

   i) Poor /inadequate transport and communication systems
   ii) Officials of the companies did not understand the local languages
   iii) Corrupt/greedy company officials
   iv) Inadequate capital/funds necessary for effective administration
   v) Company officials on the ground lacked administrative skills and experience
   vi) Few company officials to administer large areas.
   vii) Resistance by Africans
   viii) Lack of co-ordination between co-offices in European agents in Africa.

   (Any 1 points, 1 mk (1mk)

10. **State two reasons why indirect rule was unsuccessful in southern Nigeria.**

   i) Southern Nigeria lacked centralized administration which could be used to implement the indirect rule.
   ii) African chiefs feared erosion and loss of their traditional authority/resistance from African rules.
   iv) Existence of many ethnic groups and religions made it difficult to bring the people together under one rule.
   v) The use of unpopular African rulers e.g. puppet/morans/unpopular chiefs/Obas made the people reject British rule.

   (Any 2 points, 1 mk (2mks)

11. **Identify two factors that undermined the effectiveness of the League of Nations**

   i) Countries refused to take disputes to the international court of justice
   ii) Germany’s aggression/Germany’s determination to strengthen its armed forces.
   iii) Harsh conditions against German after the defeat/treaty
   iv) National interests that pre-occupied individual nations.
   v) It lacked executive power and authority to implement its resolution
   vi) Refusal by the USA to join denied the organization economic strength
   vii) Some members left the league by Brazil, Japan
   viii) Shortage of funds to implements it financial
   ix) The appeasement policy of Britain & France
   x) The covenant of League did not forbid it
   xi) The league was dominated by the action of 1st world war hence its partiality.

   Any 2 points, 1 mark (2mks)
12. State one advantage of a written constitution over an unwritten constitution.
   i) A written constitution is readily available for ease of reference and applications/use.
   ii) A written constitution promotes uniformity of application in various situations.
   iii) A written constitution does not give much room for manipulation/misinterpretation. Any 1 point, 1 mark (1 mk)

13. Give two reasons why coal was used as the main source of industrial power in Britain during the industrial Revolution.
   i) It was cheap.
   ii) It was available in large quantities.
   iii) It was more efficient than other sources of energy at the time. (Any 2 points, 1 mk (2 mks)

14. State two ways in which poor transport systems have contributed to food shortage in Africa.
   i) Poor transport have led to high transportation costs, leading to high prices of food.
   ii) Poor transport have led to poor distribution of food.
   iii) Poor transport systems have led to delays in the transportation of food leading to waste and losses.
   iv) Poor transport systems discourage/de-moralizes farmers and this in turn leads to officers.
   v) Poor transport system undermines effectiveness of agricultural extension officers.
   vi) Agricultural inputs do not readily/reach/ leading to poor products. (Any 2 points, 1 mk (2 mks)

15. Identify one aim of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
   i) To assist in the marketing of primary products as well as manufactured good from member states/to promote trade between developing & developed countries.
   ii) To stabilize commodity prices.
   iii) To assist in the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries. (Any 1 point, 1 mk (1mk)

   i) It is a multi-party democracy.
   ii) Power is shared between the president and prime Minister.
   iii) The president is the executive head of government.
   iv) There is a legislature which is composed of a senate and National assembly.
   v) Presidential elections are held every 7 years.
   vi) National Assembly are held every 5 years.
   vii) Senate elections are held every nine years. (Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 mks)

17. Give the main political challenge that Democratic republic of Congo (Zaire) has faced since independence.
SECTION B

18. a) Describe how the Trans-Saharan trade was organized.
   i) The trade was between people of the Western Sudan and Arabs from North Africa.
   ii) Traders crossed the desert using camels
   iii) The traders traveled in large caravans to enhance their security
   iv) The Tuaregs/Berbers acted as guides to the traders through the desert
   v) Tuaregs provided with security
   vi) The traders made stops at the oases to refresh themselves and let their camels drink water.
   viii) The Tuaregs acted as interpreters at times.
   ix) The trade was conducted in barter/it involved exchanging one good for another/silent trade.
   x) The rulers of the western Sudan controlled trade/regulated amount of gold to be sold.
   xi) The traders paid taxes to the kings of the Western Sudan
   xii) The item of trade were gold and salt – items of trade from the west were gold, ivory, slaves, ostrich feathers, leather Kilanuts & pepper. Items from N. Africa, salt, horses, weapons, iron implements, clothe, silk, beads & onions.
   xiii) The traders followed fairly defined route
   xiv) Americans Arabs & Berbers financed the trade
   xv) Rulers of Western Sudan offered service to the trader while they were in the territory.
   xvi) Traders dealt with agents who usually gave goods on credit/middlemen
   (Any 8 points, 2 marks (8mks)

   (b) What problems did the Trans-Saharan trade face?
   i) Long and tiresome journeys across the desert
   ii) Inadequate water and food
   iii) Extreme weather conditions of the desert- very cold at night and very hot during the day.
   iv) Attacks by dangerous desert creatures such as scorpions, snakes
   ix) Insecurity because of declining and falling of kingdoms
   x) Exhaustion of trade goods especially gold.
   xi) Frequent shifts of trade routes
   xii) They were robbed by desert people
   (Any 7 points, 1 mark (7mks)

19. a) What factors led to the development of urban centres in African during the pre-colonial period?
   i) Trading activities led to the rise of convergent centres which later developed into towns.
   ii) The existence of local industries led to population concentration in place that later developed into towns/mining centres e.g.
   iii) Existence of trade routes which linked various placed led to the development towns at major cross-roads.
iv) Administration/royal centres later developed into towns e.g. Kumasi and Addis Ababa.
v) Development of centres of learning later became urban centres e.g. Timbukutu./ education centres e.g. Acescentrio.
vi) Development in Agriculture led to availability of food which in turn encouraged people to establish permanent settlements/farming centres
vii) Religious centres developed into towns e.g. Ife and Kumasi
Viii) Places that were secure attracted population concentration and later developed into towns e.g. Thababosiu the capital of Basutoland.
ix) Ports and harbours which were used as calling stations for replenishments developed into urban centres e.g. Cape Town, Malindi, Cairo.

x) Places where water was available developed with urban centre.

(Any 8 points, 1 mark (8 marks)

(b) **Explain the social effects of urbanization in Europe during the nineteenth century.**
i) Migration of people to urban centres/led to overcrowding.
ii) Inadequate housing due to high concentration of people in urban centres.
iii) Poor sewerage and sanitation facilities exposed people to diseases such as cholera and typhoid.
iv) Concentration of industries led to environmental pollution which resulted to respiratory ailments/diseases.
v) Concentration of people led to shortage of food which resulted in malnutrition.
vi) Frustration and suffering urban life led to anti-social behaviour such as drug abuse, alcoholism and prostitution.
vii) Increase in crime rate and violence created fear and insecurity.
viii) Poor working conditions e.g. child labour, long working hours and lack of workman’s compensation dehumanized urban dwellers.
ix) High concentration of people in urban centres strained the social amenities
x) Excessive rural immigration led to unemployment
xi) Led to social interaction between different class of people
xiii) Shortage of housing led to development of slums

20. (a) **Describe three factors that facilitated the development of agriculture in America before 1800**
i) European immigration into the region led to population increase and demand for food.
(ii) European immigration introduced new methods of farming
(iii) Introduction of new crops
(iv) Availability of slave labour to clear forests and to farm
(v) Suitability of climate for agriculture
(vi) Presence of suitable soils for different types of crops
(vii) Settlement of enterprising European emigrants who wished to make a living through agriculture.
(viii) Availability of indigenous crops
(ix) Use of river for irrigation

(Any 3 points, 1 mark (3 mks)
(b) Discuss the factors that led to the Agrarian Revolution in North America

i) The introduction of the enclosure system in Britain forced landless to migrate to North America where they introduced new farming methods.

ii) Availability of land for the farming of different crop varieties such as tobacco, cotton and wheat/reclamation of waste land of irrigation.

iii) Suitability of land for different crop variety

iv) Government recognition of individual land ownership (the Homestead Act 1860) encouraged settlers to farm

v) The granting of financial aid to farmers to buy and develop land/credit facilities.

vi) The introduction of slave labour ensured adequate supply of labour for farming

vii) Determination by the European immigrants to succeed in agriculture as there was no other sources of livelihood.

viii) The increase in demand for agricultural raw materials by European industrialists encouraged expansion in agriculture/availability of foreign market.

ix) The invention of the cotton gin in 1993 by Eli Whitney led to increased cotton acreage.

x) The mechanization of agriculture stimulated productivity e.g. the steel plough and the mechanical reaper.

xi) The development of food preservation methods of canning and refrigeration encouraged farmers to produce more.

xii) The application of science and research to agricultural (e.g. biotechnology development of new foods from existing crops, use of fertilizers and genetic engineering in livestock production) facilitated the Agrarian Revolution.

xiv) Increase in population created demand for food which led to expansion of agriculture

xv) Discovery of controlling of animal diseases led to increase production.

(Any 6 points 1 mk (12 marks)

21. a) Which scientific inventions of the twentieth century have led to a reduction in death rates?

i) The grouping of blood into various blood groups by Land Steiner in 1900 facilitated blood transfusions and the storage of blood in blood banks for later transfusion.

ii) Penicillin, an antibiotic by Dr. Alexander Fleming in 1928 prolonged lives by treating infections.

iii) The polio vaccine in 1954 by Jonas Salk.

iv) Transplant surgery by Dr. Christian Barnard, a South African surgeon in 1967 succeeded in prolonging lives of heart patients.

v) Kidney dialysis machine in 1943 has prolonged lives of kidney patients.

vi) Heart valve in 1996 has prolonged lives through replacement of defective valves.

vii) Anti-retroviral has prolonged lives of AIDS sufferers.

(Any 5 points, 1 mark (5 mks)
b) **Explain the positive impact of scientific inventions on industry**

(i) The invention and use of machine in factories/manufactured goods have led production of large quality of goods/mass production of goods.

(ii) The science of electronics has led to the production and use of computers in processing information and other types of data/storage of information

(iii) Research in science and technology has led to the development of labour saving robots which use micro computers as the brains which are used in factories.

(iv) The communication network has been revolutionized through the use of e-mail and the internet to advertise and enable circulation of information.

(v) The discovery of atomic power/nuclear has led to increase power generation for industrial use.

(vi) Science has revolutionized the transport network through invention of the motor-car, electronic trains and supersonic jets.

(vii) Scientific research has led to the production of alternative source of energy for use in industries e.g. gasohol methanol, solar energy.

(Any 5 points x 2 mks (10mks)

22. **a) What factors which enabled Samori Toure to resist French colonization in West Africa between 1882 and 1898.**

i) He had a large well organized army which was a formidable force for the French.

ii) He equipped his army with modern weapons which were acquired from the Europeans and also manufactured some locally

iii) He used Mandinka nationalism and Islam to unify the soldiers/army

iv) He had adequate food supply which sustained the army

v) He used guerrilla warfare and scorched earth policy which proved effective against the French.

vi) Some of his soldiers had served in the French colonial army and were thus familiar with the French war tactics.

vii) Use of horses by Samori during the war enhanced the soldiers effectiveness

viii) Samori’s soldiers were familiar with the terrain. This enabled them to effective/French not familiar with geography of the area.

ix) He was a competent military leader who inspired his soldiers democratically in assignment of duties.

x) He used diplomacy e.g. he signed the Bissandugu Treat. (1886) to get more time to organize himself. (Played British against the French)

xi) Samori shifted his empire and capital further inland to give him more time to re-organize his forces.

xii) He was able to pay his soldiers well. (Any 7 points, 1 mk (7mks)

b) **Explain four results of the defeat of the Mandinka by the French in the nineteenth century.**

i) The Mandika Empire disintegrated as the French established their rule in the area/loss of independence.

ii) Property was destroyed due to the use of the scorched earth policy causing famine and suffering to the people.
iii) Some Mandinka fled to other countries such as Ghana and Ivory Coast to avoid French colonial rule.
iv) Many people lost their lives due to prolonged war
v) Samori Toure was captured and exiled to Gabon in 1898
vi) Economic difficulties were disrupted.
vii) Famine due to neglect of farming during war (Any 4 points, marks (8mks)

23. a) **Why did the British use direct rule in Zimbabwe?**
i) They desired to control the economy of Zimbabwe to maximize profits.
ii) The indigenous/local political institutions based on Induna system had been destroyed during the British occupation of Zimbabwe.
iii) To ensure complete control of the African company personnel on the spot who were familiar with the area as well as the British system of administration.
iv) Existence of the British South African company personnel on the spot who were familiar with the area as well as the British system of administration
v) The British S. Africa company had enough finance to pay administrative officers.

b) **Explain the effects of British rule in Zimbabwe,**
i) It led to the alienation of African land to white settlers resulting to displacement of Africans.
ii) African traditional rulers lost their political autonomy and served as puppets of the British/loss of independence.
iii) The day-to-day running of the colony was vested in the hands of the British without much reference to the African interest.
iv) Africans were subjected to heavy taxation
v) The British South African company was given too much power in the administration of colony.
vi) It undermined African traditional economy as some Africans worked in White farms.
vii) It led to the development of transport network/infrastructure
viii) It led to the introduction of new crops in the region.
ix) It undermined African culture
x) Establishment of white settlement subjected Africans to poverty
xi) Africans were denied freedom of movement by being confined to the reserves and required to carry identity cards.
xii) Africans were subjected to forced labour.

Any 6 points, 2 marks (12mks)

24. a) **Why was United States of American (USA) reluctant to join the First World War during the initial stages?**
i) Desire to abide by terms of Monroe Doctrine of 1823 which forbid her from interfering in European affairs.
ii) Fear of revolt by her citizens of German origin.
iii) Fear of an outbreak of civil war between Americans of German descent and those of other European nationalities.
iv) The war had not interfered with the USA’s interests until 1916.

Any 3 points, 1 mk (3mks)
(b) **Describe the results of the Second World War**

(i) **Loss of life**
   It is estimated that 30 million people died either in battle or as civilians through bombing.

(ii) **The atomic bombs which were used against Japan released radio-active substances which affected the lives of many people.**

(iii) **Permanent ill health and shortening of life for millions of people as a result of years of under-nourishment of captivity.**

(iv) **Destruction of properties such as homes, houses, building and bridges.**

(v) **Agriculture and industry were disrupted due to lack of equipment, raw materials and human resources.**

(vi) **Psychological and emotional problems to families, individuals and nations as a result of the torture of the war.**

(vii) **Economies of countries that were involved in the war were destroyed leading to depression/economic slump/huge sums of money were spent on the war.**

(viii) **External trade almost came to a stand still due to fear and insecurity.**

(ix) **There was a high inflation rate which led to high cost of living.**

(x) **Large numbers of peoples were displaced which led to great suffering/repair**

(xi) **The pre-war balance of power was destroyed and power vacuum was filled by two new super powers, the USA and USSR**

(xii) **The communist zone extended to cover half of the continent of Europe. This Europe down the middle.**

(xiii) **To check the spread of communism in Europe, the USA assisted weakened European powers through the Marshal plan.**

(xiv) **The division of Europe into two opposing blues led to the cold war which was followed by an arms race between USA and USSR.**

(xv) **The failure of the League of Nations to maintain world peace led to the founding of the United Nations Organization.**

(xvi) **Germany was divided into two, capitalist West Germany and communist East Germany. The city of Berlin was also divided between the East and the West.**

(xvii) **The myth of European military superiority was destroyed due to the defeat of British and American forces in the Far East by the Japanese.**

(xviii) **Participation of Africans in the War strengthened African nationalism**

(xix) **Creation of state of Israel to settle the displaced Jews.**

(xx) **The war created unemployment because the demoralized servicemen increased demand for jobs.**

Any 6 points 2 marks (12 marks)