K.C.S.E HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1 2003
SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. State two disadvantages of relying on oral traditions as a source of history.
   i) People’s ability to remember facts is limited.
   ii) The information may be subjected to distortions.
   iii) It is likely to have people biases / exaggerations.
   iv) The information may change over a period of time.
      Any 1 x 1 = (1 marks)

2. Give one way in which the knowledge of iron working helped in the migration of the Bantu.
   i) It enabled them to clear their way as they moved.
   ii) Their superior weapons enabled them to defeat their enemies.
   iii) They were able to grow enough food crops to sustain them.
      Any 1 x 1 = (1mks)

3. State one reason why the government may limit the freedom of speech.
   i) If one’s speech incites the public against the state.
   ii) If one discloses confidential information relating to the state.
   iii) If one spreads false information about the state / individual.
      Any 1 x 1 = (1mks)

4. Identify one way in which the Monsoon winds led to the development of trade between the Kenyan Coast and the outside world.
   i) They facilitated the movement of goods to and from the Kenyan Coast / dhows.
   ii) They facilitated the movement of traders who established themselves along the Kenyan coast.
      Any 1 x 1 = (1marks)

5. State three economic benefits of the Omani rule along the Kenyan Coast during the nineteenth century.
   i) It led to the expansion of trade between Kenya and Arabia.
   ii) The stations were centres of learning / schools where learners / catechists were preached to.
   iii) They served as health centres / hospital where the sick were preached to.
   iv) The missionaries mixed freely with the people thus converted them to Christianity.
      Any 3 x 1 = (3mks)

6. State two ways through which mission station promoted the spread of Christianity in Kenya.
   i) The needy found homes and thus they were converted
   ii) The stations were centres of learning / schools were learners/ catechists were preached to
   iii) They served as health centres / hospital where the sick were preached to.
   iv) The missionaries mixed freely with the people thus converted them to Christianity.
7. Give one way in which rural to rural migration in Kenya contributes to national unity.
   i) It promotes inter ethnic integration.
   ii) It promotes peaceful coexistence/harmonious living between different communities.

   Any 1 x 1 = (1mks)

8. State two ways in which the colonial land policies in Kenya undermined African farming.
   i) Setting aside the white highlands for European settlement deprived the Africans of rich agricultural land.
   ii) Confining Africans to the reserves created shortage of land for farming due to over crowding.
   iii) Declaring some of the land as crown land denied the African the access to its use.

   Any 2 x 1 = (2mks)

   i) They demanded for self rule.
   ii) The release of African political detainees.
   iii) They wanted/demanded fair – distribution of land to all.
   iv) They demanded for fair political representation for Africans in the legislative council.
   v) They wanted improved education for Africans.
   vi) Demanded abolition of taxes.
   vii) Demanded abolition of kipande system.
   viii) They demanded end of forced labour.

   Any 2 x 1 = (2mks)

10. Give two reasons why independent schools were established in Kenya.
    i) To give Africans children more opportunities for formal education.
    ii) To preserve the African cultural identity.
    iii) To facilitate introduction of a more academic curriculum for Africans / quality education.
    iv) To provide job opportunities for African teachers.
    v) To address discrimination in the education system.

    Any 2 x 1 = (2 mks)

    i) It provided for federal government
    ii) It provision for an executive president.
    iii) To made provision for an executive president.
    iv) It made provisions for two houses of parliament.
    v) The interest of the minorities were to be safeguarded.

    Any 1 x 1 = (1 mks)

12. Give one way in which a person may become a member of Parliament in Kenya.
    i) Through election
    ii) Through nomination
    iii) Through holding ex –officio office.

    Any 1x1 = ( 1mks)
13. State one contribution of the ‘Harambee” movement to the development of Health Services in Kenya.
   i) It has led to the contribution of building health centres / hospital
   ii) It has mobilized people to contribute money for purchasing drugs for the needy.
   iii) Money contributed through harambee has enabled sick people to seek for specialized treatment within and outside the country.
   iv) It has motivated some medical personnel to offer free medical services to the people.

   Any 1 x 1 = (1mks)

14. Give two reasons why District Focus for Rural Development was adopted as a development strategy in Kenya.
   i) To help in co-coordinating development efforts in district.
   ii) To mobilize resources in each district for development.
   iii) To facilitate prioritization of individual district needs.
   iv) To hasten development of under developed district.
   v) Facilitate even distribution of natural wealth resources.
   vi) To minimize delays caused by Central Government.

   Any 2 x 1 = (2 mks)

15. Give two factors which may undermine the effectiveness of the traffic police in Kenya.
   i) Large numbers of vehicle on the roads.
   ii) Poor conditions of many vehicles
   iii) Poor remunerations.
   iv) Corruption / bribery
   v) Lack of public support / confidence
   vi) Inadequate facilities (e.g. vehicles)
   vii) Poor conditions or roads.

   Any 2 x 1 = (2mks)

SECTION B (45 marks)

16.a) Outline stages in the Portuguese conquest of the coastal towns up to 1510
   i) In 1500 Podro Alvares Cabral conquered Sofala.
   ii) In 1502 Vasco Da Gama attached the town of Kilwa and demanded tribute.
   iii) In 1503 Zanzibar and other Coastal towns were conquered by Ruy Lourenco Ravasco.
   iv) In 1505 Mombasa and Kilwa were conquered by Francisco D’ Almaida.
   v) Between 1506 – 7 Lamu was conquered by Tristao da Cunha.
   vi) 1509 Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar were brought under Portuguese ruling.

   Any 3x 1 (3mks).

b) Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule over the Kenyan coast.
   i) The decline of the Indian Ocean trade denied them revenue to support their
ii) In Portuguese officials were corrupt and pocketed funds which would have been used to manage the empire.

iii) Portuguese officers were cruel / ruthless to the Africans and Arabs who resented them. And therefore did not co-operative.

iv) There were constant rebellion against the Portuguese and his weakened the control.

v) Combined attacks from Persians, Arabs and Turks proved formidable for the Portuguese.

vi) The Portuguese faced stiff competition from the British and Dutch which reduced their profits.

vii) The Portuguese had inadequate personnel to effectively manage the extensive coast.

viii) Portugal lacked capital to pay the administrators at the coast and the demoralized them.

ix) The Portuguese lacked administrative skills were unable to a correctively.

x) Portugal was forcefully united with Spain and this reduced her autonomy.

xi) The Portuguese at the coast were attacked by Wazimba and this reduced their population.

xiii) Distance from Portugal delayed reinforcement.

17. a) Give five reasons why Britain colonized Kenya.

i) To establish their control over the source of River Nile because of their interests in Egypt.

ii) To help stop slave trade in the region and replace it with legitimate trade.

iii) To protect their missionaries who were already in Kenya so that they could carry out their missionary work / spread of Western civilization.

iv) To establish a reliable market for their manufactured goods in Britain.

v) For prestige

vi) To ensure settlements for surplus population.

vii) To invest surplus / excess capital

viii) To secure sources of raw materials.

ix) To prevent colonization of Kenya by other powers.

Any 6 x 2 = (12mks)

b) Explain why Kenya communities were defeated by the British during the establishment of colonial rule.

i) The communities were not united hence they were easily defeated.

ii) The communities had inferior weapons as compared to the superior British weapons.

iii) The soldiers had little knowledge about the British military tactics.

iv) Their population had been weakened / reduced by catastrophe such as famine and rinder pest and civil strife.

v) Their leaders lacked adequate organizational skills to mobilizing the people.

vi) The British used treachery when dealing with some communities / collaboration.

vii) The economic base of the communities was destroyed by the British thus making them weak.
viii) The soldiers were demoralized when many warriors were captured / skilled (e.g. Aembu and Ameru in 1906/ scotched earth policy.
ix) The Kenya – Uganda Railway facilitated the faster movement of British troops.

Any 5 x 2 = (10mks)

18. a) State three ways through which communities in Kenya interacted during the pre – colonial period.
i) Communities exchanged goods through trade.
ii) They raided each other for livestock
iii) They fought wars with each other.
iv) They inter – married

Any 3 x 1 = (3mks)
b) Describe the social organization of the Agikuyu during the Pre – colonial period. (12mks)
i) The smallest social unit was the family.
ii) Several related families formed a clan (mbari) which lived in a defined area.
iii) The Agikuyu practiced circumcision for boys and clitoridectomy for girls.
iv) The Agikuyu had age – set system (riika) made up of boys and girls who were initiated at the same period.
v) Members of the age set worked together and considered each other as brothers and sisters.
vi) Marriage was highly regarded among the Agikuyu as one would raise a family and also own properties.
vii) The Agikuyu believed in the existence of a supreme God called Ngai who lived on Mount Kenya (Kirinyaga)
viii) The Agikuyu had prayed and made sacrifices to God on various occasions.
ix) The Agikuyu also believed in the existence of ancestral spirit who acted as intermediaries between God and the people.
x) The Agikuyu had sacred places of worship such as groves and fig trees.
x) The Agikuyu had some specialists such as prophets, medicine people and rainmakers who were consulted in time of need.

Any 6 x 2 = (12mks)

19. a) What factors led to the development of multi party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990’s (3mks)
i) International pressure on the government for democracy reforms.
ii) Pressure from individuals who had been expelled from KANU without political alternatives.
iii) Existence of people who were ready to push democratic agenda ahead.
iv) Introduction of multi party democracy in other African countries.
v) Disconnected within KANU.

Any 3 x 1 = (3 Marks).
b) Explain how the existence of many parties had promoted democracy in Kenya.
   
i) It had promoted freedom of association by providing alternative parties for people.
   
ii) It has provided people with a forum to express their views about how a country should be managed.
   
iii) It had made the government more accountable to the people through constant criticism.
   
iv) It has provided checks and balanced to abuse and misuse of powers by leaders.
   
v) It has provided system of scrutinizing government expenditure through public Accounts Committee and Public Investment Committee.
   
vi) It had made people feel free to contribute ideas to any aspect of development in the country without feeling intimidated.
   
vii) It has enabled people who wish to form political parties to go ahead and do so.

SECTION C (30 marks)

20. a) What is the composition of the cabinet in Kenya? (3 mks)
   
i) The president
   
ii) Vice President
   
iii) Ministers
   
iv) Head of civil service / Secretary to the cabinet
   

Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)

b) Explain six functions of the cabinet in Kenya (12 mks)
   
i) To formulate national and foreign policy to guide the country.
   
ii) To advice the president on issues of national development related to ministries.
   
iii) To supervise the implementation of government policies by respective ministries.
   
iv) To initiate / approve government bills for discussion by parliament.
   
vii) To discuss important national and international issues.
   
viii) To defend (Collectively) government policies.

Any 6 x 2 = (12 mks)

21. a) Identify three types of taxes paid by Kenyans to the government.
   
i) Service charge that is paid directly through deductions from salaries.
   
ii) Income tax which is paid by every employed person through monthly deductions.
   
iii) Withholding tax which is deducted from the interest earned on investment.
   
iv) Custom duties imposed on goods that come into Kenya / Airport tax.
   
v) Excise duty levied goods produced within the country.
   
vi) Sales tax paid by people for things that they buy from shops / value added tax. (VAT)

Any 3 x 1 = (3 mks)
b) Explain six ways in which the government of Kenya uses its revenue.

i) Revenue is used to maintain government facilities such as roads and buildings.

ii) It is used to initiate new developments / projects by the government (e.g. constructing new roads, constructing government offices).

iii) It is used to subsidize public services (e.g. Health, education)

iv) It is used to finance recurrent government expenditures such as paying of salaries for civil servants.

v) It is used to service loans that have been borrowed by the government for development.

vi) It is used to pay subscription to international bodies / organizations e.g. OAU, UN and PTA)

vii) It is used to finances security expenditure by the government such as training soldiers, paying body guards and buying arms.

viii) It is used to meet any emergency needs that may arise (e.g. due to floods, outbreaks of diseases.)

ix) It is used to assist countries that may experience emergencies (e.g. natural disasters)

Any 6 x 2 = (12 marks)

22. a) Describe five demands made by trade unionists in Kenya during the colonial period.

i) They called for removal of social discrimination in places of work.

ii) They demanded same job opportunities with European.

iii) They demanded better wages.

iv) They demanded for reduction of working hours.

v) They advocated for the abolition of repressive and discriminatory labour laws.

vi) They demanded for the equal wages for equal work done by people of different races.

vii) They demanded for the release of their leaders who had been arrested during the strike and demonstrations.

Any 5 x 1 = (5mks)

b) Explain the contributions of the trade union movement in the struggle for independence.

i) Mobilized workers against the colonial government by use of strikes.

ii) It brought together workers / people from all parts of the country thus promoting the spirit of nationalism.

iii) The union leaders traveled to all parts of the country to mobilize workers support for the nationalist struggle.

iv) It motivated workers to sustain the struggle for their political rights/ self governance.

v) Trade union leaders worked together with nationalists / political parties.

vi) Trade Union became the vehicle / voice through which nationalists ideas / protests were channeled, especially after the state of emergency was declared.

vii) Trade Union leaders became prominent members of political associations that fought for independence (e.g. T.J. Mboya, Fred Kubai)

Any 5 x 2 = (10mks)
1. Identify two ways in which early man used stone tools.
   (i) For protection against enemies/weapons
   (ii) For hunting and gathering
   (i) For digging up roots
   (ii) For constructing shelter/caves
   (iii) Skinning/scaping/peeling
   (iv) Cutting/chopping
   (v) Sewing
   (vi) Making containers
   (vii) Sharpening
2. Give two factors that influence the growth of early urban centers in Africa.
   (i) They developed as a result of trade.
   (ii) They developed in areas which could be easily defended/security
   (iii) They developed as centers of agriculture/food/fertile soils
   (iv) They developed areas where water was available
   (v) They develop centers of government/administration
   (vi) They developed in areas where water was available
   (vii) Mining/Industry
   (viii) Religion/Cultural centers
   (ix) Education centers
   (x) Ports/harbours

3. State two disadvantages of using coal as a source of industrial energy.
   (i) It is bulky and difficult to transport
   (ii) It is a health hazard/pollutes environments
   (iii) It is difficult/expensive to mine
   (iv) It causes environmental degradation
   (v) It is not renewable/easily exhaustible
   (vi) It is not readily available/widely available

4. Identify one advantage of barter as a system of exchange in the trans-Saharan trade.
   (i) It facilitated trade between communities
   (ii) It enabled people to acquire the commodities that they needed
   (iii) It enable some people to determine the value of their commodities

5. Give two ways in which the Agrarian Revolution contributed to European expansion to Africa.
   (i) They were looking for markets for their manufactured goods.
   (ii) They wanted raw materials for their industries
   (iii) They wanted to invest their surplus capitals
   (iv) They wanted to settle their excess population

6. Identify two ways in which Industrial Revolution contributed to European expansion to Africa.
   (i) They were looking for markets for their manufactured goods.
   (ii) They wanted raw materials for their industries
   (iii) They wanted to invest their surplus capitals
   (iv) They wanted to settle their excess population

7. State one reason why International Trade Agreements are signed.
   (i) To regulate trade between members state/remove restrictions on trade
   (ii) To help guard against exploitation of weaker members/reduce gap
   (iii) To check monopoly of trade
   (iv) To standardize prices
   (v) To regulate for improvement of trade
8. State two religious practices of the ancient Egyptians.
   (i) They preserved the bodies of the dead
   (ii) They worshipped many gods/polytheism
   (iii) They worshipped in temples
   (iv) Priests acted as intermediaries between the people and God/conducted religious ceremonies
   (v) They offered sacrifices to the gods
   (vi) Buried their kings with their treasure/festivals

   Any 2x1 = 2mks

   (i) Both systems were centralized
   (ii) They ruled by hereditary monarchs/kings/kingship was hereditary
   (iii) They had a strong standing army
   (iv) Their king had absolute powers/chief judge/religions leader/appointed administration leaders.
   (v) Ruled by kings
   (vi) Commandant chief

   Any 2x1 = 2mks

10. Identify one way in which African reacted to European colonization of Africa
    (i) Armed resistance/revolting
    (ii) Collaboration/signing treaties

    Any 1x1 = 1mk

11. State one way through which the European maintained peace among themselves during the partition of Africa.
    (i) By signing treaties among themselves/agreements
    (ii) By organizing the Berlin Conference to lay down the guiding principles of the partition/recognize spheres of influence.

12. Name two main political challenges that have faced the Democratic Republic of Congo since independence.
    (i) Political instability/military coup etdetats
    (ii) Ethnic differences/tribal clashes.
    (iii) Succession
    (iv) Civil Wars
    (v) Political assassinations
    (vi) Foreign interference/intrigues
    (vii) Mutiny in the army

    Any 2x1 = marks

13. Give one function of the monarchy in Britain
    (i) Is the head of the state
    (ii) Summons a new
    (iii) Approves the bill
    (iv) Confers honours to citizens who have excelled
    (v) Invites the leader of the ruling party to form government
    (vi) Heads the Commonwealth of nations
    (vii) Gives opening speech/opens/closes parliament
    (viii) Creates peers
    (ix) Appoints arch-bishop/bishops

    Any 2x1 = marks
14. State one advantage of a written constitution
   (i) It ensures consistency in application/practice/not easily disturbed.
   (ii) Permanent record/it provides a source of reference.
   (iii) It ensures the preservation of the constitution.
   (iv) It facilitates consistency in the amendments procedure.

15. State two ways in which the treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 affected Germany.
   (i) It reduced the size of Germany/reduction 12.5%.
   (ii) Germany was forbidden from uniting with Austria.
   (iii) Germany lost her colonies in Africa and other territories in Europe.
   (iv) The size of Germany’s military strength was restricted.
   (v) Germany was forced to pay war damages.

16. Identify one leader who was founder member of the Non-aligned movement.
   (i) Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.
   (ii) Gamal Adbal Nasser of Egypt.
   (iii) Jawaharlal Pandit Nehru-premier India.
   (iv) Dr. Ahmed Surkano-premier Indonesia.
   (v) Chuo En-lai of China-P.M. China.

SECTION B (45MKs)

17. a) What were the advantages of the discovery of fire by the early man?
   (i) It enabled early man to cook food.
   (ii) Fire was used to keep people warm.
   (iii) It was used to protect people against wild animals/security.
   (iv) Fire was used to clear bushes to facilitate settlement.
   (v) Fire was used for lighting at night.
   (vi) Fire was used to sharpen the tips of tools.
   (vii) Fire was used for hunting.
   (viii) Hardening pots.
   (ix) Extracting poison from plants.
   (x) Communication.

   Any 3 points 1 mark=3mks.

b) Explain six ways in which early agriculture changed the lives of early people.
   (i) Agriculture provided people with a steady source of food instead of depending on hunting and gathering.

   Any 2x1 = 2mks.
(ii) People were able to lead settled lives because of the availability of food.
(iii) Availability of food enabled some people to specialize in skills such as crafts/local industries/division of labour.
(iv) Production of excess agricultural products led to the development of trade between communities.
(v) It led to an increase in population as people had enough food to eat.
(vi) Concentration of people in settlements led to the development of early urban centres/growth of towns.
(vii) People were able to build more permanent houses and this ensured their security.
(viii) It led to the development of social satisfaction/classes.
(ix) Development of political systems/government.

Any 6 points, 2 marks = 12mks

18. a) Give three development that have taken place in road transport systems since 1950.

(i) Tarmac roads which are durable have been constructed.
(ii) Bridges have been constructed to facilitate travel on roads.
(iii) Roads have been straightened and widened to cater for the increasing volume of traffic.

(i) Dual carriage ways have been constructed to ease traffic congestion.
(ii) Motorways have been constructed in developed countries for the exclusive use of wheels.
(iii) Construction of macadamised roads.

Any 3 points 1 mark = 3mks

(b) Explain six ways through which the invention of the railway speeded up industrialization in Europe.

(i) The invention of the railway facilitated transport of bulky and heavy raw materials to industries.
(ii) It eased and speeded up transportation of bulky manufactured goods to various markets in different parts of Europe.
(iii) It facilitated the transportation of heavy industrial sources of energy to the industries, especially coal and firewood.
(iv) It provided reliable and cheaper means of transport for workers to the industries and thus enhanced their performance.
(v) It facilitated interaction between towns and business people and thus promoted investment in industries.
(vi) It facilitated the migration and settlement of people to new lands which became sources of raw materials.
(vii) It opened up mining and farming in the interior of most countries.
(viii) Facilitated transport of heavy machinery for installation in industries.
(ix) Revenue from the railway in setting up industries.

19. (a) State three religious practices of the Yoruba.
(i) They worshipped many gods; they were polytheists
(ii) They worshipped their god in shrines
(iii) They made sacrifices to their gods
(iv) They revered their ancestral spirits
(v) They had priests and diviners who presided over religious ceremonies/ interpretation astronomy/ prediction of the future
(vi) They prayed to their gods twice a day
(vii) They gave offerings and poured libations
(viii) They performed social ceremonies e.g. marriage
(ix) They worshipped one supreme god

(b) Explain six effects of Christian missionary activities on Africans
(i) Many Africans were converted to Christianity and thus undermined their traditional ways of worship
(ii) Africans acquired Western education which was offered in mission schools
(iii) Africans were trained as medical practitioners thus enabling them to offer medical services in mission hospitals/ health centers
(iv) Africans acquired new knowledge and skills in agriculture which boosted food production
(v) There developed disunity among the Africans which was based on differences in religious beliefs and practices/ denominational difference
(vi) They adopted new architectural designs which changed their styles of building
(vii) The teaching of the missionaries made the Africans too subservient to oppose European colonialism/ facilitated European colonization
(viii) Some Africans were oppose to the teachings of the missionaries, this led to the rise of independent schools and churches
(ix) Many Africans left their homes to live and work in mission stations
(x) Helped stamp out slave trade/ slavery
(xi) Translated codified African languages
(xii) Africans were trained technical skills e.g. crafts and carpentry

20. (a) Describe the organization of the Trans-Atlantic Trade
(i) It operated between West Africa, the Americas and Europe; it organized in a triangular form
(ii) The European brought manufactured goods to West Africa and exchanged them with slaves
(iii) Slaves were sold at particular centers along the coast of West Africa
(iv) The slaves were stored in barracoons awaiting transportation
(v) Famine due to neglect of farming during the war
(vi) The resistance inspired future nationalism in Guinea

22. (a) Give three reasons why the preferential Trade Area (PTA) was formed
(i) To promote trade among member states
(ii) To establish a common market
(iii) To harmonize and co-ordinate development strategies, policies and plans within the region
(iv) To provide co-operation in monetary and financial affairs/ common curve
(v) To establish institution which promote agricultural and industrial development/ economic co-operation
(vi) Eliminate tariffs of non-tariff barriers

(Any 3 points, 1 mk = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six challenges which Tanzania has faced since independence

(i) Economic hardship/ lack of finances for funding development programmes
(ii) Frequent drought/ famine which cause suffering to the people and eat into the already weak economy/ harsh climate conditions
(iii) Hostile neighbours especially Uganda during the time of Idi Amin and Kenya as a result of the closure of common border in 1977
(iv) The collapse of East African Community/ unstable union among the countries of East Africa
(v) The collapse of Ujamaa as a development strategy undermined the confidence of the leaders
(vi) General poverty of the masses and the government’s inability to solve the problem
(vii) Poor transport and communication network within the country
(viii) Political instability especially Zanzibar’s desire to break away
(ix) Corruption and inefficiency in the running of the state co-operations which has led to low production

(Any 6 points, 2 mks = 12 mks)

23. (a) What are the features of state government in the United States of America?

(i) They have a governor who is the administrative head
(ii) Each state has Law Courts that handle internal affairs
(iii) Each state has its own social amenities e.g Education, Health, public Network
(iv) Each state is responsible for its own development
(v) Each state has its own capital
(vi) Each state generates its own revenue
(vii) Each state has state legislatures to pass state
(viii) Each state has a bi-cameral legislature
(ix) Each state has state police to maintain
(x) Inflation/ divination of currency
(xi) Army mutiny of 1964
(xii) Universities students demo in 1966 due to government attempt to introduce compulsory
(xiii) Huge external debt
(xiv) Fall in major export prices
(xv) Terrorist threat
(b) What were the results of the Trans-Atlantic Trade in West Africa?

(i) It led to the displacement of many people who were sold as slaves to the Americas
(ii) It led to the permanent separation of families
(iii) It led to the depopulation of West Africa
(iv) It intensified conflicts and wars between communities
(v) It led to the introduction of manufactured goods to West Africa
(vi) It caused untold suffering/misery
(vii) It led to the emergence of a class of rich traders/merchants
(viii) It led to the emergence of some kingdom
(ix) It led to the decline of some states/kings as conflicts between states intensified in the region
(x) It led to loss of life
(xi) It led to destruction of property
(xii) It led to a decline in agriculture
(xiii) Some communities were weakened and therefore could not resist the establishment of colonial rule
(xiv) There was a change in social roles as women became heads of families
(xv) Local industries declined because of the influx of cheap manufactured goods
(xvi) Decline of trans-Saharan Trade
(xvii) Abuse of power by lenders who sold their suspects as slaves
(xviii) Led to urbanization
(xix) Opened to the outside world, hence colonization
(xx) It created insecurity in the region
(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

21. (a) Give three reasons why Samori Toure resisted French colonization in Africa

(i) He wanted the Mandinka to retain their independence
(ii) He wanted to safeguard Islam from Christian influence/he was fighting a holy war
(iii) He wanted to preserve the Mandinka culture
(iv) He wanted to protect the Mandinka land from European occupation
(v) He wanted to protect the economic resources of gold mines
(vi) He wanted to retain his authority

(b) Explain six results of Samori Toure’s resistance against French occupation between 1882 – 1896

(i) Malinke kingdom disintegrated/loss of independence
(ii) Property destroyed through scorched-earth policy
(iii) Malinke people fled to other countries such as Ghana, Ivory Coast to avoid colonization by the French
(iv) Many people lost their lives due to prolonged war
(v) Samori was captured and exiled to Gabon in 1898
(vi) Economic activities of the Malinke was disrupted/ decline of trade and mining of the Malinke
(vii) Influx of refugees
(Any 3 points, 1 mk = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six functions of the federal government of the U.S.A
(i) It regulates trade between the states
(ii) It controls/ regulates trade between states and foreign countries
(iii) It authorizes the printing and circulation of currency
(iv) It declares war and makes peace with other countries of the world
(v) It formulates foreign policies involving the U.S.A and other countries
(vi) It regulates taxation within U.S.A
(vii) It establishes federal postal services in U.S.A
(viii) It passes federal laws
(ix) It establishes federal courts
(x) It establishes federal armed/ defense forces
(xi) It admits new states in the Union
(Any six points, 2 mks = 12 mks)