SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer all the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

1. Give the meaning of history. (1 mark)

2. Identify one age-grade for elders among the Akamba. (1 mark)

3. State the first settlement area of the Luo during their migration from Sudan. (1 mark)

4. Name one early Christian missionary who worked in Kenya. (1 mark)

5. State two characteristics of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

6. Identify the constitutional change that increased the number of African members to the legislative council in Kenya in 1957. (1 mark)

7. Identify one Asian who took part in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (1 mark)

8. Name one African political party whose leaders attended the 2nd Lancaster House Conference in 1962. (1 mark)

9. Identify two Educational Commissions appointed by the government of independent Kenya to review the education system. (2 marks)

10. Give the main reason why the government of Kenya introduced the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). (1 mark)

11. State two ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the people of Kenya since independence. (2 marks)

12. Identify two conditions that one must fulfil in order to register as a voter in Kenya. (2 marks)

13. Give two special courts in Kenya. (2 marks)


15. Identify two symbols of national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)

16. Give two reasons that can make a registered person to lose citizenship in Kenya. (2 marks)

17. Give one type of human rights. (1 mark)
SECTION B (45 marks)

Answer any three questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

18 (a) Give five reasons which influenced the migration of the Plains Nilotes to Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)

(b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Maasai in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

19 (a) Give three reasons why the early visitors came to the Kenyan-coast before 1500 A.D. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six factors that contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan coast and the outside world by 1900. (12 marks)

20 (a) State three socio-economic reasons why Britain colonized Kenya in the 19th Century. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six factors that contributed to the formation of political associations in Kenya before 1939. (12 marks)

21 (a) State three ways in which the government of Kenya facilitated the acquisition of land for Africans after 1963. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six challenges facing the agricultural sector in Kenya. (12 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer any two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

22 (a) Give the structure of the provincial administration in Kenya. (5 marks)

(b) Describe five functions of the president of the Republic of Kenya. (10 marks)

23 (a) Give three reasons why the constitution is important in Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya. (12 marks)

24 (a) Identify five stages in the preparation of the national budget. (5 marks)

(b) Explain why it is important for the Government to prepare the national budget annually. (10 marks)
29.8.2 History and Government Paper 2 (311/2)

SECTION A (25 marks)

*Answer ALL the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.*

1. State the scientific theory that explains the origin of human beings. (1 mark)

2. State two uses of stone tools by early people during the old stone age period. (2 marks)

3. Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began. (1 mark)

4. Name two metals that were used as currency in pre-colonial Africa. (2 marks)

5. State one advantage of using the pipeline over vehicles in transporting oil. (1 mark)

6. Give the two main items of the Trans-Saharan trade. (2 marks)

7. Identify two social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece. (2 marks)

8. Name the chartered company that was used to administer Tanganyika during the process of colonization. (1 mark)

9. Which was the main factor that unified the communities of the Shona Kingdom during the pre-colonial period? (1 mark)

10. State two functions of the Lukiiko in the Buganda Kingdom during the 19th Century. (2 marks)

11. Give one economic reason which made European countries to scramble for colonies in Africa. (1 mark)

12. State one way in which the Ndebele benefited after the British-Ndebele war of 1893 to 1896. (1 mark)

13. Identify two economic results of the First World War. (2 marks)


15. Identify two ways in which Mwalimu Julius Nyerere promoted the development of Education in Tanzania after independence. (2 marks)

16. State one condition that a country should fulfil in order to become a member of the Non-Aligned Movement. (1 mark)

17. Identify one Parliamentary duty of the Monarch in Britain. (1 mark)
SECTION B (45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

18 (a) State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the neo-lithic period.

(b) Explain five causes of food shortages in Africa today.

19 (a) Give three problems faced by factory workers in Europe during the Industrial Revolution.

(b) Explain six factors that have promoted industrialization in South Africa.

20 (a) Give three methods used by European Powers to establish colonial rule in Africa.

(b) Explain six results of the collaboration between the Baganda and the British during the process of colonization.

21 (a) State three ways used by nationalists in Ghana to fight for independence.

(b) Explain six factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in Ghana.

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer any TWO questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.

22 (a) Give three conditions which one had to fulfil in order to become a French citizen in Senegal.

(b) Explain six differences between the use of British indirect rule and the French Assimilation Policy.

23 (a) State the role played by the United States of America in ending the Second World War.

(b) Explain six causes of the cold war after 1945.

24 (a) Identify three duties performed by the Secretary-General of the new East African Community established in 2001.

(b) Explain six benefits of the new East African Community established in 2001.