**311/1**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 1**

**JULY / AUGUST 2019**

**TIME: 21/2 HOURS**

**SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATIONS - FORM FOUR - 2019**

  **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.**

 (a) This paper consists of three sections: A, B and C.

 (b) Answer **all** questions in section **A**, **three** questions in section **B** and **two** questions in section **C**.

 (c) This paper consists of **2** printed pages.

 (d) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing. (Questions 1 - 24)

 (e) Candidates must answer all the questions in English.

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

**Answer all questions from this section.**

1. Name the branch of History that deals with traditions, values and cultural practices of people.(1 mark)

2. Give **two** age-sets among the Nandi in the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)

3. What do you understand by the term “Exogamous marriage” in the pre-colonial Akamba

 community. (1 mark)

4. Mention **two** coastal towns that were attacked by Tristao da Cunha 1506 - 1507. (2 marks)

5. Identify **one** physical feature that attracted international trade along the East African Coast. (1 mark)

6. Identify **two** commissions established under the New Constitution of 2010. (2 marks)

7. Highlight **two** solutions to the problems facing Nairobi as an urban centre. (2 marks)

8. Outline **one** fundamental condition that every right should fulfil. (1 mark)

9. Define the term pure democracy. (1 mark)

10. Give the **main** reason why Africans were pushed into the reserves in colonial Kenya. (1 mark)

11. Name **two** Kikuyu leaders who led resistance against the British in colonial Kenya. (2 marks)

12. Name **two** nationalists outside central Kenya who were detained at Kapenguria in 1952. (2 marks)

13. State **one** electoral offence that is applicable to a voter. (1 mark)

14. Who was the second vice president of independent Kenya. (1 mark)

15. Identify **one** education commission in Kenya after Independence. (1 mark)

16. Mention **two** pillars of the Nyayo philosophy. (2 marks)

17. State **two** ways through which the government has encouraged the preservation of African culture

 since independence. (2 marks)

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

**Answer three questions from this section.**

18. (a) List **three** items of trade the Romans acquired from the East African Coast. (3 marks)

 (b) Explain **six** effects of long distance trade on the peoples of Kenya. (12 marks)

19. (a) State **five** reasons for the coming of the Portuguese along the East African Coast. (5 marks)

 (b) Explain **five** reasons for the decline of the Portuguese rule along the East African Coast. (10 marks)

20. (a) Give **five** stages of constitution making process. (5 marks)

 (b) Explain **five** features of the independence constitution. (10 marks)

21. (a) State **five** social reasons for the scramble and partition of East Africa. (5 marks)

 (b) Explain **five** consequences of the Wanga collaboration. (10 marks)

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

**Answer two questions from this section.**

22. (a) Identify **five** roles of the Director of Public Presecution.(DPP) (5 marks)

 (b) Explain **five** functions of the public service. (10 marks)

23. (a) State **three** ways in which the government of Kenya ensures effective utilization of public

 funds. (3 marks)

 (b) Explain **six** ways in which parliamentary supremacy is exercised in Kenya. (12 marks)

24. (a) List **five** reforms undertaken in the provision of correctional services. (5 marks)

 (b) Explain **five** challenges facing provision of correctional services. (10 marks)

**311/2**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER 2**

**JULY / AUGUST 2019**

**TIME: 21/2 HOURS**

**SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATIONS - FORM FOUR - 2019**

  **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.**

 (a) This paper consists of three sections: A, B and C.

 (b) Answer **all** questions in section **A**, **three** questions in section **B** and **two** questions in section **C**.

 (c) This paper consists of **2** printed pages.

 (d) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing. (Questions 1 - 24)

 (e) Candidates must answer all the questions in English.

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

**Answer all questions from this section.**

1. Give **two** chemical dating techniques used by archeologists to reconstruct history. (2 marks)

2. State **two** advantages of using written records as a source of historical information. (2 marks)

3. Identify the aspects of culture of early man that had their origins in the late stoneage period. (2 marks)

4. Give **one** reason for the development of early agriculture along river valley. (1 mark)

5. Identify the **main** role of barbers during the Transaharan trade. (1 mark)

6. State **two** characteristics of Roman roads. (2 marks)

7. State **two** problems faced by London as an urban centre. (2 marks)

8. Identify **one** category of the ancestral spirits among the Shona. (1 mark)

9. State **two** contributions of religion in the Maji Maji uprising against Germany in

 Southern Tanzania. (2 marks)

10. Give the immediate cause of world war II. (1 mark)

11. Identify the **main** method used by Europeans in occupation of Africa. (1 mark)

12. State **one** positive result of Lewanika’s collaboration with the British. (1 mark)

13. Give **one** term of Buganda Agreement of 1900. (1 mark)

14. Mention **two** reasons why Bantustan villages were created during the apartheid regime in South

 Africa. (2 marks)

15. State **two** camps of the fighting power during the first world war. (2 marks)

16. State **one** benefit enjoyed by members of the commonwealth. (2 marks)

17. State the **main** political challenge that the Democratic Republic of Congo has faced since

 independence. (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

**Answer three questions from this section.**

18. (a) State **five** factors that led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (5 marks)

 (b) Explain **five** effects of Agrarian revolution in Western Europe. (10 marks)

19. (a) Identify **three** ports that developed in Africa as a result of Trans - Atlantic trade. (3 marks)

 (b) Explain **six** factors that contributed to the decline of Tran-Atlantic trade. (12 marks)

20. (a) Give **three** systems for administration used by colonialists in Africa. (3 marks)

 (b) Explain **six** results of the collaboration between British and Lewanika. (12 marks)

21. (a) Identify **three** methods used by Nationalists in Mozambique during the struggle for

 independence. (3 marks)

 (b) Explain **six** challenges faced by FRELIMO in the Nationalist struggle. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

**Answer two questions from this section.**

22. (a) State **five** factors that facilitated growth of the Asante kingdom during the Pre-colonial period.

 (5 marks)

 (b) Describe the social organisation of the Asante. (10 marks)

23. (a) Give **three** economic characteristics of third world countries. (3 marks)

 (b) Discuss **six** challenges faced by the Non-Aligned movements. (12 marks)

24. (a) State **five** factors that enabled the allied power to win in the second world war. (5 marks)

 (b) Explain **five** factors that undermined the performance of the league of nations. (10 marks)

 **SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATION - FORM FOUR 2019**

 **HISTORY 311/1 MARKING SCHEME PAPER 1**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

1. ***Name the branch of History that deals with traditions values and cultural practices of people.***

 Social history. *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

2. ***Give two age-sets among the Nandi in the pre-colonial period.***
(i) Maina (ii) Sawe

 (iii) Chuma (iv) Korongoro

 (v) Kipkoimet (vi) Kaplelach

 (vii) Kimnyige (viii) Nyongi *(any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

3. ***What do you understand by the term “Exogamous marriage” in the pre-colonial Akamba community.***

It is whereby one was not allowed to marry from their clan / marriage between members of the same clan was not allowed. *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

4. ***Mention two coastal towns that were attacked by Tristao da Cunha 1506 - 1507***.

 (i) Oja (ii) Brava

 (iii) Pate (iv) Socatra

 (v) Lamu *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

5. ***Identify one physical feature that attracted international trade along the East African Coast.*** (i) Deep natural harbours. (ii) Attractive beaches. *(any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

6. ***Identify two commissions established under the New Constitution of 2010.***

 (i) Public Service Commission.

 (ii) Teacher Service Commission.

 (iii) Judicial Service Commission.

 (iv) National Police Service Commission.

 (v) Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

 (vi) Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission.

 (vii) National Lands Commission.

 (viii) I.E.B.C (no abbreviation) *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

7. ***Highlight two solutions to the problems facing Nairobi as an urban centre.***

 (i) Construction of new housing units.

 (ii) Rehabilitation of street families.

 (iii) Development of new water projects.

 (iv) Construction of new dual carriage.

 (v) Upgrading of slums.

 (vi) Sensitizing of residents on HIV and AIDS.

 (vii) Involvement of private sector.

 (viii) Police / Public partnership.

 *(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

8. ***Outline one fundamental condition that every right should fulfil.***

 (i) It should protect life.

 (ii) It must be enjoyed equally by all members of the society.

 (iii) A social character since it presupposes the existence of other members of the society.

 *(any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

9. ***Define the term pure democracy.***

 It is a system where people are involved directly in law making.

 *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

10. ***Give the main reason why Africans were pushed into the reserves in colonial Kenya.***

 To create land for settlers / plantation agriculture.

 *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

11. ***Name two Kikuyu leaders who led resistance against the British in colonial Kenya.***

 (i) Waiyaki wa Hinga (ii) Chief Gakere

12. ***Name two nationalists outside central Kenya who were detained at Kapenguria in 1952.***

 (i) Ochieng Oneko

 (ii) Paul Ngei

 *(2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

13. ***State one electoral offence that is applicable to a voter.***

 (i) Voting more than once.

 (ii) Causing violence during campaign.

 (iii) Double registration.

(iv) Bribing voters.  *(any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

14. ***Who was the second vice president of independent Kenya.***

 (i) Joseph Murumbi

 *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

15. ***Identify one education commission in Kenya after Independence.***

 (i) Kamunge Commission.

 (ii) Mackay Commission

 (iii) Ominde Commission

 (iv) Koech Commission

 (v) Gachathi Commission

 *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

16. ***Mention two pillars of the Nyayo philosophy.***  (i) Peace (ii) Love (iii) Unity

 *(any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

17. ***State two ways through which the government has encouraged the preservation of African culture***

 ***since independence.***

 (i) Creation of a ministry of culture and social services.

 (ii) The syllabus has been tailored to include cultural studies.

 (iii) It has encouraged music / drama festivals.

 (iv) Development of cultural heritage centre at Bomas of Kenya by the government.

 (v) Allowing the media houses to play traditional music.

 *(any 2x 1 = 2 mks)*

 **SECTION B (45 mks)**

18. (a) ***List three items of trade the Romans acquired from the East African Coast.***

 (i) Ivory (ii) Rhinoceros horns (iii) Slaves

 *(any 3 x 1 =3 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain six effects of long distance trade on the peoples of Kenya.***

 (i) It led to the settling of people in urban centres that developed along trade routes.

 (ii) It led to the emergence of a class of wealthy people along the coast / in the interior.

 (iii) It led to acquisition of foreign /new goods through trade.

 (iv) People acquired / cultivated new crops leading to increased food production.

 (v) Some people were converted to Islam by Muslim traders.

 (vi) People were introduced to money economy thereby making transactions easy.

 (vii) African slave labour led to the development of African plantation agriculture along the coast.

 (viii) It opened up the interior leading to colonization.

 (ix) There was depopulation as many African were captured / sold as slaves.

 *(any 6 well explained pnts x 2 = 12 mks)*

19. (a) ***State five reasons for the coming of the Portuguese.***

 (i) Search for a sea route to India.

 (ii) To search for their legendary Prestor John.

 (iii) To spread Christianity.

 (iv) To trade.

 (v) To counter the spread of Islam.

 (v) To control the East African Coast. *(any 5x 1 = 5 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain five reasons for the decline of the Portuguese rule along the East African Coast***.

 (i) Oman Arab attacks.

 (ii) Invasion by the Zimba.

 (iii) Annexation of Portugal by Spain.

 (iv) Corrupt and inefficient Portuguese officials.

 (v) Attack by tropical diseases e.g malaria that weakened them.

 (vi) Constant rebellions from the African at the coast.

 (vii) Lack of support from the Turkish Navy.

  *(ay five well explained points x 2 = 10 mks)*

20. (a) ***Give five stages of constitution making process.***

 - Civic education.

 - Collecting and documentary views.

 - Publication of the drafts.

 - Feedback.

 - The National Constitutional Conference.

 - Parliamentary discussion.

 - Publication.

 - Referendum.

 - Presentation to the Attorney General.

 - Presidential assent.

 - Promulgating.

 *(any 5x 1 = 5 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain five features of the independence constitution.***

 - Provide regional / Majimbo system of government: Divided country into 8 region each with legislative and executive power.

 - National government headed by P.M, governor represented the queen.

 - Bicameral parliament: Senate and house of representative.

 - Provide multiparty system of government.

 - Contained Bill of Rights and freedom to protect citizens.

 - Provide Independent Electoral Commission.

 - It created an independent and impartial J.S.C to ensure administration of justice.

 - Provided for public service commission to recruit, promote or dismiss public servants.

 - Defined citizenship status.

 - Provided for power sharing between KANU and KADU.

 *(any 5 well explained points x 2 = 10 mks)*

21. (a) ***State five social reasons for the scramble and partition of East Africa.***

 - Wanted to civilise Africans by teaching Western culture.

 - European wanted to spread Christianity to the Africans.

 - European wanted to introduce and develop Western Education.

 - To stop slavery and slave trade.

 - To counter the spread of Islam.

 - The spirit of adventure.

 - To settle surplus population in Europe. *(5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain five consequences of the Wanga collaboration.***

 - Nabongo Mumia was made paramount chief: Reduced power.

 - Some chiefs were used by British to rule over Western Kenya.

 - Elureko (Mumias) became British administrative headquarters in Western Kenya.

 - Mumias warriors were used by the British to perpetuate their rule by conquering the Luo, Bukusu and Nandi.

 - IBEACO established a base at Mumias which served as colonial centre of administration.

 - Wanga won their independence: Became British colony.,

 - Mumia acquired firearms and other commodities.

 - Increased enemity between Mumia and neighbours since they perceived him as traitor.

 - Mumia consulted by British on appointments of chief and headmen.

 - Mumia expanded his kingdom with British support.

 - Material benefits of Wanga.

 **SECTION C (30 mks)**

22. (a) ***Identify five roles of the Director of Public Presecution.(DPP)***

 - Directing the Inspector General of the National Police Service to investigate any information or allegation of criminal conduct.

 - Instituting and undertaking criminal proceedings against any person before any court for alleged offence.

 - Taking over and continuing any criminal proceedings commenced in any court.

 - Discontinuing a prosecution without seeking courts permission.

 - Safeguard public interests and the interest of administrative justice preventing and avoiding abuse of the legal process.

  *(any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain five functions of the public service.***

 - Implement policies and programmes of the government.

 - Explain and interpret government policies to the people.

 - Advice cabinet secretaries on policy matters.

 - Ensure continuity in government since the public service in permanent.

 - They maintain government records.

 - Participate in drawing up and preparation of budget.

 - Offer direct services e.g lawyers, doctors, teachers. *(any 2 x 10 = 10 mks)*

23. (a) ***State three ways in which the government of Kenya ensures effective utilization of public funds***.

 (i) It budgets the fund / finances.

 (ii) It undertakes regular auditing of funds.

 (iii) It investigates / prosecutes corrupt officers.

 (iv) It produces goods / services through open tendering system. *(any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain six ways in which parliamentary supremacy is exercised in Kenya.***

 (i) It is the only organ that makes the amends the laws of the country.

 (ii) Members of the parliament enjoy parliamentary immunity.

 (iii) No government funds can be spent without parliamentary approval / approves the budget.

 (iv) Checks on the performance of public officers e.g cabinet secretaries.

 (v) Scrutinizes public expenditure through P.A.C and P.IC.

 (vi) It has power to impeach the government.

 (vii) No taxes can be levied without the approval of the National assembly.

 (viii) Bills made by the cabinet have to be debated by the National Assembly.

 (ix) Parliament can limit the powers of the executive through constitutional amendment.

 *(any 6 well explained x 2 = 12 mks)*

24. (a) ***List five reforms undertaken in the provision of correctional services.***

 - Provision of better food and improved medical services.

 - Provision of sufficient clothing and bedding.

 - Efficient transport e.g new vehicles.

 - Release of death-row inmates.

 - Release of record 11500 inmates in December 2003.

 - Streamlining of hearing of cases. *(any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain five challenges facing provision of correctional services.***

 - Overcrowding in prisons due to high population of inmates hence poor living conditions.

 - Disease outbreak due to inadequate facilities and congestion.

 - Mistreatment of prisoners by the warders e.g beating.

 - Food shortage, inadequate medical facilities and poor clothing.

 - Prison warders are underpaid and live in-delapidated conditions.

  *(2 x 5 = 10 mks)*

 **SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATION - FORM FOUR 2019**

 **HISTORY 311/2 MARKING SCHEME PAPER 2**

**SECTION A**

1. ***Give two chemical dating techniques used by archeologists to reconstruct history.***

 - Radio carbon dating.

 - Potassium dating method.

 *(2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

2. ***State two advantages of using written records as a source of historical information. (2*** mks)

 - Can reach out to many literate people.

 - Are cheaper compared to other sources.

 - Most are accurate.

 - Can be translated to different languages.

 *(any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

3. ***Identify the aspects of culture of early man that had their origins in the late stone age period.***(2 mks)

 - Growing crops.

 - Domestication of animals.

 - Beginning of religion and government.

 - Establishing permanent settlement.

 *(any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

4. ***Give one reason for the development of early agriculture along river valley.*** (1 mk)

 - Availability of fertile soils.

 - Availability of water for irrigation.

 - Existence of wild crops.

 *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

5. ***Identify the main role of barbers during the Trans Saharan trade. (1*** mk)

 They financed trade caravans.

  *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

6. ***State two characteristics of Roman roads.***(2 mks)

 - They were hard and durable.

 - Had good drainage.

 *(2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

7. ***State two problems faced by London as an urban centre.***(2 mks)

 - Poverty

 - Rural urban migration

 - Poor housing

 - High crime rate

 - Unemployment.

 *(any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

8. ***Identify one category of the ancestral spirits among the Shona.***

 - Family spirits (Vadzimu)

 - Clan spirits (Mhondoro)

 - National spirits (Chaminuka)

 *(any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

9. ***State two contributions of religion in the Maji Maji uprising against Germany in Southern Tanzania***. Religious leader Kijeketile Ngwale used magic water which he claimed to have magic power against German bullets.

 - It gave people spiritual strength to fight a superior force.

 - It sustained the morale of the warriors.

 *(any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

10. ***Give the immediate cause of world war II.***

 - German invasion of Poland in 1939. *(any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

11. ***Identify the main method used by Europeans in occupation of Africa.***  - Military conquest / force.

  *( 1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

12. ***State one positive result of Lewanika’s collaboration with the British.*** - He gained recognition.

 - He got protection against his traditional enemies.

 - His people acquired Western education.

 *(any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

13. ***Give one term of Buganda Agreement of 1900.***  - - Buganda was recognized by the British as a kingdom within the Uganda protectorate.

 - Half of the land was made crown land and people were made to live on it on tenancy basis.

 - A hut tax of 3 rupees and a gun tax were imposed.

 *(1 x 1 = 1 mk)*

14. ***State two camps of the fighting power during the first world war.***

 - Central powers

 - Allied power

15. ***Mention two reasons why Bantustan villages were created during the apartheid regime in South***

 ***Africa.***

 - To separate whites from non-whites.

 - To remove Africansm from European settled areas.

 - To alienate more land for settlers from Africans.

 - For Africans to develop separately.

16. ***State one benefit enjoyed by members of the commonwealth.***

 - Members receive technical and finance assistance.

 - Members have gained economic development.

 - It offers educational opportunities.

 - Members grant trade concessions to one another.

 *(any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)*

17. ***State the main political challenge that the democratic republic of Congo has faced since***

 ***independence.***

 - Political instability.

  *(1 x 1 = 1 mk))*

 **SECTION B (45 mks)**

18. (a) ***State five factors that led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia.***(5 mks)

 (i) Development of transport system by the wheel carts.

 (ii) Availability of labour.

 (iii) Invention of farming tools.

 (iv) Availability of fertile soils.

 (v) Availability of water for irrigation form rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

 (vi) Demand for food to feed the growing population.

 (v) Availability of indigenous crops.

 *(any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain five effects of Agrarian revolution in Western Europe.*** (10 mks)

 (i) It led to increased food production due to improved methods of farming.

 (ii) Population increased due to abundant food supply.

 (iii) It led to development of local and international trade.

 (iv) Tribe who lost their land migrated to U.S.A Canada thus spreading the Agrarian revolution.

 (v) Sufficient of food led to improved standard of living.

 (vi) Farm mechanization led to redundancy of manual warriors.

 (vii) It led to improvement in transport systems e.g better roads and railways.

 (viii) Provision of raw materials led to expansion of industries.

  *(any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)*

19.(a) ***Identify three ports that developed in Africa as a result of Trans - Atlantic trade.*** (3 mks)

 (i) Whydah

 (ii) Lagos

 (iii) Elmina

 (iv) Goree

 (v) Dakar

 *(any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain six factors that contributed to the decline of Tran-Atlantic trade.***

 (i) The development of industrial revolution in Europe shifted the demand from slaves to agriculture produce.

 (ii) The attainment of independence by the U.S.A left Britain without colonial where she work the slaves for work.

 (iii) The development of the legitimate trade which was more profitable and loss costly replaced slave trade and slavery.

 (iv) French Revolution of 1789 spread ideas of tribe liberty and brotherhood to all humankind..

 (v) Closure of American slave trade after the reform of Southern slaves of the civil war.

 (vi) Leading economists of Adams Smith argued that free people were more production that slaves.

 (vii) Use of machines in farms / industrial rendered slave labour unnecessary.

 (viii)The rise of humanitarian in Britain made up the missionaries and some parliamentarians pressurize the British government to abolish the slave trade and slavery.

  *(6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

20. (a) ***Give three systems for administration used by colonialists in Africa.***(3 mks)

 (i) Direct rule

 (ii) Assimilation

 (iii) Indirect rule

 (vi) Association.

  *(3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain six results of the collaboration between British and Lewanika.***

 (i) Bulozi lost their independence for the British.

 (ii) The Lozi aristocracy was broken and the royal class was reduced only to the position of tax collectors on behalf of British South African Co.

 (iii) Barotseland was incorporated into Northern Rhodesia.

 (iv) Bulozi got the British protection against their enemies / Ndebele.

 (v) Lewanika was made a paramount chief though with less power.

 (vi) It led to introduction of Western education and development of infrastructure in Barotseland.

 *(6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

21.(a) ***Give three methods used by Nationalists in Mozambique during the struggle for independence.***

 (i) Guerrilla

 (ii) Through press which articulated African grievances.

 (iii) Formation of association.

 (iv) Civil education from FRELIMO.

 (v) Formation of political parties like FRELIMO, UDENAMO etc. *(3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain six challenges faced by FRELIMO in the Nationalist struggle.***

 (i) Internal division due to ideological / difference and selfish ambitions.

 (ii) Competition from rural guerilla movements such as Revolutionary Committee of Mozambique.

 (iii) Attack of FRELIMO from the church claiming that it was terrorist organization, thus many church followers were reluctant to join it.

 (iv) Assassination of Eduardo Mondlane demotivated the African from active nationalist struggle.

 (v) Shortage of basic needs among Africans in the initial stages of the war.

 (vi) Apartheid regime in South Africa and unilateral declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia joined with Portuguese against FRELIMO.

 (vii) Portuguese used ruthless and cruel method in suppressing the FRELIMO supporters.*(any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

22.(a) ***State five factors that facilitated growth of the Asante kingdom during the Pre-colonial period.***

 (i) Presence of the centralized system of government.

 (ii) Able leaders e.g Osei : Tutu, Osei Bonso etc.

 (iii) The golden stool bound the Asante states together.

 (iv) Standing army for defense and expansion of the empire.

 (v) Participation in trade brought her wealth.

 (vi) Availability of minerals e.g gold.

 (vii) Strong economy based on agriculture.

 *(any 5 x 1 = 10 mks)*

 (b) ***Describe the social organization of the Asante.***

 (i) It was a clan based society i.e organization around afunsi.

 (ii) They worshiped many gods and goddess. / practised polytheism.

 (iii) The golden stool acted as a religious symbol of unity.

 (iv) They had a national annual festival called ‘Odwira’ which united the kingdom by making the state rulers to be loyal to the Asante.

 (v) They worshipped gods through ancestors who acted as intermediate between gods and people.

 (vi) They made sacrifices to god.

 (vii) The Asante was a stratified society in repro assistants wealthy community and slaves.

 (viii) They believed in the existence of the ancestral spirits / life after death.

 (ix) They practised creative art e.g singing, scripture etc.

  *(any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)*

23. (a) ***Give three economic characteristics of third world countries.***

 (i) They are poor and underdeveloped.

 (ii) Most were former colonies.

 (iii) Mostly rely on Agriculture for foreign exchange.

 (iv) Most are technologically interior.

 (v) Most have weak economies.

 (vi) Most rely on foreign aid.

 *(3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

 (b) ***Discuss six challenges faced by the Non-Aligned movements***.

 (i) Non-Aligned states have been unable to pursue independent policies due to the ties with former colonial master.

 (ii) Member countries experience boarder disputes e.g Morocco and Algeria.

 (iii) There’s conflict of interest as the members are also members of other organization like A.U, common wealth, Arab league e.t.c.

 (iv) It lacks a secretariat to coordinate it activities.

 (v) Personality differences between leaders e.g Fidel Castro of Cuba and Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua.

 (vi) Collapse of U.S.S.R and end of cold war destabilized the movement.

 (vii) Ideological differences e.g some members follow capitalism and other communism.

  *(6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

24.(a) ***State five factors that enabled the allied power to win in the second world war.***

 (i) Germany’s failure to effectively control her expansive conquered territory created division.

 (ii) The Allied had many supporters than the Axis powers.

 (iii) U.S.A entered the war on the side of the Allied.

 (iv) Allied forces possession of the most superior weapons e.g Atomic bombs.

 (v) The Axis powers suffered from shortage of raw material to sustain her military.

 (vi) The Axis powers had to divide her forces on the two war fronts.

 (v) The Axis made serious mistakes e.g the Germans use of V-rockets instead of jet air crafts.

  *(any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)*

 (b) ***Explain five factors that undermined the performance of the league of nations.***

 (i) It was dominated by the Allied powers.

 (ii) It was not comprehensive enough as several powers remained outside it e.g Germany and U.S.A

 (iii) Most nations concentrated on their own interests than those of the international community.

 (iv) Most governments like Britain and France accepted the appeasement policy.

 (v) Lack of funds to implement its programs.

 (vi) It did not have a permanent military force.

 (vii) The conference of Ambassadors in Paris contributed to its failure.

  *(5 x 2 = 10 mks)*