

NAME _____ INDEX NUMBER _____

SCHOOL _____ DATE _____

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA (1919-1963)

1. 1991 Q 24

a) State five methods which were used by African nationalists in Kenya during the struggle for independence.

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b) Explain five factors which promoted the growth of African nationalist activities in Kenya between 1945 and 1963

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2. 1992 Q 24b

Apart from trade union movements, explain six other factors which hastened the Achievement of independence in Kenya after 1945.

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3. 1994 Q 4

a) State five grievances of the Africans in Kenya which were voiced by Kenya African Union (KAU)

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b) Explain five ways in which Kenyatta contributed to the nationalist movement in Kenya upto1963.

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4. 1995 Q 4

a) Name three political parties which struggled for independence in Kenya after 1945.

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b) Explain six grievances which African nationalist in Kenya had against colonial rule between 1945 and 1963.

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5. **1996 Q 7**
Name two African nationalist parties whose leaders attended the Lancaster House Conference. (2marks)
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6. **1996 Q 8**
State two objectives of the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA)
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7. **1996 Q 10,4a**
10. Identify two ways in which the trade union movement contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya.
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4a. (pp 2) a) Why were African independent churches established? (3marks)
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8. **1997 Q 8-10**
8. State two main roles that Thomas J. Mboya played in the Kenya African Union (KAU) (2 marks)
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9. State two recommendations of the Lyttleton Consitution of 1954. (2marks)
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10. What was the main ideological difference between KANU and KADU before independence in 1963? (1 mark)
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9. **1997 Q 18**
a) What grievances did the African Nationalists have against the colonial government in Kenya up to 1945? (3marks)
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b) Explain the political developments which hastened the achievement of independence in Kenya between 1945 and 1963? (12marks)

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10. **1998 Q 8**
What was the main reason for the formation of the Ukamba members Association? (1 mark)

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11. **1998 Q 11**
Why was the nomination of Eliud Mathu to the legislative council important? (1 mark)

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12. **1998 Q 12**
Give the main reason why African nationalists in Kenya formed the Kenya African democratic union (KADU) in 1960 (1 mark)

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13. **1998 Q 20**
(a) What factors undermined African nationalist activities in Kenya between 1939 and 1963? (7 marks)

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- (b) Describe the role which African elected members of parliament played in the struggle for independence upto 1963. (8 marks)

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14. 1999 Q 11

- State two features of the political organizations which were formed in Kenya before 1939 (2 marks)

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15. 1999 Q 13

- In what way did the Lennox – Boyd constitution contribute to the constitutional changes that led to the attainment of independence in Kenya? (1 mark)

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16. 2000 Q 10

- State one feature of the political Associations that were formed in Kenya between 1920 and 1939. (1 mark)

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17. 2000 Q 13

- Identify one problem which independent schools faced during the colonial period. (1 mark)

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18. 2000 Q 21

- (a) What five roles did the Kenya African Union (KAU) play in promoting nationalist struggle in Kenya between 1944 and 1953? (5 marks)

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(b) Explain five constitutional changes which took place in Kenya between 1954 and 1963. (10 marks)

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19. 2000 Q 9 (pp 2)

State the main reason why the Independent churches movement started during the nineteenth century. (1 mark)

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20. 2001 Q 9

Give two contributions of the independent schools in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

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21. 2001 Q 11-13

11. Give two ways in which the trade union movement contributed to nationalist struggle in Kenya. (2 marks)

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12. State one reason why the 1957 elections are important in the history of Kenya. (1 mark)

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13. What major political change was introduced during the Limuru Conference of 1966? (1 mark)

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22. 2001 Q 20

(a) Describe five common characteristics of the political parties which were formed in Kenya after 1945. (5 marks)

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(b) Explain five roles of the political parties in the struggle for independence in Kenya between 1945 and 1963. (10 marks)

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23. 2002 Q 4(Sec b)

(a) What major reforms resulted from the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954 in Kenya? (3 marks)

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(b) Explain six ways through which Thomas Joseph Mboya contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya. (12 marks)

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- 24. 2002 Q 7**
 State two reasons why the Taita Hill Association was formed in 1939. (2marks)

- 25. 2003 Q 9-10**
 9. State two demands the Kenya African Union (KAU) made to the colonial government in 1952. (2 marks)

 10. Give two reasons why independent schools were established in Kenya. (2 marks)

- 26. 2004 Q 7**
 State two demands made by the African Elected Members organization (AEMO) in 1957. (2 marks)

- 27. 2004 Q 8**
 Give the main reason why KANU refused to form a government after the 1961 election. (1 mark)

- 28. 2004 Q 10**
 State one role of the civilians during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (1 mark)

- 29. 2004 Q 12**
 Give two roles of welfare organizations in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

- 30. 2004 Q 21**
 (a) Why were Africans opposed to the British colonial rule between 1920-1939?

- (b) Explain five methods used by African nationalists in Kenya in their struggle for independence. (10 marks)

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31. 2005 Q 9

State two grievances of the Kikuyu Central Association (K.C.A) against the colonial government in Kenya. (2 marks)

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32. 2006 Q 12

Name two political parties which were formed in Kenya between 1960 and 1963 (2 marks)

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33. 2006 Q 20

(a) State **five** problems that faced the early political organizations in Kenya up to 1939 (5 marks)

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(b) Explain the role played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya (10 marks)

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34. 2007 Q 11

State one recommendation of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution regarding the legislative council in Kenya.

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35. 2007 Q 21

a) Identify five methods that the colonial government used to discourage the activities of Mau Mau Movement.

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b) Explain five reasons why the Mau Mau movement was able to last for a long time. (10marks)

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36. 2008 Q 10

State two problems faced by independent schools established by Africans during the colonial period (2 marks)

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37. 2008 Q 20

a) Identify three trade unions which joined to form the Kenya Federation of Labour during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (3 marks)

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b) Explain the role played by trade unions to improve the lives of the people of Kenya during the colonial period. (12 marks)

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38. 2009 Q 8-12

8. Who was the chairman of the East African Association during the colonial period in Kenya? (1 mark)

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9. Name the first African to be nominated to the Legislative Council in 1944 in Kenya. (1 mark)

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10. Identify two methods used by Trade Unionists to demand for their rights during the colonial period. (2 marks)

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11. State the main reason why the second Lancaster House Conference was held in 1962. (1 mark)

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12. State two roles played by the Kenya African Democratic Union in the struggle for Independence in Kenya. (2 marks)

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39. 2010 Q 5-8

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

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

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

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

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40. 2011 Q 11

State two problems faced by trade union movement during the colonial period in Kenya. (2 marks)

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41. 2011 Q 12

State one change introduced by the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954 that benefited the Africans in the struggle for independence. (1 mark)

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42. 2011 Q 15

Give one member of the AEMO at its inception in 1957. (1 mark)

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43. 2011 Q 21

a) State five demands made by the East African Association (EAA) to the British Colonial Government in Kenya. (5 marks)

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b) Explain five factors that promoted the rise of African nationalism in Kenya after 1945. (10 marks)

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44. 2012 Q12 P1

What was the **main** reason for the formation of Kenyan Democratic Union in 1960? (1mark)

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