

HISTORY TOPICAL KCSE (1996-2016)

Paper one

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

1998

1. Name two sources of the history of the Kenyan communities during the pre- colonial period (2 mks)

2003

1. State two disadvantages of relying on oral traditions as a source of history. (2 mks)

2006

1. Identify two sources of Kenyan history (2 mks)

2007

1. Give two reasons for studying Government. (2mks)

2009

1. Identify one branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya (1 mk)

2010

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

2011

1. Give **two** unwritten sources of information on History and Government. (2marks)

2012

1. Give **two** limitations of using anthropology as a source of information on History and Government. (2 marks)

2013

- 1 State **two** ways in which the study of History and Government promotes a sense of patriotism in the learner. (2 marks)

EARLY MAN

2005

1. Name two pre- historic sites in Kenya. (2 mks)
2. State two advantages of the discovery of fire by Early Man. (2mks)

2008

1. Identify two ways through which archaeologists obtain information on the history of Kenya. (2 mks)

THE PEOPLE OF KENYA UPTO THE 19TH CENTURY

1996

- 16(**section B**)1 a) What factors made the Cushites migrate into Kenya during the pre – colonial period? (10mks)
- b) Explain five results of the migration of the Cushites into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)

1997

1. Give two factors which led to the migration and settlement of the Iteso into Kenya by 1800.
15. a) Explain the results of the migration and settlement of the Somali into Kenya by 1800. (7mks)

1998

2. In what two ways did the Kenyan communities interact during the pre- colonial period? (2mks)
- 17(a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Eastern Bantu Speaking communities into Kenya up to 1800. (5 mks)
- (b) Discuss the results of the migration and settlement of the Eastern Bantu into Kenya by 1900 (10mks)

1999

1. What was the base of the political organization among the Cushites during the pre- colonial period? (1mk)
5. Name two Bantu communities in Kenya whose ancestors settled in the Mount Elgon area before migrating to their present homeland. (2 mks)
- 17(a) Why did the Bantu migrate from their coastal settlement at Shungwaya in the sixteenth century? (3 mks)

2000

1. State two ways in which the Akamba interacted with the Agikuyu in the pre- colonial period (2 mks)
- 18 (a) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the plains Nilotes into Kenya. (10 mks)

2001

1. State two ways in which the Nandi and the Abaluyia communities interacted during the pre- colonial period. (2 mks)
2. Give one reason why the Mijikenda community migrated from their settlement at Shungwaya during the pre- colonial period. (1 mk)
19. (a) What five factors led to the migration of the Iteso from their original home in the Lake Turkana region to their present homeland? (5 mks)
- (b) Explain five effects of the migration and settlement of the Iteso in Kenya. (10 mks)

2002

1. State one way in which the Abagusii and the Kipsigis interacted during the pre-colonial period. (1mk)

18. (a) What were the results of the settlement of the Luo in Kenya during the pre-colonial period? (7marks)

2003

2. Give one way in which the knowledge of iron working helped in the migration of the Bantu (1 mk)

2004

2. Give two reasons for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia into Kenya. (2 mks)

18. (a) Why did the Bantu migrate from their original homeland? (5 mks)

2005

18 (a) Give five reasons which led to the migration of the Cushites from their original homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (5 mks)

(b) Explain five results of the interactions between the Bantu and the Cushites in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (10 mks)

2006

2. Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the River Lake Nilotes (1 mk)

18 (a) Why did the highland Nilotes migrate from their original homeland during the pre-colonial period? (5 mks)

(b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the highland Nilotes in Kenya (10 mks)

2007

3. Name the dispersal area of the Eastern Bantu. (1mk)

18. a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland into Kenya. (5mks)

b) What were the social effects of the expansion of the Luo into Western Kenya?

2008

2. Name two communities in Kenya who belong to the Plain Nilotes. (2 mks)

3. What was the original homeland of the Eastern Cushites? (1 mk)

2009

2. Apart from the Maasai, name one other plains Nilotes found in Kenya (1 mk)

2010

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

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)

2011

2. What was the **main** reason for the migration of the Eastern Bantu from Shungwaya during the pre-colonial period? (1 mark)

2012

2. Identify **one** community in Kenya which belongs to the Southern Cushitic group. (1 mark)
3. Name **two** Bantu groups in Kenya which settled in Mount Elgon area before migrating to their present homeland. (2 marks)

2013

- 2 Name the community in Kenya that belongs to the Southern Cushites. (1 mark)
- 18 (a) Give **five** reasons for the migration of the Mijikenda from Shungwaya during the pre-colonial period. (5 mark)
- (b) Explain **five** social effects of the migration and settlement of the Mijikenda in their present homeland. (10 marks)

SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF KENYAN SOCIETIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY

1996

1. Give two functions of the council of elders among the Akamba during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)

1997

- 15 b) Describe the political organization in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (8 mks)

1999

1. Identify the two economic activities which the Maasai acquired as a result of interacting with the Agikuyu during their settlement in Kenya (2 mks)
2. What religious functions did the Orkoiyot of the Nandi perform during the pre-colonial period? (2 mks)
3. Give two main factors which influenced the Abaluyia to become crop farmers by the beginning of the nineteenth century (2 mks)
- 17(b) Describe
- (i) The political and (6 mks)
- (ii) The social organization of the Mijikenda during the pre-colonial period (6 mks)

2000

2. Give two economic reasons why the Cushites migrated from their original homeland into Kenya (2mks)
3. Identify the main reason why the Mijikenda lived in the kaya (1 mk)
- 18 (b) Describe the political organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (5 mks)

2001

3. Give two reasons why the council of elders among the Ameru was important before the establishment of colonial rule. (2 mks)
4. What was the main significance of circumcision in some African traditional societies in Kenya? (1mk)

2002

2. State two functions of the Council of Elders (Njui Ncheke) of the Ameru (2mks)
18. (b) Describe the socio-political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period (8 marks)

2003

18. (a) State three ways through which communities in Kenya interacted during the pre- colonial period. (3 mks)
(b) Describe the social organization of the Agikuyu during the pre- colonial period.

2004

1. State two ways in which Kenyan communities interacted during the pre- colonial period (2 mks)
3. State two functions of the Laibon among the Maasai during pre- colonial period in Kenya. (2 mks)
18(b) Describe the political organization of the Akamba during the pre- colonial period. (10 mks)

2005

2. Identify the main economic activity of the Plain Nilotes during the pre- colonial period. (2 mk)
4. Identify one community in Kenya which had a centralized system of government in pre- colonial Kenya. (1 mk)

2006

3. State two economic activities of the Abagusii in Kenya during the pre- colonial period (2 mks)

2007

4. State two duties of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi. (2mks)

2008

4. State two similarities in the political organization of the Ameru and Abagusii of Kenya during the 19th century. (2 mks)

2009

3. What was the main economic activity of the Cushites in the pre- colonial period? (1 mk)
4. State two political functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu during the colonial period (2mks)

2010

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

2011

3. Give **two** reasons why Kenyan communities fought against each other during the pre-colonial period.
(2 marks)

- 18(a) State five economic activities of the Borana during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)

- (b) Describe the social organisation of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period. (10 marks)

2012

4. State **two** religious functions performed by Oloibon of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.
(2 marks)

2013

- 3 State **two** political functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai during the 19th century.
(2 marks)

CONTACTS BETWEEN EAST AFRICA AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY

1996

2. State two factors which made it possible for the Arab traders to come to the Kenya coast before 1500.(2mks)
3. Identify one contribution of John Krapf to the spread of Christianity in Kenya during the nineteenth century.(2mks)
- 17.(section B) 2a) Why were the Portuguese able to conquer the Kenyan coast during the sixteenth century?(5mks)
- b) Explain six factors which led to the collapse of the Portuguese rule on the Kenyan coast by the end of the seventeenth century. (10mks)

1997

2. Identify two factors which encouraged the spread of Islam in Kenya by 1500.(2mks)
3. State two main reasons why the Oman rulers were interested in establishing their control over the Kenyan coast. (2mks)
- 16.a) Explain why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya during the colonial period.(7mks)
- b) What factors undermined Christian missionary activities in Kenya during the nineteenth century? (8mks)

1998

1. Give the main reason why early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan coast before 1500 (1mk)
- 4 State two reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus (2 mks)
- 18 (a) Why were the Portuguese able to control the Kenya coast between 1500 and 1700? (3 mks)
- (b) Describe the results of the Portuguese rule of the Kenya Coast (12 mks)

1999

6. State two benefits of Portuguese rule over the coastal settlement (2 mks)
18. (a) Describe the characteristics of the coastal towns by 1500 (5 mks)
- (b) Explain five factors which led to the decline of the coastal towns after 1500 (10 mks)
- 19 (a) What factors encouraged the Akamba to participate in the long distance trade during the nineteenth century? (5 mks)
- (b) Explain the effects of slave trade on the African communities in Kenya (10 mks)

2000

4. State two main factors which enabled traders from Arabia to come to the Kenyan coast before 1500 (2 mks)
6. State two reasons why the Portuguese were able to conquer the coastal settlements by 1500. (2 mks)
8. Identify two methods which long distance traders used to acquire slaves during the nineteenth century. (2 mks)
19. (a) Describe the way of life of the people who lived in the coastal city states by 1500. (7 mks)
- (b) Explain four factors which led to the decline of the coastal settlements between 1500 and 1700. (8mks)

2001

5. Identify two factors that led to the spread of Islam along the Kenyan coast by sixteenth century. (2mks)
6. Give one reason why Seyyid Said took direct control of the settlements along the coast of Kenya in 1806. (1 mk)
18. (a) Why did Christian missionaries come to Kenya in the nineteenth century? (5 mks)
- (b) Explain six results of the coming of Christian missionaries to Kenya. (10 mks)

2002

3. Apart from trade, give one reason why the Arabs migrated to the Kenyan coast before 1500 A.D.

4. State two factors which encouraged the Akamba to participate in the longdistance trade during the nineteenth century.(2mks)

19. (a) Why were the Portuguese interested in establishing their control over the Kenyan coast during the sixteenth century? (3 mks)

(b) Explain six effects of Portuguese role on the Kenyan coast (12 mks)

2003

4. Identify one in which the monsoon winds led to the development of trade between the Kenyan coast and the outside world. (1 mk)

5. State three economic benefits of the Oman rule along the Kenyan coast during the nineteenth century. (3 mks)

6. State two ways through which mission stations promoted the spread of Christianity in Kenya. (2 mks)

16. (a) Outline the stages in the Portuguese conquest of the coastal towns up to 1510 (3 mks)

(b) Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule on the Kenyan coast. (12 mks)

2004

4. Identify one factor that facilitated contact between the Kenyan coast and the outside world by the end of the 16th Century. (1 mk)

19 (a) What factors influenced Seyyid Said's decision to transfer his capital to Zanzibar. (3 mks)

(b) Describe the effects of long distance trade in Kenya during the 19th century. (12 mks)

2005

3. Name one community in Kenya which played a leading role in the long distance trade. (1 mk)

5. Give two evidences which show that Chinese traders reached the Kenyan coast before 1500 A.D. (2mks)

6. State the main reason for the coming of the Portuguese to the Kenyan coast in the 15th century. (1mk)

2006

4. Give one reason which led to the decline of Gedi during the 15th century (1 mk)

2007

5. Give the main reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th century. (1mk)

6. Give two factors which influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar in the 19th Century. (2mks)

2007

19. a) Identify five factors that led to the growth of town along the coast of Kenya before the 19th Century. (5mks)

b) Describe the way of life in the Coastal towns of Kenya before the 19th Century. (10mks)

2008

5. Give the main reason why the early visitors came to the Kenyan coast by 1500 A.D. (1 mk)

6. Name the missionary society that established a home for freed slaves at the coast of Kenya in the 19th century. (1 mk)

18. (a) Give three factors which contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan coast and the outside world by the 16th century. (3 mks)

(b) What reasons led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan coast during the 17th century. (12 mks)

5. Name two groups that rivaled the Portuguese for the control of the Kenyan coast in the 16th century (2mks)

2009

18(a) Give the evidence which shows that early visitors reached the Kenyan coast before the 15th century
(3mks)

(b) Explain six results of the interaction between the people of the Kenyan Coast and the Arabs (12mks)

21(a) Give three reasons for the coming of European Christian missionaries to Kenya in the 19th Century (3mks)

(b) Explain six factors that hindered the work of early Christian missionaries in Kenya (12 mks)

2010

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

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)

2011

4. Identify the **two main** items of trade from the interior of Kenya during the long distance trade.

(2 marks)

5. Identify **two** contributions made by the early Christian missionaries in the field of education in Kenya.
(2 marks)

19 (a) State **three** reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to the Kenyan Coast in the 15th Century. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** effects of the Portuguese rule on the East African Coast. (12 marks)

2012

5. Give **two** factors that enabled the early visitors to come to the Kenyan coast by 1500 A.D. (2marks)

6. Name **one** Arab family which ruled the Kenyan coast on behalf of Oman. (1 mark)

7. Name the African community that organized long distance trade in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mark)

2013

4 Give **two** ways through which knowledge in marine technology facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenyan Coast.
(2marks)

5 Identify the town that was established by missionaries in Kenya as a centre for freed slaves during the 19th Century.
(1 mark)

19 (a) State **five** factors which influenced the Akamba to participate in the long distance trade (5marks)

(b) Describe **five** effects of the long distance trade on the people of Kenya. (10 marks)

CITIZENSHIP

1997

21. b) Explain the circumstances which may force the government to limit the rights and the freedoms of the individual. (12mks)

2003

3. State one reason why the government may limit the freedom of speech (1 mk)

2005

24(b) Explain six responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (12 mks)

2007

14. State two ways through which a person can become a citizen of Kenya. (2mks)

2008

11. Identify two ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen. (2 mks)

12. Give one reason why the government of Kenya may limit a person's freedom of speech. (1mk)

2012

8. Give the **main** reason why a Kenyan citizen should obey the law. (1 mark)

2013

22 (a) Give **three** conditions that a person should meet to qualify to be a Kenyan citizen by birth. (3 marks)

NATIONAL INTERGRATION

1996

20(**section C**) 5b) Explain six factors which have promoted national unity in Kenya since 1963. (12mks)

2001

24. (b) Explain five factors that promote national unity in Kenya. (10 mks)

2002

12. Give one way through which the education system in Kenya promotes national Unity (1 mark)

2003

7. Give one way in which rural to rural migrations in Kenya contribute to national unity. (1 mk)

2004

23(a) Describe three practices that may interfere with national unity. (3 mks)

2005

23(a) Give three symbols of National Unity. (3 mks)

(b) Explain six factors which undermine National Unity in Kenya. (12 mks)

2006

6. Identify two peaceful ways of resolving conflicts (2 mks)

2010

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)

2011

6. Give the meaning of the term 'national integration.' (1 mark)

2012

9. Give **two** ways in which education has promoted national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)

URBANIZATION

2000

5. Give the main reason why most of the early urban centers along the Kenyan coast were built on islands. (1 mk)

CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTION MAKING

1996

15. Which provision in the Kenya constitution protects the wealth of individuals in the country? (1mk)

21. a) Describe the main provisions of the independence constitution of Kenya.(3mks)

1998

21(b) Describe the constitutional amendments which took place in Kenya between 1964 and 1992. (12mks)

2000

14. State one way in which the Kenya constitution promotes national unity. (1 mk)

22 (a) What were the three features of the independence constitution of Kenya?(3 mks)

2003

11. State two provisions of the independence constitution of Kenya. (2 mks)

2006

5. Name the type of constitution used in Kenya (1mk)

2008

24. (a) Identify five requirements in the constitution making process. (5 mks)
(b) Describe five features of the Independence Constitution of Kenya. (10 mks)

2010

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

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1997

14. State one fundamental right of the individual which a person in prison is deprived of (2 mks)

2001

16. Identify the main reason why suspected criminals are tried in a court of law. (1 mk)

2002

23. (b) Explain six ways in which the Bill of Rights protects the rights of the individual (12 marks)

2006

7. What is direct democracy? (1 mk)
8. Identify two development rights of children (2 mks)
9. Name the document which contains the rights of citizens in Kenya (1 mk)
22 (b) Explain the right to an accused person during trial in a court of law in Kenya (10mks)

2010

- 17 Give **one** type of human rights. (1mark)

2011

8. Name the document which contains the rights of the child in Kenya. (1 mark)

2012

10. State **two** advantages of representative democracy. (2 marks)
22. a) Give **three** circumstances in which one's right to life may be taken away. (3 marks)
b) Explain **six** reasons why it is important to respect Human Rights. (12 marks)

2013

22. (b) Explain **six** social rights of an individual in Kenya. (12 marks)

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

1996

4. Name the company which administered Kenya on behalf of the British government up to 1895(1mks)
11. Give two reasons why the District Focus for Rural Development was established in Kenya.(2mks)
18(**section B**)3.a) Outline five reasons why the Nandi resisted the imposition of British colonial rule over their territory. (5mks)
b) Discuss the factors which led to the defeat on the Nandi resistance by the British colonial rule over their territory. (10mks)

1997

4. Give the main reasons why the British were able to conquer Kenya during the nineteenth century. (1 mks)
5. State two reasons why Britain used the Imperial British East Africa Company to administer her possessions. (2mks)
17. a) Why did the British become interested in establishing their control over Kenya during the second half of the nineteenth century? (6mks)
b) Explain why some African communities resisted the establishment of British rule in Kenya.

1998

- 5 Give two reasons why the Agirama were opposed to British Colonial rule (2mks)
6 State two terms of the Anglo- German Agreement of 1886 (2 mks)
19 (a) What factors facilitated the establishment of British control over Kenya during the nineteenth century? (5 mks)
(b) Explain why the Nandi were able to sustain their resistance against the British for a long time (10mks)

1999

7. Give two reasons why the British allowed the imperial British East Africa Company to administer their possession in East Africa during the nineteenth century. (2 mks)
8. State two ways in which the Wanga Kingdom benefited from the collaboration between Nabongo Mumia and the British during the scramble (2 mks)
10. Identify one institution which advised the government in Kenya in the administration of the colony during the early twentieth century (1 mk)

2000

- 20 (a) Describe five results of the collaboration between Mumia of the Wanga and the British? (5 mks)
(b) Explain five reasons why Britain was interested in establishing control over Kenya during the European scramble for East Africa. (10 mks)

2001

7. Identify two ways in which the Maasai benefited from their collaboration with the British. (2 mks)

2002

5. Give two reasons why Nabongo Mumia collaborated with the British (2mks)
20. (a) What economic reasons encouraged the British to colonise Kenya during the nineteenth century? (3 mks)

2003

17. (a) Give five reasons why Britain colonized Kenya. (5 mks)
(b) Explain why Kenyan communities were defeated by the British during the establishment of colonial rule. (10 mks)

2004

5. Give two methods used by Europeans to acquire territories in Kenya during the 19th century. (2 mks)
20(a) Why did the Nandi resist British invasion of their territory between 1896 – 1905? (5 mks)

(b) Explain five factors which enabled the Nandi to resist British invasion for along time. (10 mks)

2005

7. State two problems which the imperial British East African Company had in the administration of the protectorate.

8. Name the treaty which marked the colonial spheres of influence in East Africa in 1886. (1 mk)

20(a) State three methods which were used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya. (3 mks)

21(a) Why did the British use direct rule in administering most parts of Kenya? (3 mks)

2006

10. Identify one method used by the British to administer Kenya colony between 1920 and 1963 (1 mk)

19. (a) What were the activities of the imperial British East Africa company (IBEA Co.) Between 1888 and 1895?
(5 mks)

(b) Why did imperial British East Africa Company (IBEA co.) rule come to an end in 1895? (10 mks)

21. (a) Give five political reasons that led to the colonization of Kenya by the British during the 19th century
(5 mks)

2007

7. Apart from the Nandi, name two other communities that resisted the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya.

8. State the main duty of the Governor during the British colonial rule in Kenya (1mk)

2008

7. State two causes of the Agirama resistance to the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya. (2 mks)

2009

6. Identify two communities which resisted the British Occupation of Kenya (2mks)

19(a) Give three causes of the Somali resistance to the British rule in Kenya during the 19th century (3mks)

(b) Explain six negative effects of British colonial on the people of Kenya (12mks)

2010

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

2011

20(a) Identity **three** methods used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** results of the Nandi resistance against British occupation. (12 marks)

2012

18. a) State **five** causes of the Nandi resistance against the British invasion. (5 marks)

b) Explain **five** effects of the Maasai collaboration with the British in the early 20th Century.
(10 marks)

2013

- 7 Give **two** reasons why the British used the Imperial British East African Company (I.B.E.A.C.) to administer its possessions in Kenya. (2 marks)
- 8 Identify **two** ways in which the results of the collaboration of the **Maasai** with British was similar to that of the **Wanga**. (2 marks)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD IN KENYA

1996

6. Identify two factors which enabled the white settlers to establish farms in the Kenya Highlands during the colonial period.(2mks)
7. Give two factors which led to the establishment of urban centres in Kenya during the colonial period.(2mks)
9. State two results of the development of railway transport in Kenya during the colonial period.(2mks)

1997

6. State two ways through which the construction of the Uganda railway contributed to the development of settler farming in Kenya. (2mks)
7. Give one reason why Africans were denied equal educational opportunities with other races during the colonial period. (1mks)

1998

- 7 Give one reason why the British colonial government encouraged white settlers to come to Kenya. (1mk)
- 9 Give one reason for the establishment of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mk)
- 10 identify two reasons why Africans migrated to urban centers during the colonial period (2mks)

1999

9. Give two reasons why the Uganda railway was built (2 mks)
- 20 (a) Why did Africans start independent schools in Kenya during the colonial period?

2000

7. State two ways in which the introduction of Christianity undermined African culture in Kenya. (2 mks)
9. Identify one method which was used by the colonial administration to attract European settlers to Kenya. (1 mk)
11. Give two ways through which the colonial government controlled the migration of Africans to urban centers. (2 mks)
12. State two objectives of education offered by the missionaries in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)
13. Identify one problem which independent schools faced during the colonial period. (1 mk)

2001

8. State two ways in which the colonial government acquired land for the European settlers in Kenya. (2mks)
9. Give two contributions of the independent schools in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 mks)

2002

6. Identify one reason why Africans in Kenya were not allowed to grow some cash crops before 1954.
8. State one result of the establishment of independent in Kenya during the colonial period.(2mks)
9. Identify two negative consequences of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period.(2mks).
20. (b) Explain six ways through which the colonial government promoted settler farming (12 mks)

2003

8. State two ways in which the colonial land policies in Kenya undermined African farming (2 mks)
10. Give two reasons why independent schools were established in Kenya. (2 mks)

2004

6. Identify the main feature of the system of education in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 mks)
9. Identify one way through which colonial lands policies promoted settler agriculture in Kenya. (1 mk)

2005

9. State two grievances of the Kikuyu Central Association (K.C.A) against the colonial government in Kenya. (2 mks)
10. What were the main results of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923? (1 mk)
19(a) What were the reason for the construction of the Kenya- Uganda railway during the colonial period? (3 mks)
(b) Explain six effects of the construction of the Kenya- Uganda railway during the colonial period? (3mks)

2006

11. State two ways through which Europeans settlers in Kenya were able to get labour force during the colonial period
(2 mks)
- 20 (a) State **five** problems that faced the early political organizations in Kenya up to 1939 (5 mks)
(b) Explain the role played by women in the struggle for independence in Kenya (10 mks)
- 21(b) What factors enabled Christian Missionaries to carry out their activities in Kenya by 1920? (10mks)

2007

10. Identify two features of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)
20. a) give reasons why the British colonial government encouraged Europeans to settle Kenya by 1939. (3mks)
b) Explain the effects of land alienation in Kenya during the colonial period. (12mks)

2008

8. Give two reasons why Africans in Kenya moved to towns during the colonial period. (2 mks)
9. State one grievance raised by the Asians in Kenya that was addressed by the Devonshire White Paper. (1 mk)
10. State two problems faced by independent schools established by Africans during the colonial period. (2 mks)
19. (a) State three reasons which made the British government encourage white settlement in Kenya during the colonial period.
(3 mks)
- (b) Describe six problems experienced by the European settlers in Kenya during the colonial period. (12mks)

2009

7. Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period (1 mk)
- 20 (a) Why did the colonial government deny the Africans the right to grow cash crops in Kenya before 1954?
(3 mks)
- (b) Explain six problems faced by Africans by Africans in urban centres during the colonial period in Kenya
(12 mks)

2010

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

2011

9. Identify **two** economic benefits of the Kenya-Uganda railway during the colonial period.(2 marks)

10 Give **two** ways through which the white settlers acquired land in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)

2012

11. Give the **main** reason why the colonial government created African reserves in Kenya. (1 mark)

19. a) State **five** ways in which the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway promoted economic development in Kenya during the colonial period. (5 marks)

b) Explain **five** problems encountered during the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway. (10 marks)

2013

9 Give **one** way in which the construction of the Uganda railway speeded up the colonization of Kenya. (1 mark)

20 (a) Give **five** factors that influenced the location of urban centres in Kenya during the colonial period. (5 marks)

(b) Explain **five** factors which led to the migration of Africans to the urban areas in Kenya during the colonial period. (10 marks)

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

1996

7. Give two factors which led to the establishment of urban centres in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)

7. Identify two ways in which the trade union movement contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya. (2MKS)

9. Name two African nationalist parties whose leaders attended the Lancaster House Conference. (2mks)

1997

7. State two recommendations of the Lyttleton Constitution of 1954. (2mks)

8. What was the main ideological difference between KANU and KADU before independence in 1963? (1 mark)

18. a) What grievances did the African Nationalists have against the colonial government in Kenya up to 1945? (3mks)

b) Explain the political developments which hastened the achievement of independence in Kenya between 1945 and 1963? (3mks)

1998

8 What was the main reason for the formation of the Ukamba members Association? (1 mk)

11. Why was the nomination of Eliud Mathu to the legislative council important? (1mk)

12. Give the main reason why African nationalists in Kenya formed the Kenya African democratic union (KADU) in 1960 (1 mk)

20 (a) What factors undermined African nationalist activities in Kenya between 1939 and 1963? (7mks)

(b) Describe the role which African elected members of parliament played in the struggle for independence up to 1963. (8mks)

1999

11. State two features of the political organizations which were formed in Kenya before 1939 (2 mks)

12. Give one reason why Africans who lived in towns formed social welfare organizations during the colonial period (1 mk)

13. In what way did the Lennox – Boyd constitution contribute to the constitutional changes that led to the attainment of

independence in Kenya? (1 mk)

20 (b) Explain the contribution Ronald Gideon Ngala to the struggle for independence in Kenya (10 mks)

2000

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

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

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

2001

10. State two duties of the British Governor in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)

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

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

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

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

2002

7. State two reasons why the Taita Hill Association was formed in 1939. (2mks)

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

2003

9. State two demands the Kenya African Union (KAU) made to the colonial government in 1952. (2 mks)

22 (a) Describe five demands made by trade unionists in Kenya during the colonial period. (5 mks)

(b) Explain the contribution of the trade union movement in the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10mks)

2004

7. State one role of the civilians during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (1 mk)

8. Give two roles of welfare organizations in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 mks)

10. Give the main reason why KANU refused to form a government after the 1961 election. (1 mk)

11. Why was the independent constitution of 1963 known as a Majimbo constitution? (1 mk)

12. State two demands made by the African Elected Members organization (AEMO) in 1957. (2 mks)

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. (10mks)

2005

11. Name two African leaders who were detained in 1952 at the declaration of a state of emergency. (2mks)

20 (b) Describe the organization of the Central Government in Kenya during the colonial period. (12mks)

2006

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

2007

9. State one reason why the colonial government established Local Native Councils in Kenya in 1924. (1mk)

11. State one recommendation of the Lennox-Boyd constitution regarding the legislative Council in Kenya. (1mk)

21. a) Identify five methods that the colonial government used to discourage the activities of the Mau Mau movement in Kenya. (5mks)

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

22. a) Give three reasons that can make the parliament in Kenya to be dissolved. (3mks)

b) Explain six functions of the National assembly in Kenya. (12mks)

23. a) Apart from the High Court, identify five other types of Courts in Kenya. (5mks)

b) Why should there be separation of powers between the Legislature, Executive in Kenya?

24. a) State five functions of the Kenya police. (5mks)

b) Describe five duties performed by a District Commissioner in Kenya. (10mks) (**out of syllabus**)

2008

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

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

2009

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

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

10. Identify two methods used by trade unionists to demand for their rights during the colonial period (2mks)

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

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

2010

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)

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

2011

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

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

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

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

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

12. What was the **main** reason for the formation of Kenya African Democratic Union in 1960? (1 mark)

20. a) Give **five** grievances of Kikuyu Central Association which were presented by Jomo Kenyatta to the Colonial Secretary in 1929. (5 marks)

2013

10 Give the **main** political contribution of Christian Missionaries in Kenya during the struggle for independence upto 1939. (1 mark)

11 Name the first African to be appointed as minister in Kenya by the colonial government. (1 mark)

12 State the **main** result of the Lyttleton Constitutional amendment of 1954. (1 mark)

13 Identify the leader who stepped down as the president of Kenya African Union for Jomo Kenyatta. (1 mark)

21 (a) Give **five** factors that undermined the activities of the Kenya African Union in the struggle for independence. (5 marks)

(b) Describe **five** political roles played by the African elected members of parliament during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10 marks)

LIVES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF KENYAN LEADERS

1997

12. State two main roles that Thomas J. Mboya played in the Kenya African Union (KAU) (2 marks)

2002

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

2005

21(b) Explain six ways through which Ronald Ngala contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya. (12 mks)

2008

22(b) Explain six difficulties Jomo Kenyatta faced after becoming the President of Kenya. (12 mks)

2011

13 What was the **main** contribution of Thomas Joseph Mboya to the history of Kenya?(1 mark)

2012

20 b) Describe **five** roles played by Thomas Joseph Mboya in the development of trade union movement in Kenya. (10 marks)

FORMATION, STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

1996

12. Name two parastatal organizations in Kenya that fall under the ministry of Transport and Communication. (2mks)

20(**section C**) 5.a) What are the constitutional duties of the president of Kenya? (3mks)

21 (**section C**) 6.a) State three functions of the police force in Kenya. (3mks)

b) Describe six duties performed by provincial commissioners in Kenya. (12mks) (**out of syllabus**)

22 (**section C**) 7.a) Identify three functions of the Attorney General of Kenya. (3mks)

b) Describe the structure of the court system in Kenya. (12mks)

1997

13 Identify three situations which may lead to a by – election in Kenya. (3mks)

19. a) Why are parliamentary elections held regularly in Kenya? (3mks)

b) Describe the stages through which a bill passes before it becomes law. (12mks)

1998

15 State the main function of the Kenya Army. (1 mk)

16 Give two reasons why the chief's baraza is important in Kenya. (2 mks)

21a) How does the Kenya Government ensure that the rule of law is upheld in the country? (3mks)

22 (a) Explain the role of the Electoral Commission of Kenya (7 mks)

(b) Describe the factors that are likely to interfere with free and fair elections in Kenya (8 mks)

1999

14 What is the difference between a civil and a criminal dispute? (1 mk)

16 State two functions of Prison in Kenya (2 mks)

21 (a) What actions do police officers in Kenya take from the time an offence is committed up to the time judgment is passed? (5 mks)

(b) Explain five factors which undermine the work of the police force in Kenya (10 mks)

22. (b) Explain five functions of a provincial commissioner in Kenya (10 mks) (**out of syllabus**)

23. (a) What services are provided by county councils in Kenya? (5 mks) (**out of syllabus**)

(b) How do county councils raise funds for their operations? (10 mks) (**out of syllabus**)

2000

16. What is the main role of the Attorney General as an Ex- officio member of parliament of Kenya? (1mk)

22. (b) Explain six powers that the constitution of Kenya gives to the president. (12 marks)

23(a) Describe the process of electing the speaker of the National Assembly of Kenya. (3 mks)

(b) Explain six reasons why parliament is an important institution in Kenya. (12 mks)

- 24(a) Describe three ways in which the judiciary ensures fairness in the administration of justice in Kenya? (3 mks)
(b) Explain six factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya (12 mks)

2001

15. Which organization is responsible for co-ordination of parliament elections in Kenya? (1 mk)
17. Give one function of the prisons department in Kenya. (1 mk)
22. (a) Describe the composition of parliament in Kenya. (3 mks)
(b) Explain six function of the speaker of the National Assemble in Kenya. (12 mks)

23(a) Describe the functions of the police force in Kenya. (7 mks)

(b) What factors hinder the Kenya Police from performing their duties effectively? (8 mks)

24. (a) What are the stages brought which a bill passes before it becomes law in Kenya? (5 mks)

2002

10. Give two sources of revenue for the District Development Committees in Kenya (2mks) (**out of syllabus**)

11. State two ways which chiefs promote law and order in their locations. (2mks) (**out of syllabus**)

13. Who chairs cabinet meetings in Kenya? (1 mark)

16. Give the main functions of the Prisons Department in Kenya (1 mark)

22. (a) Describe the structure of the court system in Kenya (5 mks)
(b) Explain the functions of the high court in Kenya (3 mks)

23 (a) Describe the process of preparing a bill before it is taken to parliament for debate (3 marks)

2003

12. Give one way in which a person may become a member of parliament in Kenya. (1 mk)
15. Give two factors which may undermine the effectiveness of the traffic police in Kenya. (2 mks)
20. (a) What is the composition of the cabinet in Kenya? (3 mks)
(b) Explain six functions of the cabinet in Kenya. (12 mks)

2004

16. Give one function of the judiciary in Kenya. (1 mk)
17. Who appoints a District Commissioner in Kenya? (1 mk) (**out of syllabus**)
22(a) Why are general election conducted in Kenya every five years. (3 mks)
(b) Describe the circumstances which may lead to by – election in Kenya. (2 mks)

24(a) What are the functions of the Armed Forces in Kenya? (5 mks)

(b) Explain five ways of criminal activities in Kenya. (10 mks)

2005

14. What is the main function of the Civil Service in Kenya? (1 mk)
15. Give one reason why parliament is regarded as supreme in Kenya. (1mk)
16. Give one way in which the constitution of Kenya guarantees the rule of law. (1 mk)
24 (a) What are the functions of the Attorney General in Kenya? (3 mks)

2006

13. Name one reason why an aspiring candidate for a parliamentary seat in Kenya must be nominated by apolitical party (1 mk)

22. (a) What **five** situations can make a registered voter to be denied the right to vote in Kenya (5 mks)
23. (a) What is the composition of the executive Arm of government in Kenya (10 mks)
- (b) Describe **six** functions of the Civil Service in Kenya (12 mks)
- 24 (a) What are the units of the Kenya Police Force? (5mks)
- (b) Explain **five** factors that make it difficult for the prison department in Kenyan to work effectively. (10mks)

2007

17. Who gives assent to a parliamentary bill before it becomes law in Kenya? (1mk)

2008

13. Give one way through which parliamentary supremacy in Kenya can be limited. (1 mk)
14. Give one House Committee of parliament which deals with government financial matters. (1 mk)
15. State two ways in which the rule of law is applied in Kenya. (2 mks)
16. Who is the head of Judiciary in Kenya? (1 mk)
22. (a) Identify three parliamentary duties of the President in Kenya. (3 mks)
23. (a) Identify five functions of the traffic police in Kenya. (5 mks)
- (b) Describe five measures that have been introduced to improve the work of the police in Kenya. (10mks)

2009

15. Name the unit of the police department which is responsible for maintaining law and order at the chief's office (1 mk)
16. Who appoints the Head of the Civil Service in Kenya? (1 mk)

2010

- 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)
- 14 State **two** duties of the leader of Government Business in parliament in Kenya. (2 marks)
- 22 (a) Give the structure of the provincial administration in Kenya. (5 marks) (**out of syllabus**)
- (b) Describe **five** functions of the president of the Republic of Kenya. (10 marks)
- 23 (b) Explain **six** factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya. (12 marks)

2011

- 14 State the **main** function of parliament in Kenya. (1 mark)

2012

13. Name the administrative head of the Kenyan Parliament. (1 mark)

14. State the **main** function of the prisons department in Kenya. (1 mark)
23. a) Give the composition of the Judicial Service Commission in Kenya. (5 marks)
- b) Describe **five** ways through which the independence of the Judiciary is guaranteed in Kenya. (10marks)
24. a) Name the **three** categories of the Kenya Defence Forces. (3 marks)
- b) Explain **six** challenges faced by the Kenya Police Service in the course of discharging their duties. (12marks)

2013

- 6 State **two** ways in which the National Accord and Reconciliation Act, 2008 affected the composition of the government in Kenya. (2 marks)
- 23 (a) State **three** qualifications for a person to be eligible for election as a member of the National Assembly in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya. (12 marks)

NATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES (KENYA)

13. Identify two national philosophies which have been used in Kenya since the attainment of independence. (2 mks)

2002

17. Identify two national philosophies used as development strategies in Kenya (2 mks)

2003

14. State one contribution of the 'Harambee' movement to the development of health services in Kenya. (1 mk)

2006

15. Identify one national philosophy adopted at independence to promote social justice in Kenya (1mk)

2008

21. (a) State five reasons why the government of Kenya adopted the Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965. (5 mks)
- (b) Explain the social effects of the national philosophies on development in Kenya. (10 mks)

2009

17. Identify two characteristics of African Socialism that promote national development in Kenya (2mks)

2013

- 14 State **two** ways in which the Harambee spirit promotes national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)

SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES IN KENYA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

1996

7. What is the main function of opposition parties in Kenya? (1mk)

19(**section B**) 4.a)What three factors have facilitated the formation of many political parties in Kenya since 1991? (3mks)

b) Explain six changes which have taken place in Kenya as a result of the introduction of multi-party democracy since 1991? (12mks)

1997

13. State two ways through which the government controls parastatals. (2mks)

14. Identify two causes of division within the opposition political parties in Kenya since 1992. (2 marks)

20. a) Describe the structure of the Democratic party of Kenya (DP) (**out of syllabus**)

b) Explain the role of opposition parties in government and nation building (10 mks)

1999

22 (a) What are the benefits of the policy of District Focus for Rural Development in Kenya? (5 mks)

2000

15. What main factor led to the split of the Forum for the Restoration of democracy (FORD) party in 1992? (1 mk)

2001

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

14. Identify one achievement of the District Focus for Rural Development strategy (1 mk)

21(a) In what five ways has the government attempted to preserve cultural heritage in Kenya since independence? (5 mks)

(b) Explain the role which the co-operative movement has played in promoting national development in Kenya since 1963. (10 mks)

2002

15. Give the main role opposition parties in Kenya. (1 mark)

2003

14. Give two reasons why the district focus for Rural Development was adopted as a development strategy in Kenya. (2 mks)

19 (a) What factors led to the development of multi- party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990's? (3mks)

(b) Explain how the existence of many parties has promoted democracy in Kenya. (12 mks)

2004

13. Identify two political events which threatened the stability of Kenya between 1975 and 1978. (2 mks)

14. State two problems that the co-operative movement in Kenya has faced since independence. (2 mks)

23(b) Discuss the factors that led to the introduction of many political parties in Kenya in 1992. (12 mks)

2005

17. State two contributions of parastatal to the economic development of Kenya. (2 mks)

2006

14. Give two reasons why corruption is being discouraged in Kenya (2 mks)

2007

13. Who was the first vice president of independent Kenya (1mk)

15. State two ways in which poor leadership affects sporting activities in Kenya. (2mks)

2009

13. Give two ways through which the government has encouraged the preservation of African Culture through music and dance (2mks)

2010

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)

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)

2011

7. What constitutional amendment made Kenya return to a multi-party state? (1 mark)

16 Name the education commission that recommended the introduction of the 8:4:4 system of education in Kenya. (1 mark)

2012

15. Give the **main** reason why the Government of Kenya introduced Free Primary Education in 2003. (1 mark)

21. a) Explain **five** factors which have undermined the provision of health services by the Government of Kenya. (10 marks)

2013

15 State **two** ways through which the Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies in Kenya benefit their members. (2 marks)

16 State **one** way through which the opposition political parties in Kenya check on the Government's excesses. (1 mark)

17 Give the **main** challenge facing the Free Primary Education programme since its introduction in 2003. (1 mark)

DEVOLUTION

1997

14 Name the local government authority which is charged with the administration of rural areas in Kenya. (1mks) (**out of syllabus**)

24. (b) Explain six factors which undermine the performance of local authorities (10 mks) (**out of syllabus**)

2005

13. Name two officers of a Municipal Council who are appointed by the public service commission. (2mks) (**out of syllabus**)

22(a) Identify three types of local Authorities in Kenya. (3mks) (**out of syllabus**)

(b) Explain the relationship between the central and local government in Kenya. (12 mks) (**out of syllabus**)

2006

16. Name two types of local authorities in Kenya (2 mks) (**out of syllabus**)

2009

14. State one way through which the Minister for local Government exercises control over Municipal Councils in Kenya

(1mk) (**out of syllabus**)

2013

24 (a) State **three** objectives of devolving the government of Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) Explain **six** ways in which the County governments raise their revenue. (12 marks)

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

1996

11 Identify one type of direct tax through which the Kenya government raises its revenue. (1mk)

1998

21(a) Explain why the Kenya government prepares an annual budget. (10 mks)

(b) What measures does the Kenya government take to ensure that public funds are properly used? (5mks)

1999

15. Name two major types of government expenditure (2 mks)

2000

17. Identify one main issue that is addressed in the national budget in Kenya. (1 mk)

2002

14. What is contained in the government budget? (1 mark)

24 (a) What are the main sources of revenue for local Government Authorities in Kenya?

2003

21 (a) Identify three types of taxes paid by Kenyans to the government (3 mks)

(b) Explain six ways in which the government of Kenya uses its revenue (12 mks)

2004

15. Name the institution that controls government expenditure in Kenya. (1 mk)

2005

12. Identify two sources of government revenue in Kenya. (2 mks)

2006

17. Give one example of indirect taxes in Kenya (1 mk)

2007

16. State one type of government expenditure in Kenya. (1 mk)

2008

17. Give one reason why the government of Kenya prepares a national budget. (1 mk)

2010

- 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)

2011

17 Give two external sources of Government revenue in Kenya. (2 marks)

2012

16. State **two** ways in which the Government of Kenya ensures effective utilization of public funds.
(2 marks)

17. Give **two** disadvantages of Kenya's reliance on foreign aid as a source of revenue. (2 marks)

MARKING SCHEME PAPER 1

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

1998

1. Name TWO sources of History of Kenyan communities during the pre-colonial period.

- (i) Oral tradition
- (ii) Archaeology/artifacts
- (iii) Written sources /records e.g. books, magazines, diaries and journals.
- (iv) Linguistic generics/anthropology Any 2 points, 11 mark each (2mks)

2006

1. Identify two source of Kenyan Historic

- (i) Archaeology/ Paleontology
- (ii) Anthropology (Myth & Legends)
- (iii) Linguistics
- (iv) Oral tradition
- (v) Written sources
- (vi) Geology
- (vii) Rock paintings/ art
- (viii) Genetics
- (ix) Electronic sources (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

2007

1. Give two reasons for studying government. (2mks)

- (i) To understand how different organs of government function.
- (ii) To understand how laws are made/enforced
- (iii) To have knowledge of the duties/responsibilities of citizens.
- (iv) To enable citizens know their rights.
- (v) To be able to compare political systems of the world. Any 2x1=2mks

2009

1. Identify one branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya

- (i) Social
- (ii) Economic
- (iii) Political. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

2010

1. **Give the meaning of history**

- The study of man's past events/activities

1 x 1 = 1mark

2011

1 Give **two** unwritten sources of information on History and Government. (2 marks)

- i. Oral traditions/oral source
- ii. Archaeology/paleontology
- iii. Genetics
- iv. Linguistics
- v. Anthropology .Any 2x1 = 2 marks

2012

1. Give two Hmitaiions of using anthropology as a source of information on History and Government.
(2 marks)

- (i) It is time consuming
- (ii) It is an expensive method
- (iv) Information collected may be inaccurate/ distorted
- (iv) Information collected may be biased.Any 2x1=2 marks

2013

1. **State two ways in which the study of History and Government promotes a sense of patriotism in the learner**
(2 marks)

- (i) It enables one to acquire a positive attitude towards the country.
 - (ii) It enables one to be a responsible citizen.
 - (iii) It enables one to become loyal to his/her country.
 - (iv) It helps one to develop positive values.
- Any 2x1=2 marks

EARLY MAN

2003

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)

2005

1.

- (i) Olorgesaille
- (ii) Kariandusi
- (iii) Fort Ternan
- (iv) Koobi For a/TURKANA
- (v) Hyrax Hill.
- (vi) RUSINGAISLAND

(vii) GAMBLES CAVE (NJORO) Any 2x1 = (2mks)

2007

2. State two advantages of the discovery of fire by early man. (2mks)

- (i) Man used fire to cook food.
- (ii) Fire provided light at night.
- (iii) Man used fire to keep himself warm
- (iv) Fire was used to harden tips of tools.
- (v) Fire was used to frighten/keep off dangerous animals. (Any 2x1=2mks)

2008

1.

- Locating pre-sites
 - Excavating the sites
 - Dating the fossils
 - Recording the findings
- Any 2 x 1=2 marks

THE PEOPLE OF KENYA UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY

1996

SECTION B.

1.a) what factors which made the Cushites to migrate into Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

- (i) Hostile neighbours in their homeland
- (ii) Succession disputes/ feuds/ family conflicts
- (iii) Search for pastured for their livestock.
- (iv) Natural calamities such as drought/disease
- (v) search for land for settlement
- (vi) Population pressure
- (vi) Spirit of adventure. Any 5 x1 marks

b) Explain five results of the settlement of the Cushites in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

- (i) The Cushites came with their own livestock and so encouraged livestock farming in areas where they settled.
- (ii) Their settlement led to increased rivalry and conflicts for ownership of land
- (iii) Some Cushites who had been converted to Islam spread the religion in the areas where they settled.

- (iv) The Cushites attacked the Eastern Bantu communities who had settled at Shungwaya, and forced them to move to their present homeland in Kenya.
- v) The Cushites intermarried with the communities they found in the areas where they settled.
- iv) The Cushites attacked the Eastern Bantu communities who had settled at Shungwaya, and forced them to move to their present homeland in Kenya.
- v) The Cushites intermarried with the communities they found in the areas where they settled in Kenya. (There was increase in population)
- vi) Trade developed between the Cushites and the example they exchanged livestock products such as milk and butter with the Bantu and in return they obtained grains from the Bantu.
- vii) The Bantu borrowed some of the cultural practices of the Cushites e.g. Circumcision.
- viii) Cushites learnt mixed farming. Any 5 x 2 marks

1997

1. GIVE TWO factors which led to the migration and settlement of the Iteso into Kenya by 1800.

- (i) Search for land/pasture/water for their herds
- (ii) Family / clan fights/ internal conflicts
- (iii) External attacks/ pressure
- (iv) Increase in population
- (v) Outbreak of diseases / epidemics
- (vi) Natural calamities e.g. drought
- (vii) Spirit of adventure

15.a) Name the result of the migration and settlement of the Somali into Kenya by 1800.

- i) The Somali people intermarried with the people they came into contact with such as the Pokomo and Borana / Intermarried with neighbours
- ii) Their settlement in Kenya led to the expansion of trade in the region.
- iii) Demand for agricultural produce by the Somali led to the expansion of trade in the region.
- iv) Their settlement led to increased conflicts between communities over resources such as pasture and water.
- v) Their migration and settlement led to take displacement and redistribution of people in area where they settled.
- vi) Led to cultural exchange between the Somali and the people they came into contact with. For example the neighbouring communities and adopted Islam from the Somali.
- vii) Assimilation of some communities they came into contact with e.g. Oromo.
- viii) Their settlement in high agricultural potential areas e.g. river valleys encouraged some of them to practice crop farming. Any 4 points 2 marks each (7mks)

1998

17.a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Eastern Bantu speaking Communities in Kenya unto 1800.

- i) They migrated from the original home in the Congo Basin and settled in the Taita Hills area around Mount Kilimanjaro by the 2nd Century AD.
- ii) Some of them later migrated northwards along the coast to Shungwaya in present day Somalia. These were the ancestors of Mijikenda, pokomo and Taita.
- iii) The ancestors of the Mount Kenya groups moved into the interior along the Tana River.
- iv) From about 1450 the communities which had settled in Shungwaya were forced to disperse from the area due to external pressure from the Cushites.
- v) The ancestors of the Mijikenda and Taita moved south and established their settlement along the coast while those of the Pokomo migrated into the interior and settled along river Tana while the Ameru migrated to the slopes of Mount Kenya. (5mks)

b). Discuss the results of the migration and settlement of the Eastern Bantu into Kenya by 1900.

- i) The incoming Bantu communities had iron weapons which enabled them to displace some of the communities which they came into contact with for example the Gumba in the slopes of Mount Kenya.
- ii) They intermarried with their neighbours/those people they came into contact with such as the Cushites and Nilotes.
- (iii) Their settlement led to the expansion/development of trade between them and their neighbors e.g. The Agikuyu traded with the Maasai.
- (iv) There was cultural exchange between the Bantu and their Cushitic and Nilotic neighbors.
- (v) Expansion of the Bantu created pressure over land which led to intercommunity conflicts and wars.
- (vi) Intercommunity conflicts led to loss of lives and destruction of property.
- (vii) Adoption of some agricultural practices from the Bantu. Any 5 points, 2 marks each (10 mks)

1999

5. (i) Abagusii
(ii) Abakuria
(iii) Abaluyia/ any Abaluyia speaking group (2 mks)

17. (a) (i) Invasion of the settlement by the incoming Cushites
(ii) Internal conflicts/ feuds
(iii) Population increase
(iv) Outbreak of diseases/ epidemics/ natural calamities
(v) Search for more land for settlement and pasture
(Any 3 points, 1 mark) (3 mks)

2000

2. Economic reasons why the Cushites migrated from their original homeland Kenya

- (i) They were running away due to cattle disease which were interfering with their cattle keeping economic activity
- (ii) They were running away to look for better farming lands as there was drought in the area of origin.

18. (a) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the plain Nilotes in Kenya

- a. Their settlement increased conflicts and insecurity in the area as they rivaled other communities over the control of resources
- b. They influenced the way of life of other communities they found in other areas
- c. They displaced some of the communities they found in the area such as the Southern Cushites
- d. Their settlement led to an increase in population in the region therefore facing some communities to migrate
- e. They promoted commerce in the area as they traded with their neighbours such as the Nandi, Akamba and Agikuyu
- f. Plain Nilotes were influenced by Highland Nilotes and Bantu neighbours to practice agriculture. For example the Kwavi section of the Maasai, Iteso and Mount Elgon. Maasai adopted agriculture
- g. The plain Nilotes intermarried with their neighbours such as the Meru, Abaluyia and Kalenjin
- h. Some communities borrowed the political systems from the Maasai for example the development of the office of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi was due to their interaction with the Maasai.
- i. It led to the enrichment of the languages spoken in the region as they interacted with other communities.
- j. Some communities/ clans were assimilated by the incoming plains Nilotes.

(Any 5 Points, 2 mks

(10 mks)

2001

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 Cushites
- (ii) Internal conflicts
- (iii) Outbreak of epidemic
- (iv) Insecurity in the area
- (v) search for pasture

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 epidemics.
- v) Invasion and attacks of their settlements by their neighbours.
- vi) Search for pasture and water for their animals.
- iii) Desire for adventure.

(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.

2002

18.a) **What were the results of the settlement of the Luo in Kenya during the pre-colonial period?**

- (i) Assimilation of some communities they found in the areas e.g. Abasuba
 - (ii) Intermarriage with the neighbours e.g. Abaluyia
 - (iii) Neighboring communities lost some of their land to the incoming Luo.
 - (iv) Displacement of some communities e.g. Abagusii.
 - (v) Increased conflicts over control of resources between the Luo and their neighbours.
 - (vi) Expansion of trade with the neighboring iron/iron tools
 - (vii) Occupation of fertile land influenced the Luo to adopt farming on a large scale.
 - (viii) Cultural exchange between the Luo and their neighboring e.g. language, naming
- 7x1 = 7mks

2003

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.

2004

2. (i) external attacks
- (ii) Internal conflicts
- (iii) Drought/ famine/ water
- (iv) Pasture
18. (a)

(2 mks)

- (i) There was an increase in population thus the need for land for settlement
- (ii) They were looking for land for cultivation
- (iii) They needed land for grazing/ pasture

- (iv) Internal conflicts forced them to migrate
- (v) They were attacked by neighbouring communities/ external attacks
- (vi) Outbreak of diseases led to migration/ outbreak of epidemics
- (vii) They migrated due to drought and famine
- (viii) Some people migrated for the sake of adventure (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

2005

18.(a) Give five reasons which led to the migration of the Cushites from their original homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial period?

- (i) They moved in search for pasture and water for their livestock.
- (ii) There was drought and famine in their original homeland.
- (i) There was outbreak of diseases and epidemics in their original homeland.
- (ii) To escape from constant attacks from their neighbours/or external attacks
- (iii) They moved in search of land for settlements as their population had increased.
- (iv) They moved to know what was beyond the horizon/adventure.

(b) Explain five result of the inter action between the Bantu and the Cushites in the pre-colonial period.

- (i) Inter marriages which strengthened relationships between communities.
- (ii) Some Bantu adopted Islam from the Cushites.
- (iii) Some Bantu copied some customs of the Cushites such as circumcision and age set systems.
- (iv) The Bantu and Cushites raided other for cattle which led to loss of property and lives/increased welfare.
- (v) Cushites attacked the Bantu which led to further migration (e.g. Orma/Orma Orma/Galla pushed the Eastern Bantu from Shungwaya)./Displacement
- (vi) The Cushites and the Bantu exchanged goods which led to the development of trade.
- (vii) Some Cushites were absorbed/assimilated by the Bantu.

2006

2. Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the River Lake Nilotes

- (i) The Luo (1 mk)

18(a) Why did the highland Nilotes migrate from their original homeland during the Pre-colonial period?

- (x) They moved in search of water and pasture for their livestock
- (xi) The outbreak of diseases/ epidemics forced them to move
- (xii) Attacks from their communities forced them to move/ external attacks
- (xiii) There was population pressure in their original homeland
- (xiv) They moved due to drought and famine
- (xv) Family/ clan dispute/ conflicts forced them to migrate/ internal conflicts
- (xvi) They moved for adventure

(b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Highland Nilotes in Kenya

- (i) They displaced some communities they found in the area where they settled e.g. Abagusii, the Kwavi, Maasai and the Abaluyia (example a must)
- (ii) Some highland Nilotes were absorbed/ assimilated by the Bantu such as the Teriki and the Tachoni
- (iii) The Highland Nilotes traded with their neighbours/ they exchanged animal products for grains from the Abaluyia and the Abagusii. This led to the expansion of trade in the region.
- (iv) Their settlement increased the population of the region
- (v) The highland Nilotes intermarried with the Luo, Abagusii and Abaluyia. This strengthened their relations.
- (vi) There were ethnic wars/ conflicts due to cattle raids
- (vii) There was cultural exchange leading to enrichment of their lives

2007

3. Name the dispersal area of the Eastern Bantu.

-Shungwaya

1x1=1mk

18.a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland into Kenya.

- (i) They were looking for new settlements as a result of overpopulation
- (ii) Diseases and natural disasters forced them to migrate.
- (iii) They migrated in order to escape internal conflicts.
- (iv) Overstocking and Overgrazing led them to look for more pasture.
- (v) They moved to search for fertile lands with favourable climate.
- (vi) Some people migrated for adventure (spirit of adventure) Any 5x1 = 5mks

(b) What the social effects of the expansion of the Luo into Western Kenya? (10mks)

- (i) They intermarried with their neighbours, such as Luhyia, Kalenjin, Abagusii and Kuria.
 - (ii) They shared the name 'Nyasaye' with some Luo communities as a title of God
 - (iii) They had similar funeral rites and burial customs with their neighbours
 - (iv) They assimilated other communities.
 - (v) They displaced other communities
 - (vi) Their movement and settlement increased conflicts.
 - (vii) Their settlement in Western Kenya led to population increase.
 - (viii) They influenced their neighbours to adopt their language and naming system.
- Responses to be written in prose. Any 5x2=10mks

2008

2.

- Iteso
- Samburu
- Turkana
- Maasai
- Njemps

Any 2 x 1=2 marks

3. Ethiopian highlands

(1 mk)

2009

2. Apart from the Maasai name one other plain Nilotes found in Kenya

- (i) Turkana
- (ii) Samburu
- (iii) Njemps
- (iv) Iteso

2010

3. State the first settlement area of the Luo during their migration from Sudan.

- Pubungu/Pakwach 1 x 1 = 1 mark

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

- i) They moved in search of pasture and water for their livestock.
- ii) Due to outbreak of disease/epidemics
- iii) Pressure/raids from other communities forced them to move to safer areas.

- iv) Family/clan disputes forced them to migrate
- v) There was over population/population pressure in their original homeland.
- vi) They moved due to drought/famine
- vii) The spirit of adventure made them search for new lands.

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

- i) They displaced some communities that they found in areas that they settled.
 - ii) Their settlement led to increased population in the region.
 - iii) They intermarried with their neighbours. This strengthened their relations.
 - iv) Some section of the Maasai (Kwavi) became cultivators/assimilated
 - v) There was ethnic conflict due to cattle raids/land for settlement.
 - vi) There was borrowing/exchange of cultural practices among the communities
 - vii) There was increased trade between the Maasai and their neighbours.
 - viii) They influenced the socio-political organization of the Nandi who created the institution of Orkoyoit similar to Oloibon of the Maasai.
- Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

2011

- 2 What was the main reason for the migration of the Eastern Bantu from Shugwaya during Pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
- i. Due to attacks by the Galla 1x1=1 mark
- 3 Give **two** reasons why Kenyan Communities fought against each other during the pre-Colonial period. (2 marks)
- i. Competition for land for cultivation/settlement.
 - ii. Competition for water/pasture.
 - iii. To demonstrate their military power.
 - iv. To raid for cattle.
- Any 2x1=2 marks

2012

2. Identify one community in Kenya which belongs to the southern cushitic group. (1mark)
- (i) Dehallo/ Dahallo/ Dahalo/ Sanye
- Any 1x1 = 1 mark
3. Name two Bantu groups in Kenya which settled in Mount Elgon area before migrating to their present homeland. (2 marks)
- (i) Abaluhya
 - (ii) Abagusii
 - (iii) Abakuria
- Any 2 x1 = 2 marks

2013

2. Name the community in Kenya that belongs to the Southern Cushites. (1 mark)

- the Dahallo (Sanye)

1x1 = 1 mark

18. (a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Mijikenda from Shungwaya during the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)

- (i) Due to attacks by the Oromo/Cushitic speakers.
- (ii) Due to increased population.
- (iii) Due to internal conflicts/family/clan feuds.
- (iv) In search for land for cultivation.
- (v) Due to drought/famine.
- (vi) Due to outbreak of diseases/epidemics.
- (vii) Due to love for adventure. Any 5x1 = 5 marks

b) Explain five social effects of the migration and settlement of the Mijikenda in their present homeland. (10 marks)

- (i) They intermarried with other groups thereby strengthening relationships.
- (ii) There was cultural exchange due to their interaction with other people/ assimilation/absorption.
- (iii) There was an increase in population in the areas where they settled.
- (iv) There were inter-community conflicts/wars in the areas they settled.
- (v) It caused redistribution of people in the areas they settled leading to further migration/ displacement.
- (vi) Some were converted to Islam due to their interaction with Arabs.
- (vii) It led to the establishment of Kaya/villages which were fortified in order to protect themselves against external attacks. Any 5x2= 10 marks

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF KENYAN SOCIETIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY
1996

1. Give two functions of the council of elders among the Akamba during the pre-colonial period.

- (i) They had powers to declare war and make peace/prepared youth for war
- (ii) They presided over religious and other ritual functions
- (iv) They offered advice to the community when need arose
- (v) They ruled the community / settle disputes

Any 2 points 1 mark each (2 mks)

1997

15b) Describe the political organization of the Somali in Kenya during the

Pre-colonial period.

- i) The basic political unit of the Somali was the clan. Each clan had its name and occupied specific territories / areas.
- ii) a council of elders was in charge of the day to day affairs of the clan e.g. making major clan decisions and settled disputes.
- iii) The council maintained law and order and was the final court of appeal.
- iv) The age – set system was an important institution among the Somali and all male members of the society belonged to the age – set. Each age –set performed specific roles/ duties.

- v) The Somali had leaders called Sultan whose role was mainly advisory.
- vi) There existed warriors whose main duty was to protect the community against external attacks and acquire possessions for the community.
- vii) There existed people with special responsibility e.g. Sheikhs and medicine men. They were highly regarded in the community and their opinions were sought before important decisions were made.

Any 4 points 2 marks each (8mks)

1998

2. In what TWO ways the Kenyan communities interacted during the pre-colonial period?

- (i) Through trade
 - (ii) Through warfare
 - (iii) Through intermarriage
 - (iv) Through common festivals/ceremonies e.g. wrestling cultural exchange e.g. language
- (2mks)

1999

- 1. The clan (1 mk)
- 2. (i) Some maasai sections e.g. the Kwavi became agriculture/ farmers
- (ii) Some Maasai became traders
- (Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
- 3. (i) Mediating between God and the people/ acting as a priest
- (ii) Offering sacrifices to God on behalf of the people
- (iii) Blessing people before they undertook special activities such as going to War/raids
- (Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
- 4. (i) Possession of iron and iron working skills
- (ii) Settlement in areas with suitable climate
- (iii) Existence of ingenious crops
- Fertile soils (Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
- (b) (i) The Mijikenda were organized into between 416 clans with many sub-Clans
- (ii) Each man lived in protected villages known as Kaya
- (iii) Young men became members of age – sets after going through circumcision

- (iv) Senior age –set members made up the government council, Kambi
- (v) The council was responsible for the administration of a clan
- (vi) Council meetings were chaired by headmen
- (vii) The junior age- set members made up the warrior group which was charged with defending the community

(Any 6 points, 1 mk)

(6 mks)

- ii) (i) The Mijikenda believed in the existence of one supreme God whom they called Mulungu

(ii) Prayers were made directly to Mulungu

(iii) They offered sacrifices to appease Mulungu

(iv) Priest presided over religious ceremonies and rituals

(v) Other people such as the medicenemen, diviners played an important role among the Mijikenda

(vi) In the city states were generally divided into two sections, one Muslim and the other African

(vii) The city states were ruled by imams/ Sultans/ Sheikhs

(viii) The city states were independent political entities

(ix) Towns minted and used their own coins/ money

(x) People wore woven and silk clothes

(Any 5 points, 1 mk)

(5 mks)

2000

1. Ways in which the Akamba interacted with the Agikuyu in the pre- colonial period

(i) Trading activities

(ii) Intermarriages

(2 mks)

3. Why the Mijikenda lived in the Kaya

To enhance their security as they could not easily be attacked when they were living together in the settlement.

18. (b) Describe the political organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.

- i) The Maasai were ruled by the council of elders. The council consisted of ritual leaders, clan heads and family heads among others.
- ii) The council of elders was responsible for maintaining law and order, making decision about ceremonies, declaring wars and settling disputes.
- iii) The age set system was an important institution among the Maasai. There were several age sets and each had a leader/spokesman. The age sets exercised leadership roles in turns.

- iv) There existed a class of warriors, the morans, who were used to carry out raids and also defend the community.
- v) There were ritual leaders among the Maasai. Their function was to preside over religious functions and advise the community during crises.
- vi) The most important ritual head was the Oloiboni. By the mid 19th century the institution of the Oloiboni had become more influential. Some outstanding were Mbatian and Lenana.

2001

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)

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)

2002

1. State one way in which the ABagusii and the Kipsigis interacted during the pre-colonial period.

- (i) Intermarriage

- (ii) Trade
 - (iii) Raids/warfare
- Any 1 point mk each= 1mk

2. State two functions of the council of elders (Njuri Neheke) of the Ameru.

- (i) Solve land and inheritance disputes.
- (ii) Acted as the Court of Appeal
- (iii) Presided over religious functions
- (iv) Organized social functions
- (v) Advised warriors on when to go to wars/raids
- (vi) Negotiated peace settlements
- (vii) Made laws to govern the community

Any two points, 1 mk each 2mks

18. b) Describe the socio-political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period

- (i) The Luo were organized into clans, each with a common ancestry
- (ii) The clans were organized into large units (Gwenye) which were self-governing
- (iii) Each Gwenye was administered by a Council of Elders
- (iv) The council administered justice and served as the final court of appeal
- (v) The council co-ordinate religious functions
- (vi) They had a system of chieftainship (Ruoth) who administered with the help of Council of Elders
- (vii) There were ritual experts such as diviners, medicine men and healers.
- (viii) There were ritual experts such as diviners, medicine men and healer.
- (ix) They believed in the existence of One God (Nyasaye). They prayed to God through priests
- (x) They venerated/worshipped the ancestral spirits
- (xi) They lead sacred places set aside for worship
- (xii) They practiced initiation rites e.g. removal of lower teeth /front teeth
- (xiii) They celebrated important occasions e.g. harvest, marriage through drinking, eating, wrestling and dancing
(8x1 = 8mks)

2003

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.
- xi) The Agikuyu had some specialists such as prophets, medicine people and rainmakers who were consulted in time of need.

Any 6 x 2 = (12mks)

2004

- 1.
 - (i) Through trade
 - (ii) They intermarried/ marriage
 - (iii) Through raids for livestock
 - (iv) They fought wars with each other
 - (v) Sports e.g. wrestling (2 mks)

- 3.
 - (i) He presided over religious ceremonies
 - (ii) He advised the council of Elders political head of Maasai
 - (iii) He blessed warriors before they undertook raids

18. (b)
- (iv) He foretold future events/ acted as a prophet
 - (v) He administered justice (2 mks)
- (i) The basis political units was the clan
- (ii) The clan was ruled by clan elders/ council of elders
- (iii) The Akamba society was divided into various age- grade and age- sets
 - (iv) The lowest age- grade was that of junior elders who defeated the community/ warriors
 - (v) The next in rank was the elders who presided over minor cases
 - (vi) Full elders presided over the major cases/ council of elders settled disputes
 - (vii) The retired advised senior elders on important matters affecting community
 - (viii) The Akamba had a decentralized system of government/ autonomous clans (5 x 2 = 10 mks)

2005

2. Identify the main economic activity of the Plain Nilotes during the pre-colonial period.
- pastoralism/livestock keeping
4. Identify one community in Kenya which had a centralized system of government during the pre-colonial period
- Abangwa of the Abaluhya 1x1= (1mk)

2006

3. State two economic activities of the Abagusii in Kenya during the Pre- colonial period
- (i) They grew crops
 - (ii) They kept livestock
 - (iii) They hunted animals and gathered wild fruits
 - (iv) They traded with their neighbours
 - (v) They made handicrafts/ Basketry
 - (vi) Iron working
- (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

2007

4. State two duties of the Orkoyot among the Nandi. (2mks)
- (i) He presided over religious functions
 - (ii) He foretold future events/seer.
 - (iii) he was a medicine man.
 - (iv) He was a rain maker
- Any 2x1 = 2mks

2008

- 4.
- The clan formed the basic political unit

- Leadership was by the council of elders
 - Both had age set systems
 - The council of elders settled disputes
 - They had warriors who defended their communities
- Any 2 x 1=2 marks

2009

3. What was the main economic activity of the Cushites in the pre- colonial period?

- (i) Pastoralism/ livestock keeping

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

4. State two political functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu during the colonial period

- (i) To settle disputes
- (ii) To make laws for the community
- (iii) To punish the law breakers/ wrong doers
- (iv) To declare war/ make peace

(2 x 1 = 2 mks)

2010

2. Identify one age-grade for elders among the Akamba.

- i) Junior elders / *anake*
- ii) Intermediate elders / medium *Nthele*
- iii) Full elders / *Atumia ma Kivalo /lthembo*
- iv) Senior elders / *Atumia ma lthembo*

any 1 x 1 = 1

2011

- 18 (a) State five economic activities of the Borana during the pre-colonial period.

(5 marks)

- i. They participated in trade.
- ii. They kept livestock.
- iii. They hunted wild animals.
- iv. They were gathers.
- v. They practiced crafts.
- vi. They practiced fishing.
- vii. They made iron tools.
- viii. They grew food crops.

Any 5 marks x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Describe the social organization of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period.

(10 marks)

- i. The lowest social unit was the family which comprised of the father, his wife/wives and children.
- ii. Several related families formed a clan.
- iii. The Maasai were organized into age groups age sets which were made up of people who were circumcised at the same period.
- iv. There was a warrior class whose duty was to defend the community/conduct raids.
- v. The Maasai believed in the existence of a supreme God Enkai, who was the creator of the universe.
- vi. There was a religious leader, Laibon who mediated between the community and Enkai.
- vii. They offered sacrifices to God in special places/celebrated the century that mark graduation of Martin
- viii. They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they revered.

Any 5 points x2 = 10 marks

2012

4. State two religious functions performed by the Oloiboni of the Maasai during the pre-colonial period
(2 marks)

(i) He foretold the future/consulted God.

(ii) He presided over religious ceremonies/activities

(iii) He offered prayers on behalf of the community before going to war.

(iv) He blessed warriors

Any 2 x 1=2 marks

2013

3. State two political functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai during the 19th century.
(2 marks)

(i) He administered the Maasai land/acted as unifying factor.

(ii) He settled disputes.

(iii) He declared war against his enemies/Advised and blessed warriors.

Advised the Council of Elders.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

CONTACTS BETWEEN EAST AFRICA AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD UP TO THE 19TH CENTURY

1996

2. State two factors which made it possible for the Arab traders to come to KenyanCoast before 1500.

(i) Accessibility of the KenyanCoast via the sea

(ii) Availability of funds to finance their journey

(iii) Availability of dhows

(iv) The Monsoon winds which powered their dhows to the coast.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each (2 mks)

3. Give one contribution of John Krapf to the spread of Christianity in Kenya during the nineteenth century.

- (i) John Krapf built a church in Rabai
- (ii) Converted people to Christianity.
- (iii) Translated the Bible into Kiswahili
- (iv) Trained the first catechist who later spread the gospel.
- (v) Encouraged other European / missionaries to come to Kenya.
- (vi) This exploitation of Kenya led to the opening up of the interior for more missionary activities.

Any 1 point, 1 mark each (1 mk)

Section B

2. a) Why were the Portuguese able to Portuguese able to conquer the Kenyan Coast during the sixteenth century.
- i) The Portuguese used superior weapons
 - ii) Lack of Unity among the Coastal communities e.g. rivalry between Malindi and Mombasa
 - iii) The Portuguese fought as one united found of people
 - vi) The Portuguese knew the Geography of the EastAfricanCoast very well after obtaining information form Vasco Da- Gama visit of 1498
 - vii) They had well trained soldier (5mks)
- b) Explain five factors which led to the collapse of the Portuguese rule on the KenyanCoast by the end of 17th Century.
- (i) The harsh Portuguese rule provoked resentment from the coastal communities.
 - (ii) Coastal communities. Some coastal communities organized a series of revolts against the Portuguese colonial administrators embezzled revenue and so they made it difficult for Portugal to run their possessions on the Kenya coast/ inefficient / non committed administration.
 - iv) Trade along the KenyanCoast declined therefore the Portuguese found retaining their control over the East African coast a liability.
 - v) The Portuguese settlements were attacked by the Zimba terrorists from the lower Zambezi valley who looted property and killed people. This made life difficult for Portuguese many of them and so those who survived were unwilling to continue to stay at the East African coast.
 - vii) The coastal Arabs and the Swahili obtained support from the Turks and Amani Arabs – their fellow Muslims who helped them to drive away the Christian Portuguese colonists
 - viii) Delay in reinforcement due to distance.
 - ix) Composition of other European powers.

(Any 5 x 2)

1997

2. Identify TWO factors which encouraged the spread of Islam in Kenya by 1500.
 - (i) Commercial activities between the Arabs and Africans
 - (ii) Arab settlement along the coast.
 - (iii) Intermarriage between the Arabs and other communities.
 - (iv) Islam was more accommodative to African traditional practices
 - (v) Development of Kiswahili language.
3. State TWO main reasons why the Omani rules were interested in establishing their control over the Kenyan coast.
 - (i) To expand their commercial empire
 - (ii) To establish political control over the Kenyan coast
 - (iii) To assist in ending the Portuguese rule
16. a) Explain why Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya during the colonial period.
 - i) Mission stations were established by Christian missionaries to serve as centers for converting Africans.
 - (ii) To serve as centers where Africans would be taught basic literacy to enable them to read the bible.
 - (iii) To teach Africans new methods of carpentry, farming and masonry
 - (iv) To train African catechists who would in turn facilitate the spread of Christianity.
 - (v) To use them as centers for the spread of Western European culture
 - (vi) To serve as health centers where basic health care was provided to Africans.
 - (vii) To serve as settlements for freed slaves and other displaced peoples.
 - (viii) Serve as centers for the pacification of Africans/ centres to promote European colonization.
 - (ix) Serve as base where European missionaries could operate from.
 - (b) What factors undermined Christian missionaries activities in Kenya during the 19th century?
 - (i) Hostility by believers of traditional religion who saw missionaries as a threat to their beliefs and cultural practices.
 - (ii) Opposition by leaders of Islamic faith and other believers whose interests were to advance their religion in the region.
 - (iii) Harsh tropical climate coupled with tropical diseases e.g. malaria

- (iv) Inadequate funds and supplies such as food.
- (v) Inadequate personnel to carry out missionary activities
- (vi) Rivalry among different Christian groups
- (vii) Communication barrier/ lack of common language of communication to facilitate interaction with and conversion of Africans.
- (viii) Strict Christian doctrines which were incompatible with traditional beliefs and practices.
- (ix) Limited transport and communication facilities
- (x) Vastness of areas covered by individual missionaries
- (xi) Hostility from African rulers who often identified missionaries with colonialism and loss of their traditional authority.

1998

3. State TWO reasons why early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan coast/ before 1500

- To trade/commerce

4. State TWO reasons why the Portuguese built Fort Jesus

- i. To act as hiding place against/ attacks by their enemies.
- ii. To use it as a base of sending expeditions against resisting communities of the coast /administration base.
- iii. Use it for storing armaments/storage of items before transportation.
- iv. Use as a watch tower.

Any 2 points 1 mark each. (2mks)

18 (a) **Why were the Portuguese able to control the Kenyan coast
between 1500 and 1700**

- (i) Disunity/rivalry among the coastal towns enabled the Portuguese to play one against the other e.g Mombasa and Malindi.
- (ii) Military superiority-the Portuguese had better weapons and their soldiers were better trained and organized (surprise attacks) ½
- (iii) The construction of forts by the Portuguese e.g. Fort Jesus made them able to sustain their control over the area.

b) Describe the results of the Portuguese rule of the Kenyan coast.

- i) Introduction of new crops such as maize sweet potatoes and bananas/manure
- ii) Introduction of new architectural designs/fort Jesus
- iii) Absorption of Portuguese words into the Kiswahili and India
- iv) Disruption of the Indian Ocean trade/gold trade
- v) Decay of many coastal towns e.g. Gedi
- vi) Establishment of a close link between Kenya and India
- vii) Introduction of guns and other weapons along the coast leading to slave trade and insecurity in the area.

- viii) Decline in trade between Arabia and the Kenyans and Arabs have a negative impression of Christianity and Europeans
 - ix) Their harshness made Africans and Arabs have a negative impression of Christianity and Europeans
- Any 6 points 2mks (12 mks)

1999

6. (i) Some Portuguese words were added to Kiswahili
- (ii) Portuguese architecture was introduced at the coast
- (iii) The Portuguese introduced crops such as maize and cassava/ new farming Methods
- (iv) The Portuguese built Fort Jesus and Vasco Da Gama Pillar which have become historic sites
- (v) Links between coastal settlement and India were strengthened
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
18. a) (i) Kiswahili was used as the main medium of communication in the coastal towns.
- (ii) Islam was the main religion practiced in the towns.
- (iii) Islamic law/Sharia was used in administration.
- (iv) Houses were constructed using Arabic architecture.
- (v) Trade was the main economic activity in the towns.
- (vi) In the city states were generally divided into two sections, one Muslim and other African.
- (vii) The city states were ruled by Imams/Sultans/sheikhs.
- (viii) The city states were independent political entities.
- (ix) Towns minted and used their own coins/money.
- (x) People wore woven and silk clothes.
- (b) (i) Disruption of trade by the Portuguese resulted in loss of revenue
- (ii) Constant warfare and conflicts between the Portuguese and the coastal towns led to the total destruction of some coastal settlements
- (iii) Invasion of coastal settlement by the Zimba led to the disruption of economic activities of the coastal settlement.
- (iv) Increased conflicts between the city states discouraged traders from the

interior to bring trade goods to the coast.

- (v) The draught spell hindered farming activities
- (vi) Conflicts between the Mazrui family and the Al Busaidi family over the control of the coastal settlement.
- (vii) Taxes levied on the coastal settlements by the corrupt Portuguese administrators weakened the economic base of the settlements.
- (viii) Rivalry between European Nations for the control of the trade along the East African Coast led to the decline of some coastal towns.

(Any 5 points, 2 mks each (10 mks)

19. (a) (i) Demand for their commodities

- (ii) Availability of trade goods
- (iii) Unsuitable climatic conditions for farming
- (iv) Proximity to the coast
- (v) Existence of entrepreneurs like chief Kivoi
- (vi) Existence of a well organized local trade

(Any 5 points, 1 mk)

(5 mks)

- (b) (i) The raids for slaves by traders led to insecurity and fear making people abandon their economic activities.
- (ii) Able-bodied people were taken away as slaves leaving the weak who could not work effectively.
- (iii) It led to the death of family members denying the family the much needed workforce.
- (iv) Led to loss of skilled labour force e.g. iron smiths
- (v) Methods used in acquiring slaves such as burning of houses led to destruction of the environment and human suffering
- (vi) Slave raids and slave of people led to depopulation/ displacement
- (vii) Promoted interaction between African communities e.g. the Akamba and Agikuyu

(viii) Led to the spread and use of Kiswahili in the interior of Kenya

(ix) Led to the spread of Islam and Islamic culture

(x) Opened up the interior of Kenya for European penetration

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

2000

4. Factors which enabled traders from Arabia to come to Kenyan coast

- (i) The Indian ocean provided the highway through which the traders traveled
- (ii) The traders had the skills of harnessing the monsoon winds (Trade winds) They knew what times of the year to come to the Kenyan coast and what times to go back
- (iii) The traders had marine technology e.g. had ship – building technology and knew how to use the compass for the navigation of the ocean.

5. Early urban centers along the Kenyan coast were built on islands

For security reasons as they could easily see the enemies as they approached by sea

(1 mk)

6. The Portuguese were able to conquer the coastal settlement by 1500 because

- k. They had strong ships called carracks which they used to attack the Arabs who used dhows
- l. The people along the coast were disunited e.g. Malindi and Mombasa were arch- enemies
- m. The Portuguese got reinforcements from Goa their base in India and also from Portugal
- n. The Portuguese were well trained and better organized

(2 mk)

7. Ways which Christianity undermined African culture in Kenya

- a. For it preached against African customs e.g. polygamy and female circumcision
- b. It also undermined African traditional religious and beliefs as Africans adapted Christianity and stopped believing in the ancestral spirits.

(2 mks)

8. Identifying two methods, which long distances traders used to acquire slaves during the nineteenth century

- c. Exchanging slaves with other goods/ buying slaves from African
- d. Raiding other communities from slaves
- e. Enticement and gifts

(Any 2 points, 1 mk) (2 mks)

19. (a) Describe the way of life of the people who lived in the coastal city states by 1500

- o. The people lived in settlements that were politically independence of each other. The settlement were ruled by Muslims leaders/ sultans
 - p. The majority of the inhabitants of the city states were Muslims
 - q. The people who lived in the city states spoke Kiswahili
 - r. They participated in the Indian Ocean Trade
 - s. The Architectural designs of their houses were influenced by Arabian and Persian designs
 - t. They practiced mixed farming. They grew bananas, yams and coconuts.
 - u. They fished in the Indian Ocean- Fish/ sea food was a major part of their diet
 - v. They practiced spinning and weaving
 - w. The city states were ruled according to the Islamic laws/ sharia
 - x. Their way of dressing was influenced by Arabian way of dressing/ buibui
 - y. Oriented diet.
- (b) Explain four factors which led to the decline of the coastal settlements between 1500 and 1700.
- i) Rivalry for the control of the Indian Ocean trade weakened the coastal settlements. Each one of them

wanted to dominate the trade.

- ii) Wars of conquest by the Portuguese against the coastal settlements.

Destroyed and wakened many of them.

- iii) Establishment of Portuguese rule at the coast led to disruption of the Indian Ocean trade – the main economic base of the towns. The Portuguese also diverted trade to Portugal leaving them with little revenue.
- iv) Invasion of the settlements by the Zimba a warrior community from the Zambezi valley – they caused widespread destruction.
- v) Occasional unfavourable climatic conditions which characterized the period led to inadequate rainfall and shortage of water in some coastal settlements. For example Gedi which subsequently declined.
- vi) Conflicts / wars between Oman Arabs and the Portuguese over the control of the coastal settlements affected economic activities in the area.
- vii) Some Africa middlemen diverted trade goods to Northern routes by – passing the towns that were under Portuguese control.

Any 4 points, 2 marks (8marks)

2001

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) Inter-marriage 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 from declaring themselves independent.
- (iii) Maximum economic control
- (iv) Control Indian Ocean trade (Any 1 point , 1 mark) (1 mk)

18. a) Why did Christian missionaries come 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)

2002

3. Apart from trade, give one reason why the Arabs migrated to the Kenyan coast before 1500 Ad.

- (i) To escape religious conflicts between different Islamic sects in Arabia/civil wars.
 - (ii) To escape from political persecution in Arabia
 - (iii) To spread Islam
 - (iv) For adventure/exploration
- Any 1 point, 1mk (1mk)

4. State two factors which encouraged the Akamba to participate in the long distance trade during the nineteenth century.

- (i) Existence of enterprising local traders among the Akamba
- (ii) Demand for some commodities of trade
- (iii) To spread Islam

- (iv) Existence of trade routes
- (v) Strategic middle position of Akamba land between the coast the hinterland.
- (vi) Unfavorable climatic conditions of Akamba land

Any 2 points, 1 mk each =2mks

19. a) **Why were the Portuguese interested in establishing their control over the Kenyan coast during the 16th Century?**

- (i) To control trade with the coastal towns
- (ii) To spread Christianity/ revenge on the Muslims who had conquered and controlled their homeland for over 700 years/look for pastor John
- (iii) The Kenyan coast was strategically located on the way to the East and could act as a base for their trading and navy ships.
- (iv) To control the India Ocean trade (3x1=3 mks)

b) **Explain six effects of Portuguese rule on the Kenyan Coast**

- (i) It led to the decline of the Indian Ocean trade/decline of gold trade
- (ii) It led to the decline and ruin of towns
- (iii) It led to loss of life during their constant raids on coastal towns
- (iv) The heavy taxes that were imposed on the coastal peoples hindered the development of commercial and agricultural resources at the coast
- (v) They built Fort Jesus which became a historic monument in the subsequent years
- (vi) They brought new crops to the coast e.g. maize, groundnuts and pineapples
- (vii) They introduced the use of farmyard manure
- (viii) Their language enriched the Kiswahili language
- (ix) The introduction of guns and other advanced weapons by the Portuguese contributed to insecurity in the region
- (x) Commercial links between the Kenyan coast and the Arabian Peninsular were almost completely cut off.
- (xi) Some African were converted to Christianity.
- (xii) Closer links between the Kenyan coast and India developed
- (xiii) Their conquest of the Kenyan coast exposed the area to other European powers. (Any 6 points, 2 mks =12 mks)

2003

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 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.

16.a) Outline stages in the Portuguese conquest of the coastal towns up to 1510

- i) In 1500 Pedro Alvares Cabral conquered Sofala.
- ii) In 1502 Vasco Da Gama attacked 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' Almada.
- 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.

Any 6 x2 = (12mks)

2004

- 4. (i) The monsoon winds enabled the early visitors to travel to and from the Coast
- (ii) The advancement in boats and ship building technology led to making of stronger vessels
- (iii) Availability of Trade goods (1 mk)
- 19. (a)
- (i) The climate in Zanzibar was pleasant as compared to Muscat which was hot and dry throughout the year
- (ii) The need to control the towns along the EastAfricanCoast more effectively
- (iii) Zanzibar had a wide deep and well sheltered harbour in which ships could anchor
- (iv) Zanzibar's strategic position was convenient for trade with the mainland
- (v) Zanzibar had fertile solids for the cultivation of cloves
- (vi) Zanzibar had clean and sweat water for drinking
- (b)
- (i) Commercial relations between different Kenyan communities were established strengthened

- (ii) It led to the rise of a class of wealthy Africans for example Kivoi, Mwendwa of Kitui and Karuri wa Gakure.
- (iii) The local people developed a taste for imported goods such as clothes, brass, wire, guns and gunpowder
- (iv) It led to a decline in local craft and industry as the people preferred imported products/ decline in agriculture
- (v) It led to the intensification of the slave trade which caused untold suffering to many communities/ depopulation
- (vi) The Interior of Kenya was opened up to the foreigners
- (vii) Islam and Swahili culture were spread into interior by traders
- (viii) New crops introduced into the interior from the coast (cassava, maize, guavas)
- (ix) The trade led to development of growth of the urban centers in Kenya
- (x) It led to intermarriages between communities. (6 x 2 = 12 mks)

2005

3. Name one community in Kenya which played a leading role in the long distance trade.

- (i) Akamba
- (ii) Agirama (MIJIKENDA)

Any 1x1=(1mk)

5. Give two evidences which show the Chinese traders reached the Kenyan coast before 1500 AD.

- (i) Remains of Chinese coins
- (ii) Fragments of Chinese pottery/Fossils/Artifacts
- (iii) Information in the periplus of the Eritrean sea.

Any 2x1 = (2mks)

6. State the main reason for the coming of the Portuguese.

2006

4. Give one reason which led to the decline of Gedii during the 15th century

- (ii) External attacks
- (iii) Inadequate water supply/ Drought

(Any 1 x 1

2007

5. Give the main reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th century.
(1mk)

-They wanted

6. Give two factors which influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar
in the 19th Century. (2mks)

- (i) Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing.
- (ii) Availability of labour/slave labour
- (iii) Zanzibar had a natural deep harbour which would promote trade in agricultural products.

Zanzibar had fertile soils. Any 2x1=2mks

19. a) Identify five factors that led to the growth of towns along the coast of
Kenya before the 19th Century. (5mks)

- (i) The coming and establishment of settlements along the coast by early visitors.
- (ii) The development of the Indian Ocean trade.
- (iii) Some towns were established on Islands/security.
- (iii) Existence of deep, well sheltered harbours.
- (iv) Climatic conditions were favourable.
- (v) Increase in population due to intermarriages.
- (vi) The settlement of Muslim refugees from Arabia.
- (vii) Effective administration by the rulers of the towns enabled them to expand.

Any 5x1= 5mks.

- b) Describe the way of life in the coastal towns of Kenya before the 19th century.
(10mks)

Each town had a leader whose title was the Sultan or sheikh.

The towns were governed using Islamic Laws/Sharia.

People developed and spoke the Kiswahili language.

Women wore 'Buibui' and men put on 'Kanzu'

The main religion practiced was Islam.

The people adapted Arabic and Persian architectural designs.

They ate oriental foods.

They carried out trade with Europeans as well as with the communities in the interior of Kenya.

They practiced mixed farming/or grew bananas, cashew nuts as well kept animals.

They carried out fishing.

Education was provided in 'Madrasa'

Any 5x2= 10mks

Responses should be in prose.

2008

5. They wanted to participate in trade

6. The church Missionary society (C.M.S)

(1 mk)

18

- The availability of trade items
- The demand for goods
- Existence of enterprising merchants
- The accessibility of the coast
- The existence of local trade
- There was political stability
- The existence of natural harbours
- The occurrence of monsoon winds
-

B) The coastal city states organized constant rebellions against the Portuguese

- The Portuguese administrators were corrupt/misused the funds meant to finance the administration
- Portugal was too small to provide enough soldiers and administrators to control the whole of its empire
- Malindi their traditional ally refused to support the Portuguese because they were cruel to them
- Decline of the Indian ocean trade since it was the main source of income for the empire
- The annexation of Portugal by Spain weakened Portuguese control of the coast
- Intense commercial rivalry from the Dutch the British and the French reduced Portuguese source of revenue
- The defeat and capture of Fort Jesus by the Oman Arabs brought Portuguese rule to an end

2009

5. Name two groups that rivaled the Portuguese for the control of the Kenyan coast in the 16th century

- (i) Egyptians
- (ii) Turks
- (iii) Arabs
- (iv) Persians
- (v) The British
- (vi) Dutch
- (vii) French

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

18(a) Give the evidence which shows that the early visitors reached the Kenyan Coast before the 15th century

- (viii) The Greeks and Chinese coins were found at the Kenyan Coast
- (ix) There are fragments of Chinese Pottery which have been preserved
- (x) Documents that mention the presence of early visitors to the Kenya coast have been preserved
- (xi) Presence of monuments constructed by the early visitors

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six results of the interaction between the people of Kenyan Coast and the Arabs

- (i) Some African people living along the Kenya coast were converted to Islam.
- (ii) The volume of trade increased between the interior and the coastal towns
- (iii) Arabs introduced Islamic culture/ architecture to the coastal people

- (iv) The Arabs introduced new crops which were later adopted by the coastal People.
- (xii) Demand for imported goods led to the decline of traditional industries
- (xiii) Some communities such as Akamba resorted to long distance trade in search of commodities.
- (xiv) There was an increase in population as many traders settled at the coast
- (xv) The Arabs established city states/ towns at the coast
- (xvi) The Islamic law and system of administration was introduced by Arabs at the coast
- (xvii) There was the development – Kiswahili language as a result of the interaction between Arabs and Coastal people
- (xviii) Intermarriage between Africans and Arabs led to emergency of Washahili people.

21(a) **Give three reasons for the coming of European Christian Missionaries to Kenya in the 19th century.**

- (xix) To spread Christianity
- (xx) Some came to spread western culture
- (xxi) They came to stop slave trade/ establish legitimate trade
- (xxii) To explore/ gain geographical knowledge of Kenya
- (xxiii) To counter the spread of Islam

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) **Explain six factors that hindered the work of the early Christian missionaries in Kenya**

- (i) Lack of knowledge of local languages made it difficult for missionaries to spread Christianity
- (ii) Tropical diseases led to ill- health/ death of the missionaries slowing down their work.
- (iii) Lack of transport and communication facilities limited their movement into the interior
- (iv) There was opposition from Muslims who were already established at the Kenyan Coast
- (v) Lack of security led to loss of their property
- (vi) Lack of support from the Africans due to missionaries interferences with traditional African cultural practices
- (vii) They had inadequate funds to maintain/ sustain their activities

- (viii) They faced hostility from slave traders/ raiders because of condemning the practice
- (ix) They were few in numbers compared to the vast population of Africans to be converted
- (x) Lack of geographical knowledge of the area which made them look for guides

2010

4. Name one early Christian Missionary who worked in Kenya.

- i) Johann Ludwig Krapf
- ii) Johann Rebman
- iii) Jacob Erhardt

any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

19. a) Give three reasons why the early visitors came to the Kenyan Coast before 1500 A.D.

- i) They wanted to participate in the trade/control the commercial activities along the coast.
- ii) Some came as political/religious refugees
- iii) Some came as explorers/wanted to find out about the resources along the coast
- iv) They wanted to spread their religion.
- v) They wanted to establish settlements along the coast

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

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

- i) Availability of items of trade encouraged traders to come to the coast.
- ii) The high demand for goods/trade items from Kenyan coast by consumers in the outside world led to increased trade.
- iii) The existence of local trade among the Africans along the coast provided a base upon which Indian Ocean trade developed.
- iv) The Monsoon winds facilitated the movement of vessels/ships to and from the coast thus enabling the merchants to take part in the trade.
- v) The Indian Ocean provided access to traders from Asia and Europe.
- vi) The relative peace/political stability provided conducive environment for trade.
- vii) The availability of credit facilities from Indian Banyans/money lenders enabled many people to take part in trade.
- viii) Existence of enterprising merchants at the coast/foreign lands promoted trading links enabled trade to flourish.
- ix) The natural harbours along the coast ensured safe docking of ships for loading and unloading of items of trade.
- x) Advancement in ship/boat building led to better sailing vessels thus increased trading activities to and from the coast.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

2011

4 Identify the **two main items of trade from the interior of Kenya during the long distance**

Trade.

(2 marks)

- i. Ivory
- ii. Slaves

5 Identify **two contributions made by the early Christian Missionaries in the field of**

Education in Kenya.

(2 marks)

- i. They set up schools/encouraged Africans to go to school.
- ii. They taught Africans how to read/write.
- iii. They taught Africans vocational Skills.
- iv. They translated the Bible into African Languages
- v. They wrote books/dictionary

Any 2x1 = 2 marks

- 19 (a) State **three** reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to the Kenyan Coast in the 15th Century.

- i. They wanted to find a sea route to India.
- ii. They wanted to spread Christianity/reduce the Muslim influence.
- iii. They wanted to take part in the Coastal trade.
- iv. To control strategic points on the East-African Coast from other European rivals/to act as a supply base for their sailing vessels.
- v. Due to desire for exploration/adventure.

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

- (b) Explain **six** effects of the Portuguese rule on the East African Coast. (12 marks)

- i. The Portuguese built fort Jesus for defence purpose which later became a tourist attraction.
- ii. Their harsh and cruel manner of suppressing rebellions led to loss of lives.
- iii. They introduced new food crops which are staple foods for many Kenyans.
- iv. Constant rebellions against the Portuguese rule interfered with the trading activities leading to its decline.
- v. The coastal towns that resisted Portuguese rule were destroyed and left in ruins.
- vi. They educated the coastal people on how to use animal manure in farming and thus increasing crop yields.
- vii. Some words borrowed from Portuguese language were used to enrich Kiswaili language.
- viii. The Portuguese imposed heavy taxation which impoverished the coastal people.
- ix. They fostered good relation between the E.A and India

Any 6x2 = 12 marks

2012

5. Give two factors that enabled the early visitors to come to the Kenyan coast by 1500 A.D (2 marks)

- (i) Existence of natural harbours
- (ii) Accessibility of the East African Coast
- (iii) Existence of monsoon/trade winds
- (iv) Knowledge of boat making/sailing ship/dhows

Any 2x1=2 marks

6. Name one Arab family which ruled the Kenyan coast on behalf of Oman. (1 mark)

- (i) Mazrui
- (ii) Nabahan
- (iii) Buraidi

7. Name the African Community that organized the long distance trade in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.
(1 mark)

(i) The Akamba

1x1 = 1 mark

2013

4. Give two ways through which knowledge in marine technology facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenya Coast. (2 marks)

- (i) It enabled them to use the compass to sail.
- (ii) It facilitated the construction/use of boats.
- (iii) It enabled them to develop/apply the skills of map reading. Any 2x1=2 marks

5. Identify the town that was established by missionaries in Kenya as a centre for freed slaves during the 19th century.
(1 mark)

- Freetown

1x1 = 1 mark

19. a) State five factors which influenced the Akamba to participate in the long distance trade.
(5 marks)

- (i) The central/strategic location of the community between the coast and the interior.
- (ii) There existed items of trade.
- (iii) The existence of merchants/leaders/entrepreneurs.
- (iv) There existed trade routes between the coast and the interior.
- (v) There existed markets for trade goods.
- (vi) The establishment of trade links with their neighbours/experience.
- (vii) There was demand for goods.
- (viii) Drought/unreliable rainfall experienced in their area/poor soils.

Any 5x1=5 marks

- b) Describe five effects of the long distance trade on the people of Kenya.

(10 marks)

- (i) It let 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 of Kenya/emergence of powerful chiefs & kingdoms.
- (iii) It led to acquisition of foreign/new goods through trade/traditional industries.
- (iv) People acquired /cultivated new crops leading to increased food production.
- (v) Some people were converted into Islam by Muslim traders.
- (vi) People were introduced to money economy thereby making transactions easy.
- (vii) African slave labour led to the development of plantation agriculture along the coast.
- (viii) There was depopulation as many Africans were captured/sold as slaves.
- (ix) It caused untold suffering/misery as people were raided/captured as slaves.
- (x) It opened up the interior leading to colonization.
- (xi) The trade routes later developed into roads and highways. Any 5x2 = 10 marks

CITIZENSHIP

1996

1997

- (b) Explain circumstances which may force the government to limit the and freedom of the individual
- (i) One can be denied the right to life if one is convicted of murder in a court of law or caught in the act of robbery with violence.
- (ii) If suspected to be planning to commit a crime one is denied their personal liberty/ freedom of movement.
- (iii) One can be denied freedom to own property if the government wishes to develop public utilities in the area but compensation must be paid.

- (iv) One's freedom of worship can be limited if one uses it to undermine the government or create disunity.
- (v) One's freedom of assembly can be limited if it poses a threat to the state.
- (vi) One's freedom of speech may be limited if one publishes false accusations about another person or the state or incite people against the government.
- (vii) One's freedom of movement can be limited if internal security is threatened.
- (viii) If one is not of sound mind one can be taken to a mental hospital by the police for confinement and treatment.
- (ix) If one has an infectious disease can be denied one's personal liberty.
- (x) If one has not attained the stage of maturity one is considered a minor and their decisions are made on their behalf by adult members of society.

(Any 6 points 2 marks each (12 mks)

2003

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)

2005

24 b) Explain six responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen

- (i) Obeying the laws of the country to promote peace and harmony
- (ii) Respecting other citizens, their views and property to ensure peaceful co- existence.
- (iii) Taking part activities that promote national development for example contributing towards famine relief fund/ Harambee
- (iv) Participating in meetings organized by government official and other community leaders to ensure effective implementation of policies.
- (v) Contributing to the income of the government by paying axes
- (vi) Offering positive criticism to the government to promote good governance/ Participating in contribution making process and referendum
- (vii) Exercising one's voting rights during presidential, parliamentary and civic elections to enhance democracy.
- (viii) Taking part in community policing and volunteering information about criminal activities to the police to enhance security
- (ix) Avoiding corrupt practices and adhering to accountability and transparency norms for sustainable economic development
- (x) Being loyal and patriotic to the country in order to promote national security and social cohesion

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

2006

9. Name the document which contains the rights of citizens in Kenya?

The constitution of Kenya/ bill of right

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)_

22 (b) Explain the rights to an accused person during trial in a court of Law in Kenya

- (i) The accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty
- (ii) He/ She should be informed of the charge with sufficient detail so as to prepare a defence.
- (i) One should be given adequate time to consult with the advocate/ witness
- (ii) One should be present when court proceedings are taking place
- (iii) One should be given a chance to plead for leniency
- (iv) One should not be forced to give evidence
- (v) One should be allowed to be heard
- (vi) One should be allowed to appeal against the ruling
- (vii) Right to legal representation

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

2007

14. State two ways through which a person can become a citizen of Kenya? (1mk)

- (i) By naturalization
- (ii) By birth
- (iii) By registration

Any 2x1=(2mks)

2008

11.

By birth

By registration

By naturalization

any 2 x1 = 2 mks

12.

- If one make untrue/malicious utterances about another individual/government.
- If one publishes seditious documents/reveal government secrets
- If one incites others against government/other people
- If one talks ill against the president

Any 1x1= 1 mk

2009

22(a) Identify five elements of good citizenship in Kenya

- (xxiv) Respect for other people/their property

- (xxv) Obedience to the laws of the country
- (xxvi) Participation in development projects
- (xxvii) Participation in the democratic/ electoral processes
- (xxviii) Being loyal/ patriotic to ones country
- (xxix) Practicing integrity/ honesty when performing duties
- (xxx) Reporting law- breakers to the authorities
- (xxxi) Efficient use of national resources

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

2010

16. **Give two reasons that can make a registered person lose citizenship in Kenya.**

- i) If one is disloyal to the state.
- ii) If during war one trades/communicates with the enemy.
- iii) If one reveals the country's secrets to another country.
- iv) If one is sentenced for a period of twelve months within five years from the date of registration.
- v) If one stays out of the country continuously for seven years without registering with the Kenyan embassy abroad.
- vi) If registration was obtained through fraud.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

2011

22 (a) State **three** circumstances that can make a Kenyan citizen to be denied the right

To life.

(3 marks)

- i. When defending one self/property
- ii. When effecting a lawful arrest
- iii. When preventing escape of a lawfully detailed person
- iv. When preventing a person from committing a crime/felony
- v. In a situation of war
- vi. When suppressing a riot/rebellion/mutiny

Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(b) Explain **six** Civic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.

(12 marks)

- i. A responsible citizen pays tax to enable the government meet its financial obligation
- ii. To participate in community development activities to improve the welfare of people in the community.
- iii. To participate in the democratic process by electing leaders/being elected to ensure good governance.
- iv. To obey laws so as to enhance peace in the society.
- v. Takes care of the environment in order to promote healthy living.
- vi. Prevents/fights corruption to promote proper utilization of resources by all.
- vii. Promote/protects the rights and freedom of all people in society for harmonious co-existence.
- viii. Promotes the rule of law by reporting wrong doers/law breakers to the police.
- ix. To participate in National debates/Barazas.

Any 6x2 =12 marks

2012

8. Give the main reason why a Kenyan citizen should obey the law. (1 mark)

To keep peace. |x| = 1 mark

2013

- 22. a) Give three conditions that a person should meet to qualify to be a Kenyan citizen by birth. (3 marks)**

- (i) If the father or mother of the person is a Kenyan citizen.
- (ii) A child found in Kenya who is/appears to be less than eight years of age and whose nationality and parents are not known.
- (iii) A former Kenyan citizen by birth who reapplies to regain Kenya citizenship.

3x1 = 3 marks

NATIONAL INTERGRATION

1996

Section C

5. b) Explain six factors which have promoted National Unity in Kenya since 1963
- i) The use of common languages English and Kiswahili which enable people of different ethnic groups to communicate.
 - ii) The establishment of National schools which enable pupils from different parts of the country to meet and interact/education integration of
 - iii) Inter-marriage enables people of different ethnic backgrounds.
 - iv) Expansion of university Education which enables people/students from different ethnic groups to interact.
 - v) Expansion of job opportunities which enables people of different ethnic groups to meet and interact at their places of work.
 - vi) Development of urban centers has encouraged people from different ethnic background to meet and interact.
 - vii) Development of transport network has facilitated free movement of people in the country.
 - viii) Promotion of sporting and other cultural activities through which people of different ethnic groups interact/Dismantling of tribal associations.
 - ix) The Harambee spirit/Nyayo Philosophy which has made it possible for people of different ethnic group/religious background to work together on various projects
 - x) The establishment of settlement schemes which has made it possible for people from different parts of the country to meet and interact.
 - xi) Existence of the institution of presidency is one unifying factor.
 - xii) The use of the national flag which is recognized by all Kenyans.

- xiii) The use of the National anthem which invokes the spirit of unity among Kenyans.
- xiv) The coat of arms which is recognized by all Kenyans.
- xv) One constitution

2000

14. State one way in which the Kenya constitution promotes national unity

- (i) Guarantees equal opportunity to all Kenyans
- (ii) Provides protection to individuals against any form of discrimination
Bill of rights
- (iii) Provide for unitary government
(Any 1 point, 1 mk)

(1 mk)

2001

24 (b) Explain five factors that promote national unity in Kenya.

- (i) The constitution provides for equality of all Kenyans 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 mks each (10 mks)

2002

12. Give one way through which the education system in Kenya promotes national unity

- (i) Use of one curriculum in all the public schools
- (ii) Use of one medium of instruction
- (iii) Centralized national examinations
- (iv) Centralized training and deployment of teachers

- (v) Existence of national school

(Any 1 point, 1m=1mk)

2003

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 x1 = (1mks)

2005

23. (a)

- (i) The national flag
- (ii) The national Anthem
- (iii) The coat of arms
- (iv) The loyalty pledge
- (v) The presidency
- (vi) The constitution
- (vii) The National language

Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

- (b) Explain six factors which undermine National Unity in Kenya
- (i) Unequal distribution of natural/ National resources causes imbalanced regional economic development. This causes dissatisfaction and disharmony.
 - (ii) Different religious beliefs and practices may lead to discrimination on religious grounds.
 - (iii) The practice of tribalism leads to favouring people of one's tribe in employment and allocation of resources. This creates hatred among people.
 - (iv) Nepotism leads to use of public resources to favour one's relatives resulting to unfair treatment of other people
 - (v) Asking for and offering of bribes to obtain and give services violets peoples right to equal treatment/ corruption
 - (vi) Ethnic conflicts/ disputes/ clashes discourage co- operation among the Citizens

- (vii) Racism leads to discrimination on the basis of colour/ race. This creates suspicion and hatred among people.

Discrimination on the basis of gender denies people the right to participate equally in national development
(Any 6 x 2 = 13 mks)

2006

6. Identify two peaceful ways of resolving conflicts

- (i) Negotiation (Reconciliation)
- (ii) Mediation
- (iii) Arbitration
- (iv) Litigation (court system)

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

2010

15. **Identify two symbols of National Unity.**

- i) The National Anthem
- ii) The Coat of Arms
- iii) The Constitution
- iv) The National Flag
- v) Parliament
- vi) The Presidency

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

2011

6 Give the meaning of the term 'national integration' (1 mark)

- i. It is the process of bringing together people of diverse backgrounds in a country.

1x1=1 mark

2012

9. Give **two** ways in which education has promoted national unity in Kenya. (2 marks)

- i) Common curriculum/ syllabus is used
- (ii) Learners from different schools interact through co-curricular activities
- (iii) Learners from different communities background attend the same schools
- (iv) Learners in all public schools sit for a common national examination.
- (v) Common medium of communication/English/Kiswahili is used in schools.

Any 2x1=2 marks

URBANIZATION

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTION MAKING

1997

21. (a) Describe the main provisions of the independence constitution of Kenya
- (i) The independence constitution provided for a regional/ Majimbo government. Each region had a regional assembly and president.
 - (ii) A bicameral parliament consisting of the senate and House of representative/ upper and lower House.
 - (iii) The prime minister by the Government and the queen the head of State represented by the government.
 - (v) The Bill of rights which protected the individual interests.

(Any 3 points 1 mk each (3 mks))

1998

21b) Describe the constitutional amendments which took place in Kenya between 1964 and 1991.

- i) In 1964 the Republican and Constitution replace the independence constitution Kenya became a republic with an executive president.
- ii) In 1966 the tow houses of parliament the senate and the House of representatives were merged.

- iii) A member who resigned from the party that sponsored him / her was required to seek a fresh mandate from the electorate on the ticket of the new party.
- iv) For any constitutional amendment to be approved/ effected there had to be 2/3 majority of the members of parliament.
- v) People could be detained on Public interest (public Security Act)
- vi) The president was empowered to nominate 12 members of parliament
- vii) In 1968 parliament lost control over the changing Administrative boundaries.
- viii) The presidential election was to be done directly by the people who qualified to vote.
- ix) If the presidency fell vacant elections were to be held within 90 days to fill the vacancy as the Vice – president acted.
- x) The president was empowered to postpone elections when and if he or she finds it necessary and also to shorten the life of parliament.
- xi) 1975 president could pardon election offenders enabling them to contest in future election, by election.
- xii) In 1982 Kenya became a one party stat by law
- xiii) Security of tenure of office of the Attorney General and controller Audit General at will.
- xiv) The post of the Chief Secretary and head of Civil Service was established
- xv) In 1987 the post of the Chief Secretary was abolished.
- xvi) The president was empowered to dismiss the Attorney General, the controller and Audit General at will.
- xvii) 1988 the president was empowered to dismiss the high court judges and the Chairman of the public service at will.
- xviii) The police department was empowered to hold suspected criminals for maximum of 14days.
- xix) 1990, guaranteed of the tenure of office of Attorney General, the controller and Auditor general.
- xx) Presidency limited to two – 5 year terms section.
- xxi) 2A was repealed and Kenya became a multi – party state.
- xxii) Lowering the voting age from 21 yrs to 18yrs
- xxiii) President he must attain 25% votes cast from 5 provinces.

1999

2000

22. a) What were the three main features of the independence constitution of Kenya?
- i) It provided for the establishment of a federal government.
 - ii) It spelt out that the party with the majority forms the government /multiparty.
 - iii) It spelt out the rights and obligations of individuals/ citizens

- iv) It provided for the establishment of National Assembly consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- v) It provided for a position / post of prime Minister to head the government and a Governor General to head the state.
- vi) It spelt out the powers and responsibilities of the central government and regional governments.
- vii) It established regional governments with regional Assemblies and presidents.
- viii) It divided responsibilities between regional governments and the control government.

Any 3 points, 1 mk (3mks)

2003

11. State two provisions of the Independent Constitution of Kenya.

- 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)

2004

11. (i) The constitution provided for six regional government/ federal system

(1mk)

2005

2006

5. Name the type of constitution used in Kenya

Written

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

2008

24 a)

- Provision of civic education
- Collecting views from the public
- Drafting the constitution
- The draft constitution is published for the public/disseminated
- The review commission hold public hearings in all the areas for further recommendations
- Convening of a national constitutional conference to mend or reject the recommendation
- The agreed upon issues are re-drafted and presented to the attorney general by review commission
- If certain issues are rejected at the conference the commission organizes a referendum for the public
- The attorney general publishes the draft constitution in form of a bill
- It is introduced in parliament for enactment

Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks

b)

- It provides for a governor general who was the head of state on behalf of queen
- It provided for an independent judiciary to ensure justice and to prevent corruption
- It set up a juridical service commission to appoint judicial officers
- It provided the governor in consultation with regional authorities and the Prime Minister appoint the chief Justice
- It provides for six regional governments and whose power included control of land, education, health and the police
- It entrenched rules of citizens and fundamental rights of citizens
- It specializes provided for the establishment of the public service commission and the central land board to ensure fair and effective government
- It provided for the position of a prime minister as the head of Government
- It provided for the tenure of the office of the judges and the attorney general
- It provided for a multi-party democracy where the party with the majority in parliament formed the government
- It entrenched the amendment procedures such that a special majority of two thirds majority required to change the constitution
- It provided for the separation of powers for the three arms of the government/executive judiciary and legislature
- It provided for a house/senate and house for representative.

2009

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

- i) It defines the structure/outlines the functions and powers of various branches of government.
- ii) It clearly states the rights/responsibilities of individuals.
- iii) It spells out the responsibilities of those in power/limits their authority/promotes good governance.
- iv) It ensures equality of all Kenyans.
- v) It is the basis of all legislation in the country.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

2010

2011

2012

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1996

15. Which provision in Kenya constitution protects the wealth of individuals in the country.

- i) The right to own property.
- ii) The Bill of right.

1997

1998

14. **State one fundamental right of the individual which a person in prison is deprived of**

- i. Freedom of movement
- ii. Freedom of association
- iii. Freedom of expression and speech (2mks)

1999

2000

2001

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)

2002

23. b) **Explain six ways in which the Bill of Rights protects the rights of the individual**

- (i) States that every individual has the right to life.
- (ii) It guarantees liberty to all citizens by forbidding enslavement, detention or imprisonment without trial.
- (iii) It protects the individual from all from of torture and inhuman treatment.
- (iv) It guarantees the protection of private and allows Kenyans to own property anywhere in the country.
- (v) It protects individuals freedom of conscience and religion/workshop
- (vi) It guarantees the protection of the freedom of speech and expression
- (vii) It gives Kenyans the right to move freely throughout the country and to reside in any part of the country. Kenyans are protected against expulsion from the country.
- (viii) It guarantees individuals against any for of discrimination on the basis of colour, creed, gender and religion.
- (ix) It protects individuals against arbitrary search, arrest and entry into one's property without one's consent

6x2 =12mks

2006

7. What is direct democracy?

It is a government where people themselves make rules/ decisions that effect their welfare
(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

8. Identify two development rights of children

- f. Right to education
- g. Right to leisure/ play
- h. Right to participate in cultural and artistic activities
- i. Right to express themselves
- j. Access to information
- k. Right to social security/ parental love

2010

17. Give one type of human rights.

- i) Economic rights
- ii) Political rights
- iii) Social/cultural rights
- iv) Solidarity rights

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

2011

8 Name the document which contains the Rights of the Child in Kenya. (1 mark)

- i. The Children's Act of 2001

2012

10. State two advantages of representative democracy . (2 marks)

- (i) People elect leaders of their own choice
- (ii) Supreme power is vested in the people
- (iii) It is easy to make decision
- (iv) Elected leaders are accountable to the people/ people are able to air their grievances

Any 2x1=2 marks

22 (a) Give three circumstances in which one's right to life may be taken away. (3 marks)

- (i) When sentenced to death by a court of law.
- (ii) In self-defence - somebody might kill another in the process/defending ones property
- (iii) When the life of a law enforcing officer is endangered
- (iv) When the health/ life of a mother/ pregnant woman is in danger
- (v) During the war
- (vi) When preventing escape of lawfully detained person
- vii) When preventing a person from committing a crime/ felony

viii) When suppressing a riot/ rebellion/ mutiny.

(3x1=3marks)

b. Explain six reasons why it is important to respect human rights.

(12 marks)

(i) It promotes human dignity as the rights of the people are observed

(ii) It promotes unity among the people by encouraging harmonious co-existence.

(iii) It promotes the rule of law by enhancing justice/good governance in society/
decision making organs of the state. gives citizens control in

(iv) It promotes respect for other people's cultures by appreciating cultural diversity.

(v) It promotes tolerance by accommodating other people's views/ideas

(vi) It promotes democracy as other people's opinions/views are respected.

(vii) It promotes international relations by observing conventions/ treaties on human rights.

(viii) It promotes development by creating an enabling/conducive environment.

(ix) It justifies special treatment of minorities/disadvantaged group

(x) It provides guidance to state organs

2013

22 b) Explain six social rights of the individual in Kenya. (12 marks)

(i) The right to health care services which are of a reasonable standards.

(ii) The right to housing facilities which are accessible and adequate.

(iii) The right to have adequate food which is of acceptable quality.

(iv) The right to regular supply of water which is clean and safe.

(v) The right to appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependants.

(vi) The right to accessible formal education in order to promote literacy.

(vii) The right to embrace culture/language of one's choice regardless of his/her background.

(viii) The right to clean environment/sanitation which is free from pollution.

Any 6x2= 12 marks

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

1996

4. Name the company which administered Kenya on behalf of the British government up to 1895

(i) The imperial British East Africa Company/ IBA Co

(1 mk)

Section B

3. a) Outline the five reasons which made the Nandi resist the imposition of British colonial rule over their territory.

i) They wanted to maintain their independence

ii) They wanted to protect their land

- iii) They wanted to reserve their culture
- iv) They did not want the Uganda railway to be constructed through their territory.
- v) They want white people because according to their methodology, the people were a sign to bad omen.
- vii) They wanted to protect their livestock

Any 5 x 1 marks

b) Discuss the factors which led to the defeat of the Nandi

- i) The British were supported by some of the local communities e.g. Somali and Maasai soldiers so the Nandi warriors were out numbered
- ii) The British used superior weapons such repeater rifles while Nandi used spears and arrows.
- iii) The British tricked the Nandi and used treacherous method for example in October 1905. The commander of the British troops in Nandi Territory, captain Mcinertz Hageb arranged to have a meeting with the Nandi Orkoiyot, Koitalel arap Samoei when he had already arranged to have him killed. The Orkoiyot was killed in cold blood by the British and this demoralized and weakened the Nandi.
- iv) The British used scorched earth policy, they burned confiscated their livestock. The Nandi were deprived of the sources of their livelihood and this forced them into submission
- v) Natural calamities the small pox epidemic which broke out in the 1890's killed many of the Nandi and weakened their survivors.
- vi) Lack of support from the neighbouring Kenyan communities such as the Abaluhya and Luo.

(Any 5x 2 marks)

1997

4. Give the main reason why the British were able to conquer Kenya during the 19th century.

- (i) Military superiority of the British

5. State TWO season why Britain used the Imperial East Africa Company to administer her possessions.

- (i) Absence of a clear policy on the administration of colonial possessions.
- (ii) Lack of funds the colonies were not economically viable.
- (iii) Lack of personnel.
- (iv) I.B.E.A.C long experience in the region.

17. (a) Why did British become interested in establishing their control over Kenya during the second half of the 19th century.

- (i) Britain wanted to gain access to Uganda so as to control the source of the Nile

- (ii) In order to establish a market for her manufactured goods
- (iii) To use Kenya as an outlet for surplus capital investment
- (iv) To use Kenya as a source of raw materials for her industries
- (v) To protect European missionaries and other British nationals who were already settled in Kenya and Uganda.
- (vi) To prevent Kenya from being colonized by other European powers
- (vii) To stop slave trade and introduce legitimate trade.
- (viii) To control fertile highlands

(Any 6 points 1 mark each) (6 mks)

- (b) Explain why some African communities resisted the establishment of British rule in Kenya.
 - (i) Some communities had established strong social- political systems which they were not willing to allow foreigners to destroy.
 - (ii) Those communities which were militarily superior to their neighbours believed that no other race/ community could defeat them and thus resisted.
 - (iii) Some communities resisted because their socio- economic political set ups were strong enough to sustain resistance.
 - (iv) They wanted to protect their independence against foreign invaders
 - (v) Some of the communities were encouraged by their religious leaders to resist. Such leaders promised their people that they would receive supernatural protection against firearms
 - (vi) Most communities underestimated the military strength of the British
 - (vii) They were against the alienation of their land
 - (viii) They were opposed to the payment of taxes e.g. hut tax, poll tax/ Kipande system/ lack of political representation.
 - (ix) They were opposed to the government policy of de-stocking
 - (x) They were opposed to forced labour for European farms
 - (xi) Imposition of unpopular leaders by the British
 - (xii) Racial discrimination and organize of the British.

(Any 9 points 1 mark each (9 mks)

1998

5. Give two reason why the African were opposed to British colonial rule

- i. Land alienation

- ii. Imposition of taxes
- iii. Loss of independence
- iv. Forced labour
- v. Disruption of coastal trade by the British
- vi. Cultural interference (raping women)

Any 2 points 1 mark each.(2 mark)

6. State TWO reasons of Anglo German Agreement of 1880

- i. A 10km coastal strip was awarded to the Sultan of Zanzibar (10 miles)
- ii. The islands of Pemba, Pate, Zanzibar and Lamu were given to the Sultan of Zanzibar.
- iii. With and the territory between river Uмба and River ruvuna were given to the Germans.
- iv. The territory between river Uмба and Juba were given to the British any 2 points 1 mark each (2mks)

19. a) **What factors facilitated the establishment of the British Control over Kenya during the 19th century. (5mks)**

- i) Christian Missionary factor
- ii) Presence of trading company (IBERACO)
- iii) Superior military power/ good army/ force
- iv) Disunity among African communities
- v) Collaboration of some communities with British / signing of treaties
- vi) The British policy of indirect rule.
- vii) Financial support from home government.

b) **Why are the British interested in establishing their control over Kenya during the European scramble for Africa.**

- i) Had strong military system
- ii) Understood the terrain
- iii) Adopted guerrilla warfare
- iv) Had reliable food supply / strong / stable economic background
- v) Were proud, confident, community having subdued their neighbours e.g. Maasai
- vi) Had strong unifying institution of the Kikuyu
- vii) Kimoyo's prophecy
- viii) Superiority in numbers
- ix) Distance of replenishing of supplies of e.g. food, arms.

1999

7. (i) The British tax payers were not ready to sustain the administration of the colony because it was expensive
- (ii) The company officials were familiar with the region- based on their trading experience in the area.
- (iii) The British tax payers did not see the economic benefits of the colony

- (iv) Inadequate personnel
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
8. (i) Nabongo Mumia was made a paramount Chief of the region
(ii) The Wanga Kingdom was strengthened using the military support from the British
(iii) The wanga rulers princes were used to administer the surrounding communities
(iv) The Wanga Kingdom expanded
(Any 2 points, 1 mark) (2 mks)
10. (i) The executive council/ advisory council
(ii) The legislative council
(iii) The church
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)

2000

9. Identify one method, which was used by the colonial administration to attract European settlers to Kenya

- l. Provide efficient railway transport connecting the coast and the interior
- m. Alienation of the white highlands for European settlement
- n. Advertising the availability of free land in Kenya in foreign newspapers
- o. Loans
- p. Security

20. a) Describe five results of the collaboration between Mumia of the

Wanga and the British.

- i) Mumia of the Wanga was made a paramount chief of the Abaluyia/ the whole of western Kenya.
- ii) He was assisted by the British to subdue his enemies such as the Luo of Ugenya and other Abaluyia sub-clans.
- iii) The British assisted him to expand his kingdom and he ruled over a vast area.
- iv) The kingdom was used as a base in western Kenya by the British- more British people visited wanga kingdom.
- v) The kingdom was used by the British to subdue / colonise communities in western Kenya.
- vi) Mumias lost his independence to the British when the Wanga kingdom was made part fo the British East Africa Protectorate / colony.
- vii) Wanga people appointed and
- viii) Colonialisation

Any 5 points 1 mark (5mks)

b) Explain six reasons why Britain was interested in establishing control over

Kenya during the scramble for East Africa.

- i) Britain wanted free access through Kenya Uganda in order to control the source of Nile – this was critical to her interests in the Nile valley and Egypt.
- ii) Britain wanted to establish strategic stations along the to safeguard their interest in India.
- iii) British wanted a source of raw materials for her industries and markets for her manufactured goods.
- iv) To protect British traders and missionaries who were already operating in the region.
- v) To help stop slavery and slave trade through direct occupation of the region.
- vi) To promote legitimate trade in the region by developing other economic ventures e.g. plantation farming / investment of surplus capital, naturalism plus prestige.

Any five points, 2 marks (10mks)

2001

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

(Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 mk)

2002

5. Give two reasons why Nabongo Mumia collaborated with the British

- (i) He wanted British protection in order to securely be accepted as King of the Wanga.
- (ii) He wanted their assistance against his hostile neighbours e.g. the Luo of Ugenya.

- (i) He needed their support to expand his territory.
- (ii) He needed European goods for prestige/fame. Any 1 point, 1mk each=1mk

20. a) What economic reasons encouraged the British to colonize Kenya during 19th Century

- (i) To establish reliable markets for their manufactured goods
- (ii) To establish sources for industrial raw materials for industries in Britain

- (iii) control the coast in order to safeguard their trade in the Far East
- (iv) To stop the slave trade and establish legitimate trade
- (v) To find areas to invest surplus capital

3x1=3mks

2003

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 5 x 2 = (10mks)

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/ scorched earth policy).

- ix) The Kenya – Uganda Railway facilitated the faster movement of British troops.

Any 5 x 2 = (10mks)

2004

5. (i) They signed treaties/ agreements/ diplomacy
(ii) They collaborated with some influential Africans rulers
(ii) They constructed operational bases from where they spread/ sue of force.
(2 mks)
20. (a)
(i) They wanted to preserve their independence
(ii) They wanted to preserve their culture
(iii) They were influenced by their leader (Orkoyiot Kimonyole, Arap Koitalel) prophecy about along snake which would bring strangers to take their land
(iv) The military superiority over their neighbours encouraged them to attack the British/ trespass by foreigners was resented
(v) They had deep hatred for foreigners
(vi) They wanted to protect their land/ wealth
(vii) They hated their skin colour and mode dress/ saw whites as evil
5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b)
(i) The use of a well trained, experienced and disciplined army which enabled them to face the British army with confidence
(ii) The ability to make their own weapons which ensured constant supply during the war
(iii) The forested and hilly terrain which made it difficult for the British soldiers to move swiftly
(iv) The prevalence of tropical diseases reduced the efficiency of the British army
(v) The existence of the foresighted leaders among Nandi encouraged the warriors to continue fighting
(vi) The stable economic base enabled the Nandi to sustain their warriors during the war
(vii) The use of Guerrilla warfare made it difficult for the British to defeat the Nandi warriors with ease
(viii) The unity among the Nandi enabled them to sustain the resistance
5 x 2 = 10 mks

2005

20. a) **State three methods which were used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya.** (3mks)
- (i) They used military conquest to crash the resistances of African communities./Direct rule
(ii) They signed treaties of protection with some local leaders/collaboration.
(iii) They established administrative posts in the interior from where they controlled the protectorate effectively.
(iv) They tricked African leaders to give away their land.

- (v) They occupied areas that were previously under the imperial British East African company (IBEACo.) rule
 - (vi) They used missionaries to persuade Africans to accept authority.
- Any 3x1= (3mks)

(b) Describe the organization of the Central Government in Kenya during the colonial period.
(12mks)

- (i) The Central Government was headed by a Governor who represented the British Government.
- (ii) The Governor ensured the implementation of colonial policies.
- (iii) There was a legislative council which made laws for the colony
- (iv) The laws were approved by the Governor
- (v) The colony was divided into provinces headed by provincial commissioner.
- (vi) The provinces were divided into Districts headed by District Commissioners.
- (vii) Divisions were divided into locations headed by African Chiefs.
- (viii) Locations were divided into sub-locations headed by sub-chiefs.
- (ix) The sub-locations were divided into villages headed by headman.
- (x) All administrators from the rank of the District Officer to Governor were British.
- (xi) Divisions headed by the District Officers

Any 6x2= (12mks)

21. (a) Why did the British use direct rule in administering most parts of Kenya?
(3 mks)

Most communities did not have centralized administrative systems therefore the British appointed chiefs

There were many ethnic groups with diverse social- cultural systems which made it difficult for the British to apply indirect rule

Most communities resisted British rule and so they had to be controlled directly.

There was an existing system of direct rule used by the imperial British East Africa company on which the British built their administration

Had enough administration administrators

Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

2006

10. Identify one method used by the British to administer Kenya Colony between 1920 and 1963

- (i) Direct
 - (ii) Indirect rule
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

19. (a) What were the activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company
(IBEACo) Between 1888 and 1895?

- (i) It traded with the local communities/ promoted legitimate trade
- (ii) It established administrative posts/ maintained law of order
- (iii) It discouraged slave trading
- (iv) It provided information about the interior of East Africa
- (v) It built the Uganda Railway
- (vi) It secured the British sphere of influence/ promoted the spread of Western civilization
- (vii) It suppressed African resistance against the British

- (viii) It pioneered the construction of roads/ improved infrastructure
(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

- (b) Why did the imperial British East Africa Company (IBEA Co.) Rule come to an end in 1895?

- (i) The company lacked qualified administrators
- (ii) There was mismanagement of funds by the company officials/ corruption
- (iii) The area was too vast for the few officials to manage
- (iv) Some African communities resisted/ rebelled against the company rule
- (v) The company lacked adequate funds/ capital for its day to day activities
- (vi) There was poor communication between the company officials and the colonial office in Britain/ poor communication
- (vii) Company official were affected by unfavourable climate conditions/ tropical diseases
- (viii) Translation of the Bible into local languages enhanced missionary activities
- (ix) The discovery of quinine which was cure for malaria facilitated missionary work
- (x) Some African rules were friendly to missionaries therefore they supported missionary activities
- (xi) African convents became evangelists and thus spreading Christianity

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

2007

7. Apart from the Nandi name two other communities that resisted the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya.
(2mks)

- (i) Agiriyama
- (ii) Bukusu
- (iii) Somali

8. State the main duty of the Governor during the British colonial rule in Kenya. (1mk)

- To facilitate effective administration of the colony 1x1=1mk

20. a) Give reasons why the British colonial government encouraged Europeans to settle in Kenya by 1939. (3mks)

- (i) Governor Northey saw the need to develop the highlands to meet administrative costs.
- (ii) The British industries needed cheap raw materials
- (iv) They thought the area had no occupants/was empty land.
- (v) The government wanted to make the protectorate economically viable
- (vi) In order to control further influx of Asians into the protectorate
Any 3x1=3mks.

2008

7.

- They did not want to pay taxes to the British

- They had lost their independence/the British replaced the Agiriama
- Traditional rules with their own appointees.
- The British did not respect their culture.
- They were forced to join the British army.
- They lost their land to the British.
- The British disrupted their trade in ivory and food stuffs. Any 2 x 1=2 marks

2009

6. Identify two communities which resisted the British Occupation of Kenya

- (i) Agiriama
- (ii) Bukusu
- (iii) Somali
- (iv) Nandi

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

19(a) Give three causes of Somali resistance to the British rule in Kenya during the 19th century?

- (v) The Somali were opposed to the division of Somaliland into the British and Italian spheres of influence which separated the clans
- (vi) They were opposed to punitive expeditions sent against them by the British
- (vii) The Somali people being Muslims were opposed to being controlled by the British who were Christians
- (viii) The British attempted to stop the Somali raiding activities against their neighbours
- (ix) The Somali were against British Control of their pasture land and watering points
- (x) The British wanted the Somali to drop their nomadic way of life

(b) Explain six negative effects of British Colonial rule on the people of Kenya

- (i) Colonial rule led to the loss of political independence
- (ii) Creation of reserves for Africans led to the emergence of Squatters
- (iii) It led to the introduction of forced labour among the Africans

- (iv) Led to the introduction of taxation on Kenyans
- (v) Creation of colonial boundaries split communities and affected their social cohesion.
- (vi) Africans in Kenya lost their land to Europeans settlers leading to landlessness
- (xi) Colonial rule undermined African cultural practices
- (xii) It destroyed traditional African political systems replacing them with appointed leaders
- (xiii) Introduces segregation/ colour bar which created divisions among Kenyans

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

2010

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

- i) To obtain raw materials for her industries.
- ii) To stop slave trade/establish legitimate trade.
- iii) To establish market for her manufactured goods.
- iv) To protect her trading empire from other European powers.
- v) To protect Christian Missionaries who were already operating in Kenya.
- vi) To invest surplus capital in Kenya
- vii) To impose their cultivation/culture.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

2011

- 20 (a) Identify **three** methods used by the British to establish their rule in Kenya.

(3 marks)

- i. Signing treaties between colonial agents and Africans rulers/collaboration.
- ii. Use of military attacks against unfriendly communities/ use of force
- iii. Establishing administrative stations/operational basis.
- iv. Offering gifts to friendly chiefs/treachery.
- v. Use of missionaries to pacify Africans through preaching.

Any 3x1=3 marks

- (b) Explain **six** results of the Nandi resistance against British occupation. (12 marks)

- i. The land belonging to the Nandi was alienated for white settlement.
- ii. The Nandi lost their independence as the British established their rule.
- iii. The Nandi were resettled in reserves where they could not carry out their farming activities.
- iv. They were forced to live as squatters on European farms where they provided cheap labour.
- v. There was massive loss of life as the British forces raided/carried out punitive expeditions.
- vi. The Nandi lost property which was either destroyed or confiscated by the British.
- vii. The Nandi lost their military superiority in the region as they were subdued by the British.
- viii. The Nandi warriors were conscripted into the colonial security forces.

Any 6x2 = 12 marks

2012

18. a) State **five** causes of the Nandi resistance against the British invasion. (5 marks) (i) They wanted to safeguard their independence

- (ii) They were proud people who disliked interference by strangers
- (iii) Had successfully raided /fought their neighbours/intruders in the past
- (iv) They disliked the whiteman's/European skin colour/dressing.
- (v) They did not want to lose their land.
- (vi) They fought to avert the fulfillment of Kimnyole/Orkoiyors prophecy
- (vii) They had an able leader who inspired them to fight/resist.

Any 5 x 1= 5 marks

(b) Explain five effects of the Maasai collaboration with the British in the early 20th Century. (10 marks)

- (i) Lenana was made a paramount chief of the Maasai because of his cooperation.
 - (ii) They lost land which was taken up by the British for farming/settlement.
 - (iii) They were rewarded with material wealth/granted favoured status due to their cooperations.
 - (iv) They lost their independence/were manipulated as their land became a British protectorate.
 - (v) It led to the division/separation between those for/against collaboration thereby weakening them further.
 - (vi) They were hired as mercenaries to assist the British in subduing/suppressing communities that were resisting establishment of colonial rule.
 - (vii) It led to the eviction/displacement of the Maasai thereby causing untold suffering /loss of livelihood.
 - (viii) It led to the disruption of their economic structure thereby causing loss of wealth.
- Any 5x2=10 marks

2013

7. Give two reasons why the British used the Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC) to administer its possessions in Kenya. (2 marks)

- (i) It was familiar with the area.
 - (ii) They lacked a clear policy on the administration of colonial possessions.
 - (iii) They lacked enough personnel.
 - (iv) They lacked sufficient funds/inadequate funds.
- Any 2x1=2 marks

8. Identify two ways in which the results of the collaboration of the Maasai with the British was similar to that of the Wanga. (2 marks)

- a. The British recognized their leaders.
- b. Both communities lost their independence.
- c. The people of both communities were hired as mercenaries.

Both communities got material gains/rewards. Any 2x1=2 marks

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD IN KENYA

1996

5. Identify two factors which enabled the White settlers to establish farms in the Kenya Highlands during the colonial periods.
- (i) Government policy and support/ i.e. providing loans, land and labourers.
 - (ii) Favourable climate/adequate rainfall and temperature
 - (iii) Availability of transport/especially the railway and the feeder roads.
 - (iv) Fertility of the soil

Any 2 points 1 mark each (2 mks)

6. Give two factors which led to the establishment of urban centers in Kenya during the colonial period.
- (i) Development of transport network/the construction of the Uganda railway
 - (ii) Development of mining activities / Development of industries
 - (iii) Development of trade.
 - (iv) Development of agriculture
 - (v) Establishment of administrative centre. (Any 2 point, 1 mk each (2 mks)

9. State two results of the development of railway transport in the Kenya during the colonial period.
- i) It let to the loss of land among some African Communities.
 - ii) Facilitated the movement of goods and people
 - iii) Led to development of trade between Kenya and the outside world.
 - iv) Promoted the development of trade between Kenya and the outside world.
 - v) Led to the development of trade between Kenya and the outside world.
 - vi) Encouraged the coming settlers to Kenya
 - viii) Promoted interaction between different African communities
 - ix) Provided a source of revenue
 - x) Open up the interior
 - xi) Building of industries.

(2 mks)

11. Give two reasons why the District focus for rural Development was established in Kenya.
- i) To plan and initiate development projects/programmes at District Levels.
 - ii) Liaise with the government in prioritizing development projects at the District level.

- iii) Initiate income generating activation for the development projects in the district.

(Any 2 point, 1 mk each (2 mks)

1997

6. State TWO ways through which the construction of the Uganda

Railway contributed to the development of settler farming in Kenya.

- i) Provided cheap and reliable transport network

- ii) Opening up the Kenya Highlands to settlers.

7. Give ONE reason why Africans were denied equal educational opportunities with other races during the colonial period.

- i) Europeans aimed to produce and maintain a semi – skilled labour force for the colony.

- ii) Fear of competition from educated Africans/ racial discrimination / claims for their rights.

1998

- 7. Give one reason why the British colonial government encouraged white settlers to come to Kenya.**

- i. To make the colony self sustaining /economic viability of the land
- ii. To produce raw materials for their home industries

- 9. Give one reason, for the establishment of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period.**

- i. To develop worship pattern that are relevant to their needs
- ii. To avoid being discriminated against in the missionary churches
- iii. To preserve their cultural heritage which was being threaten by European missionaries.
- iv. To provide a forum for cultural activities

1 point 1 mark (1mk)

- 10. Identify two reasons why African migrated to urban centers during the colonial period.**

- i. To search for employment
- ii. Colonial land policies (fertile land taken by Europeans)
- iii. Colonial tax system-The reserves were over-crowded
- iv. Attractive social amenities in towns-hospitals, schools, water, electricity

1999

9. (i) To link Uganda with the coast
(ii) To provide quick, safe and convenient means of transport for government administrators/ troops
(iii) Open up Kenya for economic development/ to stop slave trade/ promote lifetime trade $\frac{1}{2}$ (Any 2 points, 1 mk) (2 mks)
20. (a) (i) To provide more educational opportunities for Africans
(ii) To have a say/ control of what was taught in their schools
(iii) To keep away European missionary influence for their schools
(iv) To preserve their cultural heritage / values
(v) To create job opportunities for educated Africans
(vi) To sensitize Africans on the evils of colonialism
(Any 5 points, 1 mk) (5 mks)

2000

11. Give two ways through which the colonial government controlled the migration of the Africans to urban centers

- a. Taking head count of those who were supposed to live in urban centers
 - b. Enacting strict rules about migrations into urban centers/ creation of African reform
 - c. Ensuring that only those who had specific activities to undertake in the urban centers lived there
 - d. Introducing Kipande system
- Any 2 points, 1 mk (2 mks)

12. State two objectives of education offered by Christian missionaries in Kenya during the colonial period

- e. To teach Africans basic literacy and numeracy skills
 - f. To teach Africans better farming methods
 - g. To train Africans catechists
 - h. To teach Africans basic technical skills
 - i. Civilize, better methods of hygiene
- (Any 2 points, 1 mk) (2 mks)

13. Identify one problem which independent schools faced during the colonial period.

- j. Hostility from the government and missionaries
- k. Inadequate teachers
- l. Inadequate funds and facilities
- m. Lack of facilities

(Any 1 point, 1 mk) (1 mk)

2001

8. State two ways in which the colonial government acquired land for the European settlers in Kenya.

- (i) By alienating Africa land through 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

(Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 marks)

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) Nutured nationalistic activities

(Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 marks)

2002

6. Identify one reason why African were not allowed to grow some cash crops before 1954

- (i) Europeans wanted to continue getting cheap African labour for their farms
- (ii) To avoid competition by African farmers
- (iii) To control the spread of disease and pests from African farms.

Any 1 point, 1mk each =1mk

8. **State one result of the establishment of independent churches in Kenya during the colonial period.**

- (i) African cultural practices and beliefs were incorporated into the Christian colonial period.
- (ii) Gave African clergy leadership opportunities in the church
- (iii) More African were trained as clergy
- (iv) Accelerated the spread of Christianity
- (v) Led to the establishment of independent schools
- (vi) Led to the formation Nationalism.

Any 1 point, = 1mk

9. **Identify two negative consequences of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period.**

- (i) Unemployment led to poverty
- (ii) Low morality e.g. prostitution
- (iii) Increase in crime
- (iv) Development of shanties/slums
- (v) Congestion leading to epidemics
- (vi) Break up of family set up
- (vii) Development of the Kipande system

- (viii) Deprived rural areas of manpower/negligence of agriculture

Any 2 points, 1mk each = 2mks

b) **Explain six ways through which the colonial government promoted settler farming.**

- (i) European settlers were provided with large tracts of land which were alienated from Africans through various land legislations
- (ii) The introduction of forced labour on European farms ensured steady supply of cheap labour for
- (iii) The introduction of the Kipande system ensured that Africans remained in employment
- (iv) The squatter system ensured that Africans residing on the settler farms provided the required labour in return for small plots where they practiced subsistence farming
- (v) Forced settlement of Africans in overcrowded and unproductive reserves forced them to seek wage employment in settler farms.
- (vi) Africans were forbidden from growing some cash and keeping exotic animals to force them to seek wage employment in settler farms.
- (vii) Establishment of African reserves in remote and undeveloped areas to deprive them of market for their produce.
- (viii) Introduction of payment of taxes in cash forced Africans to seek employment
- (ix) The Northey Circulars of 1918 and 1919 required chiefs to supply a number of labour recruits for settler farms and government projects.
- (x) The government offered credit facilities to settlers to develop farming/extension of services e.g department of agriculture.
- (xi) Establishment of Agro-based industries created ready market for their produce.
- (xii) The government encouraged settlers to form co-operative for effective marketing of their produce.
- (xiii) The development of transport and communication system facilitated farming
- (xiv) The government ensured protection to settlers against possible African rebellion.
6x2=12 mks

2003

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)

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)

2004

- 6. (i) It was organized along racial line/ discrimination (1 mk)
- 9. (i) Creation of African reserves led to overcrowding forcing Africans to work in the settler farms.
- (ii) Declaring some of lands as crown lands denying the Africans the access of its use (1 mk)

2005

16. What was the main result of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923?

In case of conflict of interests between immigrant races and Africans those of Africans should be paramount.

1x1=(1mk)

- 19. a) What were the reasons for the construction of Kenya-Uganda railway during the colonial period?
 - (i) To facilitate the movement of the troops to suppress resistances/pacification.
 - (ii) To transport the administrators into the interior for effective control of British East Africa.
 - (iii) To promote the development of legitimate trade/Abolish slave trade
 - (i) To transport goods from interior to the coast (raw material) and manufactured goods from the coast.
 - (ii) The British wanted to exploit the resources in the interior
- b) Explain six effects of the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway.
 - (i) It led to the emergence of towns along the railway line e.g. Voi, Nairobi.
 - (ii) It enabled people to travel to and from the interior to different destinations easily.
 - (iii) It encouraged the construction of feeder roads thus improving transportation in the interior.

Any 3x1= (3mks)

- (iv) It led to land alienation and establishment of settler plantations where different cash crops were grown/Displacement
- (v) It stimulated both internal and external trade./Development of trade.
- (vi) It led to the Indian Coolies settling in Kenya/Introduction of India
- (vii) It led to employment opportunities to many people in Kenya.
- (viii) It provided revenue for the government.
- (ix) It made it possible for the missionaries to spread Christianity into the interior/Led to opening of interior.
- (x) It enabled the government to administer more effectively /colonists.
- (xi) It led to the alteration of the Kenya –Uganda branch

6x2=12mks.

2006

11. State two ways through which European settlers in Kenya were able to get labour force during the colonial period

- n. Forced recruitment/ conscription/ Denying African rights/ growing crops
- o. Through introduction of Kipande system
- p. Creation of African reserves
- q. Through introduction of taxation by the British government

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

2007

10. Identify two features of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period.

(2mks)

- (vii) Small scale farming was practiced
- (viii) Africans mainly grew foods
- (ix) Traditional methods of farming were used .Any 2x1 = 2mks

20 b) Explain the effects of land alienation in Kenya during the colonial period. (12mks)

- (i) Africans who lost their land became poor.
- (ii) The displaced Africans were confined to Native Reserves thus leading to congestion/over use of land.
- (iii) Many Africans became squatters and lived in misery and hopelessness.
- (iv) The landless were to supply labour in settler farms for wages in order to pay taxes.
- (v) The displaced Africans were forced to move to towns to look for employment.
- (vi) The movement to towns by the displaced African was disrupted.
- (vii) The traditional Social-Economic set-up of the African was disrupted.
- (viii) Loss of land led to bitterness and made Africans later to form political organizations to demand for their land.

Responses should be in prose. Any 5x2= 10mks

2008

8.

- They were attracted by social amenities.
- Towns offered higher job prospect/better wages.
- Many Africans found themselves in over crowded reserves/land alienation.

- In order to escape hut tax/forced labour.
- Some Africans wanted to open up businesses in towns. Any 2 x 1=2 marks

9

- They demanded equal rights with whites
- They wanted to own land in the Kenyan highlands
- They opposed restrictions on their migration into Kenya.

1x1= 1 mk

10.

- They were constantly threatened with closure by the colonial government
- They lacked trained teachers
- Inadequate funds/lack of facilities
- Leadership squabbles
- Competition from the mission schools

o 2x1= 2mks

19a)

- To carryout farming in order to meet the administration of the colony
- The climate of the white highlands was suitable for white settlement
- The whites would be loyal to the colonial government as opposed to the Africans
- There were large tracts of seemingly unutilized land
- The settlers were to carry out farming in order to produce goods to be transported by the railway. This would help meet the cost of maintaining the railway
- The government did not want the Asians to take control of the colony

B)

- they were subjected to constant raids by the Africans whose land had been alienated
- They had inadequate labour force as many Africans whose land had been alienated
- They had inadequate labour force as many Africans refused to work for them
- The settlers lacked essential agricultural skills as many had not practiced farming before
- They were not familiar with the seasons and therefore could not predict when and what to plant
- They had inadequate capital to invest in farming
- They were unable to market their produce during the world wars
- The economic depression affected the market prices
- There was high cost of production due to animal and crop diseases
- There was inadequate transport and communication network which affected the movement of people and goods.

(12 mks)

2009

7. Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period

- To force Africans to work on European settler farms.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

20(a) Why did the colonial government deny the Africans the right to grow

cash crops in Kenya before 1954?

- (i) Africans were expected to provide labour on settler farms
- (ii) Europeans settler did not want to compete with Africans in cash crop growing
- (iii) The settlers claimed that Africans did not have enough knowledge of growing cash crops as this would lead to low quality products
- (iv) They feared that crop diseases would spread from African Farms to settler plantations.
- (v) Europeans settlers claimed that African farmers would produce low quality crops due to inadequate resources

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six problems faced by Africans in urban centers during the colonial period in Kenya

- (i) There were inadequate housing facilities to meet the demand of the people
- (ii) The social services provided to the Africans were inadequate and of poor Quality.
- (iii) Increased population in urban centers led to serious water shortages
- (iv) Lack of planning of housing led to poor drainage and sanitation Facilities.
- (vi) Establishment of industries in urban centers led to pollution of the environment which affected the health of the inhabitants.
- (vii) There were many unemployed people who got involved in social vices/ crimes
- (viii) Overcrowding especially in slums/ shanties led to the outbreak of diseases
- (ix) Inadequacy in housing led to the development of shanties/ slums
- (x) Africans working in urban centers received low wages which affected their standard of living

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

2010

5. **State two characteristics of Independent Churches in Kenya during the colonial period.**

- i) They were formed/started by the Africans
 - ii) They accommodated African cultural beliefs/values
 - iii) Africans held senior positions/they were led by the Africans
 - iv) The churches worked closely with the African political Associations
- any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

2011

9 Identify **two** economic benefits of the Kenya-Uganda railway during the colonial period.

(2 marks)

- i. It facilitated the transportation of goods/services.
- ii. It led to the development of urban centres.
- iii. It facilitated the movement of traders/promoted trade.
- iv. It opened up the interior for economic development e.g Plantation Agri & Industry
- v. It led to the creation of employment opportunities.
- vi. It led to the development of other forms of transport & communication e.g roads & telecommunication
- vii. It was the major source of revenue for colonial Authority

10 Give **two** ways through which the white settlers acquired land in Kenya during the

Colonial period.

(2 marks)

- i. The colonial government provided land to the settlers.
- ii. The white settlers bought land from the colonial government.
- iii. The colonial government passed land legislations that encouraged white settlers to own land.

Any 2x1=2 marks

2012

11 **Give** the main reason why the colonial government created African reserves in Kenya.

(1 mark)

(i) To create room for European farming/ settlement. Any 1 x 1 = 1mark

19.(a) State five ways in which the construction of the Kenya Uganda Railway promoted economic development in Kenya during the colonial period (5marks)

- (i) It hastened transportation of goods/services.
- (ii) It promoted the growth of trade/commercial activities.
- (iii) It opened the interior for better farming/agriculture.
- (iv) It led to the growth of industries/mining.
- (v) It led to the growth/development of urban centres.
- (vi) It generated revenue to the colonial government. ^A
- (vii) It created employment
- (viii) It led to the development of other means of transport and communication eg trade.

Any 5 x 1=5 marks

(b) Explain five problems encountered during the construction of the Kenya Uganda- Railway.

(10 marks)

(i) The harsh climate created difficult working environment thus slowing down the work.

(ii) There was inadequate labour which led to importation of workers from India.

(iii) The workers were attacked by tropical diseases/pests leading to their ineffectiveness/death.

(iv) The terrain was poor/difficulty thus slowing down the constructions work.

(v) Some communities attacked the workers/stole equipments thereby delaying the construction.

(vi) They were attacked by wild-animals/man-eaters of Tsavo thus leading to deaths of some workers.

(vii) The transportation of some constructions materials was difficult due to their bulkiness.

(viii) There was irregular/delays in the supply of construction materials/equipment which slowed down the work.

(ix) There was inadequate supply of essential/basic commodities which made life unbearable

Any 5 x 2=10 marks

2013

9. Give one way in which the construction of the Uganda railway speeded up the colonization of Kenya.

(1 mark)

(i) It enhanced the transportation of troops/administration.

(ii) It open up the country to European settlers.

(iii) It led to forceful displacement/loss of land by some communities.

Any 1x1 = 1 mark

20. a) Give five factors that influenced the location of urban centres in Kenya during the colonial period.

(5 marks)

(i) Existence of administrative centres.

(ii) Existence of social amenities eg, mission stations.

(iii) Availability of minerals/mining activities/industries.

(iv) Availability of *aecurity*.

(v) Agricultural activities.

(vi) Commercial activities/trading activities.

(vii) Availability of transport/communication.

Any 5x1 = 5 marks

b) Explain five factors which led to the migration African to the urban areas in Kenya during the colonial period.

(10 marks)

(i) The overcrowded/unproductive reserves created by the colonial government made living conditions difficult/unbearable thereby resulting into migrations to towns.

(ii) Availability of better social services/amenities/health centres/education provided in towns attracted them.

(iii) The taxes imposed on Africans forced them to migrate to towns in search of jobs.

(iv) Availability of infrastructure/piped water/paved roads/electricity attracted many people to towns as they hoped for a better life.

(v) Employment/job opportunities attracted people to towns as it promised them better wages.

(vi) Mistreatment/frustrations by the labour/public works forced them to move to towns.

(vii) The widespread poverty in rural/reserves caused untold suffering thereby making them to migrate to town.

(viii) Loss of land/landlessness caused by the colonial land policies resulted into a state of despair thereby forcing people to move to towns.

(ix) African entrepreneurs wanted to take advantage of wider markets in towns.

Any 5x2=10 marks

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA (1919 – 1963)

1996

7. State two objectives of the Kikuyu/ central association (KCA)

- i) To advocate for the growing of coffee Africans
- ii) To work towards the restoration of alienated Africans
- iii) To have laws written in Kikuyu
- iv) To pressurize the colonial government to abolish the racial segregation.
- v) To pressurize the colonial government to abolish racial segregation.
- vi) Respect of African culture & customs e.g. Circumcision/polygamy
- vii) Agitating release of political prisoners e.g. Harry Thuku

(2 mks)

8. Identify two ways in which the trade union movement contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya.

- i) Trade unions sensitized workers about the importance of joining political parties that struggled for independence.
- ii) Trade unions contributed money to political parties to enable them sustain the struggle for independence.
- iii) Trade unions organized strikes and boycotts to oppose some policies of the colonial government
- iv) Trade unions provided relevant training ground for potential nationalist leaders.

Any 2 points, 1 mk each (2 mks)

10. Name two African Nationalist parties whose leaders attended the Lancaster House conference in London.

- (i) Kenya African National Union (KANU)
- (ii) Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)

Any 2 points, 1 mark each (2 mks)

1997

9. State two recommendations of the Lyttleton Constitution of 1954.

- i) Creation of a multi-racial council of ministers.
- ii) Elections to be held in 1956 -57 in 8 African constituencies.

10. **What was the main ideological difference between KANU and KADU before independence in 1963?**

- i) Where as KANU favoured a unitary type of government,
KADU preferred federalism / majimboism.

18. (a) **What were the grievances of African Nationalists against the colonial government up to 1995?**

- (i) Land alienation
- (ii) Forced labour
- (iii) The Kipande system
- (iv) Interference with African culture
- (v) Racial Discrimination
- (vi) Poor social service
- (vii) Payment of taxes
- (viii) Poor wages/ working conditions
- (ix) Lack of political representation
- (x) de- stocking
- (xi) Harassment of colonial administrators.

(Any 3 points 1 mk each (3 marks))

(b) **Explain the political development which hastened the achievement of independence in Kenya between 1945 and 1963**

- (i) The return of ex- servicemen after the Second World War exposed the myth of white supremacy making Africans ready to fight them. They also acquired expertise which enabled them to organize their resistance.
- (ii) Failure by the colonial government to reward the African ex- service men on return embittered them.
- (iii) Change of government from conservative to labour party in Britain made her adopt sympathetic attitude towards the nationalists struggle in her colonies such as Kenya/ Lancaster House Conference.
- (iv) The establishment of political parties by African nationalists e.g. KASU, KAU, Nairobi peoples Convention Party, KANU, KADU, APP enhanced mobilization of the masses against colonial rule.
- (v) The Mau Mau uprising forced the British to realize the need of granting Kenya independence.
- (vi) Nomination and election of Africans to the Legco enabled them to use the House as a forum to agitate for independence.
- (vii) Emergence of trade union movement which helped to mobilize workers to fight for their rights.
- (viii) Pan- African movement and other global bodies helped in the establishment of Afro- Asian people solidarity organization which supported the course of Africa nationalists in Kenya.

- (ix) The return of Jomo Kenyatta from UK in 1946 strengthen the nationalistic movement in Kenya
- (x) Independence of other countries e.g. Ghana and India inspired African nationalists in Kenya to fight for their independence (e.g. Nkrumah Nehru)
- (xi) The formation of the UNO and the pressure exercised on the European powers to decolonize and super powers e.g. U.S.A, U.S.S.R
- (xii) Role of African independent churches and schools.

Any 6 points 2 mks each (12 mks)

1998

8. What was main reason for the formation of the Ukamba members Association?

- To oppose the colonial the colonial policy of destocking.

11. Why was the nomination of Eliud Mathu to the Legco Important?

It was important because, for the first time African interests were represented by African themselves

Any 2 points 1 mk(1 mk)

12. Give the main reason why African nationalists in Kenya formed the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) in 1960.

- (i) KADU was formed as an alliance for minority ethnic political groups to protect the right/interest of the minority groups against possible domination of KANU/majority groups

Any 1 point, 1 mark each. (1 mk)

20. a) What factors undermined African nationalist activities in Kenya between 1939 and 1963?

- i) Harassment, detention and jailing of the nationalist leaders
e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, oneko and Ngei.
- ii) Banning of political organization especially during the inter war and emergency periods.
- iii) Disunity among the African nationalists / tribalism
- iv) Lack of finances and other resources with which to manage the struggle
- v) African nationalists were denied access to the mass media and therefore could not articulate their grievances.
- vi) Betrayal of the African nationalists by other people especially the home guards / loyalists.
- vii) Lack of support from some communities from within and out the country.
- viii) Use of the mass media by the colonial government to discredit the activities of the nationalist.
- ix) Illiteracy among Africans
- x) Restriction of movement

Any 7 points 1mark each (7mks)

b) Describe the role African elected members of parliament played

in the struggle for independence up to 1963.

- i) Elected members formed a pressure group to demand for greater political rights for Africans.
- ii) They formed the core team which pressurized for independence
- iii) They made known the grievances for the Africans in international fora
- iv) They networked with other African nationalists elsewhere e.g Ghana and Nigeria to hasten the achievement of independence in Kenya.
- v) They fought for the release of Jomo Kenyatta and other imprisoned/detained/African nationalists.
- vi) They formed the national political parties e.g. KANU and KADU APP which led the country to independence.
- vii) They educated and created awareness among the masses to the nationalist struggle.
- viii) They popularized Kenyatta and made him be accepted as the nationalist hero.
- ix) They took part in the formulation of the independence constitution

Any 8 points, 1 mks

(8mks)

1999

- 11. (i) They were ethnic (tribal based/ oriented/ urban based
- (ii) They were non- militant
- (iii) They were led by educated Africans chiefs
- (iv) They were formed in response to socio- economic and land problems of various ethnic groups
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
- 12. (i) To provide security
- (ii) To promote unity and a sense of belonging among members
- (iii) To cater for the basic needs of the members
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)
- 13. (i) The constitution led to increased number of elected Africans in the legislative council (from 8 to 14)
- (ii) It led to the introduction of multi- racial representation in the legislative Council
- (iii) It led to the increase of the number of African Ministers to two
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)

2000

10. State one feature of the political associations that were formed in Kenya between 1920 and 1939

- r. They were mainly ethnic based/ they lacked national outlook
- s. They addressed specific grievances affecting the ethnic groups
- t. Their demands focused mainly on the welfare of the people
- u. Led by educated Africans (1 mk)

21. a) What five role did Kenya Africa union (KAU) play in promoting nationalism in Kenya between 1944 and 1953?

- i) KAU influenced the British colonial government to increase

African representation in the Legislative Council.

- ii) It opened up branches in various parts of the country to educate the African on the need to unite against European domination.
 - iii) It published its own paper, *sauti ya mwafrica* to popularise its objectives throughout the country.
 - iv) It supported Eliud Mathu who was appointed to the Legislative council in various ways.
 - v) It supported the grievances of the Africans in international for
 - vi) It supported the activities of the Mau Mau freedom fighters by giving them moral and material support.
 - vii) It provides leadership for the nationalist struggle.
 - viii) It laid the foundation for the formation of KANU which led Kenya to independence.
 - ix) It organized rallies in most parts of the country to create awareness on the rights of the Africans.
 - x) It held discussions with the colonial government about Kenya's political future.
 - xi) It supported trade unions.
- Any 5 points, 1 mark (5 mks)

b) Explain five constitutional changes which took place in Kenya between

1954 and 1963.

- i) The Lyttleton constitution of 1954 led to the appointment of the first African minister and nomination of other African leaders to the Legislative Council.
- ii) In 1957 the first all races elections were held and Africans were elected in 8 constituencies.
- iii) The Lennox Boyd constitution gave more seats to Africans – from 8 to 14 members. For the first time more Africans were elected to the legislative council.
- iv) The first Lancaster House Conference of 1960 gave Africans more seats in the Legco. Thus African representation moved from 14 to 33 members.
- v) In 1960 the state of emergency was lifted and Africans were allowed to form country wide political parties, National political parties – KANU and KADU were formed.
- vi) The second Lancaster House Conference drew up the independence constitution Kenya was to become Majimbo / a federal state.
- vii) In 1961 the first general elections were held and KANU won but refused to form the government until the release of Kenyatta. KADU formed the government with Ngala as leader of government business.
- ix) On June 1st, 1963 Kenya got internal self – government with Kenyatta as the first prime minister.
- x) On December 12th, 1963 Kenya attained full independence.

Any 5 points, 2 marks (10marks)

2001

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

(Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 mks)

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

(Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 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))

2002

7. State two reasons why the Taita Hills Associations was formed in 1939.

- (i) To fight for the return of their alienated land.
- (ii) To protest against destocking policy
- (iii) To protest against taxation
- (iv) To protest against the Kipande system
- (v) To protest against forced labour

Any 2 points, 1 mk each = 2mks

21. a) What major reforms resulted from the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954 in Kenya?

- (i) It led to the establishment of a Multi-racial council of Ministers made up of official and un official members. This new council replaced the Executive Council
- (ii) B.A. Obanga one of the nominated African members was made Minister for Community Development and African affairs.
- (iii) Africans were allowed to form political organisations whose functions were confirmed to district levels.
- (iv) The government provided for elections of eight Africans to the legislative Council
- (v) It led to the establishment of an Advisory Council to discuss government policies

3x1 =3mks

2003

9. State 2 demand of Kenya Africa Union – KAU made to the colonial government in 1952.

- 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)

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)

2004

7. (i) They supplied food to the freedom fighters
(ii) They supplied information to the freedom fighters
(iii) They gave moral support to the freedom fighters (1 mk)
8. (i) They aroused political awareness among the people
(ii) They organized social activities e.g. sports and games, burial, medical care
(iii) They sponsored students to study abroad/ provided education
10. (i) They wanted Mzee Kenyatta to be released from detention (1 mk)
12. (i) They demanded for more election of members of the Legislature Council
(ii) They demanded universal suffrage/ franchise
(ii) They demanded for an end to the state of emergency
(iii) They demanded that Kenya highland to open to all races (2 mks)
21. (a)
(i) Their land was alienated
(ii) They were discriminated/ segregated on racial basis
(iii) The British introduced the Kipande system
(iv) They resented forced labour
(v) They were against some policies such as de-stocking and soil conservation
(vi) They were taxed heavily
(vii) They were against cultural interference
(viii) They were paid low wage/ poor working conditions 5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b)
(i) They used armed struggle against colonial administration
(ii) They organized strikes and boycotts as means of challenging the colonial Power

- (iii) They used trade unions to articulate the course of their struggle among the workers
 - (iv) They used their representations in the Legislative Council who pressurized Britain to grant independence to Kenya
 - (v) They formed social organizations and political parties to press for change
 - (vi) They used mass media to mobilize the people and articulate their grievances
 - (vii) They used independent churches and schools to sensitize African about their political rights.
 - (viii) Africans sent petitions and delegations to the governor and the colonial office in London/ international
- (5 x 2 = 10 mks)

2005

15. State two grievances of the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA) against the colonial government in Kenya.

- (i) Racial discrimination
- (ii) African representation in the Legco
- (iii) The Kipande system
- (iv) They were against taxation
- (v) Forced labour
- (vi) Demanded the release of Harry Thuku
- (vii) Land problem
- (viii) Cultural Issues

Any 2x1=2mks)

17. Name two African leaders who were detained in 1952 at the declaration of a State of Emergency.

- (i) Jomo Kenyatta
- (ii) Bildad Kagia
- (iii) Fred Kubai
- (iv) Paul Ngei
- (v) Achieng Oneko
- (vi) Kungu Karumba

2006

12. Name two political parties which were formed in Kenya between 1960 and 1963

- (i) Kenya African National Union (KANU)
- (ii) Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
- (iii) African People Party (APP)
- (iv) New Kenya Party (NKP)

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks ($\frac{1}{2}$ mrk for abb)

2007

9. State one reason why the colonial government established local native councils in Kenya in 1924.
(1mk)

- (i) To serve as a link between African people and the Central government.
- (ii) To involve African in the management of their affairs.
- (iii) To provide a forum through which African would express themselves.

Any 1x1=1mk

21. a) Identify five methods that the colonial government used to discourage the

activities of Mau Mau Movement.

- (i) Many people were arrested/or detained in various camps.
 - (ii) The armed forces were used to suppress the movement
 - (iii) They killed/or executed the activists.
 - (iv) They used traitors and spies to reveal hiding grounds of the fighters.
 - (v) The activists houses were destroyed/looted/villages burned down.
 - (vi) The people were put in concentration camps to curtail their movement
 - (vii) Kenya African Union (K.A.U.) was banned.
 - (viii) The people were put in concentration camps to curtail their movements.
 - (ix) State of Emergency was declared.
 - (x) The government tortured Mau Mau supporters any 5x1=5mks
- b) Explain five reasons why the MauMau movement was able to last for a long time.
(10mks)
- (i) Oathing united people and this made them to be committed to the cause.
 - (ii) Fighters used guerrilla warfare which made it difficult for the British government to contain the rebellion.
 - (iii) The civilian population sustained the rebellion by supplying food, weapons and information.
 - (iv) The movement was led by able leaders.
 - (v) The aberdares and Mt.Kenya forests provided goods hideouts for the Mau Mau fighters.
 - (vi) The fighters were ex-service men and were therefore able to apply the military experience they had gained in the first and second world wars.
 - (vii) The movement received moral and material support from Independents African countries.
- Any 5x 2= 10 mks.
Responses should be in prose.

2008

20 a)

- Local government workers union
- Domestic and hotel workers union
- East African federation of building and construction workers union
- Transport and allied workers union
- Garments workers union

Any 3 x1 = 3 mks

b)

- They aired the grievances of the workers to the employers/colonial government
- They managed to achieve better conditions for the workers through strikers and collective bargaining
- They achieved better wages for Africans and Asians under the colonial government
- They enlisted the support of the international community and alerted it of the oppression experienced under the colonial government
- They educated people on their political rights through seminars and public meeting
- They opposed racial discrimination/colour bar among the workers to enhance unity
- Trade unions provided training ground for national leaders who took part in the struggle for independence
- They provided an alternative forum for independence struggle after the banning of political organizations by the colonial government

(12mks)

2009

8. **Who was the chairman of the East African Association during the colonial period in Kenya?**

Harry Thuku

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

9. **Name the first African to be nominated to the legislative Council in 1944 in Kenya**

Eliud Mathu

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

10. **Identify two methods used by Trade Unionists to demand for their rights during the colonial period**

- (i) Strike/ riots
- (ii) Boycotts
- (iii) Go slows/ sit – ins
- (iv) Demonstrations
- (v) Petitions

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

11. **State the main reason why the second Lancaster House Conference was held in 1962**

To come up with a constitution for independent Kenya

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

12. **State two roles played by the Kenya African Democratic union in the struggle for independence in Kenya.**

- (i) It united the smaller communities in Kenya
- (ii) It educated/ mobilized Africans against colonial domination
- (iii) It pressed for the release of Jomo Kenyatta
- (iv) It participated in the drawing up of the independence constitution

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

2010

6. **Identify the constitutional change that increased the number of African members to the legislative council in Kenya in 1957.**

- The Lennox - Body constitution

1 x 1 = 1 mark

7. **Identify one Asian who took part in the struggle for independence in Kenya.**

i) A.M. Jevanjee

- ii) Pio Gama Pinto
- iii) M.A. Desai
- iv) Makhan Singh

any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

8. **Name one African political party whose leaders attended the second Lancaster House Conference in 1962.**

- i) Kenya African National Union (KANU)
- ii) Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)

any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

b) Explain six factors that contributed to the formation of Political Associations in Kenya before 1939.

- i) Africans organized themselves to fight for the return of their land which had been alienated for Europeans settlers.
- ii) The association offered a forum for the Africans to demand representation in the Legco.
- iii) The introduction of the Kipande system limited their movement which was resented by the Africans.
- iv) Introduction of taxation was oppressive because it made Africans work for Europeans against their will.
- v) They were meant to work for long hours and yet they received low wages.
- vi) Africans were against the introduced forced labour by colonial administrators.
- vii) The prohibition of the Africans to grow cash crop denied them participation in economic development of their country.
- viii) Racial discrimination practiced by the European created ill-feelings among the Africans.
- ix) The limited educational opportunities of the Africans made them to feel inferior.
- x) The desire of Africans to maintain their independence without foreign interferences.
- xi) The introduction of the destocking policy/undermining African culture.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

2011

11 State **two** problems faced by trade union movement during the colonial period in

Kenya.

(2 marks)

- i. It had insufficient funds to run its activities.
- ii. The colonial government harassed its leaders.
- iii. Constant wrangling among the leaders which weakened the movement/poor leadership.
- iv. Most people did not support trade unions due to ignorance.

Any 2x1 =2 marks

12 State **one** change introduced by the Lyttleton constitution of 1954 that benefitted the

Africans in the struggle for independence.

(1 mark)

- i. It led to the establishment of a multi-racial council of ministers to replace the Governor's executive council.
- ii. The ban on political organizations was lifted/allowed political organizations to operate at district level.

1x1 = 1 mark

15 Give **one** member of the AEMO at its inception in 1957.

(1 mark)

- i. Daniel Arap Moi
- ii. Masinde muliro
- iii. Lawrence Oguda
- iv. James muimi
- v. Tom Mboya
- vi. Ronald Ngala
- vii. Bernard Mate
- viii. Oginga Odinga

Any 1x1=1 mark

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

(5 marks)

- i. They demanded for the return of alienated land.

- ii. They wanted the colonial government to abolish hut/poll tax.
- iii. They demanded for the abolition of the Kipande.
- iv. They demanded for better working and living conditions.
- v. They demanded that elections to the legislative council be on a common roll.
- vi. They demanded for the abolition of forced labour.
- vii. They demanded for more education for Africans.
- viii. They demanded an end to compulsory destocking.
- ix. They demanded for the revocation of colonial status

Any 5x1 = 5 marks

(b) Explain **five** factors that promoted the rise of African nationalism in Kenya after

1954

(10 mrks)

- i. Acquisition of Western Education by many Africans enabled them to understand political developments at international level and forcefully demanded for independence.
- ii. The experiences of the ex-soldiers in the second world war made them realize that Europeans were not superior hence the demand for self rule.
- iii. The realization by Britain that colonies were expensive to administer hence the need to grant them self rule. The rise of power of the British labour per
- iv. The granting of independence to India in 1947 inspired Africans to demand for political independence.
- v. The support given by pan-Africansists in demanding for political independence gave Africans confidence to press for political freedom.
- vi. The decolonization policy by the United Nations inspired African nationalists to press on for independence.
- vii. The failure by the colonial government to reward the ex-world war II soldiers increased the agitation for independence.
- viii. Signing of Atlantic charts in 1941

Any 5x2 = 10 marks

2012

12. What was the main reason for the formation of Kenya African Democratic Union in 1960
(1 mark)

- (i) To protect the rights/interests of the minority groups. 1x1=1 mark

20 (a) Give five grievances of the Kikuyu Central Association which were presented by Jomo Kenyatta to the Colonial Secretary in 1929. (5 marks)

- (i) Land alienation.
- (ii) Taxation of Africans.
- (iii) Lack of African representation of Legco
- (iv) Lack of quality/poor education for Africans.
- (v) Release of Harry Thuku.
- (vi) Abolition of forced labour
- (vii) Abolition of Kipande system

Any 5 x1 = 5 marks

2013

10. Give the main political contribution of Christian missionaries in Kenya during the struggle for independence upto 1939. (1 mark)
- They represented the Africans in the Legislative Council (LegCo).
11. Name the first African to be appointed a minister in Kenya by the colonial government. (1 mark) 1x1 = 1 mark
- B. A. Ohanga
12. State the main result of the Lyttleton constitutional amendment of 1954. (1 mark)
- It allowed for the formation of Multi-racial government/society. 1x1 = 1 mark
13. Identify the leader who stepped down as the president of Kenya African Union for Jomo Kenyatta. (1 mark)
- James Gichuru
21. a) Give five factors that undermined the activities of the Kenya African Union in the struggle for independence (5marks)
(i) Betrayal by some Africans undermined its activities/wrangles between moderates and radicals.
(ii) Insufficient/inadequate funds hampered its activities.
(iii) Opposition from the colonial government/settlers.
(iv) Repressive laws restricted its activities.
(v) Arrest/detention of its leaders after the declaration of a state of emergency frustrated its members.
(vi) Lack of proper communication channels.
(vii) Banning of the party in 1953.
(viii) Ethnic divisions/fear of dominance by larger communities.
(ix) Lack of political awareness due to illiteracy. Any 5x1=5 marks
- b) Describe five political roles played by the African elected members of parliament during the struggle for independence in Kenya. (10 marks)
(i) They demanded for the release of detained/imprisoned African nationalists.
(ii) They networked with other Pan-Africanists to hasten the achievement of independence.
(iii) They aired/presented African grievances in international fora.
(iv) They formed political parties/movements to demand for independence/rights of Africans.
(v) They popularized Kenyatta thereby making him acceptable as a national leader.
(vi) They took part in the writing of the independence constitution/Lancaster House.
(vii) They enlightened/educated other Africans on the need to struggle for independence.
(viii) They advocated for an increase in African representation in the LegCo. Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

LIVES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF KENYAN LEADERS

1996

1997

8. State TWO main roles that Thomas J. Mboya played in the Kenya African Union.
- i) He was Director of publicity in 1952 and exposed the KAU policies.
- ii) He became treasurer of the party in 1953 and thereby mobilized financial support for K.A.U.
- iii) He made KAU have a national outlook / revitalized KAU.

1998

1999

- (b) (i) He mobilized the mijikenda into forming a pressure group – the Mijikenda Union
- (ii) As a member of the African Elected Members Organization, Ngala Pressured for more constitutional reforms for Africans.
- (iii) in 1955 he mobilized people from Mombasa to form the Mombasa African Democratic Union.
- (iv) He was instrumental in the Formation of KADU to defend the interest of the minority African groups against possible domination by KANU. He became the president of the party.
- (v) Ngala and Mboya led the African delegation which attended the first Lancaster House Conference to discuss the independence constitution
- (vi) He supported and called for the release of detained leaders
- (vii) In May 1963, KADU under the leadership of Ngala formed the first independence government.

(Any 5 points, 2 mks)

(10 mks)

2002

- b) **Explain six ways through which Thomas Joseph Mboya contributed the struggle for independence in Kenya.**
- i) He was a member of the Kenya Local Government workers Union (KLGWU) and Kenya Federation of Labour (KFL)
- ii) He protested against colonial separation of the Agikuyu, Aembu and Ameru from other communities in Nairobi.
- iii) He was a member of K.A.U. and became its director of publicity in 1992. He was later elected treasurer of the party.
- iv) He protested the restriction of Africans to grow cash crops
- v) He solicited for financial and moral support to K.F.L. from international trade unions and organizations
- vi) He protested the restriction of Africans to grow cash crops
- vii) He campaigned for release of detained unionists and political leaders such as Jomo Kenyatta

- viii) He facilitated trade union education in many parts of Kenya
- ix) He exposed African problems and sought help in international for a Pan African
- x) In 1957, having been elected into the Legislative Council, he championed their needs such as African involvement in government affairs.
- xi) He was elected Secretary General of KANU in 1960
- xii) He condemned the reservation of white highlands for European settlers
- xiii) He participated in the Lancaster House, Conference (1960) which chartered the way to Kenya's independence
- xiv) He attended the second Lancaster House Conference and participated in drawing up the independence Constitution

(6x2=12mks)

2005

21. (b) Explain six ways through which Ronald Ngala contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya (12 mks)

- (i) He advocated for equal living standards for all races in Kenya
- (ii) He was a founder member of the Mijikenda Union formed in 1947, which played an important role in the Mijikenda political awareness
- (iii) As a member of the legislative council (Legco) he advocated for increased African representation
- (iv) He organized many political rallies in coast province during which he demanded for the release of people who had been detained under emergency laws
- (v) As president of Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) he advocated for independence
- (vi) As African elected members Organization (AEMO) he mediated between extremes and moderates to create unity.
- (vii) As a leader to the Lancaster House Conference he participated in the drafting of the independence constitution
- (viii) In 1961, Ngala as leader of KADU accepted to form a coalition government with new Kenya Party so as not to delay the independence process.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

2008

b)

- Persistent lack of funds to run the country
- There was widespread poverty, disease and ignorance which made it difficult for him to administer the country effectively
- Many Kenyans lacked essential skills to provide the country with sufficient manpower. This forced him to use expatriates
- Poor transport and communication system hampered the rate of economic development
- People in Kenya were divided over his land policy. For some his policy of comprising with the whites and promising to protect their land and poverty was too moderate
- There was opposition from KADU which did not favour a government of national unity but wanted a majimbo system of government
- The peoples confidence in his government was tainted by political assassination of Tom Mboya Kariuki J.M. and Pio Gama
- The existence of banditry posed a security problem
- There were sharp divisions within the cabinet which made it difficult for them to come up with unanimous decision

6x2= 12mks

2011

13 What was the main contribution of Thomas Joseph Mboya to the History of Kenya?

- i. He led/organized the trade union movement.

1x1 = 1 mark

2012

20 (b) Describe five roles played by Thomas Joseph Mbo'ya in the development of trade union movement in Kenya. (10 marks)

- (i) He was instrumental in the formation of trade union movement.

(ii) He served as a leader in trade union organizations both locally and internationally. : (iii) He organized protests/ demonstrations against the arrest and harassment of trade

union members/workers.

(iv) He liaised with international trade union organizations where he gained knowledge/experience of running trade unions.

- (v) He solicited for funds to finance the activities of trade union movement in Kenya.

(vi) He organized trade union courses/ seminars in various parts of the country to educate the workers/leaders.

- (vii) He agitated for better terms/conditions for workers.

(viii) He attended courses on industrial relations abroad where he gained knowledge on labour relations

Any 5x2= 10 marks

FORMATION, STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

1996

SECTION C

5. a) What are the constitutional duties of the president of Kenya.

- (i) The president is the head of government chairs cabinet meetings.

- (ii) Opens parliament at the start of every session.

- (iii) Prorogues parliament.

- (iv) Commander in charge of the Armed forces

- (v) Received credentials from foreign envoys accredited to Kenya.

- (vi) Appoints senior civil servants and dismisses/cabinet ministers/ nominated MPs.

- vi) Represents the country in international fora.
- viii) Confers in honours for distinguished/ services.
- ix) Consents bills before they become law. 3x1 mk

section C

6. a) State three functions of the police force in Kenya.

- (i) To maintain law and order
- (ii) To investigate internal security
- (iii) To provide Internal security
- (iv) To control and direct traffic in the country
- (v) To arrest and prosecute suspected criminals.
- (vi) To mount a guard of honours for domestic and international dignitaries

b) Explain six duties performed by provincial commissioners in Kenya

- (i) The PCs act as representatives of the president in their areas of jurisdiction.
- (ii) The PC's interpret government policies in their areas or jurisdiction.
- (iii) The PC's oversee the implementation of the government policies and programmes in their provinces.
- (iv) The PC's ensure that law and order is maintained in the provinces
- (v) They issue permits for the holding of public meetings in their respective provinces.
- vi) The provincial commissioners serve as chairpersons in the provincial security and intelligence committees.
- vii) They are charged with responsibility of maintaining security to the area.
- viii) They co-ordinate development programmes and services chairperson of the provincial development committees.
- ix) They are in overall control of all government departments in their respective provinces.

Section C

7 a) Identify three functions of the attorney general of Kenya

- i) The Attorney general is the Chief Legal adviser to the government
- ii) Chief state prosecution

- iii) Interprets the laws of Kenya
 - iv) Drafts government bills
 - v) Services as ex-officio member of parliament
 - b) Describe the structure of the court system of Kenya
 - (i) The judicial structure in Kenya consists of a system of courts which are arranged hierarchically from the lowest to the highest level.
 - (ii) **The District Magistrates Court**

This is the lowest court in Kenya which is charged with the responsibility of trying civil and criminal cases within the district.
 - (iii) **The Kadhi Court**

This is parallel to the District Magistrate's court in hierarchy. It arbitrates civil cases in which all parties involved are Muslims.
 - (iv) The resident magistrate's court which has jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases which originate from within the province where the court is situated. It also has jurisdiction in respect to magistrates in respect to decisions made at District Magistrate's court level.
 - (v) The chief magistrate's court which has powers over all the resident Magistrate's and District Magistrate's courts. It supervises and oversees the work of the other courts in the country.
 - (vi) **The High court of Kenya**

This has unlimited jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases stemming from any party of Kenya.
 - vii) The court of appeal is the highest court in the country it listens to appeals from any court in Kenya
- Other courts
- Industrial courts- Rent
- Rent tribunal

1997

13. Identify THREE situations which may lead to a by – election in Kenya.
- i) Death of a member of parliament.
 - ii) Nullification of election results by a court of law / when one is declared bankrupt or insane.
 - iii) Imprisonment of a member of parliament.
 - iv) Resignation of a member of Parliament / M.P elected speaker of Parliament.

v) When a member resigns / defects from the party that elected him/ her to parliament.

vi) Failure to attend parliament for 8 consecutive sittings.

19. (a) Why are parliamentary elections held regularly in Kenya

(i) Parliamentary elections are held regularly in order to give the citizens the opportunity to exercise their constitutional right of participating in the democratic process.

(ii) To give citizens the chance to choose leaders whom they have confidence in

(iii) To enable the people to give mandate to the party of their choice to rule.

(iv) To inject new blood into parliament and government

(v) To enable sitting MPs to be responsive to the development needs of the electorate stipulated by the constitution.

(Any 3 points 1 mk each (3 mks)

(b) Describe the stages through which a bill passes before it becomes law in Kenya

(i) Draft stage by the A.G

(ii) First reading - the bill presented to the National assembly by the mover No debate takes place during this stage.

(iii) Second Reading - the Bill is debated upon/ discussed by members. Amendments are incorporated into the bill.

(iv) Committee stage - the Bill is discussed in details and amendments are made

(v) Report Stage – chairperson of the committee reports the amended Bill to the whole house

(vi) Third – Final debate on the Bill and voting is carried out. If the bill is supported by the majority then it is passed to the next stage.

(vii) The bill is presented to the President for assent, it becomes an act of Parliament, it is gazetted and becomes law.

Any 6 points 2 marks each (12 marks)

1998

15. **State the main function of the Kenya Army**

Protect the country against external attacks

Any 1 point, 1 mark each (1mk)

16. **Give two reasons why the chief's baraza is important in KENYA.**

- (i) It is used to communicate the government's policies/decisions to the local people.
- (ii) It acts as forum for people to express their wishes to the government.
- (iii) It is used to address, resolve minor concerns of the people in the locality/setting local dispute.
- v) Mobilization of local resources

Any 2 points, 1 mark (2mks)

21. a) How does the Kenya government ensure that the rule of a law is upheld in the country?
- i) Establishing an independent court system to try criminal / civil offences / cases
 - ii) Ensuring that suspected criminals are tried in a court of law and if found guilty are sentenced.
 - iii) Allowing those found guilty to appeal for retrial.
 - iv) Empowering parliament to control the excesses of the executive / President.
 - v) Entitling every accused person legal representation by an advocate of the High court.
 - vi) Subjecting all citizens of the country to and are governed by the same law.
 - vii) Arresting suspects.
- Any 3 x 1 = 3mks

22. a) Explain the role of the electoral commission of Kenya.
- i) The electoral commission organizes civil, parliamentary and presidential elections.
 - ii) Identifies, appoints and trains election officials.
 - iii) Clears party candidates for participation in elections.
 - iv) Verifies and announces election results.
 - v) Prepares ballot papers and other election materials.
 - vi) Educates/informs the general public on the requirements for voters and contestants.
 - vii) Identifies and recommends polling stations.
 - viii) Prescribes and reviews electoral boundaries.
 - ix) Registers voters.
 - x) Maintains and updates the registers of voters.
 - xi) Supervises the election process.
 - xii) Participates in formulation of election code of conduct.

Any 7 points, 1 mark (7 marks).

- b) Describe the factors that are likely to interfere with free and fair election in Kenya.
- i) Ethnic loyalties polarization/allegiance.
 - ii) Party loyalties.
 - iii) Harassment of voters by rival groups.
 - iv) Incompetent election officials.
 - v) Partisan election officials.
 - vi) Inaccessibility of polling station.
 - vii) Transport difficulties.
 - viii) Communication problems between the headquarters and the polling stations.
 - ix) Extreme weather conditions.
 - x) Illiteracy of some voters.
 - xi) Corruption of candidates and their supporters.
 - xii) Inefficient distribution of election materials.
 - xiii) Use of negative propaganda by party leader supporters.
 - xiv) Insecurity fear instilled in candidates.
 - xv) Gender insensitivity.
 - xvi) Use and misuse of mass media.

Any 8 points, 1 mark.

1999

14. (i) A civil dispute is between individuals, while a criminal dispute is one in which the law of the land has been broken by individuals.

(Any 1 point, 1 mrk)

(1 mrk)

16. (i) They offer security/ protection to prisoners
- (ii) They supervise prisoners/ execute court orders
- (iii) They train prisoners in special skills/ rehabilitate
- (iv) They maintain law and order among prisoners

(Any 2 points, 1 mrk)

(2 mks)

21. (a) (i) arrest the suspected criminal
- (ii) Confine the arrested suspect
- (iii) Provide protection/ security to the suspected criminal
- (iv) Investigate the offence to prepare evidence for prosecution
- (v) Take the suspended criminal to court
- (vi) Lead the protection/ give evidence
- (vii) Hand over the criminal to prison authority
- (viii) Realistic the suspect if acquitted

(Any 5 points, 1 mk)

(5 mks)

- (b) (i) Inadequate working facilities such as vehicles, radios, stationery to facilitate efficient communication.
- (ii) Poor condition of the roads lead to increased/ frequent accidents and congestion on the roads thus putting pressure on the police officers.
- (iii) Negative public attitude towards the police makes it difficult for police officers to perform their duties freely.
- (vi) Corrupt practices with the police make the policemen/ policewomen, unwilling to operate freely and impartially. This slows down performance
- (vii) Interference by influential personalities within societies make the police unwilling to take appropriate actions in some cases/ scare the police from taking action.
- (viii) Easy access to dangerous arms by the wrong members of the society Cause anxiety, fear and insecurity to the police.
- (ix) The indiscipline / impatience of Kenyan drivers give the traffic police hectic time during the performance of their duties.

(Any 5 points, 2 mks)

(10 mks)

- (b) (i) He represents the president during national celebrations e.g. Labour Day, Moi Day, E.T.C during these celebrations the Provincial Commissioner reads the president's speech to the nation
- (ii) He is the president's representative in the province
- (iii) He explains and educates the government employees and the people on government policies.
- (iv) He is responsible for the maintenance of law and order where he chairs the provincial security and intelligence committee and ensures that there is law and order during public meetings.
- (v) He co- ordinates all development activities in the province by chairing all provincial development committee meetings.

- (vi) He supervises and co-ordinates all the administrative functions in the province being the chief administrator.
 - (vii) He chairs provincial committee meetings on procurement land control board, education and non-government organizations.
- Any 5 points, 2 mks) (10 mks)

2000

16. What is the main role of the Attorney General as an Ex- officio member of the parliament?

- (i) Advises the parliament and the government on the matters
- b) Explain six powers that the constitution of Kenya gives to the president.
 - i) Powers to prorogue parliament / dissolve the National Assembly.
 - ii) Powers to appoint and dismiss senior public officials / servants.
 - iii) Powers to appoint and dismiss the vice president and ministers.
 - iv) Powers to pardon criminals who are convicted in a court of law.
 - v) Powers to maintain peace in the country by upholding the rule of law/detention.
 - vi) Powers to preserve public security through declaring the state of emergency.
 - vii) Powers to permit ministers and other officers into and civil service to be out of the country.
 - viii) Powers to form government after a general election.
 - ix) Powers to declare war or make peace with enemies.
 - x) Powers to establish commissions of enquiry to investigate issues of national importance.
 - xi) Powers to perform the official opening of parliament after general elections.
- 23.a) i) Powers to nominate members of parliament after a general election.
Describe the process of electing the speaker of the National Assembly.
 - i) A person qualifies to be elected Speaker to the National Assembly if she/ he is eligible to contest and vote in elections.
 - ii) A date is set for the election of the Speaker at the start of a new parliament/ after general elections.
 - iv) The candidate is proposed and seconded by members of parliament.
 - v) If more than one name is presented, then members vote through the secret ballot. If one person / name is

- vi) proposed and seconded then the person is declared Speaker without election.
 - vii) A swearing – in – ceremony is then conducted for the elected speaker.
 - vii) If the speaker is an elected member of parliament, then his/ her seat is declared vacant.
- Any 3 points, 1 mark (3marks)

- b) Explain six reasons why parliament is an important institution in Kenya.
- (i) Parliament is the supreme law- making institution in the country. Once it makes laws, they are binding to everybody
 - (ii) Parliament is made up of elected representatives who are elected by the people; therefore it represents the interests of the electorate.
 - (iii) It checks on the possible abuse of power by the Executive and thus promotes good governance and accountability.
 - (iv) It is empowered to control revenue collection and government expenditure. For example annual budgets are discussed and approved by parliament.
 - (v) Parliament ensures that government money is spent properly. The controller and auditor General checks on the spending of all ministries and produces a comprehensive report for discussion by parliament.
 - (vi) Parliament is empowered to investigate the activities of any public servant if they feel that the person is not doing the work well.
 - (vii) It can pass a vote of no confidence in the government of the day
 - (viii) It reviews the constitution
- Any 6 points, 2 marks (12 mks)

24. (a) Describe three ways in which the judiciary ensures fairness in the administration of justice
- (i) The judicial Service Commission ensures that judges and magistrates discharge their duties without interference
 - (ii) Suspected criminals are held innocent until proved guilty in a court of law- giving them a chance to be heard by the courts
 - (iii) Persons found administering mob justice are liable to prosecution
 - (iv) Suspected criminals are entitled to legal representation through an advocate of the High Court
 - (v) Suspected criminals of serious crimes such as murder are guaranteed free government services of being represented by advocates
 - (vi) Persons not satisfied with the verdict are allowed to appeal to a higher court.
- Any 3 points, 1 mk (3 mks)
- (b) Explain six factors that may undermine the administration of Justice in Kenya
- (iii) High court incidents of crime cause delay in the hearing and finalizing of cases
 - (iv) Corrupt practices by some of the judiciary personnel and police officers undermine fair administration of justice.

2001

14. **(OUT OF SYLLABUS)** Identify one achievement of the District Focus for Rural Development strategy.

- (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)

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/ disipline
 - v) To discourage criminal activities in society.
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.
 - (iv) The bill is then taken through the committee stage with the objective of making improvements on it.
 - (v) The bill is then taken through report stage for members of parliament to ascertain that the suggestions were accurately effected.
 - (vi) 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)

2002

11. **State two ways in which the chief's promotes law and order in the location**

- (i) Setting disputes between the people in the location
- (ii) Helping to apprehend individuals who break the law
- (iii) Sensitizing the people about antisocial behavior e.g. drug abuse/HIV
- (iv) Issuing permits for all functions in the location
- (v) Organizing Barazas to explain government policy on law and order

Any 2 points, 1 mk each =2mks

13. **Who chairs cabinet meetings in Kenya?**

- (i) The president (1 mk)

16. **Give the main function of the prisons Department in Kenya**

Rehabilitation of offenders/criminals/Reforming the behaviour of offenders (1mk)

22. a) **Describe the structure of the court system in Kenya**

- (i) District Magistrate's Court is the lowest in the structure. These are found at District level.
- (ii) Kadhis Court. It is at the same level as the District Magistrates Court but deals with matters relating to Muslims/Muslim law. Cases from Kadhis Court can be heard at the High Court of Kenya and Court of Appeal.
- (iii) Resident Magistrate's Court is the second lowest in the court system but it is the highest court in the province.
- (iv) Chief Magistrate's Court is the highest Magistrate's Court in Kenya's system of courts.

- (v) High Court is above the Magistrate's Court in Kenya. It is headed by the Chief Justice.
- (vi) Court of Appeal is the highest court in the judicial structure. It is also headed by the Chief Justice.
- (vii) Special court/tribunals e.g. Rent, Industrial and business courts.

5x1 = 5mks

(b) **Explain the functions of the High Court of Kenya**

- i) The High Court is a constitutional court which interprets the constitution to determine whether the dispute is constitutional or not.
- ii) It tries both criminal and civil cases/handling cases involving large amount of money.
- iii) It can listen to cases from all over the country
- iv) To correct mistakes made in decisions by the lower courts
- v) To hear appeals from the Kadhis Court
- vi) Hears appeals from the Kadhis Court
- vii) It acts as a court of appeal for cases from Resident and Chief Magistrate's Courts
- viii) It deals with petitions arising from elections (Presidential and (parliamentary)

5x2 = 10mks

23. a) **Describe the process of preparing a bill before it is taken to parliament for debate**

- i) Preparation of a bill starts with making suggestions/proposals about the need of the law.
- ii) The Attorney General prepares a draft proposal of the intended law
- iii) The Attorney General notifies the members of parliament and the public about the intended law
- iv) The Attorney General notifies the members of parliament and the public about the intended bill to enable them carry out research.
- v) The intended law is taken to parliament for debate

3x1 = 3mks

2003

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)

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)

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
- v) The Attorney General.

Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)

b) Explain six functions of the cabinet in Kenya (12mks)

- 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 x2 = (12mks)

2004

16. (i) To interpret laws
(ii) To dispense justice/ implement laws (1mk)
17. - Public Service Commission/ president (1 mk)
22. (a)
(i) It is a constitution requirement
(ii) To enable Kenyans to have a new government
(iii) To enable Kenyans to elect leaders of their choice
(iv) To enable Kenyans to remove the non- performing leaders
(v) To enable eligible Kenyans to exercise their democratic right of voting
(3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b)
(i) The death of a sitting Member of Parliament
(ii) In the sitting member of parliament defects from the party sponsored him/
her to parliament
(iii) If a member of parliament is jailed for a term exceeding 12 months
(iv) Resignation of sitting Member of parliament
(v) If a member is declared bankrupt by a court of law
(vi) If the sitting member ceases to be a citizen of Kenya
(vii) If the election results are nullified by the High Court
(viii) If the sitting member is elected the speaker of the National Assembly
(ix) If a member misses eight consecutive parliamentary sittings without permission and the speaker declares the seat vacant
(x) If a member sentenced to death
(xi) If a member is proved to be insane (6 x 2 = 12 mks)
24. (a)
(i) To defend the country from external aggression/ attack
(ii) They assist the police in the maintenance of law and order/ internal
Security
(iii) They provide emergency services during natural disasters such as uncontrollable fire, earthquake and floods
(iv) They assist in nation – building activities such as road and bridge constructions
(v) They participate in international peace- keeping for maintenance of peace and security in areas ravaged by war.
(vi) They provided entertainment during national functions
(5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b)
(i) Encourage co-operation between the police and the public in combating
Crime
(ii) Sensitizing/ educating the public on matters criminology/ criminal activities

- (iii) Improving the social and economic conditions of the people in order to reduce the temptation to engage in criminal activities
- (iv) The government should ensure that there is enforcement of the law
- (v) The terms and conditions of services for law enforcement agencies should be improved to motivate them to perform their diligently/ specialized training of anti- crime police force.
- (vi) The law enforcement agencies should be equipped with appropriate equipment for combating crime
- (vii) Encouraging the people to lead a morally upright life.
- (viii) Organizing effective regular police patrols/ increases of police.

(10 mks)

2005

9. What is the main function of the Civil Service in Kenya? (1mk)

- (i) To implement/carry out policies of the Government.

1x1=(1mk)

10. Give one reason why parliament is regarded as supreme in Kenya (1mk)

- (i) Has power to pass a vote of no-confidence on government.
- (ii) Is the highest law-making body
- (iii) Can alter the amend Constitution.
- (iv) Has power to declare War and a state of emergency
- (v) General material Revenue and Expenditure

Any 1x1=(1mk)

11. Give one way in which the constitution of Kenya guarantees the rule of law.

- (v) Everybody is equal before the law.
- (vi) A suspect is assumed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law.
- (vii) A suspect is given opportunity to defend himself/herself in court of law.

Any 1x1 =(1mk)

13. State two problems which the Imperial British East African Company faced in the administration of the Protectorate.

- (i) Shortage of funds
- (ii) Problem of transportation
- (iii) Poor coordination from the colonial office in London
- (iv) In-experienced administrators
- (v) Shortage of personnel
- (vi) Lack of knowledge of the area
- (vii) Hostility

Any 2x1 = (2mks)

14. Name the treaty which marked the colonial spheres of influence in East African in 1886.

Anglo-Germany agreement.

1x1= (1mk) 13. State two problems which the Imperial

24.(a) **What are the functions of the Attorney General in Kenya?**

- (i) Gives legal advice to the government
- (ii) Gives consent for a person to be prosecuted
- (iii) Can institute/ undertake criminal proceedings against any person
- (iv) Can terminate any prosecution proceedings at any stage
- (v) Drafts and presents government bills for debate in parliament

- (vi) Participates in parliamentary debates/ ex officio(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

2006

10. Give one reason why an aspiring candidate for a parliamentary seat in Kenya must be nominated by a political party

- (i) In order to limit the number of candidates
- (ii) So as to identify party candidates
- (iii) To adhere to constitutional requirements/ rules(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

22.(a)What five situations can make registered voter to be denied the right to

vote in Kenya?

- (i) When one is in custody
- (ii) When one is insane/ unsound mind
- (iii) When one presents oneself in a constituency where one is not registered
- (iv) When one is discovered to have registered twice
- (v) When one does not have a voter's card on the voting day
- (vi) When one does not have a national identification Card on the voting day/ one has a defective National Identification Card
- (vii) When one's name does not appear in the voters register
- (viii) When one is time barred/ late(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

23. (a) What is the composition of the executive Arm of Government in Kenya?

- (i) The executive consists of the president
- (ii) It also consists of the Vice President
- (iii) The minister/ cabinet
- (iv) The civil servants
- (v) The Attorney General

(b) Describe six functions of the Civil Servants in Kenya

- (i) Civil servants interpret and explain government policies to the people
- (ii) They implement government policies and programmes/ training
- (iii) Civil servant such as permanent secretaries advise their respective Ministers on matters of government policy
- (iv) They collect government revenue
- (v) They maintain law and order
- (vi) Civil servants prepare development plans
- (vii) Civil servants link the people with central government through the Provincial administration
- (viii) Civil servants keep the government operations running after the dissolution of parliament
- (ix) Senior Civil Servants ensure proper use of public funds and resources/ protect and conservation of National Resource(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

24. (a) What are the units of the Kenya Police Force?

- (i) Traffic police which controls traffic and inspects vehicles
- (ii) Regular police who maintain law and order
- (iii) The Criminal investigation department/ C.I.D (½ for abb
- (iv) Anti – stock theft unit

- (v) The general Service Unit/ G.S.U ($\frac{1}{2}$ abb
- (vi) Anti- narcotics unit
- (vii) Tourism police
- (viii) National security intelligence service
- (ix) Special crime prevention unit. (flying squad, Kenya police reserve)(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Explain FIVE factors that make it difficult for the prison department in

Kenya to work effectively

- (i) Inadequate/ dilapidated facilities have led to congestion and frequent outbreak of diseases inadequate vehicles and equipment.
- (ii) Increase in number of Prisons has led to poor living conditions
- (iii) Inadequate finances have led to provision of poor service such as food
- (iv) Inadequate number of prison warders leads to overworking hence brutal handling of prisoners
- (v) Poor living conditions low salaries of prison officers has demoralized them and affected their performance of duty
- (vi) Corruption of prisons has forced some prisoners to pay so as to get better services
- (vii) Shortages of trained counselors to assist in reforming the inmate effectively
- (viii) Inadequate food, medical facilities and clothing for inmates
- (ix) Some inmates have become hardened thus, difficult to rehabilitate
- (x) Political interference/ rapid changes affecting prisoners.(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

2007

12. Name one Ex- officio member of parliament in Kenya? (1mk)

- (i) The Speaker
- (ii) The Attorney-General. Any 1x1= 1mk

17. Who gives assent to a parliamentary bill before it becomes law in Kenya?

- The president

22. (a) Give three reason that can make the parliament in Kenya to be dissolved.(3mks)

- (i) It can be done when a vote of no confidence is passed on the government president.
- (ii) The constitution allows the president to dissolve it at will.
- (iii) It can be done after the expiry of the five year parliamentary period.
- (iv) During a state of emergency
- (v) It can be done when the opposition has more members then the ruling party in Parliament.

(Any 3x1=3 mks)

Responses should be in prose

(b) Explain six functions of the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya. (12mks)

- (i) The National Assembly Parliament debates and makes laws which are used to govern the country.
- (ii) It amends/changes existing laws and the constitution when necessary.
- (iii) It acts as a check on the possible abuse of power by either the judiciary. Executive or any other institution in the country.
- (iv) It represents the views of the people /elected members provide a link between the people and the government.
- (v) It ensures that the rule of law is respected/everyone is governed by the same laws.
- (vi) It approves and controls sources of government revenue and expenditure/the budgets which contain the estimates of the two sums are read/debated and approved annually.
- (vii) It monitors the government spending through the public Accounts

Committee/This Committee can summon public servants for misuse of public funds.

- (viii) The National Assembly debates issues of national and international concern and makes recommendations for appropriate action.
- (ix) The National Assembly has power to pass a vote of no confidence in the president and Government /It can terminate the life of a government when two thirds of its members pass a vote no confidence in the two thirds of its members pass a vote of no confidence.
- (x) Parliament can fire an individual member through a vote of no confidence/The member of parliament is forced to resign.
- (xi) It creates parastatal or other government agencies through Acts of Parliament.
- (xii) The members of the National Assembly elect the speaker and the deputy speaker.

Responses should be in prose.

Any 6x2=12mks

23. a) A part from the High Court identify five other types of courts in Kenya. (5mks)

- (i) The Court of Appeal
- (ii) The Chief Magistrates Court
- (iii) The resident Magistrates Court
- (iv) The senior Principal Magistrates Court
- (v) Special Courts/Tribunals. Any 5x1=5mks

b) Why should there be separation of powers between Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in Kenya. (10mks)

- (i) In order to make the co-ordination of government programmes and administration effective.
- (ii) To enable the government to facilitate division of labour.
- (iii) It helps prevent abuse of power/provides checks and balances.
- (iv) It promotes efficient service delivery.
- (v) It is a constitutional requirement
- (vi) To enhance accountability
- (vii) It promotes transparency/openness in government dealings.
- (viii) It ensures that no arm of the government interferes with the other. Any 5x2=5mks.

Responses should be in prose.

24. a) State five functions of the National Police. (5mks)

- (i) Maintain law and order
- (ii) Quelling civil disturbances.
- (iii) Prosecute criminals.
- (iv) Inspect vehicles to ensure roadworthiness.
- (v) Entertain people during national functions.
- (vi) Conduct driving tests.
- (vii) Detect and prevent crimes/investigate
- (viii) Arresting suspected criminals.
- (ix) Guarding the country's entry points.
- (x) Combining crime.
- (xi) Protecting government property/senior government officers. Any 5x2=5mks

2008

13.

- Parliament cannot make laws that contradict traditional customs and practices of the people
- Parliament cannot pass a law that contradicts Kenya's constitution
- The president can limit the supremacy by making independent decisions
- Parliament supremacy can be limited by the application of international laws.

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk

14.

- The public investment committee
- The public accounts committee

Any 1x1 = 1mk

15.

- By ensuring that all citizens are subjected to and governed by the same law
- By ensuring that matters are handled according to the law of the land
- By ensuring that everyone has the right to legal representation
- By ensuring that all suspected criminals are assumed innocent until proved guilty

16.

- The chief justice

22. a)

- To form the government after elections/appoint the cabinet
- To summon parliament a general election
- To open parliament
- To give assent to bills
- To dissolve parliament
- To prologue parliament
- To appoint the leader of government business in the house

Any 3x1=3mks

23. a

- To control traffic on roads
- To inspect motor vehicle
- To guide the flow of traffic on the roads
- To arrest traffic offenders
- To provide emergency assistance in case of a road accident
- To educate the public on road safety measures
- To conduct driving test/issue provisional driving licenses

Any 5 x1= 15 mks

b)

- The police officers have been allocated modern technological devices to help detect crime
- They have been allocated more vehicles to ease their mobility
- There is the introduction of professional training programmes for officers to improve their competence/capacity building
- The raising of the academic qualification requirements for joining the police force with the aim of improving their performance
- The introduction of a public relations office/a police spokesperson to ensure that information is delivered effectively

- to the general public
- The introduction of community police to gather information from the public so as to assist them detect crime
- Introduction of police booths/hotlines that people can use if they have information vital to the police
- There has been an improvement in their terms and conditions of serviceAny 5x2= 10 mks

2009

15. Name the unit of the police department which is responsible for maintaining law and order at the Chief's office

The Administration police (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

16. Who appoints the Head of the Civil Service in Kenya?

The president(Any 1x 1 = 1 mk)

23(a) State five reasons that may lead to a presidential by – election in Kenya

- (i) President's election may be nullified by court due to election offences
- (ii) The serving president may die while in power
- (iii) The president may resign
- (iv) If the president becomes physically/ mentally incapacitated
- (v) Parliament may pass a vote of no confidence in the president/ government
- (vi) If the serving president deserts/ defects from the party that sponsored her/ him to parliament
- (vii) If the serving president ceases to be a Kenyan citizen (Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Explain five functions of the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya

- (i) Chairs parliamentary sessions during which he invites members of parliament to contribute to motions/ debates
- (ii) He maintains order by enforcing standing orders/ rules
- (iii) He gives permission to members who wish to be absent for eight consecutive sittings
- (iv) Swears in members of parliament after election before they can participate in proceedings
- (v) He is in charge of the general administration of the National Assembly
- (vi) He chairs the standing order committee which interprets the standing orders of the National Assembly.

- (vii) He declares parliamentary seats vacant in order to pave way for general and by elections
- (viii) He receives and accepts letters of resignation from members of parliament who have left/ defected to other parties
- (v) He chairs the parliamentary service commission which looks after the welfare of the members
- (vi) He represents parliament in international for dealing with matters of common interest.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

24(a) **what is the importance of the rule of Law in Kenya?**

- (vii) It protects rights of individuals/ groups
- (viii) It spells out of conduct/ responsibilities among people
- (ix) It promotes fairness in the administration of justice/ equality before the law.
- (x) It creates peace and order in society
- (xi) It gives direction on what is right or wrong (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) **Describe six functions of the High Court of Kenya**

- (i) To hear cases that cannot be heard by the lower courts
- (ii) It listens to appeals from the lower courts when the parties involved are not satisfied.
- (iii) It correct/ amends irregularities in decisions made by lower courts
- (iv) It hears cases that carry death sentences/ involves large sums of money
- (v) It deals with cases involvement land/ succession disputes
- (xii) It deals with disputes that take place outside Kenya's territorial waters/ maritime
- (xiii) It hears appeals from decisions made by professional disciplinary tribunals involving advocates of the high court and other members of the profession
- (xiv) It acts as a constitutional court by determining whether a case brought before it is constitutional or unconstitutional
- (xv) It listens to appeals from special courts when the parties are not satisfied with the decisions made. (Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

2010

12. i) One must be 18 years old and above.
ii) A person should be a Kenyan citizen with an identity card.
iii) One must not have been convicted of any election offences or sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 12 months and above.
iv) One must be of sound mind. Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks
13. **Give two special courts in Kenya.**
i) Kadhi's courts
ii) Military courts/criminal marital
iii) Juvenile courts/children's courts
iv) Industrial courts/special tribunals/rent restrictions/business premises tribunal, LSK
Any 2 x 1 = 2 mark
14. **State two duties of the leader of Government Business in Parliament in Kenya.**
i) Second bills moved by ministers.
ii) Chairing committee meetings on all procedural motions.
iii) Regularly consulting with the leader of official opposition.
iv) Is in charge of the government's debating team
v) Notifying the house on when to adjourn. Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks
22. **a) Give the structure of the provincial administration in Kenya.**
i) The province is headed by a provincial commissioner.
ii) The province is divided into districts each headed by a District Commissioner.
iii) The District is sub-divided into divisions each headed by a District Officer/Divisional officer.
iv) The Division is divided into locations each headed by a Chief
v) The location is then divided into sub-locations each headed by an Assistant chief. 5 x 1 = 5 marks
- b) Describe five functions of the president of the Republic of Kenya.**
i) Being the head of state, the president represents the people locally and internationally.
ii) Determines the parliamentary life/calendar by opening/prologuing/dissolving it.
iii) Appoints the cabinet ministers/senior civil servants.
iv) Chairs cabinet meetings where matters of national importance/policies are made.
v) Appoints senior officers in the armed forces in his/her capacity as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
vi) Leads the people of Kenya during national celebrations/important national functions.
vii) Grants freedom/pardons a convicted person unconditionally.
viii) Assents the bills passed by the National Assembly.
ix) Attends/participates in parliamentary proceedings.
x) Receives/hosts heads/envoys of foreign countries who visit Kenya.
xi) Can declare a state of emergency for a maximum of 14 days when the security of the country is threatened.
xii) Confers honours on people who have rendered distinguished service.
xiii) Ensures that the constitution is safe guarded so that Kenyans enjoy their rights.
23. **b) Explain six factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya.**
i) Lack of impartiality during trials may lead to unfair judgement.
ii) Censoring judges publicly on decisions made in court may influence the final judgement/political interference.
iii) Corrupt practices in courts of law may lead to unfair/oppressive decisions.
iv) Confining suspects in remand for longer periods without presenting them to a court of law for prosecutions.
v) Failure to protect the legal rights of the ordinary people when they conflict with the rich and powerful.
vi) Lack of commitment/inability by the police to carry out thorough investigations on suspected criminal activities.
vii) The inability of ordinary people to meet the costs of prolonged court cases.
viii) Lack of knowledge regarding legal procedures hence find themselves implicated unfairly.
ix) Failure by the legal officers to attend to cases promptly due to pressure of work/inadequate legal officers to handle the many cases.
x) Use of outdated colonial laws which do not address the current/contemporary issues/lack of modern technology.
xi) Lack of one common law derails the effective administration of justice. Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

2011

14. **State the main functions of parliament in Kenya.** (1 mark)

i. To make laws

1x1 = 1 mark

- 23 (a) Give three reasons why general elections are important in Kenya. (3 marks)**
- i. They provide Kenyans with an opportunity to choose political leaders.
 - ii. They enable Kenyans to exercise their democratic rights.
 - iii. They offer alternative ideas of running the government through different political parties manifestos.
 - iv. It is a constitutional requirement.
 - v. They make elected leaders/prospective leaders work hard to ensure that they are reelected/ elected. Any 3x1 = 3 marks
- (b) Explain six functions of the body in charge of elections in Kenya. (12 marks)**
- i. To maintain and revise the voters' register to ensure it is up to date.
 - ii. To prepare, distribute and ensure safety of election materials/pooling stations.
 - iii. To conduct voter education in the country in order to prepare citizen for the voting exercise.
 - iv. To conduct and supervise elections so as to ensure they are free and fair.
 - v. To conduct language proficiency tests for candidates interested in for different posts before nomination is carried out.
 - vi. To announce and provide a time-table to be followed during the election period.
 - vii. To receive nomination papers from the candidates cleared to vie by the political parties.
 - viii. To announce the results and declare the winners for the respective seats.

2012

- 13. Name the administrative head of the Kenya Parliament (1 mark)**
- (i) The clerk (1x1 = 1 mark)**
- 14 State the main function of the corrections department in Kenya. (1 mark)**
- (i) It reforms/rehabilitates convicts. 1x1 = 1 mark**
- 23 a) Give the composition of the Judicial Service Commission in Kenya. (5 marks)**
- (i) The Chief Justice.
 - (ii) One supreme court judge
 - (iii) One court of appeal judge
 - (iv) One high court judge and one magistrate
 - (v) The Attorney General
 - (vi) Two advocates, one a woman and one a man
 - (vii) A nominee of the public service commission
 - (viii) One man and one woman to represent the public
 - (ix) Chief Registrar of the judiciary (any 5x1=5marks)
- b) Describe five ways through which independence of the judiciary is guaranteed in Kenya. (10 marks)**
- (i) It is established by the constitution as an arm of the national government.
 - (ii) Its authority is guided/controlled by the constitution when carrying out its mandate.

- (iii) It draws its expenses directly from the Judges Consolidated Fund in order to ensure independence.
- (iv) Judges of the superior courts have security of tenure of office/ can only be dismissed m
- (v) Members of the judiciary are not held accountable to their actions/decision if they are taken in the best interest of dispensing justice.
- (vi) The judges/magistrates swear the oath of allegiance to the constitution
- (vii) Remuneration/benefits given to judges cannot be varied in such a way as to disadvantage them
- (viii) The appointment of magistrates is done by the Judicial Service Commission in order to guarantee its independence. (Any 5 x2 = 10marks)

24. a) Name three categories of the Kenya Defence forces.

- i) The Kenya Army
- ii) The Kenya Airforce
- iii) The Kenya Navy

b) Explain six challenges faced by the Kenya Police Service in the course of discharging their duties.

- i) Lack of support/negative attitude from the members of the public who refuse/withhold useful information
- ii) Corruption among some officers renders them ineffective in discharging their duties
- iii) Inadequate transport facilities hampers their movement thereby making it difficult for them to respond to emergencies.
- iv) Sophisticated weapons used by criminals threatens/endangers police officers' lives.
- v) Inadequate modern communication equipment makes it difficult for them to relay/pass confidential information.
- vi) Interference by politicians/members of the public demoralizes/frustrates their efforts
- vii) Betrayal by some officers who collude with the criminals to break the law/subvert justice.
- viii) Inadequate training of the officers renders them incompetent in discharging their duties
- ix) Increased acts of terrorism/crime
- x) Poor working and living conditions eg. Poor housing/low salaries.

2013

23. a) State three qualifications for a person to be eligible for election as a member of the National Assembly in Kenya. (3 marks)

- (i) Must be a registered voter.
- (ii) Must be literate.
- (iii) Must be supported by at least 1,000 registered voters in the constituency/must be nominated by a political or an independent candidate.
- (iv) Should uphold good moral values. Any 3x1=3 marks

b) Explain six functions of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya. (12 marks)

- (i) It registers prospective citizens who intend to participate in the elections.
- (ii) It draws the boundaries of the constituencies/wards in all parts of country in order to ensure equitable representation of the people.
- (iii) It regulates nomination of candidates by political parties so as to measure proportional nomination of members.
- (iv) It settles electoral disputes other than petitions arising from the electoral process in order to ensure smooth/fair elections.
- (v) It registers that all candidates who intend to contest for positions during elections/announces and provides an election timetable.
- (vi) It educates voters on their rights/importance of participating in the electoral process so as to make informed decisions.
- (vii) It monitors/observes the elections in order to ensure transparency honesty.
- (viii) It regulates the amount of money spent by a candidate/political parties to prevent some candidates from influencing the voters.
- (ix) It develops code of conduct for candidates/parties participating elections with the view of checking malpractices.
- (x) It ensures compliance with the electoral laws by all the parties involved in order to promote free and fair elections.
- (xi) It distributes/transport electoral materials to all polling stations.
- (ix) It appoints election officials.
- (x) It announces the results and declares the winners. Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

NATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES (KENYA)

1998

13. Identify two national philosophies which have been used in Kenya since the attainment of independence.

- (i) African socialism
- (ii) Harambee
- (iii) Nyayoism. Any 2 points, 1 mark each (2mks)

2002

17. Identify two national philosophies used as development strategies in Kenya.

- (i) Harambee
- (ii) Nyayoism (peace, love unity, etc)
- (iii) African socialism Any 2 points, 1mk each = 2mks

2003

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)

2006

15. Identify one Philosophy adopted at independence to promote social justice in Kenya

- (i) African socialism
- (ii) Harambee (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

2008

21. a)

- To ensure equal opportunities for all citizens
- To promote democracy
- To ensure that resources are used for the benefit of society and its members
- To encourage various forms of ownership of property
- To promote freedom from disease, ignorance and poverty
- To promote freedom of conscience and human dignity (5 mks)

b)

- The philosophies have encouraged cooperation/unity/understanding among Kenyans
- They have encouraged Kenyans to actively participate in development projects
- Through the philosophies education has been promoted by building schools colleges and universities
- The philosophies have encouraged mutual social responsibility among Kenyans
- The philosophies have helped improve medical by constructing dispensaries health centres and hospitals
- The plight of the disadvantaged people has been addressed by the philosophies through organizing harambees to assist them
- The philosophies have promoted spiritual well being through building of churches. Any 5x2= 10mks)

2009

17. Identify two characteristics of African Socialism that promote national development in Kenya

- (xvi) Democracy
- (xvii) Equal opportunities
- (xviii) Respect for human dignity
- (xix) Mutual; social responsibility (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

22(b) Explain five ways in which the Harambee philosophy has promoted the development of education in Kenya since independence

- (i) Many education institutions have been constructed using funds raised through harambee effort. Thus enabling many children to attend school
- (ii) Many students have been assisted to pay school fees/ pursue further studies thus enabling the needy to go on with learning
- (iii) Physical facilities have been constructed/improved through harambee this enables learning in a conducive environment
- (iv) Teaching/ learning materials have been purchased/ donated to schools to improve the quality of Education

- (v) Additional staff/ workers in schools have been paid through harambee contributions by the parents to offsets the inadequacy.
- (vi) Through the Harambee spirit co- curricular activities have been supported by well wishers thus helping the learners to exploit their talents.

2013

14. State two ways in which the Harambee spirit promotes national unity in Kenya.

(2 marks)

- (i) It encourages people to work together.
- (ii) It promotes cooperation.
- (iii) It promotes equity in the distribution of resources.
- (iv) It enhances interaction of the people.
- (v) It promotes patriotism.

Any 2x1 = 2 marks

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN KENYA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

1996

13. What is the main function of opposition parties in Kenya?

- i) To provide a system of checks and balances to the government of the day in order to guard against excess / to act a check on the actions of the government. Any 1 point, 1 marks each
(1 mk)

section B

4.a)What three factors have facilitated the formation of many political parties in Kenya since 1991?

- (i) Amendment/Reating of section 2 a in the Kenyan constitution to allow the formation of other parties in Kenya.
- (ii) External pressure from the international community
- (iii) Internal agitation for multipart
- (iv) End of the cold war/the collapse of the USSR made it possible for the USA to exert pressure on Kenya and other African countries)
- v) Economic hardships within the country.Any 3 points 1 mark each (3 mks)

b)Explain the changes which have taken place in Kenya as a result for the introduction of multiparty democracy.

- i) The introduction of Multi-arty democracy has led to the introduction of multiparty democracy.
- ii) Kenyans have been provided with the opportunity to join parties of their own choice.
- iii) It has promoted accountability and transparency on the part of the government
- v) It has enhanced the implementation of economic reforms in the country (SAP)
- vi) It has given the mass media people greater freedom to comment on what it happening in the country.
- vii) It has created more political awareness and patriotism among the people.

- viii) It has enhanced interaction among Kenyans of different ethnic backgrounds as various political parties compete for support.
- ix Has enhanced the application of rule of law in the country. (6x2 = 12 mks)

1997

12. Identify TWO causes of division within opposition political party in Kenya since 1992.

- i) Personality differences
- ii) Conflicts over leadership / rivalry for power / control.
- iii) Ethnic affiliations.
- iv) Selfish motives
- v) External interference
- vi) Ideological differences.

20. (a) Describe the structure of the democratic Party of Kenya (DP)

- (i) National delegates convention is the highest organ of the party and responsible for electing the officials of the party and amending the party constitution.
- (ii) National governing Council is made up of all National Officials of the party and two representatives from each province ensuring that all party policies and programmes are implemented/ second highest party organ.
- (ii) National Executive Committee consists of elected officials. They are charged with the day to day running of the party.
- (iv) Branch Executive Committee/ organizations are organized on the basis of administrative districts. They are responsible for recruitment of members and popularizing the party at grass root level.
- (v) Each branch is divided into sub – branches up to the village level
- (vi) National secretariat Committee headed by the Executive Director that shall be responsible for implementing decisions and programmes of the party.
- (vii) Party election committee
- (viii) The Board of Trustees(Any 5 points 1 mk each (5 mks)

(b) Explain the role of opposition parties in government and nation building

- (i) Keep the government of the day on its toes by pointing out the shortcomings/ acts as the watchdog for the people.
- (ii) Contribute to the process of law making and ensure that laws are in harmony with the constitution.
- (iii) Educate the masses/ public about their rights/ gives education to the masses.
- (iv) Mobilize people for participation in the political democratic process
- (v) They offer alternative policies and programmes to those of the ruling party.

- (vi) Ensure that public funds are properly utilized through Public Investments Committee or public Accounts Committee.
- (vii) They check possible excesses by the government and the party in power.
- (viii) They provide the basis for peaceful solution of conflicts (Any 5 points 2 mks each (10 mks

1998

1999

22. (a)
- (i) Administrative services are brought closer to the people
 - (ii) Local resources are utilized effectively e.g. land
 - (iii) Social amenities are made available e.g. hospitals, piped water
 - (iv) Means of transport and communication are developed/ improved
 - (v) Local people are involved in decision making
 - (vi) Local priorities are identified and implemented
 - (vii) Ensure equal development in all districts
 - (viii) Creates employment for local people (Any 5 points, 1 mk) (5 mks)

2000

15. What main factor led the split of the Forum for the restoration of Democracy Party (FORD) in 1992?

- (i) Differences/ disagreements over the election of officials/ delegates ideological differences/ personality

2001

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. (Any 1 point, 1 mk)

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)

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
- (ii) Some co-operatives assist members to market their produce e.g coffee, tea and sugarcane farmers.
- (iii) They create employment opportunities for people
- (iv) They educate the members on investment strategies which enhance their participation in national development.
- (v) The government derives income from the co-operatives in form of taxes and shares.
- (vi) Co-operatives assist members to acquire property to enhance their economic well being e.g. land.
- (vii) Co-operatives provide dividends to members which enhance their economic status.
- (viii) Co-operatives banks
- (ix) Developing infrastructure e.g. roads/storage facilities.(Any 5 points, 2 marks) (10 marks)

2002

10. Give two sources of revenue for the District Development Committees in Kenya

- (i) Government grants
- (ii) Donations from NGOs and religious organizations
- (iii) Aid from foreigners
- (iv) Harambee funds
- (v) Donations from individuals.Any 2 points, 1mk each =2mks.

15. Give the main role of opposition parties in Kenya

To act as a check on the excess of the government and the ruling party/upholding democracy(1 mk)

2003

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.

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.
mks) Any 2 x 1 = (2 mks)

Any 6 x 2 = (3

2004

13.

- (i) The death of Josiah Mwangi Kariuki
- (ii) The death of the founding father of the nation Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
- (iii) The attempt to change the constitution by some politicians (2 mks)

14.

- (i) Mismanagement of member's fund/ corruption

- (ii) Employment of unqualified personnel/ nepotism
- (iii) Political interference in the management of the societies
- (iv) Poor economic base
- (v) Unbinding by laws (2 mks)

23. (a)

- (i) Tribalism encourage people to favour only those from their ethnic groups
- (ii) People favour their relatives/ nepotism/. Corruption
- (iii) Religious differences may lead to conflicts between individuals and even communities.
- (iv) The unequal distribution of resources causes animosity between those who are favoured and those who are not favoured
- (v) Political wrangles
- (b)
- (i) Allegations of rigging of the 1998 elections led to the discontent among the lowers
- (ii) KANU failed to listen to criticism and the critics were either suspended or expelled from the party
- (iii) The influence from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union led to the introduction of multi- party democracy
- (iv) The end of the cold war brought a new wave of democracy which spread to Kenya
- (v) The vents which were taking place in Zambia in 1991 inspired advocates of multi- partiysm
- (vi) The pressure from multi- party activists drawn from civil society, political and legal fraternity forced the government to change
- (vii) The failure by the government to adopt all the recommendations which were forwarded by the public to the Saitoti Review Commission of 1990 led to the agitation for multi- partiysm
- (viii) The pressure on the government from the donor community to democratize a condition for aid resumption made it to oblige
- (ix) Repealing of section 2 (A)

2005

12. State two contributions of parastals to the economic development of Kenya.

- (iii) They provide employment opportunities.

2006

14. Give two reasons why corruption is being discouraged in Kenya

- To promote economic party
- To promote peace and stability
- To promote national unity
- To provide fair distribution of national resources
- To gain international confidence
- To promote patriotism and ethical behaviors

2007

13. Who was the first Vice-President of independent Kenya? (1mk)

Oginga Odinga (1x1=1mk)

15. State two ways in which poor leadership affects sporting activities in Kenya. (2mks)

- (i) Constant Wrangling leading to negligency of duty
- (ii) Mismanagement of funds/greed
- (iii) Demoralization of sports men and women
- (iv) Discrimination/ favouring teams over others. (Any 2x1=2mks)

2008

2009

13. State two ways through which the government has encouraged the preservation of African culture through music and dance.

- (i) Creation of the Ministry of Culture and social Services
- (ii) Allowing the various ethnic communities to perform at public gatherings
- (iii) Inclusion of music as a subject in the national curriculum/ promoting music/ drama festivals
- (iv) Development of cultural Heritage Centers
- (v) Allowing the media hoses to play traditional music/ dance(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

2010

9. Identify Two Education Commissions appointed by the government of Kenya to review the Education system since independence.

- i) The Kenya Education commission/Ominde Commission of 1964.
- ii) The National Committee on Education objectives and polices/Gachathi commission of 1976.
- iii) The presidential working party on the second University/Mackay Commission of 1981.
- iv) The Kamunge Commission 1988
- v) David Koeche Commission

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

10. Give the main reason why the government of Kenya introduced the Constituency Development Fund.

- To speed up development/uplift peoples living standards in the constituencies.(1 x 1 = 1 mark)

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

- i) Encouraging people to take part in traditional dances/music/festivals
- ii) Establishing/preserving cultural centres/sites
- iii) Licensing vernacular radio stations which enhance culture.
- iv) Encouraging the production/marketing of traditional handworks/crafts
- v) Establishment of ministries of sports, gender and culture.

Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

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

- i) Resettling people in the irrigation schemes.
- ii) Encouraging people to form co-operative societies/land buying companies.
- iii) Opening up the former white highlands to willing buyers
- iv) Giving/providing loans to those who were willing to buy land.
- v) Consolidation/adjudication of land to enable farmers to maximize production.
- vi) Issuing of land title deeds to make ownership legal/lease land transfers.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six challenges facing the agricultural sector in Kenya today.

- i) Poor infrastructure in some parts of the country has led to great losses of farm produce thus reducing earnings of farmers.
- ii) The unstable prices of agricultural commodities on the local/world market has discouraged farmers.
- iii) Various parts of the country have been hit by drought/famine thus forcing the government to provide relief food.
- iv) Farmers produce is often destroyed by pests after harvest leading to food shortages/poor storage.
- v) Poor technology/use of traditional methods has contributed to low yields.
- vi) Politically instigated ethnic clashes have discouraged farmers from carrying out immense farming due to insecurity.
- vii) The population of Kenya has been growing faster than gains made in the agricultural sector.
- viii) Corrupt government officials have grabbed/sold research land thereby affecting the operations of research institutions/mismanagement of funds for agricultural development.
- ix) Farming has become a costly venture for most farmers are not able to meet the high costs of farm inputs.
- x) Overproduction of similar agricultural products leads to wastage due to lack of buyers.
- xi) Shortage of agricultural extension officers has made it difficult for farmers to get advice on how to improve yields.

- xii) Mismanagement of cooperatives has impoverished farmers.
- xiii) Competition from COMESA/Industrialized nations has frustrated Kenyan farmers.

2011

7 What constitutional amendment made Kenya return to a multi-party state? (1 mark)

- i. Repeal of section 2A of the constitution in 1991. 1x1=1 mark

16 Name the education commission that recommended the introduction of 8.4.4 education System in Kenya. (1 mark)

- i. Mackay Report/Commission. 1x1 = 1 mark

2012

15. Give the main reason why the government of Kenya introduced Free Primary Education in 2003. (1 mark)

- (i) To enable more people access education. (1x1 = 1 mark)

21 (a) State five ways in which the government of Kenya has improved the health of its citizens since independence. (5 marks)

- (i) It has established/created the Ministry of Health.
- (ii) It has established hospitals/clinics/dispensaries.
- (iii) It has encouraged NGOs/religious organizations/individuals to provide health services.
- (iv) It has established medical training institutions.
- (v) It has recognized the use of herbal medicine.
- (vi) It has established National Health Insurance Fund
- (vii) It has established Medical Research Institutes.
- (viii) It has employed health workers.
- (ix) It has subsidized the cost of healthcare/ free medical services.
- (x) It educates people on health matters.

Any 5x1=5 marks

(b) Explain five factors which have undermined the provision of health services by the

Government of Kenya. (10 marks)

- (i) High population growth rate has limited government ability to finance health services.
- (ii) High poverty levels among the people has hampered access to medical services due to the cost involved.
- (iii) Lack of enough medical personnel has compromised the quality of the services provided.
- (iv) Lack of adequate funds to provide enough facilities has lowered the quality of services provided/ lack adequate medical equipment.

(v) The continued pollution of the environment has led to increased ailments thereby jeopardising the government's efforts.

(vi) Malnutrition/poor diet has made it difficult for the government to maintain good health among the people.

(vii) The increased number of terminal diseases has led to the diversion of resources from the core health services.

(viii) Unforeseen high rate of accidents/injuries has strained the scarce resources.

(ix) Traditional/cultural practices have frustrated the government's effort to provide health care.

(x) Corruption in the health sector has compromised delivery of services.

2013

6. State two ways in which the National Accord and Reconciliation Act, 2008 affected the composition of the Government in Kenya. (2 marks)

- (i) It created a coalition government.
- (ii) It created the office/position of the Prime Minister.
- (iii) It created the offices/positions of the two deputy prime ministers.
- (iv) It increased the number of ministers/cabinet ministers. Any 2x1 = 2 marks

15. State two ways through which the Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies in Kenya benefit their members. (2 marks)

- (i) They give loans/credit facilities.
- (ii) They provide banking facilities/saving facilities.
- (iii) They provide benevolent/insurance services.
- (iv) They invest on behalf of members.
- (v) They create employment.
- (vi) They educate members on financial management/investment. Any 2x1 = 2 marks

16. State one way through which the opposition political parties in Kenya check on the Government excesses. (1 mark)

- (i) They point out the mistakes made by the government.
- (ii) They point out misuse of public resources. 1x1 = 1 mark

17. Give the main challenge facing Free Primary Education Programme in Kenya since its introduction in 2003. (1 mark)

- Over enrollment of the pupils 1x1 = 1 mark

DEVOLVED GOVERNMENT

2013

24. a) State three objectives of devolving the government of Kenya. (3 marks)

- (i) To promote democratic exercise of power.
- (ii) To promote unity in the country.
- (iii) To empower the people to participate in decision making /to make informed decisions.
- (iv) To protect the interests of the minority/marginalised groups.
- (v) To promote equitable development in the country.
- (vi) To enable people access services/take services closer to the people.
- (vii) To decentralize state organs/functions from the capital.
- (viii) To enhance checks and balances/accountability. Any 3x1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six ways in which the county governments raise their revenue. (12 marks)

- (i) They impose property rates within their territories to enable them raise revenue for their operations.
- (ii) They charge for the services they render to the residents of the counties in order to generate income.
- (iii) They are allocated part of the annual national revenue in order to supplement their supplement:
- (iv) By borrowing loans from the national government international organizations to finance development projects.

- (v) They levy taxes on the services/goods generated in the county to finance their activities.
- (vi) Through licences granted to businesses/services operating in the counties.
- (vii) By charging fees for the use of the counties property/fines.
- (viii) By renting property /houses to people in order to raise funds for development.
- (ix) Through grants eg. local and external sources.

Any 6x2= 12 marks

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

1996

12. Name two parastatal organizations in Kenya that fall under the ministry of transport and communication,

- i) Kenya ports authority/KPA

14. Identify two types of direct taxes through which the Kenya government raises this revenue.

- i) Export tax
- ii) Import tax / custom duty
- iii) Excise duty
- iv) Sales tax
- v) Income tax
- vi) Value Added Tax (VAT)
- vii) Payer/ Pay as you earn.

1997

11. State TWO ways through which the government controls parastatals.

- i) Through appointment of top officials of the parastatals either by the Ministers or the president.
- ii) Constant inspection of parastatals by the Inspectorate of state Corporations.
- iii) Annual inspection and Auditing of Parastatal accounts by the controller and auditor general of corporations.
- iv) The government requires that parastatals accounts by the Controller and auditor general of corporations.
- v) Parastatals are created by an act of parliament.

1998

23. a) Explain why the Kenya government prepares an annual budget.

- i. To enable the government to prioritize its needs.
- ii. Help the government to identify sources of revenue.
- iii. Enables parliament to approve government expenditure.
- iv. Enable the government to explain the tax structure to the public.
- v. Enable the government to estimate the financial requirements for its needs.
- vi. Acts as reference for future – in correcting mistakes.
- vii. Smooth running of government, various government departments.
- viii. Help the government to identify its departments and allocate duties appropriately thus enhancing accountability.
- ix. Give useful information to those organizations and individuals who may want to keep track of the governments expenditure.
- x. Enable the government to account for funds borrowed/donated for development.
- xi. Accomplish already started projects. Any 5 points, 2 marks.

b) What measures does the Kenya government take to ensure that public funds are properly used?

- i. The government ensures that all intended expenditures is approved by parliament before any expenditure is taken.
- ii. All reports on expenditure by government ministries are presented to the Public Accounts Committee to the public.
- iii. The Controller and Audit General Audits ministries and reports to parliament.
- iv. The PS in every Ministry is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that government funds are well spent.
- v. The Auditor General of State Corporations audits the expenditure of all government corporations.
- vi. Government contracts are advertised publicly for tendering and awards are made on merit.
- vii. Establishing of Kenya Anti-corruption Authority.

1999

15. (i) Recurrent expenditure
- (ii) Capital expenditure/ development expenditure
- (iii) Serving expenditure (Any 2 points) (2 mks)

2000

17. Identify one main factor led main issue that is addressed in the national budget in Kenya.

- (i) The amount of revenue the government requires and plans to raise
- (ii) Sources from which the government intends to raise the revenue
- (iii) How the government intends to spend the revenue (Any 1 point, 1 mk) (1 mk)

2001

2002

14. What is contained in the government budget?

- (i) The amount of revenue expected
- (ii) Sources of revenue
- (ii) Areas of expenditure. Any 1 point, 1mk = 1mk

2003

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 = (3mks)

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 finance 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)

2004

15. - Parliament/ legislature/National assembly (1mk)

2005

7. Identify two sources of government revenue in Kenya.

- (i) Taxes/Custom duties
 - (ii) Loans
 - (iii) Donations/grants in aid
 - (iv) Licences/fees/rates/rents
 - (v) Fines
- Any 2x1= (2mks)

2006

17. Give one example of indirect taxes in Kenya

- (i) Sale taxes/ exercise duty/ customs duty
- (ii) Value added tax
- (iii) Cess/ fines/ fees
- (iv) Land rates
- (v) Domestic borrowing

2007

16. State one type of government expenditure in Kenya (1mk)

- (i) Capital
- (ii) Recurrent Any 1x1=1mk

2008

17.

- It helps the government to determine the sources of revenue
- To ensure transparency
- It helps in appropriate allocation of resources to different ministries
- So that foreign organization and donors can know the economic planning and expenditure of government 2x2= 2mkS

2009

2010

24. **a) Identify five stages in the preparation of the national budget.**

- i) Each government ministry prepares its estimates.
- ii) The Ministries are forwarded to the ministry of finance.
- iii) The Ministry of Finance compiles the estimates into a single budget/the proposed budget.
- iv) The proposed/compiled budget is discussed by the cabinet.
- v) The government announces the budget day.
- vi) The Minister of Finance presents/reads the budget before parliament.
- vii) Parliament discusses/debates/approves the budget. Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Explain why it is important for the government to prepare the national budget annually.

- i) It enables the government to identify sources of revenue that will be required to meet its financial obligations.
- ii) It enables the government to explain to the public that tax structure/set the tax levels.
- iii) It ensures that there is a balance in the country's revenue and expenditure hence avoiding budget deficit.
- iv) The government is able to identify ways of spending without any wastage.
- v) Parliament is able to monitor public resource utilization through its watchdog committees.
- vi) It enables the government to identify/prioritize the development projects to finance in the coming year.
- vii) The government is able to assess its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary.
- viii) The government is able to set aside some funds to be used in case of emergencies in the course of the financial year.
- ix) The budget provides useful information to individuals/organizations that may be interested in keeping track of government expenditure/enhances accountability and transparency in the eyes of the public.
- x) The government is able to win confidence among local and international development partners/donors through its plans and policies spelt out in the budget.
- xi) Ensure equitable share of resources and balanced development. Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

2011

17 **Give two external sources of Government revenue in Kenya.(2 marks)**

- i. Loans.
- ii. Grants.
- iii. Donations.

Any 2x1 = 2 marks

2012

16. **State two ways in which government of Kenya ensures effective utilization of public funds.(2 marks)**

- (i) It budgets for the funds /finance
- (ii) It undertakes regular auditing of funds.
- (iii) It investigates /prosecutes corrupt officers.
- (iv) It procures goods/services through open tendering System

(v) Parliament approves/monitors public funds

Any 2 x 1 = 2marks

17. Give two disadvantages of Kenya's reliance on foreign aid as a source of revenue. (2 marks)

(i) It is given with conditions.

(ii) It attracts high interest rates.

(iii) It creates donor dependency syndrome/debt crisis

(iv) It limits the choice of trading partners.

(v) It delays the implementation of projects.

LATEST HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

***0714497530* (Mr Isaboke)**

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