- The Maasai worshipped a God called 'Enkai'. They sent prayers to him through Oloiboni.
- They sacrificed to their God under sacred trees.
- The Maasai lived in Manyattas and their ways of life were based on preservation of cattle and grazing lands.
- The Maasai women had ritual experts and diviners.
- Maasai women and children constituted the lowest members of the society.

Economic Organization:
- The Maasai was predominantly a pastoral community although the Kwayi (lloikop) section cultivated small shambas where they planted millet and sorghum unlike the Purko group which kept livestock only.
- The livestock kept by the two sections of the Maasai included cattle, sheep, goats and Donkeys.
- The Maasai men hunted wild animals for meat
- The Maasai traded with their neighbours such as Luo, Nandi, Kikuyu and the Akamba.
- They smelted iron and made iron tools ie knives, spears and daggers
- The Maasai also collected and gathered roots, fruit and vegetables.
- They were engaged in traditional industries such as pottery basketry and weaving.

12. Show the economic activities of the Cushites in Kenya before 1900.
- The Cushites were mainly Pastorialists. They kept cattle, goats and sheep.
- Some Cushites e.g. the Oromo practiced fishing in river Tana and in the Indian Ocean.
- Some grew crops such as peas, beans and vegetables.
- Cushites traded with the Bantus communities such as Pokomo.
- They hunted wild animals, collected eggs, wild fruits and roots.
- The Cushite made clothes from the skins of animals
- They smelted iron to make iron tools.

13. How are the social systems of the Cushites before 1500?
- Cushites were organised into autonomous clans.
- They had age-set systems
- They practiced circumcision of boys
- The Cushites worshiped one God referred to by different names.

14. Who are the Mijikenda? What was the social and economic organization of the Mijikenda?

The Mijikenda are Bantu communities living along the Indian Ocean.

In case the Parliament passes a vote of no confidence on the government and the President.

151. Give reasons why the parliament is regarded as supreme:
- The parliament controls the government.
- The parliament decides ways and means of raising government revenue.
- The parliament also discusses ways and means of spending government revenue.
- The parliament has the power to declare a state of emergency.
- It has power to declare the government to resign by passing a motion of no confidence on the government.
- The parliament has power to alter the Constitution
- It has the responsibility of making the laws of the land
- It has more powers than the executive and the judiciary.

152. How can the independence of the Judiciary be guaranteed in Kenya?
- By promoting the judiciary with a separate and independent system of commands, which is free from any external influence.
- By encouraging court judges to be impartial. This can occur if other arms of the government for instance the executive does not interfere with the ruling of the judges.
- By binding the judges with the oath of allegiance to perform their duties without fear, favour or hatred.

- By leaving judges to work freely without interference either in form of dismissing them or firing them. They can even serve the Nation for a longer period than that of firing them. They can even serve the Nation for a longer period than that of other civil servants.
- By protecting the judges and magistrates form all kinds of victimisation and molestation.
- By giving the power of appointing judges and magistrates to an independent body like the judicial service commission and to the President. The president should not make advantage of this to influence decisions of the judges appointed by him.

153. Outline the special courts and Tribunals:
- The Industrial Court.
- The Rent Business Tribunal
- The Rent Restriction Tribunal
- The Khadhis Courts
- The Court Marital and Commission of Judiciary.

The ethnic communities who form the Mijikenda are:

i) Giriama
ii) Ribe
iii) Kauma
iv) Chonyi
v) Digo
vi) Jibana
vii) Kombe
viii) Rabai
ix) Duruma

<u>Social Organization:</u>
- The Mijikenda were organized into clans comprising of related families
- There was the age-set system because after initiation boys were grouped into sub-sets which were combined to form, an age set.
- Intermarriages between Kenyans existed.
- There was division of labour. Children looked after cattle, sheep and goats while young men built houses and cattle sheds, hunted and cleared the bush for cultivation.
- The Mijikenda worshipped God and offered sacrifices.
- They conducted various ceremonies.

<u>Economic Organization.</u>
- The Mijikenda practiced fishing in the Indian Ocean.
- They kept livestock for example cattle, sheep and goats
- The Mijikenda men hunted and gathered fruits, honey and vegetables.
- They were engaged in the traditional industries such as weaving and Basketry.
- The Mijikenda grew crops such as sorghum and Millet.
- They traded with the Swahilis and the people of the interior such as the Akamba.

15. Identify the political system of the Cushites before 1800.
- The Cushites were organised into clans
- They had councils of elders who headed clans.
- Each clan was made up of related families whose members claimed a common ancestry.
- The Councils of elders presided over assemblies, settled ritual experts, settled disputes and maintained law and order. Their decisions were final.
- They had age-set system which provided the community with worriers.
- Clans of cushites communities were autonomous except in times of disaster when they formed alliances to fight against a common event.

- It approves the National budget
- It creates statutory bodies
- It controls public expenditure through public accounts Committee.
- It conducts debates in the parliament on important issues
- It links people with the government.

154. What may make a person to be disqualified for election to parliament?
- If he is declared to be of unsound mind by a court.
- If he has been sentenced to death by a court in Kenya.
- If he has been at the time of election imprisoned for 6 months or more.

- If he is holding a public office and declared unqualified by the Minister in charge through the Kenya gazette.
- If he is a member of the armed forces at the time of Nomination.

155. **What are the requirements in order for a person to qualify to be a President according to the constitution today?**
- One must be a Kenyan citizen
- Must be at least 35 years old.
- Be a member of a registered political party.
- Be a registered voter in a constituency.
- Be nominated by atleast 1,000 registered voters of a particular party.
- Be of no criminal record.
- Be having some money and not being in a state of bankruptcy.

156. Outline the functions of the Permanent secretaries in Kenya:
- To ensure that there Ministries run smoothly and efficiently.
- Supervising work of the junior civil servants
- They are the chief advisors to their Ministers on issues relating to policies.
- They act as the chief accounting officers in their ministries.

157. What are the components of the National Assembly in Kenya?
- Nominated members
- Elected members
- Ex – Officio members

158. In which circumstances may a vacancy occur in the Presidency?
- In case of resignation of a President
- In case of death of a President
- In case of physical or mental incapacity of a President
- In case of modification of a Presidents election as a member of high court.

- Some interior communities ignored the middleman position of the Akamba and began selling Ivory directly to the Arabs and Swahilis. E.g. Embu and Kikuyu trading class.
- Coastal traders began entering the interior and buying goods directly after realizing that the stories the Kamba gave about the interior were untrue.
- Introduction of firearms encouraged Arabs and Swahili traders to penetrate into the interior.
- When slave was abolished, it became very difficult to transport Ivory because ivory traders feared being suspected of using slaves to transport their goods.

39. Explain the effects of the development of Akamba long distance trade
- Foreign goods spread into the interior of Kenya. Such goods were beads, clothes and bracelets.
- The long distance trade stimulated local trade and regional trade between different Kenya communities.
- Slave trade was encouraged because slaves who were captured in the interior carried Ivory to the coast and they were also sold.
- The long distance trade gave rise to prosperous and well-known merchants such as Ngonyo and Kivoi.
- Slam and Swahili culture spread along the trade route penetrating into the interior.
- Akamba long distance trade boosted the Indian ocean trade by providing some of the commodities in demand.
- Kamba traders carried new crops from the coast to the interior e.g Mangoes, Bananas and rice.
- Lastly traders provided good communication between the coast and the interior of Kenya.

40. Give reasons for the coming of the missionaries to Kenya in the 19th Century.
- Missionaries came to Kenya to spread Christianity
- Some came to spread Western education and culture.
- Those who were humanitarians came to abolish slave trade some missionaries came to introduce legitimate trade in areas where slave trade had been abolished.
- Some like Krapf came to explore certain parts of Kenya.

41. Where did the Christian missionary society open the early mission stations in Kenya in the 19th Century?

i) Ribe
ii) Segala
iv) Rabai
v) Kibwezi

- He ensures that all government departments in the province are well organized.

119. What are the duties of the District Commissioner in Kenya today, 1998?

- He is the President's representative in the District.
- The D.C. maintains law and order in the District
- He acts as the chairman of the District Development committee.
- He gives permit to people who hold public meetings
- He ensures that all government departments in the District are organized effectively and efficiently.
- He co-ordinates all development projects in the District.

120. Give the duties of the District Officer (DO) today 1998?

- He is in charge of the division and all that goes on there
- He co-ordinates all development projects in the division
- He ensures that there is security in his division
- He maintains law and order in his division.

121. Show the duties of the chief today, 1998:

- He is in charge of the location
- He ensures that government policies are understood and followed in his location
- He maintains law and order in the location
- He is the link between the people and the government
- He is the chairman of the location and development committee
- He conducts open air meetings to enable people to air views on issues affecting their welfare.

122. Highlight the duties of the Assistant Chief today 1998:

- He settles disputes between people in his sub-location
- He ensures that birth and death are reported immediately.
- He ensures people in the sub-location take part in development projects such as building of dispensaries, road bridges and cattle dips.
- He acts as intermediary between his people and government
- He ensures that his sub-location maintains cleanliness.

123. Outline the duties of the village elders today 1998:

- Hold meetings to discuss important issues concerning the village.
- To ensure that people work together for the benefit of their areas
- To ensure that the village is clean.

42. What was the impact of the Portuguese occupation of the Kenya Coast for about 200 years?

Negative Impact:

- Due to frequent wars, many people along the coast lost their lives
- The Portuguese destroyed a lot of property especially when they burnt towns to punish those who rebelled.
- Traditional industries declined along the coast
- The 200 years was a period of intense suffering for the coastal inhabitants.
- Coastal towns declined. Some for instance Gedi and Jumba la Mtwapa never recovered even after the Portuguese declined
- Slave trade was intensified as a result of acquisition of firearms.
- Hatred was bred between the coastal people and the Portuguese as well as between the coastal people themselves.
- The long period of struggle of the coastal people and the Portuguese affected the cultures of the coastal people.
- Economic development of the coast was retarded due to destruction of towns, burning of crops and rooting by the Portuguese.

Positive Impact.

- The Portuguese introduced new crops such as sweet potatoes, groundnuts, cassava, Maize, paw paw and pineapples.
- The stay of the Portuguese along the Kenya Coast forced them to built Fort Jesus which is used today as a Museum.
- The Portuguese introduced the new methods of increasing soil fertility by the use of birds, droppings and also crop rotation.
- The Portuguese words contributed to Kiswahili language e.g 'Mvinyo' (wine)
- Kenya coast was directly linked with India
- The Portuguese introduced Christianity although it never appealed to the coastal people who were already Muslims.

43. What contributed to the decline of the Akamba long distance trade?

- Maasai raids well as the Boran and Galla threats discouraged the Kamba from going deep into the interior of Kenya to search for Ivory.
- Embu and Kikuyu people refused to trade with the Kamba due to Kamba raiding activities
- The supply of ivory declined. Few Kamba traders henceforth continued with activity of selling ivory.
- Formation of the imperial British East Africa (I.B.E.A) Company contributed in upsetting the Kamba dominance as long distance traders.

- To inform the people about the policies of the government
- They help in solving land disputes and also take an active part in hearing cases.
- They ensure that law and order is maintained in the village by letting the subchief and police know about what is happening in the village.

124. Who is a good citizen?

- A good citizen is one who obeys the law of the land
- One who participates in development projects
- Own who participates in the democratic process in public meetings and in the elections.

125. What are the rights and freedom that are enjoyed by Kenya citizens?

- Right to own property: Every citizen in Kenya has to own property in any area of the country.
- Right to life: One should not be deprived on his or her life intentionally
- The right in liberty: No one should be imprisoned or detained without good reason.
- Freedom of conscience and religion: Every Kenya citizen has a right to take an active part in a religion of his or her own choice and think freely.
- Freedom of impression: One is free to say anything so long as it does not interfere with other people's freedoms or go against the government.
- Freedom of movement: One is free to move to any part of Kenya or live in any part of Kenya.
- Freedom of speech: One is free to say anything so long as it does not interfere with other peoples freedoms or go against the government.
- Right of protection from discrimination: All people in Kenya are supposed to receive fair treatment irrespective of the race, tribe, political opinion and colour.
- Right of protection from torture and other insecurities.
- Right of protection against the arbitrary search and entry. Nobody should be searched without his consent or a valid court warrant.
- Right of protection from the law of the land in a person who is charged with a criminal offence must be offered a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court of law.

126. **Show clearly the situation in which Kenyan citizens may be denied some of their rights and freedoms**:

- Kenya citizens may be denied some of their rights and freedoms if they interfere with those of other people.

- Towns like Nairobi , Thika and Ruiru served as industrial centres

- There were mining towns such as Magadi and Kakamega. Which had gold mining as from 1930's.
- Almost all the towns provided trading function
- Some towns provided recreation facilities such as cinema and sporting facilities eg. Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu.

68. What were the problems of urbanization in Kenya during colonial era?

- There were inadequate housing facilities to meet the demand of people in those towns.
- In some places especially slum areas, houses were overcrowded and poorly planned.
- There were inadequate social services such as education facilities and hospitals.
- There was the problem of water shortage
- There were poor drainage and sanitary facilities
- Towns, which had industries had the problem of pollution e.g Nairobi.
- There were disease outbreaks in towns eg plague
- There were social evils such as prostitution and crimes like robbery
- Expansion of towns like Nairobi brought the problem of urban sprawl because land was taken for expansion leaving people landless.

69. Give reasons why Africans in colonial Kenya were discouraged from growing cash crops before 1954:

- European settlers never wanted to compete with Africans in cash crop growing.
- Europeans wanted Africans to be available and ready to provide labour for settlers in order to get money for paying taxes.
- To prevent the quality of cash crops from being lowered by the African produce.
- To justify the action, the settlers said they wanted to prevent the spread of crop diseases from African farms to European plantations.

70. In which way did the colonial Government in Kenya promote settler Agriculture?

- By recruiting African labour for settlers.
- By providing transport and communication facilities
- By preventing Africans from growing cash crops in order to reduce market competition
- Providing funds to settlers by giving them loans to establish farms
- Providing settlers with free land at very low costs.
- Encouraging settlers to form cooperatives to enable easier marketing of Agricultural produce and purchase of farm inputs.

71. Why did the colonial Government encourage white settlement in Kenya?

- To enable the railway to pay for its cost.
- To help generate income to relieve the British tax payers by acquiring income to administer Kenya.
- To help promote the economy of the colony.

72. How did the colonial government encourage white settlement in Kenya?

- By giving settlers free land or at very low cost.
- By encouraging settlers by providing means of recruiting labour for them.
- By constructing feeder roads to settler farms and railway branch lines to serve settler farms
- By providing funds to settlers through loans for establishing farms
- By looking for markets for settlers to market their Agricultural produce and also by making it easy for settlers to produce farm inputs.

73. Outline the problems experienced by the colonial Government in Kenya before independence was achieved.

- There was severe African resistance
- Transport and communication facilities were inadequate in the colony. So administering Kenya was difficult
- Britain did not have adequate capital to meet the cost of administering Kenya. For this reason the colonial Government was forced to impose taxes on Africans.

- There were very few qualified British administrators in Kenya
- There were racial problems. This forced the government to plan on racial lines.
- The Asians and Africans who demanded for equal representation in the colonial legislative council challenged the colonial government.

74. Suggest the problems which the white settlers in Kenya encountered before 1963:
- Shortage of labour for the settler farms
- Inadequate transport and communication facilities
- Settlers encountered deadly tropical disease which affected them and their crops. Pests also posed a danger to their crops
- There were a number of African resistances
- Lack of adequate market for the settler farm produce.
- A class of employed Africans arose. This class joined the labour market especially after white-collar jobs were introduced.
- Currency was introduced and this paved the way for the decline of the traditional barter system of exchange.
- Industry and mining were developed. These replaced the traditional industries.

Social Impact:
- Medical services were improved through establishment of hospitals and dispensaries.
- Western Education was introduced through establishment of schools. This resulted to emergence of a class of African elites
- Western Education was introduced which led to the decline of traditional Religion and cultures
- Conflict arose between foreign cultures and traditional cultures
- Africans lost their lives while others lost their family members during the struggle for independence.
- African land was taken and the land less suffered a lot.

Political Impact:
- Racial discrimination was introduced – colour bar
- Colonial government established administrative posts in many places.
- African Nationalism emerged and political parties were formed to struggle for independence.
- Boundaries, which split African societies such as Maasai, Somali and Karamojong were established.
- The indigenous system of administration was eroded and the British type introduced.
- The growing dissatisfaction with colonial rule led to the outbreak of Mau Mau war.
- Harsh colonial rule in Kenya helped in uniting Kenyan communities such as the Luo and the Kikuyu who formed and joined KANU during the struggle for independence.
- Colonial rule forced Africans to take part in wars that never concerned them, for example the first and the second world wars.

97. Why were the African ex-servicemen (soldiers who fought in the second World War) on the forefront in the struggle for independence in Kenya after the war.
- The ex-soldiers discovered that Europeans were not a superior race as they had made Africans to believe.
- African soldiers from Kenya interacted with other African soldiers from colonized countries and shared ideas and sentiments on de-colonization.
- African ex-service men who returned to Kenya were angered by the colonial Government attitude of rewarding European soldiers while they ignored them.
- African ex-soldiers were not happy with nor in support of the extreme poverty of the Africans as a result of colonial policies.

98. **List down the possible causes of Mau Mau war in Kenya**.
- Failure of the colonial government to reward ex-soldiers after the Second World War.

- Landlessness of Africans due to land alienation policy of the colonial government.
- Africans were opposed to colonial policies such as terracing of land.
- Restrictions on competitive African cultivation of cash crops
- Introduction of heavy taxation which reduced Africans to either squatters or wage labourers.
- Introduction and emphasizing more on Kipande as well as recruitment of labour by the colonial African chiefs.
- The administration of the Olenguruone oath brought the extremists on the same footing by uniting them in the struggle for independence.

99. Suggest the methods the colonial government in Kenya applied to discourage the advance of Mau Mau before 1960.

- The ban of KAU in 1953
- Mass arrests and detention of Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu people.
- Arrest and detention of Kenyatta and several KAU leaders
- Use of armed forces to suppress Mau Mau.
- The colonial government obtained reinforcement for their army from Britain
- Mau Mau leaders such as Dedan Kimathi and Waruhiu Itote were captured and murdered.

100. Discuss the effects of Mau Mau war in Kenya.

- Many people lost their lives. A total of about 13088 people
- There was a decline in social and economic development in the key fighting zones for instance central Kenya and part of the Rift Valley eg. Oleguruone.
- Britain responded positively towards African demands by granting constitutional reforms, which speeded the attainment of independence.
- A lot of money both from Kenya and Britain was spend in war and this strengthened the Britons who were critical towards colonialism and who regarded it as unnecessary burden.