

**No.23a.Name five types of courts in Kenya (5 marks)**

- ❖ The Court of Appeal
- ❖ The Chief Magistrates Court
- ❖ The Resident Magistrates Court
- ❖ The Senior Principal Magistrates Court
- ❖ Special Courts/Tribunals

**No.23b.Explain the importance of separation of powers between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in Kenya. (10 marks)**

- ❖ To make the co-ordination of government programmes and administration effective.
- ❖ To enable the government to facilitate division of labour.
- ❖ It helps prevent abuse of power/provides checks and balances.
- ❖ It promotes efficient service delivery.
- ❖ It is a constitutional requirement
- ❖ To enhance accountability
- ❖ It promotes transparency/openness in government dealings.
- ❖ It ensures that no arm of the government interferes with the other.

**No.24a .Give the three categories of the Kenya Defence Forces. (3 marks)**

- ❖ The Kenya Army
- ❖ The Kenya Air force
- ❖ The Kenya Navy

**No.24b.Explain six challenges encountered by the Kenya Police Service in the course of discharging their duties. (12 marks)**

- ❖ Lack of support/negative attitude from the members of the public who /withhold useful information
- ❖ Corruption among some officers renders them ineffective in discharging their duties
- ❖ Inadequate transport facilities hamper their movement making it difficult to respond to emergencies.
- ❖ Sophisticated weapons used by criminals threaten/endanger police officer's lives.
- ❖ Inadequate modern communication equipment makes it difficult for them to relay/pass confidential information.
- ❖ Interference by politicians/ members of the public demoralizes/frustrates their efforts
- ❖ Betrayal by some officers who collude with criminals to break the law/subvert justice.
- ❖ Inadequate training of the officers renders them incompetent in discharging their duties
- ❖ Increased acts of terrorism/crime
- ❖ Poor working and living conditions eg. poor housing/low salaries.

# HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

## PAPRT 2

**No.1. Give one type of written materials used by historians as a source of History and Government. (1 mark)**

- ❖ Books/ charts/ maps/ scrolls/ paintings/ clay labels/ stone tablets
- ❖ Newspapers/ magazines
- ❖ Diaries/ biographies
- ❖ Journals/ periodicals
- ❖ Official/ government records

**No.2. Give one negative effect of the land enclosure system in Britain during the 18th Century.(1 mark)**

- ❖ It displaced the poor people / landlessness
- ❖ It forced the poor to migrate to urban centres
- ❖ It increased pauperism/ poverty in Europe
- ❖ It created immigrants to other parts of the world

**No.3. Mention one type of trade.(1 mark)**

- ❖ Local trade
- ❖ Regional trade
- ❖ International trade

**No.4. Highlight two uses of copper in Africa during the 19th Century. (2 marks)**

- ❖ Making utensils.
- ❖ Making ornaments.
- ❖ To make weapons.
- ❖ As a medium of exchange/ trade item.
- ❖ It was mixed with other metals to make alloys.
- ❖ It was used for making tools
- ❖ It was used as a trade item.
- ❖ It was used to make statues

**No.5. Identify two metals used as currency in pre-colonial Africa.(2 marks)**

- ❖ Iron
- ❖ Gold
- ❖ Copper
- ❖ Silver
- ❖ Bronze

**No.6. Identify two groups who participated in the Trans-Atlantic Trade.**

- ❖ The Europeans
- ❖ The Africans
- ❖ The Americans.

**No.7. Give one reason that led to the decline of Meroe as an early urban centre.(1 mark)**

- ❖ The rise of the Axum the Kingdom which developed East of Meroe denied Meroe access to the red sea causing decline in trade.
- ❖ The king of Axum subdued and destroyed Meroe in 350 A.D
- ❖ Desertification due to deforestation led to decline of food supply for her people.
- ❖ Deforestation caused the decline of food supply for her people.



**No.8.Outline the main factor that led to the growth of the ancient Kilwa. (1 mark)**

- ❖ It's control of the Sofala gold trade/trade in gold

**No.9.Identify two reasons why early urban centres in ancient Egypt developed along the Nile Valley.**

- ❖ Water from the river was used for transportation
- ❖ Water from the river was used for domestic use/ industrial use
- ❖ The Nile valley contained fertile soil for farming/ availability of food
- ❖ The Nile valley had cool temperature which encouraged settlement
- ❖ Vegetation along the river provided building materials

**No.10 Identify two officials who assisted the ruler of the Shona to administer the Kingdom (2 marks)**

- ❖ The head cook
- ❖ Head gate keeper/ chancellor
- ❖ The court steward/ chamberlain/ chancellor
- ❖ The Queen Mother
- ❖ The head drummer
- ❖ The head of the Army
- ❖ The Treasurers
- ❖ The Senior son in law
- ❖ The Nine principal wives of the King
- ❖ The King's sister

**No.11.Mention one consequence of the French Assimilation Policy in Senegal ( 1 mark)**

- ❖ All colonies were subjected to the same law.
- ❖ Racial discrimination was minimal in the colonies.
- ❖ It undermined African culture.
- ❖ French goods and modern ways spread in West Africa.
- ❖ Educated Africans spearheaded nationalism in Africa.
- ❖ Africans were represented by deputies in the National Assembly

**No.12.Name two principal organs of the United Nations (2 marks)**

- ❖ The General Assembly
- ❖ The Security Council
- ❖ The Economic and Social Council
- ❖ The Secretariat
- ❖ The Trusteeship Council
- ❖ The International Court of Justice

**No.13.Give one economic problem experienced by the British colonialists in Nigeria**

- ❖ They lacked adequate funds
- ❖ Poor transport / communication undermined their work
- ❖ They lacked adequate skilled labour



**No.14.State two objectives of the African National Congress in Africa.(2 marks)**

- ❖ *To unite all black people to win majority rule in South Africa.*
- ❖ *To encourage a united anti-racial activities/oppose apartheid.*
- ❖ *To remove all forms of injustices.*
- ❖ *To win a vote/franchise for all the people of South Africa*

**No.15.Identify one financial institution established by the African Union ( 1 mark)**

- ❖ *The African Monetary Fund*
- ❖ *The African Central Bank*
- ❖ *The African Investment Bank*

**No.16.Identify the country that was blamed for the outbreak of the First World War. (1 mark)**

- ❖ *Germany*

**No.17 .Mention two ways in which Non-Aligned members safeguarded their National Security. (2 marks)**

- ❖ *By keeping off from conflicts of non-member countries*
- ❖ *By maintaining their sovereignty/independence*
- ❖ *By maintaining their economic independence*
- ❖ *By not identifying with either Communism or Capitalism*
- ❖ *By taking independent decisions/actions in international fora*
- ❖ *By maintaining their cultural identity*
- ❖ *By not joining trade alliances*

**No.18a.Give three disadvantages of hunting as an economic activity by early human beings.(3 marks)**

- ❖ *It was difficult to locate/spot the animals*
- ❖ *Animals were a threat/dangerous to humans;*
- ❖ *It required many people;*
- ❖ *Hunting was time consuming;*
- ❖ *It was tiresome/cumbersome;*
- ❖ *Animals ran faster than man*

**No.18b.Describe six results of iron working technology on African communities before the 19th Century. (12 marks)**

- ❖ *The use of iron tools made cultivation of the land easier/faster as they were more efficient.*
- ❖ *Iron tools were used to clear forests thereby enabling people to migrate/settle in new areas.*
- ❖ *Iron weapons were used to fight other communities thereby increasing warfare/ conflicts.*
- ❖ *It led to the rise of professional smiths who were accorded high status in the community*
- ❖ *The demand for iron tools enhanced trade between communities.*
- ❖ *Communities were able to protect themselves better using iron weapons.*
- ❖ *Powerful states emerged as iron weapons were used to conquer/annex weaker communities/territories*



- ❖ Iron implements were used as a medium of exchange thereby facilitating trade transactions.
- ❖ The use of iron tools/implements led to increased food production, since more land was brought under cultivation
- ❖ Led to development of towns e.g Meroe.

**No.19a. (a) Outline three challenges faced by factory workers in Europe during the Industrial Revolution. (3 marks)**

- ❖ They were paid low wages/salaries
- ❖ They worked for long hours
- ❖ They were exposed to accidents
- ❖ Accidents victims were laid off without compensation.
- ❖ Inadequate housing made them live in slums.
- ❖ They suffered from diseases due to poor sanitation/pollution

**No.19b. Describe six factors that have encouraged industrialisation in South Africa. (12 marks)**

- ❖ The availability of many sources of energy to provide the required power of industrialization.
- ❖ The existence of varied mineral resources to sustain the process of industrialization.
- ❖ The presence of well developed transport network and infrastructure to facilitate the movement of raw materials and finished industrial goods to the market.
- ❖ The availability of both internal and external markets for their manufactured goods.
- ❖ The availability of both skilled and unskilled manpower required for industrialization.
- ❖ The availability of capital generated from South African trade in other goods has enabled her to set up industries.
- ❖ The government's sound industrial policies which encouraged both local and foreign investors to boost industrialization.
- ❖ The high quality of goods has led to increased demand for South African manufactured goods.
- ❖ The political stability in the country since the end of the apartheid era has created a conducive environment for industrial development.

**No.20a . (a) Outline five economic activities of the Asante during the 19th Century. 5 marks)**

- ❖ They grew crops for food/trade;
- ❖ They carried out trade among themselves/other groups.
- ❖ They were involved in mining;
- ❖ They practiced Art and crafts/basketry/weaving
- ❖ They practiced iron working/black smithing;
- ❖ They did hunting/gathering;
- ❖ They practiced pottery making





**No.20b.(b) Outline the social organization of the Buganda King the pre-colonial period. (5 marks)**

- ❖ They were organized into clans which had their own traditions/ customs.
- ❖ They worshipped many gods with Katonda as their supreme God / polytheism
- ❖ The people highly regarded the Kabaka whom they considered to be semi-divine.
- ❖ The people believed in life after death since they worshipped the spirits of the dead.
- ❖ The umbilical cord/jaw bones of the Kabaka were preserved for future remembrance.
- ❖ The people performed sacrifices during the time of misfortune/fortune.
- ❖ They had symbols of royalty in form of royal drums/ spears/ crowns which were kept at the Kabaka's palace
- ❖ They had religious shrines which were scattered all over the Kingdom.
- ❖ They were polygamous / married many wives in order to strengthen social relations

**No.21.(a) Give five reasons that encouraged nationalists in Mozambique to use armed struggle to attain independence. (5 marks)**

- ❖ Portugal refused to listen to the grievances of the Africans.
- ❖ The nationalists were trained in fighting skills.
- ❖ The liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity/Tanzania and other (O.A.U) members supported the nationalists with finance and weapons.
- ❖ The nationalists were supported and encouraged by communist countries.
- ❖ The success of MauMau freedom fighters in Kenya inspired them.
- ❖ The country was forested and conducive for guerilla warfare.
- ❖ The United Nations (UN) denounced colonialism thus boosting the morale of the nationalists.

**No.21.(b) Explain the challenges faced by the Nationalists in Mozambique. (10 marks)**

- ❖ They lacked basic needs such as food, clothes and medicine.
- ❖ Ideological differences led to the formation of rival guerrilla movements such as MANU, COREMO and FRELIMO.
- ❖ The nationalist were demoralised due to the assassination of their leader Eduardo Mondlane.
- ❖ The Portuguese government ruthlessly suppressed the nationalist movement.
- ❖ The South African apartheid government assisted the Portuguese to fight the nationalists.
- ❖ Portugal outlawed political movements
- ❖ The Christian church in Mozambique condemned the nationalist movement

**22.(a) Outline five aims of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). 5 marks)**

- ❖ To promote unity among African states.
- ❖ To end all forms of colonialism in Africa.
- ❖ To promote human rights in African countries in line with the United Nations' Charter.
- ❖ To promote social, economic and political cooperation in Africa in order to uplift the peoples standards of living.
- ❖ To uphold the policy of non-alignment in international affairs.

- ❖ *To uphold the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of states.*
- ❖ *To recognize/respect the territorial/sovereignty of member states.*
- ❖ *To promote peaceful settlement of disputes among member states.*

**No.22b.b) Discuss the difference between the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the African Union (AU). (10 marks)**

- ❖ *The structure of the African Union is more elaborate than that of the Organisation of African Unity/ The African Union has more organs than the Organization of African Unity.*
- ❖ *African Union unlike the Organisation of African Unity has the mandate to intervene in the internal affairs of member states who violate human rights.*
- ❖ *African Union is viewed as an organisation of African peoples while Organisation of African Unity was an organisation of African executives.*
- ❖ *African Union has an ambitious economic development agenda for Africa Organisation of African Unity was mainly concerned with political issues of the continent.*
- ❖ *African Union has an accountability mechanism/ the African Peer Review Mechanism while the Organisation of African Unity lacked it.*
- ❖ *The Organisation of African Unity was formed by independent African countries to fight colonialism where as African Union focuses on the challenges facing African countries today.*
- ❖ *The African Union has established the court of Justice to handle cases involving victims of human rights violation within the member states while Organisation of African Unity lacked this agency.*
- ❖ *The African Union unlike the Organisation of African Unity has established a close working relationship with other countries of the world through Information Communication Technology to enhance globalization.*
- ❖ *The African Union has proposed the creation of a standing African army whereas the Organization of African Unity did not think of it.*

**23a .(a) Highlight the role played by the United States of America (USA) in ending the second World War. (3 marks)**

- ❖ *The U.S.A provided modern military equipment to the allied forces.*
- ❖ *She gave financial support to the allied forces.*
- ❖ *She provided military personnel to the allied powers.*
- ❖ *U.S.A blockaded the Panama Canal against the central powers.*
- ❖ *She dropped atomic bombs at Horishoma and Nagasaki which forced Japan to surrender.*



**No.23b .Describe six causes of the cold war after 1945 ( 12 marks)**

- ❖ *The disagreements between the Soviet Union and the United States of America over reduction of arms led to arms race.*
- ❖ *The occupation of Eastern Europe by Soviet Union caused fear among U.S.A and its allies in Western Europe/ Iron curtain policy by the USSR.*
- ❖ *The ideological differences pursued by the U.S.A and U.S.S.R created mistrust/ suspicion among them leading to hostility.*
- ❖ *The domination of the United Nations by the United States of America and her allies was checked by U.S.S.R through the use of her veto power thus increasing the tension.*
- ❖ *The involvement of both United States of America and U.S.S.R in European conflicts in the late 1940s created tension among them.*
- ❖ *America's Marshal Plan to revive European economies after the war made U.S.S.R to counteract by forming a similar one/ COMECON thus enhancing tension.*
- ❖ *Formation of military alliances/ N.A.T.O by United States of America and her allies led to U.S.S.R and her allies to form a similar alliance/ Warsaw pact thus intensifying the rivalry.*
- ❖ *Construction of the Berlin wall by U.S.S.R in Germany to block Westerners after the Second World War*

**No.24a.State three requirements one has to fulfil in order to contest as a presidential candidate in the United states of America (USA) (3 marks)**

- ❖ *Be at least 35 years old.*
- ❖ *Be an American citizen by birth.*
- ❖ *Must have been a resident of the country for 14 years*

**No.24b .(b) Explain the functions of the United States Congress. (12 marks)**

- ❖ *It acts as a check on the executive arm of the government by examining administrative work.*
- ❖ *It approves taxation measures and makes sure that the government expenditure is properly used and accounted for.*
- ❖ *Making laws*
- ❖ *Amend laws.*
- ❖ *Senate approves treaties with foreign countries*
- ❖ *It can appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate any problem.*
- ❖ *Senior civil servants are appointed by the president with the approval of the senate.*
- ❖ *Congress closely monitors the conduct of the president, vice president and other senior public officials.*
- ❖ *Congress is a representative body elected by the people and it reflects the aspiration and interest of the American people.*