

Marking Scheme KCSE 2016

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1

No.1 .Identify one disadvantage of using anthropology as a source of information in History and Government. (1 mark)

- ❖ It is time consuming
- ❖ It is an expensive method
- ❖ Information collected may be inaccurate/ distorted
- ❖ Information collected may be biased.

No.2.Identify two communities in Kenya which belong to the Western Bantu group. (2 marks)

- ❖ The Luhya
- ❖ Kuria,
- ❖ Kisii
- ❖ Abasuba

No.3.State two similarities in the political organisation of the Ameru and Abaluhya of Kenya during the 19th Century. (2 marks)

- ❖ The clans 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

No.4.Give one economic duty of a Kenyan citizen. (1 mark)

- ❖ Participating in development activities
- ❖ Paying taxes.
- ❖ Protecting the environment
- ❖ Fighting corruption

No.5.Identify two foreign powers that took control of the Kenyan Coast during the 16th Century.(2 marks)

- ❖ Egyptians
- ❖ Turks
- ❖ Arabs
- ❖ Persians
- ❖ The British
- ❖ Dutch
- ❖ French

No.6.Which factor influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar during the 16th Century? (2 marks)

- ❖ Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing.
- ❖ Availability of labour/ slave labour
- ❖ Zanzibar had a natural deep harbour which would promote trade in agricultural products.
- ❖ Zanzibar had fertile soil.

No.7.State two ways through which the construction of the Uganda railway facilitated the colonisation of Kenya. (2 marks)

- ❖ *It enhanced the transportation of troops/administrators*
- ❖ *It opened the country to European settlers*
- ❖ *It led to forceful displacement/loss of land by some communities*

No.8 .State the meaning of "Direct democracy".(1 mark)

- ❖ *It is a government where people themselves make rules/ decisions that affect their welfare.*

No.9.Give two Education Commissions appointed by the Government of Kenya to review the Education System since independence. (2 marks)

- ❖ *The Kenya Education Commission/Ominde Commission of 1964.*
- ❖ *The National Committee on Education objectives and policies/Gachathi commission of 1976.*
- ❖ *The presidential working party on the Second University/Mackay Commission of 1981.*
- ❖ *The Kamunge Commission 1988*
- ❖ *David Koech Commission 1999*

No.10. Identify one reason why the government may limit one's freedom of expression in Kenya. (1 mark)

- ❖ If one's speech incites the public against the state.
- ❖ If one discloses confidential information relating to the state.
- ❖ If one spreads false information about the state / individual.

No.11. State two features of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period. 2 marks)

- ❖ Small scale farming was practiced
- ❖ Africans mainly grew foods
- ❖ Traditional methods of farming were used.

No.12. What was the main reason why the second Lancaster House Conference was held in 1962? (1 mark)

- ❖ To come up with a constitution for independent Kenya

No.13. State one way through which the Harambee spirit among Kenyans promotes national unity. (1 mark)

- ❖ It encourages people to work together
- ❖ It promotes cooperation
- ❖ It promotes equity in the distribution of resources
- ❖ It enhances interaction of people
- ❖ It promotes patriotism

No.14. Give two negative effects of over reliance on foreign aid for the country. (2 marks)

- ❖ It is given with conditions.
- ❖ It attracts high interest rates.
- ❖ It creates donor dependency syndrome/ debt crisis
- ❖ It limits the choice of trading partners.
- ❖ It delays the implementation of projects.

No.15. Give one symbol of national unity in Kenya. (1 mark)

- ❖ The National flag
- ❖ The National Anthem
- ❖ The Coat of Arms
- ❖ The Loyalty pledge
- ❖ The Presidency
- ❖ The Constitution
- ❖ The National language

No.16. Who is the administrative head of Parliament in Kenya? (1 mark)

- ❖ The Clerk

No.17. Identify the police department responsible for maintaining law and order. (1 mark)

- ❖ The Administration police

No.18a .Identify five causes of the Nandi resistance against British invasion in Kenya (5 marks)

- ❖ They wanted to safeguard their independence
- ❖ They were proud people who disliked interference by strangers
- ❖ Had successfully raided /fought their neighbours/intruders in the past
- ❖ They disliked the whiteman's/ European skin colour/dressing.
- ❖ They did not want to lose their land.
- ❖ They fought to avert the fulfillment of Kimnyole/Orkoiyos prophecy
- ❖ They had an able leader who inspired them to fight/resist.

No.18b .Explain five results of the Maasai collaboration with the British in the early 20th Century. (10 marks)

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

No.19a.Outline three reasons of Somali resistance against the British rule in Kenya in the 19th Century. (3 marks)

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

No.19b .Describe six negative effects of British colonial rule on the people of Kenya. (12 marks)

- ❖ Colonial rule led to the loss of political independence
- ❖ Creation of reserves for Africans led to the emergence of Squatters
- ❖ It led to the introduction of forced labour among the Africans
- ❖ Led to the introduction of taxation on Kenyans
- ❖ Creation of colonial boundaries split communities and affected their social cohesion.
- ❖ Africans in Kenya lost their land to Europeans settlers leading to landlessness
- ❖ Colonial rule undermined African cultural practices
- ❖ It destroyed traditional African political systems replacing them with appointed leaders
- ❖ Introduced segregation/ colour bar which created divisions among Kenyans

No.20a.Outline five grievances expressed by the Kikuyu Central Association and presented by Jomo Kenyatta to the Colonial Secretary in 1929. (5 marks)

- ❖ Land alienation.
- ❖ Taxation of Africans.
- ❖ Lack of African representation at Legco
- ❖ Lack of quality/poor education for Africans.
- ❖ Release of Harry Thuku.
- ❖ Abolition of forced labour
- ❖ Abolition of Kipande system

No.20b.Explain the role played by Thomas Joseph Mboya in the development of trade union movement in Kenya. (10 marks)

- ❖ He was instrumental in the formation of trade union movement.
- ❖ He served as a leader in trade union organizations both locally and internationally. :
- ❖ He organized protests/ demonstrations against the arrest and harassment of trade union members/workers.
- ❖ He liaised with international trade union organizations where he gained knowledge/ experience of running trade unions.
- ❖ He solicited for funds to finance the activities of trade Union movement in Kenya.
- ❖ He organized trade union courses/ seminars in various parts of the country to educate the workers/leaders.
- ❖ He agitated for better terms/conditions for workers.
- ❖ He attended courses on industrial relations abroad where he gained knowledge on labour relations

No.21a.State three challenges that hinder government effort to eradicate illiteracy in Kenya. (3 marks)

- ❖ Traditional/ cultural beliefs in some communities discourage people from schooling.
- ❖ Lack of enough schools/ inadequate educational facilities has made education inaccessible in some regions/ shortage of teachers.
- ❖ High poverty levels in the society has made education unaffordable.
- ❖ Misconceptions that one can succeed without education.
- ❖ Nomadic ways of life in some communities has hampered provision of education.

- ❖ *Negative attitude towards adult education programmes has resulted in low enrolment*
- ❖ *Insecurity in some regions*

No.21b .Describe six factors that have influenced industrialisation in Kenya since independence. (12 marks)

- ❖ *The availability of modern sources of energy has enabled the establishment of more industries which process different products.*
- ❖ *Availability of both skilled /unskilled labour from large population provides the workforce needed in industries.*
- ❖ *Good transport and communication has created a viable environment for industrial development as the products can be transported with ease.*
- ❖ *The agriculturally rich country provides raw materials required in the processing of various products.*
- ❖ *The existence of mineral resources has given rise to industries which process them into finished products.*
- ❖ *The existenance of both natural and man- made forests has promoted the development for furniture industries in many parts of the country.*
- ❖ *Availability of water resources rich in fish has given rise to fish processing industries in the country.*
- ❖ *Government initiatives through creation of trade, commerce and industry*

No.22a.Identify five circumstances that can make a registered voter be denied the right to vote in Kenya. (5 marks)

- ❖ *When one is insane/ unsound mind*
- ❖ *When one presents oneself in a constituency where one s not registered*
- ❖ *When one is discovered to have registered twice*
- ❖ *When one does not have a voter's card on the voting day*
- ❖ *When one does not have a national identification Card on the voting day/ one has a defective National Identification Card*
- ❖ *When ones name does not appear in the voters register*
- ❖ *When one is time barred/ late*

No.22b.Describe the rights of an accused person in a court of law during trial in Kenya.(10 marks)

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

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 town of 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 South 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 a 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 Kingdom during 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 member 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.*