

1. What is pre-History? (1mks)
 - *It is the study of history of man before written records were used. 1*1=1mks*
2. State one social factor that made the Cushites migrate from their original homeland.(1mks)
 - *population pressure* *-spirit of adventure*
 - *famine and diseases* *Any 1*1=1mks*
3. Identify two economic activities that were acquired by the Maasai as a result of their interaction with the Bantus. (2mks)
 - *crop cultivation/farming* *-iron working*
 - *trading* *Any 2*1=2mks*
4. Identify two functions of the Kambi of the Mijikenda. (2mks)
 - *acted as the court of appeal.*
 - *Settled disputes in the community*
 - *Conducted religious ceremonies*
 - *Declared war on aggressive neighbors*
 - *Negotiated peace settlements* *Any 2*1=2mks*
5. State one earliest written source of history about the Kenya coast.(2mks)
 - *Periphelus of the Erythrean sea*
 - *Swahili chronicles*
 - *Christian Topography of Cosmas*
 - *Geographia by Claudius Ptolemy*
 - *Graeco Roman documentary*
 - *Records by Arab travelers e.g. Al Masud* *Any 2*1=2mks*
6. Give two reasons why the Portuguese attempt to spread Christianity in Kenya failed. (2mks)
 - *Islam was deeply rooted along the coast*
 - *Islam was more appealing than the Christianity as it accommodated African practices like polygamy*
 - *The Portuguese were harsh and brutal hence Africans hated them*
 - *The Portuguese never made any attempt to venture into the interior where they could have converted the Africans* *Any 2*1=2mks*
7. State two factors that may lead to revocation of citizenship. (2mks)
 - *if a person acquired the citizenship through fraud, false representation or failure to provide full information*
 - *if a person supports or is found to have supported an enemy country during war with Kenya*
 - *if a person has within five years after registration been convicted to a prison term of three or more years*
 - *if a person has at any time after registration been convicted of treason or of any offence of which a penalty of 7 or more than 7 years may be imposed* *Any 2*1=2mks*
8. What is Arbitration as a method of solving conflict? (1mks)
 - *this is a situation where by a disagreement is solve by a neutral person e.g. Koffi Annan (incase of 2008 elections)* *1*1=1mks*

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9. Give one term of the Agro-German agreement of 1890. (1mks)
 - *German abandoned her claim over with in exchange of Heligoland with the British*
 - *The sultan of Zanzibar reclaimed the 16km coastal strip*
 - *German recorganized the British occupation of Uganda, Kenya and island of Zanzibar*
 - *German acquired a strip of land on L. Tanganyika and bought Tanganyika coast from the Sultan and Pemba* Any 1*1=1mks
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10. Identify functions of the local Native councils during the colonial period in Kenya. (2mks)
 - *Allocating land for schools, churches, hospitals etc.*
 - *Controlling the brewing of liquor*
 - *Cleaning towns and markets places*
 - *Levying taxes which were used to provide services to the local people*
 - *Proving machinery through which Africans could participate in the government at the local level*
 - *Water supply*
 - *Regulate cattle dips, build roads, bridges and maintain them* Any 2*1=2mks
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11. what was the main reason for the formation of the Ukamba member Association (1mks)
 - *to oppose colonial policy of destocking* 1*1=1mks
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12. Name one leader who attended the second Lancaster House conference .(1mks)
 - *Jomo Kenyatta* *Ronald Ngala* 1*1=1mks
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13. Identify some two rights that the older members in the society are entitled to.(2mks)
 - *To fully participate in the affairs of the state*
 - *Pursue their personal development*
 - *Live in dignity and respect and be freedom abuse*
 - *Receive reasonable care and assistance from their immediate family members and the state* Any 2*1=2mks
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14. State requirements for a person to qualify for registration as a voter in a general election. 2mks)
 - *Be a Kenyan citizen with an original ID or passport*
 - *Not to been convicted of an election offence during the first five years*
 - *Not to have been declared of unsound mind* Any 2*1=2mks
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15. What is devolution? (1mks)
 - *It refers to the granting of powers from the central government of a sovereign state to a lower level such as regional or local level.* 1*1=1mks
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16. State one ex-official member of a county assembly. (1mks)
 - *the speaker* 1*1=1mks
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17. Identify two sources of revenue for county governments (2mks)
 - *Allocation from national government*
 - *Charges on services offered by the county e.g. parking fee*
 - *Tax imposition e.g. entertainment tax*
 - *Profits from county investments*
 - *Loans and grants*
 - *Entertainments*
 - *Property rates*
 - *License fee*

- *Rent from county property* Any 2*1=2mks

18. a) State three social results of the interaction between the Bantu and the Cushites in the pre-colonial period (3mks)

- *The Cushites intermarried with the neighboring communities*
- *Bantus borrowed some cultural practices from the Cushities e.g. circumcision*
- *The Cushities forced Bantus to migrate to the areas along the coast*
- *The Bantu communities assimilated some Cushites tribes* Any 3*1=3mks

b) Discuss the political organization of the Abagusii during the 19th century.(12mks)

- *The basic political unit of the Agusii was the clan*
- *They had hereditary chiefs known as Abugambi, Omugambi;).*
- *They had a council of elders with the following functions, solving land disputes, maintaining law and order and discipline law offenders*
- *Age-set acted at as a military wing for depending the community*
- *The Abagusii had also other religious leaders e.g. medicine prophets*
- *Clans chiefs presided over religious ceremonies* (Any 6*2=12mks)

(Any candidate who mentions duties of the council of elders award 2mks each max 4)

19. a) State five reasons why Seyyeid Said moved his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. (5mks)

- *The climate in Zanzibar was pleasant as compared to Muscat which was hot and dry throughout the year.*
- *The need to control the towns along the East African coast more efficiently.*
- *Zanzibar had a wide deep and well sheltered harbor in which ships could anchor*
- *Zanzibar strategic position was convenient for the trade with the mainland*
- *Zanzibar had fertile soils for cultivation of cloves*
- *Zanzibar had clean and sweet water for drinking* Any 5*1=5mks

b) Explain five effects of the long distance trade during the 19th century.(10mks)

- *it created a new class of wealthy persons e.g. chief kovo, Ngonyo of the Mijikenda*
- *it led to the introduction of new or foreign goods e.g. rice, wines, bananas*
- *it led to the increase of violence of trade both local and regional as new varieties of goods were introduced*
- *it led to spread of Islam and Islamic culture*
- *it led to development of trade routes and markets centers which later developed into highways during the colonial period*
- *trade activities enhanced good relations between Kenyan communities/intermarriages*
- *it led to introduction of money economy in Kenya*
- *the trade contributed to the expansion of kingdoms as a result of the acquisition of trade items e.g. firearms*
- *it led to the development and growth of urban centers in Kenya*
- *it led to decline in local craft and industry as the people preferred imported products/decline in agriculture* Any 5*2=10mks

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

- *many people were arrested/ or detained in various camps*
- *the armed forces were used to suppress the movement*
- *they killed/ or executed the activists*
- *they used traitors and spies to reveal hiding grounds of the fighters*
- *the activists houses were destroyed /looted/villages burned down*
- *the people were put in concentration camps to curtail their movement*
- *Kenya African Union (K.A.U) was banned*
- *The independent schools were closed down*
- *State of emergency was declared*
- *The government tortured Mau Mau supporters* Any 5*1=5mks

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- b) Explain five effects of the Mau-Mau uprising in Kenya. (10mks)
- *Death of many people over 50000*
 - *Arrest, detention or imprisonment of many Africans*
 - *Speeded up the acquisition of independence*
 - *Led to the reduction of the power of the settlers in Kenya*
 - *There was destruction of property of unknown value*
 - *Establishment of emergency villages aimed at preventing the society from joining the war*
 - *Led to declaration of state of emergency in 1952*
 - *It provided inspiration to the African people all over the continent in their fight for their freedom, particularly in southern Africa*
 - *It caused division among the loyalists on home guards and the freedom fighters*
 - *The labour government in Britain became directly involved in the affairs of Kenya and speeded up constitutional reforms, leading to independence*
 - *It expensive for the British hence decision to embark on a decolonization process*
 - *Political reforms were introduced which eventually led to lifting of the ban on political parties*
- Any 5*2=10mks*
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21. a) Identify three ways how the government has facilitated acquisition of land since independence (3mks)
- *encouraging people to form co-operative societies or buying land through co-operatives*
 - *giving loans to those who were willing to buy land*
 - *consolidation/adjudication of land to enable farmers maximize production*
 - *issuing of title deeds to make ownership legal*
 - *resettling people in irrigation schemes*
- Any 3*1=3mks*
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- b) Explain six benefits of co-operatives in Kenya since independence. (12mks)
- *they have assisted members to invest money in tangible assets*
 - *they advance loans to members*
 - *they have marketed produce for the farmers e.g. milk, tea, coffee*
 - *co-operatives promote consumer interests*
 - *played on educational role through seminars*
 - *generated revenue to the government*
 - *improved infrastructure e.g. rural access roads*
 - *improved living standards of the rural communities*
 - *provided employment opportunities to many Kenyans*
 - *co-operatives have enabled farmers to buy farm inputs at subsidized prices*
 - *provided advisory roles*
- Any 6*2=12mks*
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22. a) Identify three rights of a person with disability. (3mks)
- *To the treatment with dignity and respect*
 - *To access to relevant education and training*
 - *To have reasonable access to all places, public transport and information*
 - *To use an appropriate means of communication.*
 - *To access materials and devices to overcome constraints arising from the persons disability*
- Any 3*1=3mks*
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- b) Describe the stages of the constitution making process in Kenya (12mks)
- *Debate over contentious issues*
 - *Collection of public views* - *Civic education*
 - *Conveying of constitution conferences like the Bomas constitutional conferences*
 - *Drafting of the constitutional by experts on matters of law*

- *Referendum where people's approval of the draft is established*
- *Enacting the constitution by parliament*
- *Promulgation of the constitution*

*Any 6*1=12mks*

23. a) State three functions of national intelligence service in Kenya. (3mks)

- *collects and processes intelligence so as to embrace national security*
- *liaises with the criminal investigation department to investigate threats to the security of the country like terrorism*
- *protect human rights and individual freedom guaranteed in the constitutional and other laws*
- *performs other functions as prescribed by acts of parliament*
- *provides the government with new intelligence to help in decision-making processes*

*Any 3*1=3mks*

b) Explain six reforms undertaken by the Kenya government in the provision of correctional services. (12mks)

- *provision of sufficient clothing and bedding*
- *efficient transport, as new vehicles have been purchased*
- *release of death-row inmates*
- *release of a record 11500 inmates in December 2013*
- *Streamlining of the hearing of cases with a view to keep prisoners in remand for a short period.*
- *Provision of better food and improved medical services*

*Any 6*2=12mks*

24. a) Give three characteristics of African socialism policies. (3mks)

- *it emphasizes on political freedom and equality of all people/ political democracy*
- *the need for Kenyans to be motivated by the spirit of service and not greed for personal services*
- *freedom of ownership which advocated various forms of ownership*
- *diffusion of ownership to avoid economic disparity*
- *progressive taxes to ensure an equitable distribution of wealth and income*
- *equity in which resources are used for mutual benefit of all in the society*

*Any 3*1=3mks*

b) Explain six ways in which the national government spends its money. (12mks)

- *construction of national infrastructure e.g. roads, railways and airport*
- *financing national development projects like electricity generation and irrigation*
- *construction of higher education institutions like universities, national schools, polytechnics etc*
- *construction of national referral health facilities*
- *paying of salaries to state officers*
- *repairing and maintaining national infrastructure*
- *establishing and maintaining of security organs*
- *servicing external and domestic debts*
- *maintenance of foreign embassies*
- *remitting funds to international organization such as UN and Regional bodies such as AU*