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HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

FORM TWO

SECTION A

1. Government refers to the political and administrative structure of a state.

A group of people vested with the authority to make rules and to formulate and exercise policies

2. Legends

Myths

Poems

Songs

Proverbs

3. The legal right that an individual has to belong to a given country or nation

4. Currency trade.

Barter trade

5. Lady Justice Nancy Barasa

6. The supreme court

7. Joka-Jok

Joka-Owiny

Joka-Omollo

8. They wanted to preserve their independence

They wanted to protect their land

9. John Ludwin Craft

John Rebman

10. Natural calamities eg floods

Disease outbreak

Drought and famine

11. 290

12. Samburu Hills

Ngorora in lake Baringo Basin

Lothagam and Kanapoi in lake Turkana

13.The Oromo

The Borana

The Somali

14.Uhuru Kenyatta

Musalia Mudavadi

15. Ababu Namwamba

SECTION B.

16.(a) Administration activities

Trading activities.

Transport and communication activities

Industrial activities

Banking activities

(b)Overpopulation

Poor sanitation

Poor housing facilities

High crime rate

High rate of unemployment

17. (a)The Nandi kept cattle sheep and goats

They cultivated sorghum, millet and sweet potatoes

They were iron workers

They raided neighbors for livestock

They also practiced bee-keeping

(b)Presided over religious functions

Advised the council of elders over running of the community

Advised and blessed warriors before raids or war

Foretold the future

Acted as a rainmaker and a medicine man

Arbitrated in cases of dispute between clans

18. (a) The growth of the city states

Due to trade

Establishment of Islamic education.

Arab migration and settlement at the coast

(b) Development of the Indian ocean trade

Role of Islam

The towns had adequate clean water

Presence of deep and natural harbors allowed ships to anchor at the coast.

Suitable climate along the coast

Migration and settlement of foreigners

19. (a) The Orange Democratic Movement

The Wiper Party

FORD KENYA.

(a) Deliberation of the new constitution.

Has improved the infrastructure

Developed and upgraded many universities

Has seen many developments in the education sector eg free secondary education

Development of trade

Implementation of the new constitution.

SECTION C

20. (a) National flag

National anthem

National awards

Coat of arms

Loyalty pledge

(b) Education

National language

The presidency

Socio-economic interaction

Political parties

Fair distribution of resources

Equal employment

21.(a)The constitution

The National Language

The harambee spirit that unites Kenyans

Urbanization

The Nyayo philosophy

(b) (i)Classical/ civil and political human rights

Right to life

Freedom of movement

Freedom from slavery etc

(ii)Social human rights

Right to education

Right to health

Right to work

Right to security

(iii)Third generation human rights.

Right to political and economic advancement

Right to self determination in cultural affair

Right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment

22.(a)They were durable

They were straight

Had network of bridges

Had smooth motoring surface

Were wide

(b)Its cheap over short distances

Faster compared to water and rail

Roads are flexible

Reduces the cost of movement of people and goods

Cheaper to construct than railways