

311/1  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
Paper 1  
Oct/Nov. 2014  
2  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours



**THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
**Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**Paper 1**  
2  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours

**Instructions to Candidates**

- (a) *This paper consists of three sections: A, B and C.*
- (b) *Answer all the questions in section A, three questions from section B and two questions from section C.*
- (c) *Answers to all the questions must be written in the answer booklet provided.*
- (d) *This paper consists of 4 printed pages.*
- (e) *Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.*
- (f) *Candidates should answer the questions in English.*

SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

1. Give **two** ways in which archaeologists identify a pre-historic site. (2marks)
2. Identify **one** natural factor that caused the Abagusii to migrate? from Mount Elgon region to their present homeland. (1mark)
3. State the **main** factor that contributed to the growth of city - states along the Kenyan coast before 1500 A.D (1 mark)
4. Give one way in which the translation of the Bible in to vernacular languages facilitated the spread of Christianity in Kenya. (1 mark)
5. Give **one** economic responsibility of a Kenyan citizen. 1,mark)
6. Give **one** economic factor that promotes national unity in Kenya. (1 mark)
7. Identify **one** way in which elders resolve conflicts in the community. (1 mark)
8. State **two** similar grievances of the Taita Hills Association and the Ukamba members Association to the colonial government. (2 marks)
9. Outline **two** ways in which the ex-soldiers of the second world war contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya. (2marks)
10. What was the **main** contribution of Prof Wangari Maathai to the development of Kenya? . (1 mark)
11. State **two** functions of the Supreme Court in Kenya. (2marks)
12. Give **two** qualifications that a person must .fulfil in order to be allowed to register as a voter in Kenya. (2 marks)
13. State **two** functions of the secretary to the cabinet in Kenya (2marks)
14. Name the two branches of the national police service in Kenya (2marks)
15. Give one reason for the adoption of Harambee strategy in Kenya after independence. (1 mark)
16. Identify **two** types of land ownership in Kenya. (2 marks)
17. Give the **main** function of the Commission on Revenue Allocation in Kenya. (1 mark)

**SECTIONS (45 marks).**

*Answer any three questions from this section,*

18. (a) Identify the **three** Luo groups which migrated into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe the political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)
19. (a) State **three** methods used by the British to establish colonial rule in Kenya. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** problems experienced by the Imperial British East African Company to establish colonial rule in Kenya. (12 marks)
20. (a) Give three reasons why Africans were put in reserves during the colonial period. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** problems faced by Africans working for the European settlers during the colonial period. (12 marks)
21. (a) State **three** challenges that have undermined government efforts to eradicate illiteracy in Kenya since independence. (3 marks)
- (b) Discuss **six** factors that have facilitated industrialization in Kenya since independence. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

*Answer any two questions from this section.*

22. (a) State five decisions reached at after the first Lancaster House Conference of 1960. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe five main features of the Constitution of Kenya (10 marks)
23. (a) Give five reasons why human rights are important (5 marks)
- (b) Explain five functions of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. (10 marks)
24. (a) State five qualifications of a presidential candidate in Kenya. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain five functions of the National Assembly in Kenya. (10 marks)

311/2  
HISTORY AND  
GOVERNMENT  
Paper 2  
Oct./Nov. 2014  
2½ hours



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
**Paper 2**  
2½ hours

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SECTION A (25 marks)  
*Answer all questions in this section.*

1. Give **two** methods used by elders to pass information to the young generation on History and Government in the traditional African communities. (2 marks)
2. State **two** disadvantages of using caves as shelters by the early human beings during the stone Age Period. (2 marks)
3. State **two** negative effects of the land enclosure system in **Britain during** the 18th century. (2 marks)
4. Give the **main** reason why camel was preferred as the means of transport during the Trans-Saharan Trade. (1 mark)
5. Outline one role that was played by the middlemen during the Trans-Atlantic Trade. (1 mark)
6. Give **two** benefits of the development of the railway transport in Europe during the 19th Century. (2 marks)
7. State **two** advantages of using fire and smoke signals to pass messages in traditional societies. (2 marks)
8. State **two** ways in which the growth of the city of Cairo was influenced by the River Nile. (2 marks)
9. Identify one symbol of unity in the Shona Kingdom during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
10. State one way in which the acquisition of firearms enabled the king of Buganda to expand during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
11. Name the leader of the Lozi who collaborated with the British in the late 19th Century. (1 mark)
12. Identify **two** European activities in Africa during the 19th century. (2 marks)
13. Outline **two** similar methods used to recruit African labour in the British and French colonies in Africa. (2 marks)
14. State **one** economic problem that was experienced by the British colonialists in Nigeria. (1 mark)
15. Name the political party that led Ghana to independence from Britain in 1957. (1 mark)
16. Name the country that was blamed for the outbreak of the First World War. (1 mark)
17. Give the **main** reason why the United States of America adopted the Marshall plan after the Second World War. (1 mark)

**SECTION B (45 marks)**

*Answer any **three** questions from this section.*

18. (a) State **three** characteristics of microlithic tools used during the Late Stone Age Period. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** challenges faced by early humans in hunting and gathering activities. (12 marks)
19. (a) Give **three** uses of electricity in Europe during the 19th Century. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** factors which promoted industrial development in India. (12 marks)
20. (a) Outline **three** reasons why the policy of assimilation was easily applied in the four communes in Senegal. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **six** effects of the British direct rule in Zimbabwe. (12 marks)
21. (a) State **three** political causes of instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo between 1960 and 1965. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **six** social developments that have taken place in Tanzania since independence. (12 marks)

**SECTION C (30 marks)**

*Answer any **two** questions from this section.*

22. (a) Identify five main organs of the United Nations. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain five ways through which the United Nations promotes peace in the world. (10 marks)
23. (a) State five functions of the Commission of the African Union. (5 marks)
- (b) Discuss five achievements of the Pan-African Movement, (10 marks)
24. (a) Give five responsibilities of the state government in the United States of America (5 marks)
- (b) Explain five functions of the cabinet in India. (10 marks)

**PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**OCT/NOV 2014**

**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL**

**Kenya certificate of secondary education**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**(CONFIDENTIAL)**

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SECTION A

Volcanic  
features  
etc.

1. Give two ways in which archaeologists identify a pre-historic site.

- (i) Existence of a collection of artefacts. | Tectonic forces | Eraston
  - (ii) Evidence of burial sites | cultivation & construction | Fossils
  - (iii) Evidence of ruins of settlements. | Vision
  - (iv) Evidence of art/ paintings.
  - (v) Historical research & documentation
  - (vi) Use of experience of skills
- (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

2. Identify one natural factor that caused the Abagusii to migrate from Meunt Elgon region to their present homeland.

- (i) Due to famine.
- (ii) Due to disease.
- (iii) Due to drought.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

3. State the main factor that contributed to the development of city-states along the Kenya coast before 1500 AD.

(i) Trade between the Coast and the outside world.

(1 x 1 = 1 mark)

4. Give one way in which the translation of the Bible into vernacular languages facilitated the spread of Christianity in Kenya. (1 mark)

- (i) The local people could read the Bible.
- (ii) It created better understanding of the teaching of the Bible.
- (iii) More Africans could identify themselves with Christianity.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

5. Give one economic responsibility of a Kenyan citizen. (1 mark)

- (i) Participating in development activities.
- (ii) Paying taxes.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

6. Give one economic factor that promotes national unity in Kenya.

- (i) Equitable distribution of resources.
- (ii) Commercial interaction/ trade.
- (iii) Equal employment opportunities.
- (iv) Use of a common currency.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

(iii) Protecting the environment  
(iv) Fighting corruption



Identify one way in which elders resolve conflicts in the community.

- (i) through arbitration.
- (ii) through mediation.
- (iii) through conciliation. reconciliation
- (iv) Through negotiation/discussion (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

State two similar grievances of the Taita Hills Association and the Ukamba Members Association to the colonial government.

- (i) They resented land alienation by the white settlers.
- (ii) They were against destocking order by the government.
- (iii) They protested forced labour.
- (iv) They were against taxation. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

Outline two ways in which the ex-soldiers of the second world war contributed to the struggle for independence in Kenya.

- (i) They were instrumental in the formation of the Mau Mau movement.
- (ii) They trained freedom fighters in war tactics.
- (iii) They waged armed struggle against the colonial government.
- (iv) They made weapons used in the struggle.
- (v) They dispelled the myth of European supremacy (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

What was the main contribution of Prof. Wangari Maathai to the development of Kenya?

Environmental conservation/ Tree planting. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

State two functions of the supreme court of Kenya.

- (i) To hear/ determine disputes relating to the election of the President of Kenya.
- (ii) To hear/ determine appeals from the Court of Appeal/ other courts/ tribunals.
- (iii) To give an advisory opinion concerning County Governments.
- (iv) To handle any case/ issue which has to do with the interpretation/ application of the constitution.
- (v) To review the certification made by the Court of Appeal on a matter of general public importance.
- (vi) To make rules for the exercise of its jurisdiction. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

Five  
State two qualifications that a person must fulfil in order to be allowed to register as a voter in Kenya.

- (i) Must be a Kenyan citizen.
- (ii) Must be 18 years or above.
- (iii) Must be of sound mind.
- (iv) Not been convicted of an election offence during the period preceeding

13. State two functions of the secretary to the cabinet in Kenya.

- (i) He/ she is incharge of cabinet office.
- (ii) Keeps minutes of the cabinet. *(Writing)*
- (iii) Arranging the business of the cabinet. *agenda*
- (iv) Conveys decisions of the cabinet to appropriate authorities/ persons
- (v) Executes directives of the cabinet.

(2 marks)

14. Name the two branches of National Police Service in Kenya.

- (i) The Kenya Police Service.
- (ii) The Administration Police Service.

(2 marks)

15. Give one reason for the adoption of Harambee strategy in Kenya after independence.

- (i) To pool the scarce resources together.
- (ii) To eradicate poverty among the people.
- (iii) To promote unity among the people.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

16. Identify two types of land ownership in Kenya.

- (i) Public land. *State*
- (ii) Community land.
- (iii) Private land.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

17. Give the main function of the commission on Revenue Allocation in Kenya.

- (i) To ensure equitable sharing of revenue between National and County governments/ among County governments.

(1 mark)

SECTION B (NB! 3 P)

a) Identify the three Luo groups which migrated into Kenya (period).

- (i) Joka - Jok
- (ii) Joka - Owiny
- (iii) Joka - Omolo.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

b) Describe the political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period.

- (i) The family was the lowest unit and its head was the father who was referred to as Jaduong.
- (ii) Several related families formed a clan.
- (iii) There were lineage councils (Buch Dhoot) which settled domestic issues.
- (iv) A council of elders existed in the clan which was responsible for settling inter-family disputes. (Dela)
- (v) Clans were grouped together to form Oganda headed by a chief elder (Ruoth). (Cuwang)
- (vi) There existed a council of elders (Buch Biny) which comprised of representatives from each clan and mainly settled inter-clan disputes.
- (vii) There was a class of warriors (Thuondi) headed by a war leader (Osuba Mrwayi) and its main responsibility was to defend the community.
- (viii) ~~There were lineage councils (Buch Dhoot) who settled domestic issues.~~

(ix) The Luo was a decentralized community as they did not have an overall leader.

(x) Religious leaders (Any 6 points well explained x 2 = 12 marks) rainmakers introduced new politics

(a) State three methods used by the British to establish colonial rule in Kenya.

- (i) They used military force.
- (ii) They signed treaties/ agreement with some African rulers/ collaboration. (Diplomacy)
- (iii) They used divide and rule tactics.
- (iv) They lured Africans with gifts/ presents. (Arms)
- (v) They established bases of operation. (Company rule)

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six problems experienced by the Imperial British East Africa Company in Kenya.

- (i) There was scarcity of mineral wealth and profitable export commodities which made it difficult for the company to generate enough wealth to meet the cost of administration.
- (ii) There was poor transport network which made movement of goods slow/ difficult/ expensive thereby making the enterprise less profitable.
- (iii) There was lack of proper co-ordination between the company headquarters in Britain and the officials in Kenya hence delays/ waste and misunderstandings.
- (iv) The company officials lacked the experience which was necessary for the success of the administration in the protectorate.

- (v) Some of the company officials were corrupt and therefore concentrated on their personal enrichment at the expense of the enterprise.
- (vi) Resistance from the local communities posed a great challenge to the company as it had to administer and at the same time suppress the communities.
- (vii) There was inadequate capital to carry out its operations thus making the administration of the protectorate ineffective.
- (viii) Unfavourable climatic conditions/ tropical diseases claimed lives of some of the company personnel. (x) Lack of enough personnel

(Any 6 points well explained x 2 = 12 marks)

20. (a)

Rivalry from the German E.N. Company affected its operations  
Give reasons why Africans were put in reserves during the colonial period.

- (i) To create a pool of African labour for settler farming/ European
- (ii) To avail land/ create space for white settlement.
- (iii) To restrict the movement of Africans.
- (iv) For easy control/ monitoring of African activities.
- (v) For easy control of African nationalism.

(b)

Explain six problems faced by Africans working for the European settlers during the colonial period.

- (i) They were paid low wages which could hardly meet their expenses thereby making them lead inferior/ impoverished lives.
- (ii) The living conditions were poor as they were crowded in residential houses with inadequate sanitation.
- (iii) The working conditions were very difficult as they were sometimes mistreated/ whipped.
- (iv) They were subjected to long working hours without compensation which made them develop negative attitude towards work.
- (v) They were forced to pay taxes despite their poor remuneration/ low wages.
- (vi) There were inadequate social amenities/ schools/ health facilities to cope with the large number of workers.
- (vii) They were despised on the basis of their colour/ race and this lowered their dignity.
- (viii) They were not allowed to form workers' union as the settlers feared that they would incite/ organize strikes against them.
- (ix) They were provided with inadequate food rations which led to malnutrition.

(Any 6 points well explained x 2 = 12 marks)

(a) State three challenges that have contributed to high illiteracy levels in Kenya since independence. *determined governments efforts to eradicate illiteracy in Kenya since independence*

- (i) Traditional/ cultural beliefs in some communities discourage people from schooling.
- (ii) Lack of schools/ inadequate educational facilities has made education inaccessible in some regions. *shortage of teachers*
- (iii) High poverty levels in the society has made education unaffordable
- (iv) Misconceptions that one can succeed without education.
- (v) Nomadic way of life in some communities has hampered provision.
- (vi) Negative attitude towards adult education programmes has resulted

(vii) *enrolment*  
insecurity in some regions eg Kaparua, Saragoi, Tana River. (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Discuss six factors that have facilitated industrialisation in Kenya since independence.

- (i) The availability of modern sources of energy has enabled the establishment of more industries which process different products.
- (ii) Availability of both skilled/ unskilled labour from large population provides the work force required in industries.
- (iii) Good transport and communication infrastructure has created a viable environment for industrial development as the products can be transported with ease.
- (iv) The rich agricultural country provides raw materials required in the processing of various products.
- (v) The existence of mineral resources has given rise to industries which process them into finished products.
- (vi) The existence of both natural and man-made forests has promoted the development of furniture industries in many parts of the country.
- (vii) Availability of varied tourist attractions in the country has promoted tourism as many local and international tourists visit the countryside.
- (viii) Availability of water resources rich in fish has given rise to fish processing industries in the country.

(ix) *Govt initiative through creation of ministries of trade, commerce & industry offering technical and financial aid/ support* (Any 6 points well explained x 2 = 12 marks)

*EGYPT*  
(a)

State five decisions reached after the first Lancaster House conference of 1960.

- (i) Maintenance of the 12 elective seats in the LegCo.
- (ii) Composition of the Council of Ministers was to be changed to include 4 Africans, 3 Europeans and 1 Asian.
- (iii) There were to be 33 open seats in the LegCo, which were to be contested/ vied for on a common roll. *universal suffrage*
- (iv) 20 seats would be reserved that is 10 for Europeans, 8 for Asians and 2 for Africans. *Arabs*
- (v) Formation of country wide political parties e.g. KANU and KADU was allowed.

(vi) The state of Emergency was lifted. (Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(vii) A bill of rights would be included in the Constitution

(b) Describe five main features of the constitution of Kenya.

- (i) It vests sovereign power on the people of Kenya who can exercise it directly or through their representatives. *It outlines for principles of electoral system of process & supremacy of the constitution*
- (ii) It contains a comprehensive Bill of Rights which has been expanded to include socio-economic and cultural rights as well as group rights.
- (iii) It spells out national values and principles of governance which guides/ binds all people / institutions. *The public of Kenya is a multi-party democratic state.*
- (iv) It contains affirmative action for women/ the youth/ persons with disabilities/ marginalised communities as it protects them from all forms of discrimination.
- (v) It defines the powers of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary as it provides for checks/ balances in governance. *It consists of the President, Deputy President and the cabinet.*
- (vi) It provides a mechanism for its implementation by creating specific organs for that purpose. *as Commissions and independent offices*
- (vii) It has provision for transitional requirements that ensure a smooth transition of government.
- (viii) It provides stringent amendment procedures in order to safeguard peoples' interests.
- (ix) It provides for devolved government by creating forty seven counties. *equitable sharing of public finance/ national revenue*

(a) Give five reasons why human rights are important.

- (i) They give the general public access to information necessary for protection of democracy and accountability.
- (ii) They assist in achieving a dignified life which respects human needs. *Respect for human rights*
- (iii) They guide organs of state on the exercise of state power.
- (iv) They provide basis for granting special treatment to persons with special needs.
- (v) When respected, these rights reduce conflicts and enhance national integration.
- (vi) They empower citizens by giving them control in decision making organs of the state.

*Essentiality (vii)* **Rights are inherent to human beings.**  
*(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)*  
**Since we are rights because they are human.**

(b) Explain five functions of the Kenya National Commissions on Human Rights.

- (i) To protect respect for human rights/ develop a culture of human rights in the country.
- (ii) To receive complaints about alleged abuses of human rights from the citizens.
- (iii) To monitor/ investigate on the observance of human rights in the country and take appropriate action. *Report on observance of human rights*
- (iv) To provide a shadow report to the United Nations on the status of observance of human rights in the country.
- (v) To formulate/ implement programmes intended to create public awareness of rights/ obligations of citizens.
- (vi) To ensure that the country complies with international treaties regarding human rights.

2026

- (x) Citizenship - It describes what citizens are entitled to e.g acquisition and revocation of citizenship.
- (xi) It outlines the principles of land policy and classification.
- (xii) Leadership & Integrity - It states the responsible conducts and restrictions on activities of State officers.
- (xiii) National security - It establishes three national security organs i.e Kenya defense forces, National Intelligence Service and National police Service.
- (xiv) It establishes a bi-command legislature composed of the National Assembly & the Senate.
- (xv) It creates an independent judiciary composed of a system of courts with superior and subordinate courts.
- (xvi) It provides for a public service which stipulates the values and professional ethics & codes of conduct of its officers.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10)

- (vii) To work with the National Gender and Equality Commission and Commission on Administrative Justice to ensure efficiency/ effectiveness/ complementarity in their activities. *Promote gender Equality & Equity*
- (viii) To make recommendations to the state to improve the functioning of the state organs.

(Any 5 points well explained x 7)

24. (a) State five qualifications of a presidential candidate in Kenya.

- (i) Be of sound mind.
- (ii) A Kenyan citizen by birth ~~aged 35 years and above~~.
- (iii) Not have served for more than 2 consecutive terms as president.
- (iv) Nominated by a political party, or is an independent candidate.
- (v) Nominated by at least 2000 voters from each of majority of counties. *least*
- (vi) Not have been declared bankrupt by a court of law.
- (vii) Abide by the requirements of chapter 6 of the constitution on integrity.

*(viii) must be a registered voter (Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)*  
*(ix) Be qualified to stand for an election as a MP (moral, education, ethical issues)*  
*(x) Does owe allegiance to a foreign state*

*Engll*  
(b)

- (i) It makes laws that govern the country so as to ensure smooth running of the country.
- (ii) It determines the allocation of public revenue to all government sectors in order to promote development.
- (iii) It approves funds for expenditure by the national government to ensure provision of services.
- (iv) It exercises oversight over public revenue and expenditure thereby promoting accountability/ transparency.
- (v) To review the conduct in office of the executive in order to check excesses in government.
- (vi) To approve appointments made by the president to ensure merit/ professionalism/ integrity of the appointees.
- (vii) To approve declaration of war and extension of states of emergency.
- (viii) It represents peoples' interests through their elected members of parliament.

(Any 5 points well explained x 2 = 10 marks)

*(ix) Oversight on state organs re it supervises and checks state organs ensuring proper and accountable handling of duties.*

*not serve public office*



**PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**OCT/NOV 2014**

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**Kenya certificate of secondary education**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**Paper 2**

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**(CONFIDENTIAL)**

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1. List two methods used by elders to pass information to the young generation on history and Government in the traditional African Communities
  - (i) Through proverbs
  - (ii) Through legends
  - (iii) Through stories/folk tales/narratives
  - (iv) Riddles
  - (v) Myths
  - (vi) Dances(any 2x1=2mks)
  
2. State two disadvantages of using caves as shelters by the early human beings during the stone age period
  - (i) They could collapse over them
  - (ii) Wild creatures could bite them
  - (iii) Human enemies could easily attack them
  - (vii) Caves were exposed to cold/wind/floods(any 2x1=2mks)
  
3. State two negative effects of the land enclosure system in Britain during 18<sup>th</sup> Century
  - (i) It displaced the poor people/landlessness
  - (ii) It forced the poor people to migrate to urban centres
  - (iii) It increased pauperism in Europe
  - (viii) Created immigration to other parts of the world(any 2x1=2mks)
  
4. Give the main reason why the camel was preferred as the means of transport during the trans-Saharan Trade.
  - It could withstand harsh desert conditions(1x1=1mark)
  
5. Outline one role that was played by the middlemen during the Trans-Atlantic Trade
  - (i) They transported goods to and from the interior/porters
  - (ii) They obtained goods in the interior
  - (iii) They exchanged/traded with European traders at the coast(1x1=1mark)
  
6. Give two benefits of the development of the railway transport in Europe during the 19th century.
  - (i) Goods/people could be transported with ease
  - (ii) It enabled trade to expand.
  - (iii) It led to the development of urban centres/towns
  - (iv) It promoted industrialization
  - (v) It created employment opportunities.
  - (vi) It was a source of government revenue
  - (ix) It led to the exploitation of natural resources(any 2x1=2mks)

7. State two advantages of using fire and smoke signals to pass message in traditional societies

- (i) Message could only be understood by the communities using them.
  - (ii) They conveyed messages faster
  - (iii) It was a cheaper method of sending messages
  - (iv) Message could reach many people/visibility
- (any 2x1=2mks)

8. State two ways in which the growth of the city of Cairo was influenced by the River Nile

- (i) It was used for transport
  - (ii) It provided water for domestic / industrial use
  - (iii) The Nile valley was fertile/Agriculture/irrigation
- (any 2x1=2mks)

9. Identify one symbol of unity in shona kingdom during the pre-colonial period

- (i) Mwene Mutapa/king /Emperor
  - (ii) The Royal fire
- (1x1=1 mark)

10. State one way in which the acquisition of fire arms enabled the king of Buganda to expand during the pre-colonial period

- (i) They were used to conquer/suppress neighbouring kingdoms/enemies
  - (ii) To protect the kingdom
- (1x1=1 mark)

11. Name the leader of the Lozi who collaborated with the British in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

Lewanika

(1x1=1 mark)

12. Identify two European activities in Africa during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

- (i) Trading /legitimate trade
- (ii) Spreading Christianity
- (iii) Exploring
- (iv) Establishing settlements
- (v) Establishing colonial rule/colonization
- (vi) Establishing western education
- (vii) Mining
- (viii) Establishing western health facilities

(any 2x1=2mks)

similar methods used to recruit African labour in the British and French Africa. (2 marks)

position of taxes on Africans; <sup>Emp</sup>  
used chiefs to recruit labour;  
introduced forced labour.

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

economic problem that was experienced by the British colonialists in Nigeria. (2 marks)

lacked adequate funds;  
transport/communication undermined their work;  
lacked adequate skilled labour.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

political party that led Ghana to independence from Britain in 1957. (1 mark)

Convention People's Party (C.P.P.)

No sure for opp | (1 x 1 = 1 mark)  
above

country that was blamed for the outbreak of the first World War. (1 mark)

many.

(1 x 1 = 1 mark)

main reason why the United States of America adopted the Marshall Plan after World War. (1 mark)

order to influence many countries adopt capitalist ideology. <sup>Economic</sup>  
overly in Europe (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

18. (a) state three characteristics of microlithic tools used during the late stone age period

- (i) they were small in size
- (ii) they were more efficient
- (iii) They were crafted/fitted with handles/composit/halted
- (iv) They were used to perform multiple tasks
- (v) They were sharp

(any 3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six challenges faced by early humans in hunting and gathering activities

- (i) attacks/injuries by animals discouraged them as it posed threats to their lives
- (ii) scarcity of animals/fruits in some cases denied them regular supply of food
- (iii) Unfavourable weather conditions made it difficult to carry out activities
- (iv) Locating animals/fruits was difficult as it would involve large areas
- (v) It was time consuming as it involved chasing the animals for long distances.
- (vi) Many people were required for the success of the activities
- (vii) It was tedious as animals ran faster than human, beings/wild fruits/roots could be found in far off areas.
- (viii) Poisonous fruits/roots could be gathered leading to loss of life
- (ix) Stiff competition with wild animals among human beings for food

(explained x2=12mks)

19. (a) give three uses of electricity in Europe during the 19<sup>th</sup> century

- (i) driving machines in factories
- (ii) providing light
- (iii) heating/cooking
- (iv) Powering locomotives/trains
- (v) Powering communication gadgets

(any 3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six factors which promoted industrial revolution in india

- (i) the existence of mineral resources which were used as raw materials to establish industries
- (ii) the existence of cottage industries /industrial base laid the foundation for industrial development as people had acquired relevant skills
- (iii) the availability of funds/loans provided by foreign government enabled the country to setup industries
- (iv) provision of technical / scientific education emphasized by the government produced skilled labour required in the industries.
- (v) good transport communication system made transportation of goods / services easier/cheaper thereby encouraging investment.