

BURETI SUB COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION TEST

311/1

HISTORY**PAPER 1**

1. **Define the term government.**
 - It is the way of ruling administering and controlling of a people
 - it is the exercising of authority and directing people's lives as spelt in our society. 1mk
2. **Mention the first settlement of the highland Nilotes in Kenya during their migration.** 1mk
Mt. Elgon
3. **State two roles of the Oloibon among the Maasai.** 2mks
 - Officiated religious ceremonies
 - Blessed the warriors before they went to war
 - performed rituals to ward off epidemics and drought
4. **Give two reasons why Malindi and Mombasa rivaled in the pre-colonial period.** 2mks
 - They wanted to control trade
 - they wanted to control taxes
5. **State one reason for the decline of Akamba dominance in long distance trade.** 1mk
 - Competition from Arabs and Swahili traders who began to travel into the interior
 - attack by hostile communities eg Oromo
 - Imposition of British rule
 - Abolition of slave trade
6. **State two reasons why Omani Arabs could not administer their coastal possession immediately the Portuguese left.** 2mks
 - Constant rebellion from the coastal town
 - Civil wars at home
 - Persian invasion
7. **State two ways through which citizenship by registration could be acquired.** 2mks
 - a person married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 7 years
 - a child who is not a citizen but is adopted by a Kenyan citizen
8. **State two features of the independence constitution.** 2mks
 - Provide for regionalism or majimboism in which the country was divided into six regions
 - National government headed by prime minister while the governor general represented the queen of England as the head of states
 - provided for multi-party system of government
 - contains the bill of rights
9. **Identify one reason why the British used company rule to administer African colonies** 1mk
 - Inadequate personnel
 - to avoid resistance by using local administrators
 - to reduce the cost of administration
10. **Give two features of missionary education in Kenya.** 2mks
 - It was elementary
 - It was industrial and technical
 - It was denominational
11. **State one independence school movement that emerged in Central Kenya during the colonial period.** 1mk
 - Kikuyu Kariga Education Association
 - Kikuyu independent School association
12. **Give the main objective of political parties which were formed in Kenya after 1945.** 1mk
 - To fight for independence
13. **State two advantages of a coalition government.** 2mks
 - Political transparency
 - Strengthen political stability
 - Discourage presidential monopoly
 - Enhance checks and accountability.
14. **Name the trade union movement that was formed in Kenya during the colonial period.** 1mk
 - African workers Federation
 - The Kenya Federation of registered trade union
 - Kenya federation of workers
 - Transport and allied workers union
15. **State one role played by Daniel Arap Moi in the provision of education from 1979-2002.** 1mk
 - Introduced the 8-4-4 system of education
 - Increased the number of universities in the country
 - Expanded tertiary institutions
 - Introduced cost sharing in education
16. **Mention two functions of the county governor.** 2mks

- The chief executive of the county
- Appoints members of the county executive committee
 - Assents bills in the county
 - In-charge of the implementation in the country.
17. Give the main role of the controller of the budget. 1mk
- Overseeing the implementation of budget of the national government.

SECTION B : (45 MARKS)

18. A) Name three communities that belong to the Southern Cushites. 3mks
- Boni
 - Dahalo
 - Buranyi
- b) Describe the political organization of the Somali in Kenya during the pre-colonial period. 12mks
- The Somali had a decentralized system of government based on clan
 - the clan was the smallest political unit
 - The clan was headed by the council of elders (maintain law and order)
 - The Somali developed age set system
 - With the introduction of Islam the political system was based on sharia
 - The Somali had leader called Sultan whose role was advisory
 - There existed warriors who protected community.
19. a) State five factors that facilitate plantation agriculture by Seyyid Said in East African coast. 5mks
- Existence of slave labour
 - fertile soils
 - Coast had suitable climate
 - High demand for grains at the coast
 - presence of large number of Oman settlers
- b) Explain positive results of the Portuguese rule among the East African Coast. 10mks
- Introduction of new crops eg maize
 - Borrowing of words from Portuguese into Kiswahili
 - Introduction of use of farmyard manure
 - Introduction of Christianity
 - Promotion of international trade
 - Construction of land marks e.g Fort Jesus 5x2=10mks
20. a) State five factors that made the Nandi to put up a prolonged resistance against the British. 5mks
- Nandis were economically stable being mixed farmers
 - They had knowledge of the terrain and used guerilla tactics
 - The wet climate worked against the British who contracted respiratory diseases
 - They had steady supply of weapons (blacksmith)
 - They had good able leaders' e.g Koitalel Arap Samoei
 - Had a standing army (age sets)
- b) Explain five results of the Agikuyu mixed reactions against the British. 10mks
- Emergence of hatred between collaborators and resisters
 - Loss of independence
 - British rule was established in Agikuyu land
 - Loss of life
 - Agikuyu land was alienated
 - Collaborators received Western education
 - Collaborators were converted to Christianity
 - Destruction of property
21. a) State five roles played by African women in the struggle for independence in Kenya. 5mks
- They took care of the homes and children of the freedom fighters
 - Some mobilized their communities to fight colonialism e.g Mekatilili wa Menza
 - Participated in anti- colonial demonstration
 - Helped in the establishment of independence churches and schools
 - Some acted as spies
 - Supplied freedom fighter with basic needs eg food and medicine
- b) Explain five roles played by Kenyan African Union (KAU) in promoting nationalism between 1945 and 1963. 10mks
- It united Africans in the struggle for independence by opening branches in all parts of the country
 - It convened rallies all over the country to raise political awareness among the masses
 - Published the grievances of Kenyans internationally
 - It supported the Mau Mau war for independence
 - Nurtured liberation /future leaders /nationalists in Kenya
 - Laid the foundation for the formation of K.A.N.U any 5x2=10mks

SECTION C: 30MKS

- 22. a) Name three symbols of National unity in Kenya. 3mks**
- National flag
 - National anthem
 - Coat of arms
 - Public seal
- b) Explain six reasons why national integration is important to national development. 12mks**
- Promote peace and stability
 - Instill a sense of patriotism and nationalism
 - Creates favorable investment conditions that attract foreign investment
 - promotes the achievement of rapid economic and social development
 - Eliminates and reduces intercommunity conflicts and suspicions
 - It encourages joint efforts in solving common development problems Eg education
 - It reduces suspicion among citizens despite diversity in the country. 6x2=12mks
- 23. a) Give three ways in which a person may become a member of parliament in Kenya. 3mks**
- Through election
 - Through nomination
 - Through holding ex-officio office 3x1=3mks
- b) Explain six functions of the cabinet in Kenya. 12mks**
- To assist and advice the president on day to day running of the government
 - Discuss matters of national and international importance
 - initiates new government bills
 - perform duties delegated by the president
 - appear before committee of parliament when required
 - to interpret and expound on government policy
 - provide government with regular reports about their ministries. 6x2=12mks
- 24. a) Identify five types of taxes paid by Kenyans to the government. 3mk**
- Service charge
 - Income tax
 - Withholding tax
 - Custom duties
 - Excise duty
 - Sales tax
 - Traffic revenue tax
 - Court fines 5x1=5mks
- b) Explain six ways in which the government of Kenya uses its revenue. 12mks**
- Revenue is used to maintain government facilities like building and roads
 - It is used to initiate new development and projects
 - It's used to finance recurrent government such as paying salaries
 - It's used to subsidize public service eg. health education
 - It's used in the servicing of loans that have been borrowed by government
 - It's used to pay subscription to international bodies e.g AU, UN
 - It's used to finance security expenditure by the government such as training soldiers paying bodyguards and buying arms
 - Used to meet emergency needs that may arise (flood, famine and epidemics)

BURETI SUB COUNTY JOINT EVALUATION TEST

311/2

HISTORY**PAPER 2****SECTION A: 25 MKS**

1. **Identify one example of manuscript used to store information by ancient communities.**
 - stone tablets
 - Scrolls

1x1=1mk
2. **Give one reason why early man lived on trees.**
 - Security
 - look for more food /more source of food

1x1=1mk
3. **State two factors that facilitate development of agriculture in river valleys.**
 - Fertile soils
 - availability of water for irrigation
 - Use of the water for transport purpose

2x1=2mks
4. **State two disadvantages of barter trade.**
 - Required coincidence of wants
 - the commodities were indivisible into smaller units
 - lack of standard measures of values
 - the commodities were bulky to transport
 - some of the agricultural products were perishable

2x1=2mks
5. **Identify two uses of sailing ships in modern society.**
 - transport
 - sport/leisure
 - fishing

2x1=2mks
6. **Give two disadvantages of using messages in traditional society.**
 - They could be attacked by wild animals
 - Messages could be distorted
 - Covered limited distances
 - It was slow and tiresome

2x1=2mks
7. **State two merits of using wood as a source of energy in the 19th century.**
 - Its readily available
 - It was cheap
 - It's a renewal

2x1=2mks
8. **Give the main factor that contributed to the growth of Meroe.**
 - iron working

1x1=1m
9. **State two responsibilities of the Omanhene in Asante kingdom.**
 - Had the right to declare war on another Omanhene
 - recognize the right of the Asantehene to impose national taxes /collected taxes
 - attend the national festival
 - give authority to own subjects to appeal the high court

2x1=2mks
10. **Identify one country in West Africa colonized by British.**
 - Nigeria
 - Ghana
 - Sierra Leone

1x1=1mk
11. **State one source of British law.**
 - Acts of parliament
 - Legal publication by reputable
 - The Hansard

1x1=1mk
12. **Identify two types of monarchial governments.**
 - absolute
 - constitutional

2x1=2mks
13. **Give two peaceful methods used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa.**
 - diplomacy
 - signing of treaties
 - luring of leaders

2x1=2mks
14. **Mention the French method of administration that replaced the assimilation policy.**
 - association

1x1=1mk
15. **Identify the immediate cause of the Second World War.**
 - German invasion of Poland

1x1=1mk
16. **Give the UN agency tasked with promoting workers welfare.**
 - international labour organization (ILO)

1x1=1mk

17. Identify the official head of the common wealth organization.

The British Monarch

1x1=1mk

SECTION B: 45MKS**18. a) State five factors that led to the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia.**

- Existence of the fertile land along rivers Tigris and Euphrates
- Availability of water for irrigation
- Existence of transport system in the form of wheels canoes
- Availability of slave labour
- Settlement of people in Sumeria from Iranian plateau who had the knowledge of agriculture
- Political stability enabled people to practice agriculture

5x1=5mks

b) What was the impact of the Agrarian Revolution in Britain?

- Introduction of new crops e.g. potatoes citrus fruits maize and turnips led to diversification of agriculture
- The improved farming methods led to the increase in food production
- The population increased due to abundant food
- The agrarian Revolution led to the expansion of both local and international trade
- The development of agriculture stimulated the expansion of transport network eg roads the railway to transport farm produce and farm inputs
- Displacement of the poor led to rural –urban migration
- some of the landless people migrated to USA Canada, Australia New Zealand and South Africa (abroad)

5x2=10mks

19. a) State any three factors that led to the growth of London as an urban center.

- trading activities
- Industrialization e.g. ship building textile and metal
- Improvement in transport and communication
- Shipping activities especially on R. Thames

3x1=3mks

b) Discuss any six problems facing modern urban center in Africa.

- Inadequate social services
- Lack of housing hence squatter and slum problems
- overcrowding in residential areas due to high population growth rates/rural urban migration
- Unemployment hence social evils like prostitution for livelihood
- Poor sanitation
- High crime rates eg burglary
- High rates of pollution

6x2=12mks

20. a) Apart from coal, state three other sources of energy that were used in industries in Europe during industrial Revolution.

- Oil
- Steam
- Electricity

1x3=3mk

b) Explain any six problems industrial workers faced in Europe after industrial revolution.

- They were paid low wages leading to poor living
- They were exposed to very dangerous machines noise and chemical which lead to injuries accidents and death
- Workers were attacked by diseases like typhoid cholera
- Women and children toiled in the factories due to long working hours hence denials of right of leisure
- Pollution of working environment due to poor disposal of industrial waste
- Overcrowding due to poor wages
- They were not insured

6x2=12mks

21. a) State the social factors that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa by Europeans.

- Protection of the missionaries from Muslim attacks
- Influential individuals encouraged the building of empires and acquisition of colonies in Africa
- Settling surplus population in due to high population
- Humanitarian organization moved to Africa to abolish slave trade
- Superiority notion of the white race
- influence from-m mass media.

3x1=3mks

b) Explain six reasons for Maji Maji rebellion 1905-1907.

- The chartered company imposed heavy taxes on Africans in order to raise revenue for administration
- The Africans opposed the forced labour on the settlers cotton farms
- The African s resented being alienated from their land
- The Akidas and Jumbes were brutal and treated then Africans harshly
- The Europeans disrespected African culture .they even raped Ngindo women and condemned acts like polygamy

- Introduction of communal cotton growing programs in Tanganyika angered the African.

6x2=12mks

SECTION C: 30MKS**22. a) State the three conditions that gave rise to the non-aligned movement.**

- The fear and the threats of super power interference with sovereignty of neutral states
- The necessity to form a united front to resist the USA or Soviet Union dominance
- The need for independence states to form a united movement to tackle international and regional issues

3x1=3mks

b) Explain six challenges of non-aligned movement.

- The superpowers continued to interfere in the affairs of member states
- Frequent boarder disputes between members states
- Allegiance to regional bloc organization eg common wealth A.U
- pronounced civil and military unrest war and coups in several member states
- Lack of effective secretariat and executive mechanism to coordinate its affairs
- Economic constraints that caused high poverty ratio
- Personality differences of leaders

6x2=12mks

23. a) State three functions of the specialized technical commissions of the Africa Union.

- To prepare projects and programs of AU and submit them to the executive council
- To ensure supervision follow up and evaluation of the implementation of decisions taken by the organs of the Union.
- To ensure the coordination and harmonization of the projects and programs
- To submit to the executive council reports and recommendations on the implementation of the African Union Acts

3x1=3mks

b) Explain the achievements of the common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

- It has made it easier for members to conduct trade amongst themselves due to liberalization
- Introduction of a unified computerized customs network across the region has led to cooperation in customs
- Improved transport and communication to ease the movement of goods services and people eg high way and railways
- creating of an enabling environment for investment eg creation of legal frame work
- creation of room for greater industrial productivity and competitiveness due to the large market \creation of rational way of exploiting natural resources since each country produces the products for which it is best suited
- Increased agricultural production and food security.
- Creation of employment for many in the region

6x2=12mks

24. a) State five merits of the federal government of the United States of America.

- helps different states to live together
- makes federal states economically viable in terms of accessibility to wider market
- enables states to tackle their problems with united front eg terrorism
- Joint defense forces ensures security for small states
- enables states to benefit from the pool of resources
- Eases trade by way of eliminating customs duties and by use of common currency.

5x1=5mks

b) Explain five reasons why parliament is the supreme institution Britain.

- It's the only institution that can make amend and abolish law.
- All other institutions derive their power from parliament
- It approves the budget empowered to approve the budget of the government
- A court of law cannot over rule or nullify a parliament decision binding for all
- can pass a vote of no confidence in the government /has terminative power and can remove an unpopular government from power

5x2=10mks