

Name _____ Index number. _____

Candidate's signature. _____

Date. _____

311/1
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 1
JULY / AUGUST 2011
2 ½ HOURS

NZAU/MUKAA FORM 4 CLUSTER EXAMINATIONS
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
2 ½ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper contains three sections A, B and C.

Answer all the questions in A, three in B and two in C.

This paper consists of 2 printed pages

Turn Over

SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer all questions in this section

1. Define pre-history. (1 mark)
2. Identify the main economic activity of the Bantu in the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
3. Name one remnant of the Southern Cushitic speakers in Kenya. (1 mark)
4. Identify one Arab dynasty that ruled East African Coastal city states in the 16th century AD. (1 mark)
5. Name two Roman Catholic missionary groups who started mission stations in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)
6. Give two reasons why the colonial government encouraged white settlement and settler Agriculture in Kenya. (2 marks)
7. State two problems faced by independent schools in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)
8. Name two Kenyan Nationalists who rose from being trade unionists in the colonial period. (2 marks)
9. Identify two features of African socialism as spelt out in sessional paper no. 10 of 1965. (2 marks)
10. Name the first African to be appointed minister in Kenya in 1946. (1 mark)
11. State the main challenge facing the Nairobi city upto date. (1 mark)
12. Identify two honours conferred by the president as the Head of state in Kenya. (2 marks)
13. Which important political change took place in Kenya in 1991. (1 mark)
14. Give one function of the Sergeant – at – arms in Kenya’s parliament. (1 mark)
15. State the main reason why KADU was founded. (1 mark)
16. Identify two examples of indirect taxes in Kenya. (2 marks)
17. State two chambers of the National Assembly in Kenya according to the New constitution. (2 marks)

SECTION B (45 marks)

Answer only three questions

18. (a) State three factors that led to the decline of the Maasai as a dominant power in the Rift Valley. (3 marks)
(b) Explain the factors that led Lenana to collaborate with the British. (12 marks)
19. (a) Give three roles played by women during the Mau Mau uprising. (3 marks)
(b) Explain six positive results of the Mau Mau uprising on the Africans. (12 marks)
20. (a) Give three reasons which caused the decline of the Coastal city states by the 18th century. (3marks)
(b) Explain the results of Omani rule along the Kenyan Coast. (12 marks)
21. (a) Identify three ordinances that were passed by the colonial government to govern the distribution and use of land in Kenya. (3 marks)
(b) Discuss the consequences of the colonial land policies in Kenya. (12 marks)

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer only two questions

22. (a) Identify five measures the government has undertaken to provide quality and adequate health services for all since independence. (5 marks)
(b) Explain the challenges that face the provision of health care services in Kenya. (10 marks)
23. (a) Identify three branches of the armed forces in Kenya. (3 marks)
(b) Describe the functions of the armed forces in Kenya. (12 marks)
24. (a) Identify three functions of an elected member of parliament. (3 marks)
(b) Explain six factors that can interfere with free and fair elections. (12 marks)

311/1
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 1
JULY / AUGUST 2011

NZAU/MUKAA FORM 4 CLUSTER EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

MARKING SCHEME

1. Define pre-history (1 mark)
(i) The study of human activities before the invention of writing / keeping of records. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
2. Identify the main economic activity of the Bantu in the pre-colonial period. (1 marks)
(i) Farming / mixed farmers (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
3. Name one remnant of the Southern Cushitic speakers in Kenya. (1 mark)
(i) Dahallo / sanye
(ii) Boni (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
4. Identify one Arab dynasty that ruled East African Coastal city states in the 16th century. (1 mark)
(i) Mazrui dynasty
(ii) Nabahan dynasty
(iii) Busaidi dynasty
(iv) Yarubi dynasty (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
5. Name two roman catholic missionary groups who started mission stations in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)
(i) Holy Ghost Fathers
(ii) Mill Hill Fathers
(iii) Consolata Fathers (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
6. Give two reasons why the colonial government encouraged White Settlement and settler agriculture in Kenya. (2 marks)
(i) To enable the railway to pay for its costs
(ii) To enable settlers to promote the economy of Kenya
(iii) For settlers' activities to generate income for the government
(iv) To produce more raw materials for British industries in Europe (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
7. State two problems faced by independent schools in Kenya during the colonial period. (2 marks)
(i) Hostility from the missionaries and the colonial government
(ii) Inadequate teachers / lack of trained personnel
(iii) Lack of funds and facilities
(iv) Leadership wrangles
(v) Closed during the state of emergency period. (2 x 1 = 2 marks)

This paper consists of 5 printed pages

Turn Over

8. Name two Kenyan nationalists who rose from being trade unionists in the colonial government. (2 marks)
- (i) Tom Mboya
 - (ii) Fred Kubai
 - (iii) Bildad Kaggia
 - (iv) Martin Shikuku
 - (v) Malkan Singh
- (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
9. Identify two features of African socialism as spelt out in sessional paper no. 10 of 1965. (2 marks)
- (i) Political democracy
 - (ii) Mutual social responsibility
 - (iii) Various forms of property ownership
 - (iv) Equality of opportunity
 - (v) Progressive taxation
- (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
10. Name the first African to be appointed minister in Kenya in 1946. (1 mark)
- (i) B.A. Ohanga
- (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
11. State the main challenge facing the Nairobi city upto date. (1 mark)
- (i) Increase in human population
- (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
12. Identify two honours conferred by the president as the head of state in Kenya. (2 marks)
- (i) The Golden Heart of Kenya
 - (ii) Order of the Burning Spear
 - (iii) Distinguished service medal
 - (iv) Head of state commendation
- (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
13. Which important political change took place in Kenya in 1991? (1 mark)
- (i) The repeal of section 2(a) of the constitution hence re- introduction of multi party politics.
- (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
14. Give one function of the Sergeant –at-arms in the Kenyan parliament. (1 mark)
- (i) To enforce orders of the national assembly
 - (ii) To execute warrants issued by the speaker
- (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
15. State the main reason why KADU was founded. (1 mark)
- (i) To defend the interests of minority communities
- (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
16. Identify two examples of indirect taxes in Kenya (2 marks)
- (i) Value Added Tax (VAT)
 - (ii) Export duty
 - (iii) Custom duty
 - (iv) Sales stamp duty
- (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
17. State two chambers of the National Assembly in Kenya according to the new constitution. (2 marks)
- (i) The Senate / Upper House
 - (ii) The House of Representatives/lower house.
- (2 x 1 = 2 marks)

SECTION B

18. (a) State three factors that led to the decline of the Maasai as a dominant power in the Rift Valley. (3 marks)
- (i) Natural disasters e.g famine
 - (ii) Succession disputes / civil warfare
 - (iii) Outbreak of human and animal diseases
 - (iv) The rise of the Nandi to power. (3 x 1 = 3 marks)
- (b) Explain the factors that led Lenana to collaborate with the British. (12 marks)
- (i) Political problems between Sendeyo and Lenana after the death of their father Mbatian
 - (ii) The Maasai had been weakened by natural disasters e.g.Famine and droughts.
 - (iii) The Kedong Massacre had proved to him that the British were too powerful to resist successfully
 - (iv) Lenana wanted to consolidate his position as the leader of the Maasai
 - (v) He wanted to be assisted to get back Maasai property and women and children taken by the Agikuyu during the 1891 famine
 - (vi) He wanted to be protected from the Nandi attacks / to revenge the Nandi attacks
 - (vii) Lenana wanted to control the trading activities through Maasai land and benefit from them. (6 x 2 = 12 marks)
19. (a) Give three roles played by women during the Mau Mau uprising. (3 marks)
- (i) Provided moral support to the freedom fighters
 - (ii) Participated in combat / fighting in the forests
 - (iii) Supplied food and ammunition to the fighters
 - (iv) Acted as spies for the freedom fighters
 - (v) Took part in oathing / administering oaths of secrecy
 - (vi) They could hide the freedom fighters in their homes (3 x 1 = 3 marks)
- (b) Explain six positive results of the Mau Mau uprising on the Africans. (12 marks)
- (i) The colonial government in Kenya was proved weak at home for being unable to meet African grievances
 - (ii) Africans realized that united they can be capable of dislodging the European colonialists
 - (iii) It drew world attention to the grievances of Kenyan people
 - (iv) The labour government in Britain began to institute reforms and development towards independence
 - (v) Some grievances of the Africans like land began to be addressed by the colonial government through the Synerton plan of 1954
 - (vi) Political reforms were began by allowing Africans to begin forming District associations from 1955.
 - (vii) The British government felt that another uprising may result to its defeat hence hastened the granting of independence (6 x 2 = 12 marks)
20. (a) Give three reasons which caused the decline of the Coastal city states by the 18th century. (3 marks)
- (i) Portuguese conquest of the Coast
 - (ii) Regular wars / conflicts / rivalry amongst themselves
 - (iii) Some like Gedi lacked water / natural calamities.
 - (iv) Attacks by other communities like the Zimba cannibals (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

- (b) Explain the results of Omani rule along the Kenyan Coast (12 marks)
- (i) Plantation agriculture developed
 - (ii) Both local and long distance trade were expanded
 - (iii) Old urban centres such as Mombasa and Malindi expanded
 - (iv) Slavery and slave trade increased
 - (v) The Indian rupee was introduced as a currency by the Indian Banyans
 - (vi) Islam was introduced into parts of the interior
 - (vii) Caravan routes were developed into the interior
 - (viii) The participation of African long distance traders in trade in the region declined as they were replaced by Arab traders

21. (a) Identify three ordinances that were passed by the colonial government to govern the distribution and use of land in Kenya (3 marks)

- (i) Indian land acquisition Act of 1896
- (ii) Land regulations act of 1897
- (iii) Crown land ordinance of 1902
- (iv) The 1915 ordinance
- (v) The land commission of 1924
- (vi) Morris Carter land commission of 1932

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Discuss the consequences of the colonial land policies (12 marks)

- (i) Africans lost large tracts of land to European settlers
- (ii) Africans were deprived the title to land even on African reserves
- (iii) Migrations and settlement of various communities came to an end
- (iv) Over crowding of Africans in the native reserves
- (v) Africans were placed into African reserves
- (vi) Land alienation became a key factor in the rise of African Nationalism in Kenya
- (vii) Soil erosion resulted in the African reserves
- (viii) Africans became more poor due to shortage of land
- (ix) It led many people to become squatters

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

22. (a) Identify five measures the Government has undertaken to provide quality and adequate health services for all since independence (5 marks)

- (i) Setting up of the ministry of health to plan, coordinate and promote health services.
- (ii) Training health personnel such as doctors, pharmacists etc
- (iii) Building more hospitals and health centres in rural and urban areas
- (iv) Initiating health care programmes to improve the quality of health care e.g immunization programme, family planning programme etc.
- (v) Licencing individuals and organizations to construct and run clinics, nursing and maternity homes , hospitals etc
- (vi) Collaborating with international organizations such as WHO, UNICEF, etc
- (vii) Establishing medical research institute (Kemri)
- (viii) Establishing NHIF to assist in medical bills incurred by members.

(5x1=5marks)

(b) Explain the challenges that face the provision of health care services in Kenya. (10 marks)

- (i) The burden of HIV/AIDs and other recurrent diseases place a heavy burden on already strained health delivery programmes
- (ii) Poverty makes it difficult for people to access treatment
- (iii) Cultural inhibitions like taboos and myths contribute to misinformation on health service delivery

- (iv) Deficiency of trained personnel which makes doctor : patient ratio to be too low.
 - (v) Illiteracy and ignorance which leads to poor following of prescriptions and the lack of preventive approach
 - (vi) Fast raising population which strains government efforts to provide health amenities
 - (vii) High rate of road accidents.
 - (viii) Pollution of the environment has increased allergy related ailments
- (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

23. (a) Identify three branches of the Armed forces in Kenya (3 marks)

- (i) The Kenya Army
- (ii) The Kenya Navy
- (iii) The Kenya Air force

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Describe the functions of the Armed forces in Kenya (12 marks)

- (i) Defend the country from external aggression
- (ii) To patrol Kenyas' territorial waters and boundaries
- (iii) Assisting in emergencies e.g evacuation of civilians incase of calamities like floods
- (iv) Assisting the police to maintain law and order when the situation threatens to get out of control
- (v) Participate in peace keeping missions in war-torn countries
- (vi) Mounting guard of honour for visiting state guests and entertaining guests during National celebrations
- (vii) Help in nation building by constructing roads, bridges, dams i.e non military services

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

24. (a) Identify three functions of an elected member of parliament (3 marks)

- (i) To represent the interests of his/her constituents in parliament
- (ii) Seek solutions to problems affecting his/her constituents
- (iii) To protect the interests of his/her constituents from violation by the Executive
- (iv) To enhance development in the constituency
- (v) Manage the C.D.F as the sponsor / trustee.

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain six factors that can interfere with free and fair elections (12 marks)

- (i) Tribalism
- (ii) Harassment of voters by rival groups
- (iii) Partisan election officials
- (iv) Incompetent election officials
- (v) Illiteracy of some voters
- (vi) Corruption by the candidates
- (vii) Inadequate security
- (viii) Inadequate election materials
- (ix) Gender bias / negative cultural influence
- (x) Lack of adequate transport (inaccessibility) to polling stations
- (xi) Misuse of the mass media.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

Name _____ Index number. _____

Candidate's signature. _____

Date. _____

311/2
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2
JULY / AUGUST 2011
2 ½ HOURS

NZAU/MUKAA FORM 4 CLUSTER EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
2 ½ HOURS
PAPER 2
2 ½ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper contains three sections A, B and C.
Answer all the questions in A, three in B and two in C.

This paper consists of 2 printed pages

Turn Over

SECTION A 25 MARKS

Answer all the questions

1. State two limitations of using Archaeology as a source of history. (2 marks)
2. Identify two aspects of the culture of early man that had their origin in the late stone age period. (2 marks)
3. State one main way in which the Agrarian Revolution contributed to the development of urban centres in Europe (1 marks)
4. Give one example of regional trade in Africa. (1 mark)
5. State one advantage of using petroleum as a source of energy. (1 mark)
6. State two ways in which the wheel promoted early transport in Mesopotamia. (2 marks)
7. Identify two materials where early messages were recorded. (2 marks)
8. State two negative effects of scientific inventions in industry. (2 marks)
9. Name the company that was used by the British to administer West Africa. (1 mark)
10. State two systems of colonial administration used by the French to administer their colonies in West Africa. (2 marks)
11. Which African leader signed the Lochner treaty of 1890. (1 mark)
12. State two advantages of an unwritten constitution. (2 marks)
13. What incidence sparked off the first world war. (1 mark)
14. State two social problems that have faced democratic republic of Congo since independence. (2 marks)
15. Name one country in East Africa which is not a member of the common market for the Eastern and Southern Africa States (COMESA) (1 mark)
16. State one way through which a person becomes a member of parliament in Britain. (1 mark)
17. Who is the Head of the Executive of the Indian Government. (1 mark)

SECTION B 45 MARKS

Answer three questions only

18. (a) Identify three ways in which early man used stone tools. (3 marks)
(b) Explain six ways through which early agriculture changed the lives of early people. (12 marks)
19. (a) State three factors that facilitated trade among traditional African communities. (3 marks)
(b) Explain the impacts of local trade on the communities who undertook it. (12 marks)
20. (a) Highlight five advantages of space exploration. (5 marks)
(b) Explain the impacts of road transport on the economy of a country. (10 marks)
21. (a) Give three types of Nationalism in South Africa. (3 marks)
(b) Explain six problems faced by the Nationalists in South Africa during their struggle for independence. (12 marks)

SECTION C 30 MARKS

Answer two questions only

22. (a) State three economic activities of the Shona people during the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)
(b) Describe the political organization of the Mwene-Mtapa empire during the pre-colonial period. (12 marks)
23. (a) Give three objectives for the formation of the League of Nations. (3 marks)
(b) Discuss six achievements of the league of Nations since its establishment (12 marks)
24. (a) State three functions and responsibilities of a state Government in the U.S.A (3 marks)
(b) Explain the advantages of a federal government in relation to the U.S.A. (12 marks)

311/2
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2
JULY / AUGUST 2011

NZAU/MUKAA FORM 4 CLUSTER EXAMINATION
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

1. State two limitations of using archaeology as a source of History.
 - ✓ Its expensive
 - ✓ Its time consuming
 - ✓ Its difficult to locate an archaeological site
 - ✓ Limited to the study of the ancient period
 - ✓ Some fragile fossils / artifacts can be destroyed during the excavation process
 - ✓ The dates are normally estimates

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

2. Identify two aspects of the culture of early man that had their origins in the late stone age period. (2 marks)
 - ✓ Growing crops
 - ✓ Establishing permanent settlements
 - ✓ Beginning of religion
 - ✓ Beginning of government
 - ✓ Making microlithic tools
 - ✓ Domesticating animals

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

3. State one main way in which the Agrarian revolution contributed to the development of urban centres in Europe (1 mark)
 - Landlessness of the peasants forced them to move to towns to look for jobs, leading to the creation of urban centres.

4. Give one example of regional trade in Africa (1 mark)
 - Trans-Saharan slave trade

5. State one advantage of using petroleum as source of energy
 - Relatively cheap especially for the petroleum producers
 - Easy to transport – using pipelines
 - Can be put into many uses

(1 mark)

6. State two ways in which the wheel promoted early transport in Mesopotamia
 - Eased transportation of heavy goods
 - Facilitated travel over long distances
 - Enabled fast transportation of goods / people
 - Facilitated movement of soldiers during wars
 - Led to the development of roads

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

This paper consists of 6 printed pages

Turn Over

7. Identify two materials where early messages were recorded
 - Tablets (stone tablets)
 - Scrolls
 - Parchment / Animal skins (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
8. State two negative effects of scientific inventions in industry
 ✓ Inventions of dangerous weapons
 ✓ Industrial wastes have led to environmental pollution
 ✓ Mechanization and automatism has led to unemployment
 ✓ Rapid spread of diseases through the use of modern means of transport (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
9. Name the company that was used by the British to administer West Africa
 - Royal Niger company (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
10. State two systems of colonial administration used by the French to administer their colonies in West Africa.
 ✓ Assimilation
 ✓ Association (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
11. Which African leader signed the Lochner's treaty of 1890
 - Lewanika (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
12. State two advantages of an unwritten constitution
 ✓ Flexible and adaptable to changing conditions in the society
 ✓ Simple to amend
 ✓ Provides continuity with a country's traditions
 ✓ Its indigenous and thus well suitable for a country (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
13. What incidence sparked off the first world war
 - The Sarajevo assassinations (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
14. State two social problems that have faced democratic republic of Congo since independence
 ✓ Refugees
 ✓ Poverty
 ✓ Lack of social amenities
 ✓ High illiteracy levels
 ✓ High rate of unemployment
 ✓ Rural –urban migration
 ✓ High levels of crime
 ✓ Population explosion (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
15. Name one country in East Africa which is not a member of the common market for the Eastern and Southern Africa States. (COMESA)
 - Tanzania (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

16. State one way through which a person becomes a member of parliament in Britain
- Through election
 - Through nomination
 - By virtue of inheritance
 - By virtue of their position in society – judges and Bishop of the church of England
17. Who is the Head of the Executive of the Indian Government.
- The president
- (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

SECTION B 45 MARKS

Answer three questions only

18. (a) Identify three ways in which early man used stone tools
- Protection against enemies
 - For hunting and gathering
 - Skinning / scrapping
 - Cutting / chopping
 - Constructing shelter
 - Digging up roots
 - Sharpening other tools
- (3 x 1 = 3 marks)
- (b) Explain six ways through which early Agriculture changed the lives of people
- ✓ Adequate food supply
 - ✓ Led to settled life / permanent settlement
 - ✓ Led to specialization of jobs
 - ✓ Increase in human population
 - ✓ Led to growth of towns
 - ✓ Led to development of trade
 - ✓ Development of governments
 - ✓ Development of religion
 - ✓ Led to social stratification
 - ✓ Influenced scientific knowledge e.g writing , geometry etc
- (6 x 2 = 12 marks)
19. (a) State three factors that facilitated trade among the traditional African communities
- ✓ Need to overcome famine
 - ✓ Need to get what they didn't have
 - ✓ For disposing off surplus
 - ✓ Development of transport to carry goods
 - ✓ Political stability / peaceful co-existence
 - ✓ Job specialization
- (3 x 1 = 3 marks)
- (b) Explain the impacts of local trade on the communities who undertook it
- ✓ Development of urban centres
 - ✓ Satisfied the requirements of the community – food, tools, herbs
 - ✓ Enhanced unity
 - ✓ It led to intermarriages
 - ✓ Acquisition of new products
 - ✓ Improvement of transport / trade rates
 - ✓ Growth of strong kingdoms

- ✓ High living standards
- ✓ It led inter-community conflicts over scarce resources

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

20. (a) Highlight five advantages of space exploration
- Facilitated scientific development of new equipment for space travel
 - Enhanced new discoveries increasing our understanding of the universe
 - Improved navigation through the use of satellites
 - Contributed to advanced air defense systems
 - Enhanced communication through the use of satellites
 - Improved weather forecasting
 - Enhanced aerial photography
 - Improved surveillance through satellites

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- (b) Explain the impacts of road transport on the economy of a country
- ✓ Improved agriculture
 - ✓ Improved industries – transportation of raw materials
 - ✓ Enhanced trade – easy mobility of people and goods
 - ✓ Facilitated mining through transporting the minerals and the minerals
 - ✓ Led to improved tourism
 - ✓ Enhanced employment
 - ✓ Source of government revenue

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

21. (a) Give three types of Nationalism in South African
- Africa Nationalism
 - European Nationalism
 - Afrikaner Nationalism

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

- (b) Explain six problems faced by the African Nationalists in South Africa during their struggle for independence
- Many of them were killed e.g Steve Biko
 - Many were exiled / fled their country
 - Arrested and detained e.g Nelson Mandela
 - Didn't have freedom of movement
 - Banning of the political parties
 - Trade unionists and other leaders were intimidated by security agents e.g being trailed
 - Lacked enough funds to finance their nationalistic activities
 - Division among the leaders – radicals against the moderators
 - Divide and rule tactics used by the apartheid regime
 - Disunity as a result of creation of the Bantustans
 - Censoring of the press

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer two questions only

22. (a) State three economic activities of the Shona people during the pre-colonial period.

- Long distance traders
- Farmers (grew crops)
- Kept livestock
- Hunters and gatherers
- Mined gold
- Made clothes – barks of trees
- Craftsmanship
- Iron smelters
- Did fishing

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Describe the political organization of the Mwene Mtapa Empire

- Ruled by an emperor / king who was the head of state
- The office of the Emperor was hereditary
- The Emperor was assisted by the Queen mother, the Emperors sisters, Emperors principal wives, head drummer and military commander, chancellor, Head door keeper and the Head cook.
- The empire was divided into provinces ruled by kings who were directly answerable to the Emperor
- The empire had a standing army for defence and territorial expansion
- The priests were used as spies
- The Emperor was a military leader
- The vassal states were ruled by chiefs who paid tribute to the Emperor

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

23. (a) Give three objectives for the formation of the league of nations

- ✓ Maintain world peace
- ✓ Peaceful settlement of disputes
- ✓ Respect for political independence
- ✓ Safeguarding political sovereignty
- ✓ Disarmament
- ✓ International co-operation for solving problems

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Discuss six achievements of the league of Nations since its establishment

- Settled disputes between member states e.g Turkey and Iraq
- Took care of the mandated territories e.g Tanganyika
- Assisted the refugees in continental Europe
- Administered the Saa region effectively
- Maintained world peace for twenty years
- Improved the workers welfare through the international labour organization
- Its health organization contained epidemics such as cholera
- Eradicated vices such as child trafficking

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)

24. (a) State three functions and responsibilities of a state Government in the U.S.A

- (i) Each state controls its own budget by raising its own revenue
- (ii) Controls expenditure i.e maintenance and development of state amenities
- (iii) Each state provides education facilities
- (iv) Each state provides health services

- (v) Each state has its own police force which maintains state security
- (vi) Each state has law courts that cater for internal justice
- (vii) Each state appoints its electoral college for voting for the president
- (viii) Each state chooses two senators to represent it in the federal government
- (ix) Each state has its own constitution to guide it in internal affairs

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

(b) Explain the advantages of a federal government in relation to the U.S.A.

(12 marks)

- (i) Helps different states to work as one unit in a harmonious manner
- (ii) Helps in solving common problems together
- (iii) Creates a large international market for goods produced by member states
- (iv) The use of a common currency eases trade between different states
- (v) Provides security to small states
- (vi) Ensures smaller states are not dominated by bigger ones
- (vii) Enjoy economies of scale because they combine their productive resources
- (viii) Each state can specialize in production

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)