

NAME----- INDEX NUMBER-----

CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE-----

DATE-----

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

**KANGUNDO DISTRICT FORM 4 MULTILATERAL EXAM 2011  
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 1  
2 ½ HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

This paper consists of sections A,B and C

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

*This paper consists of 2 printed pages*

*Turn over*

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

1. Identify any two archaeological sites in the Rift Valley of Kenya (2mks)
2. Name two communities that form the coastal Bantus. (2mks)
3. What is the significance of EUNOTO ceremony among the Maasai? (1mk)
4. State two reasons why Omani Arabs established their rule over the coastal region (2mks)
5. Give two factors that contributed to the spread of Islam along the Kenyan coast by 1500AD. (2mks)

6. Identify the treaty that ended the scramble for and partition of East Africa. (1mk)
7. Name one community that offered mixed reaction to the British in Eastern Kenya. (1mk)
8. Give two reasons why the British used Indian coolies to construct the Uganda railway. (2mks)
9. Give two ways in which African migration to the urban centers was controlled by the colonial government (2 mks)
10. Name one group that offered education in colonial Kenya. (1mk)
11. Why did Africans form welfare organizations during the colonial period? (1mk)
12. Name two houses of National Assembly after independence. (2mks)
13. Identify one reform made in the sywnnerton plan of 1954. (1mk)
14. Outline any two economic challenges which faced Daniel Moi's presidency between 1991-2002.(2mks)
15. Define the term National Integration
16. State one political responsibility of a Kenyan citizen. (1mk)
17. Give any one rule that governs the concept of Natural Justice. (1mk)

### **SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

**Answer any three questions from this section in answer booklet provided.**

- 18 (a).What three factors facilitated the migration of communities into Kenya. (3mks) (b).Explain how the migration of the Southern Cushites affected the communities they found in Kenya. (12mks)
- 19 (a).State five reasons why the Portuguese rule was unpopular among Africans along the Kenyan Coast (5mks)  
(b).Explain the factors that contributed to the decline of Portuguese rule along the coast. (15 mks )
- 20 (a). Identify three powers given to imperial British East African Company (I B E A Co) when it was chartered in 1888 (3mks)  
(b).Explain six reasons why company rule failed in the British protectorate of Kenya (12mks)
- 21 (a).State three factors that led to the issuing of the Devonshire white paper in 1923. (3mks)  
(b).Explain six problems experienced by colonial government in administering Kenya. (12mks)

### **SECTION C (30MKS)**

**Answer any two questions from this section in the answer booklet provided.**

- 22 a). Give reasons to explain why it is important for the president to be elected directly by the people (3mks)  
b).Describe six characteristics of free and fair elections. (12 maks)
- 23 a). List five types of local authorities in Kenya. (5mks)  
b).Explain five ways in which the minister for local government controls the local authorities in Kenya. (10mks)
- 24 a).Name three categories of prisons in Kenya. (3mks)  
b).Explain six ways in which reforms in the Kenyan prisons are promoting Human rights. (12mks)

2.

**311/1**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**JULY/AUGUST 2011**

**KANGUNDO DISTRICT FORM 4 MULTILATERAL EXAM 2011**

**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME.**

1. 2 archaeological sites in the Rift valley of Kenya. (2mks).  
- Orlogesallie  
- Kariandusi.  
- Kanapoi.

- Gambles cave.
  - Fort Ternan.
2. 2 communities that form the Coastal Bantus. (2mks)
    - Pokomo.
    - Taita.
    - Taveta.
    - Mijikenda.
  3. Significance of the Eunoto ceremony among the Maasai. (1mk)
    - It marked the graduation of the Maasai morans into junior elders.
  4. 2 reasons why Omani Arabs established their rule over the Coastal region. (2mks)
    - To establish a commercial empire.
    - To have political control over the coastal people.
    - To end Portuguese rule along the coast.
  5. 2 factors that contributed to the spread of Islam along the Kenyan coast by 1500 AD. (2mks)
    - Trade.
    - Inter-marriage.
    - Political organization – had sheiks and used sharia law in administration.
  6. The treaty that ended the scramble for and partition of East Africa. (1mk)
    - Heligo land treaty/ Anglo- Germany treaty of 1890.
  7. One community that offered mixed reaction to the British in Eastern Kenya. (1mk)
    - Kamba.
  8. 2 reasons why the British used Indian coolies to construct the Uganda railway. (2mks)
    - Africans were not willing to provide labour.
    - They had more experience in railway building.

***This paper consists of 6 printed pages***

***Turn Over***

9. Two ways in which the African migration to the urban centres was controlled by the colonial government. (2mks)
  - Introduction to Kipande system.
  - Head count for those living in urban centers.
  - Enacting strict rules on migration to urban centers.
10. One group that offered education in colonial Kenya. (1mk)
  - Community based – Asians.
  - Missionaries.
  - Kenyans established independent schools.
  - Colonial government.
11. Why Africans formed welfare organizations during the colonial period. (1mk)
  - To assist new arrivals to settle down in towns.
  - To assist to offset funeral expenses.
  - Help in payment of school fees.
  - Arouse political consciousness of Africans.
  - To organize sports and cultural festivals.
  - To sponsor students to study abroad.
  - Give help to those who had lost relatives.
  - Help cover medical expenses.
  - Contributed money for court fines.
  - Paid fare home for those who had lost their jobs.

12. Two houses of National assembly after independence. (2mks).  
 - Upper/ house of senate.  
 - Lower/ House of Representatives.
13. One reform made in the sywnnerton plan of 1954 (1mk)  
 - Land consolidation – Land had to be enclosed and surveyed therefore Africans could get loans.  
 - Africans were to be given title deeds.  
 - Introduced special training and research centers for forestry and agriculture.  
 - Africans were allowed to grow cash crops.
14. Two economic challenges which faced Daniel Moi’s presidency between 1991- 2002. (2mks)  
 - Rampant corruption like grabbing of public utilities.  
 - Freezing of aid from donors e.g. World Bank, IMF.  
 - High inflation causing high prices on essential commodities.
15. Definition of National integration. (1mk)  
 - This is the bringing together of diverse communities to form a nation.  
 - The unification of different communities in a country for the purpose of working collectively.
16. One political responsibility of a Kenyan citizen. (1mk)  
 - Respecting the law.  
 - Participating in the democratic process by voting  
 - Forming/ joining political parties  
 - Attending political meetings.  
 - Protecting democracy.  
 - Exercising tolerance – tolerating others views.
- 2.
- Voting during referendum.
17. One rule that govern the concept of natural justice. (1mk)  
 - The right to a fair hearing.  
 - The rule against bias.

### **SECTION B.**

18. (a) Factors that facilitated the migration of communities in Kenya.  
 - Existence of routes which were used by traders, raiders.  
 - Some communities were friendly hence they allowed others to pass through their territory.  
 - The need for more farm land and pasture for their animals since original lands were congested.  
 - Availability of park animals e.g. Donkeys, Camels e.t.c.  
 - Availability of unoccupied land.  
 - Lack of political boundaries.  
 - Availability of iron tools for clearing land. (1x3=3mks)
- (b). - They moved with their livestock farming in areas where they settled.  
 - Their settlement led to war over land ownership.  
 - They displaced the Mijikenda and the Pokomo.  
 - Their migration led to increased population in the areas where they settled.  
 - They introduced some cultural practices in Kenya e.g. the practice of circumcision for women; age set system and the taboo against eating fish among the Bantu.  
 - Led to intermarriages between them and other groups.  
 - They were influenced by the Bantu into acquiring land, mixed farming and iron working. (2x6=12mks)
19. (a) Why Portuguese rule was unpopular.  
 - They applied the policy of divide and rule to weaken the local people e.g. they played off Malindi against Mombasa.  
 - The Portuguese were unfriendly to the local people.  
 - They were harsh and ruthless. (1x3=3mks)

(b). Factors that contributed to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the coast.

- Portugal was a small country with a small population. She was neither able to send enough administrators nor raise an adequate army to administer overseas possessions.
- Delayed reinforcement due to distance and slowness of travel made them not quell all the resistances.
- Nature of the Portuguese officials who served for a short term. They were unscrupulous, greedy and corrupt.
- Portugal's annexation by Spain between 1580 and 1640, Portugal was forcibly united to Spain during this period her control over her colonies weakened.
- Tropical diseases.
- Attitude of the Portuguese towards the local people. They despised and hated the local people and did not attempt to establish friendly relations with them this led to a lot of rebellions from the locals.
- Inadequacy of resources. They did not have sufficient finance to maintain their administrators' vast empire.
- Frequent rebellions by the coastal people. These rebellions were spread by the people of Mombasa.

Others carried out passive resistance by withdrawing from trade.

- Invasion of the Zimba warriors in 1588 there were war like cannibals from Mozambique. They disrupted the life at the coastal settlements by ransacking the towns and maccacing the inhabitants.
- Appearance of rival powers. Various European rival powers appeared in the 16<sup>th</sup> century e.g. The French, Dutch and British.

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- Invasion of the east coast by Muslim nations. (2x6=12mks)

20. (a). Powers given to Imperial British East African Company.

- To establish political authority in British East Africa and maintain general order and security.
- To develop and regulate trade by facilitating the movement of goods and people between the coast and the interior.
- To collect taxes and institute custom duty in the area.
- To develop and civilize the indigenous peoples under the close monitoring of the imperial consul based in Zanzibar. (1x3=3mks)

(b). Why company rule failed in the British Protectorate of Kenya.

- The region, through vast, lacked strategic natural resources for export. This narrowed its revenue base.
- The day to day operations required plenty of capital to help them penetrate the interior. This was not readily available.
- The company had spent the little funds available in the construction of fortified trading stations with little renewed competition from other companies.
- The region had no navigable rivers which made transportation of goods not only slow but expensive.
- There were no proper channels of communication between the head offices in Europe and offices in the colony. This led to delays, confusion and poor coordination of company activities.
- Many of the company officials were corrupt and therefore misappropriated funds.
- The African communities did not take the company agents activities lying down. They constantly abused them especially the trade caravans passing through the Nandi areas.
- Some company agents came to East Africa with little or no knowledge or experience needed to accomplish their duties.
- The hot and dry tropical climate and diseases such as malaria and sleeping sickness took a heavy toll on company personnel.
- Many of the company directors lacked the drive, initiative, business acumen and administrative shrewdness. (6x2=12mks)

21. (a). State three factors that led to the issuing of the Devonshire White Paper 1n 1923.

- The Indian opposition to the privileged position of European settlers.
- The rise of race conflicts: - Africans versus European domination, Asians versus Europeans.
- The decision by the colonial government to ban racial segregation apart from the white highlands only disappointed settlers who did not want the ban to be lifted.
- The need to arrest a racial war.
- After interviewing both Europeans and Asians the paper was published with certain terms.
- The Africans general resentment due to colonial policies e.g. land alienation, poor wages.

(1x3=3mks)

(b) Six problems experienced by the British colonial government in administration of Kenya.

- Inadequate funds to facilitate its operations.
- Inadequate qualified personnel to administer the vast area.

- Some communities were still resisting colonial rule.
- Poor transport and communication: Poor roads to facilitate movement of administrators.
- The Indians were demanding more political power since they contributed more economically.
- The settlers wanted more domination in the administration of the colony.
- The lobby groups that opposed colonialism.
- Language barrier. (12mks)

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### SECTION C.

22. (a). Why it is important for the President to be elected directly by the people.
- The citizens give him the mandate to rule the country thus acting on their behalf.
  - Makes him accountable to the people.
  - Gives the president legitimacy to occupy the highest office in the country.
  - It's a way of compelling the president to take responsibilities of his actions. (1x3mks)
- (b). Characteristics of free and fair elections.
- There should be no rigging.
  - Free from violence.
  - Free from bribes.
  - Voter education should take place to educate the citizens (civic education)
  - Literacy levels of the voters should be considered.
  - No comparing on the material day.
  - Should be monitored by the government and non – governmental organizations. (2x6=12mks)
23. (a). Five types of local authorities in Kenya.
- City councils.
  - Municipal councils.
  - Town councils.
  - Urban councils.
  - County councils.
  - Area councils. (1x5=5mks)
- (b). How the minister for local government controls the local authorities in Kenya.
- Ensures that local authorities conform to stipulated national policies.
  - Nominates councilors to local authorities.
  - Has power to overrule some of the decisions at local authority
  - Has power to withdraw grants to local authorities.
  - Appoints senior officers of the council e.g. town clerk.
  - Has powers to dissolve a local authority. (2x5=10mks)
24. (a). Categories of prisons in Kenya.
- \* Principal institutions.  
 These constitute the highest level of prisons. They can handle serious crimes that earn offenders the maximum penalty e.g. Kamiti in Kiambu, King'ong'o in Nyeri and Naivasha maximum prisons.
- \* District I and II prisons.  
 These categories are found in various districts. They hold offenders who have committed various crimes, but not capital offences.
- \* Detention camps.  
 These were created under the detention camp act. Offenders in the camps are either vagrants or rural immigrants convicted of minor offences. There are two major detention camps; the Nairobi Detention camp and Mombasa Detention camp.
- \* Youth institutions.  
 Cater for offenders between 15 and 21 years of age. There are two types; Borstal. Youth. (1x3=3mks)
- \* Corrective centers.
- (b). Six ways in which reforms in the Kenya prisons are promoting Human Rights.

- Provision of better food and improved medical services.
- Provision of sufficient clothing and bedding.
- Efficient transport, as new vehicles have been purchased.
- Direct government involvement in the affairs of prisoners.
- The release of death row inmates.
- The release of a record of 11,500 prisoners aimed at reducing congestion in prisons.
- Streamlining of the hearing of cases with a view to keeping prisoners in remand for a short period as possible before sentencing them.

(2x6=12mks)

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HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 2  
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KANGUNDO DISTRICT FORM 4 MULTILATERAL EXAM 2011  
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
PAPER 2  
2 ½ HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

This paper consists of THREE sections: A,B and C

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

*This paper consists of 2 printed pages*

*Turn over.*

**SECTION A (25MARKS)**

1. What is pre history? (1mk)
2. Give the main disadvantage of carbon 14 as a method of dating fossils (1mk)
3. Name the earliest ancestor of both man and the ape. (1mk)
4. Identify two new changes that marked Agrarian Revolution in Britain between 1750 and 1850. (2mks)
5. State two ways in which the Trans- Atlantic trade affected the population of W.Africa communities. (2mks) 6.  
Identify two of the earliest forms of written messages. (2mks)
7. State the main limitation of the sailing ship as a means of transport. (1mk)
8. Identify two factors that led to the growth of London as an early urban centre. (2mks)
9. In which two ways did the Omanhene serve in the pre – colonial Asante? (2mks)
10. Name one treaty signed between Somori Toure of the Mandinka and the French during the scramble and partition of Africa. (1mk)
11. State two economic effects of direct rule in Zimbabwe. (2mks)
12. Identify the main event that triggered off the First World War. (1mk)

13. Identify the political party which led Ghana in the attainment of independence. (1mk)  
 14. Name the principal judicial organ of the U.N. (1mk)  
 15. Give two reasons why the Non Aligned movement emerged among the developing countries. (2mks)  
 16. State two roles played by political parties in U.S.A. (2mks)  
 17. State one disadvantage of a written constitution. (1mk)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

*Answer any three questions from this section.*

18. (a). List three types of stone tools manufactured by human beings during the Old Stone Age period (3mks)  
 (b). Explain six ways through which the development of iron working technology affected African communities in the pre- colonial period. (12mks)
19. (a). Give five ways in which scientific inventions have improved man's life span. (5mks)  
 (b). Explain five factors that are undermining scientific revolution in developing countries. (10mks)
20. (a). Name three Nationalists who spearheaded the struggle for independence in South Africa. (3mks)  
 (b). Explain six problems encountered by South African Nationalists in their struggle for independence. (12mks)
21. (a). Give three factors that favoured the development of early urban centers in Africa. (3mks)  
 (b). Explain six problems facing Nairobi city. (12mks)

**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

*Answer any two questions from this section.*

22. (a). State three reasons why U.S.A was reluctant to enter the First World War. (3mks)  
 (b). Explain six factors which contributed to the defeat of Germany and her allies in the First World War. (12mks)
23. (a). List any five member states of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. (5mks)  
 (b). Explain five ways in which COMESA has tried to achieve its objectives. (10mks)
24. (a). Give three functions of the cabinet in India. (3mks)  
 (b). What are the powers of the president of India. (12mks)

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

**KANGUNDO DISTRICT FORM 4 MULTILATERAL EXAM 2011  
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 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
 PAPER 2**

**MARKING SCHEME.**

**SECTION A.**

1. Unrecorded/ unwritten history. (1x1=1mk)
2. Main disadvantage of carbon 14 as a method of dating fossils.  
 \* Does not give precise dates. (1x1mks)
3. Earliest ancestor of both man and the ape.  
 \* Aegyptopithecus. (1x1=1mk)

4. Two new changes that marked the Agrarian Revolution in Britain between 1750 and 1850.
  - \* New system of land ownership/ enclosure system.
  - \* Use of machines/ new methods of farming. (1x2=2mks)
  
5. Two ways the Trans – Atlantic Trade affected population of W.African communities.
  - \* Mass depopulation especially the interior and along the coast.
  - \* Exposure of W.African people to new diseases e.g. T.B, Syphilis. E.t.c.
  - \* The rise of the mullato population e.g. in Senegal. (1x2=2mks)
  
6. Two earliest forms of written messages.
  - \* Patchments.
  - \* Scrolls.
  - \* Clay tablets. (1x2=2mks)
  
7. Main limitation of the sailing ship as a means of transport.
  - \* It can not move when there is no wind. (1x1=1mk)
  
8. Two factors that led to the growth of London as an early urban centre.
  - \* Trade/ commerce.
  - \* Suitability of site on R. Thames as a harbour
  - \* Served as an administrative centre during the Roman rule.
  - \* Was a centre of cultural activities (1x2=2mks)

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***Turn Over***

9. Duties of the Omanhene in pre- colonial Asante.
  - \* Gave the right of declaring war on another Omanhene.
  - \* Recognized the right of the Asantehene to impose national levies
  - \* Attending the annual Odwira festivals.
  - \* Paying allegiance to the Asantehene.
  - \* Settling disputes.
  - \* Granting his subjects the right to appeal to the high court.
  - \* Honouring the dead. (1x2=2mks)
  
10. One treaty signed between Samori Toure and the French during the scramble and partition of Africa.
  - \* The Bissandugu treaty. (1x2=2mks)
  
11. Two economic effects of direct rule in Zimbabwe.
  - \* Loss of land by Africans.
  - \* Forced labour and taxation on Africans.
  - \* Increased production of cash crops by the settlers. (1x2=2mks)
  
12. Main event that triggered off the First World War.
  - \* Sarajevo incident/ assassination of Archduke Fauz Ferdinand. (1x1 =1mark)
  
13. Political party that led Ghana in the attainment of independence.
  - \* C.P.P (convention peoples party) (1x1=1mk)
  
14. The principal judicial organ of U.N.
  - \* I.C.J (International court of justice) (1x1=1mk)
  
15. Two reasons why Non -allied movement emerged among the developing nations.
  - \* Desire by developing countries to protect their newly won independence
  - \* Developing countries wanted to establish their own distinct identities.
  - \* Need by member states to demonstrate to their people that they had truly broken off the yoke of colonization.

- \* Desire to maximise aid since Non-aligned states could benefit from either of the super –powers.
  - \* To promote economic independence as a way of averting dominion by super- powers.
- (1x2=2mks)

16. Two roles played by political parties in U.S.A.
- \* Articulating national policies.
  - \* Acts as watchdogs/ checks and balances to the government of the day.
  - \* The winning party forms the government of the day.
  - \* Acts as training grounds for aspiring leaders.
- (1x2=2mks)

17. One disadvantage of a written constitution.
- \* Too complex for ordinary citizens to understand thus requires a lawyer to interpret.
  - \* It is too rigid/ can not easily respond to changes.
  - \* The procedure of amending is slow and expensive.
- (1x2=2mks)

2.

### SECTION B.

18. (a). Three types of stone tools manufactured by human beings during the Old Stone Age period.
- \* Hand- axe.
  - \* Chopper.
  - \* Scraper.
  - \* Boles.
- (3mks)

- (b). Six ways through which the development of iron working technology affected African communities in the pre-colonial period.
- \* Iron tools made it possible for forests and large areas of land to be cleared. This increased agricultural production.
  - \* Food production on increased scale led to population expansion.
  - \* Population growth triggered migrations.
  - \* Production of iron items led to trade.
  - \* Urban centers developed around major iron working sites.
  - \* Mining and smelting iron created division of labour in society.
  - \* Use of superior iron weapons led to the building and expansion of kingdoms and states.
- (6x2=12mks)

19. (a). \* Medical research has led to the discovery of both preventive and curative medicine.
- \* Standards of living have been raised life expectancy has increased due to improved health e.g. better hygiene, food preparation methods.
  - \* Nutritional consciousness.
    - \* Increased population due to decrease in mortality rate i.e. development of vaccines and curative medicine has brought many diseases that were formerly believed to be terminal under control e.g. Malaria.
    - \* Production of advanced medical equipment i.e. computerized machines for surgery and X- ray.
    - \* Manufacture of various drugs has been facilitated by scientific discoveries.
- (5x1=5mks)

- (b). \* Inadequate funds to invest in scientific research.
- \* Poorly designed curriculum:- Primarily theoretical where science is viewed as a difficult subject.
  - \* Over dependency of developing countries on developed nations/ affecting their initiative, innovativeness and creativity in scientific work.
  - \* Inadequate support from the government i.e. budget allocations and formulation of policies do not focus on scientific work but instead they focus on fighting poverty, hunger and diseases.
  - \* High level of illiteracy: Most developing countries suffer a high percentage of ignorance (illiteracy).
  - \* Brain drain professionals often migrate to the developed world thus depriving their country of trauma personnel.
- (5x2=10mks)

20. (a). \* Nelson Mandela.

- \* Robert Mangaliso – sobukwe.
- \* Albert Luthuli.
- \* Walter Sisulu
- \* Stive Biko
- \* Desmond Tutu.
- \* Oliver Tambo.

3.

- (b). \* they were killed e.g. Steve Biko together with other Africans.
- \* Harassment by security agents.
  - \* Arrest/ detention/ imprisonment e.g. Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisilo, Oliver Tambo and Robert Sobukwe.
  - \* Outlawing of political parties e.g. 1961 all political parties were banned.
  - \* Journalists were harassed/ their newspapers were proscribed by the government.
  - \* Intimidation of trade unionists by security agents.
  - \* Divide and rule tactics deployed by S.African government e.g. creation of Bantustans.
  - \* Pass laws/ legislations to curtail freedom of movement by the nationalists e.g. Natives Act of 1952 required all men and women to carry passes all the times.

21. (a). \* Administration – were administrative centers.

- \* Security.
- \* Agriculture.
- \* Transport/ communication.
- \* Industry/ iron working. (3x1=3mks)

(b) \* Unemployment:- high number of unemployed people.

- \* Poor housing:- with the rising population to about three million people, housing is an acute problem hence development of slums.
- \* Inadequate social services:- i.e. health and educational facilities are overstretched
- \* Congestion on roads caused by an increase in the number of vehicles on the roads and road Network has not been expanded.
- \* Poor town planning:- leading to problem of poor drainage.
- \* Pollution:- from industries.
- \* High number of street families leading to other crimes such as prostitution and drug abuse.
- \* Shortage of water caused by the high rate of expansion.

6x2=12mks)

### SECTION C

22. (a). \* Three reasons why the U.S.A was reluctant to enter the first world war.

- \* The Monroe doctrine of 1823 prevented the U.S.A from interfering in European affairs.
- \* The U.S.A did not want to offend her citizens of German, British or French origin by joining the war on either side.
- \* The U.S.A traded with all the major participants in the war.
- \* Up to 1916, the war did not affect the U.S.A in any way.

(3x1=3mks)

(b) Six factors which contributed to the defeat of Germany and her allies in the First World War.

- \* Britain and her allies had vast man-power resources.
- \* Britain and her allies had adequate raw materials to sustain a long war.
- \* Germany and her allies lacked an extensive coastline and hence were easily blockaded.
- \* The geographical position of Germany and her allies in Central Europe made it easy for them to be surrounded.
- \* Britain had a powerful navy that controlled the oceans so that Germany and her allies could not receive raw materials.
- \* German forces were overstretched by fighting on many fronts.
- \* Germany was deserted by some of her allies, eg Italy and Turkey.

\*German soldiers mutinied, eg of Kiel in 1918.

\*Entry of the U.S.A in the war in 1917 further strengthened Britain and her allies.

(6x2=6mks)

4.

23. (a)\*Five members states of COMESA.

\*Kenya.

\*Burundi.

\*Egypt.

\*Angola.

\*Seychelles

\*Rwanda.

\*Comoros.

\*Sudan.

\*Uganda.

\*Ethiopia.

\*Eritrea.

(5x1=5mks)

(b)\*Five ways in which COMESA has tried to achieve its objectives.

\*Establishing of free trade area and removing trade barriers.

\*Has worked to achieve free movement of people, labour services.

\*Has encouraged industrialization through regular trade fairs.

\*Has worked to integrate telecommunication networks.

\*Through regular meetings, it has fostered good relations, peace, and stability in the region.

\*It has promoted co-operation in monetary and financial affairs to bring about Sub-regional integration.

(5x2=10mks)

24. (a)\*To approve all proposals for the legislative enactment of government policy.

\*To recommend all major appointments.

\*To settle interdepartmental disputes.

\*To co-ordinate the various activities of the government /oversee the execution of its Policies.

\*Power to veto a bill.

\*Is the commander in chief of the armed forces.

(6x2=12mks)

(b)\*Powers to dissolve parliament.

\*To declare an emergency in a state /rule that state by decree.

\*To assent or veto a bill.

\*Being a commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

\*To appoint the prime minister.

\*He/she is a symbol of national unity.

(6x2=12mks)

5.