

10. Give the main reason why KANU declined to form the government in 1961 (1mk)
- Jomo Kenyatta was still in prison. $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$
11. Identify two political events which threatened the stability of Kenya between 1975 and 1978. (2mks)
- The death of Josiah Mwangi Kariuki.
 - The death of the founding father of the nation Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.
 - The attempt to change the constitution by some politicians. Any $2 \times 1 = 2\text{mks}$
12. Give two methods that are used to conduct elections in Kenya. (2mks)
- Secret ballot.
 - Mlolongo (Queuing)
 - Acclamation. Any $2 \times 1 = 2\text{mks}$
13. Identify two occasions when the president attends parliament. (2mks)
- During opening of a new parliament after elections.
 - During dissolution of parliament.
 - During a special sitting once every year to address parliament. Any $2 \times 1 = 2\text{mks}$
14. Name the person who presents the national budget in Kenya (1mk)
- The Cabinet Secretary of Finance. $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$
15. Give the main function of the National Land Commission (1mk)
- To protect public land and ensure that the government develops a fair policy on land. $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$
16. State one social project that was initiated through Nyayo philosophy (1mk)
- Educational institutions.
 - Health facilities (Nyayo wards).
 - Sport facilities e.g. Nyayo stadium. Any $1 \times 1 = 1\text{mk}$
17. Give two reasons why the government adopted the sessional paper no.10 of 1965 (2mks)
- To promote democracy in the country.
 - To encourage various forms of property ownership.
 - To ensure that resources are used for the benefit of the people of Kenya.
 - To promote freedom of conscience/human dignity.
 - To solve problems of diseases, ignorance and poverty. Any $2 \times 1 = 2\text{mks}$

Section B

18. a). Identify three age groups of elders among the Akamba (3mks)

- Junior elders – Anake.
- Intermediate elders/Medium/Nthele.
- Full elders – Atumia Ma Kivalo.
- Senior elders – Atumia Ma Ithembo.

Any $3 \times 1 = 3\text{mks}$

b). Describe the social organization of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period (12mks).

- The smallest social unit was the family.
- Several related families formed a sub-clan (Mbari) who lived in a defined area.
- They practiced circumcision for boys and clitoridectomy for girls.
- Marriage was polygamous and highly regarded as it was the only way through which one would raise a family.
- The Agikuyu believed in a supreme God called Ngai who lived on Mt. Kirinyaga.
- They prayed and sacrificed to their God when they had a need.
- They believed in ancestral spirits who acted as intermediaries between God and man.
- They had sacred places for worship e.g. the Mugumo tree.
- They had specialists e.g. prophets, diviners, medicine men and rainmakers who were consulted in times of need.

Any 6×2=12mks

19. a). Identify three factors that encouraged the spread of Islam in Kenya by 1500 A.D (3mks).

- The coming and settlement of the Arabs at the coast.
- The trading activities facilitated the spread of Islam.
- The intermarriages between the Arabs and other communities.
- The development of Kiswahili language.
- The accommodative nature of Islam was appealing to the Africans.

Any 3×1=3mks

b). Outline the stages of the Portuguese conquest of the coastal towns upto 1510 A.D (12mks)

- 1500 Pedro-Alvares Cabral conquered Sofala but was unsuccessful.
- 1500 – Vasco Da Gama attacked Kilwa and demanded Kilwa to pay tribute to the King of Portugal.
- 1503 –Zanzibar was conquered by Ray Laurengo Ravasco.
- 1504 – Lopez Suarez conquered Kilwa.
- 1505 – Mombasa and Kilwa was conquered by Francisco D-Almeida.
- 1506-1507 – Lamu, Brava, Pate and Socotra was conquered by Tristao Da Cunha.
- 1509 – Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar was conquered by Alfonso Albuquerque and brought under the reign of the Portuguese.

Award of marks – Correct town 1mk

Correct conqueror 1mk

Stages must be systematic

Any 6×2=12mks

20. a). State three methods that were used by the colonial administration to attract European settlers to Kenya (3mks)

- Provide efficient railway transport connecting the coast and the interior.
- Alienating of the white highlands for European settlement.
- Advertising the availability of free land in Kenya in foreign newspapers.
- Giving them loans.
- Providing security.
- Providing labour.

Any 3×1=3mks

b). *Explain six factors which led to African migration to the urban areas during the colonial period (12mks)*

- The overcrowded/unproductive reserves created by the colonial governments made living conditions difficult.
- Availability of better social services/amenities/health centers/education provided in towns attracted them.
- The taxes imposed on Africans forced them to migrate to towns in search of jobs.
- Availability of infrastructure/piped water/roads/electricity attracted many people to towns as they hoped for a better life.
- Employment/job opportunities attracted people to towns as it provided them with better wages.
- Mistreatment/frustrations by the labour/public works forced them to move to towns.
- The widespread poverty in rural/reserves caused untold suffering thereby making them to migrate to towns.
- Loss of land/landlessness caused by the colonial land policies resulted into a state of despair thereby forcing people to move to towns.

Any $6 \times 2 = 12$ mks

21. a). *State five demands made by the African Elected Members Organization to the colonial government. (5mks)*

- Revocation of the appointment of the 12 specially elected members.
- Demanded for more elected members.
- Demanded for the voting age to be lowered to 21.
- Wanted conditions for wealth and education to be dropped to allow one to vote.
- Demanded voter registration and elections on common roll.
- Demanded for release of political prisoners.

Any $5 \times 1 = 5$ mks

b). *Explain five challenges faced by independent churches and schools during the colonial period (10mks)*

- Inadequate facilities like building and teaching materials.
- Lack of ordained church ministers.
- Opposition from missionary churches.
- Restriction by the colonial government and which prohibited the opening of schools and banning others.
- Lack of co-ordination which resulted in rivalry e.g. between KISA and KKEA.
- Shortage of funds to carry out their activities well.
- They lacked nationalistic outlook as they were restricted to small areas.
- The colonial government created local native councils as rival bodies through which Africans channeled their demands hence weakening them.

Any $5 \times 2 = 10$ mks

SECTION C

22. a). Identify three indicators of pre-conflict in Kenya (3mks)

- Rumors.
- War of words.
- Groupings.
- Arms trade.
- Hiding of firearms.
- Refusal to surrender arms. Any 3×1=3mks

b). Explain six factors that lead to successful and peaceful resolution of conflicts (12mks)

- Both parties must accept a negotiated settlement or continue with the war where all would continue to suffer.
- There must be an environment of total trust.
- In case of war, there must be a standing force for security for all.
- The arbitrator must be acceptable to all.
- All complainants must exhaust their source of complaints.
- The dispute must be common to all hence directly affecting the concerned parties.
- All parties must agree to accept the outcome by the arbitrator which must not be biased.
- The arbitrator must be knowledgeable, experienced, known to all and a person of high regard. Any 6×2=12mks

23. a). Outline the actions the police officers in Kenya take from the time an offence is committed to the time judgment is passed. (5mks)

- Arrest the suspected criminal
 - Confine the arrested suspect.
 - Investigate the offence to prepare evidence for prosecution.
 - Take the suspected criminal to court.
 - Lead the prosecution by giving evidence.
 - Hand over the criminal to prison authority.
 - Release the suspected criminal if acquitted.
- Responses must be arranged chronologically.* Any 5×1=5mks

b). Describe five functions of the High Court of Kenya (10mks)

- To hear cases that cannot be heard by the lower courts.
- It listens to appeals from the lower courts when the parties involved are not satisfied.
- It corrects/amends irregularities in decisions made by lower courts.
- It hears cases that carry death sentences/involve large sums of money.
- It deals with cases involving land/succession disputes.
- It deals with disputes that take place outside Kenya's territorial waters/maritime.
- It hears appeals from decisions made by professional disciplinary tribunals involving advocates of the High Court and other members of the profession.
- It acts as a constitutional court by determining whether a case brought before it is constitutional or unconstitutional.
- It listens to appeals from special courts when the parties are not satisfied with the decisions made.
- It deals with election petitions e.g. parliamentary. Any 5×2=10mks

24. a). *State three roles of the county executive committee (3mks)*

- Implements national legislation within the county.
 - Manages and co-ordinates county administration duties and its department.
 - Implements county legislation.
 - May prepare proposed legislation for consideration and debate by county assembly.
 - Provides the county assembly with complete and regular reports on county related matters.
- Any 3×1=3mks

b). *Explain six ways in which the county government raises its revenue. (12mks)*

- They impose property rates within their territories to enable them raise revenue for their operations.
- They charge for the services they render to the residents of the counties in order to generate income.
- They are allocated part of the annual national revenue in order to supplement their income.
- By borrowing loans from the national government or international organizations to finance development projects.
- They levy taxes on the services or goods generated in the county to finance their activities.
- Through licenses granted to businesses/services operating in the counties.
- By charging fees for the use of the counties property/fines.
- By renting property/houses to people in order to raise funds for development.
- Through grants/houses to people in order to raise funds for development.

Any 6×2=12mks