1. **Give the meaning of history**  
   - The study of man’s past events/activities  
   
   1 x 1 = 1 mark

2. **Identify one age-grade for elders among the Akamba.**  
   i) Junior elders / anake  
   ii) Intermediate elders / medium Nthele  
   iii) Full elders / Atumia ma Kivalo /Ithembo  
   iv) Senior elders / Atumia ma Ithembo  
   
   any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

3. **State the first settlement area of the Luo during their migration from Sudan.**  
   - Pubungu/Pakwach  
   
   1 x 1 = 1 mark

4. **Name one early Christian Missionary who worked in Kenya.**  
   i) Johann Ludwig Krapf  
   ii) Johann Rebman  
   iii) Jacob Erhardt  
   
   any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

5. **State two characteristics of Independent Churches in Kenya during the colonial period.**  
   i) They were formed/started by the Africans  
   ii) They accommodated African cultural beliefs/values  
   iii) Africans held senior positions/they were led by the Africans  
   iv) The churches worked closely with the African political Associations  
   
   any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

6. **Identify the constitutional change that increased the number of African members to the legislative council in Kenya in 1957.**  
   - The Lennox - Body constitution  
   
   1 x 1 = 1 mark

7. **Identify one Asian who took part in the struggle for independence in Kenya.**  
   i) A.M. Jevanjee  
   ii) Pio Gama Pinto  
   iii) M.A. Desai  
   iv) Makhan Singh  
   
   any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

8. **Name one African political party whose leaders attended the second Lancaster House Conference in 1962.**  
   i) Kenya African National Union (KANU)  
   ii) Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)  
   
   any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

9. **Identify Two Education Commissions appointed by the government of Kenya to review the Education system since independence.**  
   iii) The presidential working party on the second University/Mackay Commission of 1981.  
   iv) The Kamunge Commission 1988  
   v) David Koeche Commission  
   
   Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

10. **Give the main reason why the government of Kenya introduced the Constituency Development Fund.**  
    - To speed up development/uplift peoples living standards in the constituencies.  
    
    (1 x 1 = 1 mark)
11. **State two ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the people of Kenya since independence.**
   i) Encouraging people to take part in traditional dances/music/festivals
   ii) Establishing/preserving cultural centres/sites
   iii) Licensing vernacular radio stations which enhance culture.
   iv) Encouraging the production/marketing of traditional handworks/crafts
   v) Establishment of ministries of sports, gender and culture. Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

12. **Identify two ways in which the government has promoted the culture of the people of Kenya since independence.**
   i) One must be 18 years old and above.
   ii) A person should be a Kenyan citizen with an identity card.
   iii) One must not have been convicted of any election offences or sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 12 months and above.
   iv) One must be of sound mind. Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

13. **Give two special courts in Kenya.**
   i) Kadi’s courts
   ii) Military courts/criminal marital
   iii) Juvenile courts/children’s courts
   iv) Industrial courts/special tribunals/rent restrictions/business premises tribunal, LSK Any 2 x 1 = 2 mark

   i) Second bills moved by ministers.
   ii) Chairing committee meetings on all procedural motions.
   iii) Regularly consulting with the leader of official opposition.
   iv) Is in charge of the government’s debating team
   v) Notifying the house on when to adjourn. Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

15. **Identify two symbols of National Unity.**
   i) The National Anthem
   ii) The Coat of Arms
   iii) The Constitution
   iv) The National Flag
   v) Parliament
   vi) The Presidency Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

16. **Give two reasons that can make a registered person lose citizenship in Kenya.**
   i) If one is disloyal to the state.
   ii) If during war one trades/communicates with the enemy.
   iii) If one reveals the country’s secrets to another country.
   iv) If one is sentenced for a period of twelve months within five years from the date of registration.
   v) If one stays out of the country continuously for seven years without registering with the Kenyan embassy abroad.
   vi) If registration was obtained through fraud. Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

17. **Give one type of human rights.**
   i) Economic rights
   ii) Political rights
   iii) Social/cultural rights
   iv) Solidarity rights Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark
SECTION B (45 marks)

18. a) Give five reasons which influenced the migration of the plain Nilotes to Kenya during the pre-colonial period.
   i) They moved in search of pasture and water for their livestock.
   ii) Due to outbreak of disease/epidemics
   iii) Pressure/raids from other communities forced them to move to safer areas.
   iv) Family/clan disputes forced them to migrate
   v) There was over population/population pressure in their original homeland.
   vi) They moved due to drought/famine
   vii) The spirit of adventure made them search for new lands.

b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Maasai in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.
   i) They displaced some communities that they found in areas that they settled.
   ii) Their settlement led to increased population in the region.
   iii) They intermarried with their neighbours. This strengthened their relations.
   iv) Some section of the Maasai (Kwavi) became cultivators/assimilated
   v) There was ethnic conflict due to cattle raids/land for settlement.
   vi) There was borrowing/exchange of cultural practices among the communities
   vii) There was increased trade between the Maasai and their neighbours.
   viii) They influenced the socio-political organization of the Nandi who created the institution of Orkoyoit similar to Oloibon of the Maasai.

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

19. a) Give three reasons why the early visitors came to the Kenyan Coast before 1500A.D.
   i) They wanted to participate in the trade/control the commercial activities along the coast.
   ii) Some came as political/religious refugees
   iii) Some came as explorers/wanted to find out about the resources along the coast
   iv) They wanted to spread their religion.
   v) They wanted to establish settlements along the coast
   Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six factors that contributed to the development of trade between the Kenyan Coast and outside world by 1900.
   i) Availability of items of trade encouraged traders to come to the coast.
   ii) The high demand for goods/trade items from Kenyan coast by consumers in the outside world led to increased trade.
   iii) The existence of local trade among the Africans along the coast provided a base upon which Indian Ocean trade developed.
   iv) The Monsoon winds facilitated the movement of vessels/ships to and from the coast thus enabling the merchants to take part in the trade.
   v) The Indian Ocean provided access to traders from Asia and Europe.
   vi) The relative peace/political stability provided conducive environment for trade.
   vii) The availability of credit facilities from Indian Banyans/money lenders enabled many people to take part in trade.
   viii) Existence of enterprising merchants at the coast/foreign lands promoted trading links enabled trade to flourish.
   ix) The natural harbours along the coast ensured safe docking of ships for loading and unloading of items of trade.
   x) Advancement in ship/boat building led to better sailing vessels thus increased trading activities to and from the coast.
   Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

20. a) State three socio-economic reasons why Britain colonized Kenya in the 19th Century.
   i) To obtain raw materials for her industries.
   ii) To stop slave trade/establish legitimate trade.
   iii) To establish market for her manufactured goods.
   iv) To protect her trading empire from other European powers.
v) To protect Christian Missionaries who were already operating in Kenya.
vi) To invest surplus capital in Kenya
vii) To impose their cultivation/culture. Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six factors that contributed to the formation of Political Associations in Kenya before 1939.
i) Africans organized themselves to fight for the return of their land which had been alienated for Europeans settlers.
ii) The association offered a forum for the Africans to demand representation in the Legco.
iii) The introduction of the Kipande system limited their movement which was resented by the Africans.
iv) Introduction of taxation was oppressive because it made Africans work for Europeans against their will.
v) They were meant to work for long hours and yet they received low wages.
vi) Africans were against the introduced forced labour by colonial administrators.
vii) The prohibition of the Africans to grow cash crop denied them participation in economic development of their country.
viii) Racial discrimination practiced by the European created ill-feelings among the Africans.
ix) The limited educational opportunities of the Africans made them to feel inferior.
x) The desire of Africans to maintain their independence without foreign interferences.
xi) The introduction of the destocking policy/undermining African culture. Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

21. a) State three ways in which the government of Kenya facilitated the acquisition of land for Africans after 1963.
i) Resettling people in the irrigation schemes.
ii) Encouraging people to form co-operative societies/land buying companies.
iii) Opening up the former white highlands to willing buyers
iv) Giving/providing loans to those who were willing to buy land.
v) Consolidation/adjudication of land to enable farmers to maximize production.
vi) Issuing of land title deeds to make ownership legal/lease land transfers. Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six challenges facing the agricultural sector in Kenya today.
i) Poor infrastructure in some parts of the country has led to great losses of farm produce thus reducing earnings of farmers.
ii) The unstable prices of agricultural commodities on the local/world market has discouraged farmers.
iii) Various parts of the country have been hit by drought/famine thus forcing the government to provide relief food.
iv) Farmers produce is often destroyed by pests after harvest leading to food shortages/poor storage.
v) Poor technology/use of traditional methods has contributed to low yields.
vi) Politically instigated ethnic clashes have discouraged farmers from carrying out immense farming due to insecurity.

vii) The population of Kenya has been growing faster than gains made in the agricultural sector.
ix) Farming has become a costly venture for most farmers are not able to meet the high costs of farm inputs.
x) Overproduction of similar agricultural products leads to wastage due to lack of buyers.
xii) Mismanagement of cooperatives has impoverished farmers.

xiii) Competition from COMESA/Industrialized nations has frustrated Kenyan farmers.
SECTION C (30 marks)

22. a) Give the structure of the provincial administration in Kenya.
   i) The province is headed by a provincial commissioner.
   ii) The province is divided into districts each headed by a District Commissioner.
   iii) The District is sub-divided into divisions each headed by a District Officer/Divisional officer.
   iv) The Division is divided into locations each headed by a Chief
   v) The location is then divided into sub-locations each headed by an Assistant chief. 5 x 1 = 5 marks

   b) Describe five functions of the president of the Republic of Kenya.
   i) Being the head of state, the president represents the people locally and internationally.
   ii) Determines the parliamentary life/calendar by opening/prologuing/dissolving it.
   iii) Appoints the cabinet ministers/senior civil servants.
   iv) Chairs cabinet meetings where matters of national importance/policies are made.
   v) Appoints senior officers in the armed forces in his/her capacity as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
   vi) Leads the people of Kenya during national celebrations/important national functions.
   vii) Grants freedom/pardons a convicted person unconditionally.
   viii) Assents the bills passed by the National Assembly.
   ix) Attends/participates in parliamentary proceedings.
   x) Receives/hosts heads/envoys of foreign countries who visit Kenya.
   xi) Can declare a state of emergency for a maximum of 14 days when the security of the country is threatened.
   xii) Confers honours on people who have rendered distinguished service.
   xiii) Ensures that the constitution is safeguarded so that Kenyans enjoy their rights.
   5 x 1 = 5 marks

23. a) Give three reasons why the constitution is important in Kenya.
   i) It defines the structure/outlines the functions and powers of various branches of government.
   ii) It clearly states the rights/responsibilities of individuals.
   iii) It spells out the responsibilities of those in power/limits their authority/promotes good governance.
   iv) It ensures equality of all Kenyans.
   v) It is the basis of all legislation in the country. Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

   b) Explain six factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya.
   i) Lack of impartiality during trials may lead to unfair judgement.
   ii) Censoring judges publicly on decisions made in court may influence the final judgement/political interference.
   iii) Corrupt practices in courts of law may lead to unfair/oppressive decisions.
   iv) Confining suspects in remand for longer periods without presenting then to a court of law for prosecutions.
   v) Failure to protect the legal rights of the ordinary people when they conflict with the rich and powerful.
   vi) Lack of commitment/inability by the police to carry out thorough investigations on suspected criminal activities.
   vii) The inability of ordinary people to meet the costs of prolonged court cases.
   viii) Lack of knowledge regarding legal procedures hence find themselves implicated unfairly.
   ix) Failure by the legal officers to attend to cases promptly due to pressure of work/inadequate legal officers to handle the many cases.
   x) Use of outdated colonial laws which do not address the current/contemporary issues/lack of modern technology.
   xi) Lack of one common law derails the effective administration of justice. Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

24. a) Identify five stages in the preparation of the national budget.
   i) Each government ministry prepares its estimates.
ii) The Ministries are forwarded to the ministry of finance.
iii) The Ministry of Finance compiles the estimates into a single budget/the proposed budget.
iv) The proposed/compiled budget is discussed by the cabinet.
v) The government announces the budget day.
vi) The Minister of Finance presents/reads the budget before parliament.
vii) Parliament discusses/debates/approves the budget. Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) **Explain why it is important for the government to prepare the national budget annually.**

i) It enables the government to identify sources of revenue that will be required to meet its financial obligations.

ii) It enables the government to explain to the public that tax structure/set the tax levels.

iii) It ensures that there is a balance in the country’s revenue and expenditure hence avoiding budget deficit.

iv) The government is able to identify ways of spending without any wastage.

v) Parliament is able to monitor public resource utilization through its watchdog committees.

vi) It enables the government to identify/prioritize the development projects to finance in the coming year.

vii) The government is able to assess its performance in the previous year and improve where necessary.

viii) The government is able to set aside some funds to be used in case of emergencies in the course of the financial year.

ix) The budget provides useful information to individuals/organizations that may be interested in keeping track of government expenditure/enhances accountability and transparency in the eyes of the public.

x) The government is able to win confidence among local and international development partners/donors through its plans and policies spelt out in the budget.

xi) Ensure equitable share of resources and balanced development. Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks
KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONAL COUNCIL 2010
MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY PAPER 2
SECTION A (25 marks)

1. State the scientific theory that explains the origin of human beings.
   - The Evolution theory/Darwin 1 x 1 = 1 mark

2. State two uses of stone tools by early people during the Old Stone Age period.
   i) For skinning animals after hunting.
   ii) For digging uproots
   iii) For cutting meat
   iv) For sharpening one/wood
   v) For scraping animals skins/softening
   vi) For killing animals during hunting
   vii) For protecting/defence any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

3. Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began.
   - The broadcasting method 1 x 1 = 1 mark

4. Name two metals that were used as currency in pre-colonial Africa.
   i) Iron
   ii) Gold
   iii) Copper
   iv) Silver
   v) Bronze

5. State one advantage of using the pipeline over vehicles in transporting oil.
   i) The pipeline delivers oil faster than vehicles.
   ii) It is safer to transport oil by pipeline than vehicles
   iii) The pipeline ensures regular/continuous supply of oil to required areas/depots.
   iv) It is easier to maintain the pipeline than vehicles. 1 x 1 = 1 mark

6. Give the two main items of the Trans-Saharan trade.
   i) Gold
   ii) Salt

7. Give two social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece.
   i) It was a cultural centre/music/art/theatre
   ii) It was an educational centre
   iii) It was a sports centre
   iv) It was a religious centre Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

8. Name any chartered company that was used to administer Tanganyika during the process of colonisation.
   - The German East Africa Company 1 x 1 = 1 mark

9. Which was the main factor that unified the communities of the Shona Kingdom during the pre-colonial period?
   - The Mwari religious cult/Mlimo/religion 1 x 1 = 1 mark

10. State two functions of the Lukiko in Buganda Kingdom during the 19th Century.
    i) It advised the Kabaka.
ii) It represented the wishes of the people.
iii) It assisted in settling disputes/acted as final court of appeal.
iv) It directed the collection of taxes/how the wealth of the kingdom would be spent.
v) It was the law formulating body in the Kingdom.
vi) It assisted/no general/administration

10. **Give one economic reason which made European Countries to scramble for colonies in Africa.**
   i) To obtain raw materials for the industries.
   ii) To search for markets for the manufactured goods.
   iii) To acquire areas to invest their surplus capital

12. **State one way in which the Ndebele benefited after the British-Ndebele War of 1893 to 1896.**
   i) The Ndebele Indunas were made headmen.
   ii) The Shona police were removes from Matebeleland.

13. **Identify two economic results of the First World War.**
   i) European governments spent huge sums of money.
   ii) There was massive destruction of property.
   iii) It led to economic depression/employment/starvation/unemployment.

14. **Give two principal organs of the United Nations.**
   i) The General Assembly
   ii) The Security Council
   iii) The Economic and Social Council
   iv) The Secretariat
   v) The Trusteeship Council
   vi) The international Court of Justice

15. **Identify two ways in which Mwalimu Julius Nyerere promoted the development of Education in Tanzania after independence.**
   i) He established the universities of Dar-es-Salaam and Sokoine
   ii) He made Kiswahili the medium of instruction in schools.
   iii) He made education to be free and compulsory from primary school to university.
   iv) He popularized the philosophy of “Education for self reliance”
   v) He introduced Adult education.

16. **State one condition that a country should fulfill in order to become a member of the Non-aligned Movement.**
   i) A country should be independent.
   ii) A country should not be a member of either NATO or WARSAW pact military.

17. **Identify one parliamentary duty of the Monarch in Britain.**
   i) Summons parliament after a general election.
   ii) Prologues parliament
   iii) Dissolves parliament
   iv) Assents bills of parliament
   v) Nominates members to the House of Lords.

**SECTION B = (45 marks)**

18. a) **State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the Neolithic period.**
   i) Due to increased Human population more food was required.
   ii) There was competition for food between human beings and animals.
   iii) Over hunting developed stocks of animal on which human beings relied on for food.
   iv) Hunting and gathering had become tiresome/insecure.
   v) Calamities such as bush fire/floods destroyed vegetation/drove away animals.
vi) Some crops and animals had economic value.

vii) Animals were domesticated to provide security.

viii) There was a change in climate which caused aridity/weather sometimes hindered gathering and hunting.

b) Explain five causes of food shortages to Africa today.

i) Many parts of Africa experience little or no rain at all over several years leading to crop failure and hence food shortages/natural hazards.

ii) The rapid population growth rate has overtaken food production rate resulting into food shortages.

iii) Inadequate/food storage facilities had contributed to food wastages as farmers cannot store food for a long period.

iv) Poor state of roads in many African countries hinders transportation of food from the areas of surplus to those of deficit.

v) Low prices of food stuff has discouraged many farmers who may have invested so much capital leading to food shortages.

vi) Many farmers in Africa lack enough capital to buy required farm inputs.

vii) Due to crop diseases and pest, a lot of food is destroyed either on the farms or in stores resulting to food shortages.

viii) The emphasis on cash crop farming at the expense of food crops has contributed to low food production leading to food shortages.

ix) Environmental degradation through deforestation/overgrazing of animals had led to soil erosion leading to wasteland, hence low food production/desertification.

x) Civil wars in many African countries have displaced people from their farms and therefore diverted their attention from farming resulting in food shortages.

xi) Poor food policies have discouraged farmers as they are not given enough incentives incase of crop failure/poor economic planning.

xii) The young-able bodied persons migrate to urban centres thus leaving farming to the aged who are not able to contribute much towards food production.

xiii) HIV and AIDS pandemic has impacted negatively on the labour force in food production.

xiv) Poor land tenure system/land fragmentation has reduced the acreage that would have been used for production scarcity.

xv) Over reliance/dependence on famine relief food/other forms of aid has made people not to look for permanent solutions to food shortages.

xvi) Lack of modern farming methods her led to low food production.

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

19. a) Give three problems faced by factory workers in Europe during the industrial revolution.

i) They were paid low wages/salaries

ii) They worked for long hours

iii) They were exposed to accidents

iv) Accidents victims were laid off without compensation.

v) Inadequate housing made them live in slums.

vi) They suffered from diseases due to poor sanitation/pollution.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) Explain six factors that have promoted industrialization in South Africa.

i) The availability of many sources of energy to provide the required power of industrialization.

ii) The existence of varied mineral resources to sustain the process of industrialization.

iii) The presence of well developed transport network/infrastructure to facilitate the movement of raw materials and finished industrial goods to the market.

iv) The availability of both internal and external markets for their manufactured goods.

v) The availability of both skilled and unskilled manpower required for industrialization.

vi) The availability of capital generated from South Africa trade in other goods has enabled her to set up industries.

vii) The government’s sound industrial policies which encouraged both local and foreign investors to boost industrialization.

viii) The high quality of goods has led to increased demand for South Africans manufactured goods.

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks
ix) The political instability in the country since the end of apartheid era has created a conducive environment for industrial development.

20. a) **Give three methods used by European powers to establish colonial rule in Africa.**
   i) Military conquest/expenditions
   ii) They signed treaties/agreements with African rulers/diplomacy/collaboration
   iii) Deception/treachery/luring Africans with European goods.
   iv) Chartered trading companies
   v) Playing off communities against each other in order to weaken.

b) **Explain results of the collaboration between the Buganda Agreements of 1900.**
   i) It led to the loss of independence.
   ii) Introduction of Christianity and European influence in buganda.
   iii) Islamic influence declined.
   iv) Buganda got protection from the British against their traditional economic e.g Bunyoro.
   v) Kabakas power were reduced in the peace of the growing educated member of the Lukiko.
   vi) Kabaka gained recognition and was referred to as his lugliness.
   vii) Buganda an administration position in the colonial administration and was used to conquer other communities.
   viii) Buganda advanced more economically than other communities as it acquired European manufactured goods e.g cloth, guns.
   ix) Buganda benefited from Western Education and medicine.

21. a) **State three ways used by nationalists in Ghana to fight for independence.**
   i) They formed political parties.
   ii) They used boycotts/demonstrations/strikes/go-slow.
   iii) They organized political rallies to mobilise mass support.
   iv) They used newspapers to articulate their views.
   v) They used the legislative council
   vi) They composed songs/poems to attack colonialism.
   vii) They used trade unions.
   viii) They used international forum.

b) **Explain six factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in Ghana.**
   i) Inadequate African representation in the Legislative council based discontent among the Ghanaians.
   ii) Loss of powers by the traditional African chiefs created discontent against the colonial government.
   iii) The need to guard against possible land alienation by the British united the Africans.
   iv) Introduction of taxation by the colonial government was resented by Ghanaians.
   v) The meagre earnings by Africans from the sale of cocoa to Europeans created discontent among them.
   vi) The order by the colonial government that farmers uproot their crops due to prevalence of the “swollen shoot” disease upset them.
   vii) Then involvement of the ex-servicemen in the Second World War inspired them to fight for their independence.
   viii) The attainment of independence by India/Pakistan in 1947 encouraged the Ghanaians to demand for their right to govern themselves.
   ix) The existence of young educated Ghanaians who had understood the ideals of democracy/freedom who inspired the masses towards a worthy cause.
   x) High rate of unemployment among the Africans created resentment/discontent.
   xi) The United Nations Charter’s declaration of the importance of political independence for all people inspired the Ghanaians and other leaders.
   xii) The charismatic leadership provided by Kwame Nkrumah united the people in their struggle against colonial domination.
iii) The selective granting of trading licenses to Europeans traders while denying the same to the Africans created discontent. Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

SECTION C (30 Marks)

22. a) **Give three conditions which one had to fulfil in order to become a French Citizen in Senegal.**
   i) Literate/able to read and write in French.
   ii) Able to speak in French
   iii) Be a Christian
   iv) One must have worked in the French Civil service/be loyal in the French government/military service.
   v) Practice monogamy

   Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) **Explain six differences between the use of British indirect rule and the French assimilation policy.**
   i) The British used traditional rulers as chiefs while the French appointed assimilated whereas chiefs to become chiefs.
   ii) African traditional rulers under British rule retained most of their powers whereas chiefs under French rule had limited powers.
   iii) British colonies were administered as separate territories while French colonies were administered as provinces of France.
   iv) Most French administrators were represented in the French Chamber of Deputies in France while in British colonies Laws were made by the Colonial Legislative Assemblies.
   v) Africans in French colonies were military officers while the British administrators were both as provinces and non-professionals.
   vi) Laws used to govern French colonies were made in the chamber of Deputies in France while British colonies Laws were made by the Colonial Legislative Assemblies.
   vii) Assimilated Africans in French colonies became full French citizens while in the British colonies, educated Africans remained colonial subjects.
   viii) British indirect rule preserved African cultures while assimilation undermined African culture.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

23. a) **State the role played by United States of America in ending the Second World War.**
   i) The U.S.A provided modern military equipment to the allied forces.
   ii) She gave financial support to the allied forces.
   iii) She provided military personnel to the allied powers.
   iv) U.S.A blockaded the Panama Canal against the central powers.
   v) She dropped atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki which forced Japan to surrender.

b) **Explain six causes of the Cold War after 1945.**
   i) The disagreements between the Soviet Union and the United States of America over reduction of arms led to arms race.
   ii) The occupation of Eastern Europe by Soviet Union caused fear among U.S.A and its allies in Western Europe/Iron curtain policy by the USSR.
   iii) The ideological differences pursued by the U.S.A and U.S.S.R created mistrust/suspicion among them leading to hostility.
   iv) The domination of United Nations by United States of America and her allies was checked by U.S.S.R through the use of her veto power thus increasing the tension.
   v) The involvement of both United States of America and U.S.S.R in European conflicts in the late 1940s created tension among them.
   vi) America’s Marshal plan to revive European economies after the war made U.S.S.R to counteract by arming a similar one/comical thus enhancing tension.
   vii) Formation of military alliances/N.A.T.O by United States of America and her allies led to U.S.S.R and her allies to form a similar alliance/Warsaw pact thus intensifying the rivalry.
25. a) **Identify three duties performed by the Secretary General of the new East African Community established in 2001.**

   i) Is the head of secretariat.

   ii) Authorizes expenditure on behalf of the members.

   iii) Is the secretary to the summit/take minutes

   iv) Keep records of the proceedings.

   v) Implements decisions adopted by East African Community Summit.

   vi) Prepares agenda for the meeting

   any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

b) **Explain six benefits of the new East African Community established in 2001 to its members.**

   i) There is wider market for different types of goods produced by each member states.

   ii) The citizens of member states buy goods at fair prices due to low tariffs levied on goods.

   iii) Opening of border closed establishing a common visa/East African passport has boosted free movement of people within the region.

   iv) The community provides a forum for heads of states to discuss issues harmoniously thus promoting mutual understanding/co-operation/friendship.

   v) There are employment opportunities for people of member countries in the established common services.

   vi) Establishment of the common market create room for enhanced economic development of member countries/spurs greater industrial growth.

   vii) The member countries are working together towards establishing East African Federation in order to apply common laws.

   viii) There is improvement in transport and communication network to facilitate the movement of people and goods.

   Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks