

HISTORY MAKING SCHEME PAPER 1 2006

1. Identify two source of Kenyan Historic
 - (i) Archaeology/ Paleontology
 - (ii) Anthropology (Myth & Legends)
 - (iii) Linguistics
 - (iv) Oral tradition
 - (v) Written sources
 - (vi) Geology
 - (vii) Rock paintings/ art
 - (viii) Genetics
 - (ix) Electronic sources

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
2. Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the River Lake Nilotes
 - (i) The Luo

(1 mk)
3. State two economic activities of the Abagusii in Kenya during the Pre-colonial period
 - (i) They grew crops
 - (ii) They kept livestock
 - (iii) They hunted animals and gathered wild fruits
 - (iv) They traded with their neighbours
 - (v) They made handicrafts/ Basketry
 - (vi) Iron working

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
4. Give one reason which led to the decline of Gedii during the 15th century
 - (i) External attacks
 - (ii) Inadequate water supply/ Drought

(Any 1 x 1
5. Name the type of constitution used in Kenya
 - (i) Written

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
6. Identify two peaceful ways of resolving conflicts
 - (i) Negotiation (Reconciliation)
 - (ii) Mediation
 - (iii) Arbitration
 - (iv) Litigation (court system)

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
7. What is direct democracy?

It is a government where people themselves make rules/ decisions that effect their welfare

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
8. Identify two development rights of children
 - (i) Right to education
 - (ii) Right to leisure/ play



- (iii) Right to participate in cultural and artistic activities
 - (iv) Right to express themselves
 - (v) Access to information
 - (vi) Right to social security/ parental love
9. Name the document which contains the rights of citizens in Kenya?
The constitution of Kenya/ bill of right (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)_
10. Identify one method used by the British to administer Kenya Colony between 1920 and 1963
- (i) Direct
 - (ii) Indirect rule (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
11. State two ways through which European settlers in Kenya were able to get labour force during the colonial period
- (i) Forced recruitment/ conscription/ Denying African rights/ growing crops
 - (ii) Though introduction of Kipande system
 - (iii) Creation of African reserves
 - (iv) Through introduction of taxation by the British government
(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
12. Name two political parties which were formed in Kenya between 1960 and 1963
- (i) Kenya African National Union (KANU)
 - (ii) Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)
 - (iii) African People Party (APP)
 - (iv) New Kenya Party (NKP)
(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks ($\frac{1}{2}$ mrk for abb)
13. Give one reason why an aspiring candidate for a parliamentary seat in Kenya must be nominated by a political party
- (i) In order to limit the number of candidates
 - (ii) So as to identify party candidates
 - (iii) To adhere to constitutional requirements/ rules
(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
14. Give two reasons why corruption is being discouraged in Kenya
- (i) To promote economic party
 - (ii) To promote peace and stability
 - (iii) To promote national unity
 - (iv) To provide fair distribution of national resources
 - (v) To gain international confidence
 - (vi) To promote patriotism and ethical behaviors



15. Identify one Philosophy adopted at independence to promote social justice in Kenya
- (i) African socialism
 - (ii) Harambee
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
16. Name two types of local authorities in Kenya
- (i) City councils
 - (ii) Municipal Council
 - (iii) Town council
 - (iv) Urban council
 - (v) County Council (Area Council)
17. Give one example of indirect taxes in Kenya
- (i) Sale taxes/ exercise duty/ customs duty
 - (ii) Value added tax
 - (iii) Cess/ fines/ fees
 - (iv) Land rates
 - (v) Domestic borrowing

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Why did the highland Nilotes migrate from their original homeland during the Pre- colonial period?
- (i) They moved in search of water and pasture for their livestock
 - (ii) The outbreak of diseases/ epidemics forced them to move
 - (iii) Attacks from their communities forced them to move/ external attacks
 - (iv) There was population pressure in their original homeland
 - (v) They moved due to draught and famine
 - (vi) Family/ clan dispute/ conflicts forced them to migrate/ internal conflicts
 - (vii) They moved for adventure
- (Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Highland Nilotes in Kenya
- (i) They displaced some communities they found in the area where they settled e.g. Abagusii, the Kwavi, Maasai and the Abaluyia (example a must)
 - (ii) Some highland Nilotes were absorbed/ assimilated by the Bantu such as the Teriki and the Tachoni
 - (iii) The Highland Nilotes traded with their neighbours/ they exchanged animal products for grains from the Abaluyia and the Abagusii. This led to the expansion of trade in the region.
 - (iv) Their settlement increased the population of the region
 - (v) The highlands Nilotes intermarried with the Luo, Abagusii and Abaluyia. This strengthened their relations.



- (vi) There were ethnic wars/ conflicts due to cattle raids
 - (vii) There was cultural exchange leading to enrichment of their lives
- (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

19. (a) What were the activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACo) Between 1888 and 1895?
- (i) It traded with the local communities/ promoted legitimate trade
 - (ii) It established administrative posts/ maintained law of order
 - (iii) It discouraged slave trading
 - (iv) It provided information about the interior of East Africa
 - (v) It built the Uganda Railway
 - (vi) It secured the British sphere of influence/ promoted the spread of Western civilization
 - (vii) It suppressed African resistance against the British
 - (viii) It pioneered the construction of roads/ improved infrastructure
- (Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) Why did the imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACo.) Rule come to an end in 1895?
- (i) The company lacked qualified administrators
 - (ii) There was mismanagement of funds by the company officials/ corruption
 - (iii) The area was too vast for the few officials to manage
 - (iv) Some African communities resisted/ rebelled against the company rule
 - (v) The company lacked adequate funds/ capital for its day to day activities
 - (vi) There was poor communication between the company officials and the colonial office in Britain/ poor communication
 - (vii) Company officials were affected by unfavourable climate conditions/ tropical diseases
 - (viii) Translation of the Bible into local languages enhanced missionary activities
 - (ix) The discovery of quinine which was a cure for malaria facilitated missionary work
 - (x) Some African rulers were friendly to missionaries therefore they supported missionary activities
 - (xi) African converts became evangelists and thus spreading Christianity
- (Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22. (a) What five situations can make a registered voter to be denied the right to vote in Kenya?
- (i) When one is in custody
 - (ii) When one is insane/ unsound mind
 - (iii) When one presents oneself in a constituency where one is not registered
 - (iv) When one is discovered to have registered twice
 - (v) When one does not have a voter's card on the voting day



- (vi) When one does not have a national identification Card on the voting day/
one has a defective National Identification Card
- (vii) When ones name does not appear in the voters register
- (viii) When one is time barred/ late

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

- (b) Explain the rights to an accused person during trial in a court of Law in Kenya
- (i) The accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty
 - (ii) He/ She should be informed of the charge with sufficient detail so as to
prepare a defence.
 - (i) One should be given adequate time to consult with the advocate/ witness
 - (ii) One should be present when court proceedings are taking place
 - (iii) One should be given a chance to plead for leniency
 - (iv) One should not be forced to give evidence
 - (v) One should be allowed to be heard
 - (vi) One should be allowed to appeal against the ruling
 - (vii) Right to legal representation

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

23. (a) What is the composition of the executive Arm of Government in Kenya?

- (i) The executive consists of the president
- (ii) It also consists of the Vice President
- (iii) The minister/ cabinet
- (iv) The civil servants
- (v) The Attorney General

- (b) Describe six functions of the Civil Servants in Kenya

- (i) Civil servants interpret and explain government policies to the
people
- (ii) They implement government policies and programmers/ training
- (iii) Civil servant such as permanent secretaries advise their respective
Ministers on matters of government policy
- (iv) They collect government revenue
- (v) They maintain law and order
- (vi) Civil servants prepare development plans
- (vii) Civil servants link the people with central government through the
Provincial administration
- (viii) Civil servants keeps the government operations running after the
dissolution of parliament
- (ix) Senior Civil Servants ensure proper use of public funds and
resources/ protect and conservation of National Resource

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

24. (a) What are the units of the Kenya Police Force?
- (i) Traffic police which controls traffic and inspects vehicles
 - (ii) Regular police who maintains law and order
 - (iii) The Criminal investigation department/ C.I.D (½ for abb



- (iv) Anti – stock theft unit
 - (v) The general Service Unit/ G.S.U (½ abb
 - (vi) Anti- narcotics unit
 - (vii) Tourism police
 - (viii) National security intelligence service
 - (ix) Special crime prevention unit. (flying squad, Kenya police reserve)
(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) Explain FIVE factors that make it difficult for the prison department in Kenya to work effectively
- (i) Inadequate/ dilapidated facilities have led to congestion and frequent outbreak of diseases inadequate vehicles and equipment.
 - (ii) Increase in number of Prisons has led to poor living conditions
 - (iii) Inadequate finances have led to provision of poor service such as food
 - (iv) Inadequate number of prison warders leads to overworking hence brutal handling of prisoners
 - (v) Poor living conditions low salaries of prison officers has demoralized them and affected their performance of duty
 - (vi) Corruption of prisons has forced some prisoners to pay so as to get better services
 - (vii) Shortages of trained counselors to assist in reforming the inmate effectively
 - (viii) Inadequate food, medical facilities and clothing for inmates
 - (ix) Some inmates have become hardened thus, difficult to rehabilitate
 - (x) Political interference/ rapid changes affecting prisoners.
(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)



HISTORY PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEME 2006
SECTION A (25 marks)

1. Give one reason why Homo Habilis was referred to as “able” man
(i) Because of the ability to make tools (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
2. Identify one area in Africa where agriculture began
Along the Nile Valley in Egypt (Any 1 x 1= mk)
3. Identify one type of trade
(i) Local trade
(ii) Regional trade
(iii) International trade
4. Identify two improvements which were made on macadamized roads in the Nineteenth century.
(i) Tar was put on the top surface to make them smooth
(ii) Roads were widened to create highways
(iii) Roads were straightened
(iv) The roads were strengthened by adding more layers of gravel/ stones made durable
(Any 2 x1 = 2 mks)
5. State two advantages of use of electricity in industries during the industrial revolution
(i) The supply could be regulated/ could be switched on and off
(ii) It could be used in different ways. E.g. lighting, heating, trucing
(iii) It could be used far from the source/ industries could be established anywhere
(iv) There was a clean working environment/ Non pollutant
(v) The cost of production of goods was made cheaper
(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
6. State the main contribution of the discovery of chloroform in the field of medicine
It reduced pain during operation
7. Identify two factors that led to the growth of Athens as an urban centre.
(i) It was surrounded by mountains and sea making it secure/ Security
(ii) It was a centre of learning and art which attracted people. Educational cent.
(iii) It was a religious/ culture centre
(iv) It was a trading centre/ commercial centre
(v) There were valleys with fertile soils for food production./ Availability of food
(vi) It was an administrative centre.
(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)



8. Name two official who assisted the ruler of the Shona to administer the kingdom
- (i) The head cook
 - (ii) Head gate keeper/ chancellor
 - (iii) The court steward/ chamberlain/ chancellor
 - (iv) The Queen Mother
 - (v) The head drummer
 - (vi) The head of the Army
 - (vii) The Treasurers
 - (viii) The Senior son in law
 - (ix) The Nine principal wives of the King
 - (x) The King sister
- (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
9. What is the difference between the scramble and partition of Africa in the nineteenth century?
- The scramble was the struggle by competition/ rush by Europeans for colonies in African whereas partition was sharing/ dividing up of Africa into European spheres influence.
- (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
10. Name one colony of Britain in West Africa
- (i) Nigeria
 - (ii) Ghana/ Gold Coast
 - (iii) The Gambia
 - (iv) Sierra Leone
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mks)
11. Give one reason why the Africans in Tanganyika were against the use of Akidas by the German Colonial administrators.
- (i) Akidas were foreigners
 - (ii) Akidas took Africans chance in Administering their country
 - (iii) Akidas were brutal/ harsh to the Africans/ Whipping Africans E.g. flogging
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)
12. Identify two peaceful methods which the nationalists used in South Africa in the struggle for independence
- (i) Demonstrations
 - (ii) Sending petition to the British government
 - (iii) Seeking support organization of Africa Unity and United Nations
 - (iv) Forming political parties
 - (v) Condemning apartheid in churches
 - (vi) Hunger strikes
 - (vii) Use of mass media/ newspapers/ pamphlets
 - (viii) Trade unions/ boycotts/ seating or go slow
- (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)



13. Give one reason why the United States of America (U.S.A) did not join the first world war until 1917
- (i) She did not want to get involved in European affairs. Monroe doctrine
 - (ii) She feared the war would be fought in America because of German population
 - (iii) American interest had not been interfered with/ had commercial relation on both sides
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
14. Give the main reason for the failure of the League of Nations
- The rearmament of Germany
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)
15. State two achievements of Pan-Africanism between 1945 and 1963
- (i) It promoted the spirit of togetherness among Africans all over the world
 - (ii) It gave moral support to African nationalists during the struggle for independence
 - (iii) It provided a forum for Africans to discuss common matters
 - (iv) It led to the establishment of the organization of the Africa Unity (O.A.U)
- (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
16. State two political challenges that faced Tanzania during the rule of President Mwalimu Nyerere
- (i) 1964 Army mutiny over delayed African promotions
 - (ii) Protests by universities of Dar-es-Salaam students in 1966 over National Youth Service
 - (iii) President Idi Amin attacked Tanzania
 - (iv) The country hosted large number of refugees from war torn neighbouring countries
 - (v) The failure of the Ujamaa Policy
 - (vi) The assassination of Abeid Karume
- (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
17. Who is the head of government in India?
- The prime minister
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a) What were the physical changes which occurred in early human beings as they evolved from ape-like creature to modern people?
- (i) The skull was enlarged
 - (ii) The jaws and teeth became smaller
 - (iii) The arms and hands became shorter
 - (iv) The creatures assumed an upright posture
 - (v) The feet and toes reduced in size
 - (vi) The creatures had less hair on the body
 - (vii) They became taller



- (viii) They had slender body
- (ix) The brain became bigger

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Describe the way of life of early Human Beings during the Old Stone Age Period

- (i) They made simple stone tools for domestic use/ oldulvan tools
- (ii) They lived in small groups in order to assist each other
- (iii) They obtained their food through hunting and gathering
- (iv) They used simple hunting methods such as chasing wild animals and laying traps
- (v) They ate raw food because fire had not been discovered
- (vi) They had no specific dwelling places
- (vii) They sheltered from predators by climbing trees and hiding in caves
- (viii) They wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm
- (ix) They lived near rivers and lakes
- (x) They communicated by use of gestures and whistling

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

19. (a) Give three factors which should be considered when sending a message

- (i) The urgency of the message/ speed
- (ii) The complexity of the message/ simplicity/ clarity
- (iii) The distance between the sender and receiver of the message
- (iv) The availability of communication facilities/ methods/ mean

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain the effects of telecommunications on modern society

- (i) The message are conveyed over long distances/ shorten distances
- (ii) It has led to spread of ideas to different parts of the world/ the world has become a global village/ sharing of ideas
- (iii) Television, videos, computers and cinemas transmit entertainment through pictures
- (iv) Telecommunication systems are medium of transmitting education programmes all over the world
- (v) Weather forecasting navigation and space exploration have been made easy by use of satellites.
- (vi) Information can be relayed through radio, television or cell phone remote places easily
 - (vi) It has promoted trade through advertisement on radio, television and computers
 - (vii) Security has improved through camera/ close circuit TV
 - (viii) Modern weapons have telecommunication services which are efficient
 - (ix) Various job opportunities employment has been created
 - (x) Communication devises have made tax collection/ revenue collection easier for the government e.g. electronic tax registered
 - (xi) Management/ storage of information has been made easier through the use of computer/ internet



- (xii) It has immorality through pornography
- (xiii) It has encouraged idleness as viewers get addicted to programmes on T.V etc.
- (xiv) It has promoted business transaction e.g buying and selling in internet
- (xv) The government earns revenue through taxation on telecommunication services

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

20. (a) Give three reasons why Lobengula was defeated by the British in 1893?

- (i) The British had superior weapons compared to the Ndebele
- (ii) The British army was better organized than the Ndebele
- (iii) Lobengula and his soldiers were weakened by small pox
- (iv) The British had better trained army

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) What were the results of the British Ndebele war of 1893?

- (i) The Ndebele lost their independence/ company rule was established over Matebele land
- (ii) There was massive loss of life
- (iii) The Ndebele lost of property through destruction
- (iv) Bulawayo the capital of the Ndebele Kingdom was destroyed
- (v) The Ndebele lost land to British settlers the Ndebele were moved to Reserves
- (vi) The economic activities of the Ndebele such as agriculture, trade and mining were disrupted
- (vii) There was widespread fear and insecurity among the Ndebele
- (ix) The war provoked anti- British feelings which Party contributed to the Chimurenga wars of 1896 and 1987
- (x) The Ndebele military power was weakened
- (xi) The Shona were made policemen over the Ndebele
- (xii) The Ndebele were subjected to taxation
- (xiii) The Ndebele cattle were confiscated
- (xiv) The Ndebele were subjected to forced labour

21. a) What five reasons encouraged the nationalists in Mozambique to use armed struggle to attain independence.

- (i) Portugal refused to listen to the grievances of the Africans.
- (ii) The nationalists were trained in fighting skills.
- (iii) The liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity/Tanzania and other (O.A.U) supported the nationalists with finance and weapons.
- (iv) The nationalists were supported and encouraged by communist countries.
- (v) The success of MauMau freedom fighters in Kenya inspired them.
- (vi) The country was forested and conducive for guerilla warfare.
- (vii) The United Nations(UN) denounced colonialism thus boosting the morale of the nationalist.

Any 5x1=5mks



- b) Describe the problems which undermined the activities of nationalists in Mozambique.
- (i) They lacked basic need such as food, cloth and medicine.
 - (ii) Ideological differences led to the formation of rival guerrilla movements such as MANU, COREMO and FRELIMO.
 - (iii) The nationalist were demolished due to the assassination of their leader Eduardo Mondlane.
 - (iv) The Portuguese government ruthlessly suppressed the nationalist movement.
 - (v) The South African apartheid government assisted the Portuguese to fight the nationalists.
 - (vi) Portuguese government ruthlessly suppressed the nationalist movement.
 - (vii) Portugal outlawed political movements.
 - (viii) The Christian church in Mozambique condemned the nationalist movement.

Any 5x2 =10mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

- 22 (a) Give three ways through which trade contributed to the rise of Asante Kingdom during the eighteenth century.
- (i) Participation trade enabled the kingdom.
 - (ii) Acquired weapons which were used to expand the kingdom.
 - (iii) Wealth from trade boosted the kings prestige/frame.
 - (iv) The need for goods for export encouraged the kings to conquer more territories.
 - (v) The king used wealth from trade to reward loyal provincial rulers
- Any 3x1= 3mks
- b)
- (i) The Kingdom was composed of many communities who spoke the Akan language.
 - (ii) The Asante were organized in clans
 - (iii) Marriage between members of the same clan was prohibited
 - (iv) Inheritance of property was matrilineal.
 - (v) The community was bound together by the Golden stool
 - (vi) There was an annual cultural festival (odwira) held at kumasi to honour the ancestors.
 - (vii) The society was divided into social classes/stratification
 - (viii) The kings were regarded as semi-divine/religious traders
 - (ix) The Asante were polytheists/worshipped many gods and goddesses
 - (x) The ancestors mediated between god and the people
 - (xi) The Asante had a supreme God called Nyame
- Any 6x2=12mks.
- 23 a) Give three categories of the Prime ministries in Britain
- (i) Members elected by universal suffrage
 - (ii) Members nominated by the monarch



- (iii) Hereditary peers/ Royal family members
 - (iv) Senior statement/ knighted peers/ life peers
 - (v) Senior leaders of the church of England
- (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) What are the duties of the Prime Minister in Britain?
 - (i) Appoints/ dismiss ministers with the consent of the monarch
 - (ii) Recommends to the monarch the appointment of high ranking officers in the government/ award of civil honours
 - (iii) Chairs cabinet meetings
 - (iv) Settlers dispute between various governments ministers/ departments
 - (v) Heads the government/ Chief Executive
 - (vi) Oversees the implementation of cabinet decisions
 - (vii) Leads the house of Commons
 - (viii) The prime minister with the support of parliament can change. Amend and re appeal laws
 - (ix) Represents the country in international forums/ conferences
 - (x) Determines when elections are held
 - (xi) He/ she is the leader of the party that nominated him/ her
- (Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)
24. (a) Give three organs of the Economic community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- (i) There is the authority of heads of States and Heads of governments
 - (ii) The tribunal
 - (iii) Executive secretariat
 - (iv) Specialized commissions
 - (v) Council of minister
- (Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- (b) What are the achievements of Economic Community of W. Africa States (ECOWAS) since its formation
- (i) It has standardized education in the region by use of common examination syllabus
 - (ii) It has fostered peace through its military wing
 - (iii) It has promoted cultural exchange among the member states
 - (iv) It has improved regional Transport/ Communication system/ links
 - (v) Improved agriculture through sharing of technological know-how
 - (vi) It has facilitated free movement of people in the region
 - (vii) There is an increase in job opportunities in the region
 - (viii) It has promoted spirit of togetherness
 - (ix) It has promoted mutual co-operation
 - (x) It has promoted interregional trade within regions.
- Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)



HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1 Oct. /Nov .2007

2 ½ hours

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

1. Give two reasons for studying Government. (2mks)
2. State two advantages of the discovery of fire by Early Man. (2mks)
3. Name the dispersal area of the Eastern Bantu. (1mk)
4. State two duties of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi. (2mks)
5. Give the main reason why the rulers of Malindi welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th century. (1mk)
6. Give two factors which influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar in the 19th Century. (2mks)
7. Apart from the Nandi, name two other communities that resisted the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya.
8. State the main duty of the Governor during the British colonial rule in Kenya (1mk)
9. State one reason why the colonial government established Local Native Councils in Kenya in 1924. (1mk)
10. Identify two features of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period (2mks)
11. State one recommendation of the Lennox-Boyd constitution regarding the legislative Council in Kenya. (1mk)
12. Name one Ex-official Member of Parliament in Kenya. (1mk)
13. Who was the first vice president of independent Kenya (1mk)
14. State two ways through which a person can become a citizen of Kenya. (2mks)
15. State two ways in which poor leadership affects sporting activities in Kenya. (2mks)
16. State one type of government expenditure in Kenya. (1 mk)
17. Who gives assent to a parliamentary bill before it becomes law in Kenya? (1mk)



SECTION B (45 MARKS)

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

18. a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland into Kenya. (5mks)
b) What were the social effects of the expansion of the Luo into Western Kenya?. (10mks)
19. a) Identify five factors that led to the growth of town along the coast of Kenya before the 19th Century. (5mks)
b) Describe the way of life in the Coastal towns of Kenya before the 19th Century. (10mks)
20. a) give reasons why the British colonial government encouraged Europeans to settle Kenya by 1939. (3mks)
b) Explain the effects of land alienation in Kenya during the colonial period. (12mks)
21. a) Identify five methods that the colonial government used to discourage the activities of the Mau Mau movement in Kenya. (5mks)
b) Explain five reasons why the MauMau movement was able to last for a long time (10mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

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

22. a) Give three reasons that can make the parliament in Kenya to be dissolved. (3mks)
b) Explain six functions of the National assembly in Kenya. (12mks)
23. a) Apart from the High Court, identify five other types of Courts in Kenya. (5mks)
b) Why should there be separation of powers between the Legislature, Executive in Kenya?
24. a) State five functions of the Kenya police. (5mks)
b) Describe five duties performed by a District Commissioner in Kenya. (10mks)



**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER 2 OCT. / NOV. 2007
SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

Answer all the questions in this section in the answer booklet provided.

1. Give two sources of information in history and government (2 mks)
2. State two methods used by Early Man to find food during the Stone Age period.(2mks)
3. Give the main reason why early agriculture developed in Egypt (1mks)
4. Identify two early sources of energy.
5. State one disadvantage of using a messenger to pass on information (1mk)
6. State the main advantage of using air transport. (1mk)
7. Identify the main method of trade in Africa during the pre- colonial period.(1mk)
8. Identify one reason that led to the decline of Meroe as an early urban centre.
9. State the role of the 'golden stool' in the Asante Kingdom during the 19th century. (1mk)
10. Identify the two European powers that acquired colonies in East Africa.(2mks)
11. Give one reason why the Lozi collaborated with the British during the colonization of Africa. (1mks)
12. Give two results of the French assimilation policy in Senegal. (2mks)
13. Identify the immediate cause of the First World War. (1mks)
14. State the main reason why nationalism developed in Ghana during the colonial rule. (1mks)
15. State two duties of the United Nations Secretariat. (2mks)
16. Give two achievements of the commonwealth. (2mks)
17. Identify two types of democracy. (2mks).

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

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

18.
 - a) State three ways in which people in developing countries are affected by food shortages. (3mks)
 - b) Explain six ways that the developing countries can use to reduce the problem of food shortages. (12 mks)
19.
 - a) Identify the three types of trade. (3mks)
 - b) Describe the organization of the Trans – Saharan trade. (12mks)
20.
 - a) State three factors that have contributed to the growth of Johannesburg city (3mks)
 - b) Describe six social problems faced by the residents of Johannesburg since the end of apartheid. (12mks)
21.
 - a) How did the invention of the steam engine contribute to the process of colonization in Africa? (3 mks)
 - b) Explain six positive effects of European colonization of Africa. (12mks)



SECTION C (30 MARKS)

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

- 22. a) Identify three terms of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919. (3mks)
 b) Give six reasons why the Central Powers were defeated in the First World War. (12mks)
- 23. a) Give three political changes introduced by Mobutu Sese Seko which led to dictatorship in the Democratic Republic of Congo. (3mks)
 b) Explain the economic problems faced by the Democratic Republic of Congo since independence. (12mks)
- 24. a) Give three requirements for one to be allowed to contest as a presidential candidate in the United States of America. (3mks)
 b) What are the functions of the United States Congress? (12mks)



HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Paper 1

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (25MKS)

Oct. /Nov. 2007

1. Give two reasons for studying government. (2mks)
 - (i) To understand how different organs of government function.
 - (ii) To understand how laws are made/enforced
 - (iii) To have knowledge of the duties/responsibilities of citizens.
 - (iv) To enable citizens know their rights.
 - (v) To be able to compare political systems of the world.Any 2x1=2mks
2. State two advantages of the discovery of fire by early man. (2mks)
 - (i) Man used fire to cook food.
 - (ii) Fire provided light at night.
 - (iii) Man used fire to keep himself warm
 - (iv) Fire was used to harden tips of tools.
 - (v) Fire was used to frighten/keep off dangerous animals. (Any 2x1=2mks)
3. Name the dispersal area of the Eastern Bantu.
-Shungwaya 1x1=1mk
4. State two duties of the Orkoyot among the Nandi. (2mks)
 - (i) He presided over religious functions
 - (ii) He foretold future events/seer.
 - (iii) he was a medicine man.
 - (iv) He was a rain makerAny 2x1 = 2mks
5. Give the main reason why the rulers of Malind welcomed the Portuguese in the 16th century. (1mk)
-They wanted
6. Give two factors which influenced Seyyid Said to develop agriculture in zanzibar in the 19th Century. (2mks)
 - (i) Zanzibar had favourable climate for clove growing.
 - (ii) Availability of labour/slave labour
 - (iii) Zanzibar had a natural deep harbour which would promote trade in agricultural products.
 - (iv) Zanzibar had fertile soils. Any 2x1=2mks
7. Apart from the Nandi name two other communities that resisted the establishment of colonial rule in Kenya. (2mks)
 - (i) Agiriyama
 - (ii) Bukusu
 - (iii) Somali
8. State the main duty of the Governor during the British colonial rule in Kenya. (1mk)
- To facilitate effective administration of the colony 1x1=1mk



9. State one reason why the colonial government established local native councils in Kenya in 1924. (1mk)
- (i) To serve as a link between African people and the Central government.
 - (ii) To involve African in the management of their affairs.
 - (iii) To provide a forum through which African would express themselves.
- Any 1x1=1mk
10. Identify two features of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)
- (i) Small scale farming was practiced
 - (ii) Africans mainly grew foods
 - (iii) Traditional methods of farming were used .Any 2x1 = 2mks
11. State one recommendation of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution regarding the legislative council in Kenya.
12. Name one Ex- officio member of parliament in Kenya? (1mk)
- (i) The Speaker
 - (ii) The Attorney-General. Any 1x1= 1mk
13. Who was the first Vice-President of independent Kenya? (1mk)
- Oginga Odinga (1x1=1mk)
14. State two ways through which a person can become a citizen of Kenya? (1mk)
- (i) By naturalization
 - (ii) By birth
 - (iii) By registration Any 2x1=(2mks)
15. State two ways in which poor leadership affects sporting activities in Kenya. (2mks)
- (i) Constant Wrangling leading to negligency of duty
 - (ii) Mismanagement of funds/greed
 - (iii) Demoralization of sports men and women
 - (iv) Discrimination/ favouring teams over others. (Any 2x1=2mks)
16. State one type of government expenditure in Kenya (1mk)
- (i) Capital
 - (ii) Recurrent Any 1x1=1mk
17. Who gives assent to a parliamentary bill before it becomes law in Kenya?
- The president

SECTION B

18. a) Give five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland into Kenya.
- (i) They were looking for new settlements as a result of overpopulation
 - (ii) Diseases and natural disasters forced them to migrate.
 - (iii) They migrated in order to escape internal conflicts.
 - (iv) Overstocking and Overgrazing led them to look for more pasture.
 - (v) They moved to search for fertile lands with favourable climate.
 - (vi) Some people migrated for adventure (spirit of adventure)
- Any 5x1 = 5mks



- (b) What the social effects of the expansion of the Luo into Western Kenya?
(10mks)
- (i) They intermarried with their neighbours, such as Luhya, Kalenjin, Abagusii and Kuria.
 - (ii) They shared the name 'Nyasaye' with some Luo communities as a title of God
 - (iii) They had similar funeral rites and burial customs with their neighbours
 - (iv) They assimilated other communities.
 - (v) They displaced other communities
 - (vi) Their movement and settlement increased conflicts.
 - (vii) Their settlement in Western Kenya led to population increase.
 - (viii) They influenced their neighbours to adopt their language and naming system.

Responses to be written in prose.

Any 5x2=10mks

19. a) Identify five factors that led to the growth of towns along the coast of Kenya before the 19th Century. (5mks)
- (i) The coming and establishment of settlements along the coast by early visitors.
 - (ii) The development of the Indian Ocean trade.
 - (iii) Some towns were established on Islands/security.
 - (iii) Existence of deep, well sheltered harbours.
 - (iv) Climatic conditions were favourable.
 - (v) Increase in population due to intermarriages.
 - (vi) The settlement of Muslim refugees from Arabia.
 - (vii) Effective administration by the rulers of the towns enabled them to expand.

Any 5x1= 5mks.

- b) Describe the way of life in the coastal towns of Kenya before the 19th century.
(10mks)

Each town had a leader whose title was the Sultan or sheikh.

The towns were governed using Islamic Laws/Sharia.

People developed and spoke the Kiswahili language.

Women wore 'Buibui' and men put on 'Kanzu'

The main religion practiced was Islam.

The people adapted Arabic and Persian architectural designs.

They ate oriental foods.

They carried out trade with Europeans as well as with the communities in the interior of Kenya.

They practiced mixed farming/or grew bananas, cashew nuts as well kept animals.

They carried out fishing.

Education was provided in 'Madrassa'

Any 5x2= 10mks

Responses should be in prose.



20. a) Give reasons why the British colonial government encouraged Europeans to settle in Kenya by 1939. (3mks)
- (i) Governor Northey saw the need to develop the highlands to meet administrative costs.
 - (ii) The British industries needed cheap raw materials
 - (iv) They thought the area had no occupants/was empty land.
 - (v) The government wanted to make the protectorate economically viable
 - (vi) In order to control further influx of Asians into the protectorate
- Any 3x1=3mks.
- b) Explain the effects of land alienation in Kenya during the colonial period. (12mks)
- (i) Africans who lost their land became poor.
 - (ii) The displaced Africans were confined to Native Reserves thus leading to congestion/over use of land.
 - (iii) Many Africans became squatters and lived in misery and hopelessness.
 - (iv) The landless were to supply labour in settler farms for wages in order to pay taxes.
 - (v) The displaced Africans were forced to move to towns to look for employment.
 - (vi) The movement to towns by the displaced African was disrupted.
 - (vii) The traditional Social-Economic set-up of the African was disrupted.
 - (viii) Loss of land led to bitterness and made Africans later to form political organizations to demand for their land.
- Responses should be in prose. Any 5x2= 10mks
21. a) Identify five methods that the colonial government used to discourage the activities of Mau Mau Movement.
- (i) Many people were arrested/or detained in various camps.
 - (ii) The armed forces were used to suppress the movement
 - (iii) They killed/or executed the activists.
 - (iv) They used traitors and spies to reveal hiding grounds of the fighters.
 - (v) The activists houses were destroyed/looted/villages burned down.
 - (vi) The people were put in concentration camps to curtail their movement
 - (vii) Kenya African Union (K.A.U.) was banned.
 - (viii) The people were put in concentration camps to curtail their movements.
 - (ix) State of Emergency was declared.
 - (x) The government tortured Mau Mau supporters any 5x1=5mks
- b) Explain five reasons why the MauMau movement was able to last for a long time. (10mks)
- (i) Oathing united people and this made them to be committed to the cause.
 - (ii) Fighters used guerrilla warfare which made it difficult for the British government to contain the rebellion.
 - (iii) The civilian population sustained the rebellion by supplying food, weapons and information.
 - (iv) The movement was led by able leaders.



- (v) The aberdares and Mt. Kenya forests provided goods hideouts for the Mau Mau fighters.
 - (vi) The fighters were ex-service men and were therefore able to apply the military experience they had gained in the first and second world wars.
 - (vii) The movement received moral and material support from Independent African countries. Any 5x 2= 10 mks.
- Responses should be in prose.

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22. (a) Give three reasons that can make the parliament in Kenya to be dissolved. (3mks)
- (i) It can be done when a vote of no confidence is passed on the government president.
 - (ii) The constitution allows the president to dissolve it at will.
 - (iii) It can be done after the expiry of the five year parliamentary period.
 - (iv) During a state of emergency
 - (v) It can be done when the opposition has more members than the ruling party in Parliament. (Any 3x1=3 mks)
- Responses should be in prose.
- (b) Explain six functions of the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya. (12mks)
- (i) The National Assembly Parliament debates and makes laws which are used to govern the country.
 - (ii) It amends/changes existing laws and the constitution when necessary.
 - (iii) It acts as a check on the possible abuse of power by either the judiciary, Executive or any other institution in the country.
 - (iv) It represents the views of the people /elected members provide a link between the people and the government.
 - (v) It ensures that the rule of law is respected/everyone is governed by the same laws.
 - (vi) It approves and controls sources of government revenue and expenditure/the budgets which contain the estimates of the two sums are read/debated and approved annually.
 - (vii) It monitors the government spending through the public Accounts Committee/This Committee can summon public servants for misuse of public funds.
 - (viii) The National Assembly debates issues of national and international concern and makes recommendations for appropriate action.
 - (ix) The National Assembly has power to pass a vote of no confidence in the president and Government /It can terminate the life of a government when two thirds of its members pass a vote no confidence in the two thirds of its members pass a vote of no confidence.



- (x) Parliament can fire an individual member through a vote of no confidence/The member of parliament is forced to resign.
- (xi) It creates parastatal or other government agencies through Acts of Parliament.
- (xii) The members of the National Assembly elect the speaker and the deputy speaker.

Responses should be in prose.

Any 6x2=12mks

23. a) A part from the High Court identify five other types of courts in Kenya. (5mks)

- (i) The Court of Appeal
- (ii) The Chief Magistrates Court
- (iii) The resident Magistrates Court
- (iv) The senior Principal Magistrates Court
- (v) Special Courts/Tribunals.

Any 5x1=5mks

- b) Why should there be separation of powers between Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in Kenya. (10mks)

- (i) In order to make the co-ordination of government programmes and administration effective.
- (ii) To enable the government to facilitate division of labour.
- (iii) It helps prevent abuse of power/provides checks and balances.
- (iv) It promotes efficient service delivery.
- (v) It is a constitutional requirement
- (vi) To enhance accountability
- (vii) It promotes transparency/openness in government dealings.
- (viii) It ensures that no arm of the government interferes with the other.

Any 5x2=5mks.

Responses should be in prose.

24. a) State five functions of the Kenya Police. (5mks)

- (i) Maintain law and order
- (ii) Quelling civil disturbances.
- (iii) Prosecute criminals.
- (iv) Inspect vehicles to ensure roadworthiness.
- (v) Entertain people during national functions.
- (vi) Conduct driving tests.
- (vii) Detect and prevent crimes/investigate
- (viii) Arresting suspected criminals.
- (ix) Guarding the country's entry points.
- (x) Combining crime.
- (xi) Protecting government property/senior government officers.

Any 5x2=5mks

- (b) Describe five duties of the District Commissioner in Kenya. (10mks)

- (i) Represents the president in the district.



- (ii) Oversees the implementation of government policies.
 - (iii) Interprets and explains government policies to the people in the district.
 - (iv) Interprets and explains government policies to the people in the district.
 - (v) Conducts civil marriages on behalf of the state.
 - (vi) Chairs the district security committee.
 - (vii) Co-ordinates disaster management activities.
 - (viii) Issues licences and trade permits in the districts
 - (ix) The accounting officer.
 - (x) Ensures law and order is maintained in the district.
 - (xi) Acts as a link between the people and the state
- Responses should be in prose.

Any 5x2=10mks.



K.C.S.E 2007 PAPER 2 MARKING SCHEMES

1.
 - Archaeology / palaeontology.
 - Oral tradition, Linguistics.
 - Anthropology
 - Genetics / Botany / Zoology / Biology
 - Written records,
 - Geology.
 - Electronic sources.
2. i) Hunting ii) Gathering iii) Farming iv) Fishing
3. Availability of water from the River Nile
-The River Nile also brought rich fertile silt from the highlands.
4. i) Wind ii) Water iii) Wood iv) Sun v) Animals / man
5. i) It is slow
ii) One can give the wrong message or forget the message.
iii) One can die on the way
iv) A person carrying verbal message can be tortured to reveal it.
6. i) It is the quickest in terms of speed.
7. Barter
8. i) The rise of Axum Kingdom which developed East of Merowe denied Merowe access to the red sea causing decline in trade.
ii) The king of Axum subdued and destroyed Merowe in 350 A.D
iii) Desertification due to deforestation led to decline of food supply for her people.
iv) Deforestation caused the decline of food supply for her people.
9. It was the symbol of unity within the Asante Empire.
10. i) Britain ii) Germany
11. i) Lewanika collaborated with the British in order to protect his Kingdom against the Germans and Portuguese / European enemies.
ii) Lewanika desired Western education and civilization and wanted the British to introduce it in his country / wanted his son to be educated.
iii) Lewanika wanted the British to protect him against his internal enemies e.g. in 1884 Lewanika faced an internal rebellion / safeguard his position.
iv) Lewanika who had already sought British protection against the Boers.
v) Lewanika saw the futility of resisting a strong power like Britain, so he chose to collaborate.
vi) Lewanika wanted the British to protect his kingdom from attacks by other African communities such as the Ndebele and Shona / African enemies.
vii) Lewanika was influenced by the European missionaries who had visited earlier to collaborate.
viii) In order to preserve the economy structure of his people.
ix) Desire for the promotion of trade between Britain and his people.
12. i) All colonies were subjected to the same law.
ii) Racial discrimination was minimal in the colonies.
iii) It undermined African culture.



- iv) French goods and modern ways spread in West Africa.
- v) Educated African spearheaded nationalism in Africa.
- vi) Africans were represented by deputies in the National Assembly.
- 13. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife in Sarjevo.
- 14.
 - i) Loss of independence
 - ii) Exploitation of African resources e.g. land and minerals.
 - iii) Western education
- 15.
 - i) Register treaties
 - ii) Publishing reports
 - iii) Interpret speeches and translate documents into the UN'S official languages.
 - iv) Implement policies
 - v) Bring to the attention of the Security Council any problem that threatens international peace.
 - vi) Administer peace keeping operating and mediate international dispute.
- 16.
 - i) Member states have received technical know – how through the provision of experts and advisers in various field e.g. agriculture.
 - ii) The developing member states of the organization have acquired skilled man power through the provision of scholarships and training programmes by the developed member states of the organization.
 - iii) Members states have conducted trade among themselves with relative ease.
 - iv) There has been cultural interaction among member states e.g. games& exchange programmes.
 - v) The developed member state have provided financial aid to the developing member states.
 - vi) The organization has provided a forum for member states to air their views with one voice on international issues.
 - vii) The organization had provided a mechanism of maintaining peace among member states, e.g. the common wealth eace keeping force which was sent to Zimbabwe.
 - viii) It has promoted friendship and understanding among members states through conference.
 - ix) It had enhanced democratization process in developing countries by sending observers to monitor elections.
- 17.
 - i) **Direct or pure democracy** – This is where the people in a state are allowed to freely participate in an important decision making forums that pertain matters of the state.
 - ii) **Indirect or representative Democracy** – This is where citizens exercise their right in decision making through their chosen representatives.

SECTION B

- 18.
 - i) It has led to deaths of hundreds of people due to famine.
 - ii) Increased suffering as many people due to famine.
 - iii) It has led to social problems like raids and theft.



- iv) It had caused migration of people affected by food shortage.
- v) It affects agricultural based industries.
- b)
 - i) Land reclamation through irrigation or draining swamps.
 - ii) Extensive research on better quality animal and crop breeds and on how to control pests and diseases.
 - iii) Establishment of agricultural training institutes to train agricultural officers.
 - iv) Soil conservation and restoration as well a forestation and re- a forestation.
 - v) Encouraging people to eat different types of food especially indigenous foods.
 - vi) Control the rate of population growth through family planning.
 - vii) Use of democracy and diplomacy to solve political problems.
 - viii) The governments are trying to subsidize by providing farmers with seeds and tools.
- 19. i) Local trade ii) Regional trade iii) International trade.
 - b) i) It involved traders from North Africa and people of North Africa and people of West Africa.
 - ii) The people involved were Arabs and Berbers from the North, Tauregs from the desert and the people of West Africa.
 - iii) Arabs in the North organized the caravans. Preparations were made in advance to have enough goods, food especially indigenous foods.
 - Iv) Departure dates were set after the end of the rainy season when the storms were minimal.
 - v) The Berbers and Tauregs acted as guides and provided security in the desert.
 - vi) The traders moved in caravans of up 1000 camels for security in the desert.
 - vii) In the south the traders stayed for up to three months selling goods.
 - viii) If they had not finished selling the goods by the end of the tree months they hired local agents to continue selling goods and buying others on their behalf.
 - ix) The local agents also maintained good relations with local rulers by giving them gifts and paying tribute.
 - x) In return the local rulers offered security to the traders. They also regulated the precaution and supply of gold.
 - xi) From the North they brought salt, copper, needles, spices, beds, grass ware horses, clothes , daggers, firearms e.t.c.
 - xii) There were several trade routes that were used by the traders e.g. the Western route, central and eastern route.
- 20. i) Discovery of Gold in Witwatersrand.
 - ii) There was clean water supply from river Vaal which was used for domestic as well as industrial use.



- iii) It is situated on a plain (veld) which make building constructions and communication easy.
- iv) Existence of minerals e.g. diatomite's.
- v) The areas surrounding the town have fertile soils therefore agriculturally productive.
- b)
 - i) Poor working conditions for African living around Johannesburg.
 - ii) Most people live in Shanties mainly because of unemployment. This led to development of slums.
 - iii) Poor living conditions in the slums e.g. poor sanitation.
 - iv) Criminal activities have increase due to unemployment.
 - v) Pollution from industries and garbage.
 - vi) HIV / AIDS is a major health problem.
 - vii) Wide gap between the affluent who are the minority and the poor majority who area Africans.
 - viii) Inadequate social facilities e.g. education and health facilities.
- 21.
 - i) It helped in the development of transport e.g. steam ship and trains. This helped in the transportation of people in Africa.
 - ii) With the development of railway Europeans were able to move into the interior of Africa and exploit minerals.
 - iii) There was demand for coal to produce more steam.
 - iv) It was possible to move troops to conquer the people of Africa using steam trains and vehicles.
 - v) There was demand for raw materials as the steam engine was manufacturing goods at a faster rate.
 - b)
 - i) Formation of states:- Colonization helped in the formation of states. During the struggle for independence different communities came together to fight for independence. These later became independent states with many different tribes.
 - ii) It speeded economic growth in Europe through trade.
 - iii) Africans were introduced to international commerce.
 - iv) Development of infrastructure e.g. roads and railways by the Europeans in Africa.
 - v) Development of urban centres in areas where Europeans settled.
 - vi) Fame and prestige: - Europeans powers who gained more colonies in Africa gained fame and prestige.
- 22.
 - a)i) German to surrender some of other territories in European e.g. Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France.
 - ii) German to surrender all her colonies.
 - iii) German to pay £6.6 million to the allies as reparation money.
 - iv) The city of Danzing to be a free city under the league.
 - v) German was restricted to an army of 100,000 men and it's equipments were limited.



- b)
 - i) The allied powers had more states supporting them.
 - ii) Allies had more financial and industrial resources.
 - iii) Allied powers controlled the North sea and Atlantic Ocean and blockaded the central powers.
 - iv) The invasion of neutral Belgium by Germany made the world to turn against the central powers.
 - v) The entry of USA into the war helped to defeat the central powers.
 - vi) The central powers were located in the central part of Europe and Were surrounded by enemies from every side.
 - vii) Multines in German army weakened the Germany resistance.
 - viii) The failure of the schlieffen plan
 - ix) Good political leadership among the allied powers.
23. a)i) He made himself head of state and government thus centralized power in his hands.
- ii) He banned all political parties . In 1967 he formed the people's revolutionary movement and made it the only legal party.
 - iii) He reformed the constitution and stripped parliament off its powers.
 - iv) Mobutu abolished the federal system of government and local assemblies.\
 - v) He declared himself president for life in 1970.
- b)
- i) Political upheavals have hindered exploitation of Congo's resources.
 - ii) Belgium had led other western nationals in dominating the exploitation of Congolese mineral wealth. Profits are repatriated to Europe and Congolese have not benefited from mining activities on their land.
 - iii) Excessive reliance on foreign aid have created large debts which are hard to pay.
 - iv) There is trade imbalance between Congo and her partners.
 - v) Corruption and mismanagement of country's key sectors.
 - vi) Poverty and lack of capital had hindered the exploitation of resources.
 - vii) Lack of a clear policy of economic recovery after the colonial exploitation.
 - viii) Inflation due to printing of currency.
 - ix) Unemployment: - lack of job opportunities
 - x) Poor transport means.
24. a)
- i) Be at least 35 years old.
 - ii) Be an American citizen by birth.
 - iii) Must have been a resident of the country 14 years.
- b)
- i) It acts as a check on the executive arm of the government by examining administrative work.
 - ii) It approves taxation measures and make sure that the government expenditure is properly used and accounted for.
 - iii) Making laws
 - iv) Amend laws.



- v) Senate approves treaties with foreign countries
- vi) It can appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate any problem.
- vii) Senior civil servants are appointed by the president with the approval of the senate.
- viii) Congress closely monitors the conduct of the president, vice president and other senior public officials.
- ix) Congress is a representative body elected by people and it reflects the aspiration and interest of the American people.



**2008 K.C.S.E. MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 1**

1.
 - Locating pre-sites
 - Excavating the sites
 - Dating the fossils
 - Recording the findings

Any 2 x 1=2 marks
2.
 - Iteso
 - Samburu
 - Turkana
 - Maasai
 - Njemps

Any 2 x 1=2 marks
3. Ethiopian highlands (1 mk)
4.
 - The clan formed the basic political unit
 - Leadership was by the council of elders
 - Both had age set systems
 - The council of elders settled disputes
 - They had warriors who defended their communities

Any 2 x 1=2 marks
5. They wanted to participate in trade
6. The church Missionary society (C.M.S) (1 mk)
7.
 - They did not want to pay taxes to the British
 - They had lost their independence/the British replaced the Agiriama
 - Traditional rules with their own appointees.
 - The British did not respect their culture.
 - They were forced to join the British army.
 - They lost their land to the British.
 - The British disrupted their trade in ivory and food stuffs.

Any 2 x 1=2 marks
8.
 - They were attracted by social amenities.
 - Towns offered higher job prospect/better wages.
 - Many Africans found themselves in over crowded reserves/land alienation.
 - In order to escape hut tax/forced labour.
 - Some Africans wanted to open up businesses in towns.

Any 2 x 1=2 marks
- 9
 - They demanded equal rights with whites
 - They wanted to own land in the Kenyan highlands
 - They opposed restrictions on their migration into Kenya.

▪ 1x1= 1 mk
10.
 - They were constantly threatened with closure by the colonial government
 - They lacked trained teachers
 - Inadequate funds/lack of facilities



- Leadership squabbles
- Competition from the mission schools

○ 2x1= 2mks

11.

By birth

By registration

By naturalization

any 2 x1 = 2 mks

12.

- If one make untrue/malicious utterances about another individual/government.
- If one publishes seditious documents/reveal government secrets
- If one incites others against government/other people
- If one talks ill against the president

Any 1x1= 1 mk

13.

- Parliament cannot make laws that contradict traditional customs and practices of the people
- Parliament cannot pass a law that contradicts Kenya's constitution
- The president can limit the supremacy by making independent decisions
- Parliament supremacy can be limited by the application of international laws.

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk

14.

- The public investment committee
- The public accounts committee

Any 1x1 = 1mk

15.

- By ensuring that all citizens are subjected to and governed by the same law
- By ensuring that matters are handled according to the law of the land
- By ensuring that everyone has the right to legal representation
- By ensuring that all suspected criminals are assumed innocent until proved guilty

16.

- The chief justice

17.

- It helps the government to determine the sources of revenue
- To ensure transparency
- It helps in appropriate allocation of resources to different ministries
- So that foreign organization and donors can know the economic planning and expenditure of government

2x2= 2mks



18

- The availability of trade items
- The demand for goods
- Existence of enterprising merchants
- The accessibility of the coast
- The existence of local trade
- There was political stability
- The existence of natural harbours
- The occurrence of monsoon winds

19.

a)

- The coastal city states organized constant rebellions against the Portuguese
- The Portuguese administrators were corrupt/misused the funds meant to finance the administration
- Portugal was too small to provide enough soldiers and administrators to control the whole of its empire
- Malindi their traditional ally refused to support the Portuguese because they were cruel to them
- Decline of the Indian ocean trade since it was the main source of income for the empire
- The annexation of Portugal by Spain weakened Portuguese control of the coast
- Intense commercial rivalry from the Dutch the British and the French reduced Portuguese source of revenue
- The defeat and capture of Fort Jesus by the Oman Arabs brought Portuguese rule to an end

b)

- To carry out farming in order to meet the administration of the colony
- The climate of the white highlands was suitable for white settlement
- The whites would be loyal to the colonial government as opposed to the Africans
- There were large tracts of seemingly unutilized land
- The settlers were to carry out farming in order to produce goods to be transported by the railway. This would help meet the cost of maintaining the railway
- The government did not want the Asians to take control of the colony

c)

- they were subjected to constant raids by the Africans whose land had been alienated
- They had inadequate labour force as many Africans whose land had been alienated
- They had inadequate labour force as many Africans refused to work for them
- The settlers lacked essential agricultural skills as many had not practiced farming before



- They were not familiar with the seasons and therefore could not predict when and what to plant
- They had inadequate capital to invest in farming
- They were unable to market their produce during the world wars
- The economic depression affected the market prices
- There was high cost of production due to animal and crop diseases
- There was inadequate transport and communication network which affected the movement of people and goods.

(12 mks)

20 a)

- Local government workers union
- Domestic and hotel workers union
- East African federation of building and construction workers union
- Transport and allied workers union
- Garments workers union

Any 3 x1 = 3 mks

b)

- They aired the grievances of the workers to the employers/colonial government
- They managed to achieve better conditions for the workers through strikers and collective bargaining
- They achieved better wages for Africans and Asians under the colonial government
- They enlisted the support of the international community and alerted it of the oppression experienced under the colonial government
- They educated people on their political rights through seminars and public meeting
- They opposed racial discrimination/colour bar among the workers to enhance unity
- Trade unions provided training ground for national leaders who took part in the struggle for independence
- They provided an alternative forum for independence struggle after the banning of political organizations by the colonial government

(12mks)

20. a)

- To ensure equal opportunities for all citizens
- To promote democracy
- To ensure that resources are used for the benefit of society and its members
- To encourage various forms of ownership of property
- To promote freedom from disease, ignorance and poverty
- To promote freedom of conscience and human dignity

(5 mks)

b)

- The philosophies have encouraged cooperation/unity/understanding among Kenyans
- They have encouraged Kenyans to actively participate in development projects



- Through the philosophies education has been promoted by building schools colleges and universities
- The philosophies have encouraged mutual social responsibility among Kenyans
- The philosophies have helped ;improve medical by constructing dispensaries health centres and hospitals
- The plight of the disadvantaged people has been addressed by the philosophies through organizing harambees to assist them
- The philosophies have promoted spiritual well being through building of churches.

▪ Any 5x2= 10mks)

21. a)

- To form the government after elections/appoint the cabinet
- To summon parliament a general election
- To open parliament
- To give assent to bills
- To dissolve parliament
- To prologue parliament
- To appoint the leader of government business in the house

Any 3x1=3mks

b)

- Persistent lack of funds to run the country
- There was widespread poverty, disease and ignorance which made it difficult for him to administer the country effectively
- Many Kenyans lacked essential skills to provide the country with sufficient manpower. This forced him to use expatriates
- Poor transport and communication system hampered the rate of economic development
- People in Kenya were divided over his land policy. For some his policy of comprising with the whites and promising to protect their land and poverty was too moderate
- There was opposition from KADU which did not favour a government of national unity but wanted a majimbo system of government
- The peoples confidence in his government was tainted by political assassination of Tom Mboya Kariuki J.M. and Pio Gama
- The existence of banditry posed a security problem
- There were sharp divisions within the cabinet which made it difficult for them to come up with unanimous decision

6x2= 12mks

23. a

- To control traffic on roads
- To inspect motor vehicle
- To guide the flow of traffic on the roads
- To arrest traffic offenders



- To provide emergency assistance in case of a road accident
- To educate the public on road safety measures
- To conduct driving test/issue provisional driving licenses

Any 5 x 1 = 15 mks

b)

- The police officers have been allocated modern technological devices to help detect crime
- They have been allocated more vehicles to ease their mobility
- There is the introduction of professional training programmes for officers to improve their competence/capacity building
- The raising of the academic qualification requirements for joining the police force with the aim of improving their performance
- The introduction of a public relations office/a police spokesperson to ensure that information is delivered effectively to the general public
- The introduction of community police to gather information from the public so as to assist them detect crime
- Introduction of police booths/hotlines that people can use if they have information vital to the police
- There has been an improvement in their terms and conditions of service

Any 5x2= 10 mks

24 a)

- Provision of civic education
- Collecting views from the public
- Drafting the constitution
- The draft constitution is published for the public/disseminated
- The review commission hold public hearings in all the areas for further recommendations
- Convening of a national constitutional conference to mend or reject the recommendation
- The agreed upon issues are re-drafted and presented to the attorney general by review commission
- If certain issues are rejected at the conference the commission organizes a referendum for the public
- The attorney general publishes the draft constitution in form of a bill
- It is introduced in parliament for enactment

Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks

b)

- It provides for a governor general who was the head of state on behalf of queen
- It provided for an independent judiciary to ensure justice and to prevent corruption
- It set up a juridical service commission to appoint judicial officers
- It provided the governor in consultation with regional authorities and the Prime Minister appoint the chief Justice
- It provides for six regional governments and whose power included control of land, education, health and the police



- It entrenched rules of citizens and fundamental rights of citizens
- It specializes provided for the establishment of the public service commission and the central land board to ensure fair and effective government
- It provided for the position of a prime minister as the head of Government
- It provided for the tenure of the office of the judges and the attorney general
- It provided for a multi-party democracy where the party with the majority in parliament formed the government
- It entrenched the amendment procedures such that a special majority of two thirds majority required to change the constitution
- It provided for the separation of powers for the three arms of the government/executive judiciary and legislature
- It provided for a house/senate and house for representative.



HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER 2

SECTION A (25 MKS)

1. Identify two limitations of using written records as a source of information on History and Government. (2 mks)

- i) May contain biases/exaggerations
- ii) Information may be misinterpreted/misunderstood by readers
- ii) There may be factual errors/omissions/contradiction by the authors
- iv) These sources are limited to literate members of the society
- v) They are expensive to obtain/procure

Any 2x 1= 2 mks

2. Give one reason why early people moved from the forests to settle in the grasslands (1 mk)

- i) There were more wild animals in the grasslands/availability of food
- ii) The climate in the grasslands was warmer
- iii) The grasslands provided much needed water

any 1x 1 = 1 mk

3. Name one method of irrigation used in the development of early agriculture in Egypt. (1 mk)

- i) Basin
- ii) Canal
- iii) shadoof

Any 1x1 = 1 mk

4. Identify two uses of copper in Africa during the 19th century. (2 mks)

- i. Making utensils e.g pots/vessels
- ii. Making ornaments
- iii. To make weapons e.g. daggers, spearheads, arrows
- iv. As a medium of exchange
- v. It was mixed with other metals to make alloys
- vi. It used for making tools e.g. chisel, fish hooks
- vii. Used as a trade item
- viii. Used to make statues, hamlets, plaques

5. Give one invention that revolutionized food preservation during the 19th Century (1 mk)

- i) Canning process
- ii) Pasteurization process
- iii) Refrigeration process

any 1 x1 = mark

6. State two disadvantages of using fire and smoke signals as a means of communication (2 mks)

- i) It's effectiveness depends on weather
- ii) The message could be missed if no one is on the look out/limited to sighted pedals
- iii) It can only be used to cover short distances
- iv) There is frequent lack of double coincidence of wants
- v) Some goods may not be divided into smaller quantities (any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)



7. State two problems faced by traders when using the barter system.
i. It's cumbersome to transport bulky goods
ii. There is a problem of storing the goods
iii. The difficulty to determine the exact values of some goods
iv. There is frequent lack of double coincidence of wants
v. Some goods may not be divided into smaller quantities
(2 mks)
8. What is the meaning of the term "Urbanization"? (1 mk)
- It is the concentration of people in certain places which grow large to be called towns cities
- Growth of towns (1 mk)
9. State two functions of the Saza chiefs among the Baganda in the 19th Century
(2 mks)
i. To maintain law and order
ii. To collect taxes
iii. They recruited men for military service
iv. They settled disputes/tried cases in court
v. They were members of the Lukiiko/advised the Kabaka
(Any 2x1=2mks)
10. Identify the main aim of the Berlin Conference between 1884 and 1885
(1 mk)
To divide up Africa among European nations in a peaceful manner
11. Name one treaty signed between Lobengula and British during the process of colonization of Africa during the 19th Century. (1 mk)
i) The Moffat treaty
ii) Rudd concession (any 1x1 = mk)
12. Identify the European power that took over the administration of Tanganyika after the First world War. (1 mk)
Britain/the British
13. Give one method used by the French to administer their colonies in Africa. (1 mk)
i) Assimilation
ii) Association
14. State two economic result of the Second World War
i) It ended economic domination of the world by European countries
ii) There was massive destruction of properties
iii) It created unemployment
iv) It slowed down economic development of most countries/led to economic depression/European counties relied on colonies for econ growth.
v) It led to developments in engineering (Any 2x1 = 2 mks)
15. State two objectives of the African national Congress (2 mks)
i) To unite all black people to win majority rule in south Afric/fight for
ii) To encourage a united anti-racial activities/oppose apartheid/racial discrimination



- iii) To remove all forms of injustices/econ. Exploitation
 - iv) to win a vote/franchise for all the people of south Africa.
(2 mks)
16. What is the main duty of the United Nations general Assembly? (1 mk)
Coordinates the activities of the other organs of the United Nations. (1x1= 1mk)
17. Apart from political instability in Uganda during the reign of Idd Amin, state two other reasons that led to the collapse of the East African Community in 1977.
(2 mks)
- i) Idiological differences among the three members states
 - ii) Personality differences between presidents Idd amin of Uganda and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania
 - iii) The perception of Uganda and Tanzania that Kenya benefited more
 - iv) National pride/interests of the member states
 - v) Failure to remit funds to the community by member state./insufficient funds.
 - vi) The closure of boundaries by the member states
(any 2 x1= 2 mks)



SECTION B (45 MKS)

18. a) Give three ways in which the invention of the wheel revolutionized transport in Europe before the 19th Century. (3 mks)
- i) People could travel faster than before
 - ii) They could cover long distances
 - iii) The chariots/wheel carts made travel comfortable
 - iv) Heavy loads could be carried over long distances
 - v) Traveling became more secure
- (any 3 x 1 = mks)
- b) What are the disadvantages of using air transport?
- i) It is expensive to procure/maintain an aircraft
 - ii) Construction of airstrips requires a lot of resources
 - iii) The aircrafts can only land and take off in specific/designated areas thus inconveniencing the users
 - iv) Aircrafts cannot carry bulky/heavy goods as compared to other means of transport/expensive
 - v) Air transport can only be used by the well to do members of the society thus making it inaccessible to many
 - vi) Its operations are affected by unfavourable weather conditions.
 - vii) Aircrafts emit gases which contribute to the pollution of the atmosphere.
 - viii) Travelling by air has facilitated international terrorism/drug trafficking
 - ix) The use of air crafts in military warfare has resulted to destruction of property
 - x) Accidents by the air crafts are fatal/chances of survival are minimal
 - xi) It requires a lot of expertise skilled personnel to manage its operations.
- 19 a) Give three methods used to acquire slaves from West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade.
- i. The slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods
 - ii. Prisoners of war who had been captured during local wars were sold to the slave dealers
 - iii. Slave traders kidnapped lonely travelers
 - iv. Some local rulers sold their own subjects to the slave dealers
 - v. Slaves were obtained through raids
 - vi. Some people were enticed and eventually sold into slavery/trencher/use of trick
 - vii. Debtors were sold to slave traders/panyaring
- (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)
- b) Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade (12 mks)
- i. The industrial revolution led to the replacement of human labour with machines which were more efficient/retention of Africans to provide raw materials for industries.
 - ii. The leading economists were against slave labour and argued that free labour was more productive than slave labour



- iii. Philanthropists/Christian missionaries strongly campaigned against slave trade thus leading to its decline
- iv. America attained political independence and abolished slavery and slave trade leaving Britain with no colonies where she would take slaves to work/ closure of slave markets in the U.S.A
- v. The development of legitimate trade which subsequently replaced slave trade
- vi. Britain abolished slave trade and influenced other European nations to stop the practice by signing anti-slave trade treaties
- vii. The French revolution of 1/89 impacted negatively on slave trade as the ideas of liberty and equality of all people were spread.

Any 6 x 2= 12 mks)

- 20 a) Identify five causes of maji maji rebellion in Central Tanganyika between 1905 and 1907? (5 mks)
- i. Africans resented the forced labour introduced by the Germans.
 - ii. Africans were forced to grow cotton on infertile land
 - iii. The Africans disliked the rule by Akidas and Jumbes who were foreigners and brutal.
 - iv. The Germans mistreated African rulers/flogging/whipping/harsh German
 - v. Africans were against the introduction of tax by the Germans
 - vi. The German officials sexually abused the African women.
 - vii. The German officials sexually abused the African women
 - viii. The Africans were inspired by the prophecy of Kinje Kitile Ngwale
 - ix. The Ngoni fought to seek revenge over the Boma massacre of 1897.
 - x. Africans wanted to regain their lost independence
 - xi. Germans despised/looked down upon the African way of life./unity of traditions (5 mks)
- b) Why were the African communities defeated by the Germans during maji Maji rebellion?
- i. Africans had inferior weapons which could not match the German modern weapons
 - ii. German soldiers were well trained as opposed to the African soldiers who used traditional methods of fighting.
 - iii. The disunity/hatred that existed among African communities made it possible for the Germans to defeat them with ease.
 - iv. The Germans used the scorched earth method which led to famine and hence weakened the Africans/which made them to withdraw
 - v. The magic water failed to protect the Africans from German bullets.
 - vi. Capture/imprisonment/execution of African leaders demoralized the fighters.
 - vii. German administrators received reinforcement which strengthened their fight against the Africans.



- viii. The large /powerful communities who had been defeated by the Germans before did not join the war.
- ix. Africans were not well coordinated/organized in their fight against the Germans. (10 mks)

21. a) Give five achievements of the league of nations between 1919 and 1939. (5 mks)

- i. It promoted health services/established International health Organisation
- ii. It championed for the welfare of the workers/established the International labour Organisation.
- iii. It provided relief to refugees/war casualties/areas hit by famine
- iv. It settled disputes between different European countries
- v. It supervised mandated territories
- vi. It organized disarmament conferences in Europe
- vii. It helped to reduce trade in dangerous drugs
- viii. It helped in econ. Reconstruction of European countries, Australia (5 mks)

b) Why did the League of nations fail to maintain world peace?(10 mks)

- i. some European nations opposed the peace Treaty of Versailles because it favoured the allied nations that had fought against Germany
- ii. The United States of America did not support the league because it did not want to get involved in European affairs/The Monroe Doctrine.
- iii. The membership of the organization was not all that inclusive. Some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join
- iv. The league /conference of ambassadors violated the objective of maintaining world peace by supporting some nation's claims against others
- v. Most members were concerned with their sovereignty as opposed to the interests of the League of Nations
- vi. Some members of the league adopted the policy of appeasement towards certain regimes in order to avoid confrontation thus weakening it.
- vii. Shortage of funds made it difficult for League to implement its programmes
- viii. The league lacked its own army to implement its decisions where peace was threatened. It depended on the goodwill of the members who at times were not reliable.
- (ix) The search for colonies diverted the members attention from the activities of then League of Nations
- (x) The rise of Dictatorship regimes in Europe weakened the League as these dictators refused to accept its resolutions.
- (xi) The Economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world economies hence they were not able to support the League financially.



SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22. (a) Give five reasons why the British used indirect rule to administer Northern Nigeria.
- (i) To avoid resistance from the people of Northern Nigeria.
 - (ii) The British had inadequate personnel for the vast territory.
 - (iii) There was an established system of administration.
 - (iv) There was communication barrier between the British and the local communities.
 - (v) It was difficult to reach all parts of the territory due to inadequate transport and communication systems.
 - (vi) To reduce the cost of administration.
 - (vii) The method had successfully been used in some of their colonies.
- (b) Explain the effects of the use of indirect rule by the British in northern Nigeria
- (i) Traditional rulers became unpopular among their people due to their new roles of collecting taxes/forceful recruitment of fellow Africans as labourers for Europeans/as soldiers to fight in the world wars.
 - (ii) The African chiefs became wealthier than the rest of the people because they were paid for their services.
 - (iii) It led to the abolition of slavery and slave trade in Northern Nigeria.
 - (iv) It helped to ;preserve African cultures in Northern Nigeria because the British did not want to interfere with the African way of life.
 - (v) The British abolished the Fulani systems of taxation and replaced it with a single tax levied on each village.
 - (vi) Retention of Muslim law/Sharia in the North made the area lag behind.
 - (vii) The Brritish modified the previous systems of administration thus making the traditional African rulers lose their independence.
23. (a) State five aims of organization of African Unity?
- (i) To promote unity among African states.
 - (ii) To end all forms of colonialism in Africa
 - (iii) To promote human rights in African countries in line with the United Nations' charter/abide by U.N. charter.
 - (iv) To promote social, economic and political cooperation in Africa in order to uplift the peoples standards of living.
 - (v) To uphold the policy of non alignment in international affairs.
 - (vi) To uphold the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states.
 - (vii) To recognize/respect the territorial/sovereignty of member states
 - (viii) To promote peaceful settlement of disputes among member states.
- (b) Explain five differences between the organization of African Unity and the African Union



- (i) The structure of the African union is more elaborate than that of the Organization of African Unity/the African Union has more organs than the Organization of African Unity.
 - (ii) African Union unlike the Organization of African Unity has mandate to intervene in the internal affairs of member states who violate human rights.
 - (iii) African Union is viewed as an organization of African peoples while Organization of African Unity was an organization of African executives.
 - (iv) African Union has an ambitious economic development agenda for Africa where as Organization of African Unity was mainly concerned with political issues of the continent/NEPAD.
 - (v) African Union has an accountability mechanism/the African Peer Review Mechanism while the Organization of African Unity lacked it.
 - (vi) The Organization of African Unity was formed by independent African countries to fight colonialism whereas African Union focuses on the challenges facing African countries today.
 - vii) The African Union has established the court of Justice to handle cases involving victims of human rights violation within the member states while Organisation of African Unity lacked this agency.
 - viii) The African Union unlike the Organisation of African Unity has established a close working relationship with countries of the world through Information Communication Technology to enhance globalization.
 - ix) African union has proposed creation of African standing Army, whereas O.A.U did not think of it
- 24 a) Give three conditions that one should fulfill in order to be elected president of India. (3 mks)
- i) One should be a citizen of India
 - ii) The person should be aged 35 years and above
 - iii) The person should qualify for election as a member of the house of the people
 - iv) One should not be a government employee/ not hold any office of profit within the government
 - v) One must be nominated by a political party. (3 mks)
- b) Write down six functions of the president of India? (12 mks)
- i) The president is the head of state with executive powers to carry out his duties
 - ii) The president appoints the prime minister in consultation with parliament
 - iii) He/she is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces
 - iv) He is a member of the legislature
 - v) He ascertains to /vetoes bills before they become law
 - vi) He establishes special councils to arbitrate on inter-state disputes
 - vii) He dissolves parliament/Portuguese/summons Purl
 - viii) He declare a state of emergency/rule the state by decree when the



- ix) security of the state is threatened.
He nominates the 12 members to the “Council of state” /upper house
- x) He appoints state governors and supreme court judges.
/ambassadors/senior state.
- Xi) He calls the leader of the winning party after general elections to form the government.
- xii) He is the leader of the political party that nominates him for the elections.
- xiii) Pardons offenders/Reduces Prison sentence.



HISTORY PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME 2009

SECTION A: (25 marks)

1. Identify one branch in the study of History and Government of Kenya

- (i) Social
- (ii) Economic
- (iii) Political

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

2. Apart from the Maasai name one other plain Nilotes found in Kenya

- (i) Turkana
- (ii) Samburu
- (iii) Njemps
- (iv) Iteso

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

3. What was the main economic activity of the Cushites in the pre- colonial period?

- (i) Pastoralism/ livestock keeping

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

4. State two political functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu during the colonial period

- (i) To settle disputes
- (ii) To make laws for the community
- (iii) To punish the law breakers/ wrong doers
- (iv) To declare war/ make peace



(2 x 1 = 2 mks)

5. Name two groups that rivaled the Portuguese for the control of the Kenyan coast in the 16th century

- (i) Egyptians
- (ii) Turks
- (iii) Arabs
- (iv) Persians
- (v) The British
- (vi) Dutch
- (vii) French

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

6. Identify two communities which resisted the British Occupation of Kenya

- (i) Agiriana
- (ii) Bukusu
- (iii) Somali
- (iv) Nandi

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

7. Give the main reason why poll tax was introduced in Kenya during the colonial period

- To force Africans to work on European settler farms.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

8. Who was the chairman of the East African Association during the colonial period in Kenya?



Harry Thuku

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

9. Name the first African to be nominated to the legislative Council in 1944 in Kenya

Eliud Mathu

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

10. Identify two methods used by Trade Unionists to demand for their rights during the colonial period

- (i) Strike/ riots
- (ii) Boycotts
- (iii) Go slows/ sit – ins
- (iv) Demonstrations
- (v) Petitions

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

11. State the main reason why the second Lancaster House Conference was held in 1962

To come up with a constitution for independent Kenya

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

12. State two roles played by the Kenya African Democratic union in the struggle for independence in Kenya.

- (i) It united the smaller communities in Kenya
- (ii) It educated/ mobilized Africans against colonial domination
- (iii) It pressed for the release of Jomo Kenyatta



- (iv) It participated in the drawing up of the independence constitution

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

13. State two ways through which the government has encouraged the preservation of African culture through music and dance.

- (i) Creation of the Ministry of Culture and social Services
- (ii) Allowing the various ethnic communities to perform at public gatherings
- (iii) Inclusion of music as a subject in the national curriculum/ promoting music/ drama festivals
- (iv) Development of cultural Heritage Centers
- (v) Allowing the media houses to play traditional music/ dance

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

14. State one way through which the Minister for Local Government Exercises control over Municipal Councils in Kenya

- (i) Regulates the issuing of grants
- (ii) Monitor expenditure/ auditing
- (iii) Approves levies/ taxes

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

15. Name the unit of the police department which is responsible for maintaining law and order at the Chief's office

The Administration police (A.P ½ for abbrev)

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

16. Who appoints the Head of the Civil Service in Kenya?

The president



(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

17. Identify two characteristics of African Socialism that promote national development in Kenya

- (i) Democracy
- (ii) Equal opportunities
- (iii) Respect for human dignity
- (iv) Mutual; social responsibility

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Give the evidence which shows that the early visitors reached the Kenyan Coast before the 15th century

- (i) The Greeks and Chinese coins were found at the Kenyan Coast
- (ii) There are fragments of Chinese Pottery which have been preserved
- (iii) Documents that mention the presence of early visitors to the Kenya coast have been preserved
- (iv) Presence of monuments constructed by the early visitors

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six results of the interaction between the people of Kenyan Coast and the Arabs

- (i) Some African people living along the Kenya coast were converted to Islam.
- (ii) The volume of trade increased between the interior and the coastal towns
- (iii) Arabs introduced Islamic culture/ architecture to the coastal people



- (iv) The Arabs introduced new crops which were later adopted by the coastal People.
 - (v) Demand for imported goods led to the decline of traditional industries
 - (vi) Some communities such as Akamba resorted to long distance trade in search of commodities.
 - (vii) There was an increase in population as many traders settled at the coast
 - (viii) The Arabs established city states/ towns at the coast
 - (ix) The Islamic law and system of administration was introduced by Arabs at the coast
 - (x) There was the development – Kiswahili language as a result of the interaction between Arabs and Coastal people
 - (xi) Inter-marriage between Africans and Arabs led to emergence of Swahili people.
- 19. (a) Give three causes of Somali resistance to the British rule in Kenya during the 19th century?**
- (i) The Somali were opposed to the division of Somaliland into the British and Italian spheres of influence which separated the clans
 - (ii) They were opposed to punitive expeditions sent against them by the British
 - (iii) The Somali people being Muslims were opposed to being controlled by the British who were Christians
 - (iv) The British attempted to stop the Somali raiding activities against their neighbours



(v) The Somali were against British Control of their pasture land and watering points

(vi) The British wanted the Somali to drop their nomadic way of life

(b) Explain six negative effects of British Colonial rule on the people of Kenya

(i) Colonial rule led to the loss of political independence

(ii) Creation of reserves for Africans led to the emergence of Squatters

(iii) It led to the introduction of forced labour among the Africans

(iv) Led to the introduction of taxation on Kenyans

(v) Creation of colonial boundaries split communities and affected their social cohesion.

(vi) Africans in Kenya lost their land to Europeans settlers leading to landlessness

(vii) Colonial rule undermined African cultural practices

(viii) It destroyed traditional African political systems replacing them with appointed leaders

(ix) Introduces segregation/ colour bar which created divisions among Kenyans

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

20. (a) Why did the colonial government deny the Africans the right to grow cash crops in Kenya before 1954?

(i) Africans were expected to provide labour on settler farms



- (ii) Europeans settler did not want to compete with Africans in cash crop growing
- (iii) The settlers claimed that Africans did not have enough knowledge of growing cash crops as this would lead to low quality products
- (iv) They feared that crops diseases would spread from African Farms to settler plantations.
- (v) Europeans settlers claimed that African farmers would produce low quality crops due to inadequate resources

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) **Explain six problems faced by Africans in urban centers during the colonial period in Kenya**

- (i) There were inadequate housing facilities to meet the demand of the people
- (ii) The social services provided to the Africans were inadequate and of poor Quality.
- (iii) Increased population in urban centers led to serious water shortages
- (iv) Lack of planning of housing led to poor drainage and sanitation Facilities.
- (vi) Establishment of industries in urban centers led to pollution of the environment which affected the health of the inhabitants.
- (vii) There were many unemployed people who got involved in social vices/ crimes
- (viii) Overcrowding especially in slums/ shanties led to the outbreak of diseases



- (ix) Inadequacy in housing led to the development of shanties/ slums
- (x) Africans working in urban centers received low wages which affected their standard of living

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

21. (a) Give three reasons for the coming of European Christian Missionaries to Kenya in the 19th century.

- (i) To spread Christianity
- (ii) Some came to spread western culture
- (iii) They came to stop slave trade/ establish legitimate trade
- (iv) To explore/ gain geographical knowledge of Kenya
- (v) To counter the spread of Islam

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six factors that hindered the work of the early Christian missionaries in Kenya

- (i) Lack of knowledge of local languages made it difficult for missionaries to spread Christianity
- (ii) Tropical diseases led to ill- health/ death of the missionaries slowing down their work.
- (iii) Lack of transport and communication facilities limited their movement into the interior
- (iv) There was opposition from Muslims who were already established at the Kenyan Coast
- (v) Lack of security led to loss of their property



- (vi) Lack of support from the Africans due to missionaries interferences with traditional African cultural practices
 - (vii) They had inadequate funds to maintain/ sustain their activities
 - (viii) They faced hostility from slave traders/ raiders because of condemning the practice
 - (ix) They were few in numbers compared to the vast population of Africans to be converted
 - (x) Lack of geographical knowledge of the area which made them look for guides
22. (a) **Identify five elements of good citizenship in Kenya**
- (i) Respect for other people/their property
 - (ii) Obedience to the laws of the country
 - (iii) Participation in development projects
 - (iv) Participation in the democratic/ electoral processes
 - (v) Being loyal/ patriotic to ones country
 - (vi) Practicing integrity/ honesty when performing duties
 - (vii) Reporting law- breakers to the authorities
 - (viii) Efficient use of national resources
- (Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)
- (b) **Explain five ways in which the Harambee philosophy has promoted the development of education in Kenya since independence**
- (i) Many education institution have been constructed using funds raised through harambee effort. Thus enabling many children to attend school



- (ii) Many students have been assisted to pay school fees/ pursue further studies thus enabling the needy to go on with learning
 - (iii) Physical facilities have been constructed/improved through harambee this enables learning in a conducive environment
 - (iv) Teaching/ learning materials have been purchased/ donated to schools to improve the quality of Education
 - (v) Additional staff/ workers in schools have been paid through harambee contributions by the parents to offsets the inadequacy.
 - (vi) Through the Harambee spirit co- curricular activities have been supported by well wishers thus helping the learners to exploit their talents.
- (a) State five reasons that may lead to a presidential by – election in Kenya
- (i) President's election may be nullified by court due to election offences
 - (ii) The serving president may die while in power
 - (iii) The president may resign
 - (iv) If the president becomes physically/ mentally incapacitated
 - (v) Parliament may pass a vote of no confidence in the president/ government
 - (vi) If the serving president deserts/ defects from the party that sponsored her/ him to parliament
 - (vii) If the serving president ceases to be a Kenyan citizen

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

- (b) **Explain five functions of the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya**



- (i) Chairs parliamentary sessions during which he invites members of parliament to contribute to motions/ debates
- (ii) He maintains order by enforcing standing orders/ rules
- (iii) He gives permission to members who wish to be absent for eight consecutive sittings
- (iv) Swears in members of parliament after election before they can participate in proceedings
- (v) He is in charge of the general administration of the National Assembly
- (vi) He chairs the standing order committee which interprets the standing orders of the National Assembly.
- (vii) He declares parliamentary seats vacant in order to pave way for general and by elections
- (viii) He receives and accepts letters of resignation from members of parliament who have left/ defected to other parties
- (ix) He chairs the parliamentary service commission which looks after the welfare of the members
- (x) He represents parliament in international for dealing with matters of common interest.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

23. (a) What is the importance of the rule of Law in Kenya?

- (i) It protects rights of individuals/ groups
- (ii) It spells out of conduct/ responsibilities among people



- (iii) It promotes fairness in the administration of justice/ equality before the law.
- (iv) It creates peace and order in society
- (v) It gives direction on what is right or wrong

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) **Describe six functions of the High Court of Kenya**

- (i) To hear cases that cannot be heard by the lower courts
- (ii) It listens to appeals from the lower courts when the parties involved are not satisfied.
- (iii) It correct/ amends irregularities in decisions made by lower courts
- (iv) It hears cases that carry death sentences/ involves large sums of money
- (v) It deals with cases involvement land/ succession disputes
- (vi) It deals with disputes that take place outside Kenya's territorial waters/ maritime
- (vii) It hears appeals from decisions made by professional disciplinary tribunals involving advocates of the high court and other members of the profession
- (viii) It acts as a constitutional court by determining whether a case brought before it is constitutional or unconstitutional
- (ix) It listens to appeals from special courts when the parties are not satisfied with the decisions made.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks).



HISTORY MARKING SCHEME PAPER 2 2009

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

- 1. Name two types of written materials used by historians as a source of history and government**

- (i) Books/ charts/ maps/ scrolls/ painting/ clay labels/ stone table
- (ii) Newspapers/ magazines
- (iii) Diaries/ biographies
- (iv) Journals/ periodicals
- (v) Official/ government records

- 2. State two ways in which the early man obtain food**

- (i) Hunting
- (ii) Gathering
- (iii) Growing crops/ farming
- (iv) Livestock keeping/ rearing animals
- (v) Fishing

- 3. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution**

Simple life forms gradually develop into higher forms of life over millions of years (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

- 4. Identify the greatest contribution of Michael Faraday in the field of science**

He invented electricity (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

- 5. Give the main use of steam powder during industrial revolution in Europe.**



Driving engines/ machines in industries (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

6. State two disadvantages of using wood as a source of energy

- (i) wood is affected by rain
- (ii) It products smoke/ choking/ pollutes the air/ soot
- (iii) Leads to deforestation / scarcity of wood
- (iv) It is cumbersome to use (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

7. Give two means of water transport used during the ancient time

- (i) Sailing boats/ our driven boats
- (ii) Rafts/ logs
- (iii) Canoes
- (iv) Sailing ships

8. State two advantages of the use of money of barter as a medium of exchange

- (i) Money is lighter to transport than goods
- (ii) Money is easily divisible into smaller units than the actual goods
- (iii) Money is convertible into electronic devices for payment unlike goods
- (iv) In barter trade, one cannot determine the actual value of the goods transacted
- (v) Money can be stored in a longer period

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

9. Give two reasons why the early urban centers in ancient Egypt developed in the Nile Valley



- (i) Water from the river was used for transportation
- (ii) Water from the river was used for domestic use/ industrial use
- (iii) Nile valley contained fertile soil for farming/ availability of food
- (iv) Nile valley had cool temperature which encourages settlement
- (v) Vegetation along the river provided building materials

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

10. State two economic activities of the Shona during the pre- colonial period

- (i) They grew crops/ agriculture
- (ii) They kept livestock
- (iii) They traded with Arabs and Swahili traders/ took part in long distance trade/ trade
- (iv) They hunted elephants for ivory
- (v) They were iron worked/ blacksmiths
- (vi) They made clothes from wild cotton/ bark fibres
- (vii) They mined gold
- (viii) They were fishermen
- (ix) They gathered/ gathering

11. Define the term “ sphere “ of influence as used by the European powers in Berlin conference of 1884 and 1885

12. Identify one political reform introduction by President Fredrik de Klerk that led to the achievement of black majority rule in South Africa.

- (i) He released all the political prisoners
- (ii) Appealed apartheid Laws, E.g. pass laws



- (iii) Allowed Africans to join political parties/ participate in elections

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

13. Give one way in which the policy of “ nationalism allowed down economic development in Tanzania during the reign of Julius Nyerere

- (i) Many Tanzanians developed a negative attitude to work/ relied on government support
- (ii) Most foreign investors withdraw from the country
- (iii) Some industries collapsed

14. Name the organ of the United organization that promotes justice in the world.

The international Court of Justice

(1 x 1 = 1 mk)

15. Identify one superpower that was involved in the cold war

- (i) United States of America (USA)
- (ii) Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR)

(Any 1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

16. Name two English speaking member countries of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS)

- (i) Liberia
- (ii) Gambia
- (iii) Ghana
- (iv) Nigeria



- (v) Sierra Leone

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)

17. Identify one house of the Congress in the united States of America

- (i) The House of representatives
- (ii) The Senate

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Give three stages in the evolution of man before Homo Erectus

- (i) Aegytopithecus/ Egyptian ape
- (ii) Dryopithecus/ Africans/ Proconsul/ woodland ape
- (iii) Kenyapithecus/ Ramapithecus/ woodland ape/ Kenya ape/ Asian ape
- (iv) Australopithecus/ Southern ape/ man ape/ Zinyanthropus/ Nut erect man
- (v) Homohabilis/ Handy man/ practical man

Note any order of responses earns marks (any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Describe six ways in which the discovery of fire by Early Man improved

his way of life

- (i) The fire was used to roast/ cook thus he stopped eating raw food
- (ii) Fire was used to provide warmth at night when it was cold
- (iii) Fire was used to provide light in the dwelling/ sites/ caves
- (iv) Fire improved hunting as man could use it to push animals to confined areas thus kill them easily.



- (v) Fire was used to frighten animals from man's dwelling places thus improved security
- (vi) Tool making was improved through the use of fire to harden sharpen tips of tools
- (vii) Communication between people living at different places was made possible by the use of fire and smoke signals
- (viii) Early man preserved food by drying it over the fire
- (ix) Fire enabled man to harden pottery which was used for storage / cooking / trade

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

19. (a) Identify three ways in which water was used in industries during the 18th century

- (i) To turn waterwheels/ grinding stones in four miles
- (ii) To wash/ clean the machines/ maintain cleanliness
- (iii) To cool the machines
- (iv) To turn spinning machines in textile industries
- (v) To produce steam power to drive machines

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six social effects of the industrial revolution in Europe during the 18th century

- (i) Many people migrated to towns to look for jobs leading to overcrowding
- (ii) Increased population in towns led to shortage of houses thereby resulting to the development of slums



- (iii) There was poor sanitation which made people to suffer from various diseases
- (iv) The factories emitted pollutants into the air, water and land thus affecting in people health
- (v) Those who did not secure employment in the industrial town engaged in crime and other social evils.
- (vi) Industrial revolution led to social stratification where the poor were Discriminated by the rich
- (vii) Women and children were exploited because they worked for long hours for little pay.
- (viii) Trade union developed in order to fight for the rights of industrial workers to settle industrial disputes.
- (ix) Due to long working schedules, some industrial workers neglected their homes leading to family breakups

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

20. (a) Identify the three methods used by the French to acquire colonies in West Africa

- (i) Signed treaties with the African rulers/ used diplomacy
- (ii) Played off one community against the other/ divide and rule/ treachery
- (iii) Used force to conquer the African / Military expedition

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six factors that led to the defeat of Samori Toure by the French



- (i) The constant movements of his army and people denied them time to concentrate on gainful activities. This resulted to inadequate food supplies
- (ii) The scorched earth policy that he used when fighting made his people to be impoverished and thus turned against him.
- (iii) Some African communities in the area supported the French against Samori Toure. E.g. Liebba of Sekosso & Ahmiadu Sekou of Tuklor
- (iv) The Diplomatic tactics of playing off the British against the French worked against him as the British refused to give him support when attacked by the French
- (v) The determination by the French to establish an overseas empire made them to use their superior weapons on Samori Toure
- (vi) The non- Mandinka and non Muslim communities in his empire supported the French against him because he had conquered/ mistreated them.
- (vii) The British refused to support Samori Toure against the French due to their policy of non – interference.
- (viii) The French besieged Samori Capital/ blocking his retreat thereby forcing him to surrender
- (ix) The establishment of the second empire from the East denied him access to the coast thus affecting supply of arms
- (x) The loss of Baire gold mine cleared him the finances to sustain his forces.

(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

21. (a) Give the reasons why it took long for Mozambique to achieve independence from Portugal



- (i) Portugal was reluctant to part with the economic wealth of Mozambique
- (ii) Portugal was ruled by kings who had no regard for human rights
- (iii) Portugal regarded Mozambique as one of its provinces and not a colony
- (iv) Portugal had succeed in suppressing revolts by Africans before nationalism took root in Mozambique
- (v) Lack of unity among African until 1960's
- (vi) Illiteracy among Africans in Mozambique

Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) **Explain six factors that favoured the success of FRELIMO nationalists during their struggle for independence in Mozambique**

- (i) Use of Guerilla tactics to attack the Portuguese from different parts of country strained colonial resources.
- (ii) The local population was recruited in the army which out numbered the Portuguese forces
- (iii) Mozambique was highly forested thus provided good cover for the guerrilla fighters from Portuguese war planes
- (iv) FRELIMO fighters were working on familiar ground/ Terrain
- (v) The Frelimo nationalists cultivated their own food thus being self sufficient in food supplies
- (vi) The nationalist were aided financially, materially and morally by communist countries which enabled them to continue with the struggle



- (vii) Support by the organization of African Unity (OAU) inspired the nationalists to keep on the struggle
- (viii) The practice of Frelimo of setting up administrative structures in Liberated areas encouraged the Africans in Mozambique to support the struggle
- (ix) The recognition of the role of women helped the nationalist to mobilize the communities to support the struggle.
- (x) Elimination of ethnic difference appealed to all the Mozambicans to join in the common cause/ they were united.
- (xi) The Frelimo leaders were well organized./ co-ordinated the struggle effectively
- (xii) Frelimo fighters received constant flow of information about the movement of the Portuguese troops.

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22. (a) List three European Countries that formed the Tripple alliance before the outbreak of the First World War.

- (i) Germany
- (ii) Austria – Hungary
- (iii) Italy
- (iv) Romania

(b) Describe six functions of the General Assembly of the United Nations (U.N)

- (i) The general Assembly liaises with the Security Council in making recommendations on maintenance of peace and security



- (ii) Discusses issues relating to international peace and security.
- (iii) It elects jointly with the Security Council, the judges of the international court of Justice/ appoints the secretary/ general
- (iv) It receives/ acts on report from Security Council and other U.N organs
- (v) It approves U.N budget/ apportions the amounts of construction to be paid by each member state.
- (vi) It elects non- permanent member of the security/ Economic/ Social fields
- (vii) It promotes the development / codification of the international law
- (viii) It facilitates the realization of human fundamental freedoms
- (ix) It promotes higher/ better standards of living among nations.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

23. (a) **State five characteristics of the commonwealth member states**

- (i) Members of the commonwealth use English as the official language of communication
- (ii) Members appreciate each others cultural values
- (iii) Member countries co- operate in the field of Education
 - (a) They recognize the queen/ king of England as the head of commonwealth
- (iv) Member countries have similar government/ institutions/ parliamentary system/ judiciary/ civil service/ military practices
- (v) They participate in commonwealth games



- (vi) They have economics ties/ the rich nations assist the poor ones with economic/ technical aid

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks)

(b) **Explain five challenges facing commonwealth**

- (i) The commonwealth is dominated by the developed nations. This Undermines policies/ decisions made by the less developed members
- (ii) Lacks adequate funds to finance its operations since most of the members are from the less developed countries.
- (iii) Political instability/ civil wars in many member countries in Africa and Asia has affected the performance of the association in promoting peace/ good governance.
- (iv) Members of the commonwealth have a divided loyalty/ lack commitment due to their involvement in their organizations
- (v) Members of the commonwealth withdraw their membership at will and hence affect smooth operation of the club
- (vi) Ideological differences between the member countries/ capitalism/ communism make it difficult for the members to speak with one voice on matter of international concern.
- (vii) Personality difference between heads of states/ government have negatively affected the association.
- (viii) The association lacks an executive authority to enforce its decisions/ has no standing army



- (ix) The need to correct colonial injustices has created misunderstanding among the members thus making it difficult for it to effectively implement its plans
- (x) Racial discrimination reflected by lack of free movement/ restricted visa rules adopted by some counties has undermined social cohesion
- (xi) Some member countries put their national interest before those of the association thus making it difficult for the association to achieve its objectives

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks)

24. (a) **State three ways in which a person can become a member of parliament in Britain**

- (i) Election of the member to the house of commons
- (ii) Nomination of the person by the Monarch
- (iii) Through inheritance of the house of lords
- (iv) By virtue of office
- (v) By appointments due to outstanding performance

(b) **Describe six duties of the Monarch In Britain**

- (i) The Monarch approves/ assents bills before they become laws
- (ii) The monarch approves all appointments to important state of offices
- (iii) The monarch is involved in enacting treaties between government and other countries in relation to foreign policy
- (iv) The monarch summons/ prorogues/ dissolve parliament in consultation with the prime minister.



- (v) The monarchy gives consent to all cabinet appointments
 - (vi) The Monarchy has powers to pardon people who have been accused of committing various offences.
 - (vii) The Monarch appoints bishops/ archbishops of the church of England
 - (viii) The Monarch advises/ Counsels the head of government
 - (ix) The monarch confers honours to persons who have rendered distinguished/ outstanding.
 - (x) The monarchy is the commander – in chief of the Armed Forces
- NB: The prime minister appoints while the monarch approves the appointments.

