

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (25 MARKS)

1. Give the main source of history of Kenyan communities' during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
 - Oral traditions
2. Name two stages of evolution according to Charles Darwin Theory. (2 marks)
 - Mutation
 - Natural selection
 - Isolation
 - Adaptation
3. State two factors that show that Africa is the cradle of mankind. (2 marks)
 - There were numerous archaeological sites where fossils were found
 - Tropical climate suitable for early man
 - The savanna grassland which provided space for early man to hunt and gather
 - The many all seasons rivers present in Africa that provided water
4. Give one negative effect of the land enclosure system in Britain during the Agrarian Revolution. (1 mark)
 - Led to landlessness among the peasant farmers
 - Led to rural-urban migration
 - Led to emigration of displaced people to new lands
5. State two similarities between early agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt. (2 marks)
 - Both used shadoof method of irrigation
 - Carried out farming along river valleys
 - Both grew indigenous crops
 - Both used similar farm implements e.g. ox-plough
6. one cultural practice that the Agikuyu borrowed from the Gumba during the pre-colonial period. (1 mark)
 - Circumcision/clitoridectomy
 - Age-set system
7. State two functions of Fort Jesus during the Portuguese rule. (2 marks)
 - Watch tower
 - Store of arms
 - Prison for captures
 - Administrative base
 - A hiding place against attacks by enemies
8. Mention one method of trade in pre-colonial Africa. (1 mark)
 - Barter
 - Currency
9. What was the contribution of Alexander Graham Bell in the communication sector? (1 mark)

- Invented the first telephone
10. Give two ways by which poor transport hinders industrialization in the third world countries. (2 marks)
- Poor transport leads to delay in transportation of raw materials to the industries
 - Poor transport leads to increased cost of transport
11. Identify one invention that revolutionized food preservation during the 19th Century. (1mark)
- Canning
 - Pasteurization
 - Refrigeration
12. State two functions of the Saza chiefs among the Baganda in the 19th Century. (2 marks)
- Maintain law and order
 - Collect taxes
 - Settled disputes
 - Recruited men for military service
13. Give two factors that led to the development of local trade. (2 marks)
- Continuous demand for trade goods
 - Peaceful coexistence among neighboring communities
 - Surplus production of goods
 - Uneven distribution of natural resources
14. State two disadvantages of using coal as a source of industrial energy. (2 marks)
- Its bulky hence difficult to transport
 - It pollutes the environment
 - Its non renewable
 - Its expensive to mine
15. Give two reasons that led to the decline of Meroe Town. (2 marks)
- Rise of Axum denied her access to Red Sea
 - Attacked by Axum
 - Decline of iron industry due to lack of firewood
 - Desertification due to deforestation
16. Identify the most fundamental right of a Kenyan Citizen. (1 mark)
- Right to life
17. State two characteristics of Human Rights. (2marks)
- Universal
 - Indivisible
 - Have limitations
 - Can be suspended at times
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SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (45 MARKS)

18a. State three factors that led to the migration of the Plain Nilotes during the pre-colonial period. (3 marks)

- Internal feuds - Population pressure
- Outbreak of famine and drought
- To escape external attacks
- The spirit of adventure
- Diseases and epidemics which affected their animals and people

b. Explain six results in the migration and settlement of the Plain Nilotes in Kenya. (12 marks)

- They adopted some cultural practices from the Southern Cushites e.g. age-set system
- The Maasai absorbed the Southern Cushites e.g. Dorobo
- The Maasai traded with their neighboring communities e.g. Akamba
- Displacement of some of the communities they interacted with e.g. southern Cushites
- They intermarried with their neighbors e.g. Kalenjin, Abaluhya etc
- Some communities borrowed the political system of the Maasai e.g., the office of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi

19a. Give three advantages of using railway transport over road transport. (3 marks)

- Transport bulky goods
- It's cheap compared to road transport
- Its faster compared to road transport
- There is no traffic congestion in railway transport
- Can be used during all weather unlike some roads which are only used during dry season

b. Explain six effects of telecommunication on modern society. (12 marks)

- It has led to the spread of ideas of different parts of the world
- Television, videos, cinemas and computers provide entertainment
- It has created employment
- It has facilitated weather forecasting, navigation and space exploration
- It's a medium of transmitting education programmes all over the world
- Security has improved through camera, close circuit television etc
- It has promoted trade through advertisement on radio, television and computers
- Information can be relayed to far places or remote areas through radio, television etc
- It has promoted immorality
- It has made tax collection easier
- Government earns revenue from telecommunication
- It has promoted water and air transport
- It has enhanced information management e.g. the use of computers for information storage and processing

20a. Give three functions of the Lukiiko among the Buganda Society in the 19th Century. (3 marks)

- Advised the Kabaka on matters affecting the country
- Represented the people's concerns and needs to the Kabaka
- Acted as the final court of appeal
- Directed the collection of taxes
- Helped the Kabaka in general administration

b. Describe the social organization of the Shona during the 19th Century. (12 marks)

- The Shona believed in one supreme being known as Mwari
- They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits whom they consulted from time to time
- The priests presided over religious functions e.g. offering sacrifices to God
- Mwene Mutapa was regarded as a divine king
- They had a kingship system which was partrilineal
- They were organized into clans
- They were polygamous and marriage within the same clan was prohibited
- They lived in circular stone houses

SECTION C: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

21a. State three factors that can lead to revocation of citizenship acquired through registration. (3 marks)

- If its proved that registration was obtained through fraud or corruption
- If one's convicted of treason
- The person has traded or given secrets to the enemy during war
- If one is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of three years or more within five years from the time of registration

b. Explain six rights of an accused person in Kenya. (12 marks)

- Has to presumed until proven otherwise
- Has to be informed of the charges
- To have the trial begin and concluded with few delays
- To be present when being tried --- To be informed of the charges
- To a public trial before a court
- To remain silent and not to testify during the proceedings
- To be represented by an advocate and to be informed of his right immediately
- To challenge the evidence
- To refuse to give self-incriminating evidence
- To be informed in advance of the evidence the prosecution intends to present and have reasonable access to that evidence

22a. Give five advantages of a written constitution. (5 marks)

- It's not easy to alter it since there is a procedure of amending
- It restores stability in the country in case of a crisis
- It's usually rigid
- It unites the people in the country
- It's important for a newly formed nation since it enables the country to take off in an organized and orderly manner
- It ensures that the identity of the various groups is preserved and maintained

b. Explain five problems that have been experienced in the constitution making process in Kenya. (10 marks)

- Inadequate funds to finance the exercise --Political interference in the whole exercise
- Illiteracy among the people -Shortage of experts to manage the process
- External interference
- Some stakeholders use money to buy people to support them -
- Lack of goodwill from the government in power towards the exercise