

Qyugi

**THE CONFIDENTIAL**

**KISUMU-SIAYA-HOMABAY  
(KISIHO) JOINT**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**311/2**

SECTION A: 25MKS

1. Define pre-history. (1mark)  
These are historical facts that were there before invention of writings/unrecorded history.
2. State two sub-species of homo-sapiens. (2marks)  
i) Rhodesian man.  
ii) Neanderthal man .  
iii) Cro-magnon man.
3. State two theories that explain the origin of agriculture. (2marks)  
i) Diffusion theory .  
ii) Independent theory.
4. Identify one method of trade. (1mark)  
i) Barter trade.  
ii) Currency trade.
5. Give one vehicle without wheels, during 19<sup>th</sup> c. (1 mark)  
i) The sledge/sleigh.  
ii) The ~~travious~~: *travois*  
iii) Portage/sedan chair
6. Highlight one early source of energy. (1 mark)  
i) Wind.  
ii) Wood.  
iii) Water.
7. Give two importance of odwira festivals among the Asante people. (2marks)  
i) To honour the dead.  
ii) To settle dispute among the asante people.  
iii) To pay allegiance to the Asantehene.  
*iv) United the people of Asante. (cohesiveness)*
8. Give one type of Democracy. — *Constitutional ✓ Consensual* (1mark)  
• ~~These is a system of government where the will of majority is taken into serious considerations.~~  
*✓ Indirect ✓ Direct ✓ Constitutional*
9. Identify two categories of Human Rights. (2marks)  
i) ~~Social~~ *economic & cultural*  
ii) ~~Economic~~  
iii) Political. *civil*  
iv) Solidarity.
10. Name two countries in west Africa who were colonized by Britain. (2marks)  
i) Nigeria.  
ii) Ghana .  
iii) Gambia.

iv) Sierra leone.

11. Name two communities which took part in majimaji rebellion (1905-1907).

(2marks)

- i) Zaramo
- ii) Luguru
- iii) Bena
- iv) Ngindo
- v) Mbunga
- vi) Ngoni
- vii) Matumbi.
- viii) Pogoro.
- ix) Wamwera.
- x) Ndendeule.

12. State two duties of emirs in Northern Nigeria.

(2marks)

- i) Appoints lesser officials, e.g village heads.
- ii) Maintain law and order.
- iii) Recruits labour for public works.
- iv) To collect tax.
- v) Responsible for supervision and improvement of roads, market and agriculture.

13. Name the policy which replaced assimilation in the four communes in Senegal.

(1mark)

- Association.

14. Who were the leading African Nationalists in South Africa.

(2marks)

- i) Steve biko.
- ii) Archbishop Desmond Tutu
- iii) Nelson Mandela.

15. Name one-member country of the Axis powers during World War 2.

(1mark)

- i) Germany.
- ii) Italy.
- iii) Japan.

16. State the main reason for the formation of Marshall plan policy.

(1mark)

- To rebuild economies of European countries that had been destroyed by war.

17. Name one party that merged to form chama cha Mapinduzi in Tanzania.

(1mark)

- i) Afro-shirazi party.
- ii) Tanganyika African national union.

### SECTION B: 45MKS

18. a.) State three characteristics of Government.

(3marks)

- i) Rule.
- ii) Legitimacy.
- iii) Law enforcement.
- iv) Sovereignty.

v) Jurisdiction.

b). Describe six aspects of life of man during the Old Stone Age Period..

(12 marks)

- i) Weapons-they used both oldowan tools and acheulian tools.
- ii) Clothing-they were hairy to keep them warm/they wore no cloths.
- iii) Shelter- they lived on top of trees.
- iv) Food- they raw food-
- v) Hunting techniques-they chased wild animals by throwing stones to them.
- vi) Language-they communicated through non-verbal *gestures, growling & clicks*

19. a) Give any three inventions that revolutionized textile industry in Britain.

(3 marks)

- i) Spinning jenny.
- ii) Flying shuttle.
- iii) Water frame.
- iv) Spinning mule.
- v) Power loom *loom*

*vii) Cylindrical gario / printing machine*

b) Explain six reasons that has made third world countries to lag behind in industrialization (12 marks)

- i) a lot of competition from the developed countries. *High debt rates*
- ii) Poor means of transport and communication system from third world countries.
- iii) Poor educational system which do not provide industrial experts. *Lack of enough skilled manpower*
- iv) Poverty which leads to low-to-low purchasing power and therefore limits local market for manufactured goods.
- v) Poor economic policies , that discourages investors.
- vi) Neo-colonialism i.e lack of economic independence.

20. a) Give three advantages of space exploration.

(3 marks) *burden*

- i) Has enabled humanity to study and acquire a new perspective and information on the universe.
- ii) Has improved surveillances and navigation activities.
- iii) Has facilitated advance technology i.e rocket, computer.
- iv) Has led to manufacture of sophisticated air defence system.

b) In what ways has Telecommunication positively contributed to the society?

(12 marks)

- i) Improved communication.
- ii) Led to mass entertainment.
- iii) Spread ideas and information within a short time.
- iv) Promote trade and business.
- v) Enhance cultural exchange.
- vi) It has enhance national unity.
- vii) It has led space explorations.
- viii) Led to improvement of security system.
- ix) Helpful in weather focasting.
- x) Enhancing Accessibility of remote areas.
- xi) Generate employment opportunities.
- xii) Promoting economic developments.
- xiii) Enhanced navigation.

21. a) State **three** ways in which African collaboration with the Europeans hastened colonization in Africa. (3marks)
- Military support against rival Africa groups
  - Provision of local knowledge collaborating African provide valuable geographical political knowledge
  - Supply of labour and resources. African leaders supplied labour to sustain colonizing forces.
  - Signing of treaties, the treaties were used by Europeans powers to justify claims of sovereignty.
  - Missionary and trade supports
  - Division and lack of unity
  - Use of African intermediaries helped spread European influence.

b) Explain six effects of use of Direct rule in Zimbabwe. (12marks)

- It led creations of reserves, which served as African homestead.
- It led to displacement of Africans from their ancestral land.
- It ~~undermine~~ the power and authority of African traditional chiefs.
- It led to heavy taxations on Africans.
- It led to destruction of African traditional economy.
- ~~It led to racial discrimination.~~
- It led to oppression of Africans by British administrators.
- It led to subjection of African to forced labour.
- The introduction of Christianity and western education undermined African culture
- It led to rise of African nationalism.
- Promoted racial segregation which disadvantaged African in all spheres of life. *racial discrimination*
- It led to introduction of new crops
- Led to the development of transport system and infrastructure on settler occupied areas.

**SECTION C: 30MKS**

22. a) Name **three** countries in Asia where Cold war was experienced. (3 marks)

- Vietnam.
- North Korea. *China*
- South Korea. *Korea*
- Afghanistan.

b) Explain six factors which contributed to the end of Cold war. (12 marks)

- the adoption of the détente policy geared towards easing of hostility between USA and USSR.
- Disintegration of the USSR into separate republics in 1991 eased cold.
- Cancellation of the warsaw pact in 1919 eased cold war.
- Reopening of talks between USA nad USSR on limitation of strategic arms in 1985 helped to cooled cold war.
- Attempts by USA to foster friendship ties with USSR cooled cold war.
- Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the soviet union in 1985 i.e he adopted a liberal policy which helped in cooling cold war. The collapse of communist led to end of cold war. *Leaders who came to power after 1985 were liberal*
- Convening of disarmament conferences led to end of cold war.
- ~~C~~ollapse of Berlin wall and unification of Germany

*\*7 USSR & USA combining forces during e gulf war*

*\*7 Death of Joseph sterlin / Fall of communist rule in Eastern Europe ushering Western democracies in Bulgaria & Romania.*

- ix) The fall of communist rule in Eastern Europe ushering Western democracies in Bulgaria, Romania - Romania / Death of Joseph Stalin.

6 marks

23. a) Give five Specialized Agencies of the African Union (AU)

(5 marks)

- i) Committee on transport, communication.
- ii) Committee on education, culture and human resources.
- iii) Committee on trade, customs and immigration matters.
- iv) Committee on rural economy and economy and agricultural matters.
- v) Committee on industry, sciences and technology, energy, natural resources and environment.
- vi) Committee on health, labour and social affairs.
- vii) Committee on monetary and financial affairs.

b) Explain five importance of the fifth Pan-African congress held in Manchester in 1945 (10 marks)

- i) it was mostly organized by Africans from African continent.
- ii) It was attended by Africans trade unions.
- iii) It was more vocal and radical.
- ✓ iv) For the first time, demands were made for black autonomy, universal suffrage and European capitulation.
- ✓ v) It advocated for decolonization.
- ✓ vi) It urged the African elite to lead their people to independences.
- ✓ vii) Provide a forum for discussing Africa's internal and external problems.
- ✓ viii) It led to a basis of continental organization
- ✓ ix) Led to foundation of interest in research on African culture, religion, history, art and medicine.
- ✓ x) Created awareness among the people of African Origin about their common experiences and suffering.

24.a) State five social problems that Tanzania has faced since Independence

(5marks)

- i) Poverty and unemployment.
- ii) Population explosion in most African countries.
- iii) Poor health.
- iv) Environmental pollution.
- v) High illiteracy level
- vi) Unemployment
- vii) The refuge problem
- viii) Natural calamities e.g flood, drought causing misery.

b) Explain five political challenges during the reign of Mobutu Sese Seko which led to Totalitarian government in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

(10marks)

- ✓ i) Tribalism was a challenge during Mobutu's government. / Ethnicity
- ✓ ii) High level of corruption was a challenge. / Corruption in political institutions
- iii) Holding political prisoners and detainees in his government.
- iv) Multiparty democracy was a challenge. / Banning of political parties making DRC a one party state.
- v) Civil wars in Katanga province.
- vi) Reduced administrative units of Congo from twenty on to eight
- vii) Abolished federal system of government and local assemblies
- viii) Reformed constitution and stripped parliament of its powers

ix) Shaba rebellion

x) Rebellion against E<sup>6</sup> regime backed by external forces led to E<sup>6</sup> overthrowing of E<sup>6</sup> gvt.

xi) Riots / demonstrations due to dissatisfaction of E<sup>6</sup> civilians with E<sup>6</sup> regime.