

9. Two special rights enjoyed by people with disability in Kenya. (2mks)

- i) The right to access the public places.
 - ii) The right to access education.
 - iii) The right to be treated with dignity and respect.
 - iv) The right to equal opportunities.
- (2 x 1 = 2mks)

10. One Kenyan community that showed mixed reaction to the British. (1mk)

- i) Akamba.
- ii) Agikuyu.
- iii) Luo

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

11. Two objectives of education offered by the missionaries in Kenya during the colonial period. (2mks)

- i) To teach Africans basic literacy and numeracy skills.
- ii) To teach Africans better farming methods.
- iii) To train African catechists.
- iv) To teach Africans basic technical skills.
- v) Civilize, better methods of hygiene.

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

12. One negative consequence of urbanization in Kenya during the colonial period. (1mk)

- i) Unemployment led to poverty.
- ii) Low morality e.g prostitution.
- iii) Increase in crime.
- iv) Development of shanties/slums.
- v) Congestion leading to epidemics.
- vi) Break up of family set up.
- vii) Development of Kipande System.
- viii) Deprived rural areas of manpower/negligence of agriculture.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

13. One achievement of Wangari Maathai. (1mk)

- i) She campaigned for equal benefits for the women at the University and also as a member of National Council of Women of Kenya. (NCWK).
- ii) She was the first African women, and the first environmentalist, to win the Nobel Peace Prize.
- iii) She has been very instrumental in environmental protection through the Green Belt Movement.
- iv) She succeeded in stopping the government from encroaching on a public utility at Uhuru

Park to construct the 60-story Kenya Times Media Trust Complex.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

14. The main function of the correctional service department in Kenya. (1mk)

- i) Rehabilitation of offenders/criminals/performing the behaviour of offenders.

15. Two pillars of Nyayoish. (2mks)

- i) Peace.
- ii) Love.
- iii) Unity.

(2 x 1 = 2mks)

16. One reason why National Constituency Development Fund was introduced by the government. (1mk)

- i) To speed up development at constituency.
- ii) To uplift people's living standard in their constituency.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

17. One role played by theatre in Kenya.

- i) It educates people in different aspects of life.
- ii) It provides entertainment.
- iii) It reflects on the country's political development and good governance.
- iv) It helps unite Kenyans as people congregate to watch theatrical performance.

(1 x 1 = 1mk)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18a) Five reasons for Cushites migration.

- i) Escape from clan or family funds.
- ii) There was population pressure in their area of origin.
- iii) They were in search of better grazing lands.
- iv) They were fleeing outbreak of diseases that affected both people and animals.
- v) They were escaping famine and drought.
- vi) They fled constant attacks from their neighbours.
- vii) They migrated due to spirit of adventure.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) Five results of Cushites migration into Kenya.

- i) They inter-married with the people they came into contact with.
- ii) Their settlement led to expansion of trade.
- iii) There was increased inter-community conflict over resources such as land and water.

- iv) Displacement and redistribution of people in the area where they settled.
- v) Assimilation of some communities they came into contact with e.g Oromo Vs Somali.
- vi) There was cultural exchange with the neighbouring communities e.g some adopted Islam.
- vii) There was population increase in the areas where they settled.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

19a) Factors that promoted development of Indian Ocean Trade.

- i) Availability of items of trade.
- ii) High demand for trade items/commodities.
- iii) Existence of enterprising merchants in both foreign lands and along the East African Coast.
- iv) Existence of local trade which acted as a base for the development of the trade.
- v) Accessibility of the East African Coast by sea.
- vi) Existence of the moonson winds facilitated the movements of vessels.
- vii) Existence of natural harbours along the coast ensured safe docking of trade vessels.
- viii) Existence of Indian Banyans/money lenders who gave credit facilities.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) Explain six positive effects of missionary activities in East Africa 12 marks.

- Spread of Christianity resulted in abandoning of harmful practices.
- Spread of Western/formal education which led to literacy of the Africans.
- Created job opportunities among the educated Africans in mission schools or as junior clerks in government.
- The elite later played a very important role in the growth of nationalism and in the struggle for independence.
- Provide western medicine. They built hospitals and dispensaries where people were treated for dangerous diseases.
- Improvement of agriculture. The Roman Catholics developed modern methods of farming and introduced coffee growing near Nairobi.
- Trained Africans in industrial skills such as carpentry and masonry.
- Missionaries campaigned against slave trade and established rehabilitation centres such as Frere town near Mombasa.
- Some missionaries like Kraft and Rebmann

contributed to exploration of East Africa while Jacob Erhardt drew a crude map of East Africa.

- Politically, a missionary called Dr. John Arthur was appointed by the governor to represent African interests in the Legislative Council in 1923.

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

20a) Why the Wanga collaborated with the British. (3mks)

- i) Nabongo Mumia collaborated so as to be made the paramount chief of the entire Western Kenya.
- ii) He wanted to secure the British protection against his traditional enemies e.g the Luo, Bukusu & Nandi.
- iii) Nabongo Mumia sought help from the British to achieve his territorial expansionists goals.
- iv) He wanted to get modern firearms from the British like they had done with Arab & Swahili traders.
- v) He wanted to take advantage of the British civilization, particularly education and religion.
- vi) He knew the British would declare Western Kenya their sphere of influence like they had done to Buganda.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks)

b) Effects of the Maasai collaboration (12marks)

- i) Lenana was recognized as the paramount chief of the Maasai 1901.
- ii) The Purko maasai were divided into two, Loita and Ngong. This led to separation of related clans.
- iii) Massive tracts of land were alienated and Ngong reserves created for the Maasai.
- iv) The Maasai's freedom to conduct their rituals were curtailed. Only a small portion were left where they could conduct their ceremonies.
- v) The Maasai's economy was disrupted. They were forced to reduce the number of livestock and their nomadic lifestyle was curtailed.
- vi) The Maasai got material rewards in form of cattle & grains looted from their hostile neighbours e.g Nandi, Agikuyu & Luo of Ugenya.
- vii) They lost their independence and their land was declared British protectorate.
- viii) Maasai warriors were hired as merceherits against resisting communities such as the Nandi and Agikuyu.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

21a) 3 reforms of lyttelton constitution.

- i) Creation of a multi-racial council of ministers to replace the executive council.
- ii) Lifting the ban on African political associations.
- iii) It proposed multi-racial elections.
- iv) Proposed direct representation of Africans in the Legco.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

b) Six reason for the emergence of independent schools and Churches.

- i) The desire by Africans to retain their cultural values.
- ii) Africans were unhappy with the type/quality of education in mission schools.
- iii) Independent schools emerged as a reaction against colonial domination and exploitation in terms of taxation, Kipande, forced labour and racial discrimination.
- iv) Africans desired leadership in their own Churches.
- v) Some Africans felt dissatisfied with the interpretation of the scriptures.
- vi) Some Churches were formed to allow Africans to express their Christianity freely through dancing, singing and drum beating.
- vii) Some independent Churches were started by people who claimed to have received divine calls e.g John Owalo and Elijah Masinde.

(Any 6 well explained x 2 = 12mks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer any two questions

22. State three circumstances that can make a Kenyan citizen to be denied the right to life. (3 marks)

- i) When defending one self/property.
- ii) When effecting a lawful arrest.
- iii) When preventing escape of a lawfully detained person.
- iv) When preventing a person from committing a crime/felony.
- v) In a situation of war.
- vi) When suppressing a riot/rebellion/mutiny.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

b) Explain six civic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.

- i) A responsible citizen pays tax to enable the government meet its financial obligation.

- ii) To participate in community development activities to improve the welfare of people in the community.
- iii) To participate in the democratic process by electing leaders/being elected to ensure good governance.
- iv) To obey laws so as to enhance peace in the society.
- v) Takes care of the environment in order to promote healthy living.
- vi) Prevents/fights corruption to promote proper utilization of resources by all.
- vii) Promotes/protects the rights and freedom of all people in society for harmonious co-existence.
- viii) Promotes the rule of law by reporting wrong doers/law breakers to the police.
- ix) Participate in National debates.

(Any 6 well explained x 2 = 12 mks)

23a) Give three reasons why general elections are important in Kenya. (3mks)

- i) They provided Kenyans with an opportunity political leaders.
- ii) They enable Kenyans to exercise their democratic rights.
- iii) They offer alternative ideas of running the government through different political parties manifestos/ removal of leaders who have failed.
- iv) It is a constitutional requirement.
- v) They make elected leaders/prospective leaders work hard to ensure that they are re-elected/elected.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

b) Explain six functions of the IEBC in Kenya. (12marks)

- i) To maintain and revise the voters' register to ensure it is upto date.
- ii) To prepare, distribute and ensure safety of election materials/polling stations.
- iii) To conduct voter education in the country in order to prepare citizens for the voting exercise.
- iv) To conduct and supervise elections so as to ensure they are free and fair/appoint and train election officials.
- v) To conduct language proficiency tests for candidates interested in vying for different posts before nomination in carried out.
- vi) To announce and provide a time-table to be followed during the election period.

- vii) To receive nomination papers from the candidates cleared to vie by their political parties.
- viii) To announce the results and declare the winners for the respective seats.
- ix) Divides, name and review of electoral areas/ boundaries.
(Any 6 well explained x 2 = 12mks)

24a) Why does the government of Kenya prepare an annual budget. (5mks)

- i) To enable the government to prioritize its needs.
- ii) Help the government to identify sources to revenue.
- iii) Enables the parliament to approve government expenditure.
- iv) Enables parliament to approve government expenditure.
- v) Enable the government to estimate the financial requirements for its needs.
- vi) Acts as reference for future in correcting.
- vii) Smooth running of the government to identify its departments and allocate duties appropriately thus enhancing accountability.
- viii) Give useful information to those organizations and individuals who may want to keep track of the government expenditure.
- ix) Enables the government to account for funds borrowed/donated for development.
- x) Accomplish already started projects.
(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) What measures does the Kenya government take to ensure the public funds are properly used. (10mks)

- i) The government ensures that all intended expenditure is approved by parliament before any expenditure by government.
- ii) All reports on expenditure by government ministers are presented to the public accounts committee to the public.
- iii) The controller and auditor - general audit ministries and reports to parliament.
- iv) The PS in every ministry in charged with the responsibility of ensuring that government funds are well spent.
- v) The auditor - general of state corporations audits the expenditure of all government corporations.
- vi) Government contracts area advertised publicly for tendering and awards are made on merit.
- vii) Establishment of Kenya Anti Corruption

authority. (KACA)
(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)