

**KABONDO DIVISION JOINT EXAMS EVALUATION TEST 2015**

311/1

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1

MARCH-APRIL 2015

SECTION A:

1. What is economic history?
  - i) It is the study of man's means of production e.g farming, fishing. 1 x 1 mark = 1 mrk
2. Identify two main commodities of trade obtained in the interior part of Kenya in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - i) Ivory                      ii) slaves    iii) Rhinoceros horns    iv) hide and skins v) Ostrich feathers vi) Leopard skins    vii) tortoise shells
3. Identify two technological factors which facilitated the coming of early visitors to the Kenyan coast before 1500AD
  - i) Marine technology e.g. boat making and map reading
  - ii) Development of compass/navigation tools 1x1 mrk = 2 mks
4. State two terms of the Anglo- German agreement of 1886?
  - i) Sultan of Zanzibar was given 9 km (10 miles) coastal strip
  - ii) Germany got the territory between River Uмба in the North and River Ruvuma in the South and with coastline.
  - iii) Britain got territory between North of RiverUмба stretching upto River Juba in the
  - iv) Western boundary was not defined 2 x 1 mrk = 2 mks
5. Name two societies which offered mixed reaction to the British occupation of Western Kenya
  - i) The Luhya
  - ii) The Luos 2 x mrk = 2 mks
6. State one function of the governor during the colonial period in Kenya
  - i) He administered the colony in behalf of the British government 1x1 mrk = 1 mrk
7. State the main reason why Africans established independent / churches in Kenya during the colonial period ?
  - i) To protect African culture e.g Female circumcision 1x1 mrk = 1 mrk
8. State two proposals made by Lennox Boyd
  - i) Raising African elected members in the Legco from 8 to 14.
  - ii) Special election of four Africans not representing constituencies
  - iii) Setting up a commission to investigate into and recommend the abortion of racist laws

- iv) Expansion of the council of ministers from 14 to 16  
2 x 1 mrk = 2 mrks
9. Give two ways in which African migration to the urban centers was controlled by the colonial government
- i) Introduction to Kipande system
  - ii) Head count for those living urban centers
  - iii) Enacting strict rules on migration to urban centers
- 2 x mrk = 2mrks
10. Identify one reform made in the Sywnnation plan of 1954?
- i) Land consolidation - Land had to be enclosed and surveyed therefore Africans could get loans
  - ii) Africans were to be given title deeds
  - iii) It introduced special training and research centres for forestry and agriculture
  - iv) Africans were allowed to grow cash crops
- 1 x 1 mrk = 1 mrk
11. Identify one peaceful way of resolving conflicts in Kenya?
- i) Negotiation
  - ii) litigation
  - iii) arbitration
  - iv) reconciliation
12. Which body supervises the electoral process in Kenya?
- i) IEBC – The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
- 1 x 1 mrk = 1 mrk
13. Say what is meant by devolution of power in Kenya?
- i) Decentralization of power
- 1 x 1 mrk = 1 mrk
14. Give two functions of the prison department in Kenya
- i) To rehabilitate criminals to be good citizens
  - ii) Punishing criminals
  - iii) Correct criminals
  - iv) Temporal removal of those who pose
  - v) Threat from the society
  - vi) Defferences
15. State two ways in which the rule of law is applied in Kenya
- i) All are equal before the law
  - ii) Every person is responsible for his or her action
  - iii) Courts to be easily accessible to all
  - iv) Stable laws which do not change oftenly
  - v) Judiciary to be independent of other organs of the government
- 2 x 1 mrk = 2mrk
16. Name the type of constitution used in Kenya?
- i) Written Constitution
- 1 x 1mrk
17. What is the meaning of the term refurundum?
- i) It is the expression of views in an issue by every adult voter through casting ballots/votes
- 1 x 1 mrk = 1 mrk

**SECTION B:**

18. a) State three reasons why Omani Arabs appointed local Arab families to control the East African coast on their behalf.

- i) There were civil wars in Oman
- ii) They feared rebellion from coastal towns
- iii) They were facing threats of Persian invasion
- iv) Yarubi Sultans that ruled Muscat at that time were weak

3 x 1 mrk = 3 mrks

b) Explain six results of the development of plantation agriculture at the coast

i) It led to increased slave trade

ii) It led to introduction of new crops e.g maize, cloves, coconuts.

iii) It scale of crops produced simulated trade

iv) It led to the rise of wealth merchants

v) Towns developed along the coast e.g Malindi, Pemba

vi) Demand for slaves in plantation led to depopulation in the interior

vii) It led to suffering as slaves worked under poor conditions and for long hours

viii) Agricultural raw materials led to development of industries e.g. clove industries

ix) Indegenous people were rendered landless or their land was grabbed to provide space for plantation growth

6 x 2 mrks = 12 mrks

19. a) Outline five economic consequences of the long distance trade in Kenya during the pre-colonial period

- i) Towns like Mombasa, Kilwa and Lamu developed into into commercial centers
- ii) The volume of local and regional trade increased as variety of new goods were introduced.
- iii) A class of wealthy Africans emerged both along the coast and in the interior e.g. Chief Kivoi
- iv) Foreign crops were introduced
- v) New crops were introduced at the coast
- vi) Development of plantation agriculture in Malindi and Mombasa as a result of availability of slave labour
- vii) It led to the development of trade routes and marked centers in the region
- viii) It to development of money economy

b) Explain five results of the collaboration between Nabongo Mumia of Wanga and the British

i) The Wanga people lost their independence

- ii) Mumias capital, Elureko became the administrative headquarters of the British in Western Kenya.
- iii) The Wanga people gained some territory in parts of Samila, Busoga and Bunyala.
- iv) Mumia officially became a paramount chief in 1909
- v) Mumia obtained firearms and manufactured goods e.g. cotton cloth
- vi) The Wanga prince and relatives were used to administer the surrounding communicative as headmen
- vii) The British were able to establish their rule over Western Kenya with the assistance of Wanga soldiers. The Wanga soldiers were used to subdue the Nandi's, the Bukhusu and the Luo's.
- ix) Mumia and his people acquired education and Christianity
- x) The rule of Wanga agents in other parts provoked hostility and resentment from their neighbours.

5x2 mrks = 10mrks

20. a) State three factors that led to the issuing of the Devonshire white paper in 1923?

- i) The Indian opposition to the privileged position of European settlers
  - ii) The rise of race conflicts-Africans vs. Asian domination vs. European domination.
  - iii) The decision by the colonial government to ban racial segregation apart from the white highlands only disappointed settlers who did not want the ban to be lifted.
  - iv) The need to arrest the racial war.
  - v) After interviewing both the Europeans and the Asians the paper was established with certain terms.
  - vi) The African general resentment due to colonial policies eg land alienation, poor wages (3x1=3mks)
- b)
- i) Inadequate funds to facilitate its operations
  - ii) Inadequate qualified personnel to administer the vast area
  - iii) Some communities were still resisting colonial rule.
  - iv) Poor transport and communication poor roads to facilitate movement of administrators.
  - v) The Indians were demanding more political power since they contributed more economically.
  - vi) The settlers wanted more domination in the administration of the colony.
  - vii) The lobby groups that opposed colonialism.
  - viii) Language barrier. (6x2 mks = 12mks.

- 21 a) Factors that led to multi-party democracy in Kenya in the early 1990s
- i) International pressure in the government for the democratic reforms.
  - ii) Pressure from individuals who had been expelled from KANU without political alternatives
  - iii) The existence of people who were ready to push for democratic agenda ahead
  - iv) Introduction of multi-party in other African Countries.
  - v) Discontent within KANU (3mks)
- b) How many political parties promoted democracy
- i) It promoted freedom of association by providing alternative parties for people.
  - ii) It has provided people with a forum to express their views on how a country should be managed.
  - iii) It has made the government more accountable to the people through constant criticism.
  - iv) It has provided checks and balances to abuse and misabuse of power by leaders.
  - v) It has provided a system of scrutinizing government expenditure through public account committee and public investment committee.
  - vi) It has made people to feel free to contribute ideas to aspect of development in the country without feeling intimidated.
  - vii) It has enabled people to form political parties/ led to the development of many political parties 6x2 =12mks

**SECTION C**

- 22 a) Ways through which education promoted unity in Kenya (3mks)
- i) Same curriculum is offered in the same country
  - ii) Students from different background are schooling together
  - iii) Provision of teachers/equipment by same government.  $3 \times 1 = 3$ mks
- b) Advantages of national intergration
- i) Socialization of different people/different background
  - ii) Promote security
  - iii) Remove inter-tribal suspicion
  - iv) Encourages investment due to peace
  - v) Promote social and economical development (games/trade)
  - vi) Promote patriotism and nationalism
  - vii) Foster all Kenyans together ( $6 \times 2 = 12$ )
- 23 a) The three groups of defence forces in Kenya
- i) The Kenya army
  - ii) The Kenya airforce
  - iii) The Kenya navy  $3 \times 1 = 3$ mks
- b) Functions of the defence forces in Kenya.
- i) Defend the country from external aggression
  - ii) Participate in various development projects eg road and bridge construction.
  - iii) Provide emergency services during national disasters eg earthquakes, flood, fire etc
  - iv) Recover bodies of victims who drown/ ferry capsizing.
  - v) Contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.
  - vi) Assist the regular police in the maintenance of law and order.
  - vii) Provide entertainment to Kenyans during national functions and t state guests
  - viii) Dealing with illegal docking and departure and unauthorized fishing in Kenya waters by foreign vasselling (navy)

- ix) Patrolling Kenyan territorial waters and defending Kenyans against seaborne invasion. 6x2 = 12mks
- 24
- a) Three circumstances under which a governor may be removed from office
    - i) Gross violation of the institution or any other law
    - ii) If he/she was committed a crime under national or international law
    - iii) Abuse of office or gross misconduct
    - iv) Physical or mental incapacity to perform the function of the office of the governor (3x1 =3mks)
  - b) Objectives of devolution of government in Kenya
    - i) To promote democratic and accountable exercise of power
    - ii) To foster national unity by recognizing diversity.
    - iii) To give power of self governance to the people and enhance participation to the people in the exercise of powers of the state.
    - iv) To recognize the rights of the communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development.
    - v) To provide social and economic development and accessible services throughout Kenya and local resources throughout Kenya.
    - vi) To facilitate decentralization of state organs their functions and services from the capital.
    - vii) To enhance cheques and balances and the separation of powers. 6x2=12mks





- 7     **One who invented telephone**  
-Alexander Graham Bell     1x1=1mk
- 8     Spread of iron working in Africa  
-Trade  
-Migration of Bantus and Cushites  
-Travellers and messengers spread the practice through gifts  
-Through warfare  
-Development of agriculture   2x1=2mks
- 9     **Main factor leading to decline of Kilwa**  
-Decline of the gold trade     1x1=1mk
- 10    **Duties of Lukiko**  
-They made laws  
-Advised Kabaka on the issues of Kingdom  
-Acted as the final court of appeal  
-Directed tax collection  
-Represented people's concern to Kabaka  
-Helped Kabaka in general administration   2x1=2mks
- 11    **Strategic reasons for the scramble and partition**  
-Egyptian question  
-French activities in the Congo and West Africa  
-King Leopold's activities in the Congo     2x1=2mks
- 12    **Disadvantages of Samoure Toures Second Empire**  
-He was cut off from Free town where he bought firearms  
-The southern frontier was open to French attack  
-He was surrounded by enemies  
-He lost the Bure gold mines   2x1=2mks
- 13    -They considered their culture to be superior to that of Africans     1x1=1mk
- 14    **Political party that led South Africa to independence**  
-African National Congress (ANC)  
-Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)
- 15    -Bombing of Japan's towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki     1x1=1mk
- 16    -Mozambique 1x1=1mk
- 17    -Idi Amin overthrew Milton Obote who was a close friend of Nyerere     1x1=1mk

**SECTION B: (45 MARKS)**

18 **Characteristics of farming before Agrarian revolution**

- a) -Land belonged to Feudal Lords who rented to the peasants  
-Practised open field method of farming  
-Stips existed on pieces of land  
-Practised fallowing  
-Livestock grazed communally  
-Practised mixed farming  
-Used simple tools 3x1=3mks

b) **Effects of Agrarian revolution**

- Agriculture was diversified  
-Led to invention of new machinery  
-Introduction of new methods of farming e.g use of fertilizers  
-Expansion of agricultural related industries  
-Led to mechanization of farming  
-Led to population increase  
-Led to research and Scientific inventions  
-Improved transport and communication 6x2=12mks

19 **Limitations of television**

- a) -Requires electricity which may not be available  
-Lead to emotion of moral values  
-Man encourages violence  
-Promote deviant behavior  
-It is expensive 5x1=5mks

b) **Factors hindering industrial revolution**

- High levels of poverty which constitutes about 40% of the population  
-There is stiff competition from industrialized nations like U.S  
-Poor levels of technology leads to ineffective exploitation of natural resources  
-Failure to exploit their natural resources  
-Brazil suffers from huge foreign debt  
-Most resources are monopolized by multinational companies  
-Most foreign investors take their profit back home 5x2=10mks

20 **Factors that led to the rise of Buganda Kingdom in Pre-colonial era**

- a) -Participation in long distance trade  
-Fertile soils and suitable climate  
-Strong and able leaders eg Kabaka Mutesa I  
-Strong and well equipped army which defended the Kingdom  
-Centralized system of government with the Kabaka as the controller  
-Its small size made it easy for her to manage herself.

- The strategic position with her neighbours such as Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro made her benefit
- The Ganda tradition ie farming was done by women while men did the carpentry
- Baganda befriended British who supported them against her enemies Any 5x1=5mks

b) **Buganda political organization in the pre-colonial**

- They had Kabaka as a King
- The office of the Kabaka was Hereditary
- The Kabaka was the Commander-in-chief of the army
- There was the Prime minister who assisted the Kabaka to run the government
- There was a legislative body(Lukiko)
- There was a council of ministers made of the prime minister and Omulamuzi
- The Kingdom was divided into counties called Sazas headed by Saza chiefs.
- Counties were further divided into Gombolola
- The Kabaka was the final court of appeal Any 5x2=10mks

21 **Causes of Chumerengol war**

- a)
- To claim their lost independence
  - Ndebele wanted to recover their lost traditional authority
  - Allienation of their land
  - Disrespect of African chiefs powers
  - The company interfered with their trading activities
  - Confiscation of Ndebele cattle
  - Use of forced labour
  - British disregard of Ndebele customs
  - Recruitment of the Shona in the Native Police Force displeased
  - Introduction of hut tax
  - British brutality when dealing with Africans
  - Outbreak of natural calamities such as drought,famine and diseases 5x1=5mks

b) **Results of collaboration**

- Lewanika received payment of £2000 yearly
- He lost his authority as administer actor was taken over the British South Africa Company
- Allienation of African land
- Lozi was subjected to taxation
- Lozi was subjected to forced labour
- Lozi was employed as civil servant by the company
- There was development of infrastructure in Lozi land
- Lewanika was made a paramount chief
- The British South Africa Company established their rule in Barotseland using Lozi land as the base
- Establishment of colonial rule without bloodshed 5x2=10mks

**SECTION C (30MARKS)**

**22 Problems faced by nationalists of Mozambique**

- a)
- Africans experienced severe shortage of needs eg food, clothes
  - FRELIMO was regarded as a terrorist organization
  - Rivalry from other guerilla movement
  - Assassination of FRELIMO Leader
  - Portuguese adopted cruel methods in fighting sympathizers of African nationalists
  - Apartheid regime in South Africa and the unilateral declaration of independence
  - FRELIMO suffered from internal division 5x1=5mks

**b) Factors for the growth of nationalism**

- Displacement of Africans from their land
- Africans were subjected to forced labour
- Portuguese practiced racial discrimination
- Africans were moved to dry reserves
- African culture was undermined through western education and Christianity
- Heavy taxation was imposed on Africans
- Destruction of African economy e.g livestock keeping and trade
- The power and authority of African traditional leaders was undermined
- Development of transport in the country
- Led to use of African nationalism
- Police treated Africans with cruelty

**23 Causes of world war II**

- a)
- Arms race among nations
  - The Treaty of Versailles
  - The Great Economic Depression
  - Appeasement policy adopted by Britain and France
  - Hitlers ambition
  - Rivalries on colonies
  - Rise of dictators e.g Hitler
  - Weakness of the League of Nations

**b) Results of Versailles Peace Settlement**

- Germany lost her colonial possessions
- Germany lost Alsace and Lorraine to France
- Germany was forced to reduce the size of the army
- Germany was forced to pay war reparations of 6.5billion sterling pound
- Poland received a third of its territory
- Austria was allowed to remain independent in spite of her large German population
- Danzig port was declared a free port city.
- Saar valley was placed under the League of Nations
- Rhineland was to be permanently demilitarized
- Some new states emerged eg Bosnia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia etc
- Finland became completely independent. 5x2=10mks

24 **Objectives of ECOWAS**

- a)
- To liberalize trade between member states
  - To foster cooperation in specialized fields such as transport, communication, agriculture etc
  - To improve relations between member states
  - To improve living standards of people in the member states
  - To create a custom union in the region
  - To promote industrial development among member states
  - To promote cultural interaction 5x1=5mks

b) **Achievements of ECOWAS**

- Ecowas adopted a defense act in 1981 that is Ecowas monitoring group that has fostered peace in several states
- Heads of states meet regularly to tackle problems facing the region.
- Member states have benefited economically eg provision of wide market.
- Stimulated expansion of transport, economy and infrastructure.
- Social culture exchanges have taken place.
- It enabled free movement of citizens from one country to another. 5x2=10mks