**SECTION A (25mks**

1.Give two ways in which archaeologist identify a pre-historic site.

 (i) existence of a collection of artefacts/tectonic forces/erosion.

 (ii) evidence of burial sites/cultivation/construction/fossils.

 (iii) evidence of ruins of settlements/vision.

 (iv) evidence of art/ paintings.

 (v) Historical research and documentation.

(vi) Use of experience and skill.

 (any 2x1=2mks)

2.Identify two species of the early man whose remains were discovered in Kenya. (2mks)

 -Dryopithecus.

 -kenyapithecus.

 1x2=2mks

3.Identify one natural factor that caused the Abagusii to migrate from mount Elgon region to their present homeland. (1mk)

 -Due to famine.

-Due to diseases.

 -Due to drought.

 1x1=1mk

4.Identify one major main item of trade from the interior of Kenya during the long distance trade.

 -Ivory.

-slaves.

 1x1=1mk

5. Which factor influenced seyyid said to develop agriculture in Zanzibar during the 16th century. (2mks)

\*Zanzibar had favorable climate for clove growing.

 \*Availability of labour/slave labour

 \* Zanzibar had a natural deep harbour which would promote trade in agricultural products.

 \* Zanzibar had fertile soil.

 2x1=2mks

6.Give two ways in which the constitution promotes national unity.

\*it gives all Kenyans equal rights and opportunities.

\*it gives rules or law and principles which govern all Kenyans.

\*it protection of all Kenyans in the bill of rights.

 7.Give one reasons why the British used the Imperial British East African Company (IBEA) to administer its possessions in Kenya. (1mark)

(i) It was familiar with the area.

(ii) They lacked a clear policy on the administration of colonial possessions.

(iii) They lacked enough personnel.

(iv) They lacked sufficient funds/inadequate funds

 1x1=1mk

8.State one method that the colonial administration used to attract Europeans settlers to Kenya.

\*providing loans to the settlers.

\*providing transport connecting coast to the interior of Kenya.

\*Government offered security to the settlers.

\*African highlands were alienated for the European for the European settlers.

 (any 1x1=1mk)

9. State two similar grievances of the Taita hills Association and Ukamba members Association to the colonial government. (2mks)

\*They resented land alienation.

\*They were against destocking order by the government.

\*They protested forced labour.

\*They were against taxation.

 2x1=2mks

10.State the main result of the lyttelton constitutional amendment of 1954.

\*it allowed for the formation of multi-racial society.

 1x1=1mk

11.What was the main contribution of Thomas Joseph Mboya in the history of Kenya

\*He led the trade union movement.

 1x1=1mk

12.Identify two officials who assist during elections in Kenya .(2mks)

\*presiding officer.

\*polling clerks.

\* returning officer

\*party agents.

\*security officers.

 any 2x1=2mks

 13.Name one superior court in Kenya.

\*The supreme court.

\*The court of Appeal.

\*The High court of Kenya.

 1x1=1mk

14.State two source of Nyayo philosophy.

\*Moi’ long political career.

\*The Bible (ten commandment).

\*African socialism.

 Any 1x2=2mks

15.Define the term ‘multi-party democracy’.

 \*Is a system of government in which many political parties vie for power.

 1x1=1mk

16. Members of the County Executive Committee

\*Governor

\*Deputy governor

\*Members appointed by the Governor with approval of the county Assembly

 Any 2x1=2mks

17. Identify the fund which is used to uplift the marginalized areas in Kenya.

 \*Equalization fund.

 1x1=1mk

**SECTION B (45MKS)**

18(a)Name the tribes that form the Kalenjin group in Kenya.

 \*saboat \*pokot \*Tugen \*Terik

 \*Nandi \*kipsigis \*marakwet \*Keiyo

 Any 3x1=3mks

(b)Describe the social organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period.

 \*The family was the basic social unit of organization among the Luo

 \*Several families lived together in villages of related people

 \*They worshipped one supreme God(nyasaye)

 \*Elders and priests performed religious ceremonies through ancestral spirits(juogi)

 \*Some rivers, lakes trees, rocks and hills were considered sacred

 \*Initiation of adolescent boys and girls involved removal of the teeth

 \*Sacrifice was conducted against epidemics and other calamities.

 \*Thanksgiving was usually offered to celebrate a good harvest, abundant rainfall or any other blessings

19(a)Give five factors which made it possible for the Arabs traders to come to the East Africa coast before 1500A.D.

 \*Accessibility of the East Africa coast through the sea.

 \*The monsoon winds which facilitated transport to the East African coast.

 \*Good harbours at the coast for ship anchorage.

 \*Availability of boat, ship and dhows that were used to sail across the ocean.

 \*Availability of funds to finance their journey.

 \*Use of compass for navigation guided the Arabs to the East Africa coast.

 \*Existence of skilled personnel who could sail the ship across the water over long distance.

 Any 5x1=5mks

 (b)Explain the results of the interaction between the coastal people and the Arabs .

 \*Some coastal people were converted into Islam

 \*Intermarriages between coastal people and Arabs took place leading to emergence of waswahili people.

 \*Kiswahili language developed.

 \*Islamic law and system of administration was introduced.

 \*Islamic culture and architecture was introduced in the coast.

 \*Trade increased between the local people and the Arabs.

 \* introduction of new crops like cloves and coconut.

 Any 5x2=10mks

20(a)Outline three causes of Agiriama resistance against the British rule in Kenya in the 19th century.

 \*The British took over the role of middlemen in long distance trade interfering with their role.

 \*The British introduced forced labour on them

 \*The Agiriama were forced to pay taxes.

 \*Their land had been alienated by the British.

 (b)Describe six negative effects of the British colonial rule on the people of Kenya.

-Colonial rule led to the loss of political independence

-Creation of reserves for Africans led to the emergence of Squatters

- It led to the introduction of forced labour among the Africans

- Led to the introduction of taxation on Kenyans

- Creation of colonial boundaries split communities and affected their social cohesion.

-Africans in Kenya lost their land to Europeans settlers leading to landlessness

-Colonial rule undermined African cultural practices

-It destroyed traditional African political systems replacing them with appointed leaders

-Introduced segregation/ colour bar which created divisions among Kenyans

21(a)State three ways in which the government of Kenya improved the health of its citizens since independent.

 \*It has created ministry of health

 \*It has established hospitals/clinics/dispensaries

 \*It has encouraged NGO’S/religious organizations.

 \*It has established medical training institutions

 \*It has established National health insurance fund

 \*It has established medical research institutes

 \* It has employed medical workers.

 (b)Explain six factors that have undermined the provision of the health services by the government of Kenya

 \*High population growth rate has limited government ability to finance health services

 \*High poverty levels among the people has hampered access to medical services due to the cost involved

 \*Lack of enough medical personnel has compromised the quality of services provided

 \*Lack of adequate funds to provide enough medical facilities has lowered the quality of services provided

 \* The increased number of terminal diseases has led to the diversion of resources from the core health services

 \*Corruption in the health sector has compromised delivery of services

 \*poor diet has made it difficult for the government to maintain good health among the people

 6x2=12mks

 SECTION C (30MKS)

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

 i. When defending oneself/property

 ii. When effecting a lawful arrest

iii. When preventing escape of a lawfully detailed 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 3x1 = 3 marks

(b) Explain six Civic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (12 marks)

 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. Promote/protects the rights and freedom of all people in society for harmonious co-existence.

 viii. Promotes the rule of law by reporting wrongdoers /law breakers to the police.

ix. To participate in National debates/Barazas.

23(a)Give three functions of the director of public prosecution (DDP) in Kenya.

 \*supervises and co-ordinates the work of states counsels.

 \*directs the inspector-general of the National police to investigate allegations of criminal conduct.

 \*To institute and undertake criminal proceedings against any person before any court other than a court martial.

 \*Takes over and continue any criminal proceedings commenced in any court other than court martial.

 Any 3x1=3mks

 (b)Explain six challenges facing correctional services in Kenya.

 \*There is congestion in prisons which is caused by high incidents of crimes.

 \*High incidences of diseases outbreaks such as dysentery ,cholera and typhoid etc leading to deaths of many inmates.

 \*Shortage of funds to maintain the prisoners this has led to inadequate food, clothing and healthcare for prisoners.

 \*Inadequate personnel to rehabilitate convicts through counselling.

 \*poor living conditions of prison warders. These include low remuneration and poor housing.

 \*Rising cases of corruption, leading to smuggling of illegal goods into prisons and prison breaks.

 6x2=12mks

 24.(a)State three functions of the controller of the Budget of the government of Kenya

 \*He/she oversees the implementation of the national and county government budget.

 \*He/she authorizes withdrawals of public funds.

 \*He gives advice to parliament on financial matters.

 \*He/she prepares and submits to the legislature and the executive reports on budget implementation.

 \*He/she disseminates information to the public on budget implementation at both national and county levels

 3x1=3mks

 (b)Explain six challenges the National government faces in the revenue collection.

 \*Tax evasion- many people and organizations evade paying taxes.

 \*Some officers in charge of tax collection are bribed in order to process inaccurate reports that favour the tax payers.

 \* People give false information in the wealth declaration forms thereby reducing the amounts payable in taxes.

 \*Some rich people have foreign accounts-such money earns interest in those countries hence benefiting the foreign country instead of the home country

 \*Some people have negative attitude towards paying taxes, they consider taxation as a forceful way by the government to take their money

 \*The donor governments give tough conditions that the national government needs to meet before getting donor funds.

 6x2=12mks