

SECTION A

**1. Forms of monarchical government**

- *Absolute*
- *Constitutional*

**2. Limitation of anthropology**

- *Expensive as it requires living among people*
- *Time consuming method*
- *Difficult to adapt to the environment*
- *May obtain wrong information or miss important details*

**3. Species of homo sapien**

- *Rhodesian man*
- *Neanderthal*
- *Cro-magnon*

**4.d Disadvantages of land enclosure system**

- *Landlessness*
- *Overcrowding in urban centres-rural urban migration*
- *Exploitation of the poor farmers*

**5. Earliest group to settle in kenya**

- *Cushitic stock*
- *Khoisan stock*

**6. Types of elections in kenya**

- *By-elections*
- *General elections*

**7. Define the term scramble**

*Refers to to the rush and struggle for different parts of Africa by European powers*

- *8.how one can acquire citizenship through registration*
- *A person who has been married to a Kenyan citizen citizen for atleast seven years*
- *A person who has lawfully resided in kenya for a continuos period of atleast seven years*
- *If a child is adopted by a Kenyan citizen*

**9. Earliest form of currency In pre-colonial period**

- *Gold dust*
- *Copper rods*
- *Cowrie shells*
- *Cloth*
- *Iron*

**10. Early sources of energy**

- *Wood*
- *Water*
- *Wind*

**11. System of administration used to administer colony in Africa**

- *Direct rule*
- *Indirect rule*
- *Assimilation*
- *Association*

## 12. Importance of odwira festivals among the asante

- *Pay tribute to asantehene*
- *Swear an oath of allegiance to the king*
- *To honour the dead*

## 13. One commune in Senegal where policy assimilation succeeded

- *Goree*
- *Dakar*
- *Rufisque*
- *St.louis*

## SECTION B

### 16a) Terms of rudd concession treaty

- *lobengula granted bsac a monopoly over mining rights*
- *lobengula was prohibited from granting mining rights to another European power*
- *he was to get a gunboat that would patrol river zambezi*
- *he was promised 500 sterling pounds and a monthly salary of 100 sterling pound and 1000 rifles and 10000catridges*

### b) Factors that led to growth of Buganda kingdom

- *Buganda was a small and easy to exert power*
- *She had good and strong leaders who united the people of Buganda*
- *Had strong mixed economic base and concentrated fully on expansion of their territory*
- *It was strategically positioned next to lake Victoria a natural defence against the enemies*
- *She was wealthy and acquired a lot of wealth from long distance trade*
- *Had a strong military army which defeded the community against its enemies eg nyoro*
- *Buganda was centralized which enhanced its political order*
- *The ganda traditions*

### 17.a) Organs of the non-aligned movements

- *Conference of the heads of state and government\*
- *Ministerial confrences*
- *Ministerial meetings in New Yorkduring session of the UN general assembly*
- *Ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau*
- *Meeting of the ministerial committee on methodology*
- *Ministerial meeting on various fields of international cooperation*
- *Extraordinary meetings of the coordinating bureau*
- *Meeting of the working groups ,task forces,contact groups and committees*

### b)Factors that led to the easing of cold war

- *Unification of Germany and collapse of the berlin wall*
- *Death of USSR dictator Stalin and succession by flexible and an accommodative leader*
- *Arms reduction*
- *Dissolution of the Warsaw pact*
- *Gorbachev's policy of openness and economic restructuring*
- *Russian support for the gulf war which proved that the soviet union was willing to cooperate with capitalism*

### 18.a) Advantages of fire to the early man

- *Warming himself during cold nights*
  - *Lighting*
  - *Provided man with protection by keeping away dangerous animals*
  - *Used fire to cook and soften his food*
  - *To harden tips of his tools*
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- *Hunting*

## **b) Culture of man during Mesolithic period**

### **tools and weapons**

he made stone tools such as picks, daggers and plane picks

he also made flint tools which include axes, flakes and scrapers

### **clothing and food**

man started wearing animal skins, necklaces and painted his body with red ochre and oil

he also invented fire which he used to cook his food

meat was his main food and he also gathered vegetables, fruits, insects, eggs etc

### **shelter**

man started living in caves and rock shelters and at night he kept the fire burning at the entrance of the cave to scare away wild animals

the entrance of the cave was covered with a skin to keep out wind and rain

### **rock art**

man painted pictures of animals he hunted on the walls of the caves where he lived. he believed that by painting pictures of animals with spear piercing the animal would give their hunting expeditions great success.

### **Social life and language**

They lived in groups of 50 people and had a leader. they moved in groups for security reasons.

He developed religion by starting to bury their dead.

They developed a language whereby they communicated through clicking sounds and grunts.

### **Invention fire**

Man invented fire accidentally when he hit stones against each other. (uses of fire)

## **18.a) Effects of trans-Atlantic trade on USA**

- *It introduced European civilization to the Americans*
- *Led to establishment of plantation economy in America*
- *African slave labour were introduced to America*
- *Black were settled in America*
- *Led to the introduction of America into international commerce*

## **b) Factors that led to the participation of the Akamba in the long distance trade**

- *they were centrally positioned between the coast and the interior and so acted as middlemen*
- *their land was infertile which made them to trade in order to earn their living*
- *they had strong and able leaders like chief Kivoi who encouraged the local people to participate in trade*
- *trade goods were readily available in their kland for example ivory, leopard skins, slaves*
- *they had earlier participated in their traditional local trade so they had knowledge in local trade*

## **SECTION C**

### **20.a) Social institution shared by the Nilotes speaker**

- *clan based organization*
- *belief in one god*
- *age set organization*
- *veneration ancestral spirits*

- *social ceremonies*
- *religious leaders*

### **b) Ways by which communities interacted**

- *through trade*
- *wars and raids*
- *intermarriage*
- *social ceremonies such as marriage, circumcision*
- *during migration and displacement*
- *sharing of common resources such as water points and grazing areas*

### **21. Terms of Devonshire white paper**

- *the Kenyan highlands were exclusively for white settlers*
- *the Indians to elect five members in the legco on a communal role*
- *European settlers demanded for a self government in Kenya was rejected*
- *Racial segregation and restrictions on immigration was banned*
- *The Africans grievances were to be given a priority*
- *The colonial secretary would exercise strict control over the affairs of the colony*
- *A missionary would be nominated to represent the Africans in the legco*
- *The settlers had to maintain their representation in the legco thus still enjoying the upper hand*

### **b) The govt alienated Africans land for white settlement**

- *they provided technical assistance through agricultural extension officers*
- *constructions of roads and railways in the interior which linked settlers farms*
- *the government provided marketing facilities for settlers produce*
- *the colonial government restricted the Africans from growing cash crops thus reducing competition*
- *the colonial government provided credit facilities*
- *they also provided continuous flow of labour to the settlers*
- *they also provided security to the settlers*

### **22.a) Roles of Britain monarchy**

- *Assenting laws*
- *Appointment and removal of government officers*
- *Manage foreign policy and enact treaties*
- *Appointment of judges*
- *Pardoning people accused of various offences*
- *Appoints bishops and archbishops to the Anglican churches*
- *b) how the powers of the American presidents are controlled*
- *the senate must approve his appointment*
- *the congress may refuse to approve expenditure of money on the issues it disagrees on*
- *the president may be impeached by the congress if his conduct is not satisfactory*
- *supreme court may declare the president to have acted 'unconstitutionally' on an issue or a decision*
- *the president is limited to four years two terms*
- *presidents actions and speeches are keenly monitored by the mass media*
- *pressure groups also act to check on the presidents powers and actions*