

## **SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

*Answer ALL questions in this section.*

### **1. Meaning of Government (1mk)**

- The exercise of political authority over a group of people.
- The body of persons and institutions that make and enforce laws for a country.

### **2. Base of political organization among the Cushites (1mk)**

- The Clan.

### **3. Two ways in which the Maasai interacted with the Agikuyu (2mks)**

- Through trade.
- Through intermarriage.
- Through warfare/raiding.

### **4. People who provided capital during Indian Ocean trade (1mk)**

- Indian Banyans.

### **5. Two reasons why Oman Arabs were unable to control the coast immediately (2mks)**

- Civil wars in Oman.
- Resistance from local coastal towns (e.g., Mazrui family in Mombasa).
- Threat of Persian invasion.

### **6. Two levels of government under the 2010 Constitution (2mks)**

- National Government.
- County Government.

### **7. Two reasons why British used chartered companies (2mks)**

- The British government lacked adequate funds for administration.
- Shortage of experienced personnel.
- Companies were already involved in trade in the region.

**8. Main result of the Devonshire White Paper 1923 (1mk)**

- Kenya was declared an African territory and African interests were to be paramount.

**9. One objective for establishing health centres in colonial Kenya (1mk)**

- To eradicate diseases like malaria and smallpox.
- To provide medical services to the white settlers and colonial staff.

**10. Two roles played by Mekatilili Wa Menza (2mks)**

- Administered oaths to unify the Agiriama.
- Organized the Agiriama resistance against British forced labor and taxation.

**11. Two characteristics of political Associations before 1939 (2mks)**

- They were ethnic-based/tribal in nature.
- They were led by mission-educated Africans.
- Their grievances were mainly centered on land and labor.

**12. One provision of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution 1957 (1mk)**

- Increased the number of elected Africans in the Legislative Council (LegCo) to 14.
- Created "Specially Elected Seats".

**13. Main reason why KANU refused to form government in 1961 (1mk)**

- They demanded the unconditional release of Jomo Kenyatta.

**14. Why the 1963 Constitution was known as Majimbo (1mk)**

- It established a regional (federal) system of government.

**15. One House Committee that ensures public funds are well managed (1mk)**

- Public Accounts Committee (PAC).
- Public Investments Committee (PIC).

**16. Two ways in which cases are heard in Kenya (2mks)**

- Through the adversarial system (court trials).
- Through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) like arbitration or mediation.

**17. Two principles of natural justice (2mks)**

- *Audi alteram partem* (the right to a fair hearing/both sides must be heard).

- *Nemo iudex in causa sua* (no one should be a judge in their own cause/rule against bias).

## **SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

Answer any **THREE** questions.

### **18. a) Five reasons why the Agikuyu migrated (5mks)**

- Population pressure.
- Search for fertile land.
- Internal feuds/conflicts.
- Outbreak of diseases/epidemics.
- Spirit of adventure.

### **b) Social organization of the Agikuyu (10mks)**

- Based on the family unit.
- Practiced circumcision for both boys and girls as an initiation rite.
- Organized in age-sets (*Riika*).
- Believed in a supreme creator (*Ngai*) who lived on Mt. Kenya.
- Offered sacrifices at shrines under Mugumo trees.

### **19. a) Three reasons for establishing mission stations (3mks)**

- To serve as centers for spreading Christianity.
- To provide health services/clinics.
- To offer western education and vocational training.
- To act as centers for rehabilitating freed slaves.

### **b) Six results of Christian missionaries (12mks)**

- Spread of Christianity.
- Introduction of formal western education.
- Introduction of modern medicine and hospitals.
- Abolition of slave trade and slavery.
- Translation of the Bible into local languages.
- Undermining of African culture.

## **SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

Answer any **TWO** questions.

20. (a) State five reasons why the British encouraged white settlers to come to Kenya

- To make the colony self-sustaining and pay for its own administration.
- To produce raw materials for British industries.
- To provide the Uganda Railway with goods to transport to make it more profitable.
- To create a "White Man's Country" in the cool, fertile Highlands.
- To demonstrate the economic viability of the colony to other world powers.
- To help control and manage the vast pieces of land the British had declared Crown Land.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5mks)

20. (b) Explain five ways in which the colonial government promoted settler farming in Kenya

- **Land Alienation:** The government took fertile land from Africans and gave it to settlers through the Crown Lands Ordinance.
- **Provision of Infrastructure:** The government built feeder roads and railway branches to link settler farms to the main Uganda Railway.
- **Labor Laws:** Policies like the Kipande system and forced labor were introduced to ensure settlers had a constant supply of cheap African labor.
- **Technical Support:** The Department of Agriculture provided expert advice, research, and high-quality seeds/breeds to settlers.
- **Financial Assistance:** Settlers were given low-interest loans and credit facilities through the Land and Agricultural Bank.
- **Prohibition of African Competition:** Africans were banned from growing lucrative cash crops like coffee and sisal to ensure settlers had no market competition.

(Any 5 x 2 = 10mks)

21. (a) State three problems the Kenya African Union (KAU) faced during the colonial period

- Lack of adequate funds to run its countrywide operations.
- Hostility and harassment from the colonial government (arrests of leaders).
- Internal divisions between the radicals and the moderates within the party.
- Ethnic dominance, as it was often viewed as a GEMA-leaning (Agikuyu) party.
- Constant surveillance and banning of its political rallies.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

21. (b) Describe the constitutional changes that took place between 1954-1963

- **Lyttelton Constitution (1954):** Introduced a multi-racial Council of Ministers; for the first time, an African (B.A. Ohanga) was appointed Minister.

- **Lennox-Boyd Constitution (1957):** Increased African elected seats in the LegCo from 8 to 14 and introduced "Specially Elected" seats.
- **First Lancaster House Conference (1960):** Resulted in an African majority in the LegCo and the formation of national parties (KANU and KADU).
- **Second Lancaster House Conference (1962):** Drafted the Independence Constitution and agreed on a coalition government between KANU and KADU.
- **Internal Self-Government (June 1, 1963):** Kenya attained Madaraka with Jomo Kenyatta as the first Prime Minister.
- **Independence (December 12, 1963):** Kenya became a fully independent state under a Majimbo (Regional) Constitution.

(6 points well described x 2 = 12mks)

**22. a) Three rights of Kenyan citizens (3mks)**

- Right to life.
- Right to liberty/freedom.
- Right to property.

**b) Six factors which promote National Unity (12mks)**

- The Constitution.
- The Presidency/National symbols.
- Education system.
- National language (Kiswahili).
- Fair distribution of resources.
- National holidays.

**23. (a) State three functions of the returning officers**

- To receive nomination papers from candidates in their respective constituencies.
- To distribute election materials to polling stations within the constituency.
- To supervise the voting process and the counting of votes at the constituency level.
- To announce the official results for the Member of Parliament and Ward Representative (MCA) in their constituency.

(Any 3 x 1 = 3mks)

**23. (b) Explain six factors which may lead to unfree and unfair elections in Kenya**

- **Voter Bribery:** When candidates give money or goods to voters to influence their choices.
- **Violence and Intimidation:** Use of organized gangs to scare away supporters of opposing candidates.
- **Rigging/Election Fraud:** Tampering with ballot boxes, altering results, or "ghost voting."
- **Inadequate Civic Education:** When voters do not understand their rights or the voting process.

- **Bias in Mass Media:** When state or private media only gives coverage to one candidate or party.
- **Partisan Election Officials:** If the electoral body (IEBC) staff favor a specific political side.
- **Inaccurate Voter Register:** Use of registers containing names of deceased persons or duplicate entries.
- **Abuse of State Resources:** Use of government vehicles and public funds for private political campaigns.

(Any 6 x 2 = 12mks)

**24. a) Five functions of the High Court (5mks)**

- Unlimited original jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters.
- Interpretation of the Constitution.
- Hearing appeals from lower courts (Magistrate courts).
- Supervising lower courts.
- Hearing cases related to fundamental rights and freedoms.

**b) Five challenges facing the Judiciary (10mks)**

- Corruption and bribery among some judicial officers.
- Backlog of cases leading to delays in justice.
- Inadequate funding from the national government.
- Political interference in the judicial process.
- Shortage of judges and magistrates.