

**1. Differentiate between artifacts and fossils (1x2 marks)**

Artifacts refer to the past remains of tool weapon and ornaments whereas fossils refer to the past remain of animals and plants

**2. Name three tools used by early man in the second phases of the Old Stone Age period (1x1 mark)**

- Acheulian tools

**3. Define the term Agrarian Revolution (1x1 mark)**

- Refers to the rapid changes and improvement in the field of agriculture

**4. Name one town that developed as a result of early agriculture in Egypt (1x1 mark)**

- Akhetation
- Aswan
- Memphis
- Thebes

**5. Name two distinct Luo groups that migrated to Kenya before the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (1x2 marks)**

- Jok jok
- Joka owiny
- Joka omolo
- Jaka abasuba

**6. State the main reason why Bantu communities migrated from Shungwaya in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century (1x1 mark)**

- To escape attacks from the Galla or the Oroma

**7. State two characteristics of local trade (1x2 marks)**

- Covers a small geographical area
- Involves few traders and trader items
- Conducted on a specific day at a specific place
- Trade was controlled by a king/chief
- The sale of goods is done directly from the producer to the consumer without involving middlemen

**8. Identify the main commodity from African in the Trans-Atlantic trade (1x1 mark)**

- Slaves

**9. State one advantages of horn blowing as a means of communication during the colonial period (1 mark)**

- Conveyed a wide ranges of messages
- Could be used at any time of the day or night under any weather conditions

**10. Identify two social functions of the ancient city of Athens in Greece (1x2 marks)**

- It was a cultural centre
- It was an education centre
- It was an sports cente
- It was a religious cente

**11. Highlight two types of indirect democracy (1x2 marks)**

- Parliamentary/ representative
- Presidential
- Composite /local authorities

**12. Give the main reason for the calling of this Anglo-German agreement of 1890 (1x1 mark)**

- To define the western boundary

**13. Identify two duties of African chiefs during the British indirect rule in Kenya (1x2 marks)**

- Collection of taxes
- Recruitment of African labourers
- Controlling the brewing and consumption of illicit liquor
- Solving petty disputes involving African
- Maintaining law and order in their jurisdiction

**14. Name the British colonial agent who advance the indirect rule system in African (1x1 mark)**

- Sir Fredrick Lugard

**15. Give the main reason why the British introduced the Kipande system in Kenya during one colonial period (1x1 mark)**

- To restrict the African movement so as to avoid desertion of labour by Africans

**16. Identify two features of African farming in Kenya during the colonial period (1x2 marks)**

- Practiced small scale subsistence farming
- Not allowed to grow cash crop
- Used traditional methods of farming
- Used poor farming tools

**17. Name any two early political associations in Kenya which were formed before 1973**

- Kikuyu Association
- Young kikuyu association
- East Africa Association
- Kikuyu control Association
- Young kavirondo Association
- Kavirondo tax payers and welfare association

**18(a) State five reasons for the Portuguese success in the conquest of the Kenya coast (5x1 marks)**

- Disunity or cestal city states
- Portuguese Alliance with the local cities
- Rein forcement from India and Goa
- They had better naval power
- They had superior weapons
- The turks Persians who were the only Portuguese rivals, had weak navies
- Lack of Resistance from some towns eg sofala

**b) Explain five factors that hindered the work of the early Christian missionaries in Kenya (10 marks)**

- Tropical diseases led to ill health thus slowing sown their work
- Poor means of transport and communication limited their movement into the interior
- Inadequate Essential supplies eg food, medicine and money
- Hostility from some communities due to their conflict with African traditional practices
- Scarcity of personnel
- Opposition from Muslims who were already established at the Kenya coast
- Hostility from slave traders
- Insecurity from some communities and animals
- Lack of knowledge of local language

- Lack of geographical knowledge of the area

**19(a) Identify three factors that favoured the growth of the Buganda kingdom (3 marks)**

- Good strong able leaders who were able to unite this people
- Strong army which was loyal to the kabala
- Centralized system enhanced her unity
- Cohesiveness
- Decline of Bunyoro kitara

**b) Describe the social organization of the Shona during the pre-colonial period (6x2 marks)**

- The social life of shona was organized around clan and each clan had a name linked to an animal eg monkey leopard e.t.c
- They had well established religious system and they believed in a supreme creature (mwari)
- They believed in existence of ancestral spirit
- They were a polygamous society
- They had medicine men who treated the sick (Nganga)
- They tattoed their bodies and had elaborate hairstyles

