NYAHOKAKIRA CLUSTER 2

Kenya certificate of secondary education

311/1 History and Government Paper 1

JULY/AUG, 2023 **Time: 2½ Hour**

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Class: .....SCHOOL: ..... Date: .....

Instructions to candidates

(a) *This paper consists of **three** sections; **A, B** and **C.***

(b) *Answer **all** the questions in section **A, three** questions from section **B** and **two** questions from section C.*

(c) *Answers to all the questions must be written in the attached sheets.*

(d) *This paper consists of 3 printed pages.*

(e) *Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.*

FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY

SECTION	QUESTION	SCORE
A	1 – 17	
B	18	
	19	
	20	
	21	
C	22	
	23	
	24	
TOTAL		

SECTION A (25 mks)

Answer ALL the questions in this section

1.Identify the branch of history and studies the occupation of people. (1 mk)

Economic history (1mrk)

2.State two political effects of the migration of the Rendile into Kenya during the pre-colonial period (2mrks)

Increased warfare with neighbouring communities.

Led to formation of new military alliances in the region eg Rendile and Samburu against the Turkana

3.Identify one age grade for elders among the Akamba. (1 mk)

Junior elders/ Anake senior elders

Medium elder/ Nthele

Full elders / Atumia ma kivalo

4.Give one reason why the East African coast was strategically important to the Portuguese in the 15th C.

(1 mrk)

~~To trade(1mrk)~~ Presence of deep natural harbours Access to the E.A.C through the seas

5.Give two roles of the Portuguese captain at the Coast. (2 mks)

To collect taxes from the coastal rulers

To impose import and export custom duties.

To suppress any form of resistance and rebellion

They were responsible for good governance on behalf of viceroy based in Goa India

6.Identify two categories of people eligible for registration as Kenyan citizens. (2 mks)

(i) One must lawfully reside in Kenya continuosly for atleast seven years.

(ii)Achild who is not a citizen must be adopted by a Kenyan citizen.

(iii)A person must be married to a Kenyan citizen for atleast seven years.

7.State two causes of economic conflict in Kenya. (2 mks)

Dispute over natural resources eg water, pasture, land and oil.

Unequal allocation of natural resources

Difference between employer and workers

Differences over trading policies eg taxation

Failure to adhere to contratual obligations

8. Which constitutional amendment made Kenya a de sure one party state. (1 mk)

Introduction of section 2A of the constitution.

9. Give two rights of the older members contained in the constitution of Kenya. (2 mks)

To fully participate in the affairs of society

To pursue their personal development

To live in dignity and respect

To be free from abuse

To receive reasonable care and assistance from family

10. Mention two duties of a chief during colonial administration in Kenya. (2 mks)

Maintenance of law and order

Hearing of petty cases

Tax collection

Labour recruitment/ army conscriptions

11. Give two grievances of the Asians that led to Devonshire white paper. (2 mks)

They wanted equal rights with settlers especially in white Highlands

They wanted greater share in learning government more so in legilastive council

They wanted their restrictions on immigration to be done away with.

They disliked separate taxation and segregated education.

They wanted racial descrimination and political injustices practiced by the white to end.

Voting based on common role

12. State the main result of the Lyttelton constitution of 1954. (1 mk)

Establishment of multi racial council of governments/ society

13. Identify one political party formed by Ronald Ngala during his political career. (1 mk)

Coast African Association KADU

Kilifi African people's union

Mombasa African democratic union

Kenya African ~~National~~ Democratic union

14.State one factor that is considered when changing constituency boundaries in Kenya. (1 mk)

Population/ demographic trends

Physical and human infrastructure

The geographical factors

Views of the community involved

Historical/ culture ties between the group of people involved

The cost of the administration

15.Name the education commission that recommended introduction of Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) in Kenya. (1 mk)

Douglas Odhiambo Task force 2012.

16.Which national philosophy was adopted at Independence to promote social justice in Kenya. (1 mk)

African sociallism.

16.Mention two types of public funds in Kenya. (2 mks)

Consolidated fund

Revenue fund

Contingencies fund

Equalization fund

17.Which national philosophy was adopted at indepence to promote social justice(1mrk)

African socialism(1mrk)

SECTION B

Answer any three questions in this section.

18(a) State five reasons for the migration of the Cushites into Kenya during the pre-colonial period. (5 mks)

- ✓ Moved in search for pasture and water for their livestock
- ✓ There was drought and famine in their original homeland
- ✓ There is outbreak of disease and epidemics in their original homeland
- ✓ To escape from constant attack from their neighbors
- ✓ They moved to know what is beyond their horizon/ spirit of adventure
- ✓ They ~~moved in search of land for settlement~~ as their population had increased Pressure.

✓ Not Internal conflicts
✓ Population pressure

(b) Describe the political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period.(10 mks)

- ✓ The luo had a decentralized political system of government headed by council of elders
- ✓ At the lowest level was the family headed by the father. jaduong
- ✓ Several related families formed a clan
- ✓ The clan had a clan council called doho who settled disputes
- ✓ A number of clans formed a territorial unit, oganda ruled by council of elder bunch piny that settled disputes // Peace council
- ✓ There was a chief known as Ruoth who headed oganda and administratared with help of council of elders.
- ✓ Larger territorial unit formed a (gweng) which was semi autonomous
- ✓ There were worriors / thiondi for defense lead by military leaders called osumba mrwayi

Religious specialists influenced political decisions

19(a) Outline five characteristics of coastal city states.

(5 mks)

- Kiswahili was used as the main medium of communication in coastal towns
- Islam was the main religion practiced in the towns spiced food
- Islamic law was used in administration
- Trade was the main economic activity in the towns
- Houses were constructed using Arabic architecture
- Town mainted and used their own coins/ money
- The city were independent political entities
- The city states were ruled by imams/ sultans/ sheikhs.
- People wore woven silk clothes

(b) Explain five factors that were responsible for the decline of Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast in the 19th C. (10mrks)

- Decline of Indian ocean trade made it difficult to manage their operations
- The Portuguese officials were very corrupt and mismanaged funds.
- Resentment by the coastal inhabitants caused by hostile character of Portuguese.
- Constant rebellion by the community made it hard to cooperate with the Portuguese administrators.
- Coming of Arabs
- Attack of port Jesus their naval base
- Distance of Portugal delayed reinforcement.

Portugal was too small
Malindi refused to support Portuguese
Annexation of Portugal by Spain
Intence commercial rivalry from French, dutch / competition.
Attack by Wazimba cannibals

20(a) State five measures used by the colonial government in Kenya to force Africans to provide labour in settler farms (5 mrks)

Forced labour

Forced taxation

Low wages to make Africans depend on them

The squatter system

Creation of African reserves

Africans were forbidden from growing Cash crops

Confiscation of livestock
Native Registration
~~Master servant~~ ordinance
Monthly circular.
Restriction of movement / Kipande system

(b) Explain five negative effects of colonial rule on the people of Kenya. (10 mks)

Led to loss of political independence

Creation of reserves let to emergence of squatters

Led to Introduction of forced labour among Africans

Led to Introduction of taxation on Kenyas

Creation of colonial boundaries split communities and affected their social cohesion

Led to loss of land to European settlers, led to landless ness

Undermined African cultural practices

Let introduction of kipande system

Led to destruction of property

Led to loss of lives resulting from harsh colonial rule

Introduced racial segregation which created division among Kenyans.

Destroyed African polical systems replacing them with appointed leaders

21(a) Outline the three political challenges which Kenya has been experiencing since independence. (3 mks)

Attempted coup of 1982

One party dictatorship introduced in 1982

Manipulation of constitution by members of Parliament

Post - election violence of 2007

Border

Bounder conflict from neighbouring countries

S.M Kariuki

Political assassination of government critics like Tom mboga

Formation of militia groups like Al_ shaabab

(b) Discuss six social effects of national philosophies on development in Kenya. (12 mks)

Philosophies have encouraged cooperation/ unity/ understanding among Kenyans

Have encouraged Kenyans to actively participate in development projects

Education has been promoted by building colleagues and universities

Have encouraged mutually social responsibilities among Kenyans

Have improved medical services by constructing dispensaries, healthy centers and hospitals

The plight of the disadvantaged people have been addressed by the Philosophies through organizing the harambee to assist them

Have promoted African culture through borrowing of positive African traditions

Have promoted spiritual well-being through building of churches

SECTION C.

Answer any two questions from this section

22(a)State five non-violent methods of resolving conflicts in Kenya. (5 mks)

Litigation/use courts. / legislation

Arbitration

negotiation / diplomacy.

Mediation

~~Problem solving workshop~~

Community Policing

Religious action / use of elders

~~Fact finding missions~~

Conciliation / reconciliation

(b) Discuss the law making process in kenya (10mrks) (10 mks)

(i) Drafting stage A.G

(ii) First reading-_ the bill is represented to the national assembly by the mover.No debate takes place during this stage

(iii) Second reading_the bill is debated upon/ discussed by the members. Amendments are incorporated in the bill

(iv) The committee stage_ the bill is discussed in details and amendments are made

(v) Report stage_ chairperson of the committee report the amended bill to the whole house

(vi)Third reading_final debate on the bill and voting is carried out.If the bill is supported by the majority then it is passed to the next stage

(vii) The bill is presented to the president for assent, it becomes an act of Parliament,it is gazetted and becomes law.

23(a)Give **THREE** correctional services in kenya (3mrks)

(i) punishing offenders.

(ii) Rehabilitating offenders.

(iii) Confining offenders/separating offenders from law abiding citizens.

(iv) Deteerring those who might be thinking of committing crime.

(v) Offering welfare services to convicts.
Confining remandees as they await to appear in court

(b) Explain six challenges encountered by the Kenya Police Service in the course of discharging their duties (12 mks)

(i) Lack of support/ negative attitude from the members of the public who refuse/ withhold useful information

(ii) Corruption among some officers renders them ineffective in discharging their duties

(iii) Inadequate transport facilities hampers their movements thereby making it difficult for them to respond to emergencies

(iv) Sophisticated weapons used by criminals threatens/ endengers police officers' lives

(v) Inadequate modern communication equipment makes it difficult for them to relay/ pass confidential information

(vi) Interference by politicians/ members of public demoralizes/ frustrate their efforts

(vii)Betrayal by some officers who collude with the criminals to break the law/subvert justice

(viii)Inadequate training of the officers renders them incompetent in discharging their duties

(ix)Terrorism/ increased acts of crime

(x)Poor working and living conditions e.g poor housing/low salaries.

24 (a) Identify three factors that are addressed in the national budget in Kenya. (3 mks)

(i) Estimate amount of revenue required by government during that year

(ii)The various sources from which the government hopes to raise revenue

(iii) Projects on which the revenue would be spent

(b) Explain six ways in which the national government spends revenues in Kenya. (12 mks)

Construction of national infrastructure

(i)Financing national development project such as electricity generation and irrigation

(ii) Construction of higher education institutions

(iii) Construction of national referral health facilities

(iv) Paying of salaries of state officers

(v) Repairing and maintaining national infrastructure

(vi) Establishment and maintenance of security organs

(vii) Servicing debt-external and domistic

(viii)Remitting funds to international organizations such as UNO and regional bodies such as AU, EAC.

SECTION A

CHRISTINE

DUKE

SECTION B

18 ~~Constance.~~ Ogato. Carin

19 Chrichir

20 Dalton.

21

SECTION C

22 .Kerin

23 Ken.

24

LEWSX JULIUS

NYAHOKAKIRA JULY AUGUST CLUSTER II EXAMINATIONS 2023

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

MARKING SCHEME

311/2

CONFIDENTIAL

Name of the examiner_____

Phone n umber_____

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

1. **Give two methods used by archaeologist to determine the age of fossils**
   (i) Geological periods
   (ii) Chemical dating/radio-carbon dating/potassium argon dating

(iii) Stratigraphy
(iv) Fission track dating
(v) Lexico-statistics dating
(vi) Statistical dating

Any 2×1=2 marks

2. **State one theory on the origin of mankind**
   (i) Creation theory / Biblical / Quaran
   (ii) Traditional/Mythical theory / oral tradition
   (iii) Evolution theory / Scientific / Darwinism

Any 1×1=1 mark

3. **Identify two urban centers that developed as a result of early agriculture in Egypt**
   (i) Memphis
   (ii) Aswan
   (iii) Thebes
   (iv) Akhctaten

Any 2×1=2 marks

4. **Name one area in North Africa where salt was acquired from during Trans-Saharan trade**
   (i) Taghaza
   (ii) Bilma
   (iii) Ghadames

Any 1×1=1 mark

5. **State one advantage of the motorcycle as a means of transport**
   (i) It's cheaper to use
   (ii) It's faster than a bicycle
   (iii) It can access rough terrains

Any 1×1=1 mark

6. **Identify one bird that was used to send messages during the pre-colonial period**
   (i) Parrot / Regions
   Dove

1×1=1 mark

7. **Identify the main source of energy used in the early stages of industrial revolution**
   Coal

1×1=1 mark

8. **Highlight two disadvantages of using steam as a source of energy during industrial revolution in Europe**
   (i) Its generation depended on coal and this made it expensive
   (ii) Steam engines were huge and cumbersome hence not adaptable to many uses
   (iii) It was suitable only for heavy machinery in factories making it inaccessible for domestic use

Any 2×1=2 marks

9. **Mention the key factor of integration among the Shona during the pre-colonial period**
   Mwari cult/Religion/Mlimo religion

1×1=1 mark

10. Name one ~~way~~ treaty signed between Lobengula and the British during the process of colonization of Africa in the 19th century

(i) Moffat treaty
(ii) Rudd concession

Any 1×1=1 mark

11. Give two methods used by the apartheid government to discourage Africa nationalism from 1960

(i) They were harassed/detained/jailed by security agents which demoralized them.
(ii) Political parties/Associations were banned thereby denying them their rights to associate/assemble.
(iii) They were forced into exile as they feared to be persecuted/tortured/death.
(iv) The Pass Laws introduced by the apartheid regime/government curtailed their movement.
(v) The regime prescribed/censored publication which denied them the right/ access to information.
(vi) Their communities were divided along ethnic lines/creation of Bantustan and hampered the formation of a united front.
(vii) Some nationalists were killed which led to low morale
(viii) Nationalists were trailed by secret police/apartheid informers.

Any 2×1=2 marks

12. Outline how Portugal's poverty impacted negatively on her colonies

(i) Portuguese economic exploitation of minerals, cash crops and taxes was aimed at acquiring wealth for the mother country
(ii) The mother country had little money to invest in the colonies, a situation that led to a lack of facilities and poor infrastructure

Any 1×1=1 mark

13. Identify two weapons used during cold war

(i) Propaganda/war of words
(ii) Economic sanctions
(iii) Financial/technical aid to the enemy of the opposing block
(iv) Military assistance " " " " "

Any 2×1=2 marks

14. Name two organs of Economic Community of West African States

(i) Authority of Heads of State and Government
(ii) Council of Ministers
(iii) Executive Secretariat

(iv) Tribunal
(v) Specialized commissions

Any 2×1=2 marks

15. State two aims of Non-Aligned Movement

(i) To safeguard the sovereignty of member states
(ii) To fight for decolonization of the Third World Countries
(iii) To work for the disarmament of the superpowers
(iv) To discourage military alliances advocated by the superpowers
(v) To promote active participation in the United Nations programmes by member states to enable them speak with one voice
(vi) To promote economic independence of member countries with the aim of discouraging neo-colonialism
(vii) To fight racism in the world
(viii) To pursue an independent policy of peaceful coexistence
(viii) To promote neutrality among member nations
(ix) To establish a new economic world order to ensure favorable terms of trade
(x) To make funds available for improvement of agriculture to ensure increased food production and for the purchase of food stocks, and to ensure stability in prices

Any 2×1=2 marks

16. Give two principles of the Arusha Declaration of 1967

(i) To promote self-reliance
(ii) To build a socialist society/Ujamaa policy
(iii) To ensure equal distribution of resources/human equality/non-discrimination
(iv) To nationalize means of production/nationalization of the main means of production

Any 2×1=2 marks

17. Who is the head of government in India

Prime Minister

1×1=1 mark

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. (a) Give five developments which were made by Homo Erectus to improve his way of life

(i) They made better tools/acheulian tools.

(ii) They developed speech/could communicate with others.

(iii) They invented fire.

(iv) They moved to warmer regions.

(v) Created leisure activities/art work.

(vi) Started cloth making/animal skins.

(vii) Lived in caves/rock shelters for security

Any 5×2=10 marks.

(b) Explain five solutions to food shortage in Africa today

(i) Reclaiming more land would increase the area for farming thereby producing more food.

(ii) Adopting irrigation which would ensure food production throughout the year. ~~(iii)~~ Government should formulate/adopt food policies which would give strategies of achieving food security in the countries.

(iii) Encouraging farmers to grow food crops that are drought resistant/require little rainfall.

(iv) Farm inputs/seeds/fertilizers/pesticides should be highly subsidized in order to make them affordable to the farmers.

(v) Storage facilities should be improved to minimize loss/wastage before and after the harvest.

(vi) Modern/scientific farming methods such as artificial insemination should be practiced in order to improve agricultural yields. | Scientific research. / Agric extensional services

(viii) Transport infrastructure should be improved/constructed for efficient movement of farm inputs/produce to and from markets.

(ix) Encouraging agro-forestry which would ensure food production alongside forestry.

(x) Encouraging family planning so as to have population that can be sustained by the available food. / So that families have only the number of children who they can feed.

(xi) Encouraging soil conservation measures/ terracing/ afforestation.

(xii) Encouraging farmers to form cooperative societies to assist them in marketing their products.

Promoting peaceful coexistence among communities to enable farming activities to flourish.

(xiv) Encouraging the growing of food crops instead of cash crops.

(xv) Giving loans /credit facilities/funding to farmers.

Any 5×2=10 marks

19. (a) State five functions of Meroe as an early urban center

(i)Served as a capital of kingdom of Kush / Admin Centre

(ii) Was a major iron smelting centre/industrial centre

(iii) Was a major trading and agriculture centre

(iv) Was a religious centre

(v) Was a transport centre / Communication Centre

vi) Mining Centre

vii) Cultural Centre

Any 5×1=5 marks

(b) Explain five factors that led to the decline of Trans-Atlantic trade

(i) The introduction of machines/industrialization which replaced human labour leading to decline of demand for slaves.

(ii) Slave labour was perceived by economists to be less profitable/less productive compared to free labour.

(iii) The campaign against slave trade/slavery by philanthropists/missionaries who declared it evil/inhuman/against religious teachings.

(iv) The closure of slave market in America after the American civil war of 1865 left the slave dealers with no market for their slaves.

(v) Propagation of liberty/equality for all human beings following the French Revolution which encouraged fair treatment of all people irrespective of their racial background.

(vi) The development of legitimate trade which was more profitable and replaced slave trade.

(vii) The signing of treaties abolishing slave trade/slavery by Britain influenced other countries to adopt the same.

(viii) The need to retain Africans in their homeland to produce raw materials for export to Europe.

(ix) The attainment of independence of the U.S.A in 1776 left Britain without colonies where slaves would work.

Contribution of African leaders e.g King Zimbga of Congo

(x) Slave revolts /rebellion in St. Domingo / Jamaica/ Guyana was a clear message that slave trade was no longer viable.

who wrote letter to king of Belgium

(xi) Decline in demand for sugar in European market as France produced cheaper one.

Any 5×2=10 marks

20. (a) outline five methods which were used by the Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa

(i)Signing of treaties.

(ii) Military conquest/force.

(iii) Company rule.

(iv) Diplomacy

(v) Treachery/tricks e.g Menelik II of Ethiopia/Lobengula of the Ndebele.

(vi) Divide and rule/playing off communities against each other.

(vii) Luring communities with gifts

Any 5×1=5 marks

(b) Explain six political effects of partitioning of Africa

(i) It led to introduction of new systems of administration e.g direct rule, assimilation
(ii) Africans lost their independence
(iii) Led to drawing of boundaries in Africa as Europeans established spheres of influence
(iv) Some Africa communities resisted the coming of the Europeans
(v) Africa was drawn into international politics e.g participation in world wars
(vi) It encouraged state formation and nationalism in Africa as communities who were put in the same territories began to fight for independence
(vii) Africans communities were split into different states e.g Maasai in Kenya and Tanzania
(viii) Local African rulers lost their authority to European colonizing powers e.g Nabongo Mumia, Kabaka Mwanga
(ix) Africa was given to chartered companies which administered them on behalf of the colonizing masters

Any 6×2=12 marks

21. (a) Identify five features of direct rule as applied by the British in Zimbabwe

(i) It was dominated by European officials.

(ii) The British used company rule/British South African Company.

(iii) The Africans held low positions in government.

(iv) The settlers had considerable influence in government.

(v) The British regarded Zimbabwe as a white man's country.

(vi) It embraced racial segregation.

(vii) There was land alienation.

(viii) There was a Legislative Council dominated by White settlers.

Any 5×1=5 marks

(b) Explain five differences between the use of British indirect rule and French Assimilation policy

i) The British used traditional rulers as chiefs while the French appointed assimilated ~~whereas chiefs~~ Africans to become chiefs.

ii) African traditional rulers under British rule retained most of their powers whereas chiefs under French rule had limited powers.

iii) British colonies were administered as separate territories while French colonies were administered as provinces of France.

iv) Most French administrators were represented in the French Chamber of Deputies in France while in British colonies Laws ~~wee~~ were made by the Colonial Legislative Assemblies.

v) Africans in French colonies were military officers while the British administrators were both as ~~provinces~~ Professionals and non-professionals.

vi) Laws used to govern French colonies were made in the chamber of Deputies in France while British colonies Laws were made by the Colonial Legislative Assemblies.

vii) Assimilated Africans in French colonies became full French citizens while in the British colonies, educated Africans remained colonial subjects.

viii) British indirect rule preserved African cultures while assimilation undermined African culture.

Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

22.(a) State three ways in which the Versailles Treaty of 1919 affected Germany

(i) It reduced the size of Germany by 1/8th and her population by 6,500,000

(ii) Germany was deprived of her colonies and overseas investments

(iii) Germany lost the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine

(iv) Germany was forced to pay war damages of over 6.5 billion sterling pounds to the Allies

(v) Germany was restricted to an army recruitment of 100,000 men

(vi) Treaty prevented any possible union between Germany and Austria

Germany was to withdraw its soldiers from Rhineland.

Any 3×1=3 marks

(b) Explain six causes of the Second World War

(i) Growth of nationalism as nations were more concerned with their domestic affairs than international affairs hence undermining international cooperation on world affairs.

(ii) Great depression of 1929-1931/economic problems as it caused unemployment, social discontent hence nations like Japan Italy looked for colonies to conquer in order to get what they considered a share in the world market.

(iii) Rise of dictators like Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini whose activities combined led to aggression

sparking second world war.

(iv) Arms race as suspicion among the European countries led to increased armaments.

(v) Policy of appeasement where Frace ad Britan gave into the demands of Hitler hoping that by appeasing Hitler he would not interfere with affairs but instead this encouraged aggression.

(vi) Violation of the Versailles's Treaty by Germany.

(vii) The weakness of the League of Nations as it failed to prevent the growing militarism and armament of Germany and Italy.

(viii) Territorial violations/invasion of Poland by Germany which marked beginning of World War 2

(ix) The rise of Adolf Hitler and His Ambition who wanted to restore Germany's dominance in Europe this greatly destabilized European peace.

(x) Formation of military alliances which encouraged aggression.

Any 6×2=12 marks

23 (a) Name three African leaders who attended the 1945 Pan-African conference in Manchester

(i) Jomo Kenyatta.

(ii) Julius Nyerere.

(iii) Kwame Nkrumah.

(iv) Leopold Senghor.

(v) Kamozu Banda.

(vi) Nnadi Azikiwe.

(vii) Peter Abrahams.

(viii) Obafemi Awolowo

Any 3×1=3 marks

(b) Explain six political challenges which have been experienced in the Democratic Republic of Congo since independence

(i) Competition for political dominance by political parties polarized the country thereby undermining unity.

(ii) Ethnic differences undermined nationalist cause thereby dividing the country.

(iii) The mutiny staged by Africans soldiers created a state of lawlessness in the country.

(iv) Secession of some regions/Kasai/Katanga caused instability in the central government hence weakening it.

(v) Political assassination created differences among leaders/followers thereby creating tension in the country.

(vi) Africans were ill-prepared for independence hence ~~the go~~ there was no adequate personnel with management/professional ski to run the government.

(vii) Personality differences among leaders ignited conflicts too.

(viii) Belgium interference in the affairs of the country of the Africans/UNO interference.

(ix) The killing of Belgium nationals following the mutiny created a state of lawlessness. Political and ideological differences be~~g~~ Lumumba and Kasavubu.

Any 6×2=12 marks

24. (a) State three duties of the Monarchy in Britain

Appointing the archbishop and bishops

(i) Summons parliament after a general election.

(ii) Prologues parliament / opens / close

(iii) Dissolves parliament

(iv) Assents bills of parliament

(v) Creats peers Nominates members to the House of Lords.

- Is the symbol of head of common wealth
- Rep Britain in the international forq
- Head of state

- ~~Dissolves parliament~~
- Commander-in-chief
- ~~Gives~~
- approves all the appointments
- Pardons convicted offenders
- Approving treaties with other nations
- Bestows honors to the serving persons.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks

(b) Explain six ways through which the supremacy of parliament may be limited in Britain

(i) It cannot make laws which overlook moral values.

(ii)Decision made by the parliament must take into consideration public opinion. Local

(ii)authorities are empowered to make by —laws without consulting the parliament.

(iv) It must consider interest of institutions before making laws affecting them.

(v) Legislation passed by the parliament may be changed in the future.

(vi) International law is also taken into account when laws are made.

(vii) Parliament cannot discuss what is before the law courts.

Any 6×2=12 marks