



**GOLDLITE EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS**



## **LATEST FORM ONE TOPIC BY TOPIC QUESTIONS**

### **CHAPTER ONE:**

#### **INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

1. Define the term 'History'.
2. Define the term 'man' as used in history.
3. Why is history considered to be a science?
4. Identify two periods in history.
5. Define the term 'Pre-history'.
6. List the sources of pre-history.
7. List and explain three aspects / branches / classifications of history.
8. Mention different aspects that are studied in political history.
9. Mention different aspects that are studied in social history.
10. Mention different aspects that are studied in economic history.
11. Define the term 'govern' as used in history.  
Define the term 'government'.
12. List and explain the three arms of the government in Kenya.
13. What makes up the Kenyan government?
14. Which arm of the government ensures that the laws made are constitutional?
15. List four forms / systems of government.
16. Explain the following forms of government.
17. Discuss the characteristics of government.
18. Name the document that provides rights and freedoms in a democratic government.
19. Who is the head of state in an aristocratic form of government?
20. Who are given the senior positions in an aristocratic government?
21. Who is the head of state in a monarchical form of government?
22. State the similarity between aristocratic and monarchical form of government.
23. List two classifications of monarchy.
24. Define 'Absolute monarchy'.
25. Define 'Constitutional monarchy'.
26. What is the similarity between absolute and constitutional monarchy?
27. Name the country from where Kenya borrowed the independent constitution.
28. Give an example of a country with a constitutional monarchy.
29. Name two leaders who ruled their countries with a rod of iron.
30. Define the term 'Anarchy'.

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31. Discuss the importance of studying history.
32. Discuss the importance of studying government.
33. Name some needs of the society that the government should meet / provide.
34. Give five characteristics of historical events.
35. List three sources of information on history and government.
36. Define 'unwritten sources' of history and government.
37. Name the unwritten sources of history and government.
38. Define the term 'Oral traditions'.
39. List the examples / forms of oral traditions.
40. Identify the people who passed on oral traditions from one generation to another in the past.
41. State the advantages of oral traditions.
42. Give the limitations of oral traditions.
43. Identify the source of information on history and government that is most useful in societies where the art of writing is not fully developed.
44. Define 'Linguistics'.
45. Why is the study of language important to historians?
46. List the advantages of linguistics.
47. State the limitations of linguistics.
48. Define the term 'Anthropology'.
49. State the advantages of anthropology.
50. State the limitations of anthropology.
51. Identify the key method used by anthropologists to gather their historic data.
52. Define the term 'Genetics'.
53. List the advantages of genetics.
54. List the limitations of genetics.
55. What is archaeology?
56. List the evidence used by archeologist to reconstruct past human activities.
57. Define the term 'paleontology'.
58. What are fossils?
59. State the ways in which archaeologists and paleontologists locate historical sites.
60. List the advantages of using archaeology.
61. List the limitations of archaeology.
62. Differentiate between archaeology and paleontology.
63. Define the word 'artefact'.
64. List the methods used in dating fossils in archaeology.
65. Name the two methods of chemical dating in archaeology.
66. Explain the Radio- carbon dating method.

67. Explain the Potassium Argon method of dating.
68. Explain the geological dating.
69. Explain the word 'Stratigraphy'.
70. Explain the fission track dating method.
71. Explain the lexico-statistical method of dating fossils.
72. Give examples of written sources of history.
73. Give the classification of written sources of information.
74. What are archives?
75. What are manuscripts?
76. Give examples of printed sources of information.
77. Why are photographs important sources of information?
78. What are the advantages of written sources of information?
79. What are the limitations of written records?
80. List the electronic sources of information.
81. What are microfilms?
82. Why is radio an authoritative source of historical information?
83. What is the advantage of television and films as sources of historical information as compared to radio?
84. Identify three audio-visual sources of history.
85. What are the limitations of films?
86. What are the advantages of using television?
87. What are the advantages of using documentaries?
88. Define 'databases and databanks.
89. Discuss the advantages of using electronic sources of information on history and government.
90. Discuss the limitations of electronic sources of information on history and government.

## **CHAPTER TWO:** **EARLY MAN**

1. Give reasons why man is the most unique among all living creatures.
2. What is the main difference / uniqueness between man and other apes?
3. State the theories that explain origin of man.
4. Identify two sources of creation theory.
5. Who advanced the evolution theory?
6. Identify the book containing evolution theory.
7. Discuss the creation theory.
8. Discuss the mythical theory / traditional theory.
9. Discuss the theory of evolution.
10. Define the term evolution.
11. State the distinct stages of evolution.
12. State two reasons why the earliest mammals lived in trees.

13. Give the meaning of the term 'Hominid'.
14. Why is Africa considered as a cradle of mankind?
15. Name the archaeological sites found in Kenya.
16. Name the archaeological sites in Tanzania.
17. Name the archaeological sites in Uganda.
18. Name the pre-historic sites found in Ethiopia.
19. Name the pre-historic sites outside East Africa.
20. Explain the physical changes that took place as man evolved from an apelike creature to a more modernized man.
21. Identify the stages of evolution of man from earliest apes to emergence of Homo sapiens.
22. State and list sites where the early apes were found.
23. State the characteristics of Aegyptopithecus.
24. Give the other name of Dryopithecus africanus.
25. List the characteristics of Dryopithecus africanus.
26. Give the characteristics of Kenyapithecus.
27. Name other sites where Kenyapithecus was found.
28. Give the other name of Kenyapithecus.
29. Give the physical features of Ramapithecus.
30. Give the other name of Australopithecus.
31. Give the functions of the stone tools used by Australopithecus.
32. Give the features of Australopithecus.
33. What was the importance of upright posture in the evolution of man?
34. Mention the types of Australopithecus.
35. Give the other name for Australopithecus africanus.
36. Give the meaning of the name 'Homo habilis'.
37. Give the characteristics of Homo habilis.
38. State the differences between man and apes.
39. Name the first true man to make and use tools.
40. Apart from Olduvai Gauge, mention the other sites where Homo habilis were found.
41. What is the meaning of the term 'Homo erectus'. *Upright man.*
42. Give the name of the tools made by Homo erectus.
43. Give an example of an acheulian tool.
44. State the characteristics of Homo erectus.
45. Identify the hominid that is associated with the middle Stone Age period.
46. Name three species of Homo sapiens.
47. Give the names of the sites where remains of the Homo erectus were found.
48. Give the meaning of Homo sapiens.

49. Give the characteristics of the Homo sapiens.
50. Give the name of the tools used by the Homo sapiens.
51. Give evidence that shows man's religiousness during the Stone Age period.
52. What were the economic activities of the Homo sapiens?
53. Mention some social practices of Homo sapiens.
54. Give the features of Homo Sapiens Sapiens.
55. State the disadvantages of hunting as an economic activity of the early man.
56. Explain ways in which the environment influenced early man's way of life.
57. Define the word 'Culture'.
58. Give the divisions of the Stone Age period or the Paleolithic period.
59. Give the name of the tools that were used during the Old Stone Age period.
60. Name the site where Oldowan tools were discovered.
61. Give the other name for Oldowan tools.
62. Give the name of the sites where Oldowan tools were found.
63. Give the name of the hominids that made / used the Oldowan tools.
64. Give examples of Oldowan tools.
65. Give the name of the tools associated with the Homo erectus.
66. Give examples of Acheulian tools.
67. What was the use of Acheulian tools?
68. Give the sites where the Acheulian tools were found.
69. Give evidence that shows that Old Stone Age must have been cold.
70. Describe the culture of early man during the Old Stone Age period.
71. Give the hunting methods used by the early man.
72. Identify the form of communication used by man during middle Stone Age.
73. Give the other name of the middle Stone Age period.
74. Give the name of the hominids associated with the middle Stone Age period.
75. Give the name of the tools used by the hominids in the middle Stone Age period.
76. Give example of tools associated with the middle Stone Age period.
77. Give the name of the skill / technique / method that was used to improve tools during the middle Stone Age period.
78. Explain the importance of fire in the middle Stone Age period.
79. Describe the culture of man during the middle Stone Age period.
80. Give the reasons why caves used by early man in the middle Stone Age period were covered at the entrances.
81. Identify the form of communication used by man during middle Stone Age.
82. What covered the openings to the caves that man lived in during the Stone Age period.
83. Give the main reason why man kept fire burning at the entrance of his shelter.
84. Why did man live in small groups during the middle Stone Age period.

85. Identify the main food that man ate during the Stone Age.
86. State the reasons why rock art was important to early man.
87. Give the importance of the group organization by early man during middle Stone Age.
88. Give the importance of the invention of language during the middle Stone Age period.
89. Give the other name of the new Stone Age period.
90. Define the term stone age.
91. Apart from stones which other materials were used during the Stone Age period.
92. Give the name of the tools associated with the new Stone Age period.
93. List the characteristics of microliths
94. Give examples of microliths.
95. Give one importance of the microliths tools over the earlier tools.
96. Describe the culture of man in the new Stone Age period.
97. Give the names of the hominids associated with the new Stone Age.
98. Identify the methods used by early man to obtain food during the Stone Age period
99. Name the two types of dwellings that man used to stay during the Stone Age period.
100. Identify man's economic activities during the Old Stone Age period.
101. Apes belong to which family in the animal kingdom.
102. Give the family of man in the animal kingdom.
103. Give reasons why early people moved from the forests to settle in the grasslands.

### **CHAPTER THREE:**

### **DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

1. Define the term agriculture.
2. Define the term agrarian revolution.
3. Define the Neolithic period.
4. State the reasons why man changed from hunting and gathering to domesticating of plants and animals.
5. Discuss the theories that explain the origin of agriculture.
6. Name the earliest crops to be domesticated by man.
7. Mention the first country in Africa from where the techniques of food production spread.
8. Name the place where wheat originated from.
9. Give the name of the first cereal to be domesticated.
10. Name the first animal to be domesticated by man.
11. List the animals that were domesticated by man during the Neolithic period.
12. Explain the importance of the domestication of dogs by man.
13. State the benefits that resulted from the domestication of animals.
14. Name two countries that experienced early agriculture.
15. Name the two rivers found in Mesopotamia.
16. Name the main activity that catapulted Mesopotamia's civilization.
17. Discuss the reasons behind the success of early agriculture in Mesopotamia.
18. Name the system of irrigation used in Mesopotamia.

19. Name the crops grown in Mesopotamia.
20. Give examples of urban centers in Mesopotamia which grew as a result of early agriculture.
21. Why were dykes constructed in Mesopotamia?
22. Name the animals domesticated in Mesopotamia.
23. Discuss the impact of early agriculture in Mesopotamia.
24. List the use of wheel in Mesopotamia.
25. Name the methods of irrigations used by early Egyptians.
26. Give the name of the writing that was discovered in Mesopotamia during the early agriculture.
27. Explain the cuneiform form of writing.
28. Give one importance of cuneiform in Mesopotamia.
29. Discuss the reasons behind the success of the early Egyptian agriculture.
30. Name the animals kept by Egyptians.
31. Name the main method of irrigation used in Egypt
32. Name the crops planted by the Egyptian farmers.
33. Identify the method used by the Egyptians in planting.
34. What did broadcasting method of planting entail?
35. Name the method of cultivation used in Egypt before the population increased.
36. Name the animals kept by Egyptians.
37. Discuss the effects of early agriculture in Egypt.
38. Give examples of urban areas that grew in Egypt as a result of early agriculture.
39. Identify the form of writing that was invented in Egypt due to the need to keep records.
40. Discuss the effects of early agriculture.
41. Why was the knowledge in geometry important in Egypt and Mesopotamia?
42. Why was the knowledge in arithmetic useful to the early agriculture farmers?
43. Identify similarities between early agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt.
44. Name the factors that influence the type of agriculture practiced in any area.
45. Describe the characteristics of agriculture in Western Europe before agrarian revolution in 18<sup>th</sup> century.
46. Describe the limitations of open field system of farming in the Western Europe.
47. Give the limitation of broadcasting method of farming used in Europe.
48. What marked the agrarian revolution in Europe?
49. Give the name of the country that pioneered agrarian revolution.
50. Name the agricultural system that replaced the open field system in Britain during the agrarian revolution.
51. Describe the characteristics of agrarian revolution in Britain.
52. Give one advantage of the land enclosure system to the farmers in Britain.
53. Discuss the results of the land enclosure system in Europe.
54. Who discovered selective breeding of livestock?
55. Name the tools which were used by farmers for cultivation prior to their agrarian revolution.
56. Name the discovery of Jethro Tull in the area of agriculture during the agrarian revolution.



57. Name the Patrick Bell's invention.
58. Name the invention of Andrew Meikles.
59. Name the person who popularized crop rotation method in Britain.
60. Discuss the effects of agrarian revolution in Britain.
61. List the modern methods of farming that other countries borrowed from Britain.
62. Mention two food preservation methods used in Britain during the agrarian revolution.
63. Who are the indigenous inhabitants of America?
64. Who discovered telegraph and telephone?
65. Mention the indigenous American communities.
66. Mention some of the crops that the native Americans grew.
67. Explain how agrarian revolution reached the USA.
68. Discuss the factors that led to agrarian revolution in USA.
69. Discuss the effects of agrarian revolution in USA.
70. Define the term 'Third world countries'.
71. List the crops grown in the third world countries prior to the European colonization.
72. Name the crops introduced by colonizers to the third world countries.
73. Discuss the causes of food shortage in Africa.
74. Discuss the effects of food shortage in Africa.
75. Discuss the remedies to food shortage in Africa.
76. Explain ways in which HIV and AIDS pandemic has contributed to food shortage in Africa.
77. Discuss the steps that Kenya has taken to solve food shortage.
78. State the main reason why African countries suffer from acute food shortage.
79. State agricultural practices in Britain before agrarian revolution.
80. State the advantages of land enclosure system adopted through the agrarian revolution.

#### **CHAPTER FOUR:**

#### **THE PEOPLE OF KENYA UPTO THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

1. Name the earliest inhabitants of Kenya prior to AD 1000.
2. Mention the economic activity of the Khoisan.
3. What was the culture of the early inhabitants of Kenya in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
4. Identify the second group to migrate to Kenya after the Khoisan.
5. Identify the earliest Cushites to occupy Kenya.
6. Name the culture that was introduced by the Cushites.
7. Name the remnants of the pioneer Cushites.
8. Name the three linguistic groups in Kenya.
9. Name the largest linguistic group in Kenya.
10. Name the second largest linguistic group in Kenya.
11. Name the third largest linguistic group in Kenya.



12. Name the two Cushitic groups in Kenya. .
13. Name the remnants of the Southern Cushites in Tanzania.
14. Name the Southern Cushites in Kenya.
15. Name the Eastern Cushites in Kenya.
16. Give the name of the original homeland of the Southern Cushites.
17. Give the name of the original homeland of the Eastern Cushites.
18. Mention the Cushitic group that caused the Bantus to disperse from Shungwaya.
19. Explain the reasons for the migration of the Cushites from their original homeland.
20. Name the group of people that was pushed away by the Oromo from Shungwaya.
21. Give the main reason for the migration of the Borana from Ethiopia.
22. Name the largest single group of the Eastern Cushites *Somali*.
23. Discuss the results of the migration and settlement of the Cushites into Kenya.
24. Define the term Bantu.
25. Name the original homeland of the Bantu.
26. Describe the reasons for the migration of the Bantu from their original homeland.
27. Identify Bantu groups in Kenya.
28. Identify the Western Bantus.
29. Give examples of Abaluyia sub-groups.
30. Name a clan that was formed as a result of the interaction between the Abaluhya and the Nilotic speakers.
31. Identify the Eastern Bantu groups.
32. Mention the Coastal Bantus.
33. Mention the first Bantu group to settle in Kenya.
34. Name some Bantus found in Tanzania.
35. Name the Bantus in the present day Uganda.
36. Name the area along the coastal region where the Mijikenda settled in the course of their migration.
37. Identify the main reason for the migration of the Bantus from the original homeland.
38. Name the 9 groups of Mijikenda.
39. What is the name of the fortified villages of the Mijikenda?
40. Give the names of the main enemies of the Mijikenda.
41. Name the Mount Kenya Bantus.
42. Name the largest group of Eastern Bantus.
43. Mention a common dispersal point of the Bantus.
44. Name the original inhabitants of the central province of Kenya
45. Name the main activity of the early inhabitants of the central province of Kenya.
46. Identify the skill that the Luo acquired from the Bantus.
47. Give the effects of the Bantu migration and settlement in Kenya.
48. List three groups of Nilotes.
49. Name the main economic activity of Nilotes.

50. Name the group of Maasai that adopted cultivation from the Bantus.
51. Give an example of River Lake Nilotes.
52. Give examples of Plains Nilotes.
53. Give examples of Highland Nilotes.
54. Give examples of Kalenjin speakers.
55. Give examples of River Lake Nilotes in Sudan.
56. Name the river lake Nilotes in Uganda.
57. Name the original land of the Luo.
58. Give the reason why the Luo migrated from their original homeland.
59. Name the groups of the River Lake Nilotes.
60. Give the name of the group that was formed by the intermarriages between the Bantu refugees from Uganda and the Luo.
61. Discuss the effects of the Luo migration and settlement in Kenya.
62. Give examples of Plains Nilotes.
63. Give the name given to the Maasai and Samburu.
64. Name the economic activity of the Plains Nilotes.
65. What is the main reason for the migration of the Plains Nilotes?
66. Discuss the reasons for the migration of the Plain Nilotes.
67. Give examples of Plains Nilotes in Uganda.
68. Give examples of two sections of the Maasai speakers.
69. Give the name of the group that was assimilated by the Maasai during migration.
70. Name the group of the southern Cushites that were absorbed by the Maasai.
71. Name the section of the Maasai that were mixed farmers.
72. Discuss the results of the migration and settlement of the Plains Nilotes in Kenya.
73. Name the earliest Nilotic speakers.
74. Explain the reasons for the migration of the Kalenjin from their original cradle land.
75. Name the Kalenjin speakers who settled around Mount Elgon.
76. Name the group of the Kalenjin that lives mainly in western Kenya and has borrowed a lot from the western Bantu.
77. Name the pioneer Kalenjin immigrants into Kenya.
78. What was the main aim of the raids that were conducted by the Nandi against the Abaluhya and the Luo?
79. Discuss the results of the migration of the Highland Nilotes.
80. Name the largest single group of the Eastern Cushites.
81. Give the ways in which agriculture spread in Kenya and Africa at large.

## **CHAPTER FIVE:**

### **SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF KENYAN**

### **COMMUNITIES IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

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1. Describe the social organization of the Bantu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
2. State the functions of the age set among the Bantu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
3. What is the name given to the God of the Abaluhya?
4. What is the name given to the God of the Agikuyu.
5. What was the main work of the ancestral spirits among the Bantu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
6. Give the name of the medicine person among the Agikuyu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
3. Mention some occasions that the Bantu celebrated in song and dance in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
4. Describe the political organization of the Bantu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
5. Give the name given to the council of elders among the Agikuyu.
6. Give the name given to the council of elders among the Mijikenda.
7. Give the name of the council of elders among the Ataveta.
8. Give the functions of the council of elders among the Bantu.
9. Name the section of the Bantu that did not have a decentralized form of government in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
10. What was the name of the king of the Wanga community?
11. Describe the economic organization of the Bantu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
12. Name the products obtained from livestock keeping by the Bantu speakers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
13. Describe the social organization of the Agikuyu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
14. Mention the work of diviners among the Agikuyu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
15. Give the functions of a medicineman among the Agikuyu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
16. Why did the Agikuyu pour libation to ancestral spirits.
17. Describe the economic organization of the Agikuyu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
18. Describe the political organization of the Agikuyu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
19. Identify the basic political unit among the Agikuyu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
20. State the function of the Agikuyu council of elders in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
21. Name the main economic activity among the Agikuyu in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
22. Describe the social organization of the Ameru in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
23. What was the function of Ameru system of councils of elders in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
24. List the Ameru clans.

25. What is the name of the supreme council among the Ameru.
26. State the functions of the NjuriNcheke.
27. Highlight the importance of the stages that a male child underwent before being considered mature and responsible in the Ameru community in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
28. Give the name of the God among the Ameru.
29. Highlight the economic organization of the Ameru in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
30. Describe the political organization of the Ameru in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
31. Mention the main economic activity of Ameru in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
32. List the system of councils among the Ameru in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
33. Describe the social organization of the Akamba in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
34. State the function of medicineman among the Akamba in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
35. Describe the political organization of the Akamba in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
36. Describe the economic organization of the Akamba in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
37. Name the main commodity of trade during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
38. Describe the social organization of the Abagusii in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
39. What was the name of the God among the Abagusii.
40. What was the name of the diviners and the seers among the Abagusii.
41. Describe the economic organization of the Abagusii in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
42. Describe the political organization of the Abagusii in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
43. Mention the basic political unit among the Abagusii in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
44. What was the name of the chief among the Abagusii in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
45. What was the importance of the age set system among the Abagusii.
46. Explain the functions of the council of elders among the Abagusii.
47. Describe the social organization of the Mijikenda.
48. What was the name given to the god of the Mijikenda?
49. Identify the basic unit of social organization among the Mijikenda.
50. Describe the economic organization of the Mijikenda in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
51. Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
52. Describe the social organization of the Nilotes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
53. Give the common social institutions shared among the Nilotes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
54. Give the name of the God of the Maasai.
55. Give the name of the God of the Luo.
56. What was the importance of the age set institution among the Nilotes?
57. Describe the economic organization of the Nilotes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
58. Describe the political organization of the Nilotes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
59. Describe the social organization of the Nandi in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

60. Describe the economic organization of the Nandi in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
61. Give the name of the highest political unit among the Nandi in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
62. List the age sets among the Nandi.
63. What was the name of the God among the Nandi People?
64. Give the name of the council of elders among the Nandi in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
65. State the functions of the council of elders among the Nandi in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
66. Describe the political organization of the Nandi in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
67. Highlight the functions of Orkoiyot.
68. State the factors that promoted unity among the Nandi during the pre-colonial period.
69. Give the name of the Maasai group that practiced crop cultivation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
70. Give the name of the Maasai group that practiced pastoralism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
71. Describe the social organization of the Maasai in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
72. What was the name given to the Maasai community God?
73. Describe the economic organization of the Maasai in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
74. State the importance of livestock in the Maasai community in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
75. Describe the political organization of the Maasai in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
76. State the functions of the Maasai Oloibon in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
77. Describe the social organization of the Luo in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
78. State the economic organization of the Luo in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
79. Describe the political organization of the Luo in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
80. Name some religious practices of the Luo during the pre-colonial period.
81. Describe the social organization of the Cushites in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
82. Discuss the economic organization of the Cushites in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
83. Describe the political organization of the Cushites in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
84. Mention the six clans of the Somali.
85. Discuss the social organization of Somali in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
86. Identify the economic organization of the Somali in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
87. Describe the political organization of the Somali in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
88. Describe the social organization of the Borana in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
89. State the economic organization of the Borana in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
90. Describe the work of the men among the Borana community in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
91. Describe the function of women in the Borana community in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
92. Describe the function of boys among the Borana in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
93. State the function of elders of the Borana in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
94. Discuss the political organization of the Borana in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **CHAPTER SIX:**

### **CONTACTS BETWEEN EAST AFRICA AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD**

1. State ways through which East African communities interacted before the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
2. Who introduced Islam religion to the people of East Africa?
3. Who introduced Christianity to the people of East Africa?
4. State the reason why historical information of the East African Coast was scanty before the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
5. Identify the early written evidence that shows that early visitors to East Africa reached the Kenyan coast.
6. Mention the factors that made it possible for the coastal people to interact with the people of the outside world.
7. Identify some of the early visitors to the East Africa Coast up to the 1500 AD.
8. State the main reason for the early visitors to the East African Coast.
9. Identify the most important of all the visitors to the East African Coast.
10. Identify the trading items from the coast to the interior of East Africa during the Indian Ocean trade.
11. Mention the goods that were taken to the interior of East African Coast by the coastal people during the Indian Ocean trade.
12. Discuss the factors that facilitated the coming and settlement of the Arabs into the East Africa Coast.
13. Why was the coastal region attractive to the Arabs?
14. Explain the reasons for the coming of the Arabs into East Africa.
15. State the goods that were brought into East Africa by the Arabs.
16. List the goods that were taken from the African communities to the coast by the Arabs.
17. Describe how Muslim Arab settlements in the East African Coast were different from those of the Africans.
18. What is the meaning of the land of 'Zanj'?
19. List the main exports from the coast of East Africa.
20. Why was ivory on high demand during the Indian Ocean trade?
21. Why were slaves on high demand in Arabia and India?
22. Why was gold from Zimbabwe on high demand.
23. What was the main medium of exchange during the Indian Ocean trade?
24. What was used as a medium of exchange when Seyyid Said entered the coast of East Africa?
25. Name the middlemen in the Indian Ocean trade.
26. Why was the Indian Ocean trade referred to as silent trade?
27. List the towns that developed as a result of the Indian Ocean trade.
28. State the people who were giving credit facilities to traders in the East African Coast.
29. Name the towns that grew due to the Indian Ocean trade.
30. State two ways in which slaves were obtained from the interior of East Africa during the Indian Ocean.
31. Mention the major markets at the Coast of East Africa during the Indian Ocean trade.
32. Discuss the factors that promoted Indian Ocean trade.
33. Name the East African middlemen who promoted the Indian Ocean trade.
34. State the culture that arose at the East African Coast as a result of the Indian Ocean trade.
35. Discuss the impact of Indian Ocean trade on the people of East Africa.
36. Mention the new crops that were introduced at the coast as a result of the Indian Ocean Trade.
37. List the African merchants who rose to power and leadership positions in the interior during the trade.
38. Why was it difficult and expensive for Europeans to acquire gold, silk and spices from Asia?

39. Discuss the reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to the East African Coast.
40. Which year did Vasco Da Gama arrive in Malindi?
41. Give the name of the first Portuguese sailor to reach the East African Coast.
42. Who challenged Portuguese monopoly at the coast?
43. Why were the natural harbours of strategic importance to the Portuguese?
44. In which year was the Fort Jesus built.
45. What was the main function of the Fort Jesus?
46. Explain the reasons for the success of the Portuguese conquest along the East African Coast.
47. Identify the headquarters of the Portuguese after conquering the coast of East Africa.
48. Identify the Portuguese capital in India.
49. State the function of the captains chosen by the Portuguese.
50. Which name was given to the captain general of the Portuguese?
51. Why were the tasks given to the Portuguese captain difficult to execute?
52. Discuss the factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule in the East African Coast.
53. State the main reason that marked the end of Portuguese rule in the East African Coast.
54. State the positive impact of the Portuguese rule in the East African Coast.
55. State the negative impact of the Portuguese rule in the East African Coast.
56. Mention the crops introduced at the coast by the Portuguese.
57. Who replaced the Portuguese as the rulers of the East African Coast?
58. Give the name given to the Omani rulers.
59. Name the Arab families who administered the East African Coast.
60. Give the reason why the Omani Arabs were unable to control the coastal region immediately.
61. State the reasons that made Seyyid Said to transfer his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.
62. Give the name of the governors appointed by Seyyid Said to rule important towns.
63. Mention the major exports from East Africa during Seyyid Said's rule.
64. State the methods that were used to acquire slaves to work in the clove plantations.
65. Give the reasons why the British championed for abolition of slave trade.
66. Name two centres for freed slaves formed by Church Missionary Society after the abolition of slave trade.
67. Identify the treaties signed by the British and the sultan of Zanzibar in an effort to end slave trade.
68. Highlight the terms of the treaties below.
69. Name the treaty that abolished shipping of slaves to Arabia, West India, Reunion and Mauritius Island.
70. Name the treaty that forbade slave trade between Zanzibar and Oman.
71. Name the treaty that forbade slave trade along the coastal area.
72. Discuss the effects of slave trade in African.
73. State the effects of Oman Rule along the coast.
74. Highlight the factors that facilitated plantation agriculture by Seyyid Said in East Africa.
75. State the effects of plantation agriculture on the East African Coast.
76. Define local trade.
77. Define regional trade.



78. What is long distance trade?
79. Identify two major commodities of trade from the interior of East Africa during the long distant trade.
80. Mention the people involved in the long distant trade in the interior of Africa.
81. Mention the people involved in the long distant trade at the Coast of East Africa.
82. State the reasons why long distance trade was developed.
83. Mention the middle men who were involved in the long distance trade.
84. List the items of trade to the interior of East Africa during the long distance trade.
85. Identify the mode of exchange in the long distance trade.
86. Who financed the long distance trade?
86. Give the reason why Akamba participated in the long distance trade.
87. List the trade goods from the interior of East Africa to the coast during the longdistance trade.
88. State the main trading centres in Kenya during the long distance trade.
88. Give the reason for the decline of the Akamba dominance in the long-distance trade.
89. Name the most active long-distance traders of East Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
90. Discuss the consequences of the long distance trade on the people of East Africa.
91. Discuss the factors that led to the development of international trade.
92. State reasons why Seyyid Said took direct control of the settlements along the coast of Kenya.
93. Identify the main trading partner of Zanzibar during the reign of Seyyid Said.
94. Name two foreign powers that took control of the Kenyan coast during the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
95. Give the technological factors that facilitated the coming of early visitors to the East African Coast.
96. List the consequences / impact of international trade.
97. State the year when slave trade was abolished in East Africa.
98. State the reasons for the coming of missionaries to the East African Coast.
99. State the causes of rivalry between Mombasa and Malindi.
100. Give reasons why the Portuguese attempt to preach Christianity along the East African Coast failed
101. Name the missionaries who were also explorers in East Africa.
102. Who was the first explorer to site Mount Kenya?
103. Who was the first explorer to site Mount Kilimanjaro?
104. Which missionary is credited with the drawing of the map of East Africa?
105. Name the first missionary at the coast.
106. Name the second missionary at the coast.
107. Mention the missionary society that sent Ludwig Kraft in Zanzibar.
108. List the missionary societies that established stations in Kenya.
109. List the Catholic missionary societies who established stations in Kenya.
110. Identify the contribution of missionaries in the provision of medical services in colonial Kenya.
111. Give reasons why missionaries established mission stations.
112. Name the four religious factions that led to the in famous religious and political conflicts in Buganda..
113. Explain the factors that facilitated the spread of Christianity in East Africa.

114. Identify aspects of African culture that were condemned by the missionaries.
115. Identify the Mission Society that established a home for freed slaves at the coast of Kenya in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
116. Give reasons which caused the decline of the coastal city States by the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
117. Discuss the challenges that affected missionary activities in East Africa.
118. How did missionary work influence the rise of independent churches in East Africa?
119. State the effects of missionary activities in East Africa.
120. Identify missionary societies that worked in Uganda in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
121. Give the contribution of Ludwig Kraft.
122. State the contribution of the Persians during the Indian Ocean trade along the coast.
123. Who overthrew the Omani Arabs at the coast of East Africa?
124. List the goods that the Chinese brought to the coast of East Africa.
125. List the goods the Chinese acquired from the East African Coast and the interior.
126. Give the functions of the natural harbours along the East African coast to the Portuguese.
127. Give reasons for the conflict between the Al-Busaidi and Al-Mazrui families.
128. Give ways in which Sayyid Said improved monetary system to facilitate trade.
129. State the characteristics of coastal city states after 1500.
130. State the factors that led to the decline of the coastal city states.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN:** **CITIZENSHIP**

1. Define the term citizenship.
2. Who is a citizen?
3. Define the term dual citizenship.
4. State the ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen.
5. Explain the ways of attaining Kenyan citizenship by birth.
6. State the conditions that must be satisfied in order to be registered as a citizen of Kenya.
7. State ways in which one's citizenship by registration can be taken away.
8. Identify the way of acquiring Kenyan citizenship by a person who is not born in Kenya.
9. State the ways in which one's citizenship by birth can be taken away.
10. Define human rights.
11. State the function of the constitution.
12. State the fundamental conditions that every right must fulfil.
13. Mention the special groups whose rights are contained in the constitution.
14. Which chapter of the constitution contains Bill of Rights.
15. Explain how right to life can be limited.
16. Explain what the right to equality and freedom from discrimination entails.
17. What does the right to freedom and security of the person entail?
18. Explain what right to privacy entails.
19. State the instances when right to privacy may be limited.

20. State the national values and principles of governance in Kenya.
21. State the values of a good citizenship in Kenya.
22. State the rights of a Kenyan citizen.
23. Explain ways in which right to religion may be deprived.
24. State ways in which patriotism is demonstrated.
25. Explain when freedom of expression may be limited.
26. Explain when freedom of the media may be limited.
27. Explain the limitation of right to information.
28. Explain the limitation of freedom of association.
29. State the limitations of right to assembly, demonstration, picketing and petition.
30. Explain the limitations to political rights.
31. State the limitation to freedom of movement and residence.
32. Explain the limitation of right to property.
33. Explain the circumstances under which one's right to language and culture can be limited.
34. State the limitation of the right to fair labour practice.
35. List the economic and social rights.
36. State one economic responsibility of every Kenyan citizen.
37. State the limitation of right to family.
38. State the rights of arrested person.
39. State the limitations of right of arrested person.
40. State the responsibility of accused persons.
41. State the right of an accused person.
42. Mention the fundamental rights and freedoms that may not be limited.
43. Explain the meaning of an 'order of habeas corpus'.
44. State the acts that are aimed at blocking access to justice.
45. State the responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.
46. Outline the characteristics of human rights
47. Name four rights of workers.
48. Name the document that contains rights of citizens in Kenya.
49. Identify the various groups that monitor human rights in Kenya.
50. Mention two types of citizenship we have in Kenya.
51. Explain the circumstances that may force the government to limit different rights and freedoms of individuals.
52. Define human rights.
53. Identify the political responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.
54. Identify two ways of protecting the law by Kenyan citizens.
55. Identify ways in which a Kenyan citizen participates in the democratic process.

**56.** Give examples of valid documents every Kenyan citizen should maintain.

**57.** State the economic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. *Paying tax.*

**58.** State the social responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT:**

### **NATIONAL INTEGRATION**

1. Define the term “national integration”.
2. Explain the importance of national integration.
3. Define the term “national unity”.
4. State the factors that promote national unity.
5. State the primary goal of national integration.
6. State the factors that limit / undermine national unity.
7. Explain how the constitution promotes national unity.
8. State how the presidency unifies Kenya.
9. Explain how education promotes national unity.
10. State how fair distribution of resources promotes national unity.
11. Give examples of social and economic interactions that promote national unity.
12. In which year was Kiswahili given the status of a national language *1975.*
13. State the national activities that promote national unity.
14. State ways through which economic growth promotes national unity.
15. Name the symbols of national unity.
16. State the function of the loyalty pledge.
17. Mention national philosophies in Kenya.
18. What does the national philosophy of Nyayoism promote?
19. State how national symbols promote national unity.
20. Define the term conflict.
21. Identify the government institutions that promote national unity.
22. State how government institutions promote national unity.
23. Define conflict resolution.
24. State the economic factors that cause conflicts.
25. State the social factors that cause conflicts.
26. State the political factors that cause conflicts.
27. State 5 levels of conflicts.
28. State the methods of resolving conflicts.
29. Mention the factors to put into consideration in choosing a method of resolving conflicts.
30. Mention the highest court that one can appeal a case to in Kenya.
31. State the 3 important steps of negotiation in solving disputes.
32. State the procedure to follow when arbitrating.

33. Why is arbitration preferred most as a method of solving conflicts?
34. List the steps of mediation.
35. Give causes of international conflicts.
36. State how economic growth promotes national unity.
37. Explain how mass media promotes national unity.
38. Explain how the national activities promote national unity.
39. Highlight the effects of conflicts.