



FORM 3 HISTORY LATEST TOPICAL QUESTIONS

CHAPTER ONE:

EUROPEAN INVASION IN AFRICA AND THE PROCESS OF COLONIZATION

- 1) Name the early foreigners who traded with communities along the Eastern, Western and Southern coasts of Africa.
- 2) Name some early explorers in Africa.
- 3) Mention the activities of the early Europeans in Africa.
- 4) Name the missionary societies and groups that were formed to spread Christianity within and outside of Europe.
- 5) State the work of missionaries in Africa.
- 6) Name the European countries that took part in the scramble and partition of Africa in the 19th century.
- 7) Who convened the Berlin Conference?
- 8) State the reason why Otto Von Bismarck convened Berlin Conference.
- 9) Give the name given to the methods adopted by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa.
- 10) Define Carrot -and -Stick methods.
- 11) Mention the African reactions to European invasion.
- 12) Name the African countries that were not colonized.
- 13) Define "Scramble for Africa".
- 14) Define "Partition for Africa".
- 15) Name the methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa.
- 16) Give examples of treaties between Europeans and Africans (protection treaties) during the scramble and partition of Africa.
- 17) Give examples of treaties between Europeans powers (partition treaties) during the scramble and partition of Africa.
- 18) Name the two major European players in Eastern Africa.
- 19) Identify the main method used to conquer the communities which resisted European domination.
- 20) Give examples of African communities that were subdued through military expeditions by Europeans.
- 21) Identify the European colonialists who were defeated by Menelik II at the battle of Adowa.
- 22) Name the treaties signed by British and Ndebele.
- 23) Mention the groups used by Europeans to trick Africans about their intentions in Africa. .
- 24) Give the mandate of the chartered companies used by the British and Germans.
- 25) Give examples of the chartered companies established by Europeans in Africa.
- 26) Give the name of the chartered company in South Africa.
- 27) Give the name of the chartered company in West Africa.
- 28) Give the name of the chartered company that ruled on behalf of Britain in East Africa.
- 29) Give the name of the chartered company that ruled on behalf of Germany in East Africa.
- 30) Identify three chartered companies that ruled on behalf of the British in Africa.
- 31) Give reasons why colonial powers used company rule.
- 32) State the problems that faced company rule that was used by colonial powers.
- 33) Outline the economic reasons that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa by the Europeans.
- 34) Discuss the political reasons that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa.
- 35) Discuss the strategic reasons that led to the scramble for colonies in Africa.

- 36) Explain the social reasons that led to the scramble and partition of Africa.
- 37) State the main objective for convening of the Berlin Conference.
- 38) Mention the participants of the Berlin Conference.
- 39) Discuss the terms of the Berlin Act.
- 40) Discuss the impact of partition of Africa.
- 41) List the reasons which enabled the success of European scramble and partition of Africa.
- 42) Give the two basic ways of African reaction to European invasion.
- 43) State two forms of resistance.
- 44) Explain active resistance.
- 45) Name some African communities that had active resistance against the colonial invasion.
- 46) Explain passive resistance.
- 47) Give ways in which some African communities resisted passively.
- 48) Give examples of African communities that collaborated with the Europeans.
- 49) State the chartered company that was mandated to establish effective occupation over Tanganyika.
- 50) Name the most remarkable African uprising that threatened German control in southern Tanganyika in 1905.
- 51) Name the communities that took part in the Maji Maji Rebellion.
- 52) Give the main reason why the people of Southern Tanganyika rebelled against the Germans.
- 53) Give the causes of the Maji Maji rebellion.
- 54) Identify the leader of the Maji Maji rebellion.
- 55) Give the names of the chiefs employed by Germans in Tanganyika.
- 56) Give the names of the headmen employed by Germans in Tanganyika.
- 57) Name three communities in Tanganyika that did not participate in the Maji Maji rebellion.
- 58) Give reasons why Africans were defeated in the Maji Maji rebellion.
- 59) Discuss the results of the Maji Maji rebellion.
- 60) Name the leader of the Mandinka resistance.
- 61) Identify the capital of the Mandinka Empire.
- 62) wings of the powerful army of Samori Toure.
- 63) Name the treaty that placed Mandinka Empire under the French protection.
- 64) Give the year when the treaty of Bisandugu was signed.
- 65) Give the terms of the Treaty of Bisandugu.
- 66) State the name given to the war between the French and Samori Toure of Mandinka.
- 67) Give the name of the leader who led Mandinka army against the French.
- 68) Give the name of the leader who led the French army against the Mandinka.
- 69) List the causes of Franco-Mandinka war.
- 70) State the methods used by Europeans to acquire colonies in Africa
- 71) Identify two types of treaties signed during the colonial period.
- 72) Why did the treaties favour Europeans?
- 73) State the function of the three groups of Samori Toure's army.
- 74) State the name of the capital of Samori Toure's second empire.
- 75) State the tactics used by Samori Toure to counter the French.
- 76) State the reasons why Samori Toure's second empire was not suitable.
- 77) State the reasons for Samori Toure's long resistance against the French.
- 78) Explain the reasons why Samori was finally defeated by the French.
- 79) Give the name of the wars sparked off by Shaka the Zulu while expanding his Zulu kingdom
- 80) Name the Ndebele king who was the first to welcome the European missionaries in Matabeleland.
- 81) Give the first missionary society to settle in Matabeleland.

- 82) State the ways in which missionaries assisted Mzilikazi in Matabeleland.
- 83) Give the name of the Mzilikazi's son who succeeded him as king of Matabeleland.
- 84) Identify the treaty signed by Lobengula and the British in 1888.
- 85) State the terms of the Moffat treaty.
- 86) Give the name of the verbal agreement between Lobengula and the British South African Company under Cecil Rhodes.
- 87) State the terms of the Rudd concession.
- 88) Name the two treaties signed between Lobengula and the British. .
- 89) Give the name of the chartered company that administered Matabeleland.
- 90) State the causes of the Ndebele war.
- 91) Give the results of Ndebele war.
- 92) Give reasons why the Ndebele were defeated by the British.
- 93) Explain the Chimurenga war.
- 94) Give the other name of the Chimurenga war.
- 95) What caused the Chimurenga war?
- 96) State the causes of Chimurenga war.
- 97) State the name given to the god of Matabeleland.
- 98) Explain why the Ndebele and Shona were defeated by the British.
- 99) Discuss the results of the Chimurenga war.
- 100) Identify two African communities that collaborated with the Europeans.
- 101) Give reasons why some African societies collaborated with the Europeans.
- 102) Give the name of the leader who led the Lozi in re-establishing the Buluzi kingdom.
- 103) Give the name of the kingdom that conquered the Lozi.
- 104) Explain the reason behind the collaboration of Lewanika with the British.
- 105) Mention the treaty signed between Lewanika and the British South African Company in 1890.
- 106) Give the terms of the Lochner treaty.
- 107) Mention the treaty that made Lewanika to give up his kingdom to the British Company.
- 108) Identify the treaty that allowed BSAC to prospect for minerals for a period of 20 years in Lewanika's dominions.
- 109) Name the treaty that reduced the size of the area governed by Lewanika.
- 110) State the terms of the Lawley treaty.
- 111) Mention the treaty that was signed between Lewanika and British South African Company 1900.
- 112) Discuss the terms of the Coryndon treaty.
- 113) Discuss the results of the Coryndon Treaty.
- 114) Name four treaties signed by Lewanika and the British South African company.
- 115) Give the name of the kings of Buganda kingdom.
- 116) Name the first European to reach in Buganda kingdom.
- 117) Name the second European to reach in Buganda kingdom.
- 118) Name the European who made KabakaMutesa 1 to accept Christian missionaries in his territory.
- 119) Give reasons why KabakaMutesa I welcomed foreigners in his country
- 120) Give the name of Kabaka who took over as the king of Buganda after the death of KabakaMutesa I.
- 121) Name the four religious factions in Buganda during the reign of KabakaMutesa I.
- 122) Name the first British administrator in Uganda.
- 123) Give reasons why Kabaka Mwangwa collaborated with the British.
- 124) Give the results of Kabaka Mwangwa's collaboration with the British.
- 125) Give the name of the religious war between the Catholics and Protestants in Uganda in 1892.

- 126) What was the cause of the Anglo- Franco war of 1892 in Uganda?
- 127) Who became the Kabaka of Uganda after the death of Kabaka Mwangwa? .
- 128) Mention three ministers who assisted DaudiChwa to rule.
- 129) In which year was the Buganda agreement signed.
- 130) State the provisions of the Buganda agreement of 1900.
- 131) Give the name given to Buganda traditional Parliament.
- 132) State the results of Buganda collaboration.
- 133) Mention the results of African collaboration with Europeans.
- 134) Mention some of the oppressive European policies in Africa.
- 135) Name two types of treaties made by the Europeans in the process of acquiring colonies in Africa
- 136) Give reasons why the Africans in Tanganyika were against the use of Akidas by the German colonial administrators.
- 137) Apart from KinjekitileNgwale, name the other leaders of the Maji Maji rebellion.

CHAPTER TWO: ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN KENYA

1. Give the major European powers that scrambled for the colonization of East Africa.
2. Discuss the economic reasons for the scramble of East Africa by Europeans.
3. Discuss the social reasons that led to scramble for East Africa by Europeans.
4. Discuss the political reasons that led to scramble for East Africa by Europeans.
5. Discuss the strategic reasons for the scramble of East Africa.
6. State the factors which made the British to be interested in establishing their control over Kenya during the European scramble for East Africa.
7. Identify two factors that led to the rise of population in Europe.
8. Name the agreement that facilitated claims on East Africa between Germany and Britain.
9. State the terms of the Anglo - German Agreement of 1886.
10. Give the other name of the second Anglo-German Treaty of 1890.
11. Who formed the Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC)?
12. When was Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC) formed?
13. State the terms of the Heligoland Treaty.
14. Name the treaty that completed the process of scramble and partition of East Africa.
15. State the methods used by British to occupy Kenya.
16. State the trading company used by the British to administer Kenya.
17. State the duties of Imperial British East Africa Company.
18. State the accomplishment of IBEAC rule in Kenya.
19. State the problems faced by the IBEAC in Kenya.
20. Give examples of Kenyan communities that actively resisted the British occupation in Kenya.
21. Give examples of Kenyan communities that collaborated with the British.
22. Give examples of Kenyan communities that exhibited both resistance and collaboration (mixed reactions).
23. Discuss the reasons why Kenyan communities resisted the British invasion.
24. Give reasons why the Kenyan communities were defeated by the British colonialists.
25. Discuss the results of the resistance of the Kenyan communities against the British.
26. Discuss the causes / reasons for the Nandi rebellion against the British.
27. Discuss the reasons for the Nandi's long resistance against the British.
28. State the reasons why the Nandi were defeated by the British.
29. Discuss the results of the Nandi rebellion against the British.
30. Discuss the causes of the Giriama resistance against the British.
31. Give the name of the Giriama prophetess who inspired them to resist the British.

32. State the role of MekatililiwaMenza in resistance against the British.
33. State the effects of the Giriama resistance against the British.
34. Explain the causes of the Bukusu resistance.
35. Discuss the effect / results of Bukusu resistance against the British.
36. Discuss the causes of the Somali resistance against the British.
37. Discuss the consequences of the Somali resistance.
38. State the reasons why armed resistance failed in Kenya.
39. Give examples of Kenyan communities that embraced the European invaders.
40. Give the various forms of collaboration that the collaborating communities used.
41. Give reasons why the Maasai collaborated with the British.
42. Discuss the consequences of Maasai collaboration with the British.
43. Give the name of the leader of the Wanga community.
44. State the main reason why Nabongo Mumia of Wanga decided to collaborate with the British.
45. State the reasons why Nabongo Mumia of Wanga collaborated with the British.
46. Discuss the results of Nabongo Mumia's collaboration with the British.
47. State the main factor that led to the Akamba's rise to prominence.
48. State the reasons for the Akamba resistance against the British.
49. Give reasons for the defeat of Akamba's resistance against the British.
50. Give reasons why the Akamba collaborated with the British.
51. Discuss the consequences of Akamba's mixed reaction to the British.
52. Discuss the results of the Agikuyu mixed reaction towards the British.
53. State the causes for the Agikuyu mixed reaction to the British colonialists.
54. State the reasons why the Luo resisted colonialists.
55. State the reasons why the Luo of Gem and Asembo collaborated with the British.
56. Outline the consequences of the Luo reaction to the British colonialists.
57. In a diagram, show the hierarchy of colonial administration in Kenya.
58. State the function of the Governor during the British administration in Kenya.
59. State the function of the Provincial Commissioners during the British administration in Kenya.
60. State the function of the District Commissioners during the British administration in Kenya.
61. State the function of the District Officers during the British administration in Kenya.
62. State the function of the Chiefs during the British administration in Kenya.
63. State the function of the Headmen during the British administration in Kenya.
64. State the principal functions of chiefs and headmen during the colonial administration in Kenya.
65. Identify the institutions that guided the governor and effected colonial policies in Kenya during the colonial administration.
66. State the functions of Local Government during colonial administration in Kenya.
67. State the one characteristic of local government in the early colonial period.
68. Mention the objectives of the Local Native Councils (LNCs) in colonial Kenya.
69. State the impact of local government during the colonial period in Kenya.
70. Outline the problems that faced local government during the colonial period.
71. State one cardinal purpose for the establishment of the central and local governments during the colonial period in Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE: COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN AFRICA

- 1) Mention the European colonial powers in Africa.
- 2) List four systems of colonial administration.
- 3) Identify the European powers that applied the policy of assimilation in administering their colonies.

- 4) State two systems of administration used by the British in administering their colonies.
- 5) Mention the system of administration used by the British where Africans had a centralized system of government.
- 6) Mention the system of administration used by the British where Africans had a decentralized system of government.
- 7) Mention the system of administration used by the British in Zimbabwe.
- 8) Mention the system of administration used by the Germans in their colonies.
- 9) Mention the system of administration used by the Dutch in Africa.
- 10) Mention the system of administration used by Italy in Africa.
- 11) Identify two countries in Africa where the British used both direct and indirect rule.
- 12) Identify one country in Africa where the British used direct rule.
- 13) State the characteristics of colonial administration.
- 14) Define indirect rule.
- 15) State two factors that influenced introduction of indirect rule in Africa instead of direct rule by the Britain.
- 16) Mention the African practices that had to be eliminated by the British because they were repugnant.
- 17) State the reasons why the British applied the policy of indirect rule in their colonies.
- 18) State the factors that made the British to use indirect rule in Kenya.
- 19) State the effects of indirect rule in Kenya.
- 20) State the responsibility that was given to the chiefs according to the Village Headman Act and Ordinance of 1902.
- 21) State the functions of the chiefs appointed by the British.
- 22) State the reasons why the chiefs were being rejected by Africans.
- 23) Discuss the factors that motivated Frederick Lugard the British high commissioner to apply indirect rule in Northern Nigeria.
- 24) Highlight the duties of Emirs in Northern Nigeria.
- 25) Mention the reasons why Frederick Lugard found it difficult to impose indirect rule in Southern Nigeria.
- 26) State the demerits of indirect rule.
- 27) Discuss the effects of indirect rule on the African communities.
- 28) Define the term direct rule.
- 29) Identify the administration policy applied by Europeans in areas where traditional leaders were uncooperative to colonial authority in Africa.
- 30) Identify the three colonies that made up the British Central Africa.
- 31) State the characteristics of direct rule in Zimbabwe.
- 32) Name the leader of the British South African Company.
- 33) Mention the commercial company that colonized Zimbabwe.
- 34) State the reasons why the British resorted to use of direct rule in Zimbabwe.
- 35) When did Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) become a crown colony?
- 36) Give the year that Zimbabwe gained independence.

- 37) Identify the racist policy that ran Southern Rhodesia.
- 38) State the characteristics of the two pyramid policy in Southern Rhodesia
- 39) State the two main pillars of two pyramids policy in Southern Rhodesia.
- 40) State the four areas of land as categorized in the Land Apportionment Act of 1930 in Southern Rhodesia.
- 41) State the consequences of Land Apportionment Act to the Africans in Southern Rhodesia.
- 42) State the main function of the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1934 in Southern Rhodesia.
- 43) Mention the terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1934 in Southern Rhodesia.
- 44) Which African territory was referred to as Southern Rhodesia?
- 45) Which African territory was referred to as Northern Rhodesia?
- 46) Which African territory was referred to as Nyasaland?
- 47) List the territories that formed the Central African Federation in 1953
- 48) Name the first Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.
- 49) State the qualifications of an African voter in colonial Zimbabwe.
- 50) State the effects of British rule in Zimbabwe.
- 51) Identify the system of administration used by the British in Zimbabwe.
- 52) Give the year of the French revolution.
- 53) State the duties of the chiefs in Zimbabwe during the colonial rule.
- 54) Define assimilation policy.
- 55) Name the four communes in Senegal where the policy of assimilation was applied.
- 56) Mention three grades of local chiefs who ruled outside the communes in Senegal.
- 57) State the functions of Chefs de village in Senegal.
- 58) Give the functions of Chefs de Canton in Senegal.
- 59) State the features / aspects of assimilation in Senegal.
- 60) State the reasons why the French used the policy of assimilation in Senegal.
- 61) Highlight the requirement that Africans had to fulfill in order to be assimilated.
- 62) State the benefits which were enjoyed by the assimilated Africans in Senegal.
- 63) Give reasons why the policy of assimilation failed in Senegal.
- 64) State the negative consequences / effects of assimilation in Senegal.
- 65) State the positive consequences / effects of assimilation in Senegal.
- 66) Explain the policy of association.
- 67) ✓ State the differences between British and French administration policies.
- 68) State the similarities between British and French administrative policies.
- 69) Apart from Kenya name another country in Africa where indirect rule was practiced.
- 70) Name the political head of British administration in colonial Kenya.
- 71) Give the reason why legislative council was established in Kenya in 1907.

72) State one reason why the policy of association was preferred to the policy of assimilation.

CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD IN KENYA

1. State the reasons for the construction of the Uganda railway.
2. Who constructed the Uganda Railway?
3. Why did the British use Indian coolies to construct the Uganda Railway?
4. Who provided labour in the building of the Uganda Railway?
5. Give the name of the engineer who was in charge of the construction of the Uganda railway.
6. Mention the feeder lines that were laid out in the construction of Uganda railway in order to easily access the interior.
7. State the problems encountered during the construction of the Uganda railway.
8. Discuss the consequences / effects of the construction of the Uganda railway.
9. Mention ways in which the government encouraged settlement of white settlers in the White Highlands.
10. Name the British commissioner in Kenya between 1900 and 1904.
11. Mention two colonial governors who encouraged European settlers to come to Kenya.
12. State the reasons why white settlers were persuaded to come to Kenya.
13. Discuss the factors that promoted settler farming in Kenya.
14. Discuss the problems experienced by white settlers in the early years in Kenya.
15. Mention the main crops cultivated by the white settlers.
16. Give the reasons why Africans were not allowed to grow coffee by the white settlers until 1937.
17. State the challenges experienced during stock rearing by white settlers such as Lord Delamere.
18. Give the role of welfare organization in Kenya during the colonial period.
19. Mention the economic developments that took place in Kenya during the colonial period.
20. Discuss the method employed by the colonial government to acquire labour for settlers.
21. State the reasons why Africans were unwilling to provide labour in settler farms.
22. State the reason why the legislative council passed the Colonial Land Acts and Ordinances.
23. Explain the land policies that were enacted by the legislative council in colonial Kenya.
24. Give the year that Kenya was declared a British East Africa Protectorate.
25. State the main reason for encouraging settler farming in Kenya.
26. Explain ways through which the colonial government promoted settler farming.
27. State ways through which the colonial government controlled the migration of Africans to urban centres.
28. Discuss the impact of the colonial land policies.
29. Explain the terms / recommendations of the Devonshire white paper of 1923.
30. Identify the colonial government document aimed at solving racial conflict in Kenya.
31. State the grievances of the white settlers in the Devonshire White Paper of 1923.
32. State the grievances of the Asians in the Devonshire White Paper of 1923.
33. State the grievances of the Africans in the Devonshire White Paper of 1923.
34. State the significance / effects of the Devonshire white paper of 1923.

35. Name the first white man / missionary to be appointed to represent African interest in the legislative council in 1924.
36. Mention the towns that were already in existence in Kenya before the advent of colonialism.
37. Define the term urbanization.
38. Discuss the factors for urbanization in colonial Kenya.
39. State reasons why Africans in Kenya moved to urban centres during the colonial period.
40. State the problems faced by Africans in urban centres during the colonial period.
41. Discuss the positive impact of urbanization during the colonial period.
42. Discuss the negative impact of urbanization during colonial era.
43. Highlight the ways in which colonial government-controlled migration of Africans to urban centres.
44. Who introduced western education and healthcare in Kenya?
45. Identify the schools established by Africans to give education to Africans during the colonial period.
46. Name the four groups that provided formal education in colonial Kenya.
47. Mention the factors that led to tremendous improvement in provision of education between 1940 and 1963 in Kenya.
48. State the features of missionary / colonial education in Kenya.
49. State the objectives of missionary education.
50. Mention ways in which missionaries fulfilled their objectives of offering education in Africa.
51. Mention the three levels of Western education in Kenya. .
52. Mention the two types of schools in the primary levels of western education in the colonial Kenya.
53. State the characteristics of bush schools during the colonial period in Kenya.
54. State the characteristics of the central schools in the colonial Kenya.
55. Mention the recommendations of the Fraser Commission of 1908 to the government.
56. State the recommendations of the Phelps Stokes Education Commission.
57. State the reasons why secondary education was an exclusive right of Europeans.
58. State the role of Africans in the provision of education during the colonial period in Kenya.
59. State the main objectives for establishing health centres during colonial period.
60. State the role of Africans in health provision during the colonial period.
61. Explain the contribution of Lord Delamere in promotion of settler farming in Kenya during the colonial period?

CHAPTER FIVE: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA (1919 - 1963)

1. Which year was Kenya declared a British protectorate?
2. State the African grievances in the struggle for independence.
3. Which year did Kenya change its status from a protectorate to a colony.
4. State the features of the early political organizations in Kenya up to 1939.
5. Identify one early political organization formed before 1939 that was not ethnic based.
6. Explain how the First World War contributed towards African political awareness.
7. Name the pioneer African political organizations in Kenya.
8. When was Kikuyu Association formed?
9. Name some of the founders of the Kikuyu Association.

10. State the grievances of the Kikuyu Association.
11. Why was Kikuyu Association not aggressive in demanding African rights?
12. When was the Young Kikuyu Association formed?
13. Mention the founders of Young Kikuyu Association. .
14. State one of the motivations behind the founding of the Young Kikuyu Association.
15. State the grievances of the Young Kikuyu Association.
16. What was the main reason behind the changing of Young Kikuyu Association to East Africa Association?
17. Give the name of the editor of East African Chronicles.
18. State the reason why East African Association was unpopular with the Agikuyu chiefs and Christian missionaries.

State the demands of the East African Association.

Who was the chairman of East African Association?

When was East African Association formed?

Explain the achievements of East African Association.

When was the Kikuyu Central Association formed?

State the founders of the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA).

State the grievances of the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA).

Identify the first African nationalist paper in Kenya.

When was Muiguiithania founded?

Who was the editor of Muiguiithania?

Muiguiithania belonged to which political party?

Who presented the demands of Kikuyu Central Association to Hilton Young Commission?

State the achievements of Kikuyu Central Association.

Name the mission societies that fought female circumcision in central Kenya.

Identify one agenda / issue that was championed by Muiguiithania.

Name the early African organization banned in 1940.

When was Young Kavirondo Association formed?

Name the officials of Young Kavirondo Association.

State the demands of the Young Kavirondo Association

Give the year when Young Kavirondo Association became Kavirondo Tax payers and Welfare Association.

Who was the president of the Kavirondo Tax payers and Welfare Association?

Highlight the social and welfare matters that the Kavirondo Tax payers and Welfare Association concentrated on.

State the achievements of Kavirondo Tax payers and Welfare Association.

When was Ukamba Members Association founded?

Mention the leaders of the Ukamba Members Association.

State the grievances of the Ukamba Members Association.

State the reason that provoked the Akamba into forming the Ukamba Members Association.

Highlight the achievements of the Ukamba Members Association.

Mention the key leaders of the Coast African Association.

When was the Coast African Association formed?

State the demands of the Coast African Association.

Name the newspaper established by the Coast African Association.

State the achievements of Coast African Association.

Identify the problems that faced Coast African Association.

When was Taita Hills Association founded?

Name the founder members of the Taita Hills Association.

State the grievances of the Taita Hills Association.

List some of the demands of the Taita Hills Association that the colonial government heeded to.

Discuss the problems faced by early political organizations.

Mention some leaders of the early political organizations who were deported by the colonial government in Kenya.

State the characteristics of early political organizations.

Discuss the achievements of early political organizations.

Discuss the factors that led to the emergence of independent schools and churches.

Who introduced formal education in Kenya? .

State the characteristics of independent churches and schools.

Name examples of independent churches movements in Kenya.

Give examples of independent schools in Kenya.

Give examples of African traditional practices and values that were condemned by the Christian missionaries.

State the immediate cause of the emergence of the kikuyu independent schools.

Identify two independent school associations formed among the Kikuyu.

When was the Kikuyu Independent Schools Association established? ✓ 1929.

When was the Kikuyu Karing'a Education Association established? ✓ 1933.

State the responsibilities of the Kikuyu Independent Schools Association. .

State the problems encountered by the Independent Schools Association.

Name the Independent Church founded by the Kikuyu Karing'a Educational Association.

Name the Independent church formed by the Kikuyu Independent Schools Association.

Name two Kikuyu independent churches in Kenya.

State the year the Kikuyu Independent Schools Association and the Kikuyu Karing'a Educational Association were banned. .

State the problems that faced the independent churches and schools.

State the characteristics of political organizations formed after 1940.

Discuss the factors that led to the formation of political organizations after 1940.

Name the groups that offered education in the colonial Kenya.

Name some African leaders who participated in the Manchester Pan-African Congress in England in 1945. .

Mention some African-American Pan-Africanists who contributed to the new demands for political independence.

Give the year that Eliud Mathu was nominated to the Legislative Council.

Name some of the Africans who formed the Kenya African Union (KAU).

When was Kenya African Union formed?

Mention the aims of the Kenya African Union.

Name the newspaper published by the Kenya African Study Union.

Who was the president of the Kenya African Study Union from 1945?

State the demands of Kenya African Union.

State the problems faced by the Kenya African Union.

Name the leaders the Kenya African Union who were arrested on 20th October 1952.

When was Kenya African Union (KAU) banned?

State the achievements of the Kenya African Union. .

Name the first African representative to the Legislative Council (LegCo) in Kenya.

State one reason why Kenya African Union leaders were arrested.

Mention the founders of the Mau Mau.

Discuss the causes of the Mau Mau uprising.

Mention some oppressive colonial economic policies that led to the eruption of the Mau Mau.

State the importance of oaths which were administered by the Mau Mau organizers.
Mention the leaders of the Mau Mau movement.
State the way in which Mau Mau fighters acquired guns.
Explain the reasons why the Mau Mau movement fought the British for a long time.
Discuss the problems faced by the Mau Mau movement fighters.
Discuss the results of the Mau Mau uprising.
Highlight the role of women in Mau Mau movement.
When was Kenya African National Union formed?
Name the Kenyans that attended the First Lancaster House Conference in London.
State the main objectives of KANU.
When did Kenya achieve self-government?
State the contribution of KANU to the struggle for independence in Kenya.
State the challenges faced by KANU.
Identify two parties formed by leaders who decamped from Kenya African National Union.
Name two leaders of the Kenya African National Union who were elected in absentia.
What was the main reason behind the formation of Kenya African Democratic Union?
Mention the senior leaders of the Kenya African Democratic Union.
State two differences between KANU and KADU.
Why did KANU refuse to form a government after winning the general elections of 1961?
When did KANU, KADU and APP join to form a government of national unity?
Mention the major opposition party after general elections of 1963.
Outline the objectives of the Kenya African Democratic Union.
State the achievements of Kenya African Democratic Union.
State the problems faced by the Kenya African Democratic Union.
When was the Second Lancaster House conference?
Who founded African People's party?
When was Africans People's Party formed?
State the outcome of the Second Lancaster House conference.
Which year did Kenya become a republic?
Name the two opposition parties after 1963 general elections.
Mention the grievances of the trade unions during the colonial period in Kenya
Name the first trade union to be formed in Kenya.
Give examples of trade unions formed after World War I.
State the characteristics of the trade unions formed after World War I.
Give reasons why there were no African trade unions in Kenya by 1914.
State the achievements of the African Workers Federation.
Explain the grievances of the African Workers Federation.
Explain the role of the Kenya Federation of Labour and other trade unions.
Highlight the achievements of the Kenya Federation of Labour.
Discuss the contribution of trade unions in colonial Kenya.
Highlight the methods used by trade unions to articulate their grievances during the colonial period.
State how trade unions played a role in the struggle for independence.
State the challenges encountered by trade unions during the colonial period.
Give examples of trade unions in Kenya today.
Discuss the role of women in the struggle for independence.
Discuss the involvement of women in political associations.
Discuss the role of women in the Mau Mau.

Name the first woman to be nominated in the legislative council.
 decolonization in Kenya and other African countries after World War II.
 Name the first African to be appointed in the legislative council.
 Name the second African to be appointed in the legislative council.
 Name the first African to be appointed minister.
 State the proposals of the Lyttleton constitution.
 Name the organization formed by the African elected members of the legislative council.
 Who was the leader of the African Elected Members Organization?
 State the demands of the African Elected Members Organization to the colonial government.
 State the suggestions of the Lennox-Boyd constitution.
 Give the year of the First Lancaster House Conference.
 Give the year of the Second Lancaster House Conference.
 Who convened the First Lancaster House Conference in London?
 Who convened the Second Lancaster House Conference in London?
 Who led the African delegates in the First Lancaster House Conference?
 State the demands of the African team in the First Lancaster House Conference.

Mention the outcome of the First Lancaster House Conference.
 State the main motive for convening of the Second Lancaster Conference.
 What was meant by Kenya turning into self-government on 1st June 1963?
 When did Kenya attain full independence?
 State the year that Kenya declared a Republic.
 Name the leaders of the African Elected Members' Organization (AEMO).
 Mention the outcome of the Second Lancaster Conference.

CHAPTER SIX: EMERGENCE AND GROWTH OF NATIONALISM IN AFRICA

1. Define the term nationalism.
2. Discuss the internal factors that led to the rise of nationalism in Africa after World War I.
3. Identify three types of taxes imposed on Africans by the colonialists.
4. Discuss the external factors that promoted nationalism in Africa.
5. Who colonized Ghana?
6. Give the name of Ghana before attaining independence.
7. State the factors that led to the growth of nationalism in Ghana.
8. When was the Convention People's Party in Ghana formed? ✓ 1949.
9. When was United Gold Coast Convention established?
10. Who led the United Gold Coast Convention in Ghana (UGCC)?
11. State ways in which Kwame Nkrumah popularized his party CPP in Ghana.
12. Give examples of non-violent form of resistance used in Ghana.
13. Name the first country to attain independence in Africa.
14. When did Ghana achieve self-independence?
15. State the role played by Kwame Nkrumah in leading Gold Coast to self-independence.
16. State the role of Convention People's party in the struggle for independence in Ghana.
17. Give reasons why Ghana achieved independence earlier than other African countries.

18. State the role played by Ghana in inspiring other African countries to fight for independence.
19. State the methods used by nationalists in Ghana in their struggle for independence.
20. Mention the problems faced by nationalists in Ghana.
21. Name 2 African countries colonized by the Portuguese.
22. Name the poorest European countries that acquired colonies in Africa.
23. State the factors that led to the growth of nationalism in Mozambique.
24. Name the first political association to mobilize Africans in Mozambique.
25. When was FRELIMO formed?
26. Give the meaning of FRELIMO.
27. Who became the leader of FRELIMO after its formation?
28. Give reasons why it took long for Mozambique to achieve independence from Portugal.
29. Give reasons for the success of FRELIMO in war against the colonial government.
30. State the problems faced by FRELIMO in the war against Portuguese colonialism.
31. When did Mozambique become independent?
32. Who was the first president of Mozambique?
33. Name the FRELIMO leader who was assassinated in Dar es Salaam Name the party that broke away from FRELIMO in 1965.
34. Name the key leaders of the nationalist movement in Mozambique.
35. Mention the methods used by nationalist in Mozambique to struggle for independence.
36. Mention two European powers who were involved in South Africa's nationalism.
37. State the reasons why nationalism in South Africa was more complex than elsewhere in Africa.
38. Identify the three types of nationalism in South Africa.
39. Discuss the causes of nationalism in South Africa.
40. Give the name of the African reserves in South Africa.
41. Mention the major political parties in South Africa that helped to fight for independence.
42. Name the person who formed the black consciousness movement in South Africa.
43. Who formed Pan-African Congress (PAC) in South Africa?
44. Give the name given to the military wing of ANC.
45. Mention the people who played an important role in the struggle for liberation of South Africa.
46. Name the people who established ANC youth league.
47. State the year that South Africa got independence.
48. Name the newspaper that articulated the grievances of the Africans in South Africa.
49. Who formed the Pan African Congress party in South Africa?
50. When was the Pan African Congress formed?
51. State the methods used by African nationalists in South Africa in their struggle for independence.
52. Identify the channel used to spearhead nationalism in Africa when political parties were banned.
53. State the problems encountered by nationalists in South Africa.
54. Name three political parties that were banned in South Africa in 1961.

55. State the reasons why South Africa took long to achieve majority rule.
56. Mention the contributions of Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe.
57. Mention the contributions of Albert Luthuli in the fight for freedom and democracy in South Africa.
58. Mention the contributions of Nelson Mandela in the struggle for independence in South Africa.
59. State the role played by the church in promoting African nationalism in South Africa.
60. Name the nationalists charged alongside Nelson Mandela in South Africa and sentenced to life imprisonment.
61. State the reasons why Bantustan villages were created in South Africa during the apartheid regime.
62. State the objectives of African National Congress party (ANC).
63. Identify the peaceful methods which the nationalists in South Africa used in the struggle for independence.
64. State the objectives of African National Congress.
65. Name two political parties that fought for independence in Ghana.
66. Name three leaders of FRELIMO in Mozambique during the colonial period.
67. Identify three groups who had a conflict in running South Africa.
68. Identify the leading nationalist in South Africa's struggle to dismantle apartheid.

CHAPTER SEVEN: LIVES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF KENYAN LEADERS

1. Describe the roles Jomo Kenyatta played in politics.
2. Discuss the contribution of Jomo Kenyatta in the struggle for independence.
3. Discuss the problems that Kenya / Jomo Kenyatta faced at independence.
4. Discuss the role of Kenyatta in nation-building.
5. Explain the achievements of Jomo Kenyatta as president.
6. Discuss the role of Tom Mboya in the trade union movement.
7. Discuss the role of Tom Mboya in politics.
8. Discuss the role of Tom Mboya in nation-building.
9. Discuss the contribution of Tom Mboya in the struggle for independence.
10. State the roles of Tom Mboya in Kenya African Union.
11. Discuss the role of Ronald Ngala in politics.
12. State the role of Ronald Ngala in the struggle for independence.
13. Who was the president of African People's Party ✓ Paul Ngei.
14. Name the Kenyan political leader who was elected as the treasurer of KANU in absentia in 1960.
15. Discuss the contribution of Oginga Odinga in economic and social independence.
16. Discuss the political contribution of Oginga Odinga.
17. Discuss the role of Oginga Odinga in the struggle for independence.
18. Mention the party that Oginga Odinga formed after resigning as Kenya's vicepresident.
19. State the year when Kenya made a de jure one-party state.
20. Name the parties that were formed when AEMO split.
21. Name the founders of Kenya National Party.

22. Name the founders of Kenya Independent Movement.
23. Name the pressure group that fought for political pluralism.
24. Name the factions that split from FORD.
25. Mention the aim of KADU.
26. Name the nationalist who is remembered as the longest serving president of Kenya and member of Kenya's Parliament.
27. Identify the first politician to be allowed to visit Jomo Kenyatta in detention in Lodwar. .
28. Discuss the political contribution of Daniel Arap Moi
29. Discuss the role of Daniel Arap Moi in the struggle for independence.
30. Name the groups that pressurized for pluralism.
31. Discuss the role of Daniel Arap Moi as the President of Kenya.
32. Name the individuals who were detained due to pressure for pluralism in Kenya.
33. When was section 2A of the constitution repealed to allow multi-partism in Kenya?
34. State the contributions / achievements of Daniel Arap Moi in nation-building.
35. Mention the problems associated with Moi's era.
36. Who was the first vice president of independent Kenya?
37. When was Kenya People's Union banned?
38. Who was the second vice president of independent Kenya?
39. Why did Oginga Odinga resign from KANU and as the vice President of Kenya?
40. Discuss the problems faced by Jomo Kenyatta in the struggle for independence.
41. Discuss the role of Wangari Maathai in politics and activism.
42. Discuss the achievements of Wangari Maathai.

CHAPTER EIGHT: THE FORMATION, STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

- 1) Identify three arms of government in Kenya.
- 2) Mention the function of the legislature.
- 3) Mention the function of executive.
- 4) Mention the function of the judiciary.
- 5) Who organizes and supervises elections in Kenya?
- 6) State the methods of elections that have been used in Kenya.
- 7) Give two classifications of elections in Kenya.
- 8) Define a by-election.
- 9) State the circumstances that may lead to a by-election
- 10) Give four types of the elections.
- 11) State an example of a party election in Kenya.
- 12) State the reasons for elections.

- 13) Mention some of the issues and needs of people that the elected members in the government should address.
- 14) What happens when a president dies while in office?
- 15) Discuss the laws that regulate elections in Kenya.
- 16) Mention the election offences contained in the Election Offences Act.
- 17) State the circumstances under which a person is not eligible for appointment as a member of the IEBC.
- 18) State the composition of IEBC.
- 19) State the functions of the IEBC in Kenya.
- 20) How many constituencies are there in Kenya?
- 21) Explain the delimitation of electoral units.
- 22) State the factors put into consideration in determining the number of inhabitants in a constituency.
- 23) State the factors to put into consideration in the reviewing of constituency and ward boundaries.
- 24) State the principles that every political party is mandated to observe.
- 25) List the prohibitions of a political party.
- 26) Mention the positions that are elected / filled during a general election in Kenya.
- 27) States the most popular method of elections in Kenya.
- 28) Define a general election.
- 29) When should general elections be conducted in Kenya according to the constitution?
- 30) Name two commissions established to investigate the 2007 general elections.
- 31) Mention the weaknesses and flaws of the 2007 general elections.
- 32) State the principles of the electoral system in Kenya according to the Constitution.
- 33) Mention the characteristics of free and fair elections.
- 34) Define voter education.
- 35) Explain what voter education entails.
- 36) Define civic education.
- 37) Explain what civic education entails.
- 38) State the conditions that a voter must fulfill in order to be registered.
- 39) Name the commissions that have conducted and supervised elections and referenda in Kenya.
- 40) Identify two categories of candidates for electoral posts.
- 41) State two levels at which party candidates are selected to vie for various seats.
- 42) State the qualifications for election for a member of County Assembly.
- 43) State the circumstances under which a person is disqualified from county elections position.
- 44) Explain the requirements for parliamentary candidates.
- 45) State the circumstances under which one is disqualified for election as a member of the National Assembly.
- 46) Explain the circumstances under which a Member of Parliament may lose his / her seat in Parliament.
- 47) State the qualifications for nomination as a Presidential candidate.

- 48) State the circumstances under which one is not qualified for presidential candidate nominations.
- 49) State the conditions that a candidate must fulfill in order to be declared as an elected president.
- 50) Who swears in the president elect?
- 51) State the qualifications for one to contest as an independent candidate.
- 52) Mention the importance of election campaigns.
- 53) Name the place where voting is done on the actual election date.
- 54) State the factors that undermine free and fair elections.
- 55) Mention different ways of ensuring that elections are free and fair.
- 56) Mention the steps of the electoral process in Kenya.
- 57) Mention one requirement one must have in order to vote during an election.
- 58) Identify two categories of candidates during an election.
- 59) Mention the guidelines and regulations for successful voting process.
- 60) State the mechanisms established for timely settling of election disputes.
- 61) Name the election officials.
- 62) Explain the duty of a returning officer.
- 63) Explain the duties of the presiding officer.
- 64) State the duty of the polling clerks on the polling day.
- 65) State the duty of security personnel on the polling day
- 66) State the duty of counting clerks on the polling day.
- 67) State one duty of party agents on polling day.
- 68) 69.State the duty of observers on the polling day.
- 69) 70.State one requirement of observers on the polling day.
- 70) 71.Name the election official in charge of a polling station.
- 71) Name the election official in charge of elections in a constituency.
- 72) 73.Name the election officials responsible for election matters at the district level.
- 73) 74.Who is responsible for swearing in the president elect into office?
- 74) 75.Identify the arm of government that is not affected by the general elections.
- 75) 76.Who is the head of the executive arm of government?
- 76) Give the two arms of the county government.
- 77) Mention the tasks of a government.
- 78) State the membership of county governments.
- 79) Mention the members of the county executive committee.
- 80) Mention the circumstances under which a county governor may be removed from office.
- 81) Mention circumstances under which the office of the county governor may fall vacant.
- 82) Who acts as the county governor in case of a vacancy in the office of the county governor and that of the deputy governor?
- 83) State the functions of county executive committee.

- 84) Mention the members of the county assembly.
- 85) Name the ex-officio member of the county assembly.
- 86) State the qualifications for election as member of county assembly.
- 87) State the circumstances under which one is disqualified from being elected as a member of the county assembly.
- 88) State the circumstances under which the office of a member of county assembly is declared vacant.
- 89) State the function of the speaker of the county assembly.
- 90) State the composition of the legislature.
- 91) Identify the lower house of the legislature.
- 92) Identify the upper house of the legislature.
- 93) Mention the membership / composition of the National Assembly.
- 94) Mention the members / composition of the Senate.
- 95) State the official languages of the Kenyan Parliament.
- 96) Name the officers of Parliament.
- 97) State circumstances under which the office of the speaker or the deputy speaker becomes vacant.
- 98) Mention the function of the speaker of the Parliament.
- 99) Give the names of speakers of Parliament since independence.
- 100) Explain the duties of the speaker.
- 101) Mention the duties of the majority and minority party leaders in the Parliament.
- 102) Discuss the functions of Parliament / legislature.
- 103) Explain the function of the National Assembly.
- 104) State the functions of the Senate.
- 105) Identify two special interest groups. .
- 106) Define a bill.
- 107) Give classification / types of bills.
- 108) Explain public bills
- 109) Explain private members bills
- 110) Who introduces government bills?
- 111) Who introduces Private Members' Bills?
- 112) List the components of money bill.
- 113) Where is a bill drafted?
- 114) Give the name given to the government draftsman of Bill.
- 115) Mention the origin of a bill concerning the county government.
- 116) Explain the stages in the lawmaking process.
- 117) Who submits a bill to the president for presidential assent? ✓ *The speaker*
- 118) Give the meaning of 'Parliament supremacy'.

- 119) State ways in which Parliamentary supremacy is exercised.
- 120) Describe the limitations of parliamentary supremacy.
- 121) Mention the merits of parliamentary supremacy.
- 122) Explain the demerits of parliamentary supremacy.
- 123) State the composition of the executive arm of government.
- 124) Explain the principle of universal suffrage.
- 125) Why is election of the president in Kenya important?
- 126) Discuss the powers and functions of the president.
- 127) Name the people nominated by the president.
- 128) Name the people appointed by the president.
- 129) State the functions of the deputy president.
- 130) State the composition of the cabinet.
- 131) State the functions of the cabinet secretaries.
- 132) 133. Mention the responsibilities of the secretary to the cabinet.
- 133) State the general functions of the cabinet.
- 134) Highlight the functions of Principal Secretaries. .
- 135) Who approves the nomination of the attorney general?
- 136) What are the functions of the Attorney General?
- 137) What is the term of the Director of Public Prosecutions to hold office?
- 138) Explain the functions and powers of the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- 139) Identify the non-political section of the Executive arm of the government.
- 140) Highlight the functions of Public Service.
- 141) Identify the values and principles of public service.
- 142) State the functions and powers of the Public Service Commission.
- 143) State the principles that promote and guarantee national security in Kenya.
- 144) Name the members of National Security Council (NSC) ✓ President.
- 145) Mention the organs of the national security.
- 146) State the primary function of the organs of national security.
- 147) Mention the composition of the defense forces.
- 148) Give the composition of the Kenya Defense Forces.
- 149) Identify the main function of the Kenya Defense Forces.
- 150) Discuss the functions of Kenya Defense Forces.
- 151) Mention the composition of the defense council.
- 152) State the function of the defense council.
- 153) Discuss the challenges facing Kenya Defense Forces.

- 154) State the functions of National Intelligence Service.
- 155) Discuss the challenges facing the National Intelligence Service.
- 156) 158. Identify the composition of the National Police Service.
- 157) Who is the head of the National Police Service?
- 158) Mention the units of the Kenya Police Service.
- 159) State the functions of the National Police Service.
- 160) Mention the duty of National Police Service in safeguarding lives on roads.
- 161) State the challenges facing the National Police Service.
- 162) State the functions of the National Police Service Commission.
- 163) Mention the measures taken by the national security organs to improve their services.
- 164) What are correctional services?
- 165) Who offers correctional services?
- 166) Explain the functions of correctional services
- 167) State the challenges facing correctional services.
- 168) Highlight the reforms undertaken to improve conditions of correctional services.
- 169) Highlight the principles guiding courts and tribunals.
- 170) State the methods used to grade courts in Kenya.
- 171) Define jurisdiction.
- 172) Give two types of jurisdiction
- 173) Explain original jurisdiction.
- 174) Who is the head of the judiciary in Kenya? ✓ *Chief Justice*
- 175) Who is the deputy head of Judiciary?
- 176) Give the name of the chief administrator and accounting officer of the Judiciary.
- 177) State the composition of the Judiciary.
- 178) Give two categories of courts in Kenya.
- 179) Give examples of superior courts in Kenya.
- 180) Give examples of subordinate courts in Kenya.
- 181) Name the highest court in Kenya's judicial structure and Court system.
- 182) Who constitutes the Supreme Court?
- 183) Who is the President of the Supreme Court? ✓ *Chief Justice.*
- 184) Who is the vice president of the Supreme Court? ✓ *Deputy Chief Justice.*
- 185) Highlight the qualification for appointment to the Supreme Court.
- 186) State the functions of the Supreme Court
- 187) Name the second highest court in the Kenyan judiciary system. Who recommends the appointment of the judges of Court of Appeal? ✓
- 188) Mention the qualifications required for appointment as a judge of Court of Appeal.
- 189) State the functions of the Court of Appeal.
- 190) Name the third highest Court in Kenya.
- 191) State the qualifications for appointment as a judge of the High Court.
- 192) State the functions of the High Court.

- 193) Mention the courts with appellate jurisdiction. .
- 194) Highlight the factors that may lead to the removal of a judge from office.
- 195) Mention the cases handled by the magistrate courts.
- 196) State the objectives of sentencing a person who has broken the law.
- 197) Mention the qualifications for appointment in the office of Kadhi Courts.
- 198) Mention the cases under the jurisdiction of Kadhis' Courts.
- 199) Give the name given to the military courts. ✓ *The court martial.*
- 200) Give examples of tribunals in Kenya.
- 201) Mention the cases tried by court martial.
- 202) Identify the body that promotes and facilitates the independence and accountability of the Judiciary.
- 203) Highlight the functions of Judicial Service Commission.
- 204) State the functions of Chief Justice.
- 205) State ways in which the independence of the Judiciary in Kenya is guaranteed.
- 206) Discuss the challenges facing the Judiciary.
- 207) Mention the reforms that have been undertaken to improve the performance of the judiciary.
- 208) Give the meaning of 'Rule of law'.
- 209) State ways in which the rule of law is upheld in Kenya.
- 210) State the elements of rule of law.
- 211) State the principles of the rule of law.
- 212) State the importance of the rule of law.
- 213) What is natural justice?
- 214) Explain the principle of right to fair hearing.
- 215) Give two rules that govern natural Justice.
- 216) Give ways in which the concept of natural justice is held in Kenya.