



FORM FOUR LATEST TOPICAL QUESTIONS

CHAPTER ONE: WORLD WARS

1. Give the year when First World War began
2. Identify the machines and weapons used to fight in the World War 1.
3. Name the most powerful countries in the world before World War I.
4. Mention the countries involved in World War 1.
5. State the reason why the First World War was called a 'World War'.
6. Discuss the long term causes of WWI.
7. Mention the immediate cause of World War 1.
8. Name three continents where World War 1 was fought.
9. Name the two fronts where World War 1 was fought in Europe.
10. Name two alliances that were antagonists in World War 1.
11. Name the countries that constituted the Triple Alliance.
12. Name the countries that made up the Triple Entente.
13. Name the countries that made up the Dual Alliance.
14. Who initiated the Dual Alliance?
15. Identify two provinces of France that had been annexed by Germany in 1871.
16. Name the war that led to annexation of two French provinces by Germany.
17. Who made up the Dual Entente?
18. Name the countries that made the Triple Entente.
19. Name the countries that later joined Triple Entente by 1915.
20. Name the countries that made up the Triple Alliance.
21. that later joined Triple Alliance by 1915.
22. Give the name that was given to Triple Alliance after attracting more powers.
23. Give the name given to Triple Entente after attracting more powers.
24. Name some countries involved in war on the Western Front.
25. State the reasons which made Russia withdraw from World War 1 in 1917.
26. Mention the reasons why the Britain's supremacy in naval warfare was important to the Allies.
27. State the two major events that led to the end of World War 1.
28. Give reasons why the United States took a neutral stand with regard to the World War 1.
29. State the reasons that motivated USA's decision to join World War 1.
30. Mention the terms given to Germany after she was defeated in World War 1 by the Allied Forces.
31. State the reasons why Allies won in the World War 1/ why Central Powers were defeated.
32. Give the name of the President of USA during World War 1.
33. Mention the principles outlined by Woodrow Wilson on which peace with Germany would be based.
34. Mention the statesmen who dominated the drafting of Treaty of Versailles in 1919.
35. Mention the terms of Versailles Treaty.
36. State
37. Disc

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38. Discuss the economic results of World War 1.
39. Discuss the political results of World War 1.
40. State the positive results of World War 1.
41. Name the Treaty that ended the World War I.
42. Mention the year of the formation of the Treaty of Versailles.
43. Identify the place where the Peace Conference (Treaty of Versailles) of 1919 was held.
44. Mention the International Organization formed after the First World War to promote peace and security in the world.
45. State the main objective of the League of Nations.
46. Identify the headquarters of the League of Nations.
47. State the aims of the League of Nations.
48. Mention the main bodies / organs of the League of Nations.
49. State the obligations of the Charter / Covenant of the League of Nations.
50. State the functions of the Assembly of the League of Nations.
51. Name the 4 permanent members of the Council of the League of Nations.
52. Why did USA decline to ratify the charter of the League of Nations?
53. State the main functions of the Council of the League of Nations
54. Name the administrative body of the League of Nations.
55. Highlight the functions of the Secretariat of the League of Nations
56. State the main work of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
57. State the function of International Labour Office of the League of Nations.
58. State the function of the specialized commissions and committees of the League of Nations.
59. State the Year the League of Nations was formed.
60. Mention the achievements of the League of Nations.
61. Mention ways in which the League of Nations helped to promote international cooperation in the socio-economic spheres.
62. State ways in which the League of Nations helped to improve the working conditions.
63. Name the international organization that laid down the foundation for the formation of UN in 1945.
64. Mention one country that refused to join the League of Nations.
65. Highlight the failures of the League of Nations.
66. Discuss the reasons why the League of Nations failed in its duty to preserve the world peace.
67. Discuss the causes of the Second World War.
68. Name the two rival groups that were involved in the Second World War.
69. Mention the two fronts where the Second World War was fought.
70. Name the continents where the Second World War was fought.
71. When did the Second World War start?
72. Name the president of USA in 1945 when the Second World War came to an end.
73. Give the name of the British Prime Minister at the beginning of the Second World War.
74. Outline the reasons why Allied forces defeated the axis powers in the Second World War.
75. Discuss the social results of the Second World War.
76. Discuss the political results of the Second World War.
77. Discuss the economic results of the Second World War.
78. Name the two ideologies spread by the superpowers after the Second World War.
79. Name the year that the state of Israel was established.
80. Give the main reason why the state of Israel was established.
- 81.

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82. Mention some countries that developed totalitarian governments during the 1920s and 1930s after the First World War.
83. Identify the agreement formed by Germany, Italy and Japan during the Second World War.
84. Identify the party that was led by Lenin in Russia.
85. Identify the party that was led by Benito Mussolini in Italy.
86. Identify the party that was led by Adolf Hitler in Germany.

CHAPTER TWO: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Define the term international relations.
2. State and explain the levels of international relations.
3. State the advantages of international relations.
4. Who is a diplomat?
5. State the year the mainland Tanganyika united with the Island of Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania.
6. Discuss what would happen if international relations were absent.
7. Mention two types of international organizations.
8. Give examples of International Governmental Organizations.
9. Give examples of International Non-Governmental organizations.
10. State one difference between International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs).
11. Mention two ways of categorizing IGOs.
12. Mention one IGO with a broad purpose.
13. Give an example of an IGO with a limited purpose.
14. Highlight the functions of IGOs.
15. Name the international organization that was formed after the collapse of League of Nations.
16. Name the organization that was formed in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles to promote international cooperation and peace.
17. State the main reason for the creation of the League of Nations.
18. Mention the main aim of the United Nations.
19. Name the allied power leaders who ratified the UN charter in 1945.
20. State the aims of United Nations.
21. State the year the United Nations was formed.
22. Which year did Kenya become a member of the United Nations.
23. State the official languages of the United Nations.
24. Mention the principles of the United Nations as spelt out in the UN charter.
25. Mention the principal organs of the UN.
26. Name the main deliberative body of the UN.
27. Name the member states of the General Assembly of UN.
28. State the functions and the powers of the General Assembly of the UN.
29. Mention the five permanent members of the Security Council.
30. State the number of members of the UN Security Council.
31. Name the UN organ that elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council of UN.
32. Name the five members of the UN who have the right to Veto.
33. Highlight the functions of the Security Council of the UN.
34. Give an example of a sanction that may be applied if a member state on UN fails to adhere to the advice.
35. State methods of settling disputes.
36. Name the principal judicial organ of the UN.
37. Name t

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38. Mention some of the disputes arbitrated by the International Court of Justice.
39. Identify the organs of UN that are responsible for electing judges of the International Court of Justice? ✓ *General Assembly* ✓ *Security Council*.
40. State the main aim task of the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC).
41. Highlight the commissions of the Economic and Social Council of the UN.
42. Highlight the functions of the Economic and Social Council of the UN.
43. State the function of the Trusteeship Council of the UN.
44. What are trust territories?
45. Give examples of countries that attained political independence under Trusteeship Council.
46. Mention the main administrative organ of the UN.
47. Mention the Chief administrative officer of the UN.
48. Who appoints the Secretary General of the UN?
49. Who recommends the Secretary General of the UN to the General Assembly?
50. State the duties of the Secretariat of the UN.
51. Name some of the people who have served as Secretary Generals of the United Nations.
52. Give examples of the specialized agencies of the UN.
53. Mention the function of ILO.
51. State the Headquarters for the ILO.
52. State the headquarters of FAO.
53. State the function of the FAO.
54. State the headquarters of UNESCO.
55. State the function of UNESCO.
56. Name the headquarters of World Health Organization.
57. State the functions of World Health Organization.
58. Name the headquarters of the World Bank.
59. State the function of World Bank.
60. State the function of the IMF.
61. State the functions of IDA.
62. State the functions of IFC.
63. Mention the functions of ICAO.
64. State the function of UPU.
65. State the function of WMO.
66. State the functions of IMO.
67. State the function of WIPU.
68. State the function of UNCHR.
69. State the function of UNICEF.
70. Discuss the achievements of UN.
71. Discuss the challenges faced by UN.
72. State the approaches used by UN in the promotion of world peace and security.
73. State ways in which UN has promoted the rights of women.
74. State ways in which UN is involved in Humanitarian Assistance.
75. State how UN has promoted democracy and good governance.
76. Mention the successes of UN in health care.
77. What do understand by the terms Commonwealth of Nations?
78. Who is the head of Commonwealth?
79. State the aims and principles of Commonwealth.

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82. Name the main policy-making body of the Commonwealth.
83. State the functions of the secretariat of the Commonwealth.
84. Mention the specialized agencies of the Commonwealth.
85. State the functions of Commonwealth.
86. State ways through which Commonwealth supports education and training.
87. State ways in which Commonwealth supports democracy and good governance.
88. Name some countries in Africa that are members of the Commonwealth.
89. Name some countries outside Africa that are members of the Commonwealth.
90. Highlight the challenges facing Commonwealth.
91. Mention the achievements of commonwealth.
92. Give examples of countries that achieved independence through Trusteeship Council of UN.
93. Define Non-Aligned Movement.
94. Give the year of the formation of Non-Aligned Movement.
95. State how Non-Aligned movement was formed.
96. State reasons for the rise of Non-Aligned Movement.
97. State the features of NAM.
98. Highlight the criteria for the membership of NAM.
99. Highlight the aims of NAM.
100. Give examples of countries that act as observers of NAM.
101. Give examples of organizations that act as observers of NAM.
102. Identify founder members of Non-Aligned Movement.
103. Give examples of states that are members of NAM.
104. State the functions of observer countries and organizations.
105. State the reasons why states are invited as observers to NAM meetings.
106. State reasons why NAM is still relevant.
107. Discuss the challenges facing NAM.
108. Define the word "Capitalism".
109. Define the word "Communism".
110. Define "Cold War".
111. Mention the main weapons or tools used during Cold War.
112. Identify the main combatants of the Cold War.
113. Discuss the causes of Cold War.
114. Mention the continent that was a major theatre for Cold War. Mention the military alliance formed by USA during Cold War.
115. Mention the military alliance formed by USSR during Cold War.
116. Give the name of the British Prime Minister during the Cold War in 1946.
117. Identify the name of the real wars fought by USSR and USA allies rather than the Super powers themselves during Cold War.
118. Name the large-scale programme of financial assistance introduced by USA to countries in Europe.
119. Name the programme introduced by USSR in Eastern Europe to resist capitalism pressures in Europe.
120. Name the military alliance formed by the USA and her allies in 1949.
121. Name the military alliance formed in 1955 by USSR and her allies.
122. Name the military alliance that was formed by USA and her allies that brought an end to American isolation policy.
123. Name the countries that formed NATO.
124. Name the

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125. Mention the major events that heightened hostility in Europe during Cold War.
126. Give the reasons that worsened hostilities between USA and USSR during Cold War.
127. Mention the Fronts of the Cold War in Asia.
128. Mention the features of Cold War.
129. Explain the causes that led to the decline of Cold War.
130. Explain the effects of Cold War.
131. State the reasons why communism collapsed in Eastern Europe.
132. Identify the leaders of Non-Aligned Movement.
133. Give examples of countries in Africa where Cold War was witnessed.
134. State the reason why COMECON, the economic programme by Russia was not successful.
135. Name the two programmes formed by Russia to counteract the USA economic programmes during cold war.
136. Who established the COMECON programme in USSR?

CHAPTER THREE: COOPERATION IN AFRICA

1. Mention one factor that enabled the Europeans to conquer and economically exploit the people of Africa for centuries.
2. Define Pan-Africanism.
3. Identify the earliest organization which was aimed at African Unity.
4. Who coined the term Pan-Africanism.
5. Mention the ills that Africans were subjected to during colonial period.
6. Give the meaning of cooperation in Africa.
7. Give an example of movements that show African cooperation.
8. Give examples of organization that show African Cooperation.
9. Explain the reason why Africans in America led Africans in the struggle against oppression and economic exploitation.
10. Highlight the aims of Pan-Africanism.
11. State the factors that led to the growth of Pan-Africanism.
12. Mention some of the leading Pan-Africanists.
13. Who are mulattoes?
14. Mention some of the founders of Pan-Africanism in America.
15. Mention some of the founders of Pan-Africanism from Africa.
16. Mention the contribution of Marcus Garvey as a Pan-Africanist.
17. State the most important contribution of Marcus Garvey to promote PanAfricanism.
18. Mention challenges that Marcus Garvey faced in promotion of PanAfricanism.
19. Mention the contribution of Booker T. Washington as a Pan-Africanist.
20. Mention the contribution of W.E.B Dubois as a Pan-Africanist.
21. List the objectives of the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) launched by Marcus Garvey.
22. Mention the contribution of George Padmore as a Pan-Africanist.
23. Mention the year when the first Pan-African Conference was held.
24. Highlight the objectives of the Pan-African conference of 1900.
25. Mention the issues discussed during the Pan-African conference of 1900.
26. Mention where the first Pan-African conference of 1900 took place.
27. Mention the year the second Pan-African conference took place.
28. Mention the place where the Pan-African conference of 1919 took place.
29. Give the name of the Pan-Africanist who was the leader of the second PanAfrican Congress in

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31. Mention where the sessions of the third Pan-African Conference of 1921-1923 take place.
32. State the demands of Africans during the third Pan-African congress.
33. Where did the fourth Pan-African conference of 1927 take place?
34. State the main issue discussed during the fourth Pan-African Congress in 1927.
35. Mention the place where the fifth Pan-African conference of 1945 took place
36. Who organized the first Pan-African conference of 1919?
37. Which year did the 5th Pan-African conference take place?
38. Mention the participants of the fifth Pan-African Congress in 1945.
39. Highlight the features of the 5th Pan-African conference.
40. State the resolutions of the 5th Pan-African congress.
41. Explain the role of Kwame Nkrumah in Pan-Africanism.
42. Explain the reason why Pan-Africanism concentrated its activities in Africa after 1945.
43. Mention the reasons why the Pan-African movement had not established itself in the African continent before 1945.
44. Discuss the achievements of Pan-African Movement.
45. Discuss the challenges encountered by the Pan-African Movement.
46. Give the year when Organization of African Unity (OAU) was renamed as African Union (AU).
47. Give the name of the first chairman of OAU.
48. Name the third chairman of OAU.
49. When was OAU born?
50. Give the headquarters of OAU.
51. Mention the objectives of OAU.
52. State principles of OAU.
53. Mention the structure of OAU.
54. What was the main work of the Assembly of Heads of States of OAU?
55. State the functions of the council of ministers of OAU.
56. What was the main function of the secretariat of OAU?
57. Mention the function of the commission of mediation, conciliation and arbitration of the OAU.
58. State the greatest achievement of OAU.
59. Highlight the successes of OAU.
60. Highlight the challenges encountered by the OAU.
61. State the failures of OAU.
62. State the difference between OAU and AU.
63. Identify the first chairman of African Union in 2002.
64. Name the chief architects of the AU's development agenda, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
65. State the goals of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
66. Highlight the objectives of AU.
67. Mention the organs of AU.
68. Name the Supreme organ of AU.
69. Outline the functions of the Assembly of the AU.
70. Name the AU organ that prepares materials for the Assembly to discuss and approve.
71. State the functions of the Executive Council of the African Union.
72. Name the financial institutions that will be set up under AU auspices.
73. Mention the specialized committees of the AU.
74. State the functions of the specialized committees of the AU.
75. State the functions of the AU's Peace and Security Council.
76. Mentio

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77. State the challenges faced by AU.
78. When was East African Community formed?
79. Name the founders of East African Community of 1967.
80. Highlight the objectives of EAC of 1967.
81. Discuss the functions of the organs of EAC formed in 1967.
82. Who was the first chairman of EAC formed in 1967?
83. State the achievements of EAC up to 1977.
84. State the challenges that faced the EAC up to 1977.
85. Which year did EAC collapse?
86. In which year was the EAC reborn?
87. Name the organs of the EAC of 2001.
88. State the aims of the EAC of 2001.
89. State the functions of the Summit of the EAC of 2001.
90. State the functions of the Council of Ministers in the EAC of 2001.
91. State the functions of the Coordinating Committee of the EAC of 2001.
92. State the functions of the Sectoral Committees of the EAC of 2001.
93. State the function of the East African Court of Justice.
94. Highlight the functions of the East African Legislative Assembly.
95. State the functions of the Secretariat of EAC of 2001.
96. State the functions of the secretary General of EAC of 2001.
97. Mention the autonomous institutions of EAC.
98. Discuss the challenges facing EAC of 2001.
99. Mention the achievements of EAC of 2001.
100. Identify the Economic Organization formed by West African states.
101. Highlight the objectives of ECOWAS.
102. State the year of formation of ECOWAS.
103. Outline the structure of ECOWAS.
104. Mention some member states of ECOWAS.
105. Identify the supreme organ of ECOWAS.
106. State the functions of the Council of Ministers of ECOWAS.
107. State the functions of the Executive Secretariat of ECOWAS.
108. State the functions of the Tribunal of ECOWAS.
109. Name the specialized agencies of ECOWAS.
110. Discuss the achievements of ECOWAS.
111. Identify the multinational peacekeeping or peace enforcement force of ECOWAS?
112. Give examples of countries where ECOMOG has restored peace.
113. State ways in which members of ECOWAS benefit economically.
114. Outline the challenges faced by ECOWAS.
115. Give the year when COMESA was established.
116. Name the organisation that was replaced by COMESA.
117. Identify the headquarters of COMESA.
118. Give examples of member states of COMESA.
119. When was the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa formed?
120. State the main motivation for establishment of COMESA.
121. Highlight the aims and objectives of COMESA.
122. State the organs of COMESA.

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125. State the functions of the Court of Justice of the COMESA.
126. State the functions of the Committee of Governors of Central Banks.
127. State the functions of the inter-governmental Committee, an organ of COMESA.
128. State the functions of the technical committees of the COMESA.
129. Who appoints the Secretary General of COMESA?
130. Who is the Chief Executive Officer of the COMESA?
131. Give the functions of the Secretary General of COMESA.
132. Name the organ of COMESA composed of the business community and other stakeholders.
133. State the functions of the Consultative Committee.
134. Mention the independent institutions of COMESA.
135. Discuss the achievements of COMESA.
136. Discuss the challenges that are facing COMESA.
137. Mention two states that were once members of COMESA but pulled out.
138. Mention the technical committees of the COMESA.
139. Mention some of the issues covered in the East African Community customs union formed in 2005.
140. Enumerate the features of East African Customs Union.
141. State the fields of cooperation by member states of EAC.

CHAPTER FOUR: NATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES (KENYA)

1. Define the term “National Philosophy”.
2. Name three national philosophies in Kenya since independence.
3. Name the party that coined the philosophy of “African Socialism”.
4. Define African Socialism.
5. Identify the document that explained the philosophy of African Socialism.
6. Mention the principles of African Socialism.
7. Mention the two African traditions on which African Socialism is based.
8. Give reasons why African Socialism was adopted.
9. Highlight the features of African Socialism.
10. Explain the various forms of ownership in Kenya as stated in the philosophy of African Socialism.
11. Discuss the importance of African Socialism.
12. Mention the main problems that faced Kenya after independence.
13. State the national motto adopted in 1963.
14. Mention the aims of Harambee.
15. State the two categories of Harambee projects.
16. Give examples of social projects of Harambee.
17. Give examples of economic projects of Harambee.
18. Highlight the principles/ characteristics of Harambee.
19. Identify three ideals embraced in Harambee.
20. Discuss the contribution of Harambee spirit to Kenya’s development.
21. Discuss the factors undermining Harambee spirit.
22. State the contribution of “Harambee” movement in the development of health services in Kenya.
23. State the contribution of “Harambee” movement to the development of education.
24. Who adopted the political ideology of Nyayoism?
25. When was the political ideology of Nyayoism adopted?
26. Name the traditional virtues of Nyayoism.
27. State the

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28. What are the pillars of Nyayoism?
29. State the reasons why Nyayo philosophy emphasizes peace / encourages peace.
30. Identify the national philosophy adopted at independence to promote social justice in Kenya.
31. State the reasons why the government of Kenya adopted the sessional paper no. 10 of 1965.
32. Explain the role of Nyayoism.
33. State the role of Nyayoism in development.
34. State the challenges of Nyayoism.
35. Highlight the social impact of National philosophies.
36. State the political impact of National philosophies.
37. Discuss the economic impact of national philosophies.
38. Highlight the factors that have undermined National philosophies.

CHAPTER FIVE: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES IN KENYA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

1. Mention some political problems that Kenya inherited from the colonial government
2. Identify the type of constitution in Kenya at independence.
3. Name three major political parties in Kenya at independence.
4. Who was the leader of African People's Party (APP)?
5. Why did Oginga Odinga resign from KANU in 1966?
6. Name the opposition party formed by Oginga Odinga in 1966.
7. Name the second vice president of Kenya. .
8. When was Kenya People's Union (KPU) banned?
9. Give the name of the Asian who was detained during the State of Emergency.
10. Mention three politicians who were assassinated during the Jomo Kenyatta regime.
11. State the political challenges encountered by Kenyatta's Government from 1963 to 1968.
12. Give examples of politicians who were detained during Jomo Kenyatta's regime. ✓
13. Mention the tribal organizations banned by Daniel Arap Moi in 1980.
14. Give the year when Kenya became a de jure (by law) one party state.
15. State the year when the queue voting method (Mlolongo) was introduced in Kenya.
16. Name some government critics who were arrested and sentenced to jail in 1988.
17. Mention two celebrated authors who went into self-imposed exiles in 1988.
18. State the roles played by Kenya African Democratic Union in the struggle for independence in Kenya.
19. Outline the constitutional changes between 1963 and 1991.
20. State the reasons that caused sharp divisions in KANU leadership between 1964 and 1965.
21. Mention the first post-independence opposition party.
22. When were political prisoners released from detention by president Moi?
23. Mention the leaders of KANU who were radicals between 1964 and 1966.
24. Define a multiparty democracy.
25. Mention the major political change that was introduced during the Limuru conference of 1966.
26. State the reason why Oginga Odinga left the Limuru conference in 1966 a bitter man.
27. Give examples of groups that crusaded for multiparty system in Kenya.
28. Discuss the factors that led to the revival of multi-party democracy in Kenya in 1991.
29. Mention the members of the church who fought for multi-partyism in Kenya.
30. Give the year of the collapse of Soviet Union.
31. Mention the pioneer of multi-party crusaders in Kenya
32. _____ cy (FORD)

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33. Name two people who were detained on 7th July 1990 as they demanded a multi-party system of government.
34. Mention the parties that emerged after lifting the ban on multi-partisym in Kenya.
35. State the achievements of Multi-party democracy in Kenya.
36. Outline the challenges of Multi-party democracy in Kenya.
37. Discuss the role of political parties in governance and nation building.
38. State the role of the ruling party in Government and Nation Building.
39. State the role of opposition parties in nation building.
39. Mention three agricultural institutions in Kenya.
40. Highlight the disadvantages of political parties.
41. State the economic problems that faced Kenya at independence.
42. Define the term "land tenure".
43. State the land tenure system in Kenya the in pre-colonial era.
44. Identify one way in which Africans in pre-colonial era were dispossessed of their communal lands.
45. State the results of land alienation in Kenya during the colonial period.
46. What is land adjudication?
47. What is land consolidation?
48. What is land registration?
49. State the land tenure system in the post-colonial era.
50. Differentiate between alienated land and non-alienated land.
51. Give definition of land policies.
52. Give three classifications of land in Kenya according to the constitution of 2010.
53. Define an act of parliament.
54. Who is the custodian of public land in Kenya?
55. Who manages public land in Kenya?
56. Give examples of public land in Kenya.
57. Give examples of community land.
58. Give examples of private land.
59. Outline the land reforms in independent Kenya.
60. Name the irrigation projects established since independence.
61. Give two land commissions formed to address land issues in Kenya.
62. Highlight the benefits of land reform policies to Kenyans.
63. Outline the challenges faced by agricultural sector in Kenya.
64. State the principles of land policy in Kenya.
65. State the problems facing land reforms in Kenya.
66. State the functions of National Land Commission.
67. Give examples of main industries in Kenya.
68. Outline the factors that have facilitated industrial development in Kenya since the colonial era.
69. State the reasons why the government aimed at promoting industrialization.
70. Outline the steps the government has taken to boost industrial growth.
71. Mention the aims of statutory bodies / parastatals.
72. Give examples of parastatals in Kenya.
73. Highlight the characteristics of Parastatals.
74. State the challenges facing Industrial development in Kenya.
75. State the importance of industrial development in Kenya.
76. Name the blue print of Kenya's post-colonial development.
77. Who fo

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78. Give reasons why the government took charge of education in Kenya after independence.
79. Outline the measures taken by the Kenyan Government to develop education since independence.
80. Mention the education commissions that were set up in Kenya.
81. Discuss the education commissions set up to streamline education in Kenya.
82. Mention the challenges faced by schools due to the introduction of Free Primary Education in 2002.
83. Discuss the challenges facing education sector today.
84. Highlight the development in the healthcare sector since independence.
85. Discuss the challenges facing the health sector.
86. Identify ways in which Kenyan culture is expressed.
87. State the importance of cultural activities.
88. Highlight the measures taken by the government to improve sports.
89. Highlight the challenges facing sports sector in Kenya.
90. State the function of theatre in Kenya.
91. State the developments that have taken place in theatre in Kenya.
92. State ways in which the Kenyan government has tried to promote Kenyan culture since independence.
93. State the challenges facing culture and sports.
94. Name two referral hospitals in Kenya.
95. Describe the steps the government has taken to promote university education in Kenya.
96. State ways in which Literature has grown since independence.
97. Give ways through which the government has encouraged the preservation of African culture through music and dance.

CHAPTER SIX: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN AFRICA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

1. When did Ghana attain independence?
2. State the year that the Congo was granted independence by the Belgians.
3. Identify the president of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) under the name Zaire.
4. Explain why Africans in the army staged a mutiny in Congo six days after independence in 1960.
5. Name the leaders of the coalition government formed in Congo after independence.
6. Name the parties that formed the coalition government in Congo after independence.
7. Give the main political challenge that the Democratic Republic of Congo has faced since independence.
8. Name the leader of Congolese National Movement Party in Congo.
9. Name the leader of the Abako party in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
10. Name the leader of Conakat in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
11. State the main challenge that faced the coalition government that was formed in Congo after independence.
12. State the ideological differences between the leaders who formed the coalition government after independence in DRC.
13. Give the year that Patrice Lumumba was assassinated.
14. Name the Mastermind of the bloodless coup of 1965 in Congo.
15. Give reasons why there were civil wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo soon after independence.
16. State the reforms embarked by Mobutu Sese Seko when he took over the leadership of Congo.
17. Who changed the name of Zaire to Democratic Republic of Congo?

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20. Name the second president of Congo.
21. Name the third president of Congo.
22. Name the fourth President of Congo.
23. Name the leader who declared secession of Katanga region in Congo.
24. Give one reason why the Belgians preferred Moise Tshombe to Patrice Lumumba in Congo.
25. Who declared secession of Kasai region in Congo?
26. Who declared secession of Kisangani region in Congo?
27. Name two political leaders of Congo who were assassinated.
28. Give one reason why the Congolese nationals rebelled against Mobutu Sese Seko's Government.
29. Outline the economic developments in Congo since independence under Mobutu Sese Seko.
30. Discuss the social developments in DRC.
31. Discuss the political challenges in DRC.
32. Who changed Congo's name to Zaire?
33. Discuss the economic challenges in DRC since independence.
34. Discuss the social challenges in Congo since independence.
35. Give political changes that were introduced by Mobutu Sese Seko which led to dictatorship in DRC..
36. Mention 3 political antagonists who were involved in the 1960 Congo crisis.
37. Give the name of UN Secretary General who perished in plane crash in Congo while trying to solve the Congo crisis.
38. Identify the union that made up the country of Tanzania.
39. Name the year Tanganyika attained independence.
40. Name the sole political party in Tanganyika in 1962.
41. Who colonised Tanganyika?
42. Name the year Zanzibar attained independence.
43. State the year Tanganyika merged with Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania.
44. Name the first vice president of Tanzania.
45. Who launched Arusha Declaration in Tanzania?
46. Identify the ideology that was emphasized in the Arusha Declaration document in Tanzania.
47. Mention the document that became the cornerstone of Tanzania's political, economic and social development.
48. Discuss the principles of the Arusha Declaration of 1967.
49. Name the vice president of United Republic of Tanzania who was assassinated.
50. Name two parties that merged to form Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM).
51. Which year did the Afro-Shirazi party merge with Tanganyika African National Union to form Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM)?
52. Name the President of Tanzania who succeeded Nyerere.
53. Name the vice president of Tanzania who was assassinate in 1972.
54. Name the countries that were supported morally, materially and financially by Tanzania to achieve independence.
55. Name the ideology launched by Julius Nyerere through the Arusha Declaration.
56. Highlight the major political developments that have taken place in Tanzania since independence.
57. Highlight the economic development in Tanzania since independence.
58. Discuss the social developments in Tanzania since independence.
59. Mention the party that was formed in Tanzania following the dissolution of TANU and ASP in 1977.
60. Highlight the social challenges in Tanzania.
61. Discuss

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62. Highlight the political challenges in Tanzania.
63. Discuss the social challenges in Africa before independence.
64. Discuss the economic challenges facing Africa since independence.
65. Discuss the political challenges in Africa since independence.
66. What caused an army mutiny in Tanzania in 1964?
67. Give ways in which the policy of nationalization slowed down economic development in Tanzania during the rule of Julius Nyerere.

CHAPTER SEVEN: DEVOLVED GOVERNMENT

1. Define the term 'Devolution'.
2. Identify the two levels of government in Kenya.
3. Define a devolved government?
4. Name the two chambers of the Legislature.
5. State the main objective behind the devolution of power in Kenya.
6. State the objectives of the devolution of government.
7. Mention the principles of devolved government.
8. Identify the supreme law of Kenya.
9. State the Legislative arm of county government.
10. State the executive arm of the county government.
11. Give the name of the devolved units of government in Kenya.
12. Highlight the factors to put into consideration before the boundaries of a country are altered.
13. State the composition of a county government.
14. Identify the law making body of the county government.
15. State the composition of the county assembly.
16. Mention the functions of special seat members of the county assembly.
17. State the qualifications one must fulfil to be elected as a member of the county assembly.
18. State the reasons that may disqualify a person from being elected as a member of a county assembly.
19. Outline the functions of the county assembly.
20. Mention the guidelines on the law making process in the county assemblies.
21. Who gives assent to the bills to become law in the county government?
22. Identify the executive arm of the county government.
23. State the main duty of the County Executive Committee.
24. State the composition of the County Executive Committee.
25. State the power and functions of the county governor.
26. State the functions of the deputy governor.
27. State the functions of the county executive committee.
28. Explain the functions of county governments.
29. State ways in which the county government promotes agriculture in the county.
30. Outline the relationship between the county and national governments.
31. Discuss the challenges facing county governments.
32. Highlight some possible solutions to the challenges which face county government in Kenya.

CHAPTER EIGHT: PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

1. Define public finance.
2. Define public revenue.
3. Define public expenditure.
4. State reasons why the government of Kenya has decentralized substantial political, administrative
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6. What is the aim of principles of public finance?
7. Outline the principles of public finance.
8. Define a national budget.
9. State the importance of government budget.
10. Who presents the compiled information on the annual budgetary requirements to the national assembly?
11. Mention the guidelines provided by the national legislation to guide the process of budget development.
12. Define an appropriation bill.
13. Mention the funds where revenue collected is deposited.
14. Who oversees the implementation of the county budgets?
15. Give the functions of Equalisation funds.
16. Who approves withdrawal of equalisation funds?
17. Give the functions of the consolidated funds.
18. Give the functions of contingencies Fund.
19. Mention the sources of revenue for the national government.
20. Mention two categories of sources of revenue for national government.
21. Mention some sources of domestic revenue.
22. State two main groups of taxes.
23. Define direct taxes.
24. Give examples of direct taxes.
25. Who are exempted from paying income tax?
26. Give examples of income Tax.
27. Define indirect taxes.
28. Give examples of indirect taxes.
29. Explain customs duty.
30. What is excise duty?
31. Define export duty.
32. Define Value Added Tax (VAT).
33. Define Traffic revenue tax.
34. Define investment revenue. .
35. What are trading licences?
36. Name the body that collects all taxes in Kenya.
37. What are External Revenue sources?
38. Mention and explain three main sources of external revenue.
39. State sources of revenue for county governments.
40. Mention the factors to put into consideration when sharing national revenue.
41. Define conditional grants.
42. Define unconditional grants.
43. Give examples of conditional grants.
44. Give examples of taxes imposed by county governments.
45. Mention the county government own revenue resources.
46. State two types of public expenditure.
47. What is Capital expenditure?
48. Mention different uses/examples of Capital expenditure.
49. Define 'Recurrent expenditure'.
50. Give the uses / examples of recurrent expenditure. .
51. State w

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52. State ways in which the national government spends its on recurrent expenditure.
53. Outline ways in which county government spends its money on Capital expenditure.
54. Outline ways in which county government spends its money on recurrent expenditure.
55. Explain the measures put in place to manage public finance at the national level.
56. Mention the bodies that have been set up to regulate public procurement.
57. Explain the measures put in place to manage public finance at county level.
58. Give examples of Public Funds.
59. Who authorises withdrawal of public funds?
60. What is contained in the County Revenue fund?
61. Mention the financial officers in management of public finance both at the county and national government levels.
62. Who nominates the controller of budget?
63. State the qualification required for one to qualify as Controller of Budget.
64. Identify the number of years that a Controller of Budget holds office?
65. State the role of the Controller of Budget.
66. Who nominates the Auditor-General?
67. Who approves the nomination of the Auditor General?
68. State the qualifications that are required for one to be an Auditor General.
69. Identify the number of years that an Auditor-General holds office?
70. Highlight the functions of the Auditor-General.
71. Mention the members of Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA).
72. State the functions of the Commission on Revenue Authority (CRA).
73. Who approves the recommendations of the Commission on Revenue Authority (CRA)?
74. Name the fund where money raised in the county government is deposited.
75. Name the financial officer who oversees the implementation of budgets of the national and county governments.
76. Name the financial officer who audits the accounts of county and national governments.

CHAPTER NINE: ELECTORAL PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD

1. Mention the features of political systems in USA, Britain and India.
2. State the functions performed by democratic governments such as USA, Britain and India.
3. Mention one similarity between the governments of USA, India and Britain.
4. Mention the type of the British system of Government.
5. Name the two major political parties in Britain.
6. Mention the smaller political parties in Britain.
7. Identify two types of elections in Britain.
8. Who is responsible for the registration of voters in Britain?
9. "Elections in Britain are by plurality". Explain the meaning of this phrase
10. Mention the method of voting for citizens who are away from their constituencies during the voting period in Britain.
11. Mention those who are exempted from contesting a constituency seat in Britain.
12. State the categories of people who qualify to register as voters in Britain.
13. Who announces the date of the general elections in Britain?
14. Mention the qualification for a parliamentary seat in Britain.
15. State the characteristics of election campaigns in Britain.
16. Identify the organs of the British Government.

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19. Identify the chief executive of the British government.
20. Name the first woman Prime Minister in Britain.
21. Highlight the functions of Prime Minister in Britain.
22. Mention four institutions that make up the government of Britain.
23. What constitutes the Executive organ of government in Britain?
24. Who appoints members of the cabinet in Britain?
25. Who approves the cabinet in Britain?
26. State the importance / functions of cabinet in Britain.
27. State the convention that guides the cabinet in Britain.
28. Discuss the traditional principles that characterise the British civil service.
29. State the role of civil service in Britain.
30. What constitutes the legislature in Britain?
31. Give the other name to the House of Lords in Britain.
32. Give the other name to the House of Commons in Britain.
33. State the members of the House of Lords in Britain.
34. State ways in which one can become a Member of Parliament in Britain.
35. State the reasons why Parliament is the Supreme authority in Britain.
36. State the characteristics of the monarch.
37. State the functions of the Monarch in Britain.
38. Highlight the significance of the monarch.
39. State ways in which one can become a member of the House of Lords.
40. State the qualifications for candidates of the House of Commons in Britain.
41. State the functions of House of Lords.
42. Who is the leader of the House of Commons in Britain?
43. Mention the Chief Officer in the House of Commons.
44. State the functions of the House of Commons.
45. Identify the major legislative arm of the government in Britain.
46. Highlight the factors that influence the activities of the British Parliament.
47. State ways in which parliamentary supremacy is upheld in Britain.
48. Mention the advantages of parliamentary government in Britain.
49. State the factors that limit parliamentary supremacy in Britain.
50. State the functions of British judges.
51. Mention the mechanisms that have been established to ensure the independence of Judiciary in Britain.
52. State the British system of government.
53. State the qualifications for voters in Britain.
54. Why is the legislature the most supreme organ of the government in Britain?
55. Who keeps the annual register of voters in Britain?
56. Discuss the features of the British parliamentary government.
57. State the year USA acquired independence from Britain.
58. Name the first President of USA.
59. State the system of government in USA.
60. Define Representative democracy system of government.
61. Give the first country in the world to establish a government based on universal male suffrage.
62. Define universal suffrage system of voting.
63. Mention four levels of elections in USA.
64. When are presidential elections held in USA?
65. When a

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66. When are elections for the governors held in USA?
67. When are elections for the senate held in USA?
68. Who colonized USA?
69. State the qualifications for a presidential candidate in USA.
70. State the qualifications of a voter in USA.
71. Define an independent candidate in USA.
72. Give the name given to the parliament of USA.
73. Mention the qualifications for one to become a senator in USA
74. State the qualifications for candidate of the House of Representatives in USA.
75. Name two major political parties in USA.
76. Name the body that selects / determines the USA President.
77. State the functions of political parties in USA.
78. State the responsibilities of USA federal government.
79. State the limitation of state government in the USA.
80. State the responsibilities of the state governments in USA.
81. Name the head administrator / chief executive of a State in USA.
82. State the characteristics of a state in USA.
83. Mention the obligations of federal government towards the state governments in USA.
84. Name the arms or organs of the government in USA.
85. Name the legislative arms of government in the USA.
86. State the composition of the Congress / Legislature in USA.
87. Give the other name of the Senate in USA.
88. Give the other name of the House of Representatives in USA.
89. How many senators are there in each state in USA?
90. Mention the duties of the senate in USA.
91. State the qualifications of a Senator in USA.
92. Mention the duties of House of Representatives.
93. State the functions of the Congress / Legislature in USA.
94. State the composition of the Executive in the USA.
95. Discuss the roles of the US president.
96. State the limitations of the presidential powers in USA.
97. State the qualifications for appointment to the office of the vice president in USA.
98. State the functions of the civil service in USA.
99. State the functions of the vice-president in USA.
100. Who appoints the cabinet in USA?
101. Who approves the Senate in the USA?
102. State the role of the cabinet.
103. Mention the two distinct courts that form the judiciary in USA.
104. Mention the composition of the federal courts.
105. State the most important organ of the judiciary in USA.
106. Highlight the functions of Supreme Court in USA.
107. State the characteristics of state courts in USA.
108. State the characteristics of Federal courts in USA.
109. Highlight the duties of Federal courts.
110. State the functions of the federal government in USA.
111. State the functions of the state governments in USA.
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- 113.

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114. Mention the levels of election in USA.
115. What is a federal government?
116. Identify two Houses of Congress in the USA?
117. State the features of the state government in USA.
118. State two kinds of cases in which the Supreme Court of USA has direct jurisdiction.
119. State the year that India attained political independence.
120. Who was the first prime minister of India?
121. Name the capital city of India.
122. State one similarity between the government of India and USA.
123. Identify the political parties in India.
124. State the system of government in India.
125. Identify two types of elections in India.
126. Name the independent body that organizes and monitors elections in India.
127. State the powers of President in India.
128. Who chooses the prime minister in India?
129. State the functions of cabinet in India.
130. Give the other name of the cabinet in India.
131. State the functions of civil service in India.
132. Give the name given to the Upper House of parliament in India.
133. Mention the powers of Indian Legislature.
134. Mention the composition of Indian parliament.
135. Give the name given to the Lower Chamber of Indian Parliament.
136. State the qualifications for election to the Council of States in India.
137. State the qualifications for election to the House of People in India.
138. State the functions of Prime Minister in India.
139. Who is the head of government in India?
140. Who heads the cabinet in India?
141. State the conditions that one should fulfil in order to be elected President of India.
142. Mention the elections done during a general election in India.
143. State the functions of the Union Government in India.
144. Who is the head of State governments in India?
145. State the functions of State governments in India.
146. Compare or contrast the Indian system of government to the governments of Britain and USA.
147. Who is the chief executive of the Indian System of government?
148. Who presides over the running of the government?
149. State the functions of the Legislature in India.
150. What constitutes the executive in India?
151. Who appoints the judiciary in India?
152. State how the independence of Judiciary is guaranteed in India.
153. State the structure of court system in India.
154. State the functions of the judiciary in India.
155. Identify the highest court of appeal in India.
156. Identify the country which is the largest democracy in the world with the president and prime minister both elected by the people.

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