

1. (a) The government of Kenya has resorted to privatization as a measure of sustaining institutions facing challenges. Explain the benefits that would be realized if historic sites were privatized. (8 marks)
- (b) Highlight the factors that contributed to the collapse of Portuguese rule in East Africa by the late 18th century. (12 marks)
2. (a) The formation of a state is a mark of political development in society. Outline the factors that led to the rise of African nationalism in Kenya in the 19th century. (10 marks)
- (b) Highlight the important milestones in man's life during the New stone Age period. (10 marks)
3. (a) A group of tourists is visiting the East African coast. As a tour guide explain to them the social effects of slave trade on the Africans by the early 20th century. (10 marks)
- (b) In African traditional society, pregnancy was a joyful period for the family. Explain how the expectant woman would ensure safe birth. (10 marks)
4. (a) Explain the reasons for the coming of missionaries to the East African coast by the 19th century. (10 marks)
- (b) Traditional medicine was an integral part of the African way of life. Explain why it was valued in the community. (10 marks)
5. (a) Highlight the limitations of linguistics as a source of historical information. (10 marks)
- (b) Outline the significance of setting up cultural centres in Kenya. (10 marks)
6. (a) Explain the mental and physical changes that man's ancestors underwent so as to cope with the environment. (8 marks)
- (b) Marriage is a sacred duty at the centre of human life. Highlight its purpose in traditional African society. (12 marks)
7. (a) East Africa is dotted with numerous pre-historic sites. Explain how they were discovered. (8 marks)
- (b) Outline how initiation was considered a major point in the life of an individual in African communities. (12 marks)