



**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION(ARTS)**

**HIS 113 : HISTORIOGRAPHY OF KENYA**

**DATE: APRIL 2026**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

**QUESTION ONE**

**Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

**18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century History of Kenya**

The Maasai moved into what is now central Kenya from an area north of Lake Rudolf sometime in the mid-18th century. Their southward advance was checked about 1830 by the Hehe people from what is now Tanzania, but their raiding parties continued to range widely and even reached the coast south of Mombasa in 1859.

The Maasai moran (“warrior”) prepared for war under the spiritual direction of the laibon (“medicine man”). Although not particularly numerous, the Maasai were able to dominate a considerable region because the Bantu-speaking inhabitants offered little effective resistance to their raids. The Nandi, who inhabited the escarpment to the west of the Maasai, were equally warlike and were relatively undisturbed by their predatory neighbors.

Another group, the Taveta, took refuge in the forest on the eastern slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, while the Taita, who were farther east, used the natural strongholds provided by their mountainous homeland to resist the Maasai raiders.

The Kikuyu, who were far more numerous than the Maasai, also looked to the mountains and forests for protection against Maasai war parties.

The Kikuyu had expanded northward, westward, and southward from their territory in the Fort Hall area (present-day Murang’a, in south-central Kenya), where they cleared the forests to provide themselves with agricultural land. Toward the end of the 19th century, however, they had reached the limits imposed by the presence of the Maasai to the north and south and by the upper slopes of the Aberdare Range to the west.

Famine and smallpox in the 1890s compelled the Kikuyu to vacate much of the land in what is now in Kiambu county (in south-central Kenya) as they withdrew northward. The Maasai too were passing through a difficult period. An outbreak of disease, either pleuropneumonia or rinderpest, attacked their cattle in 1883; further infestations in 1889–90 continued to decimate their herds, while the Maasai themselves were overwhelmed by epidemics of smallpox.

Simultaneously, the death of Mbatian, their great laibon, split the group into warring factions, and it was some time before his younger son, Lenana, was able to restore order. Power was never revived, however, because their problems coincided with the arrival of European traders and administrators who eventually gained control of the region.

**REQUIRED**

- a) With aid of instances, explicate distinction between Historicity and Historiography. **(10marks)**
- b) Recount main relationship between Historiography and History. **(10marks)**

- c) Illustrate key traits of incredible Historiographer. **(5marks)**

### QUESTION TWO

- a) Investigate policies and techniques employed by colonialists to pressure natives yield to colonization in Kenya. **(10marks)**
- b) Relate obstacles experienced in the erection of Lunatic Express to Uganda. **(5marks)**

### QUESTION THREE

- a) Describe the intent of Colonial Agricultural Policy of 1954 in advancement of Native Farming in East Africa Protectorate. **(7marks)**
- b) Scrutinize restrictions of District Focus Approach in Independent Kenya. **(8marks)**

### QUESTION FOUR

- a) Explore legislation sanctioned by colonial administration that opened Kenya for urbanization **(10marks)**
- b) Spell out stipulations for a town to be given Municipal status under the County Government, Urban Areas and Cities Acts. **(5 marks)**

### QUESTION FIVE

- a) Delineate key attributes of first political activism in Kenya. **(7marks)**
- a) Consider Kenya's first multiracial constitutional suggestions leading to independence of Kenya. **(8marks)**

### QUESTION SIX

- a) Explore main social challenges during Jomo Kenyatta's leadership. **(7 marks)**
- b) Determine key challenges faced by Moi during Jomo Kenyatta era. **(8 marks)**