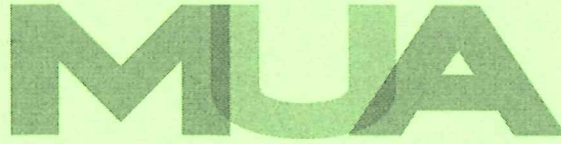


The
Management
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

HIS 111 : SELECTED THEMES IN KENYAN HISTORY

DATE: 2ND AUGUST 2024

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:

EARLY INHABITANTS OF KENYA

In 1929, the first evidence of the presence of ancient early human ancestors in Kenya was discovered when Louis Leakey unearthed one million year old Acheulian handaxes at the Kariandusi Prehistoric Site in southwest Kenya. Subsequently, many species of early hominid have been discovered in Kenya. The oldest, found by Martin Pickford in the year 2000, is the six million year old *Orrorin tugenensis*, named after the Tugen Hills where it was unearthed. It is the second oldest fossil hominid in the world after *Sahelanthropus tchadensis*.

In 1995 Meave Leakey named a new species of hominid *Australopithecus anamensis* following a series of fossil discoveries near Lake Turkana in 1965, 1987 and 1994. It is around 4.1 million years old.

In 2011, 3.2 million year old stone tools were discovered at Lomekwi near Lake Turkana - these are the oldest stone tools found anywhere in the world and pre-date the emergence of *Homo*.

One of the most famous and complete hominid skeletons ever discovered was the 1.6-million-year-old *Homo erectus* known as Nariokotome Boy, which was found by Kamoya Kimeu in 1984 on an excavation led by Richard Leakey.

The oldest Acheulean tools ever discovered anywhere in the world are from West Turkana, and were dated in 2011 through the method of magnetostratigraphy to about 1.76 million years old.

East Africa, including Kenya, is one of the earliest regions where modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) are believed to have lived. Evidence was found in 2018, dating to about 320,000 years ago, at the Kenyan site of Olorgesailie, of the early emergence of modern behaviors including: long-distance trade networks (involving goods such as obsidian), the use of pigments, and the possible making of projectile points.

It is observed by the authors of three 2018 studies on the site, that the evidence of these behaviors is approximately contemporary to the earliest known *Homo sapiens* fossil remains from Africa (such as at Jebel Irhoud and Florisbad), and they suggest

that complex and modern behaviors had already begun in Africa around the time of the emergence of *Homo sapiens*

Required:

- a) Using fossil evidence, justify Kenya as a hotspot of human evolution. (10 marks)
- b) Discuss the Stone Age culture in Kenya. (9 marks)
- c) Describe the social organization of the Bantu during pre-colonial period (6 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Outline the terms of Heligoland Treaty of 1890 that gave Kenya to the British (5 marks)
- b) Discuss the reasons why the IBEACO rule failed in Kenya (10 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Demonstrate the reasons for Somali rebellion against British occupation of Kenya (6 marks)
- b) Examine the results of the Wanga collaboration with the British. (9 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Explain reasons for the rise of nationalism in Kenya (7 marks)
- b) Discuss objectives of Kenya African Study Union (8 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Describe the challenges the women in forests faced during the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya. (6 marks)
- b) Discuss the proposals of The Lyttelton Constitution of 1954 (9 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Discuss the economic and social developments in Kenya between 1970 and 1980. (7 marks)
- b) Examine constitutional reforms in Kenya between 1963 and 1980. (8 marks)