

FORM TWO TERM ONE EXAM 2017

HISTORY MARKING SCHEME PAPER 2

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FORM III HISTORY MARKING SCHEME PP 2

1. The time before use of written records in history.
2. State two features of human rights
 - ✓ Condition of life necessary for development of human / inborn/ God given.
 - ✓ It is enjoyed equally by all members. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 mks)
3. Name the first animal that was domesticated by man. (1 mk)
 - ✓ Dog
4. State two of the earliest forms of communication. (2 mks)
 - ✓ Drum beats
 - ✓ Messengers
 - ✓ Horn blowing
 - ✓ Fire and smoke
5. State the main constitutional amendment in Kenya in 1991. (1 marks)
 - ✓ Fixed the minimum number of parliamentary constituencies at 188 and maximum at 210
6. **In what two ways did the railway transport promote industrialization in Europe?**
 - ✓ Railway transport facilitated the transportation of raw materials to the industries for processing.
 - ✓ Workers could reach work place easily and in time.
 - ✓ Manufactured goods reach the market easily. (2x1 =2mks)
7. What is arbitration?
 - ✓ Arbitration is the processes of separating two conflicting parties and giving solving solution
8. **Identify two uses of satellites in the world today.**
 - ✓ Used in weather forecasting.
 - ✓ Used in Navigation
 - ✓ Used for surveillance.
 - ✓ Used in study of space objects e.g. stars and planets.
 - ✓ Used in communication sending radio/TV signals (2x1 =2mks)
9. Name the types of writings invented in Mesopotamia and Egypt in ancient times.
 - ✓ Cuneiform (Mesopotamia)
 - ✓ Hieroglyphics (Egypt)
10. Who discovered the telegraph?
 - ✓ Samuel Morse. (1 x1 = 1mk)
11. **Factors which may hinder national unity in Kenya:**
 - ✓ Racism / Racialism
 - ✓ Religious divisions
 - ✓ Corruption
 - ✓ Unequal distribution of economic resources
 - ✓ Tribalism
 - ✓ Nepotism (Any 2 points, 1 mark each (2 marks))
12. **Participants in the Trans-Atlantic Trade**
 - ✓ France
 - ✓ Portugal
 - ✓ Britain
 - ✓ Holland
 - ✓ Spain
 - ✓ Africans
 - ✓ Arabs

(Any 2 points, 1 mark (2 marks))
13. Give TWO reasons why the Portuguese occupied the Kenyan Coast between 1500 and 1700
 - ✓ To trade / control Indian Ocean trade
 - ✓ To spread Christianity(2 x 1 = 2 marks)
14. How was Australopithecus similar to modern man?
 - ✓ Stood upright like modern man

- ✓ Walked on two legs
 - ✓ Their canines were similar to those of modern man
 - ✓ Used hands / fingers
 - ✓ Made tools like modern man (2 x 1 = 2 marks)
15. **State two factors that influenced early urbanization in Cairo**
- ✓ Availability of water from river Nile
 - ✓ Availability of fertile soil
16. **Name the Kenya community that belongs to the southern Cushites.**
- ✓ Dahallo/Sanye (1mrk)
17. **Sub-species of Homo-sapiens**
- ✓ Cro –magnon man
 - ✓ Rhodesian man
 - ✓ Neanderthal man (any 2 x 1 = 2mks)
18. **Give two demerits of using archaeology as a source of information on history and Government.**
- ✓ The method of dating events/artifacts is not always accurate
 - ✓ Excavation work is cumbersome/involving
 - ✓ Some fossils/artifact are fragile/break easily hence information may be distorted
 - ✓ Its expensive to buy equipments, like labour to excavate and analyse artifacts
 - ✓ Its time consuming during excavation
 - ✓ Difficult to locate archaeological sites
 - ✓ Impossible to attach particular culture to a certain group of people Any 2 x 1 = 2mks
19. **What is the meaning of the term “Urbanization?”**
- ✓ Process of development of towns or cities.
 - ✓ Process by which towns are created and grow.
 - ✓ Process by which people are attracted to settlements of large human population.
 - ✓ Process of converting rural areas into towns and cities. (a good definition 1mk)

SECTION TWO

20. (a) **Functions of Council of elders among the Maasai in the pre-colonial period (3 Marks)**
- ✓ Settles disputes
 - ✓ Maintained law and order
 - ✓ Declaring war and raids
 - ✓ Final court of appeal
 - ✓ Advising warriors/ blessing warriors (1 x 3 = 3 Marks)
- (b). **Political organization of the Luo during the pre- colonial period (12 Marks)**
- ✓ Lowest political unit was the family headed by Jaduong
 - ✓ There was the lineage councils (buch dhot) whose duty was to settle domestic disputes
 - ✓ Several families formed the clan with a council of elders called ‘Doho’ which was responsible for settling inter-family disputes.
 - ✓ A group of clans formed the Oganda which was under a higher council called ‘bunch-piny’
 - ✓ Bunch – Piny had the following functions/ Responsible in:
 - ✓ Settling major inter- clan conflicts
 - ✓ Declining criminals e.g. murderers
 - ✓ They had warriors who defended the community and raided neighbours (2x6=12 Marks)
21. a. **Five functions of a constitution**
- ✓ Protects rights and freedom of a citizen and define their responsibilities
 - ✓ It’s the basic upon which the government is established
 - ✓ Defines the relationship between the governors and the governed
 - ✓ Spells out the legal framework from which the law of the country are made
 - ✓ Promote national unity 5 x 1 = 5 Marks
- b. **Six instances when the rights of a person to own property can be limited in Kenya**
- ✓ When satisfying any penalty for breach of civil and criminal law
 - ✓ In collection of tax, duty, rate or other levies
 - ✓ When property is seen to be dangerous to the health of a person, animal or plant
 - ✓ Execution of a court order

- ✓ If property is required temporary for examination, investigator, inquiry, trial. Soil. Conservation or agricultural development
- ✓ Belongs to a deceased person, a person of unsound mind or a minor for its administration to the benefit of the persons entitled to benefit
- ✓ Belong to a person or company adjudged bankrupt
- ✓ Its subject to a trust for purposes of giving effect to the trust
- ✓ Condition of lease, mortgage or contract

Any 6 x 2 = 12 Marks

22. a) **State five factors that promote national unity in Kenya.**

- ✓ Constitution
- ✓ Education
- ✓ National language
- ✓ Social economic interactions
- ✓ Equal distribution of resources
- ✓ National philosophies
- ✓ National symbols of unity e.g. National flag

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) **Explain five methods of conflict resolution.**

- ✓ Negotiation – discussion between two parties or people who are trying to reach an agreement.
- ✓ Arbitration – This is provided by the Kenyan laws. Arbitrators.
- ✓ Diplomacy/conciliation – negotiations between individuals to create understanding and room for reconciliation.
- ✓ Legislation – passing of laws that controls conflicts. It criminalizes activities that lead to conflicts.
- ✓ Traditional society – elders of communities raising their experience to resolve a conflict.
- ✓ Religious action – Religious figures are called upon to resolve political, social & economic conflicts and give guidance on the emerging social trends and issues.
- ✓ Court action/litigation – parties take other parties to court for arbitration.
- ✓ Policing – used to maintain law and order. Presence of police help to control crime that bring about conflicts.
- ✓ International agreements – International agreement on security or sharing of Natural resources e.g. Egypt & Kenya on waters of R. Nile.
- ✓ Mediation – A situation where a person who is not involved in a dispute tries to reach two conflicting parties reach an agreement.

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

23a) What factors led to the rise of early agriculture in Mesopotamia?

- ✓ Availability of water for irrigation from rivers Euphrates and Tigris
- ✓ Presence of fertile soils deposited by rivers Tigris and Euphrates
- ✓ Sumerians had invented farming tools e.g. Ox drawn plough and Seed drill
- ✓ Favourable topography which facilitated irrigation
- ✓ High population in the region provided labour in the farms
- ✓ Towns in the region e.g. Ur, Uruk, Kish and Babylon created market for farm produce
- ✓ Political stability in the region enabled farmers to carry out agricultural activities with ease
- ✓ Sumerians had invented a system of writing which enabled them to measure and record both agricultural production and consumption
- ✓ Sumerians had invented food storage facilities such as pots and public granaries
- ✓ Sumerians had invented weather forecasting techniques which enabled them to plan their activities
- ✓ Sumerian rulers e.g. Sargon, Ur-Nammu and Hammurabi encouraged agricultural activities in the region. (6 x 1 = 6 marks)

(b) Explain ways in which crop and animal domestication improved man's way of life during the Neolithic period

- ✓ The level of food production increased
- ✓ Man's food supply became regular throughout the year
- ✓ Man saved both time and energy that would have been used in hunting wild animals and collecting wild fruits
- ✓ Man was able to raise crops through irrigation in dry areas thereby increasing his area of habitation
- ✓ Man began to eat a balanced diet which improved not only his health but also his lifespan
- ✓ Led to the rise of trade at the community and inter-community level
- ✓ Individuals who not only engaged in the farms undertook other tasks e.g. basketry and pottery hence increasing man's material wealth

- ✓ Led to the rise of permanent settlements which stimulated the development of organised states
- ✓ Led to the development of a wide range of sciences and arts e.g. geometry and arithmetic both of which developed out of the need to measure land accurately
- ✓ Led to the development of the art of writing which was a vital skill for keeping records on farm produce
- ✓ Some of the domesticated animals e.g. the horse and the camel improved man's mobility
- ✓ Led to the emergence of urban centres which improved the level of interaction between individuals
- ✓ Some individuals engaged themselves in reading and writing for they could be supported by the agricultural sector, a factor that laid the foundation for formal education.
- ✓ Led to the production and continued refinement of agricultural tools such as sickles and iron hoes
- ✓ Some individuals who were not engaged in farmwork had time to concentrate on spiritual matters thereby facilitating the development of religion.
- ✓ The need to make food storage items like baskets led to the development of weaving skills which were gradually utilized in weaving clothes (9 x 1 = 9 marks)

24.(a) Explain ways in which crop and animal domestication improved man's way of life during the Neolithic period

- ✓ Some individuals were sold by their rulers for being criminals
- ✓ Through raiding
- ✓ Through trickery
- ✓ Sale of war captives
- ✓ Kidnapping
- ✓ Some individuals were sold by their relatives to settle debts
- ✓ Slaves could be obtained by being exchanged for items like cotton clothes and guns

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b) Describe the organization of Trans-Atlantic slave trade? (10 marks)

- ✓ The trade was operated along three routes, namely; Europe to West Africa to the New World (America and Caribbean) and the New World to Europe
- ✓ The trade involved European traders, African middlemen and plantation owners in the New World
- ✓ The trade was both in kind (barter) and in money
- ✓ Slaves were transported in large cargo by boats and ships
- ✓ Slaves were bought and sold in different market centres in West Africa
- ✓ There were established places where slaves were kept while awaiting shipment or collection to their destination
- ✓ Slaves were forced to march long distances from the interior to the coast

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

25.a) Give five reasons for the successful Portuguese conquest of the coast. (5mrks)

- ✓ The Portuguese used superior weapons like handguns, carracks, etc.
- ✓ The Portuguese soldiers were well trained on military techniques.
- ✓ Lack of unity among the coastal towns.
- ✓ The Portuguese received reinforcement from their headquarters in Goa.
- ✓ They launched surprise attacks without warning.
- ✓ They knew the geography of E. African coast from Vasco Da Gama's information.
- ✓ Portuguese were united.
- ✓ Some local communities supported the Portuguese e.g Zanzibar, Malindi and Pemba.
- ✓ Some towns failed to offer resistance for fear of being defeated/ the ruthlessness of the Portuguese attacks.

(5 x 1 = 5mrks)

b) Explain five effects of the Portuguese rule on the Kenyan coast (10mrks)

- ✓ It led to the decline of the Indian Ocean trade.
- ✓ It led to decline of towns.
- ✓ Led to loss of lives and destruction of crops.
- ✓ The heavy taxes imposed on coastal people hindered development of trade and agriculture.
- ✓ They built Fort Jesus which became a historical monument.
- ✓ They brought new crops to the coast e. g maize, ground nuts, pawpaws and introduced farm yard manure.
- ✓ The Portuguese language added new vocabulary to Kiswahili.
- ✓ The introduction of guns and other advanced weapons contributed to insecurity to the locals.
- ✓ Introduced Christianity to the locals.

- ✓ The conquest encouraged the British to colonize Kenya during the 19th century
(5pts x 1 = 5marks)

a) Name three circumstances under which the government can deprive one of Kenyan Citizenship. (3marks)

- ✓ Disloyalty to the country by way of speech or actions.
- ✓ Giving secrets of the country to its enemies,
- ✓ If one is imprisoned for 12 months or more within five years of registration.
- ✓ If one has been out of the country for more than five years and has not registered with the Kenyan embassy.
(3 x 1 = 3marks)

b) Discuss six factors that may lead to limitation of the rights freedom of individuals in Kenya. (12marks)

- ✓ If one is remanded in custody or imprisoned.
- ✓ If one is suspected of planning to commit a crime.
- ✓ One's freedom of worship can be limited if the manner of worship undermines the government or national unity.
- ✓ Freedom of assembly can be curtailed if it poses a threat to state security.
- ✓ Freedom of speech can be limited if it is meant to incite people against the government.
- ✓ A person of unsound mind can be confined to a mental hospital.
- ✓ Children below the age of 18 years are considered minors and decisions concerning their movement are made by adults.
(6 x 2 = 12 marks)