HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
PAPER
FORM 1
TERM3 2017

MARKING SCHEME

1. **Define the following terms as used in History and Government**.
   (2 marks)
   (a) **History.** An account of events that took place in the past.
   (b) **Prehistory**   refers to the unrecorded history- those activities that humans engaged in before writing and drawing were invented as ways of storing information.
2. **Make a list of sources of information on prehistory.**
   (2 marks)
songs, myths, stories, artifacts, fossils and the language of a people.
3. **State the characteristics of historical events.**
   (2 marks)
   ✓ They must have evidence.
   ✓ Historical information must be written or unwritten.
   ✓ Historical events only concern man.
   ✓ Historical events dwell mainly on the past happenings.
   ✓ Historical events must contain elements of truth.
4. **Name the branch of history that deals with:**
   (3 marks)
   (a) cultural practices of a community.
      Social history
   (b) control system in a community such as leadership.
      Political history
   (c) the means of livelihood of people, for example, bee keeping.
      Economic history
5. **Define the term "government".**
   (1 mark)

It refers to a group of people within a state or a country given authority to organize, direct and control the affairs of the state or country.
6. **Identify the arms of government in Kenya.**
   (2 marks)
   ✓ The legislature
   ✓ The executive
   ✓ The judiciary

7. **What name is given to the form of government in which the king or queen is the head of the government?**
   (1 mark)

Aristocratic government

8. **Give features of dictatorial government.**
   (2 marks)
   - ✓ The ruler has total power over his subjects.
   - ✓ Dictators are the sole authority where they rule.
   - ✓ Dictators make the law and execute justice and exercise their rule forcefully, suppressing their subjects at will.
   - ✓ Dictators limit freedom of other subjects and impose their will over others.

9. **Name one well known dictators in the world past history.**
   (1 mark)
   - ✓ Adolf Hitler of Germany
   - ✓ Idi Amin of Uganda who ruled with a 'rod of iron'

10. **Explain five importance of studying History in Kenyan secondary schools.**
    (10 marks)
    - ✓ History enables us to appreciate people's evolution, origin of cultures and development and hence further good relations and remove biases and prejudices about other people.
    - ✓ When we study history, we appreciate people's contribution to national development. E.g. freedom fighters hence the importance of mutual and social responsibility.
    - ✓ It helps us to know the origin of mankind, his development and the progress he has made to this day.
    - ✓ We are able to understand our culture and appreciate the culture of other people.
    - ✓ it instills a sense of patriotism and nationalism among citizens as they learn of the past political developments of their country. Its study inspires strong feelings of one's heritage and the sense of belonging to a particular country.
    - ✓ It helps us understand the interdependence of mankind and hence the need for cooperation.
    - ✓ It influences career choice. The study of history leads to various professions. E.g. law, diplomacy, church, politics, teaching, and administration.
    - ✓ The study of history helps us comprehend the social, economic and political developments of our societies
    - ✓ It gives time and space to past events. Through the study of history, we learn about the time and place where an event took place. E.g. we know when Mau Mau uprising broke out (1948) and know when Kenya gained independence.
    - ✓ It helps us develop a critical mind as we try to explain historical events. Historians will ask why, when and how.
    - ✓ It provides intellectual fulfillment to the learner. Through an in -depth study of history, one's mind is enriched.

11. **List the oral tradition forms through which information was passed from generation to generation.**
    (3 marks)

    ✓ folk tales
    ✓ proverbs
    ✓ songs
    ✓ Stories

12. **State the advantages of linguistics as a source of information.**
    (3 marks)
    ✓ Facts can be obtained about the movement of people and their relationship.
    ✓ It helps us understand communities better as people with a common language may have common origin.
    ✓ Linguistics complements other sources of historical information.
    ✓ Language has enabled historical linguists to discover links between different people which were previously unknown.
    ✓ Linguistics helps in the dating of migration of people.

13. **Identify the areas an anthropologist consider in their study of human beings.**
    (2 marks)
    ✓ The origin of human beings.
    ✓ Customs
    ✓ Beliefs
    ✓ social attributes like music, dance, drama,

14. **List material remains of human culture an archaeologist analyze in their attempt to study man's past.**
    (3 marks)

✓ Weapons	✓ Utensils	✓ Coins
✓ Tools	✓ paintings	✓ Jewellery
✓ Houses	sculpture	✓ Cutlery
✓ Clothing	✓ pottery	✓ beads

15. **Mention three methods used by archaeologists and paleontologists in discovering a historical site.**
    (3 marks)
    ✓ By looking at areas where tectonic forces (faulting) or erosion have occurred.
    ✓ Use of vision.
    ✓ Use of historical research.
    ✓ An archaeologist may also use his long experience and skill to identify a potential site for archaeological excavation.
    ✓ During cultivation and building construction, farmers and builders may accidentally expose ancient objects that could arouse the curiosity of researchers.

16. **Give challenges faced by archaeologists in their work of re writing history using unwritten sources.**
    (5 marks)
    ✓ The exercise is too expensive.
    ✓ It is dangerous and tedious. Animals like wild dogs can attack scientists.
    ✓ Identification of the site is not easy because some artifacts are buried.
    ✓ Some artifacts can be destroyed in the process of digging.
    ✓ Dating of fossils is difficult.
    ✓ Personnel are few hence more work.
    ✓ Poor infrastructure in rural areas where their researches are mainly based
    ✓ Archaeologists may suffer from diseases caused by changes in climate.
    ✓ Sometimes the climate of their residence differs from that of the place they are taking.

17. **Identify the two chemical dating methods used by scientists.**
    (2 marks)
    ✓ Radio-carbon dating
    ✓ Potassium argon
18. What is evolution?
    (1 mark)
    Evolution can be defined as the process of change in living organisms over a number of years, frequently involving the beginning of new species from earlier species.
19. List three theories that have been put forward to explain the origin of human beings.
    (3 marks)
    • The creation theory.
    • The mythical/ traditional theory
    • The evolution theory
20. Name three archeological sites In Kenya.
    (3 marks)
    • Rusinga Island, Fort Ternan near Kericho, Kariandusi near Elementaita, Gambles cave, Olorgesaillie, Kobi For a near Lake Turkana, Hyrax Hill and Njoro River cave.

21. Name **three** types of Australopithecines that have been identified.
    (3 marks)
    • Australopithecus Afarensis
    • Australopithecus Anamensis
    • Australopithecus africanus.
    • Australopithecus Robustus
    • Australopithecus Anamensis
22. Give **three** features of Acheulian hand axe used by early man.
    (3 marks)
    • It was Bifacial: both sides were knapped

- Symmetrical in breadth
- Shaped to a point on one end
- The edge is thin and sharp
- Broad end is curved, but edge is still sharp.

23. Describe the social, economic activities of Neolithic man.
    (10 marks)

- Man became a Very skilled toolmaker-they made tools known as microliths
- Earlier sapiens used caves as their homes instead of building one.
- Man domesticated plants and animals though he continued to hunt and gather.
- Due to settled life and improved settlement, rules and laws were set up as a basis of government. Some people also specialized in leadership, religious activities as well as making of crafts.
- Man's language and religious beliefs developed as a result of depending on natural forces like rain. They began to ponder over issues like life and death.
- Humans specialized in crafts such as basketry, pottery and later smelting