

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT FORM ONE

END OF TERM THREE MARKING SCHEME

1. 1. Identify two periods in the history of humankind (2mks)

- i. Pre-history
- ii. Historical period

2. Define the term government (2mks)

- i. to exercise authority over a people
- ii. A body that is put in place to rule, control and direct affairs of a country

3. Government exercised in Kenya Democratic government

Importance of studying government. (2mks)

- 4. i. Helps understand how laws are made and implemented
- ii. We learn how development programmes are formulated and implemented
- iii. We learn how the government raises and spends revenue
- iv. We learn how powers vested in different organs of the government
- v. we understand and appreciate the need for a government
- vi. Influences career choice
- Vii. helps us to understand our rights, responsibilities as well as limitations within which we must operate

5. Electronic source of information (2mks)

- Micro-films
- radio
- Audio-visual sources
- databanks and databases

6. Methods used by archeologist to locate historical sites. (3mks)

- i. Look for areas where tectonics forces or erosion have occurred, exposing fossils and artifacts.
- ii. Vision where there may be found on the surface evidences of early settlements
- iii. Places mentioned in historical books and documents eg. UR, Babylon
- iv. Use of skills and experiences to identify a site for excavation
- v. accidental bumping onto sites during human activities like building, cultivation etc

7 Source of information on creation theory. (1mk) .

- i. Quran
- ii. Bible
- iii) Vedas

8. Reasons why homo habilis was referred to as man with ability

- i. He had skill to make tools with his hands

9. Types of tools made by man.

- a. – oldowan/pebble / Acheulian (1mk)
- b.–sangoan(1mk)
- c.– microliths(1mk)

10An area in Africa where agriculture began

- . i. Along the Nile valley in Egypt

11Ealiest animal to be domesticated by man (1mk)

- . i. Dog

12.Major invention in irrigation durig development of agriculture in Egypt. (1mk)

- i. Shadoof irrigation

13. Theories explain origin of agriculture. (2mks)

- i. Diffusion theory
- ii. Independent theory

14.Two communities among early inhabitants of Kenya. (2mks)

- i. Athi /
- ii. Okiek /dorobo

15. Main reason for migration and settlement of Bantu . (1mk)

- i. Looking for land to cultivate

16Advisory council of the ameru

- . i. Njuri Ncheke

SECTION B

17.Characterics of microlithic tools

- a) i. They were small tools
- ii. They were sharp
- iii. Had a straight sharp cutting edge
- iv. Had a curved blunted back known as crescent

b)Challenges faced by men in hunting and gathering

- i. Hunting and gathering was tiresome and cumbersome
- ii. Hunting and gathering could be inconvenient by climatic changes
- iii. There existed competition between human and other animals
- iv. Human could fall risk of being attacked by dangerous animals
- vii. It was difficult to sport an animal
- ix) Animals run faster than man

18.a) I. Diseases and epidemics that might have afflicted either their flock or people

- ii. Internal feuds may have contributed to these movements
- iii. They may have moved to escape external attacks
- iv. The spirit of adventure
- v. population pressure in their cradle land
- vii. They might have also migrated due to draught and feminine

b) Results of migration and setlment of Maasai. 5 x 1 = 5mks

- i. They pushed and displaced some communities that they came across e.g. Nandi
- ii. The Maasai absorbed the southern Cushites such as the Dorobo
- iii. They adopted some cultural practices from the southern Cushites e.g. circumcision
- iv. They got institutional influence to others such as Nandi who borrowed the institution of prophet, diviner and Laibon from Masai
- v. The Maasai traded with their neighbours e.g. Kamba and Agikuyu
- vi. A section of Maasai borrowed farming from their agricultural neighbours e.g. Illoikop kwani – mixed farmers
- vii. Maasai influenced the defence mechanism of other groups in Kenya (5mks)

19. a) Reasons for domestication of plants and animals. (5mks)

- i. Domesticated animals provided regular food supply in the form of meat and milk
- ii. Animal skins were used for clothing and bedding, among other purposes.
- iii. The hooves and horns of the animals were used as containers and as drinking vessels.
- iv. Animal bones were used to make a variety of products e.g. Ornaments, needles and weapons
- v. Some of the domesticated animals such as camels, horses and donkeys were used for transport
- vi. Animals like oxen were used in ploughing
- vii. Domesticated animals produced manure for agriculture
- viii. Plants were used as a source of food
- ix. Herbs were a source of medicine

b) Five effects of agrarian revolution in the USA. (5MKS)

- i. Diversification of agriculture through the introduction of new farm animals and crops.
- ii. New inventions on farm machinery
- iii. Invention of new methods of farming e.g. Use of fertilizers and hybrid seeds
- iv. Expansion of agriculture related industries
- v. Mechanization of agriculture replaced slaves and other labourers in farms
- vi. Increased trade activities between U.S.A and western Europe
- vii. Improved transport systems
- viii. Increased population due to food abundance

20a) Importance of studying history. (5mks)

- i. To know the origin of man
- ii. Appreciate past achievements and learn from the failures of mankind
- iii. Understand how human beings depend on and relate with each other
- iv. To understand our culture as well as other people's culture
- v. Comprehend the social, economic, and political developments of our societies
- vi. To develop a critical mind as we try to explain historical events
- vii. For intellectual fulfillment to the learner
- viii. Influences career choices

b) Disadvantages of using oral traditions. (5mks)

- i. Information may be exaggerated

- ii. Some of the information may be forgotten or omitted
- iii. Informants may deliberately conceal some important informants
- iv. May not provide dates and give correct chronology of events because it depends on human memory
- v. It is an expensive method of getting information as one has to pay for the information transportation, lunch, accommodation
- vi. Its time consuming while interviewing individuals

21a) Roles of council of the council of elders of mijikenda (5mks)

- i. Settling disputes among clans/Maintained law and order
- ii. Presiding over religious matters
- iii. Declaring wars on neighbours
- iv. They blessed warriors as they went to war
- v. Maintained law and order in the community
- vi. Made alliances with other communities
- vii. Solved domestic crises

b) Economic activities of the Agikuyu. (5mks)

- i. Trade
- ii. Crop cultivation
- iii. Livestock keeping
- iv. Pottery and basketry/ Traditional crafts
- v. Iron working/ Tool making
- vi. Hunting
- vii. Cattle raiding
- viii. Gathering

22. Five stages of mans evolution. (5mks)

- Aegyptothecus/ Egyptian Ape
- Dropithecus Africans
- Remapithecus/Kenyapithecus
- Australopithecus/Zinjanthropus/southern Ape
- Homo Habilis/man with ability.

b) Advantages of fire to the middle stone age man. (5mks)

- Man could warm himself during cold nights
- Flames of fire gave him light
- Protected man from dangerous wild animals
- Cooking and softening food
- Hardened the tips of his tools and weapons
- Used fire in hunting by scanning animals into traps.
- Fire was used as a means of communication
- Enabled him to migrate from warm savanna to colder regions.

23a) Factors that facilitated the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (5mks)

- Availability of water for irrigation and domestic use from rivers Euphrates and Tigris

- Presence of indigenous crops eg barley and wheat as well as animals such as cattle and sheep.
- Fertile silt was deposited along the river valleys.
- Availability of labour from the slaves.
- Storage facilities were available
- Transport development eg the wheel.

b) Causes of food shortages in third world countries.

(5mks)

- Rapid population growth
- High population growth
- High poverty levels hence low purchasing power
- Lack of technological knowhow to exploit the natural resource available
- Dependence of the development countries thus the dependency syndrome .
- Poor economic policies adopted by these countries
- Poor storage facilities thus food spoilage
- Frequent civil wars which divert attention from food production/political instability.

c) Steps Kenya is taking to solve food shortages.

(5mks)

- Establishment of research institutions eg KARI
- Training agricultural experts in agricultural institutes and universities
- Adoption of food production policy
- Government is offering cheap family planning services to control population growth
- Government is encouraging the development of genetically produced crops and animals
- Promoting research on pests and diseases that affect animals and crops
- Agriculture has been introduced in the primary and secondary schools curriculum.