

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

FORM TWO MARKING SCHEME

- 1. Identify the two areas of study in history. (2 mks)**
 - Pre-history
 - History
- 2. Give three reasons why the study of government is important. (3 mks)**
 - To help us appreciate the importance of a government.
 - Help us understand how laws are made.
 - Help us understand the organs of the state government.
 - Help us understand how government raises and spends revenue.
 - Helps us compare our government systems with other systems in other countries.
- 3. State four reasons why Africa is considered as the cradle of mankind. (4 mks)**
 - There are numerous archaeological sites in the continent where fossils that resemble man have been found.
 - The savanna grasslands provided space for early man to effectively hunt and gather his food.
 - The tropical climate was suitable for early man's existence for it was warm throughout the year.
 - There were many all-seasons rivers (permanent) that provided fresh water and trapping for wild animals.
 - Africa is at the centre of the pangea Geographically, which made it possible for all ape like creatures to move to other regions during the continental drift.
- 4. Describe the way of life of the early man in the middle stone age period. (5 mks)**
 - Period is associated with homo-erectus.
 - Made tools and weapons using the Levallois method, known as Sangoan tools.
 - Invented and used fire in various ways.
 - Had a shelter where he took the hunted game i.e artificial shelters and caves eg. Gambles cave in Kenya, Dares Soltan Cave in South Africa.
 - Obtained food through hunting and gathering, had better methods of hunting and also ate cooked food.
 - Learnt how to wear animal skins; which he used to make cloaks from.
 - Communicated using clicks and grunts. (had an improved form of communication).
- 5. State and explain two theories which try to explain the origin of agriculture. (4 mks)**
 - Independent theory – explains that agriculture developed independently throughout the world.
 - Diffusion theory states that agriculture started in South West Asia from where it spread to the rest of the world.
- 6. Give the role of the council of elders among the Mijikenda community. (5 mks)**
 - Settled disputes among the community members/ maintained law and order.
 - Acted as a final court of appeal on judicial matters.
 - Presided over religious matters and ceremonies.
 - Declared war/peace with the neighbouring communities.
 - Made laws to govern the community.
 - Blessed warriors before going to war.
- 7. Identify five factors which enabled the early visitors to come to the Kenyan Coast before 1500 A.D. (5 mks)**
 - The monsoon winds i.e. North East and South West winds blew their ships to and from the sea.
 - Presence of the sea made the Kenyan Coast accessible.
 - Suitable marine technology i.e ship/boat making and map reading skills.
 - Presence of enterprising merchants who financed the voyages to the coast.

- Natural harbours along the coast ensured safe docking of their vessels.
- Peace and stability along the East coast. Africa

8. Give the various factors that enabled the Christian missionaries to spread Christianity in Kenya. (6 mks)

- Early missionaries enjoyed the support of Seyyid Said e.g Krapf was given an introductory letter to the coastal rulers to assist him.
- Some of the African communities were friendly to the missionaries.
- Missionaries learnt the local languages thus enabling them to preach.
- Use of Kiswahili language which was widely used along the coast and in the interior.
- African converts helped in spreading the gospel.
- Discovery of quinine enabled missionaries fight diseases.
- Building of Uganda railway facilitated their movement.

9. Which are the limitations of the right to life? (4 mks)

- When a person acts in self defence or defence of property.
- When security officers execute a lawful arrest.
- Security officers acting to prevent the escape of a person who is lawfully detained.
- Security officers suppressing a riot, rebellion or mutiny.
- Security officers acting to prevent an individual from committing a crime.
- If the country is at war.
- When a person is sentenced to death by a court of law.

10. Identify three symbols of national unity in Kenya. (3 mks)

- National flag
- National anthem
- Coat of arms
- Public seal

11. Explain the problems which were encountered by traders during the Tran-Saharan trade. (6 mks)

- Long and stressful journeys which took at least three months.
- Attacks by hostile communities along the caravan routes leading to loss of many lives.
- Unbearable desert temperatures which were too hot during the day and extremely cold at night.
- Many traders lost their way in the desert and couldn't trace their way back.
- Scarcity of water and food along the journey.
- Frequent sandstorms which buried many people and their camels alive.
- Attacks from desert animals including scorpions and poisonous snakes.
- Language/communication barrier
- Disruption of caravan journeys by inter community wars in western Sudan or North Africa.

12. Give reasons why African slaves were preferred during the Trans Atlantic trade. (4 mks)

- They were available in large numbers.
- They were found to be cheaper to use than European labourers and American Indians.
- They were thought to be immune to both European and tropical diseases.
- They appeared more strong and therefore suitable for manual labour.

13. Name three ports in Africa that developed as a result of the Trans Atlantic trade. (3 mks)

- Badagri
- Whydah
- Elmina
- Accra
- Goree
- Dakar
- Port Harcourt

- 14. What are the disadvantages of railway transport? (5 mks)**
- Railway lines are expensive to construct buy and maintain the wagons.
 - Railways are less flexible as they can only pass through certain landscapes.
 - Smoke emitted by trains causes environmental pollution.
 - There are fatal accidents although they are rare.
 - Railway transport must be supplemented with other means of transport.
- 15. Give any four problems associated with the use of modern telecommunication facilities. (4 mks)**
- Some eg. Cellphone, television and the internet may encourage pornography.
 - Some television adverts encourage violence and use of drugs among the youth.
 - Some people have taken advantage of the internet to commit fraud.
 - Some people also hack confidential information from the internet.
 - Terrorists have at times used telecommunication facilities to stage terrorists activities.
 - Cellphone has been said to cause cancer due to radio activity.
- 16. Explain six effects of iron working on African communities. (6 mks)**
- Improvement in agriculture due to the use of effective and efficient farm tools.
 - Increased food production led to increase in population.
 - Specialization/division of labour.
 - Increased warfare due to the manufacture of weapons eg spears, arrows etc.
 - Enabled migration of communities.
 - Trade developed due to demand of iron tools and iron ore.
 - Decline in use of other metals eg copper and bronze.
- 17. Identify the disadvantages of using coal as a source of industrial energy during the 19th century. (4 mks)**
- Its bulky thus making transportation difficult and expensive.
 - Produced air pollutants like sulphur dioxide.
 - Non-renewable source of energy
 - Expensive to obtain and transport from the mines.
- 18. Give four inventions that improved textile manufacturing industry in Britain in the 18th century. (4 mks)**
- Flying shuttle – by John Kay – 1733.
 - Spinning jenny James Hargreaves in 1765.
 - Water frame – Richard Arkwright in 1769.
 - Spinning mule – Samuel Crompton – 1779.
 - Power loom – Edmund Cartwright 1785.
 - Cotton gin – Eli Whitney – 1793.
 - Cylindrical Calico printing machine Thomas Bell – 1785.
- 19. Explain five positive impact of the scientific inventions on medicine. (4 mks)**
- Discovery of preventive and curative medicine.
 - Living standards have been raised and life expectancy has also increased.
 - Population increase due to the decrease in mortality rate.
 - Production of advanced medical equipment eg. X-ray machines thus creating jobs for medics.
 - Childless couples are able to get children through various scientific methods.
- 20. Identify six similar factors which have led to the USA, Germany and Japan to emerge as world industrial powers. (6 mks)**
- Availability of raw materials eg. Iron ore, oil, copper, coal etc.
 - Labour availability, both skilled and unskilled.

- Good transport and communication systems thus enabling the exploitation of raw materials and transportation of finished products.
- Availability of sources of energy eg coal, petroleum, HEP, atomic energy etc.
- Industrial products had a wide market both domestically and internationally.
- Long periods of political peace and stability.
- Presence of enterprising citizens who were always ready to venture into business eg John Rock Feller, Andrew Carnegie and Henry Ford of USA, Krupp Meyer Thyssen of Germany, Egells and Harkoft Bossig of Germany and the Japanese are driven by their motto “ just in time. “

21. Identify six challenges which have contributed to the slow pace of industrialization in the third world countries. (6 mks)

- Long periods of colonization
- Poor transport and communication systems
- Lack of capital due to poor economies
- Lack of appropriate technology required in industries
- Low literacy levels as a large population comprises of illiterate and semi-literate people.
- Competition from the developed countries.
- Limited domestic market due to poverty.
- Political instability in most of the third world countries.

22. Explain five factors which led to the growth of early urban centres in Africa. (5 mks)

- Availability of water sources eg rivers
- Harbours and ports
- Major trade routes and cross roads
- Development of early small scale industries eg mining
- Need for security led people to settle in protected areas.
- Religious, centres attracted population concentration eg Yoroba land
- Royal administrative centres of pre-colonial kingdoms in Africa developed into urban centres.

23. Give two ways in which water was used as a source of energy during the industrial revolution. (2 mks)

- To drive machines like water wheels.
- Used to power spinning machines in the textile industries.