

END OF TERM ONE EXAMINATIONS
FORM II HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS:

NAME:.....CLASS:.....AD

M NO:.....

SCHOOL:

1. Identify two main branches of the study of History. (2mks)
 - Economic history
 - social history
 - political history (2 x 1 = 2mks)
2. State two limitations of relying on oral tradition as a source of information on history. (2mks)
 - (i) Informal can forget some important information
 - (ii) One may give only the positive achievement and leave the negative ones (can be Biased)
 - (iii) There's room for exaggeration
 - (iv) It does not give actual dates – that an event occurred. (2 x 1 = 2mks)
3. Name the hominid which was known as pro consul. (1mk)
 - Drypithecus Africanus (1 x 1 = 1mk)
4. Name the type of picture writing used in Egypt. (1mk)
 - Hieroglyphic (1 x 1 = 1mk)
5. Identify two ways used by early man to obtain food during the middle stone age. (2mks)
 - Hunting
 - Gathering
 - Fishing (2 x 1 = 2mks)
6. Name one remaining Southern Cushitic group in Kenya. (1mk)
 - Dahallo/Sanye (1 x 1 = 1mk)
7. State two functions of the Kambi among the Miji Kenda. (2mks)
 - Maintained law and order
 - Was the highest political office
 - Settled disputes
 - Solved criminal cases
 - Conducted religious ceremonies (2x1=2mks)
8. State one contribution of Ludwig Kraph in the spread of Christianity in Kenya. (1mk)
 - Translated the New Testament from English to Kiswahili
 - Establish mission station
 - Evangelizing the word of God. (1x1=1mk)
9. Give one example of regional trade in Africa. (1mk)
 - Trans Saharan trade (1x1=1mk)
10. Mention two factors that make the camel a good pack animal. (2mks)
 - Can stay for long without water.
 - Not prone to diseases
 - Hooves suitable for walking in sandy soils
 - Can carry heavy loads up to 200kg
 - Its friendly to human beings
 - Can go for any time without food (2x1=2mks)

11. State two limitations of using cell phones. (2mks)
- Easily stolen due to their small size
 - Poor reception
 - Depend on electricity
 - Has harmful side effects (2x1=2mks)
12. Give the contribution for Wright brothers in the development of transport.
- They made and flew the first air craft (2x1=2mks)
13. Give the main contribution for Junas Edward Salk in the field of medicine. (1mk)
- Discovered the polio vaccine (1x1=1mk)
14. Identify two uses of Bronze during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
- (i) Making weapons
 - (ii) Making ornaments
 - (iii) Used as currency
 - (iv) Used for making statutes
 - (v) Used as an item of trade (2x1=2mks)
15. Give two ways in which one can qualify to become a Kenyan citizen. (2mks)
- By birth
 - By registration (2x1=2mks)
16. Give two methods of conflict resolution. (2mks)
- Arbitration
 - Reconciliation
 - Negotiation
 - Legal process
 - Mediation (2x1=2mks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

17. (a) State three functions of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi. (3mks)
- (i) he presided over religious functions
 - (ii) advised the council of elders
 - (iii) he advised and blessed warriors before they could go for war
 - (iv) he solved inter- clan disputes
 - (v) acted as a rain – maker
 - (vi) he was a medicine man (3x1=3mks)
- (b) Explain six results of Cushites migration in Kenya. (12mks)
- (i) increased warfare
 - (ii) Led to the displacement of some communities e.g. Bantus
 - (iii) Increased cultural interaction
 - (iv) Led to population increases
 - (v) Led to the inter marriages with neighbouring communities
 - (vi) Increased trading activities
 - (vii) Led to population re-distribution in areas they settled
 - (viii) Led to formation of new military alliances e.g. between Rendile and Samburu against Tuirkana
 - (ix) There was adaptation of new economic activities e.g. livestock keeping and cultivation
 - (x) There was spread of Islamic religion. (6 x 2 = 12mks)

18. (a) State five agricultural practices in Europe before the Agrarian Revolution. (5mks)
- (i) Small scale farming
 - (ii) Feudal land ownership
 - (iii) Use of simple tools
 - (iv) Mono-cropping
 - (v) Common grazing methods
 - (vi) Oral field system of farming
 - (vii) Broadcasting of seeds (1x5=5mks)
- (b) What were the results of development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia? (10mks)
- (i) Improved food supply as more land was brought into use
 - (ii) Effective division of labour
 - (iii) Steady food supply led to population growth
 - (iv) Emergence of social classes based on measures of wealth and agricultural resources
 - (v) Permanent settlements were established
 - (vi) Trade developed due to surplus
 - (vii) A system of government emerged due to settled life
 - (viii) Writing developed i.e. cuneiform
 - (ix) Religion developed
 - (x) Standards of living improved. (2 x 5 = 10mks)
19. (a) Give five factors that led to the development of trans-Saharan trade. (5mks)
- (i) use of camel and horses
 - (ii) availability of trade commodities
 - (iii) wealthy merchants
 - (iv) presence of oasis
 - (v) presence of Tuaregs
 - (vi) availability of capital provided by Berbers
 - (vii) capable rulers offered protection of traders
 - (ix) Islam unified the traders (1 x 5 = 5mks)
- (b) Explain five factors for the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (10mks)
- (i) Decline in demand of sugar – reduced the demand for slaves.
 - (ii) Independence of America – it deprived the British of Profits made from the slave trade.
 - (iii) Industrial revolution
 - (iv) Machines replaced human labour as they were more efficient
 - (v) Anti – slavery movement – Christian missionaries advocated for abolition of slave trade
 - (vi) Economic views – influential economists like Adam Smith advanced argument for a free enterprise economy.
 - (vii) American civil war – a civil war between North and South over institution of slavery – The North which was against slavery won the war leading to abolition of slavery in USA
 - (viii) Slavery revolts e.g. in Jamaica, Antigua
 - (ix) Contribution of Africans – some Africans actively campaigned against slave trade e.g. King Nzinga (2X5=10mks)

SECTION C 30 MARKS

20. (a) Identify five political responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (5mks)
- I. Obeying the law

- II. Protecting the law
- III. Participating in democratic processes
- IV. Maintaining valid documents
- V. Participating in public meetings

(b) Explain circumstances which may force the government to limit the right to freedom of movement and residence

(10 mks)

- I.* When preventing the spread of infectious disease
- II.* When effecting a court order requiring one to be arrested
- III.* When one is suspected to have committed or about to commit a crime
- IV.* When securing education or welfare of a person of unsound mind
- V.* When rehabilitating a drug addict
- VI.* There are restricted areas e.g. military barracks
- VII.* When a curfew is imposed in times of war or insecurity

(2x5=10mks)

21. (a) Identify three national symbols. (3mks)

- I.* National flag
- II.* National anthem
- III.* The coat of arms
- IV.* The public seal

(b) Explain six factors which have enhanced national unity in Kenya since independence
mks)

(12

- I.* Constitution
- II.* Education
- III.* Fair distribution of resources
- IV.* Social & economic interactions & games marriage & trade
- V.* National language ie English & Kiswahili
- VI.* National philosophies
- VII.* National symbols
- VIII.* Government Institutions
- IX.* National days & Events

(2x6=12 mks)