

2019 TERM 2 EXAM

FORM TWO HISTORY MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. State the main disadvantages of oral information in History and Government.
 - *Information cannot be kept for future reference. (1 x 1 = 1 mk)*
2. Identify two artifacts used by archaeologists to reconstruct history of the people who lived in the pre-historic sites.
 - *Tools*
 - *Weapons*
 - *Pots*
 - *Coins*
 - *Baskets* (2 x 1 = 1 mk)
3. Give two hunting methods employed by early man.
 - *Chasing wild animals*
 - *Laying traps*
 - *Chasing the animals towards mudd/swampy areas*
 - *Stonning the animals*
 - *Used fire to scare the animals towards traps* (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
4. State the meaning of the term Agrarian revolution.
 - *Sudden change and improvements which took place in this agricultural sectors during the 18th century. (1 x 1 = mks)*
5. Identify two forms of picture writing used during the early civilization.
 - *Cuneiform*
 - *Hieroglyphics* (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
6. Identify one kingdom in West Africa that contributed to the development of Trans-Saharan trade.
 - *Ghana*
 - *Mali*
 - *Songhai* (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
7. Give two reasons why barter trade was replaced by currency trade.
 - *Some of this commodities were perishable*
 - *Difficulty in determining the value of goods*
 - *Lack of double coincidence most of the times*
 - *Indivisibility of most of the products*
 - *Bulkiness of some goods.* (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
8. State the main impact of air transport in the 20th century.
 - *Faster movement of people/goods* (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
9. Name the person who invented the railway locomotive.
 - *George Stephenson* (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

10. State two ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen.
- ***By birth***
 - ***Through registration.*** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
11. Give two Roman Catholic missionary groups who started mission stations in Kenya during the colonial period.
- ***Holy Ghost fathers***
 - ***Mill hill fathers***
 - ***French catholic fathers***
 - ***Consolata fathers*** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
12. Identify the original homeland of the Eastern Cushites.
- ***Horn of Africa/Ethiopian highlands.*** (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
13. Identify two communities in Kenya which took part in the long distance trade during the 19th century.
- ***Akamba***
 - ***Mijikenda***
 - ***Swahili*** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
14. Give the main reason why the early visitors from Arabia came to the Kenyan coast by 1500.
- ***Trade*** (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
15. Give two reasons why national unity is important.
- ***Enhance peace in this country***
 - ***Creates conducive environment for economic development***
 - ***Attracts foreign investment in the country.***
 - ***Promotes free and fair elections in the country.*** (2 x 1 = 2 mks)
16. Give the meaning of this term conflict resolution.
- ***This is the working out of a settlement to diffuse the disagreement/getting rid of issues that cause disagreement.*** (1 x 1 = 1 mk)
17. Name the document that contains this right of citizens in Kenya.
- ***The constitution*** (1 x 1 = 1 mk)

SECTION B.

18. (a) Identify three methods used by archaeologists to date fossils.
- ***archaeologists to date fossils.***
 - ***chemical dating***
 - ***stratigraphy***
 - ***fission track dating***
 - ***lexico – statistics***
 - ***statistical dating*** (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Describe the way of life of the early man in the New Stone Age period.

- *Man made advanced tools (microliths) which were small and efficient*
- *Man lived in shelters that were made using tree branches, sticks, grass and mud.*
- *He wore clothes made from animal skin, fibres and bark of trees.*
- *Lived in groups of up to 1000 members, developed speech*
- *Religion – man started performing rites and ceremonies to influence natural forces and burying of the dead.*
- *Occupation – man developed agriculture, improved fishing techniques and developed trade*
(6 x 2 = 12 mks)

19. (a) Give five reasons that made man to start practising agriculture.

- *Increased human population*
- *Competition for food between man and other animals leading to shortage for food*
- *Over-hunting depleted stocks of animals on which man relied on for food*
- *Hunting and gathering became tire some/insecure as animals migrated to other places.*
- *Calamities such as bush fire/floods destroyed vegetation/drove away animals.*
- *Some crops and animals had economic values.*
- *Animals were domesticated to provide security to man.*
- *Change in climate which caused aridity sometimes hindered hunting and gathering.*
(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Explain five causes of food shortages in developing countries.

- *Improper agricultural policies as more attention is given to cash crop*
- *Adverse climatic condition like low rainfall which hinders crop growth.*
- *Rapid population growth which exceeds the rate of food production*
- *Poor infrastructure*
- *Inadequate storage facilities leading to food wastage as food cannot be stored for a longer time.*
- *Inadequate capital*
- *Environmental degradation through deforestation overgrazing leading to wasteland hence low food production.*
- *Over reliance on famine relief food instead of looking for permanent solutions to food shortage.*
- *Rural-urban migration leaving farming to the aged who cannot produce much food.*
- *Hiv/aids pandemic has impacted negatively on labour force for food production*
- *Neglect of drought resistant crops by farmers.*
- *Civil wars in many countries have displaced people from their farm*
- *Poor food policies*
- *Poor land tenure system.*
(5 x 2 = 10 mks)

20. (a) State three ways in which Tuaregs contributed to the development of Trans-Saharan trade.

- *They acted as guides/guided the traders across the desert*
- *Provided security to the caravans/traders*
- *Guarded the oases/maintained the oases*
- *Gave traders food, water and accommodation.* (3 x 1 = 3 mks)

(b) Explain six factors that led to the decline of Trans-Atlantic trade.

- *Arguments by economist that free labour*
- *Industrial revolution in Europe which led to development of machines that replaced slave labour in farm production.*

- *Campaign by British philanthropists and Christians missionaries against slavery and slave trade which was viewed as an inhuman*
- *Attainment of the independence of U.S.A which denied Britain a place to take slaves for work.*
- *Development of legitimate trade which was soon to be more lucrative and less costly than slave trade.*
- *French revolution of 1789 which spread the idea of liberty, equality and fraternity of all h.k.*
- *Closure of the slave market in America*
- *Influence of the Britain following the abolition of slave trade and eventually signing of anti-slave trade treaties. (6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

21. (a) List five forms of communication used to send messages to distance places in the shortest possible time.

- *Telephone*
- *Telegram*
- *Telex*
- *Fax*
- *E-mail*
- *Television*
- *Radio*

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

(b) Explain five disadvantages of air transport.

- *It is expensive to procure/maintain*
- *Construction of airstrips requires a lot of resources*
- *The aircrafts can only land and take off in specific areas thereby inconveniencing the users*
- *It cannot carry bulky goods as compared to other means of transport*
- *Its operations are affected by unfavourable weather conditions.*
- *Causes pollution (Air & sound)*
- *It has facilitated international terrorism/drug trafficking*
- *Accidents by aircrafts are fatal*
- *It requires skilled personnel to manage its operations.*
- *Use of aircrafts in military warfare has resulted in destruction of property. (5 x 1 = 10 mks)*

SECTION C:

22. (a) State three rights that a jailed person is denied.

- *Freedom of speech*
- *Freedom of movement*
- *Freedom of association*
- *Rights to personal liberty (3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

(b) Explain six methods of peaceful resolution of conflicts.

- *Diplomacy/negotiation – whereby the conflicting parties dialogue with each other.*
- *Mediation – in which a neutral person tries to help the conflicting parties to resolve their disagreement.*

- *Arbitration. Two conflicting parties choose a neutral person not involved in the conflict to try and bring them to an agreement*
- *Court system/irrigation – the matter under contention is taken to a court of law which makes a binding judgement.*
- *Religious leaders – seeking assistance of religious leaders where they use their position to bring the conflicting parties to an agreement.*
- *Legislation – setting up laws to prevent arising of conflicts*
- *Traditional leaders – seeking assistance of elders to resolve conflicts*
- *Problem solving workshop – the conflicting parties talk in the presence of facilitators.*
- *Arms inspection. (6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

23. (a) Give three councils in the Ameru political system.

- *Council of children*
- *Council of warriors*
- *Council of elders*
- *Supreme council (Njuri Ncheke) (3 x 1 = 3 mks)*

(b) Explain the political organization of the Agikuyu in the pre-colonial period.

- *Had a decentralized political system*
- *Family was the basic political unit headed by the father.*
- *Organised into clans headed by a council of elders called kiama*
- *Duties of the council included administrative judicial functions*
- *There was also a higher council called “Kiama Kia Athamaki” which acted as the court of appeal.*
- *Had age set system (Rika) which provided warriors to the society*
- *Leaders such as prophets, priests and diviners also performed political duties (6 x 2 = 12 mks)*

24. (a) Give five reasons why the Christian missionaries established mission stations in Kenya in the 19th century.

- *To teach Africans how to read and write*
- *To train Africans into Christianity*
- *To spread western culture*
- *To teach Africans Agriculture, masonry, and carpentry*
- *To cater for health needs of Africans*
- *To serve as settlements for freed slaves*
- *To promote European colonization. (5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

(b) Explain five factors that led to the development of plantation agriculture along the East African coast in the 19th century.

- *Availability of large tracts of land for establishment of plantations*
- *Good climate with enough rainfall*
- *Presence of fertile soils which ensured proper plant growth.*
- *Availability of market for agriculture produce due to Indian ocean trade.*
- *Good transport through the Indian ocean*
- *Availability of capital from the banyans.*
- *Availability of cheap labour due to slavery. (5 x 2 = 10 mks)*