MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

FORM 3

1. Define the term history. 1mark

History is the study of man's past chronological events /is the study of man's past events.

1. List two forms of government. 2marks
2. Monarchical
3. Dictatorial
4. Aristocratic

Democratic

1. Identify two dating methods used by archaeologists. 2marks
2. Radio carbon 14 dating /potassium argon dating/chemical dating
3. Fission track dating
4. Geological dating
5. Statistical dating

Stratigraphy

1. Identify any two categories of sources of information in history. 2marks
2. Written sources
3. Unwritten sources
4. Electronic sources
5. Give two species of Australopithecus. 2marks
6. Australopithecus boisei
7. Australopithecus Afarensis
8. Australopithecus Africanus
9. Australopithecus anamensis
10. Identify the hominid associated with the middle stone age. 1mark

Homo erectus

1. Name one shelter place of early man. 1mark
2. Rock caves
3. Tree tops
4. Identify two sites where rock paintings have been found in Africa. 2marks
5. Singida in Tanzania
6. Apollo II cave in South Africa
7. Name two animals which were domesticated by the people of Mesopotamia. 2marks
8. Donkeys,
9. Goats
10. Sheep
11. Pigs
12. Geese
13. Horses
14. Name one crop that was grown in the Nile valley by 700 BC. 1mark
15. Wheat
16. Flax
17. Millet
18. Sorghum
19. cotton
20. Name one earliest inhabitants of Kenya. 1mark
21. Dahallo/sanye/southern cushites
22. Gumba /athi
23. Khoisan
24. Ogiek/dorobo
25. Onguye
26. Okuro
27. Identify two methods of trade. 2marks
28. Barter trade
29. Currency trade
30. Name one trade item from Europe during the Trans-Atlantic trade. 1 mark
31. Glassware
32. Clothes
33. Firearms/guns
34. Identify one early form of communication. 1mark
35. Messengers
36. Drum beats
37. Fire and smoke signals
38. Scrolls/stone tablets/parchments
39. Screams/cries/
40. Horn blowing
41. Name one form of modern telecommunication. 1mark
42. Cell phones
43. Electronic mails
44. Fax
45. Telex
46. Telegram
47. Radios
48. Television
49. internet
50. Identify one early metals used in Africa. 1mark
51. Bronze
52. Iron
53. Name one ancient urban centre in Europe. 1mark
54. London
55. Athens
56. (a) State five economic activities of the Maasai during the precolonial period. 5marks
57. Trading
58. Hunting and gathering
59. Raiding
60. Crop growing-kwavimaasai
61. Nomadic pastoralism

(b)Explain five effects of the migration and settlement of the Bantu communities in Kenya 10mark

1. Intermarriage
2. Increased trade
3. Displacement of other communities
4. Cultural interactions
5. Spread of iron working knowledge
6. Increased population in regions they settled
7. Intercommunity conflicts/increased conflicts
8. Population redistribution
9. (a)State five problems facing Johannesburg. 5marks
10. Rise of slum houses
11. High rate of crime due to unemployment
12. Inadequate social amenities eg water, schools
13. Congestion in town due to rural urban migration
14. Heavy industrial pollution
15. Traffic jams
16. High rate of HIV /AIDS infection

(b)Explain five effects of Agrarian and Industrial development on urbanization. 10marks

1. Production of surplus agricultural produce promoted industrial growth leading to expansion of urban population
2. Pollution from industries eg air, water and noise
3. Increased unemployment due to high number of people in towns leading to rise in crime
4. Promoted trade from surplus production
5. Rural urban migration led to overcrowding and congestion in urban centres
6. Raw materials for industries led too growth of towns as industries attracted settlement.
7. (a)State three effects of the wheel in Mesopotamia. 3marks
8. Enabled the Sumerians to build war chariots
9. Enhanced transportation of people and goods
10. Facilitated the construction of roads
11. It was used to make high quality pots

(b) Explain six positive effects of modern means of communication. 12 marks

1. Enhanced has Education research
2. Source of entertainment
3. Enhanced space exploration
4. Provides signal in air and water transport
5. Creation of employment eg pilots
6. Sources of government revenue through taxes
7. It has enhance security through installation of cctv cameras
8. It has promoted E-government
9. (a) State three factors that facilitated the spread of iron-working in Africa. 3marks
10. Bantu migration from congo and settled all over Africa
11. Through Trade
12. Through Warfare

Through Intermarriages

(b)Explain six factors that led to industrial revolution in Japan. 12 marks

1. Availability of energy eg coal and oil
2. Availability of natural resources eg fisheries and forestry
3. Political stability
4. Government reforms that supported industrialization
5. Education research that support industrialization
6. Large domestic and external market
7. Enterprising personalities
8. Free market policy
9. Foreign investment
10. Good transport and communication

Change of foreign policy

1. Describe the socialorganization of the Abagusii during the precolonial period. 10marks
2. The homestead was the smallest social unit
3. Related families formed a clan
4. Each clan owned a symbol of an animal
5. They believed in a supreme god engoro who was the creator
6. God was worshipped in shrines through ancestral sprits
7. They offered sacrifices to god during ceremonies such as initiation and harvest
8. They had diviners -omuraguri who interpreted the wishes of the spirits
9. Boys and girls were initiated into adulthood through circumcision
10. Initiated boys were grouped into age-sets.
11. State five advantages of a written constitution. 5marks
12. Promotes national unity in the country since it is accepted by majority of citizens
13. Safeguards the interests and rights of minorities
14. It is clear and definite in addressing various issues
15. It is rigid hence cannot be changed easily
16. It is readily available for reference
17. It outlines the powers, terms, relations and duties of different organs of government
18. Explain five factors that promote national unity in Kenya. 10marks
19. The constitution
20. Same education curriculum
21. Fair distribution of resources
22. Social and economic interactions
23. National currency
24. National languages
25. National philosophies
26. National symbols
27. Government institutions eg the judiciary, legislature and executive
28. National days and events
29. State five values of good citizenship. 5marks
30. Nationalism - devotes to serve the nation
31. Patriotism -loves, serves and seeks to promote the wellbeing of one's country
32. Morality -uphold good moral values
33. Integrity -does what the law expects at all times
34. Thrift -wise and prudent use of resources
35. Ethics-adheres to work ethics egaccountability, hard work and personal initiative