**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**FORM ONE**

**MIDTERM EXAM**

**TIME: 1HR 30 MINUTES**

***Instructions: Answer All Questions In This Paper***

**SECTION A (25MKS)**

1. Why did man shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture (3 marks)
* *The increase of human population needed regular food supply -natural environment*
* *Could no longer provide sufficient food.*
* *Climatic changes-increased drought,*
* *Threatened plant life and animal life*
* *Making natural food scarce.*
* *Competition for existing food in the*
* *Natural resulted in inadequate wild*
* *Food/over hunting of animals.*
* *Hunting and gathering was increasingly becoming tiresome.*
* *Calamities such as forest fires or floods sometimes destroyed vegetation or drove wild*

*animals away.*

* *Development of settled life. Man had to stop a life of movement in search of food and*

*water.*

* *Development of tools (microliths) e.g. sickles wooden plough, etc.*
* *Availability of varieties of indigenous crops e.g. wheat and barley.*
1. State the two theories explaining the origin of Agriculture. ( 2 marks)
* *The Independent theory.*
* *One Place Theory/Diffusion Theory*
1. Which was the first animal to be domesticated by man? ( 1mark)
* *Dog*
1. Name three early crops to be domesticated (3 marks)
* *barley,*
* *wheat,*
* *sorghum,*
* *millet,*
* *rice,*
* *maize,*
* *yams,*
* *cassava,*
* *potatoes,*
* *bananas*
* *grapes*
1. Define the term Mesopotamia. ( 1 mark)
* *The land between the two rivers*
1. Name the two rivers that surrounded Mesopotamia (2 marks)
* *Tigris*
* *Euphrates*
1. Give two reasons that contributed to early agriculture in Mesopotamia (2 marks)
* *Availability of indigenous crops and animals in the region e.g. Wheat, barley, dates*

*and goats, sheep and cattle.*

* *Existence of fertile land along river valleys of Tigris and Euphrates-consisting of*

*deposited silt.*

* *Availability of water from rivers Tigris and Euphrates which was used for*
* *irrigation. Heavy rains experienced in the Zaggroes Mountains contributed to floods*

*on the river valleys.*

* *Invention of farming tools e.g. Hoes, ploughs, sickles and seed drill which promoted*

*agricultural activities.*

* *Existence of transport system in form of donkeys, canoes, river transport etc; which*

*was instrumental in transportation of inputs and outputs.*

* *Political instability that enabled people to practice agriculture.*
1. List down any irrigation methods used in Egypt. ( 2 marks)
* *Shadoof irrigation*
* *Canal irrigation*
1. What does the term Agrarian revolution mean? ( 1 mark)
* *rapid changes and improvements in the field ofagriculture*
1. Define the term Third world Country. ( 1 mark)
* *The less developed countries in Africa, Asia and South America.which many were colonies*
1. Who were the early inhabitants of Kenya? ( 2 marks)
* *Cushitic stock*
* *Khoisan stock*
1. Name any two communities that belong to the coastal Bantus.(2marks)
* *Taita,*
* *Pokomo*
* *Mijikenda.*
1. Name the three language groups that inhabit Kenya today (3 marks)
* *Cushites*
* *Bantus*
* *Nilotes*

**SECTION B (25MKS)**

1. Give five reasons why Africa is regarded as the original homeland of mankind. (5mks)
* *Evidence from archaeologists’ show that the earliest apes first evolved around lake*

*and rift valley areas. And if man evolved from apes, then the first man must have*

*appeared in east Africa.*

* *The savanna landscapes found in east Africa favored evolution while the conditions*

*elsewhere (forests and deserts) Were unfavourable.*

* *The bones and weapons and tools which archaeologists are finding are proofs to this.*

*These findings are widespread in Olduvai Gorge, Olorgesaillie, and Ngorongoro and*

*around lakes of east Africa.*

* *The discovery of remains of early hominids and their material culture which form a*

*pattern of human evolution prove this. E.g. we can trace the evolutionary process*

*from dryopithecus to ramapithecus to Australopithecus to Homo habilis to Homo*

*erectus to Homo sapiens.*

* *The possiton of Africa where it is centrally located*
* *African has many rivers and lakes which provided water for use by the early man*
1. Name five effects of Agrarian Revolution in U.S.A. (5MKS)
* *It led to diversification of agriculture through the introduction of new farm*

*animals and crops.*

* *The new inventions in farm machinery enabled American farmers to bring more*

*land under cultivation. For example the steel plough invented by John Deere and*

*reaping machine by Cyrus McCormick.*

* *Food production especially of wheat and maize, increased due to the use of new*

*farming methods like use of fertilizers and hybrid seeds.*

* *The agrarian revolution led to expansion of agricultural related industries.*
* *Mechanization of agriculture replaced slaves and other labourers at the farms.*
* *Many people went to search for employment in urban areas.*
* *The expansion of food production led to increase in trade between USA and*

*Western Europe thus boosting USA economy.*

* *The transport system was improved to enable transportation of farm inputs to*

*farms and agricultural produce to market.*

* *The revolution contributed to the enhancement of research and scientific*
* *inventions especially on the field of agriculture.*
1. State five causes of food shortage in Kenya. (5mks)
* *Rapid population growth which has put a lot of pressure on the available food*

*resources leading to shortages.*

* *Poor land use and agricultural practices. Many farmers still depend on traditional*

*farming methods, for example, not applying fertilizers, pesticides or mechanization,*

*thus producing low yields.*

* *Some developing countries experience adverse weather conditions such as floods and*

*long periods of drought. Since these countries practice rain-fed agriculture, food*

*production has been affected.*

* *Overemphasis on cash crops at the expense of food crops has contributed to low food*

*production. In Kenya for example, large farms concentrate on growth of flowers, tea*

*and coffee with food crop farming being largely for subsistence.*

* *Rural-urban migration , especially among the young people has deprived the rural*

*areas of the badly needed labour force for food production.*

* *Lack of adequate capital for agricultural development. Low income/poverty. The*

*farmers lack enough funds to purchase farm inputs.*

* *Political instability in some African countries undermines food production. Forexample in Ethiopia, Sudan, DRC, Burundi and Rwanda. This has prevented peoplefrom concentrating on food production.*
* *Decline in growing drought resistant crops. Crops like cassava and millet have beenabandoned due to attitude thus causing artificial shortage of specific food.*
* *Poor and inadequate storage facilities have led to food wastage. In kenya by 2001, thecountry was losing up to nine million bags of grain per year as a result of poor storagemethods.*
* *Poor transport network leads to uneven distribution of food. It also discouragesfarmers from producing more.*
* *Over reliance on food aid and forms of aid has created a dependence attitude in many*
* *African countries. Some communities have become complacent about looking for apermanent solution to their food problems.*
* *Poor economic planning on the part of the government with many countries puttinga lot of emphasis on other development projects at the expense of agricultural andfood production.*
* *Poor land tenure systems resulting in low productivity. For example where a fewEuropean farmers own large tracts of land but only exploiting a small portion of theexpansive farms.*
* *The HIV/AIDS pandemic contributed to food shortages since the scourge leads todeath of many of the work force in their prime years.*
1. Outline five reasons why the Bantu migrated from Shungwaya area. (5mks)
* Drought and famine:
* Population increase
* The constant attacks (external pressure) from stronger tribes
* Internal conflicts from the Bantu tribes:
* Epidemics and diseases/natural calamities , e.g. earthquakes, over flooding ofrivers
* Search for fertile land:
* land, which could no longer support them.
* Love for adventure:.
* Group influence
* State five effects of the Bantu migration and settlement in Kenya.