**HISTORY FORM 1 EXAM**

**END OF TERM 3 - 2022**

**TIME: 2 HRS**

**MARKING SCHEME**

***Answer all questions in the spaces provided***

1. Give four forms of oral transactions. (4mk)

* **Myths, legends, proverbs, songs, folktales, poems.**

1. Explain **two** reasons why Africa is considered the cradle of mankind (4mks)

* **Various archeological sites with fossils resembling them.**
* **Savannah grassland provided space for hunting and gathering –food.**
* **Warm tropical climate provided warmth for man throughout the year.**
* **There were many all – season rivers that provided water and trapping for animals.**

1. Explain features of Homo Sapiens Sapiens. (10mks)

* **High intellectual capacity with large brain of over 1400 cc.**
* Spoke with well-defined speech
* Small jaws and teeth
* About 6 feet tall.
* well-developed thumb for grasping objects.

1. Explain the culture of easily man in new stone age. (10mks)

* **Tools and weapons- tools microliths (very small tools – sometimes less than a centimeter)**
* Were fitted on wooden handle using **glue**
* **Settlement – villages – 1000 memembers**
* **Cultutal practice as rose and they lived together.**
* **clothing – red ochre mereys**
* **Decorated using beads, seeds bone, ostrich egg shell**
* Shelter – rock shelter with painting of animal designs.
* Art and craft – pots
* Baskets
* Weaving
* spinning
* communication – communication using languages and domination by sign languages
* Religious and Government – bury people with belonging – life after death.

1. Explain 5 benefits of domesticating animals (10mks)

* **For regular supply of food.**
* **Skin was used for clothing and bedding**
* **Bones were used to make ointment and needles.**
* **Animals like donkey, oxygen were used as a means of transport and pulling ploughs.**
* **The dog gave companion and security.**
* **Animals were traded for other items.**

1. Explain factors that necessitated easily man o begin growing crops and rearing animals. (10mks)

* **Hunting and gathering had become tiresome – constant movement.**
* **Hunting and gathering was hindered by unfavorable weather eg snow, rain, floods – made it uncomfortable to go hunting.**
* **Sometime man could go and come back empty handed.**
* **Natural calamities such as brush fires floods, could kill animals and vegetation.**
* **Some Animals we depleted by over haunting.**
* **competition between animals and human for same game animals.**
* **Increased human populations natural environment could not provide adequate flood.**
* **Climatic change made animals to migrate far from previous locations.**
* **Other eco and value eg cloth – (form hidden and skins)**
* **others – transport – horse, camel**
* **Security – eg dog**

1. Explain five impacts of easily agriculture in Mesopotamia. (10mks)

* **Sedentary lifestyle**
* **division of labour**
* **trade**
* **urbanization**
* **social classes**
* **dev of laws and government intervention of writing – keep agriculture records (Cuneiform writing)**
* **Education – upper class could be told mathematics and literacy (to help in record and literacy to help in record keeping )**
* **Invention – ox drawn plough seed drill wheel**
* **development of religion – offering sacrifice – to appease gods – gods related to agriculture eg ninuria god of floods**
* **architecture – maths and science advanced –people started and constructing great building.**

1. a. List 5 communities that belong to Eastern Bantu group. (5mks)

* **mijikend, pokomo, taita, kamba, agikuyu, aembu Ameru**

b. Explain five effects of Bantu Migration and settlement. (10mks)

* **Conflict – with neighbours whom they met**
* **There was population pressure**
* **there was spread of iron working chronology to religion where they settled.**
* **increased trade between the bantu and neighbouring communities.**
* **Absorption and assimilation of neighbouring communities by Bantu for example southern cushites**
* **Spread of crop cultivation in neighbouring communities eg kwavi maasai and Luo**
* **Population redistribution in the region where they settled eg Ogiek forested into forested areas**
* **Intermarriage between Bantu and Neighbouring communities eg maasai , luo, kalenjin**
* **Exchange of knowledge and skills between Bantu and neighbouring communities eg abantu borrowed livestock firm southern cushites.**

1. Name the earliest languages group to arrive in Kenya from other part of the world. (3mks)

* **Cushites**

b. Identify the earliest inhabitants of Kenya.

* Khoisein

c. Name two islands of Lake victoria where the Abasuba settled from Uganda.

* **Mfangano**
* **Rusinga**

d. Name one Kalenjin speaking community.

* **Pokot, keiyo, marakwet, kipsigis , nandi, saboat**

1. Explain the social organization of the Agikuyu in the pre-colonial period (10mks)

* **Religion – ngai**
* **age- set-**
* **age group**
* **shrine – mugumo tree**
* **Diviners**
* **Spirit**
* **medicine man**
* **Family smallest social list**
* **clan – several families**
* **initiation boys carcurcision**
* **Girls – gental mutilation**

1. Explain factors that led to early agriculture in Egypt. (10mks)

* **availability of fertile soil from banks of river nile from floods**
* **water for irrigation form river nile**
* **inventions such a shadoof led to increased agriculture.**
* **Other inventions – bronzie hoes – durable work easier.**
* **Invention of ox drawn plough made it possible of cultivate – large land (fields) eg wheat, barley, animals eg goat**
* **able leaders of pharaoh’s who encouraged agriculture.**
* **High demand for food from rising urban population.**