**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**OPENER EXAMINATION TERM 3, 2022**

**FORM ONE MARKING SCHEME**

1.State two divisions of history. (2 marks)

* ***Political history***
* ***Social history***
* ***Economic history***

2. identify two electronic sources of information in History and Government. (2 marks)

* ***radios***
* ***televisions/films/videos***
* ***micro films***
* ***computers***

3.give two advantages of using written records as a source of information in History and Government. (2marks)

* ***stores the information permanently***
* ***can be translated to many languages***
* ***are cheaper compared to archaeology***
* ***cannot be distorted***
* ***comparison to sources like oral traditions, removes biasness from it.***
* ***More accurate than oral traditions.***

4.identify two artifacts used by archaeologists to reconstruct history of the people who lived in the pre-historic sites. (2 marks)

* ***Tools, pots, baskets, garments, weapons, coins, ornaments.***

5. give one reason why Homo habilis was referred to as “able man” (1 mark)

* ***He was able to make tools***

6.state two disadvantages of using caves as shelters by the early humans during the stone age period. (2 marks)

* ***The caves could collapse over them***
* ***Wild creatures could bite them***
* ***Human enemies could easily attack them***
* ***Caves were exposed to floods /wind/cold***

7. identify two ways through which archaeologists obtain information on the history of Kenya.(2 marks)

* ***Locating pre-historic sites***
* ***Excavating the sites***
* ***Dating the fossils***
* ***Recording the findings***

8.State one way in which the Agrarian revolution contributed to rural –urban migration in Europe. (2marks)

* ***Mechanization of farming made peasants jobless so they migrated to urban centres in search of jobs.***
* ***The enclosure system made many people landless***

9. identify two scientific discoveries during the 19th c which contributed to food preservation. (2marks)

* ***Discovery of canning***
* ***Invention of refrigeration***
* ***Invention of pasteurization***

10. identify one are in Africa where agriculture began.(1 mark)

* ***Along the valley in Egypt***

11. name two methods of irrigation used in the development of early agriculture in Egypt. (2marks)

* ***Basin irrigation***
* ***Canal irrigation***
* ***Shadoof irrigation***

12. identify one method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began. (1 mark)

* ***The broadcasting method***

13. state one theory that explains how early agriculture developed. (1mark)

* ***One area theory/diffusion theory***
* ***Independent theory***

14. Name one community in Kenya that belongs to the River lake Nilotes. (1mark)

* ***The Luo***

15. what was the main reason for the migration of the Eastern Bantu from Shungwaya during the pre-colonial period.(1 mark)

* ***Due to the attacks by the Galla/oroma***

16. state two economic activities of the Somali during the pre-colonial period. (2 marks)

* ***Nomadic pastoralism***
* ***Fishing near R.Tana***
* ***Hunting and gathering***
* ***Iron working***
* ***Trading with neighbours***

17. identify the official of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) who announces the winner of the presidential Election. (1 marks)

* ***The chairman of IEBC***

**SECTION B(45 MARKS)**

18a. Give three reasons that made early human beings to live in groups during the stone Age Period.(3marks)

* ***For companionship***
* ***For security***
* ***To share resources***
* ***To help one another***

b. Explain six cultural practices of Homo Sapiens during the New Stone Age.(12 marks)

* ***Made microlithic tools which were small and more efficient than the earlier tools***
* ***Lived in rock shelters to protect themselves from harsh weather/wild animals***
* ***Developed speech which made communication easier***
* ***Decorated shelters with animal paintings/hunting scenes***
* ***Developed government by setting rules /laws***
* ***Developed religious by burying the dead their possessions***
* ***They practiced simple art and craft work /pottery/basketry/weaving***
* ***they wore a variety of garments /clothing***
* ***they decorated their bodies with red ochre /wore ornaments***

19a. Identify three crops that were domesticated along Tigris and Euphrates river Valley. (3 marks)

* ***Wheat***
* ***Barley***
* ***Figs***
* ***Olives***
* ***Vines***
* ***vegetables***

b. explain six benefits of domesticating animals by early man. (12 marks)

* ***animals such as cows ,sheep and goats provided food such as meat and milk***
* ***horns and hooves form animals were used as containers and drinking vessels***
* ***animal bones were used to makes tools weapons and ornaments***
* ***donkeys camels and horses were used in transport***
* ***the dog provided protection/ security for man against dangerous animals***
* ***cattle , goats, and sheep provided skin which was used for making clothes and beddings***

20a.give five reasons which led to the migration of the cushites into Kenya during the pre-colonial period.(5marks)

* ***they were looking for pasture and water for their animals***
* ***they were escaping attack from neighbors***
* ***they left due to famine and draught in their homeland***
* ***they decided to spread due to an increase in population***
* ***due to internal conflicts that they wanted to avoid***
* ***outbreak of diseases which affected both people and livestock***
* ***due to the spirit of adventure***

b. Explains five results of the migration and settlement of the Bantu into Kenya by 1800 A.D(10 marks)

* ***there were inter-community conflict due to the need for land for settlement and expansion***
* ***they displaced the community they found in the areas they settled e.g okiek***
* ***the bantu intermarried with other communities eg. Cushites***
* ***expansion of existing barter trade as the bantu joined the communities living there***
* ***spread of iron working knowledge and skills to other parts***
* ***people redistribution in the areas of settlement***
* ***it led to increased cultural interaction e.g bantus adopted male circumcision from the cushites***

**SECTION C 30 MARKS**

21a. state the three arms of government in Kenya. (3 marks)

* ***legislature***
* ***judiciary***
* ***executive***

b. Explain six rights of a Kenya citizen. (12 marks)

* ***right to life- no one is allowed to end life intentionally either by themselves or by others***
* ***right to own property- everyone has the right to acquire and own property which should not be taken away or damaged by others***
* ***freedom of expression- all individuals are allowed to say what they want either verbally or through writing.***
* ***Freedom of movement- every individual has the right to move freely within the country except on protected areas***
* ***Freedom of association and assembly- every Kenyan is allowed form or join groups or assosiations***
* ***Freedom from slavery and forced labour- an individual should choose to be employed or not.***
* ***Freedom from torture- no individual should be subjected to inhuman treatment.***

22a. state three similarities in the political organization of the Ameru and the Abagusii of Kenya during the pre- colonial period. (3marks)

* ***both had council of elders***
* ***both were organized into clans***
* ***both had age set and age group***
* ***they had worriors who defended their community***

b. Describe the political organization of the Nandi in the 19th C. (12marks)

* ***the basic political unit was the family headed by the father***
* ***the nandi were organized into clans which were made up clans which were made up of several related clans***
* ***the clans were controlled by a council of elders (kokwet) who tackled isues to do with grazing rights***
* ***there was a large social political unit called poroviet which was the highest political unit – they negotiated for peace and declared war.***
* ***Young men joined the junior worrior grade after circumcision and their duty was to defend the community***
* ***The orkoiyot was respected as a central authority and unifying factor among the nandi***
* ***Priests, medium, medicinemen and rainmakers were consulted before important decisions were made.***