**END OF TERM TWO EXAMINATION**

**FORM ONE**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A ( 25 MARKS)**

1. **Define the term history.** **( 1 mark)**

* The study of past human activities and record of events in relation to his environment.

1. **Identify one arm of government in Kenya.** **(1 mark)**

* Legislature
* Judiciary
* Executive

1. **Give two electronic sources in the study of History and Government. (2 marks)**

* Televisions
* Radio
* Computers
* Films
* Videos

1. **Give one method used in dating fossils.** **( 1 mark)**

* Chemical dating, geological, stratigraphy, fission track and statistical dating.

1. **Name the method used by anthropologist in their study** (**1 mark)**

* Observation method.

1. **State one source of information on the creation theory.** **( 1 mark)**

* The bible
* The Quran

1. **Name two pre-historic sites in Tanzania.** **(2 marks)**

* Olduvai Gorge, Mumba, Isimila, Laetoli and Nasera.

1. **Name the first stage of evolution of man.** **( 1 mark)**

* Aegyptopithecus

1. **State two uses of stone tools by early man during the old stone age period**. **(2 marks)**

* For skinning animals after hunting
* For digging up roots
* For cutting meat
* For sharpening bone/wood
* For scraping animals skins/softening
* For killing animals during hunting
* Protection/defence

1. **State two methods used by early man to find food during the stone Age period**. **(2marks)**

* Hunting, gathering and fishing

1. **Name two types of dwelling used by the early man during the Middle-Age period.**

* Rock shelters
* In caves

1. **Name two early crops which were domesticated by man. (2 marks)**

Wheat, barley,sorghum, millet and yams.

1. **Identify the method used to plant cereal crops when early agriculture began.(1mark)**

* Broadcasting method

1. **Name two urban centres that emerged in Egypt due to early agriculture.** **(2 marks)**

* Memphis
* Thebes

1. **Give two cultural practices that the Agikuyu borrowed from the cushites during the pre – colonial period.** **(2 marks)**

* The Agikuyu adopted female circumcision
* They adopted the taboo against fish eating
* They adopted age – set organization.

1. **State one economic activity of the Abagusii in Kenya during the pre-colonial period**. **(1 mark)**

* Crop cultivation eg Sorghum
* Hunting and gathering
* Iron working
* Livestock keeping eg cattle
* Raiding neighbours
* Trading
* Pottery, basketry and leather works

1. **Name one early Christian missionary who worked in Kenya.** **( 1 mark)**

* Johann Ludwin Krapf
* Johann Rebman
* Jacob Erdhart

**SECTION B(45 MARKS)**

1. a. **Give three stages in the evolution of man before Homo erectus. ( 3marks)**

* Aegyptopithecus
* Dryopithecus
* Kenyapithecus
* Australopithecus

b. **Describe the way of life of Human beings during the Old Stone Age period**. **(12 marks)**

* They made simple stone tools for domestic use/oldowan tools
* They lived in small groups in order to assist each other
* They obtained their food through hunting and gathering
* They used simple hunting methods such as chasing wild animals and laying traps
* They ate raw food because fire had not been discovered
* They sheltered from predators by climbing trees and hiding in caves
* They wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm
* They lived near rivers and lakes.

1. a. **Highlight five changes which marked the Agrarian Revolution in Britain**.**(5 marks)**

* Fallows were abolished.
* Introduction of crop rotation.
* The use of machines in farming.
* Land enclosure system was introduced.
* The Royal Agricultural Society was established.
* Use of fertilizers.
* Scientific principles of farming were applied/ selective breeding.
* There was land consolidation.

b. **Discuss five effects of the Agrarian Revolution in the United States of America**. **(10 marks)**

* Many inventions to boost farming were made for example , mechanical reaper by Cyrus McCormic.
* Agro-based industries expanded.
* Development of infrastructure, for example roads and railways.
* There was food production leading to population increase.
* Mechanization was widely used replacing slave labour.
* Agricultural products were exported to Europe and Asia increasing trade.
* Need for labour caused slave trade in Africa causing suffering and death.

1. a. **Give five factors that have contributed to the shortage of food in the third world countries.**  **( 5 marks)**

* Inappropriate Agricultural policies.
* Adverse climatic conditions
* Rapid population growth which exceed the rate of food production.
* Insufficient infrastructural development.
* Rural to urban migration leading to labour shortage in the rural areas.
* Lack of capital to buy farm inputs.
* Destructive human activities like cutting down trees leading to soil erosion.
* Pest and diseases destroying food crops.
* Natural calamities which destroys farm land.
* Political instability which divert attention from food production.
* Declining production of indigenous crops

b. **Explain five disadvantages of open field system in Britain.**  **( 10 marks)**

* Land was not fully utilized as the land that was left fallow produced nothing.
* The cart tracks and paths that went through the unfenced fields wasted land.
* The practice of ploughing the fallow fields and leaving it idle was a waste of labour and time.
* The open field system discouraged livestock rearing because of the common grazing fields where diseases spread easily.
* It was difficult to practice selective breeding.
* It was not easy to get enough hay for winter breeding.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

1. a. **State** **five reasons which led to the migration of the cushites from their original Homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial period.** **(5 marks)**

* They moved in search of pasture and water for their livestock.
* There was draught and famine in their original land.
* There was outbreak of diseases and epidemics in the original homeland.
* To escape from constant attack from their neighbours.
* Due to spirit of adventure.
* In search of land for settlement as their population had increased.

b. **Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Bantu into Kenya**. (**10 marks)**

* Spread of iron working technology to the regions where they settled.
* Population increase in the regions where they settled.
* Inter –communtiy conflicts over control of resources e.g between the Eastern Bantu and the Pokomo at Shungwaya.
* Increased trade between the Bantu and the neighbouring communities.
* Cultural interaction between the Bantu and the neighbouring communities e.g the Bantu adopted circumcision from the southern Cushites.
* Absorption and assimilation of neighbouring communities by the Bantus e.g the southern Cushites.
* Spread of crop cultivation in neighbouring communities e.g the Kwavi Maasai.
* Population re-distribution in the region where they settled.
* Displacement of some communities who had settled in the region earlier.
* Inter-marriages between the Bantus and the neighbouring communities.
* Exchange of knowledge and skills between the Bantus and the neighbouring communities.

1. a. **State three forms of government.** **( 3 marks)**

* Democratic
* Dictatorial
* Aristocratic
* Monarchical

b. **Describe the social organization of the Agikuyu during the pre-colonial period.** **(12 marks)**

* The smallest social unit was the family.
* Several related families formed a clan(Mbari) which lived in a defined area.
* The Agikuyu practiced circumcision for boys and clitoridectomy for girls.
* The Agikuyu had age set system (riika) made up of boys and girls who were initiated at the same period.
* Members of the age set worked together and considered each other as brothers and sisters.
* Marriage was highly regarded among the Agikuyu as one would raise a family and also own properties.
* The Agikuyu believed in the existence of a supreme God called Ngai who lived on Mt. Kenya(Kirinyaga)
* The Agikuyu had prayed and made sacrifices to God on various accasions.
* The Agikuyu believed in the existence of the ancestral spirits who acted as intermediaries between God and the people.
* The Agikuyu had some specialists such as prophets, medicine people and rain makers who were consulted in time of needs.

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