**END OF TERM TWO EXAMINATION**

**FORM TWO**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

1. **Define pre-History** **( 1 mark)**

* It’s the study of past human activities before the invention of writing.

1. **Identify two limitations of using written method as a source of information on History and Government** **(2 mark)**

* May contain biases
* Information may be misinterpreted/misunderstood
* There may be factual error/omissions
* These sources are limited to literate members of the society

1. **Identify one method that archaeologist use to locate an archaeological site.** **(1 mark)**

* They use their own experience and skills
* Areas where artifacts have been exposed by tectonic forces/erosion
* Areas mentioned in historical documents

1. **Identify two types of oral traditions used to obtain information on History and Government**. **( 2 mark)**

* Riddles, myths, songs , poems, tongue twisters, proverbs, stories and legends

1. **State the scientific theory that explains the origin of human beings.** (**1 mark)**

* The evolution theory

1. **Give the meaning of the term, “Stone Age Period”**  **( 1 mark)**

* The period in history when human used tools which were mainly made of stones.

1. **Identify the river early Egyptians relied on for agriculture.** **(1 mark)**

* River Nile

1. **State two ways in which the Sumerians in Mesopotamia reclaimed land for agriculture.**  **( 2 mark)**

* They used shadoof to draw water to irrigate the land.
* They used canals to irrigate the land.
* They dug ditches to drain water from swamps

1. **State two ways in which the Agikuyu interacted with the Maasai during the pre-colonial period** **(2 marks)**

* They inter-married
* They traded
* They raided each other
* They borrowed items from each other.

1. **What was the main reason for the migration of the Eastern Bantus from Shungwaya during the pre- colonial period.** **(1 mark)**

* Due to attacks by the Galla/Oromo

1. **Give one reason which led to the decline of Gedi during the 15th century.** . **( mark)**

* External attacks
* Inadequate water supply

1. **Give two ways through which knowledge in marine technology facilitated the coming of the early visitors to the Kenyan coast**  **(2 marks)**

* it enabled them use the compass to sail
* it facilitated the construction and use of boats
* it enabled them to develop/apply the skills of map reading

1. **Give one advantage of dual citizenship to a Kenyan citizen. (1mark)**

* A person can work in either of the countries.
* A person can choose to live in either countries,
* One is entitled to the rights and freedoms provided in the constitution of Kenya.

1. **Give two economic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen.** **(2 marks)**

* Paying tax
* Participating in development activities.
* Engaging in income generation.
* Fighting corruption.

1. **State two ways in which education has promoted national unity.** **(2 marks)**

* Common curriculum/syllabus is used.
* Learners from different schools interact through co-curriculum activities.
* Learners in all public schools sit for a common national examination.
* Common medium of communication ie Kiswahili or English is used.

1. **Identify two types of trade.**  **(2 marks)**

* Local trade
* Regional trade
* International trade

1. **Give the main form of transport used in the Trans-Saharan Trade** **( 1 mark)**

* Animal transport/camel

**SECTION B(45 MARKS)**

1. a. **Apart from the Akamba, identify three other Highland Bantu groups.( 3marks)**

* Agikuyu
* Ameru
* Aembu
* Ambeere

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

* The lowest social unit was the family
* Several related families formed a clan
* They were organized into age groups made up of people circumcised at the same period.
* They believed in the existence of a supreme god known as Enkai
* There was a religious leaders Leibon who mediated between the community and Enkai
* They offered sacrificies to God in special places
* They believed in the existence of ancestral spirits.

1. a. **Give five methods used to acquire slaves from West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade.** **(5 marks)**

The slaves were exchanged for European manufactured goods.

* The prisoners of war were to the slave dealers.
* Slave traders kidnapped lonely travelers.
* Some local rulers sold their own subjects to the slave dealers.
* Slaves were obtained through raids
* Some were enticed/ tricked and eventually sold as slaves
* Debtors were sold as slaves as way of paying off their debts

b. **Explain five disadvantages of using air transport.** **(10 marks)**

* It’s expensive to construct airports, purchase and maintain aircrafts.
* The aeroplanes can only land and take off from specifically constructed places
* Air transport is easily affected by unfavorable weather condition
* Aircrafts cause noise and air pollution
* Accidents, though rare are fatal
* It requires highly trained personnel to operate.

1. a. **Give three uses of wind as a source of energy in the ancient times** **( 3 marks)**

* to winnow grains
* to drive/turn windmills
* to dry grains
* to propel boats/sailing ships
* to drive water pumps

b. **Explain six effects of iron-working technology African communities before the 19th century .** **(12 marks)**

* Iron tools were used to clear forests there by enabling people to migrate and settle in new areas.
* It intensified wars as iron weapons were used to fight other communities.
* It improved cultivation of food due to use of iron made tools such as hoes.
* It led to creation of more powerful empires due to use of iron weapons used to conquer their neighbours.
* It led to decline of use of other metals such as bronze.
* It led to specialization where some families specialized in smelting of metals while others specialized in other occupations such as trading.
* It led to population increase due to improved farming tools that led to increased crop production.
* It led to urbanization where major trading and industrial settlement developed around the major mining centres.
* It promoted trade due to increased demand for iron ore and iron tools.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

1. a. **state three conditions which one must fulfill in order to get Kenyan citizenship by registration.** **(3 marks)**

* one must lawfully reside in Kenya continuously for at least 7 years
* a person must be married to Kenyan citizen for at least 7 years.
* A child who is not a citizen and is legally adopted by a Kenyan citizen.

b.**Explain six effects of conflicts in Kenya.**(**12 marks)**

* Massive displacement of people. They become refugees
* fear and insecurity due to anarchy
* loss of lives as people are killed
* destruction of property, e.g. farms and property
* starvation due to crop destruction and disruption of agricultural activities
* people become poor due to economic decline
* human suffering and misery becomes wide spread

1. a. **State three ways in which poverty undermines unity in Kenya** **( 3 marks)**

* it creates a state of fear/ suspicion
* it creates violence
* it divides people on the basis of their economic status

b. **Explain five factors that promote National Unity in Kenya.** **(12 marks)**

* The constitution which provides for equality of all Kenyans before the law.
* Education where all public schools in Kenya follow the same curriculum whose content emphasizes national cohesion
* The use of national language Kiswahili which enable Kenyans to interact freely
* National symbols eg national anthem which symbolizes national unity.
* The national philosophies eg Harambee which calls people from different ethinic groups to pool their resources together.
* National currency that is used to transact business.
* Fair distribution of resources which develops the whole country economy.
* Government institution which serve all Kenyans equally.

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