

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
FORM 1
TERM THREE
2023
MARKING SCHEME**

1. Meaning of history

Study of mans' past chronological account and record of events in relation to the environment (1x1=2 mks)

2. Basic periods in history

- Pre-history
- History (2x1= 2 mks)

3. Disadvantages of Anthropology

- Expensive
- Time consuming
- People may behave differently in the presence of a researcher (3x1 = 3 mks)

4. Archeological sites in Tanzania

- Olduvai Gorge
- Peninj
- Laetoli (2x1=2 mks)

5. Reasons why Africa is considered the cradle of mankind

- Numerous archaeological sites
- Savanna grasslands provided space for hunting
- Tropical climate suitable for human existence
- Many all-season rivers that provided fresh water
- Geographically Africa was at the centre of Pangea (3x1=3 mks)

6. Features of Homo Sapiens Sapiens

- High intellectual capacity – brain over 2,000 cc
- Well refined speech
- Small jaws and teeth
- 6 feet tall
- Well developed thumb (2x1=2 mks)

7. Type of tools used by early man in Neolithic period

- Microliths (1x1=1 mk)

8. Methods of irrigation used in Egypt

- Flood/basin
- Canal
- Shadoof (2x1= 2 mks)

9. Characteristics of Agriculture in Europe before the Agrarian revolution

- Land belonged to the King
- Land was rented to Peasant farmers
- Open field system

- Land divided into strips
- Paths and cart tracks in the farms
- Subsistence farming
- Broadcasting method of farming
- Land was not fenced (3x1=3 mks)

10. Contributions of the Homestead Act of 1862 to the Agrarian revolution in U.S.A

- Legalised individual land ownership
- Financial assistance and loans
- Granted subsidies/introduced tariffs on imported goods (3x1=3 mks)

11. Social effects of food shortage in Africa

- High mortality rates
- Decrease in population growth
- Poverty levels increase
- Spread of diseases
- Refugees problem (5x1 = 5 mks)

12. Environmental factors that caused migration of most communities in Kenya

- Drought and famine
- Floods
- Diseases and epidemics (2x1= 2mks)

13. Original homeland of the Luo

- Bahr-el-Ghazel (1x1=1 mk)

14. Communities in Kenya who belong to the Western Bantu

- Abaluhya
- Abagusii
- Abakuria
- Abasuba (3x1=3 mks)

15. Age grades for elders among the Akamba

- Junior elders
- Intermediate elders
- Full elders/Atumia makivalo
- Senior elders/Atumia maithembo (3x1=3 mks)

16. Functions of the Laibon among Maasai

- Preside over religious elders
- Bless warriors
- Advice council of elders
- Rainmaker
- Foretell the future (2x1=2 mks)

17. Duties of the “Ruoth” (Chief)

- Dealt with murder cases
- Dealt with cattle theft
- Dealt with boundary disputes
- Dealt with warfare
- Dealt with calamities (4x1=4 mks)

18. Sources of information on East African Coast

- Greco-Roman documentary records
- Periplus of the Erythraen sea
- Ptolemy's Geography
- Works of Arab Merchants
- Christian Topography of Cosmos Indico Pleatustes
- Archaeological evidence e.g coins

(5x1 = 5 mks)

19. Factors that facilitated the coming of the early visitors

- Monsoon winds
- Marine technology
- Good deep natural harbours
- Enterprising merchants
- Suitable climate/fertile soils
- Hospitality of coastal people

(3x1 = 3 mks)

20. Reasons for Seyyid Said transferring his capital

- Loyal to him
- Good climate
- Good harbours
- Convenient for trade
- Fertile soils to grow cloves

(4x1= 4 mks)

21. Factors that facilitated spread of Christianity

- Support of Seyyid Said
- Some communities were friendly
- Studied languages of local people
- Use of Kiswahili language
- Used African converts
- Other activities e.g education, health influenced Africans
- Kenya – Uganda railway
- Discovery of Quinine

(4x1= 4 mks)

22. Early mission stations in Kenya

- Rabai
- Ribe
- Jomvu
- Lamu
- Sagala (Taita)
- Taveta

(3x1=3 mks)

SECTION B:

23. a) Factors that led to increased demand for slaves

- High demand for labour in plantations
 - Slaves were on demand to be domestic workers e.g in Arabia
 - High demand for slave porters
 - Some European countries needed labourers in their plantations e.g France
- (3x1=3 mks)

b) Negative results of Portuguese rule

- Decline of trade
 - Taxation – collected brutally
 - Decline of coastal towns e.g Gedi
 - Slavery and slave trade increased
 - Segregation – they lived separately. Not friendly
 - Suffering – corrupt, ruthless officials misruled the cities
- (6x1 = 6 mks)

c) Social organization of the Maasai Community

- Believed in a supreme God (Enakai)
 - Had lesser gods who lived in sacred places e.g rivers, mountains
 - Offered offerings and sacrifices during special month called Lesorio
 - Initiation of boys at adolescence
 - Initiated boys joined an age set
 - Each age set had a spokesman called(Olaiguenani)
 - Initiates lived together in their own manyatta as junior warriors
 - They were later promoted to become elders in a ceremony called Eunoto
 - They picked brides and got married
 - They age grade that lasted for 15 years
- (6x1= 6 mks)

24. a) Social responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen

- Promote gender sensitivity
 - Promote good morals
 - Promote good health practices
 - Help in emergencies
 - Take care of the vulnerable in the society
- (5x1 = 5 mks)

b) Circumstances in which right to life may be taken away

- Death sentence
 - Self-defense or defending one's property
 - When life of a law enforcement officer is endangered
 - When health/life of a mother/pregnant woman is in danger
 - During war
 - Preventing escape of a lawfully detained person
 - When preventing a person from committing a crime
- (5x1 = 5 mks)

25. a) Reasons why National Integration is important

- Enhances peace and prosperity
- Promotes national unity
- Promotes economic and social development

- Reduces community conflicts and suspicion
- Enhance nationalism and patriotism
- Creates conditions favourable for foreign investments (3x1=3 mks)

b) **Methods of resolving conflicts**

- Arbitration – neutral person appointed to solve conflicts
- Diplomacy – negotiations done to resolve conflicts
- Legislation – Passing laws by parliament to control conflicts
- Use of elders – they listen and come up with a solution
- Religious action – religious leaders are used to resolve issues
- Court action – legal action followed to solve conflicts
- Community policing (6x2=12 mks)

