**FORM ONE HISTORY MARKING SCHEME**

**1. Define the following terms (4mks)**

**a) History is the study of man's past events in a chronological manner**

**b) Government is to rule or exercise authority over a group of people**

**c) Agriculture refers to the art of rearing animals and crop growing**

**d) Evolution refers to gradual process in which living organisms changed from simple state to a more complex state**

**2. Identify one aspects of history (1mk)**

**Political history**

**Social history**

**Economic history**

**3. State one reason for studying government (1mk)**

**Helps us understand how laws are made**

**Helps us to learn how the government raises and spend revenue**

**Helps us to understand and appreciate the need for a government**

**4. Name the three sources of information on history and government (3mks)**

**Written sources**

**Unwritten sources**

**Electronic sources**

**5. Identify two ways in which archeologists locate an archeological site(2mks)**

**Through general observation**

**They look for areas where erosion has occurred**

**They use their own experiences and skill**

**6. State two theories that explain the origin of man (2mks)**

**Evolution theory**

**Creation theory**

**Traditional theory**

**7. Identify two uses of fire by early man(2mks)**

**For lighting**

**For hardening tools**

**For cooking**

**8. State two sub species of homo sapiens (2mks)**

**Rhodesian man**

**Neanderthal man**

**Cro-magnon**

**9. Give the main contribution of Jethro Tull in the development of agriculture (1mk)**

**Invention of the seed drill**

**10. Name one type of writing invented during early agriculture (1mk)**

**Hieroglyphics**

**Cuneiform**

**11. State the independent theory that explain the origin and spread of agriculture (1mk)**

**It states that agriculture developed independently along river valleys in all parts of the world**

 **( SECTION B)**

**12.a)State five reasons for the migration of the nilotes(5mks)**

**Spirit of adventure**

**External attacks**

**Internal conflicts**

**Natural calamities such as drought**

**Population pressure**

**Escape from pest and diseases**

**b) Describe the social organization of the Agikuyu community (10mks)**

**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 clictoridectomy 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 Mount Kenya (Kirinyaga)**

**The Agikuyu had prayed and made sacrifices to God on various occasions.**

**The Agikuyu also believed in the existence of ancestral spirit who acted as intermediaries between God and the people.**

**13.a)State five reasons why man shifted from hunting and gathering and adopted agriculture (5mks)**

**Exhaustion of hunting grounds**

**Natural calamities such as drought**

**Competition of food with other animals**

**Hunting was tiresome**

**Man noticed that some animals were friendly**

**Increase in population**

**b) State and explain the causes of food shortages in third world countries (10mks)**

**Over dependence on cash crops has taken over land that would have been used for cultivation of food crops.**

**Adverse climatic changes such as drought and floods destroy crops/frost/earthquakes, landslides.**

**Some areas have infertile oils, which limit intensive cultivation**

**Rapid growth of population of population has overtaken the pace of food production.**

**Rural- urban migration has deprived the rural areas of a strong workforce**

**Poor infrastructure has increased the cost of farming discouraging farmers/hinders the marketing of goods/food distribution/increases farming costs.**

**Lack of capital to buy farm implements limits the amount of food that can Produced /heavy foreign debts burden.**

**Poor farming methods lead to low yields**

**Prevalence to plant and animals diseases reduce food production/pests e.g. Ticks/tsetse fly/locust.**

**Destruction human activities have led to soil erosion resulting to poor yields.**

**The declining popularity of indigenous and dough-resistant crops has made farmers not to produce them/selecting eating habits discourage people from growing food they don’t like.**

**In some parts of the Third world countries political instability has created insecurity thus people are not able to engage in food production.**

**Over dependency on donations and foreign aid and hasn’t and people to be reluctant to grow food crops.**

**Poor implementation of food policies has led to inadequate food production/ poor government policies.**

**HIV/AIDS pandemic has reduced work force leading to low production**