

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 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 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 soils, which limit intensive cultivation

Rapid growth 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 be produced /heavy foreign debts burden.

Poor farming methods lead to low yields

Prevalence of plant and animal diseases reduce food production/pests e.g. Ticks/tsetse fly/locust.

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

The declining popularity of indigenous and drought-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 has made 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