

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT FORM 2 MARKING SCHEME

1. Why is Africa the cradle land of mankind? (2mks)

Man's earliest remains have been found in Africa

Presence of seasonal rivers in Africa

Presence of the savannah grassland that provided hiding places for the early man

Presence of various historical sites in Africa

2. Contributions of Wright brothers in field of transport

He made the first aeroplane

3. Give the main reason for the growth of Meroe

The iron ore deposits

4. What is agrarian revolution (1mk)

It is the radical change in the field of agriculture

5. State three effects of the early agriculture in Mesopotamia (3mks)

increased population due to plenty food production from the farm

led to deforestation and more land was brought under cultivation

development of towns in the areas man settled

led to the development of trade as people exchanged surplus food products

6. Give two forms of picture writing during early civilization in Mesopotamia and Egypt

Mesopotamia-Cuneiform

Egypt-hieroglyphics (2mks)

7. Why did early agriculture in Egypt take place along the river banks? (2mks)

Presence of water for irrigation

Fertile soil from the silt deposit that boosted agriculture

7. Define the term trade (1mk)

It is the act of buying and selling of goods and services for the mutual benefits.

8. Identify the architect of the theory of evolution

Sir Charles Darwin

9. State two methods of trade (2 MKS)

Barter trade

Currency trade

10. Give reason why camel was preferred as the mean of transportation during trans-sahara trade

It can walk for longer distance without food and water

Has broad hooves that can walk in desert soil

Can feed on variety of vegetation.

Has hump that can store water for future use

11. Define urbanization (1mk)

This refer to gradual process in Wich town grow to become big town

12.State three features of Roman road

Straight and durable to reduce accident

Wide to accomodate vehicle

All weathered road

SECTION B (30 MARKS)

13a) State three rights and of a Kenyan (3MKS)

Right to life

Right to human dignity

Right to privacy

Right to justice

Freedom of association

b) Explain six conditions under which a Kenyan citizenship can be revoked. (12mks)

If one is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of three years or more within five years from the time of registration

If one has been convicted for treason or an offence with a penalty of seven years imprisonment or more

If during war in which Kenya was engaged, the person has traded or given secrets to the enemy or assisted the enemy in any manner

If it is proved that registration was obtained through fraud or corruption

One had been out of the country for seven years or more and had not notified the Kenyan embassy

If one has dual citizenship and fails to give up citizenship of the other country within three months of registration

14a)State five early visitors to the East Africa's coast. (5mks)

Greek

Arabs

Persians

Chinese

Egyptians

b Explain five factors that facilitated the coming and settlement of the early visitors (10mks)

The presence of the deep harbors at the coast which were ideal for their ships to anchor

Possession of advanced marine technology i.e boat/dhow making and map reading

The presence of peace and stability of the ocean which prevented attacks

The presence of the monsoon winds which helped the sailing of the ships and dhows across the ocean

The ports of the southern Arabia were good sailing ports where traders got fresh supplies of food and water on their way to the west or east.

15 a) State three importance of national integration

(5mks)

It promotes nationalism, patriotism, loyalty and good citizenship

It promotes peaceful co-existence of different tribes and races/ tolerance of one another

It promotes political stability

Help in the development of national unity by creating a state of being together in spite of the diversity of the communities

It fosters social-economic development by creating an enabling environment.

b) Discuss four factors that may limit national unity (12mks)

Corruption – Is unlawful behavior of giving and soliciting for bribes and misuse of public funds and offices for personal gain at the expense of other Kenyans. this may cause fights and hinder unity.

Tribalism – The act of favoring and or issuing of jobs and properties following ones' tribe. This may also hinder national unity.

Religious conflicts – Created by religious intolerance and disrespect for the other people's religions. Religious wrangles create splits and disunity

Poverty – The poor lack basic needs, hence resort to anti-social behavior such as crime which may create fear, suspicion and hostility between the rich and the poor

