**Term 1- 2024**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (311)**

**FORM ONE (1)**

**Time:**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**School**: ……………………………………………………….. **Class**: …………………..

 **Signature**: …………………………………………………….. **Date**: …………………...

**Instructions to Candidates**

1. *This paper consists of* ***TWO*** *sections* ***A AND B***
2. *Answer* ***ALL*** *QUESTIONS.*
3. *Answers to all the questions must be written legibly in the answer booklet provided.*

 ***Candidates should answer the questions in English***

**SECTION A (40 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.**

1. **Define the term Pre-history (1 mark)**
2. It refers to the study of unrecorded human history/ before invention of writing/through archaeological discoveries, study or research (Any 1x1=1 marks)
3. **Apart from Political history, name two other branches of history (2 marks)**
4. Social history
5. Political history (2x1=2 marks)
6. **State two characteristics of a historical event (2 marks)**
7. They must have evidence
8. Must be written or unwritten
9. Only concerns man
10. Dwells mostly on past happenings
11. Must contain element of truth (Any 2x1=2 marks)
12. **Identify two forms of government that exists in the world (2 marks)**
13. Democratic form of government
14. Dictatorial form of government
15. Aristocratic form of government
16. Monarchical government (Any 2x1=2 marks)
17. **Give three career choices that are influenced through the study of History and Government ( 3 marks)**
18. Law
19. Diplomacy
20. Church
21. Politics
22. Teaching
23. Administration (Any 3x1=3 marks)
24. **State three forms of oral traditions (3 marks)**
25. Myths
26. Legends
27. Proverbs
28. Songs
29. Folktales
30. Poems (Any 3x1=3 marks)
31. **What is an archaeological site (2 marks)**
32. A place where cultural and remains of early human have been found ( 2x1=2 marks)
33. **State two disadvantages of relying on linguistics as a source of history and government (2 marks)**
34. It is time consuming
35. Some words may be omitted when translating a language
36. Where loan words corrupt the parental language, inaccuracies may occur. 3x1=3 marks)
37. **Identify two chemical methods that are used by archaeologists in dating fossils and artifacts (2 marks)**
38. Radio-carbon dating
39. Potassium Argon (2x1=3 marks)
40. **Give one example of an audio-visual source of history and government (1 mark)**
41. Television
42. Videos
43. Computers (3x1=3 marks)
44. **State the two theories that explains the origin of agriculture (2 marks)**
45. Independent theory
46. Diffusion theory (Any 2x1=2marks)
47. **Identify two irrigation methods that were used in Egypt (2 marks)**
48. Canal /basin irrigation
49. Shadoof irrigation (Any 2x1=2marks)
50. **Give a reason why *Homo habilis* was also called man with ability (1 mark)**
51. This is because he could make tools using stone as a raw material (1x1=3 marks)
52. **a.)State five methods that are used by archaeologists to locate archeological sites. (5 marks)**
53. They look for areas where artifacts have been exposed by tectonic forces or erosion
54. They identify a small part of an early settlement on the surface.
55. They excavate areas mentioned in historical documents
56. They use their own experience and skills
57. Some artefacts may be exposed during human activity like cultivation or building construction

(5x1=5marks)

**b.) Explain five benefits of the discovery of fire by the early man (10 marks)**

1. It made it possible for the early man to keep warm during the cold seasons
2. It enhanced security of man as it was kept burning to keep away wild animals and other possible source of danger
3. It was a source of light at night
4. Fire improved hunting activities as it was used to harden the tips of tools for hunting
5. Early man used it to extract poison from plants, which they used in hunting
6. Fire was used as a source of food preservation method e.g. drying meat or fish
7. Fire was used to cook food and make it palatable/soft and more nutritive.
8. Fire was used to harden tips of tools
9. Fire was also used as a means of communication (Any 5x2=10marks)

**SECTION B (60 MARKS)**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

1. **a.)State three disadvantages of written sources of history and government (3 marks)**
2. They can only be used by literate people
3. Authors may omit important information
4. They are expensive
5. They may be misinterpreted by the reader
6. The author may be biased. (Any 3x1=3 marks)

**b.)Explain the importance of studying government (12 marks)**

1. It enables us to understand how laws are made
2. It helps us to understand the structures of government and their functions
3. It helps us to understand our rights and responsibilities as citizens
4. It helps us to understand duties of our leaders in government
5. It enables us to compare our government and other governments of the world
6. It helps us to know how powers are put in different institutions of the government like the legislative (Any 6x2=12 marks)
7. **a.)Give three theories which explains the origin of human (3 marks)**
8. Oral traditions/mythical theory
9. Creation theory
10. Evolution theory (3x1=3 marks)

**b.)Explain six reasons why Africa is regarded as the original homeland for mankind (12 marks)**

1. The availability of forests provided possible shelter/habitat/settlement for the early man.
2. Africa is centrally located and its from here that man may have migrated to other parts of the world
3. Compared to other continents, the oldest fossils of man were discovered in Africa archaeological sites
4. Africa has many rivers/lakes which provided water for use by the early man
5. Africa continent has relatively good climate which may have favored human settlement.
6. The savanna grasslands available in the continent provided suitable hunting grounds for the early man. (6x2=12 marks)
7. **a.)Identify three prehistoric sites that are found in Kenya (3 marks)**
8. Kariandusi
9. Koobi For a
10. Hyrax hill
11. Ntuka
12. Lokalelei
13. Olorgesailie
14. Lukenya Hill
15. Panga ya Saidi (Any 3x1=3 marks)

**b.)Describe the life of early human beings during the Old Stone Age period (12 marks)**

1. They made simple stone tools for domestic use/old wan or pebble tools
2. They lived in small groups in order to assist each other
3. They obtained their food through hunting of wild animals and gathering of wild fruits, roots, leaves and eggs/hunted animals by chasing them and laying traps
4. They ate raw food since fire had not been discovered
5. They sheltered in caves and on top of trees
6. Man had a hairy body to keep him warm
7. Man lived near rivers and lakes
8. They communicated by use of gestures and whistling. (Any 6x2=12 marks)
9. **a.)State three reasons why hunting of wild animals was mainly a group activity during the stone age period (3 marks)**
10. Wild animals are dangerous/could kill people
11. They could surround the animals
12. Spotting/locating the animal was easier
13. Less time was taken to catch the animals
14. To give moral encouragement
15. They could catch more animals (Any 3x1=3 marks)

**b.)Explain six reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals during the Neolithic period (12 marks)**

1. **Hunting and gathering** had become **tiresome**/insecure
2. Due to **increased human population**, more food was required
3. **Calamities** such as bush fires/floods d destroyed vegetation/drove away animals
4. There was **competition for food** between human beings and animals
5. There was **change in climate** which caused aridity/weather hindered gathering and hunting
6. **Overhunting** depleted stocks of animals on which human beings relied on for food
7. Some crops and animals had **economic value** for example, clothing from hides and skins
8. Animals were domesticated to provide security/hunting for example dog and also transport. (Any 6x2=12 marks)