

Term 1- 2024

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (311)

FORM ONE (1)

Time: $2 \frac{1}{2}$ Hours

MARKING SCHEME

School: **Class:**

Signature: **Date:**

Instructions to Candidates

- a. *This paper consists of **TWO** sections **A AND B***
- a. *Answer **ALL QUESTIONS**.*
- a. *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)

- i. It refers to the study of unrecorded human history/ before invention of writing/through archaeological discoveries, study or research (Any 1x1=1 marks)

2. Apart from Political history, name two other branches of history (2 marks)

- i. Social history
ii. Political history (2x1=2 marks)

3. State two characteristics of a historical event (2 marks)

- i. They must have evidence
ii. Must be written or unwritten
iii. Only concerns man
iv. Dwells mostly on past happenings
v. Must contain element of truth (Any 2x1=2 marks)

4. Identify two forms of government that exists in the world (2 marks)

- i. Democratic form of government
ii. Dictatorial form of government
iii. Aristocratic form of government
iv. Monarchical government (Any 2x1=2 marks)

5. Give three career choices that are influenced through the study of History and Government (3 marks)

- i. Law
ii. Diplomacy
iii. Church
iv. Politics
v. Teaching

vi. Administration (Any 3x1=3 marks)

6. State three forms of oral traditions (3 marks)

- i. Myths
- ii. Legends
- iii. Proverbs
- iv. Songs
- v. Folktales
- vi. Poems

(Any 3x1=3 marks)

7. What is an archaeological site (2 marks)

- i. A place where cultural and remains of early human have been found (2x1=2 marks)

8. State two disadvantages of relying on linguistics as a source of history and government (2 marks)

- i. It is time consuming
- ii. Some words may be omitted when translating a language
- iii. Where loan words corrupt the parental language, inaccuracies may occur. (3x1=3 marks)

9. Identify two chemical methods that are used by archaeologists in dating fossils and artifacts (2 marks)

- i. Radio-carbon dating
- ii. Potassium Argon (2x1=3 marks)

10. Give one example of an audio-visual source of history and government (1 mark)

- i. Television
- ii. Videos
- iii. Computers (3x1=3 marks)

11. State the two theories that explains the origin of agriculture (2 marks)

- i. Independent theory
- ii. Diffusion theory (Any 2x1=2marks)

12. Identify two irrigation methods that were used in Egypt (2 marks)

- i. Canal /basin irrigation
- ii. Shadoof irrigation (Any 2x1=2marks)

13. Give a reason why *Homo habilis* was also called man with ability (1 mark)

- i. This is because he could make tools using stone as a raw material (1x1=3 marks)

14. a.)State five methods that are used by archaeologists to locate archeological sites. (5 marks)

- i. They look for areas where artifacts have been exposed by tectonic forces or erosion
- ii. They identify a small part of an early settlement on the surface.
- iii. They excavate areas mentioned in historical documents
- iv. They use their own experience and skills
- v. 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)

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

SECTION B (60 MARKS)**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

15. a.)State three disadvantages of written sources of history and government (3 marks)

- i. They can only be used by literate people
- ii. Authors may omit important information
- iii. They are expensive
- iv. They may be misinterpreted by the reader
- v. The author may be biased.

(Any 3x1=3 marks)

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

- i. It enables us to understand how laws are made
- ii. It helps us to understand the structures of government and their functions
- iii. It helps us to understand our rights and responsibilities as citizens
- iv. It helps us to understand duties of our leaders in government
- v. It enables us to compare our government and other governments of the world
- vi. It helps us to know how powers are put in different institutions of the government like the legislative

(Any 6x2=12 marks)

16. a.)Give three theories which explains the origin of human (3 marks)

- i. Oral traditions/mythical theory
- ii. Creation theory
- iii. Evolution theory

(3x1=3 marks)

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

- i. The availability of forests provided possible shelter/habitat/settlement for the early man.
- ii. Africa is centrally located and its from here that man may have migrated to other parts of the world

- iii. Compared to other continents, the oldest fossils of man were discovered in Africa archaeological sites
- iv. Africa has many rivers/lakes which provided water for use by the early man
- v. Africa continent has relatively good climate which may have favored human settlement.
- vi. The savanna grasslands available in the continent provided suitable hunting grounds for the early man. (6x2=12 marks)

17. a.) Identify three prehistoric sites that are found in Kenya (3 marks)

- i. Kariandusi
- ii. Koobi For a
- iii. Hyrax hill
- iv. Ntuka
- v. Lokalelei
- vi. Olorgesailie
- vii. Lukenya Hill
- viii. Panga ya Saidi (Any 3x1=3 marks)

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

- i. They made simple stone tools for domestic use/old wan or pebble tools
- ii. They lived in small groups in order to assist each other
- iii. 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
- iv. They ate raw food since fire had not been discovered
- v. They sheltered in caves and on top of trees
- vi. Man had a hairy body to keep him warm
- vii. Man lived near rivers and lakes
- viii. They communicated by use of gestures and whistling. (Any 6x2=12 marks)

18. a.) State three reasons why hunting of wild animals was mainly a group activity during the stone age period (3 marks)

- i. Wild animals are dangerous/could kill people
- ii. They could surround the animals
- iii. Spotting/locating the animal was easier
- iv. Less time was taken to catch the animals
- v. To give moral encouragement
- vi. 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)

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