

MURANG'A SOUTH MULTILATERAL EXAM

END OF TERM ONE EXAM 2024

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

FORM ONE

MARKING SCHEME

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

SECTION A (25 Marks)

1. Give the meaning of the term history (1mk)
- ✓ It is the study of man's past chronology account and record of events in relation to the environment.
2. State two periods in history. (2mks)
- Pre-history period
 - history
3. Identify two branches of history (2mks)
- Political
- Economic
- Social
4. Define the term government. (1mk)
- The term government is derived from the word to govern which means to exercise authority over, to rule or control.
 - Government means the way of ruling, administering and controlling people.
5. Give the main reason why the period of early man is referred to as the Stone Age. (1mk)
- The early man used stone in making most of his tools and weapon
6. Name the first animal to be domesticated by the early man (1mk)
- Dog

7. Name the scientist who came up with the theory of evolution of man.
(1mks)

- Charles Darwin

8. State two distinct characteristics of Homo Erectus. (2 marks)

- Had upright posture.
- Had a Larger brain capacity of upto 1100 cc.
- Made refined tools.
- Communicated well using speech.
- Was large in stature of 5.5 feet tall.
- Possessed a prominent brow ridge over the eyes

9. Give the name of the tools made by early man during the New Stone Age period [1 mark]

- Microlithic tools

10. State two forms of oral traditions (2mks)

- Folktales.
- Proverbs
- Stories.
- Legends
- Songs
- myths

11. Identify the largest language group in Kenya. (1 mark)

- Bantu

12. Name two sources of information on History and Government

(2mks).

- Oral traditions
- Archaeology
- Genetics
- Linguistics
- Anthropology
- Written sources
- Electronic sources

13. Name two archaeological sites in Kenya. (2mks)

- Rusinga Island & Fort tenan.
- Kariandusi.
- Olorgesailie.
- Koobi fora.
- Gambles cave.
- Lukenya hill.
- Panga ya saidi. & Lokalelei.
- Hyrax hill
- Ntuka

14. Name one source of information on the creation theory.
(1 mark)

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Bible/Quran /Vedas

15. Reasons why the early man lived in groups during the Stone Age

- For companionship.
- For security.
- To help one another.

16. Name two rivers that provided water during early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (2 mks)

- Tigris
- Euphrates

17. Name the original homeland for Bantu (1mk)

- Congo basin

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

Answer **ALL** questions from this section in the space provided

18. a) Name three stages of evolution of man

(3mks)

Aegyptopithecus

Dryopithecus

Ramapithecus

Australopithecus

Homo habilis

Homo erectus

Homo sapiens

Homo sapiens sapiens

b). Explain 6 benefits of the discovery of fire by early man

(12mks)

- Man could warm himself during cold night.
- The flames of fire could be give him light at night.
- Fire enables man to cook roots and roast meat thus increasing availability of food because a variety of roots and seed could now be cooked and eaten.

- Fire used for hunting and confining animals in certain areas.
- Fire was used for fighting away wild animals.
- It improved tool making as it hardened the tip of wooden tools.
- Early communication was through smoke and fire signals. It thus improved communication.
- Fire was used as food preservative e.g drying meat and fish.
- It made hominids to migrate through the world from the savannah

19.a) State five reasons why early people domesticated crops and animals (5mks)

- The increase of human population needed regular food supply -natural environment could no longer provide sufficient food.
- Climatic changes-increased drought, threatened plant life and animal life making natural food scarce.
- Competition for existing food in the natural resulted in inadequate wild food/over hunting of animals.
- Hunting and gathering was increasingly becoming tiresome.
- Calamities such as forest fires or floods sometimes destroyed vegetation or drove wild animals away.
- Development of settled life. Man had to stop a life of movement in search of food and water.
- Development of tools (microliths) e.g. sickles wooden plough, etc.
- Availability of varieties of indigenous crops e.g. wheat and barley.

b). Explain five factors for the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia (10mks)

- Availability of water for irrigation from rivers Tigris and Euphrates.
- Sumerians built canals to control flooding and direct water to farm lands.
- Availability of fertile along the rivers along the rivers due to silt deposit.
- Availability of indigenous crops like wheat and barley and animals like goat.
- Availability of labour provided by local population as well as slaves.

- Demand for food increased as people settled and no longer in need to search for food. Population started to increase resulting to high demand for food.
- The invention of farming tools. The Sumerians invented farming tools, which enabled them to improve the method of farming, they used implements like ox plough and seed drill.
- Good transport system. The Sumerians had a fairly good transport system in the form of donkeys. Wheeled carts and canoes.

20) (a) State 5 causes of migration of the eastern Cushite from their original homeland into Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

(5mks)

- Internal conflicts over leadership and control of resources.
- External attacks from their neighbouring communities.
- To look for better grazing fields and water for their livestock.
- Spirit of adventure / exploration / curiosity
- Outbreak of natural epidemics e.g. human and animal diseases.
- Outbreak of natural calamities e.g. drought
- Population pressure, hence they had to look for land for settlement

b) Explain 5 results the development of early agriculture in Egypt (10MKS)

- It led to increase in food productions.
- Due to increase in food production, population also increased.
- Surplus agriculture production resulted in trade, for example food was exchanged with pots and tools.
- It led to invention of writing, arithmetic and geometry due to the need to keep records. The writings were referred to hieroglyphics.
- It led to invention of shadoof system of irrigation which put more land into use.
- It led to emergences of urban centres e.g. Memphis Aswan and Thebes.
- Farmers settled more permanently and improved their living standards.
- Religion developed, for example, god was associated with farming, offering to gods was practised.

- Agriculture enables some societies to specialize in other activities since a few people could now produce enough food for all. Specialization took place in handcrafts especially in the manufacturing of tools.

SECTION C (30MKS)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

21 a) Identify three arms of the Kenyan government (3mks)

- Legislature
- Judiciary
- Executive

b). Explain six importance of studying government in secondary schools (12mks)

- It helps us to understand how laws are made.
- We also learn how development programme are formulated and implemented.
- We learn how powers vested in different organs of the government i.e. legislature, judiciary and executive are exercised.
- Through the study of government we understand and appreciate the need for a government.
- It helps us appreciate the constitution and the powers of making and reviewing laws and states.
- The study of government makes us know our role as citizens and roles of leaders who govern us. This makes us law abiding and productive.
- Government is a social contract and hence helps us understand our rights, responsibilities as well as limitations within which we must operate and protect us from dictatorship.
- The study of government just like history influences career choice.

22.a) Name the five forms of government (5mks)

- Democratic
- Aristocratic

- Monarchical
- Dictatorial
- Theocratic

b). Explain five characteristics of the government (10mks)

- Every government has rules.
- It has Legitimacy from the subjects.
- It has Sovereignty. Being the supreme authority in a country
- It has Jurisdiction.this is thegeographical area where the government exercises its mandate
- It has Law enforcement. Every government has law enforcement police



