**MURANG’A SOUTH SUB-COUNTY MULTILATERAL EXAM**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**END OF TERM 1 2024 EXAMINATIONS**

**FORM TWO**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. **This paper consists of three sections. A, B and C.**
2. **Answer ALL questions in section A, B and C.**

**All answers must be written in English and in the spaces provided**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**NAME......................................................................ADM NO............................CLASS................**

**SECTION A: 25 MARKS(ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)**

1. Define the term government. (1mk)

* Exercise of authority over a political or social unit.
* Practice of ruling or exercise continuous authority over ones subject.

1. Name the arm of government that interpretes laws in Kenya. (1mk)

* Judiciary

1. Name two aspects of History. (2mks)

* Social
* Economic
* Political

1. Name one scientific source of History. (1mk)

* Paleontology
* Genetics
* Archaeology
* Linguistics

1. Name two factors that influenced the evolution of man according to Charles Darwin. (2mks)

* Natural selection
* Mutations
* Isolations
* Adaptations

1. Name one theory that explain the beginning of Agriculture. (1mk)

Diffusion/One area theory

Independent theory

1. Give two benefits of domestication of dog to the early man. (2mks)

* Offered security to the early man
* Helped in herding other animals
* Was used for transport purposes.
* Assisted man in hunting

1. Name one community that constitute the Maa speakers. (1mk)

* Maasai
* Samburu

1. Name the two groups of people who used to finance the Indian Ocean trade. (2mks)

* Arabs
* Indian Banyans

1. Name one coastal towns which resisted the Portuguese rule in East Africa. (1mk)

* Kilwa
* Mombasa
* Lamu

1. Define the term citizenship. (1mk)

* Is the legal right to belong to a particular state or country.

1. Identify two public holidays recognized by the Kenya constitution. (2mks)

* Jamhuri day
* Mashujaa day
* Madaraka day

1. Name two types of trade. (2mks)

* Local trade
* Regional trade
* International trade.

1. Name one continent that participated in the Trans-Atlantic trade. (1mk)

* America
* Europe
* Africa

1. Give two traditional forms of water transport. (2mks)

* Tree trunk/logs
* Rafts
* Canoes
* Oar-driven boats
* Sailing ships

1. State two disadvantages of using massager as a medium of communication. (2mks)

* It was slow and time consuming
* Messager could forget information
* Can be distorted or exaggerated but the messager.
* Distance covered is limited.
* Risky messanger could die on the way due to attack by animals.

1. Name one use of a magazine. (1mk)

* Education purposes
* Provide entertainment
* Provide advertisement for different business

**SECTION B: 45 MARKS(ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)**

1. (a) Give three reasons why majority of the early archaeological sites were located along the water bodies. (3mks)

* The lakes provided man with water for domestic uses.
* The early man had not invented containers for carrying water. thus need to stay near water sources.
* He waited for animals in these watering points in order to capture them as food.
* Provided food inform of fish.
* At the late stone age period, man used water along the water bodies for irrigation.

(b) Explain six aspects of culture of early man during the old stone age period. (12mks)

* Man made oldwan tools used for hunting and gathering purposes.
* Lived in small groups of between 20-30 members. It was a sense of security to the early man.
* Slept on tree tops to avoid attack by animals during the night and on caves during the day.
* They wore no clothes as their bodies were hairy.
* Man ate raw meat, bird eggs and insects since he had not invented fire.
* Man used gestures and whistling to communicate as he had not developed language.

1. (a) Name three disadvantages of using cell phones as a means of communication. (3mks)

* It is expensive to maintain as it depends on electricity for it to work.
* It depends on network signals thus cannot operate where there is poor signal.
* Is contagious as it exposes the user to radio active rays which are very harmful.
* Due to their small sizes they are prone to theft.

(b) Explain six positive roles played by telecommunication in the world today. (12mks)

* It has improved communication of different people from all corners of the world.
* It has provided mass entertainment through radio, television, internet among others.
* Has improved air and water transport to which communication is done between the operators and the captains and pilots.
* It has promoted education through research which in most common people uses search engines such as Google.
* Has provided employment opportunities to many people both in the telecommunication sectors and also self investors.
* Has provided revenue to the government through the taxes levied on the telecommunication gadgets.
* It has provided weather forecasting where their satellites are used to predict the weather.
* It has enhanced cultural exchange and understanding as people can exchange ideas from different parts of the world.
* It has improved security systems especially use of satellites which provide surveillance in the military.

1. (a) Give three uses of electricity. (3mks)

* Lighting homes and streets
* Heating and cooking food.
* Powering machines in factories.
* Used for communication purposes; electric signals.
* Powering transport vehicles eg electric trains and cars.

(b)Explain six impacts of iron working. (12mks)

* It promoted empire building ie many kingdoms and empires relied on strong iron weapons to fight expansionist wars.
* It led to migrations especially of the Bantu who were able to protect themselves during journeys using iron weapons.
* It promoted Agriculture in large tracts of land and be put into use using stronger tools.
* Led to population due to adequate food.
* It led to specialization and division of labour ie others became iron smelters while others engaged in other activities like trade.
* It promoted trade since iron was used as currency and also as an important item of trade in the long and regional trade.
* Led to urbanization as trading and industrial towns developed within and around the major mining centers eg Meroe, Axum.
* It stimulated construction and building works using stronger metals like iron. Better houses and bridges were built.

**SECTION C: 30 MARKS(ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)**

1. (a) State three reasons that can make a Kenyan citizen to be denied the right to life. (3mks)

* If one is sentenced to death by a court of law.
* When one is defending ones life or country during war or civil strife.
* In defending one’s property against violent attack.
* When life of a law enforcing officer is in danger when effecting a lawful arrest.

(b) Explain six factors that tend to limit national unity in Kenya. (12mks)

* Religion differences- Individuals or groups regarding the doctrine of the religion which in return will be a problem in the national cohesion.
* Tribalism- Creates disunity in a nation due to suspicion among communities inhibiting one nation.
* Discrimination on the basis of race. A particular race may feel side lined causing cases of xenophobia.
* Nepotism where one favours one’s relatives in service delivery causing mistrust among the citizens.
* Corruption. Misuse of public resources may cause public attentions and mistrust leading to disunity.
* Greed. eg for power and wealth can make people betray their country for their own benefit creating mistrust among citizens.
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* Different party affiliations where parties have different ideologies may bring disunity.
* Greed eg for power and wealth can make people betray their country for their own benefit creating mistrust among netizens.
* Ignorance arising from lack of information limit efforts towards national unity.
* Poverty can lead to anti-social behaviour like criminal activities causing disunity.

1. (a) Name three symbols of national unity. (3mks)

* National flag
* Court of arms
* National anthem
* Public seal

(b) Explain six methods of resolving conflict. (12mks)

* Legislation. Use of law to solve conflict.
* Litigation. Use of court of law to solve conflicts.
* Arbitration. One have a neutral party who is referred to as as arbitrator who must listen on both sides and find a solution where he makes the final decision.
* Negotiations. Conflicting parties tries to reach an agreement without involving a third party.
* Mediation. A person not involved in a dispute tries to help two conflicting parties in order to reach an amicable solution.
* Use of religious action. Solving conflict according to teaching of the sacred books eg Bible and Quaran.
* Subjugation. Action of bring someone or something under domination or control.
* Policing maintenance of law and order by a police force.
* Use of armed forces. Maintenance of law and order by armed force especially during the peace missions.