1. **State three characteristics of government.(3mks)**

–Legitimacy- government should be acceptable to the people over whom its exercises.

-Sovereignty-the government has the supreme authority to exercise power within its jurisdiction

-Jurisdiction-This is the geographical area within which a government exercises power and enforces law.

-a government should be able to enforce the law.

1. **Identify two main periods of History. 2mks**

-Pre- history

-History

1. **State why archaeology is an expensive source of information of history and government.(2mks)**

-It requires expensive equipment i.e. during excavation and during experiments.

-Methods of dating are also expensive i.e. buying of chemicals

-Transport cost is high

- Involves hiring labourers (1x2) = 2mks

1. **State three aspects of oral traditions.3mks**

-Proverbs

-songs

-Stories

-Legends (1x3) 3mks any relevant

1. **Identify two ways through which archeologist obtain information on the history of Kenya.(2mks**)

Excavating

-Recording the findings

1. **Identify two ways in which early man used stone tools.(2mks)**

-Skinning the animal-for hunting

-Digging roots

1. **In what two ways did the Kenyan communities interact during the pre-colonial period.(2mks)**

Through intermarriage

Through trade

Through warfare

1. **Identify two similarities between early agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt.(2mks)**

-In both agriculture was practiced along the river valleys

-farmers depended on flood water for farming

-Planted indigenous crops.

-They traded using farm produce

-Developed systems of irrigation (shadoof)

1. **Name the pre- historic sites in Kenya.(2mks)**

-Fort tenan

-Kariandusi any other relevant

1. **Identify the main economic activity of the plain Nilotes during pre-colonial period.(1mk)**

**Pastoralism/livestock keeping**

1. **Give two characteristics of Homo Sapiens.(2mks)**

–had a large brain

-had refined speech

Walked upright

Had a well developed thumb for grasping

1. **State two ways in which the development of the upright pasture improved the early man’s way of life.(2mks)**

The early man was able to move more faster with long strides.

-Man could spot the animals and wildlife fruits to hunt and gather

-man could see the impending danger from a distance

Man could use the hands to grasp items conveniently

**Section B**

1. **a.State four forms of government. 4mks**

.-Democratic

-authoritative /dictatorial

-monarchial

-aristocratic 1x4=4mks

b**.Identify five methods of dating.(5mks)**

Stratigraphy

-chemical dating ie carbon 14 and potassium argon

-fission track dating

-statistical dating

-lexico –statistical dating

-geological periods

c.**Outline the disadvantages of written sources of information.(6mks)**

.-they may be unreliable if the author emits essential information.

-They are acquired through research which may be time consuming and expensive.

-researchers are at times biased

-some of the written records have inadequate information

-Some information may be absolute or inaccurate.

-Not useful to illiterate people.

-Some written records are in foreign languages which may require translation or may not be easily understood 1x6 = 6mks

1. **a.Discuss the main theories that explain the origin of man.(6mks)**

Creation theory which is explained in various theory books such as Bible, Quran and Vedas.

-The mythical or traditional theory. This explains how individuals and communities have tried to explain how they came into existence through various myths.

- -The evolution theory –holds that human beings and primates had a common ancestry but followed different evolutionary paths. 2x3=6mks

**b.State four species of Austropithecus.(4mks)**

.Austropithcus Anamesils

” Africanus(Gracilis)

” Robustus

” Afarensis

” Boisei

c**.What were the uses of fire during the middle Stone Age period?(5mks)**

To provide warmth

-for lighting

-cooking food

-scare away wild animals

Harden tips of tools 1x5=5mks any relevant.

1. **a. State five causes of food shortages in Africa today.(5mks)**

Rapid population growth

-Politcal upheavals

-There is poor land use and agricultural practices

-Poor and inadequate storage and processing facilities

-Overdependence on donation and foreign aid.

-poor infrastructure 1x5=5mks any relevant

b.**Explain the characteristics of farming methods in Britain before the Agrarian Revolution.(10mks)**

There was small scale farming The feudal landlords divided their land into small portions for growing corn an wheat while the rest was left for their homes for grazing.

-The farming methods used were poor and in effective e.g some farming methods included broadcasting, intercropping and no use of fertilizers

- The open –field system of farming used had many disadvantages eg it allowed diseases to spread easily.

- all land belonged to the King who gave the nobles ,known as the lords or the rich manor.(feudal system).

- Animals in Britain were grazed commonly so diseases spread easily .

-The farms in Britain were fenced and divided into several stops. 2x5=10mks

1. a**.Why did the highland nilotes migrate from their original homeland during the pre-colonial period? (5MKS)**

The outbreak of diseases forced them to move

-they moved for adventure/spirit of adventure

-they moved due to drought and famine

-external attack

-internal conflict

-Population pressure

(1x5)

b.**Explain five results of the migration and settlement of Bantus in Kenya.(10mks)**

The migration led to increased intercommunity conflict with other groups like Maasai and Abagusii .

There was cultural exchange leading to enrichment of their lives

-Their settlement increased in population of the region

-The Bantus intermarried with the with their neighbours eg the Luyha and Masaai

-The Bantus traded with their neighbours the abagusii exchanged millet and iron products for basketry from the Luo.

-Exchange of knowledge and skills also took place.Many Bantus groups adopted the age set systems and the practice of circumcisions from the southern cushites

1. **a.State five duties of council of elders among the Miji Kenda.(5mks)**

to main law and order

-to settle disputes

-To act as court of appeal

-preside over ceremonies

-to advise the warriors on when to organize raids

-To negotiate peace and declare war. 1x5=5mks

**b.Why was the office of the Oloibon important among the Maasai?(5mks)**

he was consulted before war and other major events.

-He advised the council of elders

-foretold the future

-Blessed the warriors before they went out for war or raiding

-acted as a unifying factor in the masaai community

-he was a religious leader. 1x5=5mks any other

c.**Discuss the economic organization of the Borana in the 19th c.(5mks)**

1. **.They were nomadic livestock herders**
2. -they had craft industries e.g basketry and made wooden tools

-they planted a variety of crops and vegetables. .They were nomadic livestock herders

-they had craft industries e.g basketry and made wooden tools

-they planted a variety of crops and vegetables.

-they traded with neighbours like Mijikenda ect(1x5=5mks)

-Hunters and gatherers.

1. -they traded with neighbours like Mijikenda ect(1x5=5mks)
2. -Hunters