**HISTORY FORM ONE**

**END TERM 2**

**YEAR 2021**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Section A: Answer all questions in this section**

1. Identify two branches of history. (2mks)
* **Economic history**
* **Political history**
* **Social history**
1. Give two unwritten sources of information in History and Government. (2mks)
* **Oral traditions**
* **Archaeology**
* **Genetics**
* **Anthropology**
* **Linguistics**
1. Identify one community in Kenya which belongs in the Southern Cushites groups. (1mk)
* **Dahallo / Sange**
1. State two political functions of the Oloibon among tha Maasai during the 19th Century. (2mks)
* **He administered the Maasai land / acted as unifying factors.**
* **He settled disputes**
* **He declared war against his enemies**
* **He advised and blessed warriors**
* **He advised council of elders**
1. Give two reasons why early human beings used to live in groups during the stone age period. (2mks)
* **For companionship**
* **For security**
* **To share resources**
* **To help one another**
1. Identify dispersal point of the Coastal Bantus (1mk)
* **Shungwaya**
1. State two environmental factors that contributed to the migration of the Bantus from their original homeland. (2mks)
* **Diseases and infection**
* **Drought and famine**
* **Floods and unreliable rainfall.**
1. Give three factors that favoured early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (3mks)
* **The fertile soils that were deposited by the two rivers.**
* **Availability of indigenous crops and animals.**
* **Water from two rivers facilitated irrigation.**
* **Reclamation of swampy land.**
1. Give two factors that facilitated the coming of early visitors to East African Coast. (2mks)

Existence of monsoon wind

* **Development of suitable theory**
* **Existence of deep natural harbours**
* **Coast had suitable climate and fertile soils**
1. Give three positive impacts of Portuguese rule in East African Coast. (3mks)
* **Introduction of new crops e.g. maize**
* **They introduced new words that enriched Kiswahili**
* **Historical monuments – The Portuguese left important land mark e.g. Fort Jesus and Vasco dagama’s pillar.**
* **Increased contact with India**
* **The Portuguese increased Christianity.**
1. Give the reasons why early agriculture was successful in Egypt (3mks)
* **Availability of water from Nile**
* **The region was protected from foreign invasion**
* **Indigenous crops**
* **Close proximity to Mesopotamia encouraged exchange of ideas**
* **Fertile soils**
1. State three clans among the taita (3mks)
	1. **Wanyanya**
	2. **Wanya**
	3. **wasaddu**
2. Give the factors that led to migration of bantus from Congo basin (6mks)
* **Spread of knowledge of iron work**
* **Search for cultivating land**
* **Population pressure**
* **External conflicts**
* **Family feuds**
* **Spirit of adventure**
1. Outline way in which archaeology located archaeological sites (5mks)
* **Long experience**
* **Historical research**
* **Use of vision**
* **Looking for areas where erosion and tectonic forces has taken place**
* **Where cultivation and construction is taking place**
1. Give the effects of food shortage in Africa (6mks)
* **Loss of life**
* **Increased suffering**
* **Social problems**
* **Refugee problem.**
* **Dragged development**
* **Dependence in foreign aids**

 **Section B: Answer all questions in this section**

1. (a) State five factors that suggests that Africa is the cradle land for mankind. (5mks)
* **The numerous archaeological sites.**
* **The presence of Savannah grassland.**
* **Warm tropical climate**
* **Plenty of fresh water rivers.**
* **Africa was strategically locate.**

(b) Explain five factors that have contributed to food shortage in Africa.

* **Diverse climatic condition**
* **Inappropriate agricultural policies**
* **Rapid population growth rate**
* **Insufficient infrastructural development facilities.**
* **Rural – urban migration**
* **Animal and crop diseases**
* **Poor processing facilities**
* **Soil erosion due destructive human activities**
* **Political insanities**
1. (a) Name five groups that belong to Eastern Cushites. (3mks)
* **Oromo**
* **Borana**
* **Somali**
* **Gabra**
* **Rendile**
* **Burji**

(b) Describe the political organization of Somali during the Pre – colonial period. (12mks)

* **The society was divided into two kinships called moieties headed by a Kallu.**
* **Moieties were divided into sub-moieties which were further divided into clans. The clans lived in camps.**
* **There was a council of elders and age-sets which provided warriors.**
* **Boys joined an age-grade at birth and progressed to seniority through 11 grades. The elders joined the last stage (80years) by waging war against an enemy not yet attacked.**
* **The elders maintained law and order, organized territorial defence, advised rulers, mobilised people for communal activities and presided over court cases.**