

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

- 1. State two ways in which the study of History and Government promotes a sense of patriotism in the learner. (2mks)**
 - i) It enables one to acquire positive attitude towards their countries
 - ii) It enables one to be a responsible citizen
 - iii) It enables one to be loyal to his/her country
- 2. Define the term pre-history (2mks)**
 - i) This is the study of man's past before the invention of writing
- 3. Give two demerits of the use of archaeology as a source of information in history and Government (2mks)**
 - i) Some fossils are fragile (break easily hence information can be distorted)
 - ii) Difficult to allocate archaeological sites
 - iii) Its time consuming during excavations
 - iv) It is expensive to buy the equipment used for excavation and to
- 4. Name the main political feature that was common among all the Bantu speakers in Kenya (1mk)**
 - i) Ruled by the council of elders
- 5. Identify the branch of history which deals with people's occupation (1mk)**
 - i) Economic history
- 6. Name two types of dwelling used by the early man during the early stone age period (2mks)**
 - i) Tree trunks
 - ii) Bock shelters
 - iii) On top of tress
 - iv) In caves
- 7. Identify two types of oral tradition used to obtain information on history and Government (2mks)**
 - i) Riddles
 - ii) Stories
 - iii) Proverbs
 - iv) Songs
 - v) Myths
- 8. Name two sources of information on the creation theory of man (2mks)**
 - i) The bible
 - ii) The koran
- 9. Give one function of Orkyoit of the Nandi (1mk)**
 - i) Settled disputes
 - ii) Blessed the warriors
 - iii) Headed the religious ceremonies
- 10. Give two types of Trade**
 - i) Local trade
 - ii) Regional trade
 - iii) International trade

11. Identify two social functions of the Ancient city of Athens

- i) It was a cultural centre
- ii) It was an educational centre
- iii) It was a religious centre

12. Given two importance of National integration to the people of Kenya

(2mks)

- i) It enables people to live in harmony thus promoting the security of the citizens
- ii) Provides an enabling environment for the people to exploit resources leading to economic development
- iii) It enables people to participate in free and fair elections
- iv) It leads to harmonious co-existence with other nations hence promoting international co-operations.

13. Identify one right of an accused person in Kenya

(1mk)

- i) Right to a fair hearing
- ii) Right to be told the reason for the arrest

14. State two aspects of democracy

(2mks)

- i) Political
- ii) Social
- iii) Economic

15. Name two rights of children in Kenya

(2mks)

- i) Right to education
- ii) Protection from all forms of abuse and harmful practices
- iii) Right to parental care

SECTION B (45Marks)

Answer any three Questions from this section

16. a) Give five results of the migration and settlement of the Agikuyu in Kenya during the Pre-colonial period

(5mks)

- i) It led to the intermarriages with their neighbors e.g. Akamba and Maasai
- ii) It led to displacement of some communities e.g. Ogiek
- iii) It led to the rise of conflict over resources e.g. land and cattle
- iv) It led to cultural intersection e.g. circumcision, borrowing of dressing code etc.
- v) It led to the expansion of trade

b) Describe the social organization of the Nandi during the pre-colonial period(10mks)

- a. The basic social unit in the family
- b. Family members were formed by close related families which formed the clan
- c. Members from the same clan were not allowed to marry because they were related by blood
- d. They practiced circumcision on both boys and girls at puberty stage
- e. After initiation the boys formed the age-set group
- f. From the age-set they got the warriors who protected the community from the external attacks
- g. They held various ceremonies to mark different social events i.e. birth and marriage
- h. The Nandi worshipped a supreme God called (ASIS)
- i. They believed in ancestral spirits whom they honored through libations
- j. They had a famous religious leader known Orkoiyot
- k. They offered sacrifice to God in times of blessings and appease him in times of misfortunes

17. a) State three ways through which communities in Kenya interacted during the pre-colonial period

(3 Marks)

- i) Through trade

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- ii) Through raids/war
- iii) Through intermarriages

b) Discuss six factors that led to the decline of Trans-Atlantic trade (12mks)

- i) Britain abolished slavery and slave trade in her territories and influenced other European countries to stop slave trade.
- ii) France began producing cheaper sugar than sugar produce using slave labour
- iii) The French revolution of 1789 spread ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity of all human kind. This impacted negatively on slave trade
- iv) Industrialization in Britain made machines which replaced human labour hence sloping slave trade
- v) Frequent slave riots erupted in some American states
- vi) With the independence of USA, Britain had to seek for raw materials elsewhere particularly in Africa
- vii) Leading English economist like Adams Smith argued that free labour is more productive than slave labour

18. a) Give five disadvantages of the use of animal transport (5 marks)

- i) animal transport is slow and tedious
- ii) pack animals use is limited to short distances as they fatigue when they travel for long
- iii) they can only carry small load as compared to vehicles
- iv) their movement is limited to the day only and cannot travel at night
- v) some pack animals are stubborn when tired and heavily loaded

b) Explain five impacts of telecommunication (10mks)

- i) Telecommunication is a source of employment in many countries as many people offer services in operating systems and maintaining them
- ii) Governments earn revenue from telecommunication systems. This revenue promotes economic development
- iii) Some forms of telecommunication promote immorality among children and the youth in the world through watching of pornographic materials
- iv) Telecommunication devices are addictive to many users
- v) Mobile phones users' risks suffering from effect of the constant exposure to radioactive ray which may cause certain type of cancer
- vi) Telecommunication devices are also source of entertainment. Radios and television broadcast music and movies to entertain people

19. a) State five effects of iron working in Africa (5mks)

- i) It promoted empire building. Many kingdoms and empire relied on strong iron
- ii) It led to the migrations especially of the Bantu who were able to protect themselves during the journeys using iron weapons
- iii) It resulted in specialization and division of labour as some people became iron smelters while other became traders
- iv) Trade was promoted in that sometimes iron was used as currencies and other became important items of long distance and regional trade
- v) It led to the development of towns within and around the major mining centre like Meroe
- vi) Promoted agriculture since large tracks of land could now be used to produce more food using stronger tools.

b) Discuss five impacts of scientific inventions on Agriculture (10mks)

- i) Increased food production has led to increase in population. There is increased food security
- ii) Food production has been increased thanks to the use of farm machinery, fertilizers, pest and control methods and scientific breeding

- iii) Biotechnology has contributed to diversification of agriculture leading to greater crop and animal production
- iv) Use of pesticides and fertilizers sometimes poses the challenges of cost. Some pesticides are toxic and therefore harmful to human and animals
- v) Scientific inventions have stimulated scientific research in the field of Agriculture. This is done in schools, agricultural institutions and colleges.

SECTION C (30MKS)

Answer any three Questions from this Section

20. a) Identify three species of Australopithecus (3mks)

- i) Africanus
- ii) Robustus
- iii) Afarenis
- iv) Anamensis

b) Describe the cultural practice of man during the middle Stone Age period (12mks)

i) Invention of Fire

During this stage man invented fire which provided warmth during cold nights. Fire also enhanced man's security by keeping off predators and wild animals.

ii) Clothes

In the middle stone age, man wore animal skins. He made shells and necklaces using seeds and bones

iii) Food

During middle stone age, man ate cooked food. He obtained the food through hunting and gathering

iv) Shelter

Man lived in caves and rock shelters. These offered protection from rain and prevailing wind

v) Rock art

In the middle stone age man began painting of pictures of animals they hunted such as elephants

vi) Religious practices

Man began burring of the dead during the middle stone age. This shows they had a belief in the spirit after death.

21. a) State five groups that monitor human rights in Kenya (5mks)

- i) Lawyers and Judges and other professionals including teachers
- ii) Religious groups
- iii) The police force
- iv) Journalist (the media print and electronics)
- v) Kenya National Human Rights and Equality commission
- vi) Pressure groups

b) Explain five characteristics of human rights (10mks)

- i) They are universal. Human rights apply equally to everyone by virtue of being a human being
- ii) Human rights have limitations. As people enjoy their rights, they should respect the rights of others
- iii) They are indivisible. One right cannot be applied if the other does not exist. They are inherent
- iv) In case circumstances demand, they can be suspended. E.g during war or during diseases outbreak like ebola or other contagious diseases, one may be denied the right to freedom of movement.

22. a) State five factors that led to the rise and growth of Asante Kingdom (5mks)

- i) The Asante had capable political leaders which included the ObiriZeboa, Osei Tutu
- ii) The Odwira festival that was held annually helped to make the empire more cohesive
- iii) The Asante had a strong economy based on agriculture. Both food and cash crops like kola nuts were grown
- iv) Several city states that emerged around Kumasi supported each other
- v) The growth of the Trans-Atlantic trade brought a lot of wealth to the Asante people

b) Explain the economic organization of the Baganda community during the pre-colonial period. (10mks)

- Baganda community practiced crop cultivation where they grew crops such as banana.
- They engaged in inviting and gathering where they hunted with game and gathered wild fruits and collected honey.
- They kept livestock such as cattle goats and sheep which provided them with milk, meat to supplement their diet.
- They participated in long distance trade where they acquired goods from Arabs. They also engaged in local trade with their neighboring communities and among themselves.
- They raided their neighbours such as Busonga and Bunyore to acquire livestock, slaves and ivory.
- They practiced fishing in Lake Victoria.
- They also engaged in craft activities such as bark-cloth making basketry and pottery.

