MWAKICAN

FORM 2 HISTORY MARKING SCHEME

**SECTION A (25 MARKS)**

***Answer all the questions in this section***

1. State 2 ways in which the study of History and government promotes a sense of patriotism in the learner (1x2=2mks)
* It enables one to acquire positive attitudes towards their country
* It enables one to be a responsible citizen
* It enables one to become loyal to his/her country
* It helps one to develop positive values
1. Give the main method used by anthropologists to gather their historical data (1x1=1mk)
* Observation
1. Apart from tool making, identify three other early industries of the early man (1x3=3mks)
* Basketry, Pottery, Cloth making, weaving
1. State two ways in which the Agrarian revolution contributed to rural-urban migration in Europe (1x2=2mks)
* Mechanization of farming rendered peasants jobless so they migrated to urban centres in search of opportunities
* The enclosure system rendered many people landless hence rural-urban migration
1. In what two ways did the Kenyan communities interact during the pre-colonial period

 (1x2=2mks)

* Through trade
* Through warfare
* Through inter-marriages
* Through common festivals/ceremonies such as wrestling
1. Give one earliest sources of information on history of the East African Coast (1x1=1mks)
* Graeco-Roman documentary – The Peryplus of the Enythraean sea
* Ptolemy’s Geography
* Arabic documentaries of Ibn Battuta
* The Christian topography of cosmos indico pleatustes
* Archaeological remains such as pottery and coins historical and Swahili chronicles
1. State four reasons for the Portuguese success in the conquest of Kenya Coast (1x4=4mks)
* They had superior weapons
* They had better/strong naval power
* The Coastal towns were not united
* They got reinforcement from Goa in India
* They waged surprise attacks
* They had well trained soldiers
* Some towns did not offer resistance to the Portuguese invasion
1. Give one instance when one’s right to life may be taken away (1x1=1mks)
* When one is defending oneself or country in a situation likely to lead to death
* When defending one’s property against violent attack
* When a law enforcing officer’s life is endangered
* When the court sentences one to a death sentence
1. Identify one methods of conflict resolution (1x1=1mks)
* Negotiation
* Mediation
* Peace keeping
* Arbitration
* Religious action
* Out of court settlement
* Litigation
* Administrative machinery process
1. Identify the main commodity of trade from West Africa during Trans-Saharan trade

 (1x1=1mk)

* Gold
1. Outline two characteristics of Mac Adam roads (1x2=2mks)
* They were all weather roads
* They were durable
* They had good drainage
* They were wide
* They were cheaper to construct
1. Identify five negative impacts of telecommunication today (1x5=5mks)
* It has promoted international social crimes such as terrorism and drug trafficking
* Some forms have promoted immorality among children and youths e.g. pornographic materials
* Devices are not accessible to many people because they are expensive
* Some have an addictive effect on users
* Radio and T.V volumes if not properly controlled can lead to noise pollution
* Mobile phone users risk suffering from effects of constant exposure to radioactive rays. Is believed to cause some types of cancer
1. Give 2 uses of Gold in different countries of Africa (1x2=2mks)
* Used to make ornaments and decorations such as rings, bracelets
* To make utensils such as plates, vases
* To make weapons such as swords
* To make coins
* Used as a trade item
* It was a measure of wealth in Egypt.
1. Give one factor which led to the growth of urban centres in Greece.
* An area which was secure from external attacks.
* An area with a well organized administrative system.
* Availability of water
* Existence of well organized military systems.
* Education / Institutions. 1x 1 = 1mks)

**SECTION B (45 MARKS)**

***Answer all questions from this section.***

1. a) Give five reasons for the migration of the luo from their original homeland (1x5=5mks)
* They migrated in search of fresh grazing land and water for their animals
* They moved because of population pressure at their cradle land
* Some wanted to satisfy their spirit of adventure
* The internal feuds. External threats from the Cushites made them migrate to look for peace elsewhere
* They experienced drought and famine which led to death of people and their animals
* They may also have moved to look for better fishing areas

b) Explain the economic organization of the Agikuyu in the 19th century (10mks)

* + They planted a variety of crops and reared animals. Give examples of crops such as millet, sorghum, cassava and reared cattle, sheep and goats
	+ They traded with the neighbours
	+ Iron working
	+ Basketry / weaving
	+ Pottery (2mks each pt well explained. 2x5=10mks)

 30. a) Identify 3 positive impacts of scientific inventions on industry (1x3=3mks)

* Led to the production of industrial goods on large scale
* Efficient sources of energy such as solar, electricity and nuclear energy have been developed
* The living standards have improved e.g. through communication systems
* The large scale manufacture of industrial goods has led to growth of trade. /There is local and international trade
* Science has revolutionalized military technology
* The discovery of the steam engine led to the development of factories and transport systems such as the railway
* Science has led to development of satellites used in space exploration photographing of the earth’s surface and in weather research
* The spread of ideas or knowledge and skill is attributed to development of the printing press
* Industries have created job opportunities e.g. scientists and researchers

 b) Explain six factors which facilitated the growth and development of industries in

 Japan (Each well explained pt is 2mks) (2x6=12mks)

* Availability of various sources of energy such as hydro-electric energy, atomic and solar energy
* Political stability and able leaders in Japan boosted industrial growth
* Diverse natural resources like forests and fisheries are available. Japan also imports viable raw materials.
* Japan has a developed and efficient transport and communication network. It has modern roads, railway, airport and harbours
* Japan has invested heavily in education and research. Their curriculum emphasis on science and technology
* Has a high population which provides ready domestic market and labour in industries
* Japan has a wide external market due to the cheap and high quality goods
* Japanese are hardworking people who are known for their enterprising nature and a good sense of investment
* Japan has further encouraged foreigners like USA to invest in her territory
* The free market policy encouraged the Japanese to produce large quantities of good and services which facilitated the growth and development of industries in Japan

**SECTION C 30MKS**

17a) Give three early urban centers in Africa.

* Cairo
* Mense
* Kilwa 3x 1 = 3mks)

b) Explain six reasons that contributed to the decline of early urban centers in Africa.

* Decline/Exhaustion of mineral deposits eg Meroe and Aksom declined due to the exhaustion of iron ore.
* Wars of conquest led to the decline of erly urban centers eg Gedi was burnt down by the Portuguese.
* Early urban centres that served as administrative centers of empires declined when the power of those empires diminished eg Gao in Songhai.
* Change in trade routes had a significant impact eg Timbuktu and Sijimasa declined as the Trans-Atlantic trade was developing in West Africa.
* Decline of trading activities led to the decline of centres which had thrived because of trade .
* Water shortages which caused outbreak of epidemics may have led to the decline of some towns. 6x2= 12mks)

SECTION C 30MKS)

18a)Identify three symbols of national unity in Kenya.

* Coat of arms
* The National Anthem
* Public seal
* National flag. 3x 1= 3mks

b) Explain six rights of an individual which are guaranteed by the constitution.

* Right to life
* Right to own property
* Freedom of conscience/worship
* Freedom of speech
* Freedom of movement
* Freedom from slavery
* Personal liberty
* Protection of the law. Any 6 x 2 = 12mks

19a) Give three methods used to acquire slaves from west Africa during the TransAtlantic trade.

* Through exchange of slaves for European manufactured goods.
* By selling prisoners of war to slaves dealers.
* Lonely travelers were Kidnapped.
* Some rulers sold their criminals to slave dealers.
* Through raiding villages.
* Selling of debtors (Panyarring)
* Weak subjects were sold. 3x 1 = 3mks)

b) Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade.

* The development of industrial revolution in Europe shifted the demand from slaves to agricultural produce eg Palm oil.
* The need to retain Africans in their homelands to produce raw materials for export to Europe.
* The attainment of independence by the USA left Britain without colonies where one would take the slaves to work.
* Rise of humanitarians in Britain made up if missionaries and some parliamentarians pressurized the British government to abolish the slave trade and slavery.
* Development of legitimate trade which was more profitable and less costly replaced slave trade and slavery.
* Britain influenced other European countries to stop slavery and slave trade by signing anti slave trade treaties.
* Use of machines in farms industries rendered slave labour unnecessary.
* Leaching economists eg Adam Smith argued that free people were more productive than slaves
* French revolution of 1789 spread ideas of liberty equality and brotherhood to all mankind
* Closure of American slave markets after the American civil war. 6x 2 = 12mks)