

EARLY MAN MARKING SCHEME

1996 Q2

- Hunting wild animals
- Gathering wild fruits, roots and vegetables
- Trading
- Crop farming
- Weaving/basketry
- Making stone implements

1997 Q2

- Growing crops/ agriculture
- Establishing permanent settlements
- Making microlithic composite tools e.g. spears
- Domesticating animals
- Beginning of religion and government
- Beginning of government
- Pottery and basketing

1997 Q15

- Scientific maintain that Human beings evolved from ape- like creatures and developed through adaptation over along period of time.
- The creation theory- according to many world religious e.g. Christianity Islam and Judaism the human race was created by God at a specific time in history to fulfill God's purpose

(b)

- The discovery and use of fire made it possible for early man to keep warm during cold nights and seasons.
- Fire enhanced the security of early man as it was kept burning to keep away wild animals and other possible sources of danger.
- It was a source of lighting at night, which facilitated other productive activities at night
- Fire improved hunting activities of early man as it was used to harden the tips of the tools for hunting
- Early man used to extract poison from plants. Which they used for hunting
- Fire was used as a source of food preservation method for Example drying meat or fish.
- Fire was used to cook food and make it palatable and more nutrition.
- Fire was used to bake and harden wood for special use e.g. stools and hoe - sticks
- Fire was used as a means of communication

1998 Q1

- Economy.
- Man found some animals friendly.
- Changes in climatic conditions resulted in aridity which forced animals to migrate.
- Over hunting by early man led to the reduction of animal population.
- Increase in human population forced the animals to migrate further away.
- Adoption of settled life necessitated domestication of animal.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each.

1999 Q1

- Homo erectus had a big brain capacity/ high thinking capacity
- Homo erectus walked upright/ had an upright posture/ Bipedal
- Homo erectus had the ability to grasp objects.

(Any 2 points 1 mark)

1999 Q17

- The remains of the weapons that they used
- The remains of the tools that they used
- The remains of humans bones
- The remains of animals found at the prehistoric sites
- The remains of plants the lived on
- The remains of their dwelling places
- The remains of their artwork e.g. rock painting
- The remains of traditional craft e.g. pottery
- The remains of beads
- The remains of cans
- The remains of garments
- The remains of charred tree trunks/ charcoal and carbonized seeds.

(b)

- Improved stone tools through the use of Levallois method
- Invented fire which was used for cooking, lighting, warming and protecting against wild animals.
- Made and lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security
- Made clothes out of animal skins by scraping them clean, using efficient tools.
- Created leisure activities such as artwork
- Developed language for effective communication
- Migrated to warmer areas or regions

(Any 5 points, 2 marks)

2000 Q2

- Homo sapiens had a large brain
- Walked upright/ had upright posture
- Had refined speech
- Had smaller jaws compared to earlier
- Had well- developed thumb for grasping

2002 Q2

- Homo Erectus was upright/bipedal/walked upright /walked in two legs
- Homo Erectus was more intelligent than the earlier apes/higher thinking capacity
- Homo Erectus had a bigger brain capacity/775-1225 cc
- Homo Erectus had more developed hand for grasping tools.
- Homo Erectus had more developed hand for grasping tools.
- Homo erectus had a long skull
- Homo Erectus had a long protruding jaws.

2003 Q1

- For protection against enemies/weapons
- For hunting and gathering
- For digging up roots
- For constructing shelter/caves
- Skinning/scaping/peeling

- Cutting/chopping
- Sewing
- Making containers
- Sharpening

2003 Q17

- It enabled early man to cook food
- Fire was used to keep people warm
- It was used to protect people against wild animals/security.
- Fire was used to clear bushes to facilitate settlement
- Fire was used for lighting at night
- Fire was used to sharpen the tips of tools
- Fire was used for hunting
- Hardening pots
- Extracting poison from plants
- Communication

Any 3 points 1 mark=3marks

b

- Agriculture provided people with a steady source of food instead of depending on hunting and gathering
- People were able to lead settled lives because of the availability of food
- Availability of food enabled some people to specialize in skills such as crafts /local industries/division of labour
- Production of excess agricultural products led to the development of trade between communities
- It led to an increase in population as people had enough food to eat.
- Concentration of people in settlements led to the development of early urban centres/growth of towns
- People were able to build more permanent houses and this ensured their security.
- It led to the development of social satisfaction/classes
- Development of political systems/government Any 6 points, 2 marks =12marks

2004 Q2

- It provides warmth
- It was used to scare animals/ security
- It was used for cooking/ roasting/ preserving food
- It was used for providing light
- It was used for hardening tools/ pots
- It was used for communication
- It was used for hunting
- It was used for extracting poison

2004 Q18a

- The need to supplement hunting and gathering which was tedious/need to lead a settled life.
- The realization that some animals were social e.g. cat
- The discovery that some crops took a short time to mature/presence of indigenous crops.
- The diminishing/migration in number of wild animals made man to seek an alternative.
- Climatic changes/natural which caused occasional calamities/poor fruits and root yields.

- The development of improved tools which enabled effective cultivation of crops.
- Population increase led to demand for food
- For Security e.g. dog

2005 Q18a

- The earliest tools were made from stones
 - People hunted animals and used bones and ivory to make tools
 - Later people used sharpened sticks as tools
 - As people improved in technology they developed iron tools
- (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

2005 Q1

- The evolution theory
 - The creation theory
 - Mythical or traditional theory
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

2006 Q1

- Because of the ability to make tools
- (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

2006 Q18

- The skull was enlarged
 - The jaws and teeth became smaller
 - The arms and hands become shorter
 - The creatures assumed an upright posture
 - The feet and toes reduced in size
 - The creatures had less hair on the body
 - They became taller
 - They had slender body
 - The brain became bigger
- (Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b)

- They made simple stone tools for domestic use/ oldulvan tools
 - They lived in small groups in order to assist each other
 - They obtained their food through hunting and gathering
 - They used simple hunting methods such as chasing wild animals and laying traps
 - They ate raw food because fire had not been discovered
 - They had no specific dwelling places
 - They sheltered from predators by climbing trees and hiding in caves
 - They wore no clothing but their hairy bodies kept them warm
 - They lived near rivers and lakes
 - They communicated by use of gestures and whistling
- (Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

2007 Q2 (pp1)

- Man used fire to cook food.
- Fire provided light at night.
- Man used fire to keep himself warm
- Fire was used to harden tips of tools.
- Fire was used to frighten/keep off dangerous animals. (Any 2x1=2marks)

2007 Q2

- i) Hunting ii) Gathering iii) Farming iv) Fishing

2008 Q2

- There were more wild animals in the grasslands/availability of food.

- The climate in the grasslands was warmer.
- The grasslands provided much needed water. (Any 1x1=1 mark)

2009 Q2

- Hunting
- Gathering
- Growing crops farming
- Livestock keeping /rearing animals
- Fishing

2009 Q3

- Simple life forms gradually develop into higher forms of life over millions of years 1x1=2marks

2009 Q18

- Aegyptopithecus / Egyptian ape.
- Dryopithecus /Africanus/ Proconsul/ Woodland ape
- Kenyapithecus/ Ramapithecus/ Woodland ape /Kenyan ape / Asian ape.
- Australopithecus / Southern ape /Man ane / Zinyanthropus/Nut arect Man
- Homo habilis /Hardy man / Practical man Any 3x1 = 3 marks

(b)

- The fire was used to roast /cook thus he stopped eating raw food
- Fire was used to provide warmth at night when **it** was cold
- Fire was used to provide light in the dwelling /sites /caves.
- Fire improved hunting as man could use it to push animals to confined areas thus kill them easily
- Fire was used to frighten animals from man's dwelling places thus improved security.
- Tool making was improved through the use of fire to harden shaper tips of tools
- Communication between people living at different places was made possible by use of fire and smoke signals
- Early man preserved food drying it over the fire.
- Fire enabled man to harden pottery which was use for storage booking /trade.

2011 Q18 (P1)

a

- had upright posture / bipedal;
- had protruding jaws;
- was about 5 feet tall;
- had sloping forehead;
- had deep set eyes;
- had hairy body;

b

- Made microlithic tools which were small and more efficient than the earlier tools
- Lived in rock shelters/ caves to protect themselves from harsh weather/ wild animals.
- Decorated shelters with animal paintings / hunting scenes
- Began to domesticate animals/ plants in order to ensure regular food supply.
- Developed speech which made communication easier

- Developed government by setting up rules/ laws
- Developed religion as evidenced by the practice of burying the dead with their possessions. They practiced simple Art and Craft work / pottery/ basketry/ weaving.
- They started a settled way of life where they established villages

2011 Q2

- For companionship
- For security
- To share resources
- To help one another

- Tools
- Weapons
- Ornaments
- Garments
- Coins

(1 x 1 = 1 mark)

2012 Q1, 2

1.

- The Bible
- The Koran

(1 x 1 = 1 mark)

2. (a)

- It is difficult to locate/spot the animals
- Animals are a threat/dangerous to humans;
- It requires many people;
- Hunting is time consuming;
- It is tiresome/cumbersome;
- Animals run faster than man.

2012 Q18

(b)

- There was security as people could protect themselves against enemies.
- Living as a large group enabled people to work together hence accomplishing with ease
- Settling in villages assured man of permanent dwelling thereby reducing movements
- Man began growing crops thereby ensuring regular food supply.
- Man domesticated animals which provided animal products thereby reducing hunting activities.
- Living-in villages promoted interactions thereby increasing social cohesion/ideas.
- People were able to exchange goods/services hence getting what they did hunt.
- It enabled them to build better shelter thereby protecting themselves from ha weather conditions.