**A-SOFT TOP KCSE EXAMINATIONS – 2016**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER**

**FORM 1**

**JULY/AUGUST 2016**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Forms of government**

* Democratic government
* Aristocratic government
* monarchial government
* dictatorial government

**any 2**

1. **forms of Oral Tradition.**

* folk tales
* proverbs
* songs
* stories.

**Any two**

1. **Limitations in the use of anthropology as a source of information**

* It is an expensive method as it involves living among the people.
* It is a time-consuming method of acquiring information.
* It is difficult for a researcher to adapt to the environment since the people they are studying may be of a totally different culture.
* People under study may try to behave differently when the researcher is around.

**Any 1**

1. **Holy book in which the origin of man is explained**

* The Bible
* Quran

1. **Two Prehistoric sites in Tanzania**

* Olduvai Gorge
* Eyasi
* Simila,
* Apis Rock
* Garusi

**Any 2**

1. **Two Characteristics of Acheulian hand axe**.

* It was Bifacial: both sides were knapped
* Symmetrical in breadth
* Shaped to a point on one end
* The edge is thin and sharp
* Broad end is curved, but edge is still sharp.

1. **Two River Valleys along which Agriculture began in Asia**

* Tigris
* Euphrates
* Indus
* Yellow River

1. **First animal to be Tamed by Man**

Dog

1. **methods of irrigation used during early agriculture in Egypt**

* basin
* canal
* shadoof

**any two**

1. **Two Kenyan communities that point to Misri as their ancestral land**

* Abakuria
* Abagusii

1. **two things the Somali were escaping from in their cradle land**

* clan and family feuds
* population pressure
* outbreak of diseases
* famine and drought
* constant attacks from their neighbours.

**Any two**

**Do not award “what they were searching for”**

1. **Luo Abasuba**
2. **Mulungu**
3. **two duties of Buch piny (the rule of the land) among the Luo in the 19th Century**

* advised ruoth(political leader) in his work.
* Declared war on other tribes.
* Settled major inter-clan disputes.
* Dealt with serious cases like murder.

**Any two**

1. **two age grades that existed among the Borana before the 19th century**

* luba
* daballe
* gamme didiko
* gamme gugundo
* cusa
* raba
* gada
* yuba
* gada majji



(a) **Three types of Australopithecines that have been identified**

* Australopithecus Afarensis
* Australopithecus Anamensis
* Australopithecus africanus.
* Australopithecus Robustus

**Any three**

**(b) six uses of fire by early man**

* Warming himself during the cold night.
* Flames of fire would give him light at night.
* Provided protection by frightening and keeping dangerous wild animals away.
* In hunting to chase and scare wild animals towards muddy lakes, swamps and steep cliffs.
* To cook and soften his food and removing poison from veges he ate. This improved flavor.
* To harden tips of his tools.
* To preserve his food by drying it.
* As a means of communication.

**Any six.**

**To be discussed.**

1. (a) **Importance of the domestication of animals**

* Some of them like cattle, sheep and goats provided man with regular food i.e. Milk, meat.
* Animal Hides or skin were used as clothing and beddings
* The horns were used for communication.
* Hooves and bones of animals were used as containers and as drinking vessels.
* Some of the domesticated animals like the camel, donkey and horses were used for

transport.

* Domestic animals like the oxen and the donkey were usedto plough land for farming.
* The dog protected man against dangerous animals.
* Some of the domesticated animals produced manure which greatly improved agricultural produce.

**Any five**

(b**) Effects of early agriculture in Egypt**

* Due to improved farming, there was increased food production thus ensuring regular food

supplies.

* There was growth in population as food supply increased and became regular.
* Agriculture led to permanent settlement of people. As a result, their living standards improved dramatically as they reaped from farming.
* Agriculture promoted trade among the Egyptians.
* It led to production of surplus food that in turn was used to increase trading activities.
* Agriculture led to rise of urban centres or towns in Egypt such as Memphis’s akhetan,

Aswan and Thebes along the Nile valley.

* Agriculture enabled some society members to specialize in other activities since a few

could now produce enough food for all. Some engaged in hand crafts, geometry etc.

* Agriculture led to emergence of government and related governing laws.
* It led to the discovery of arithmetic, geometry, writing and calendar.These were used by the priests to keep records and make accurate prediction of annual foods.
* It promoted social stratification or classes in Egyptian society.

**Any five**

**18.**

**(a) Communities that comprise the Plain Nilotes in Kenya**.

* The Samburu
* The Iteso
* The Njemps
* The Turkana
* The Burkeneji

**(b) Effects of the migration and settlement of the Maasai into Kenya.**

* The migration and settlement of the Maasai in their present region led to increase in

population in the area.

* As they migrated, into Kenya, the Maasai pushed and displaced the communities they came

across. For example, they subdued the Nandi.

* The Maasai influenced the fighting tactics of other groups in Kenya.
* There was increased trading activities with neighbouring communities like the Agikuyu and the Kalenjin. They exchanged livestock products for grains with the Luyha
* The Maasai absorbed the southern Cushites such as the Dorobo.
* There were intermarriages between the Maasai and the Akamba, Agikuyu and even the

kalenjin groups in the area.

* There was Cultural interaction giving rise to enriched cultures.They adopted some cultural

practices from the southern Cushites for example, the age set systems circumcision and

clitoridectomy. They also adopted some Kalenjin vocabulary.

* A section of the Maasai adopted agriculture as aresult of interacting with their agricultural

neighbours in the Rift Valley. The Kwavi Maasai became mixed farmers.

* They influenced Communities like the Nandi who adopted the institution of Prophet or

diviner from the institution of Laibon among the Maasai.

**Any 6 points well discused**

**19.**

1. **Three arms of Government in Kenya .**

The legislature

The executive

The judiciary

:

**(b )Importance of studying government**

* It helps us to appreciate the importance of government.
* Helps us understand how laws are made and enforced
* Helps us understand the organs of the state and the powers vested in them
* Helps us understand how government raises and spends revenue.
* Helps us compare our government system with other systems of government in other countries.
* Understand how development policies are formulated and implemented.
* It makes us know our roles as citizens and the roles of the leaders who govern us. This
* makes better law-abiding citizens.
* Its study helps us understand our responsibilities as well as the limitations within which we
* must operate for the well being of every member of the society.
* It helps us appreciate the constitution and the process of making and reviewing laws and
* statutes.
* It influences career choices. For example, those who choose to specialize in public

administration will find the study of government very useful.

**Any 6**

**20.**

**(a) Three grades of elders among the Akamba in the 19th century**

* Anake
* Nthele
* Atumia ma Kivalo
* Atumia ma Ithembo

1. **political Organization of the Ameru in the 19th century.**

* The basic political unit was the clan.
* Several families made up a clan headed by a clan elder.
* The Ameru had a system of councils and age groups which oversaw the administration of the community. Every Meru belonged to the relevant council. E.g. the children’s

council, council of elders’council of warriors.

* The supreme council was known as Njuri Ncheke
* The functions of the supreme council of elders included settling disputes, deliberating on

day to day activities, administering justice and handled disputes, inheritance disputes and

acted as a final court of appeal.It also officiated over religious ceremonies

* The age set system provided the community with warriorswho defended the community

from external aggression.

* Religions leaders like prophets influenced the political administration for the Ameru.
* Their system of government alternated between two organizationsnamely, Kiruga and

Ntiba every fourteen years and each had its own army regiment