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Nairobi

## END OF YEAR EXAMS 2015

FORM ONE HISTORY 1ST SERIES

**Section A**

**Answer all questions (25mks)**

1. Identify two archaeological evidences that show that Kenya was inhabited by the stone age people 2 million years ago (2mks)
2. State two practices that the Agikuyu borrowed from the Gumba during the pre-colonial period (2mks)
3. Name two early visitors from Europe to the East African coast up to the 1500AD (2mks)
4. Identify the discovery made by Jethro Tull (1mk)
5. Identify the book in which sir Charles Darwin wrote his work of Evolution (1mk)
6. Name the main source of Kenyan history (1mk)
7. List down two sub tribe of the Ameru Community of Kenya (2mks)
8. Identify the first animal to be domesticated by man (1mk)
9. Mention two early centers of agriculture in the world (2mks)
10. State two forms of picture writing used in the ancient world (2mks)
11. List two communities that belong to the southern Cushites in Kenya (2mks)
12. What was the main economic activity of the Luo during the pre-colonial period in Kenya (1mk)
13. Identify two Portuguese officials involved in the Portuguese conquest of the east African coast (2mks)
14. Identify two hunting methods used by early man during the stone age period (2mks)
15. Identify two types of irrigation used in Egypt during the development of early agriculture (2mks)

**Section B**

**Answer all questions (45mks**)

 16 a) list five factors that led to the development of early agriculture (5mks)

 b) Explain five impacts of the development of agriculture in Mesopotamia (10mks)

17 a) Identify three examples of Oral Tradition as a source of history and government (3mks)

 b) Explain six reasons why it is important to study history (12mks)

 18 a) Name three species of Australopithecus (3mks)

 b) Describe six importance of the discovery of fire to the life of early man (12mks)

**Section C**

**Answer all questions (30 mks)**

19 a) Outline five characteristics of Agriculture in Britain before the Agrarian Revolution (5mks)

 b) Discuss five factors that promoted Agrarian revolution in North America (10mks)

 20 a) State three groups in which the Luo migrated into Kenya (3mks)

 b) Describe the political organization of the Luo during the pre-colonial period (12mks)

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**MARKING SCHEME FORM ONE HISTORY**

Archaeological evidences that show that Kenya was inhabited by the early man

Remains of tools at Koobi For a linked to Homo habilis

Ornaments of ostrich eggshells have been found

Microlithic tools, axe heads, polished stones

Evidence of iron use at Urewe and Kwale

Practices that Agikuyu Borrowed from the Gumba

Age set system

Hunting and gathering

Breeding of animals

Iron working smelting

Circumcision

Early visitors from Europe to east African coast

Greeks

Romans

Discovery of Jethro Tull

Seed drill

Book written by Charles Darwin

Origin of species by means of natural selection

Main source of Kenyan history

Oral tradition

Subtribes of the Ameru

Mwimbi

Imenti

Tigania

Igembe

First animal to be domesticated by man

Dog

Early world centers of agriculture

Egypt

Mesopotamia

Two forms of picture writing

Hieroglyphics

Cuneiform

Two communities that belong to the southern cushites

Dahalo

Sanye

Main economic activity of the luo during the pre colonial period

Cattle keeping

Portuguse officials that led the conquest of east African coast

Vasco da Gama

Pedrol Alvares Cabral

Ruy Lourenco Ravasco

Fransisco d’ Almeida

Tristan Da Cunha

Hunting methods used by early man

Digging holes on the way of the wild animals

Laying traps for the animals

Driving the animals towards a ditch

Throwing stones at the animals

Types of irrigation used in Egypt during the development of early agriculture

Shadoof irrigation

Basin irrigation

 A)factors that led to the development of early agriculture

Population increase which could not be supported by the natural environment

Climatic changes threatened the live of animals

Competition for wild food between man and wild animals

Hunting and gathering became unreliable

Natural calamities such as bush fire drove the animals hunted in to the deepest part of the forest

b) Impacts of early agriculture in Mesopotamia

- Settlement of people along the river valleys

- High population due to plenty of food

- Emergence of urban centres eg Ur, Uruk, Nippur, and Babylon

- Influenced writing and arithmetic

- Emergence of social classes i.e. Merchants, farmers, craftsmen

- Advancement of religious practices

- led to several inventions e. g wheel, ox drawn plough, seed drill

- Establishment of governments

- Led to advancement arithmetic

17 a) examples oral tradition

Riddles

Proverbs

Tongue twisters

Legends

Myths

Songs

Tales

b) Importance of studying history and

- enables us to understand our past and thus appreciate the social, economic and political developments that have been achieved

- help us to solve our present problems and prepare us for the future

- trains us to develop critical thinking

- it inspires partriotism

- Prepares us for career opportunities

- provides fulfillment as it touches on the past of the learner

18) a) species of Australopithecus

- Australopithecus anamensis

- Australopithecus afarensis

- Australopithecus africanus

- Australopithecus robustus

b) Importance of the discovery of fire

-Provided warmth during cold nights

-Provided light during the dark nights

-Enhanced human security by keeping away the wild animals

-Was used to harden the tips of the tpools and weapons

-Used in hunting as it scared wild animals to the traps

-Enabled man to cook his food

-Used for communication

-Used as food preservative

19) Characteristics of agriculture in Britain before agrarian revolution

- Small scale farming

- No use of fertilizers and other chemicals

- Ni mechanization

- Lack of government aid

- Poor breeds’ of crops

- Common grazing lands

- Scattered pieces of land

- Use of open field cultivation

b) Factors that promoted agrarian revolution in North America

 Crop zoning

Land availability

Mechanization

Application fertilizers and chemicals

Scientific research that led to improvement of both animals and crop production

Demand for the raw materials in Europe

The European immigrants introduced new skills

Food preservation was developed to include canning and refrigeration

Government granted financial aid to farmers

 Labor was available from the slaves

 Government recognized individual land ownership

 Increase in population hence demand for food

 Education of farmer on crop and animal production

20) a) group of the Luo

 Joka Jok

 Joka Owiny

 Joka Omollo

b) Political organization of the Luo

 The lowest political unit was the family, headed by the father called Jaduong

They had a lineage councils called buch dhoot whose main duty was to settle domestic disputes

Several families formed a clan headed by council elders

They had agrouping of clans called oganda, the council of elders at this level were buch piny

The duties of the council of elders included

Settling major inter clan conflicts

Declaring war

Punishing criminals

They had warriors who defended the community and raided their neighbours.

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