**HISTORY FORM 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (25 marks)**

1. **Define the following terms.**

**a). Agrarian revolution.**

* It is the gradual change in the means of increasing food production and the processing of agricultural raw materials. (1×1mk)

**b). History.**

* It is the past of anything; the earth, man, disease or animals
* Branch of knowledge dealing with past events
* Science concerned with past human actions. (1×1mk)

1. **Name two branches of history**

**Economic**

**Political**

**Social any 2x1= 2mks**

1. **Give two forms of government.**

* Democratic
* Aristocratic
* Monarchical
* Dictatorial (any 2×1=2mk)

1. **State two factors that led to early agriculture in Egypt.**

* River Nile provided water for irrigation
* Fertile soil
* Availability of indigenous crops
* Close to Mesopotamia
* Secure from enemies
* Political stabilities (any 2×1mk)

1. **Identify two uses of stone tools by early man during the old Stone Age period.**

* Hunting
* cutting
* Fishing (any 2×1mks)

1. **Name three linguistic groups in Kenya today.**

* Bantu
* Nilote
* Cushite (3×1mks)

1. **Give the main economic activity of the Luo during the 19th century.**

* Fishing (1×1mk)

1. **Name two groups of the coastal bantus**

* (any 2×1mks)

1. **Identify two custodians of oral traditions.**

* Old people
* Trained court workers
* Official story tellers (any 2×1mks)

1. **Name two methods of dating fossils.**

* Geological periods
* Chemical dating
* Stratigraphy
* Fission-track dating
* Statistical dating
* Lexico-statistical dating (any 2×1mks)

1. **State two limitations of using linguistics as a source of historical information.**

* Takes long to learn a particular language
* Omission of words during translation
* Some languages have become archaic and extinct
* Different languages have similar words with different meanings
* Some words are difficulty to understand for the linguist (any 2×1mks)

1. **Identify the stage at which the early man discovered fire.**

* Homo erectus (1×1mk)

1. **Who is the head of the county government?**

* The governor (1×1mk)

**SECTION B (60 Marks)**

1. **a). State three reasons why the early man domesticated crops and animals.**

* Increased human population-need for more food
* Climatic changes e.g. drought leading to aridity
* Competition for food among animals and human beings
* Hunting and gathering had become tiresome
* Calamities like fire and floods that destroyed veg and send animals away (any 3×1mks)

**b). Explain six causes of food shortage in Africa today.**

* Population growth rate higher than rate of food production
* Poor land use and agricultural practices
* Political instability
* Poor economic planning
* Poor and inadequate storage facilities
* Neglect of drought resistant crops
* HIV and AIDS pandemic
* Heavy foreign debt burden
* Desertification in formerly arable lands
* Over-emphasis on cash crops
* Rural-urban migration
* Over-reliance on food aid or food relief (any 6×1=12mks)

1. **a). Mention five changes that marked the agrarian revolution in Britain.**

* Abolition of fallows
* Introduction of intercropping
* Use of machines
* Application of scientific principles to farming
* Application of new methods of farming
* The land enclosure system
* Establishment of the royal agricultural society (any 5×1mks)

**b). Explain five effects of the agrarian revolution in the USA.**

* Diversification of agriculture eg. new farm animals and crop
* Led to new invention in the field of agriculture-machines e.g. reaping machines
* New methods of farming e.g. use of fertilizers
* Expansion of agro-industries e.g. cotton, meat packaging industries
* Mechanization replaced slave labour
* Increase in trade, boosting USA economy
* Improvement of transport system
* Increased population due to increase in food production
* Enhancement of research and scientific inventions (any 5×2=10mks)

1. **a). Give three reasons for the migration of the Plain Nilotes into Kenya.**

* Search for grazing land and water for their large herds
* Outbreak of diseases and epidemics
* Internal feuds
* Escape from external attacks
* The spirit of adventure
* Population pressure in their land of origin
* Displacement of people
* Outbreak of draught and famine (any 3×1=3mks)

**b). Explain six effects of the migration of the Luo into kenya.**

* Led to population increase
* Increased warfare
* Assimilated some luhya and other groups in the region
* Increased trading activities with other communities
* Led to intermarriages
* They adopted farming from the Bantu alongside pastoralism. (any 6×2=12mks)

1. **a). State five economic activities of the Kenyan communities in the pre-colonial period.**

* Most practiced hunting and gathering
* Cultivation of crops
* Pastoralism
* Craftsmanship e.g. iron-making
* Fishing along
* Trading (any 5×1=5mks)

**b). Explain five measures taken by the Kenyan government to improve food security.**

* Establishment of research institutes uch as Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)
* Agricultural training colleges (JKUAT)
* Inclusion of agriculture as a subject in the national school curriculum
* Family planning education in all hospitals and health centres
* Food importation during drought season
* Formulation of a national food policy (any 5×2=10mks)

**SECTION C 30 MKS**

1. **a). State the three arms of Kenyan government.**

* Legislature –law making arm of the government
* Executive- law implementing arm(3mks)
* Judiciary-interpretation of the laws

**b). Explain five importance of learning government.**

* Understand how laws are made and enforced
* How revenue is raised and spend
* How the government exercises power
* How development programs are formulated and implemented
* Understand and appreciated the need for government
* Know our roles as citizens and that of leaders
* Appreciate the constitution and the process of making and reviewing laws and statutes
* Influences one’s career choice
* Know our rights, responsibilities and limitations (any 6×2=12mks)

1. a**) state five characteristics of homo erectus**
   * upright posture
   * advance speech
   * five feet tall
   * brain capacity 775 – 1250cc
   * omnivores

b**). explain five importance of fire to early man**

* 1. Warming

1. Lighting at night
2. for protection
3. for cooking
4. to harden tips of tools
5. for hunting
6. preserve food
7. for communication
8. clearing the bushes

any 6x2 =12

crops grown in mesopotamia

wheat onions oranges

bean dates vines

1. b). Benefits of domesticated animals

provided food

skins were used for clothing and beddings

bones were used for making needle, ornaments and weapons

for transport e. donkey

for ploughing e.g ox

for security e.g dog

provided manure

a measure of wealth

for hunting and herding e.g dog

offering sacrifices