**TOP EXAMINATIONS – 2016**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**PAPER**

**FORM 2**

**JULY/AUGUST 2016**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**1. Areas Covered under social history**

* Traditions of people
* values
* cultural practices of a people

**any two**

**2.** Prehistory refers to the unrecorded history-those activities that humans engaged in before writing and drawing were invented as ways of storing information.

**3. Two examples of composite tool used by man during the New Stone Age period**

* Saw blades
* Sickles
* Fishing harpoons
* Arrow heads
* Daggers
* Slings
* Arrows
* Bows
* Bone needles

**4. One importance of Rock art to early man**

* To decorate their caves.
* To pass time.
* Cave painting showed a keen observation of animal life.
* To preserve his cultural heritage.
* To develop man’s writing skills.

**5. Definition of Neolithic Revolution**

This is the period when man developed agriculture.

**6. Advantages of Land Enclosure System during Agrarian Revolution**

* Reduced spread of diseases.
* Reduced destruction of crops by animals.
* Breeding easier.

**7.** The **pioneer groups to inhabit Kenya but who have been absorbed by other communities**.

* Athi
* Gumba
* Dahallo/Sanye
* Onguye
* Okuro
* Dorobo/Okiek

**8. Two** **economic activities carried out by both the Luo and the Mijikenda during the 19th century.**

* Cultivation
* Fishing
* Cultivation
* Livestock keeping
* Trade
* Crafts making

**9. Two zones into which the coast of East Africa was divided to allow for easy administration**

* The area North of Cape Delgado
* The area South of Cape Delgado

**10. Two economic responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen**

* Paying tax to the government.
* Participating in development activities like harambee
* Engaging in income generating activities.
* Protecting the environment and natural resources.
* Fighting corruption.

**Any 2**

11. **Alternative Method of Resolving Disputes.**

* Negotiation
* Mediation
* Arbitration

**Any 1**

12. **Two features of local trade**

* Covers a small location/within a community.
* Number of items of trade and traders are few.
* Conducted under a specified place.
* It is conducted on specific days.

**Any two**

13. **Two scientists who were involved in the development of the bicycle before 1900**

* Comte Mede
* Baron Karl Drais
* Ernest Michaux
* Pierre Lallement
* John Kemp
* Nicephore Niepce
1. Disadvantages of using messengers.
* Messages could not reach recipients on time since the messengers walked on foot to their destinations.
* Messengers sometimes forgot the message they were to deliver thus leading to inaccurate messages being passed.
* Information could be distorted in the process. Sometimes wrong messages were delivered.
* Messengers could be attacked on the way by wild animals.
* The distance to be covered by messengers was limited since they walked on foot.
1. **Uses of coal.**
* To heat water to high temperatures so as to produce steam.
* To provide lighting.
* To drive steam engines in factories
* To drive locomotives.
* It was a raw material in the manufacturing of dye and pharmaceutical products
1. a) **Trade goods that were sourced from West Sudan during the Trans-Saharan trade.**
* Gold
* Slaves
* Ivory
* Kola nuts
* Gum
* Hides and skins
* Dyed cloth
* Pepper

**Any 5**

(b) Discuss **five** impacts of Trans-Atlantic trade on Africa. (10 marks)

* Millions of Africans were shifted out of Africa hence depopulation.
* Africans were exposed to new diseases like tuberculosis and pneumonia which killed many.
* Introduction of manufactured goods undermined indigenous industries.
* Africa was depleted of her vital manpower that was greatly needed in
* agriculture and defence. This led to economic retardation.
* Destruction of African property during the slave raids.
* Led to the eventual decline of the Trans Atlantic trade at its abolition.
* Stimulated development of ports in West Africa and in Europe.
* African leaders accumulated a lot of wealth e.g Dahomey, jaja, Asantehene.

**Any other relevant point.**

17.

(a) causes of road accidents in Kenya

* Speeding
* Careless/reckless driving
* Overloading
* Poor road condition
* Animals found along roads
* Incompetent drivers.
* Adverse weather conditions
* Drugs and substance abuse by drivers and pedestrians.

**Any 5**

(b) ways in which Kenyan government can enhance safety in our roads

* Constructing all weather roads.
* Enforcing traffic rules. Traffic police should be used.
* Erecting road signs for road users.
* Providing pedestrian crossing points.
* Constructing bridges across rivers and other roads.
* Widening roads or constructing highways where traffic is heavy.

**The points to be explained.**

**Any 5**

1. (a) five missionary groups that worked in East Africa in the 19th century.
* The Church Missionary Society
* The Holy Ghost Fathers
* The University Missionary Society to Central Africa
* The White Fathers
* The Methodist Fathers
* The Mill Hill Fathers
* The Verona Fathers
* The Comboni Fathers
* The London Missionary Society
* Church of Scotland Mission

 (b) **five** activities that the Missionaries carried out in east Africa.

* They carried out evangelization. Tried to convert and baptize many people.
* They carried out linguistic research and came up with new developments in language. The Bible was translated into Swahili while Swahili dictionary was written.
* Many churches were built by the missionaries. Some of these were RUBAGA AND Rabai in Mombasa.
* They carried out exploration work into various East African physical features like Mt. Kenya and Mt. Kilimanjaro.
* Christian missionaries set up stations to rehabilitate the freed slaves, for example, one set by the Holy Ghost Fathers for the free slaves at Zanzibar.
* Participated in opening up various mission stations eg Rebman set up one at Rabai.
* Participated in skill development. They helped in modernizing agriculture and carpentry by seting up agricultural institutions and carpentry workshops.
* They were they established educational institutions
1. (a) **Five sub groups that comprise the Kalenjin**.
* The Nandi
* The Kipsigis
* Keiyo
* The Pokot
* Elgeyo
* Sabaot
* Terik
* Marakwet
* Tugen

(b) **Five things the Kalenjin came in search for in Kenya in the 19th century**.

* In search for disease free areas as there was outbreak of diseases in their homeland.
* In search of peaceful areas as there were external conflicts in their homeland.
* In search of food since there was shortage back at home.
* They were in search for green pasture for their cattle.
* They were searching for fertile land to grow crops since they were farmers too.
* They came to look for free grazing fields for their cattle as in their homeland there was overstocking.

**Any other relevant point.**

20. (a) **Causes of scientific revolution**.

* Discovery of the New World/Exploration/conquest leading to discovery of new plant/animal

life

* Invention of the Printing Press
* Rivalry among Nation
* Renaissance / birth of knowledge
* The need to solve their daily life problems
* Financial support for governments
* Religion failed to answer all questions.

(b) **Impact of scientific inventions on agriculture**

* Food production has been increased thanks to the use of farm machinery, fertilizers, pest
* Scientific inventions have stimulated scientific research in the field of agriculture. This is

done in schools, agricultural institutes and colleges.

* Farming of perishable foods has been made possible due to invention of preservation

methods for foods like canning and refrigeration.

* Increased food production has led to increase in population. There is increased food

security. There is also increased trade.

* Biotechnology has contributed to diversification of agriculture leading to greater crop and

animal production.

* Farming has been revolutionized from small scale subsistence farming to large scale

economic activity due to mechanization on farms

* The consumption of chemically treated and stored food has raised concern for food

related disease such as cancer and heart diseases

* Use of pesticides and fertilizers sometimes poses the challenges of cost. Some pesticides

are toxic and therefore harmful to humans and animals.

* Consistence use of fertilizers impoverishes the soil fertility. The more the fertilizer is used

the more the soil becomes infertile.

* Traditional crops are being threatened by biotechnology and development of hybrid