**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT FORM ONE**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**1. 1. Identify two periods in the history of humankind (2mks)**

i. Pre-history

ii. Historical period

**2. Define the term government (2mks)**

i. to exercise authority over a people

ii. A body that is put in place to rule, control and direct affairs of a country

**3.Goverment exercised in Kenya Democratic government**

Importance of studying government. **(2mks)**

4. i. Helps understand how laws are made and implemented

ii. We learn how development programmes are formulated and implemented

iii. We learn how the government raises and spends revenue

iv. We learn how powers vested in different organs of the government

v. we understand and appreciate the need for a government

vi. Influences career choice

Vii.helps us to understand our rights, responsibilities as well as limitations within which we must operate

**5. Electronic source of information ( 2mks)**

-Micro-films

-radio

-Audio-visual sources

-databanks and databases

**6.Methods used by archeologist to locate historical sites. (3mks)**

i. Look for areas where tectonics forces or erosion have occurred, exposing fossils and artifacts.

ii. Vision where there may be found on the surface evidences of early settlements

iii. Places mentioned in historical books and documents eg. UR, Babylon

iv. Use of skills and experiences to identify a site for excavation

v. accidental bumping onto sites during human activities like building, cultivation etc

**7Source of information on creation theory. (1mk) .**

i. Quran

ii. Bible

iii) Vedas

**8. Reasons why homo habilies was referred to as man with ability**

i. He had skill to make tools with his hands

**9. Types of tools made by man.**

a. – oldowan/pebble / Acheulian (1mk

b.–sangoan(1mk

c.– microliths(1mk

10**An area in Africa where agriculture began**

. i. Along the Nile valley in Egypt

**11Ealiest animal to be domesticated by man ( 1mk)**

. i. Dog

12.**Major invention in irrigation durig development of agriculture in Egypt. (1mk)**

i. Shadoof irrigation

13. **Theories explain origin of agriculture. (2mks)**

i. Diffusion theory

ii. Independent theory

14.**Two communities among early inhabitants of Kenya. (2mks)**

i. Athi /

ii. Okiek /dorobo

15. **Main reason for migration and settlement of Bantu . (1mk)**

i. Looking for land to cultivate

16**Advisory council of the ameru**

. i. Njuri Ncheke

**SECTION B**

**17.Characterics of microlithic tools**

a) i. They were small tools

ii. They were sharp

iii. Had a straight sharp cutting edge

iv. Had a curved blunted back known as crescent

b)**Challenges faced by men in hunting and gathering**

i. Hunting and gathering was tiresome and cumbersome

ii. Hunting and gathering could be inconvenient by climatic changes

iii. There existed competition between human and other animals

iv. Human could fall risk of being attacked by dangerous animals

vii. It was difficult to sport an animal

ix) Animals run faster than man

18.a) I. Diseases and epidemics that might have afflicted either their flock or people

ii. Internal feuds may have contributed to these movements

iii. They may have moved to escape external attacks

iv. The spirit of adventure

v. population pressure in their cradle land

vii. They might have also migrated due to draught and feminine

**b) Results of migration and setlment of Maasai. 5 x 1 = 5mks**

i. They pushed and displaced some communities that they came across e.g. Nandi

ii. The Maasai absorbed the southern cushites such as the Dorobo

iii. They adopted some cultural practices from the southern cushites e.g. circumcision

iv. They got institutional influence to others such as Nandi who borrowed the institution of prophet, diviner and Laibon from Masai

v. the maasai traded with their neighbours e.g. Kamba and Agikuyu

vi. A section of Maasai borrowed farming from their agricultural neighbours e.g. Iloikop kwani – mixed farmers

vii. Maasai influenced the defence mechanism of other groups in Kenya ( 5mks)

19. a)**Reasons for domestication of plants and animals. (5mks)**

1. Domesticated animals provided regular food supply in the form of meat and milk
2. Animal skins were used for clothing and bedding, among other purposes.
3. The hooves and horns of the animals were used as containers and as drinking vessels.
4. Animal bones were used to make a variety of products e.g. Ornaments,neddles and weapons
5. Some of the domesticated animals such as camels, horses and donkeys were used for transport
6. Animals like oxen were used in ploughing
7. Domesticated animals produced manure for agriculture
8. Plants were used as a source of food

ix. Herbs were a source of medicine

b)**Five effects of agrarian revolution in the USA. (5MKS)**

1. Diversification of agriculture through the introduction of new farm animals and crops.
2. NEw inventions on farm machinery
3. Invention of new methods of farming e.g. Use of fertilizers and hybrid seeds
4. Expansion of agriculture related industries
5. Mechanization of agriculture replaced slaves and other labourers in farms
6. Increased trade activities between U.S.A and western Europe
7. Improved transport systems
8. Increased population due to food abundance

20a)**Importance of studying history. (5mks)**

1. To know the origin of man
2. Appreciate past achievements and learn from the failures of mankind
3. Understand how human beings depend on and relate with each other
4. To understand our culture as well as other people’s culture
5. Comprehend the social, economic,and political developments of our societies
6. To develop a critical mind as we try to explain historical events
7. For intellectual fulfillment to the learner
8. Influences career choices

b) **Disadvantages of using oral traditions . (5mks)**

1. Information may be exaggerated
2. Some of the information may be forgotten or omitted
3. Informants may deliberately conceal some important informants
4. May not provide dates and give correct chronology of events because it depends on human memory
5. It is an expensive method of getting information as one has to pay for the information transportation, lunch,accommodation
6. Its time consuming while interviewing individuals

21a)**Roles of council of the council of elders of mijikenda (5mks)**

1. Settling disputes among clans/Maintained law and order
2. Presiding over religious matters
3. Declaring wars on neighbours
4. They blessed warriors as they went to war
5. Maintained law and order in the community
6. Made alliances with other communities
7. Solved domestic crises

b)**Economic activites of the Agikuyu. (5mks)**

1. Trade
2. Crop cultivation
3. Livestock keeping
4. Pottery and basketry/ Traditional crafts
5. Iron working/ Tool making
6. Hunting
7. Cattle raiding
8. Gathering

22. **Five stages of mans evolution. (5mks)**

-Aegyptothecus/ Egyptian Ape

-Dropithecus Africans

- Remapithecus/Kenyapithecus

-Austrolpithecus/Zinyenthropus/southern Ape

-Home Habilies/man with ability.

b) **Advantages of fire to the middle stone age man. (5mks)**

-Man could warm himself during cold nights

-Flames of fire gave him light

-Protected man form dangerous wild animas

-Cooking and softening food

-Hardened the tips of his tools and weapons

-Used fire in hunting by scaning animals into traps.

-Fire was used as a means of communication

- Enabled him to migrate form warm savanna to colder regions.

23a) **Factors that facilitated the development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (5mks)**

* Availability of water for irrigation and domestic use from rivers Euphrates and Tigris
* Presence of indigenous crops eg barley and wheat as well as animals such as cattle and sheep.
* Fertile silt was deposited along the river valleys.
* Availability of labour form the slaves.
* Storage facilities were available
* Transport development eg the wheel.

b) **Causes of food shortages in third world countries. (5mks)**

-Rapid population growth

-High population growth

-High poverty levels hence low purchasing power

-Lack of technological knowhow to exploit the natural resource available

-Dependence of the development countries thus thre dependency syndrome .

-Poor economic polices adopted by these countries

-Poor shortage facilities thus good spoilage

-Frequent civil wars which divert attention from food production/political instability.

c**) Steps Kenya is taking to solve food shortages. (5mks)**

**-**Establishment of research institutions eg KARI

-Training agricultural experts in agricultural institutes and universities

-Adoption of food production policy

-Government is offering cheap family planning services to control population growth

-Government is encouraging the development of genetically produced crops and animas

-Promoting research on parts and diseases that affect animas and crops

-Agriculture has been introduced in the primary and secondary schools curriculum.