**FORM TWO JOINT EVALUATION**

**TERM II 2015**

**HISTORY & GOVERNMENT**

**MARKING SCHEMES**

1. (I) Archaeology

 (ii) Oral traditions

 (iv) Anthropology

 (v) Botany/Zoology /biology/Genetics

 (vi) Written records

 (vii) Geology

 (viii) Local paintings/sculpture (2mks)

2. (i) Hunting wild animals

 (ii) Gathering wild fruits, roots and vegetables

 (iii) Fishing

 (iv) Crop farming

 (vii) Making stone implements

 (viii) Pottery (2mrks)

3. Identify two factors which favored the development of crop growing in ancient Egypt

1. Availability of reliable source of water
2. Existence of indigenous type of grains
3. Existence of fertile soils along river Nile
4. The invention and use of the Shadolf for irrigation and other form of implements
5. Existence of a stable government under Pharaoh
6. Existence writing helped them to keep accurate records of seasons and volume of food
7. Use of slaves as a source of lobour.
8. Invention and use of farm implements.

4. i)Telephone

 Ii Telegram

 Iii Telex

 iv) Fax

 v) E-mail

 vi)Television

 vii)Radio

 viii) Courier letter

5. i) Tobacco

 ii) Cotton

 iii) Corn/Maize

 iv) Wheat (1mk)

6. Barter trade is the exchange of goods and services for other goods and services. (1mk)

7.Two limitations of using written records as a source of African History

1. Some written records on African History contain inaccurate information
2. Some of the records are not reality available for case of reference
3. Written records are limited only to those who can read and write.

8.Identify two aspects of the culture of the early man that had their origin in the late some age.

1. Growing crops/ agriculture
2. Establishing permanent settlements
3. Making microlitic composite tools e.g. spears
4. Domesticating animals
5. Beginning of religion and government
6. Beginning of government
7. Pottery and basketing

9. Importance of rock art to early man during the middle Stone Age period (1mk)

Decorate their caves

For leisure

10.What was the main source of energy during the early period of industrial Revolution in Europe?

i Coal

11.State one way in which slaves were obtained in West Africa during the Trans-Atlantic trade

1. Criminal of social misfit were sold by chiefs
2. Capture of war
3. Frictions
4. Kidnapping
5. enticing children with sweets

 panyaring

12. Name two factors which influenced early man to begin domesticating animals.

* + - * Economy.
			* Man found some animals friendly.
			* Changes in climatic conditions resulted in aridity which forced animals to
			* migrate.
			* Over hunting by early man led to the reduction of animal population.
			* Increase in human population forced the animals to migrate further away.
			* Adoption of settled life necessitated domestication of animal.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each.

13.State one way in which the Agrarian revolution contributed to rural-urban migration in Europe.

* Mechanization of farming rendered peasants jobless so they migrated to urban centres in search of jobs opportunities.
* The enclosure system made many people landless.

. 14. State two scientific discoveries in the field of medicine in the 19th century.

1. Discovery of the principle of vaccinations in controlling the spread of diseases.
2. Prevention of water borne diseases through boiling water to kill microbes/pests.
3. Pasteurization process to kill bacteria which causes diseases.
4. The use of either to prevent pain during surgical operations/use chlorophom.
5. The use of antiseptics during surgical operations/carpotic.

Any 2 points, 1 mark each.

15.Name two ways in which railway transport contributed to the agrarian revolution in Western Europe?

1. Railway provided efficient and reliable means of transport for agricultural products.
2. Provided efficient transport for farm machinery and labour and farm implements.
3. Provided efficient transport of farm tiling. Any 1 point, 1 mark.

16. State one way through which Islam was spread in the nineteenth century.

1. Through migration/settlement.
2. Through religious wars/Holy wars/Jihads/conquest.
3. Establishment of Islam states/converting kings to Islam.
4. Missionaries to Islam/Islam missionaries.
5. Trade/commerce.
6. Formal Islamic education/establishment of Islamic centre of learning/Muslim schools.
7. Intermarriage. Any 2 points, 1 mark each

17. Two peaceful ways conflict resolution (2mks)

 Mediation

 Negotiation

 Arbitration

 Litigation Any 2 points, 1 mark each

**SECTION B (45MARKS)**

18(a) **What things do archaeologists use to reconstruct the activities of**

**people who lives in prehistoric times?**

* 1. The remains of the weapons that they used
	2. The remains of the tools that they used
	3. The remains of humans bones
	4. The remains of animals found at the prehistoric sites
	5. The remains of plants the lived on
	6. The remains of their dwelling places
	7. The remains of their artwork e.g. rock painting
	8. The remains of beads
	9. The remains of cans
	10. The remains of garments

Any 5 points, 1 mk ( 5 mks)

(b) **Explain five ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of life**

 (i) Improved stone tools through the use of Levallois method

(ii) Invented fire which was used for cooking, lighting, warming and protecting against wild animals.

(iii) Made and lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security

(iv) Made clothes out of animal skins by scrapping them clean, using efficient stools.

(v) Created leisure activities such as artwork

(vi) Developed language for effective communication

(vii) Migrated to warmer areas or regions

 ( Any 5 points, 2 mks) ( 10 mks)

19.(a) **Describe the uses of gold in Ancient Egypt**

* 1. God was used to make ornaments/ jewellery
	2. It was used in making decorations for houses
	3. It was used for making decorations for houses
	4. It was used for making utensils especially plates and vases for rich people
	5. It was used as currency/ money
	6. It was used as a trade commodity/ item of trade
	7. It was used in royal burial ceremonies/ king buried with gold

viii)Abolition of wasteful furrows

 (Any3 points, 1 mk each)

1. **Explain how the discovery of iron in Africa affected people’s lives in**

**the Continent**

1. It led to the expansion of agriculture since forests and bushes were easily cleared
2. The use of iron led to increased food production and this ensured food security
3. Production of iron weapons lead to increased warfare between communities
4. Iron tools were used as trade goods, between communities leading to expansion of trade.
5. Iron was also used to make weapons for defence against enemies
6. Use of iron weapons made some communities leading to conquer neighbouring communities leading to creation of Empire/ kingdom/ fall decline of other.
7. Iron smelting led to the rise of specialized people, the blacksmiths
8. It led to urbanization.

(Any 6 points, 2 mks (12 mks)

20. (a) **What factors favoured the beginning of agriculture during the new**

**stone age?**

(i) Development of tools & wooden plough

(ii) Settled life of development of settlements

(iii) Increase of population leading to high demand of food

(iv) Hunting and gathering was becoming tiresome

(v) Change in climate which made natural food scarse

(vi) Availability of seeds in variety e.g. wheat & barley

 (Any 3 points, 1 mk) ( 3 mks)

 (b) **Explain six factors which promoted plantation farming in Europe during**

 **the agrarian revolution**

(i) The Invention of machines for extensive farming e.g seedling horse drawn

 plough, iron hoe.

(ii) Discovery of fertilizers which led to high yields/ manure

(iii) Discovery of pesticides and fungicides which facilitate control of crops

 Diseases.

(iv) Improvement in transport especially the railway which facilitate transportation of bulky goods/ farm products and farm workers

1. High demand for food by rapidly growing urban population.
2. Demand for agricultural and industrial raw materials
3. Development of new breads of crops as a result of research in agriculture
4. The enclosure acts/ system pushed people out of the rural areas and created room for plantation agriculture.

21.(a) What factors contributed to the development of the trans-Saharan trade.

* + - 1. Existence of local trade in the region provided a base for the trade.
			2. Demand for West African goods such as gold, slaves and Kolanuts in the North.
			3. Existence of rich merchants in the region who were willing to invest in the trade.
			4. Existence of trade routes made it easy for them to travel
			5. The camel made their journey through the desert easy –they were able to carry heavy loads and travel long distances without water. They could also travel on sand with ease.
			6. Existence of strong leaders/ political stability in Western Sudan which encouraged trade.
			7. Existence of oasis which provided water and acted as a resting point for the traders

(b).Describe the difficulties faced by the trans-Saharan traders

i Communication barriers due to lack of a common language in which to conduct commercial transactions.

ii Traveling long distances and for many months across the desert.

iii Traveling under extreme weather conditions-too hot during the day and too cold at night.

iv Scarcity of water and food during the journey across the desert.

v Attacks by hostile communities who sometimes robbed them of their merchandise.

Vi Traders were sometimes attacked by insects e.g. scorpions.

Vii sometimes wars between kingdoms disrupted trade.

SECTION C (30MARKS)

22.(a) Britain had ready markets for industrial products within the British Empire

* + 1. The empire was also a source of raw material for industries in Britain.
		2. She had large reserves of coal, which was used, as a source of industrial
		3. Energy
		4. She had a well- established cottage industry which provided a basis for the industrial growth
		5. Some of the inventions that accelerated industrialization were made in Britain e.g. steam engine
		6. Britain had developed a strong economic base in her participation in overseas trade.
		7. There existed a class of rich businessmen who were keen to invest in the
		8. Availability of labour following the displacement of peasants as a result of the Agrarian revolution.
		9. Agrarian revolution led to production of adequate food for the industrial
		10. Workers.
		11. Existence of well developed banking and insurance systems which advanced loans to entrepreneurs
		12. Protection of her trading ships from piracy by her strong navy
		13. Britain had a well- developed transport system both land and water
		14. Availability of skilled labour
		15. Britain enjoyed relatively long period of peace and stability

(b)Advantages of land tenure system in Britain

* + - It led to the development of large scale farming thus bringing more land under production
		- It led to increased food production since more land was brought under cultivation
		- Increased food production led to an increase in population
		- It facilitated the mechanization of agriculture e.g. the use of seed drill mechanical thresher and combined harvester
		- Increased agricultural production led to the establishment of industries which provided employment opportunities to the displaced poor.
		- It enhanced control and spread of pest and diseases and led to the production of high quality produce.
		- It led to the appreciation of the value of land
		- improved transport system to transport agricultural produce to the market
		- Invention of new methods of maintaining soil fertility e.g. Use of manure, crop rotation and use fertilizer
		- Led to the establishment of organizations that disseminated information about new agricultural inventions e.g. Royal agricultural Society
		- New methods of animal husbandry were practiced e.g. selective breeding of livestock
		- Mechanization of agriculture led to the growth of local and international trade.

23.(a) - Desire to understand things that were beyond human understanding such as the sun, moon, floods and drought

- Search for security in the face of uncertain to human existence e.g. death, diseases and war

- Attempts by the human race to explain their existence on earth i.e. the belief in existence of a force behind creation

- Desire to keep the community together

- Desire for unity

- Direct/ indirect divine revelation to certain individuals in the society.

(b) - Christianity expanded as a result of the missionary activities of the

Apostles and disciple. They obeyed Jesus command of going therefore and make disciples of all nations.

- The establishment of monasteries in Southern Europe encouraged people to become Christians. Monks such as Francis of Assisi.

- Migration of Christians to other parts of Europe as a result of persecution led to interaction and conversation of some non- Christians.

- Christianity expanded as a result of being made a state religion of the Roman Empire by emperor Theodosius

- Some of the Christian teachings appealed to the oppressed and poor. They were attracted to the religion because of its teachings on equality of all men, love and better life after death

- The conversation of powerful Roman emperors such as Constantine contributed to the spread of Christian as they expanded their empire

- The use of popular languages of the time, Greek and Latin, contributed to the spread of Christianity

- Non Christians were attracted to the faith as a result of the exemplary lives of the Christian’s leaders and converts/ martyrs

- Missionary activities of British/ German and Dutch converts led to the spread of Christianity in their respective countries

- Christianity spreads as a result of the activities of Emperor Charlemagne, who used force to convert people. He also established a school for training priests and produced better copies of the bible.

- Existence of peace and security in the Roman Empire encouraged Christian’s activities

24.(a) what factors which made the cushites to migrate into Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

* 1. Hostile neighbours in their homeland
	2. Succession disputes/ feuds/ family conflicts
	3. Search for pastured for their livestock.
	4. Natural calamities such as drought/disease
	5. search for land for settlement
	6. Population pressure
	7. Spirit of adventure.

Any 5 x1 marks

(b)Explain five results of the settlement of the cushites in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

1. The cushites came with their own livestock and so encouraged livestock farming in areas where they settled.
2. Their settlement led to increased rivalry and conflicts for ownership of land
3. Some cushites who had been converted to Islam spread the religion in the areas where they settled.
4. The cushites attacked the Eastern Bantu communities who had settled at shungwaya, and forced them to move to their present homeland in Kenya.

vi)The cushites intermarried with the communities they found in the areas where they settled.

vii)The cushites attacked the Eastern Bantu communities who had settled at shungwaya, and forced them to move to their present homeland in Kenya.

viii)The cushites intermarried with the communities they found in the areas where they settled in Kenya. (There was increase in population)

ix)Trade developed between the cushites and the example they exchanged livestock products such as milk and butter with the Bantu and in return they obtained grains from the Bantu.

 x)The Bantu borrowed some to the cultural practices of the cushites e.g. Circumcision.

 xi)Cushites learnt mixed farming