

Term 2- 2023
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (311)
FORM ONE (1)
Time: $2 \frac{1}{2}$ Hours

MARKING SCHEME



Instructions to Candidates

*This paper consists of **THREE** sections A ,B AND C
Answer **ALL QUESTIONS**.
Answers to all the questions must be written legibly in the answer booklet provided.
Candidates should answer the questions in English*

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1 .Identify the type of government that is headed by the highest social class in the society (1 mark)

i.Aristocratic Government

2 .Give the main source of History and Government for the Kenyan Communities during the Pre-colonial period (1 mark)

i.Oral traditions

3 .Name two groups of people that form the Plain Nilotes of Kenya (2 marks)

i.Maasai

ii.Samburu

iii.Njemps

iv.Turkana

4 .Identify the main unique feature of the Abawanga Political organization during the Pre-Colonial period (1 mark)

i.The community had a centralized form of government.

5 .Mention two early forms of writing that developed in as a result of early agriculture(2 marks)

i.Hieroglyphics-Egypt

ii.Cuneiform- Mesopotamia

6 .Name the tools made by the early man during the second phase of the old stone age period (1 mark)

i.Acheulian tools

7 .Give two advantages of the upright posture to the early man (2 marks)

i.Man could see danger from far and prepare for defence

ii.Man could easily spot animals for food.

iii.Man could carry food and young ones

iv.It was easy for him to make tools

v.Man could easily reach fruits and leaves far above his height.

8 .Give two inventions by Jethro Tull led to the Agrarian revolution in Britain (2 marks)

i.The seed drill

ii.The horse-drawn hoe

9 .Name two councils of elders among the Nandi (2 marks)

- i.Kokwet/Kok
- ii.Pororosiek

10 .Identify two cultural practices that the Bantus borrowed from the Southern Cushites (2 marks)

- i.Age-set system
- ii.Circumcision
- iii.Branding of Livestock
- iv.Taboo against eating fish

11 .Give two types of dwellings that were used by the early man during the early stone age (2 marks)

- i.Caves
- ii.On trees
- iii.Rock shelters
- iv.Tree trunks
- v.In Forests

12 .State two functions of the Council of elders among the Akamba during the colonial period (2 marks)

- i.They settled disputes/maintained law and order
- ii.They offered advice to the community when need arose
- iii.They presided over religious ceremonies/offered sacrifices
- iv.They had powers to declare war/make peace

13 .Give two methods that were used by the early man to find food during the Stone Age period (2 marks)

- i.Hunting of wild animals
- ii.Gathering of wild fruits, wild eggs, roots and leaves
- iii.Farming
- iv.Fishing

14 .Give two major cultural developments by the early man towards the end of the New Stone Age (2 marks)

- i. Religion
- ii. Government
- iii. Agriculture

15. Identify one Community that was assimilated by the Maasai (1 mark)

- i. Dorobo
- ii. Sirikwa

**SECTION B
(45 MARKS)**

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

16a) Identify three archaeological sites that are found in Ethiopia (3 marks)

- i. Hadar Valley
- ii. Omo Valley
- iii. Afar triangle

b) Explain six reasons why East Africa is considered as a cradleland/ a place where man first evolved (12 marks)

- i. The **savanna grasslands** with scattered trees and bushes in the continent provided suitable **hunting grounds** for early man
- ii. The **tropical climate** was suitable for early human's existence as it **was warm** throughout the year
- iii. Africa as **many rivers and lakes** which provided water for use by the early man
- iv. The **existence of many forests** provided a possible shelter for settlement for the early man
- v. There are **numerous archaeological** sites on the continent where the oldest fossils have been found
- vi. Geographically, Africa of which Kenya is part was **centrally located**, making it possible for the early man to spread to the other parts as the continents were drifting.

17a) State five disadvantages of Hunting as an economic activity (5 marks)

- i. Animals are dangerous hence a threat to human life
- ii. Hunting is time consuming
- iii. Hunting is also tiresome
- iv. Hunting requires many people to be successful
- v. Animals run faster than human
- vi. It is also difficult to spot or locate animals

b) Explain five uses of fire by the early man (10 marks)

- i. Human could warm themselves during cold the cold nights
- ii. Fire was used to roast or cook and soften food and remove poison from vegetables they ate hence improving its flavor and nutritional value
- iii. The flames of the fire could give light at night
- iv. Fire could provide protection by frightening and keeping dangerous animals away
- v. Fire was used to harden the tips of tools such as spear shafts and fishing harpoons
- vi. Fire was also used in hunting to chase and scare wild animals towards muddy lakes, swamps and even over steep cliffs.
- vii. Early human preserved food by drying it over the fire

viii. Communication between people living at different places was made possible by the use of fire and smoke signals

ix. Fire enabled human to harden pottery which was used for storage, cooking and trade

18a) Outline five reasons for the migration of the Luo from their original homeland (5 marks)

- i. Population pressure
- ii. Internal conflicts
- iii. External attacks
- iv. Satisfy their spirit of adventure
- v. Search for new fishing areas
- vi. Search for green water and pasture for their livestock.

b) Describe the political organisation of the Mijikenda during the colonial period (10 marks)

- i. The Mijikenda had a decentralized system of government
- ii. They were organized into four to six clans
- iii. The clans were ruled by the council of elders called kambi
- iv. Members of the council appointed a chairman who was to be assisted by other council members
- v. The council of elders settled disputes; made laws for the community; punished law breakers and presided over religious ceremonies
- vi. The Mijikenda were organized into age sets which were made up of people who were circumcised at the same period
- vii. The age-sets provided warriors who defended the community against external attacks
- viii. They lived in fortified villages for defence

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)
ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

19a) Give five uses of stone tools by the early man (5 marks)

- i. Grinding animals
- ii. Skinning animals
- iii. Scrapping animal skins
- iv. Sharpening weapons
- v. Digging roots
- vi. Cutting meat/vegetables/roots
- vii. Defence/protection/security
- viii. Hunting/killing

b) Explain five results of the migration and settlement of the Maasai in Kenya during the Pre-colonial period (10 marks)

- i. They displaced some communities that they found in areas they settled.
- ii. Their settlement led to increased population in the region
- iii. They intermarried with their neighbours. This strengthened their relations
- iv. Some sections of the Maasai (Kwavi) became cultivators/assimilated
- v. There were ethnic conflicts due to cattle raids/land for settlement
- vi. There was an increase in trade between the Maasai and their Neighbours
- vii. They influenced social political organisation of the Nandi who created the institution of the Orkoiyot similar to Oloibon of the Maasai
- viii. There was exchange of cultural practices among communities.

ix. It led to the assimilation of some communities like the Dorobo and Sirikwa

20a) Highlight five changes that marked the Agrarian Revolution in Britain (5 Marks)

- i. Fallow were abolished.
- ii. Inter-cropping was introduced.
- iii. The use of iron hoes/ploughs/seed drill/ thresher machines
- iv. Introduction of crop rotation
- v. There was introduction of Land Enclosure system/fencing
- vi. Royal Agricultural Society was established
- vii. Selective principles of farming was established e.g selective breeding/ cross breeding
- viii. Use of fertilizers
- ix. Use of pesticides/fungicides

b) Discuss five effects of the Agrarian Revolution in the United States of America (10 Marks)

- i. The use of machines in farms enabled many farmers to put more land under cultivation
- ii. There was improved transport system which speeded up transport of farm produce
- iii. The use of machines in farms replaced human labour.
- iv. There was increase in food production which led to increase in population
- v. Surplus production in agriculture led to development of trade
- vi. There was growth of agro-based industries as result of production of agro based raw materials
- vii. Centres of food production developed into urban centres
- viii. It enhanced agricultural research/scientific inventions which resulted to better crop varieties/animal breeds



