

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

**Name:**                   **MARKING SCHEME**

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**School:** ..... **Class:** .....

**Signature:** ..... **Date:** .....



**Instructions to Candidates**

- a.     *This paper consists of **THREE** sections A ,B AND C*
  - a.     *Answer **ALL QUESTIONS**.*
  - a.     *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 .State the relationship between History and Government (1 mark)**

- i. **History** is the study of man’s past activities while **Government** is the study of how people are governed

**2 . Identify two custodians of Oral traditions as a source of History and Government (2 marks)**

- i. Village Elders
- ii. Court Workers
- iii. Jesters
- iv. Griots/narrators/leaders of oral traditions

**3 .Give one physical features of Aegyptopithecus/Egyptian Ape (1 mark)**

- i. It had a stereoscopic vision / had deep eye sockets.
- ii. The hands / front legs enabled him to jump skillfully from one tree to another.
- iii. It was quadrupedal / walked on four.
- iv. It had 32 teeth.
- v. It was small / weighed about 4kgs.

**4 .Identify the technology that was used to make Sangoan tools during the Middle Stone Age (1 mark)**

- i. Levallois technique- a method of hitting smaller stones on bigger stones in a special way to produce flakes which were then refined into sangoan tools

**5 .State two limitations of using caves as shelters by early human beings during the stone age period (2 marks)**

- i. They could collapse over them
- ii. Wild creatures could bite them
- iii. Human enemies could easily attack them
- iv. The caves were exposed to cold/winds/floods

**6 .State two ways in which agriculture spread to Agriculture (2 marks)**

- i. Through trade
- ii. Through migration and settlement.
- iii. Through intermarriage.
- iv. Through wars

**7 .Give one methods of irrigation that were used in Mesopotamia (1 mark)**

- i. Shadoof method

**8 .State two similarities between Early agriculture in Egypt and Mesopotamia (2 marks)**

- i. In both, it was practised along river valleys.
- ii. Farmers depended on flood water for farming.
- iii. Developed systems of irrigation.
- iv. Used farm implements made of stone, wood and later metal.
- v. Developed a system of storage and preservation of food.

- vi. Used both animal and human labour.
- vii. Planted indigenous crops.
- viii. Traded in farm produce.

**9 .Identify two communities in Kenya that comprise of Eastern Cushites (2 marks)**

- i. Borana
- ii. Somali
- iii. Oromo/Galla
- iv. Gabra
- v. Rendille
- vi. Burji/Surji

**10 .Give the main economic activity of the Bantus (1 mark)**

- i. Cultivation of crops/crop growing

NB: Not farming

**11 .State two functions of warriors among Kenyan communities (2 marks)**

- i. Defending the community from external attacks
- ii. Raiding for property
- iii. They were used for territorial expansion

**12 .Give two archaeological evidences of the Chinese presence at the coast of East Africa before 700AD (2 marks)**

- i. Remains of Chinese coins
- ii. Remains of Chinese Pottery/Porcelain

**13 .Identify the main reason for the growth of Kilwa as a coastal city state by the 19<sup>th</sup> century (1 mark)**

- i. Due to the Sofala gold trade

**14 .State the main economic responsibility of a Kenyan Citizen (1 mark)**

- i. Payment of taxes

**15 .Apart from the National Anthem and National Flag, identify one symbol of National Unity in Kenya (1 mark)**

- i. Public Seal
- ii. Coat of Arms

**16. State one disadvantage of use of wood as an early source of energy (1 mark)**

- i. Continued use of wood fuel resulted to desertification
- ii. Wood produces smoke that pollutes the environment
- iii.

**17. Identify two theories that has been put forward to explain the origin of iron working in Africa(2 marks)**

- i. Diffusion theory
- ii. Independent development theory

### SECTION B (45 MARKS)

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION**

**18a .Give three factors that contributed to the growth of trade between the Kenyan Coast and the outside world by the 16<sup>th</sup> Century (3 marks)**

- i. Availability of trade items

- ii. Demand for goods
- iii. Existence of the enterprising merchants
- iv. The accessibility of the East African Coast by sea
- v. Existence of local trade
- vi. There was political stability
- vii. Existence of natural harbours
- viii. The occurrence of the monsoon winds

**b.Explain six reasons that led to the decline of the Portuguese rule along the Kenyan Coast during the 17<sup>th</sup> Century (12 marks)**

- i. The coastal city states organised a constant rebellion against the Portuguese at the coast
- ii. Portuguese administrators were corrupt and mismanaged finances meant for administration
- iii. Portugal was too small to provide enough soldiers and administrators to control the whole of its empire away
- iv. Malindi, their traditional ally refused to support the Portuguese because they were cruel to them.
- v. Decline of the Indian ocean trade since it was the main source of income for the empire.
- vi. The Annexation of Portugal by Spain weakened Portugal control of the coast
- vii. Intense commercial rivalry from the Dutch, the British and French reduced the Portuguese source of revenue
- viii. The defeat and capture of Fort Jesus by the Omani Arabs brought Portuguese rule to an end.

**19 a.State three factors that favoured the development of local trade (3 marks)**

- i. Existence of Surplus production.
- ii. Uneven distribution of natural resources.
- iii. Difference in Climatic and environmental conditions.
- iv. Population increase making man to begin to supplement his needs by trading
- v. Specialization and improved technology which always creates a need to exchange skills and goods.

**b.Explain six factors that led to the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade (12 marks)**

- i. Development of **industrial revolution in Europe/use of machines in farms** shifted demand for slaves to demand for agricultural produce.
- ii. Attainment of **independence by U.S.A** left Britain without colonies where she could take slaves to work / Closure of **slave market** in America.
- iii. Rise in **humanitarians e.g. missionaries** in Britain forced her to abandon slave trade and slavery / **Philanthropists**.
- iv. The development of **legitimate trade** which was more profitable and less costly.
- v. Britain **abolished slave trade** and influenced other countries in European to stop slave trade and slavery by signing treaties.
- vi. **Leading economists** argued that free people were more productive than slaves. e.g. Adam Smith.
- vii. **French revolution in 1789** and spread of its ideas of liberty.
- viii. Results of the **American civil war** of 1861-1865 which was won by those opposed to slavery.

ix. **Resistance** by Africans in W. Africa and the new world made the Europeans to abandon slave trade.

x. Need to **retain Africans in their homeland** to produce raw materials for the developing industries.

**20 a. State three disadvantages of road transport (3 marks)**

- i. Accidents are high on roads, leading to loss of lives.
- ii. Traffic congestion leading to jams
- iii. Exhaust fumes from motor vehicles cause air pollution
- iv. It is expensive to construct all weather roads.
- v. Limited to certain areas.eg it cannot go beyond lands.

**b. Explain six ways in which rail transport promoted industrialization in Europe (12 marks)**

- i. It facilitated the transportation of bulky raw materials to industries.
- ii. It facilitated the fast transportation of bulky manufactured goods to market.
- iii. It facilitated the transportation of fuel, especially coal to the industries.
- iv. It facilitated the transportation of workers to the industries.
- v. It promoted the migration and settlement of people to new areas which were sources of raw materials.
- vi. It opened up mining and farming in the interior of most countries.
- vii. It facilitated the transportation of bulky goods and machinery for installation in industries.
- viii. Revenue from the railways was used in setting up industries.
- ix. It promoted interaction between towns and people, hence promoted investment in industries.

**SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

**ANSWER THE TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

**21 a. State three conditions under which one can be registered as a Kenyan citizen (3 marks)**

- i. If a person has been married to a Kenyan citizen for a period of at least 7 years.
- ii. If a person who has been lawfully living in Kenya for a continuous period of at least 7 years.
- iii. A child adopted by a citizen.

**b. Explain six values/elements of good citizenship (12 marks)**

- i. **Ethics**, citizens are to adhere to rules that govern behavior.
- ii. **Thrift**, this is wise use of available resources.
- iii. **Integrity**, citizens have to follow the law to the latter.
- iv. **Morality**, this is upholding universally accepted standards.
- v. **Patriotism**, citizens have to love and promote well being of the country.
- vi. **Nationalism**, citizens are expected to put nation's interest first above race, tribe or religion.

**22 a. State three advantages of use of Arbitration as a method of conflict resolution (3 marks)**

- i. It is flexible as one chooses the time to meet.
- ii. One can choose his / her own arbitrator.
- iii. It is private and confidential / no publicity.
- iv. It is fast as one chooses the time.
- v. One chooses his / her rules.

**b. Explain six factors that limit National unity in Kenya (12 marks)**

- i. Greed, that is extreme desire to have wealth or power ie land grabbing.
- ii. Uneven economic development resulting when some regions are more developed than others, it creates division and resentment.
- iii. Capitalism encourages individualism; this widens the gap between the rich and the poor, where wealth is in hands of a few.
- iv. Poverty which is a state of want, results to antisocial behaviors such as crime.
- v. Ignorance as some individuals are ignorant of the need for peace.
- vi. Intolerance of divergent view resulting from failure to accept different opinions or ideologies.
- vii. Corruption which is misuse of public power for private gain, it creates bad relation among people.
- viii. Nepotism which is favouring one's relatives in provision of public resources creates animosity.
- ix. Racism creates division among people, as one hates people of a different race.
- x. Religious conflict between Muslims and Christians or Protestants and Catholics divides a people.
- xi. Tribalism, that is favouring people from one's ethnic group in allocation of resources.
- xii. Political party membership is characterized by divisive politics.



