

**JOINT EXAMINATION**  
**MARKING SCHEME**  
**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**  
**FORM 2**  
**TERM 3 2023**

1. Define the term history. 1mark  
History is the study of man's past chronological events /is the study of man's past events.
2. List two forms of government. 2marks
- i. Monarchical
  - ii. Dictatorial
  - iii. Aristocratic
- Democratic
3. Identify two dating methods used by archaeologists. 2marks
- i. Radio carbon 14 dating /potassium argon dating/chemical dating
  - ii. Fission track dating
  - iii. Geological dating
  - iv. Statistical dating
- Stratigraphy
4. Identify any two categories of sources of information in history. 2marks
- i. Written sources
  - ii. Unwritten sources
  - iii. Electronic sources
5. Give two species of Australopithecus. 2marks
- i. Australopithecus boisei
  - ii. Australopithecus Afarensis
  - iii. Australopithecus Africanus
  - iv. Australopithecus anamensis

6. Identify the hominid associated with the middle stone age. 1mark  
Homo erectus
7. Name one shelter place of early man. 1mark
- i. Rock caves
  - ii. Tree tops
8. Identify two sites where rock paintings have been found in Africa. 2marks
- i. Singida in Tanzania
  - ii. Apollo II cave in South Africa
9. Name two animals which were domesticated by the people of Mesopotamia. 2marks
- i. Donkeys,
  - ii. Goats
  - iii. Sheep
  - iv. Pigs
  - v. Geese
  - vi. Horses
10. Name one crop that was grown in the Nile valley by 700 BC. 1mark
- i. Wheat
  - ii. Flax
  - iii. Millet
  - iv. Sorghum
  - v. cotton
11. Name one earliest inhabitants of Kenya. 1mark
- i. Dahallo/sanye/southern cushites
  - ii. Gumba /athi
  - iii. Khoisan
  - iv. Ogiek/dorobo
  - v. Onguye
  - vi. Okuro

12. Identify two methods of trade.

2marks

- i. Barter trade
- ii. Currency trade

13. Name one trade item from Europe during the Trans-Atlantic trade.

1 mark

- i. Glassware
- ii. Clothes
- iii. Firearms/guns

14. Identify one early form of communication.

1mark

- i. Messengers
- ii. Drum beats
- iii. Fire and smoke signals
- iv. Scrolls/stone tablets/parchments
- v. Screams/cries/
- vi. Horn blowing

15. Name one form of modern telecommunication.

1mark

- i. Cell phones
- ii. Electronic mails
- iii. Fax
- iv. Telex
- v. Telegram
- vi. Radios
- vii. Television
- viii. internet

16. Identify one early metals used in Africa.

1mark

- i. Bronze
- ii. Iron

17. Name one ancient urban centre in Europe.

1mark

- i. London
- ii. Athens

18. (a) State five economic activities of the Maasai during the precolonial period.

5marks

- i. Trading
- ii. Hunting and gathering
- iii. Raiding
- iv. Crop growing-kwavimaasai
- v. Nomadic pastoralism

(b) Explain five effects of the migration and settlement of the Bantu communities in Kenya

10mark

- i. Intermarriage
- ii. Increased trade
- iii. Displacement of other communities
- iv. Cultural interactions
- v. Spread of iron working knowledge
- vi. Increased population in regions they settled
- vii. Intercommunity conflicts/increased conflicts
- viii. Population redistribution

19. (a) State five problems facing Johannesburg.

5marks

- i. Rise of slum houses
- ii. High rate of crime due to unemployment
- iii. Inadequate social amenities eg water, schools
- iv. Congestion in town due to rural urban migration
- v. Heavy industrial pollution
- vi. Traffic jams
- vii. High rate of HIV /AIDS infection

(b) Explain five effects of Agrarian and Industrial development on urbanization. 10marks

- i. Production of surplus agricultural produce promoted industrial growth leading to expansion of urban population

- ii. Pollution from industries eg air, water and noise
- iii. Increased unemployment due to high number of people in towns leading to rise in crime
- iv. Promoted trade from surplus production
- v. Rural urban migration led to overcrowding and congestion in urban centres
- vi. Raw materials for industries led too growth of towns as industries attracted settlement.

20. (a) State three effects of the wheel in Mesopotamia. 3marks

- i. Enabled the Sumerians to build war chariots
- ii. Enhanced transportation of people and goods
- iii. Facilitated the construction of roads
- iv. It was used to make high quality pots

(b) Explain six positive effects of modern means of communication. 12 marks

- i. Enhanced has Education research
- ii. Source of entertainment
- iii. Enhanced space exploration
- iv. Provides signal in air and water transport
- v. Creation of employment eg pilots
- vi. Sources of government revenue through taxes
- vii. It has enhance security through installation of cctv cameras
- viii. It has promoted E-government

21. (a) State three factors that facilitated the spread of iron-working in Africa. 3marks

- i. Bantu migration from congo and settled all over Africa
- ii. Through Trade
- iii. Through Warfare

Through Intermarriages

(b) Explain six factors that led to industrial revolution in Japan. 12 marks

- i. Availability of energy eg coal and oil
- ii. Availability of natural resources eg fisheries and forestry
- iii. Political stability
- iv. Government reforms that supported industrialization
- v. Education research that support industrialization

- vi. Large domestic and external market
- vii. Enterprising personalities
- viii. Free market policy
- ix. Foreign investment
- x. Good transport and communication

Change of foreign policy

22. Describe the social organization of the Abagusii during the precolonial period. 10marks

- i. The homestead was the smallest social unit
- ii. Related families formed a clan
- iii. Each clan owned a symbol of an animal
- iv. They believed in a supreme god engoro who was the creator
- v. God was worshipped in shrines through ancestral spirits
- vi. They offered sacrifices to god during ceremonies such as initiation and harvest
- vii. They had diviners -omuraguri who interpreted the wishes of the spirits
- viii. Boys and girls were initiated into adulthood through circumcision
- ix. Initiated boys were grouped into age-sets.

23. State five advantages of a written constitution.

5marks

- i. Promotes national unity in the country since it is accepted by majority of citizens
- ii. Safeguards the interests and rights of minorities
- iii. It is clear and definite in addressing various issues
- iv. It is rigid hence cannot be changed easily
- v. It is readily available for reference
- vi. It outlines the powers, terms, relations and duties of different organs of government

24. Explain five factors that promote national unity in Kenya.

10marks

- i. The constitution
- ii. Same education curriculum
- iii. Fair distribution of resources
- iv. Social and economic interactions
- v. National currency
- vi. National languages
- vii. National philosophies
- viii. National symbols
- ix. Government institutions eg the judiciary, legislature and executive

x. National days and events

25. State five values of good citizenship.

5marks

- i. Nationalism - devotes to serve the nation
- ii. Patriotism -loves, serves and seeks to promote the wellbeing of one's country
- iii. Morality -uphold good moral values
- iv. Integrity -does what the law expects at all times
- v. Thrift -wise and prudent use of resources
- vi. Ethics-adheres to work ethics egaccountability, hard work and personal initiative

