

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT FORM ONE

OPENER EXAM TERM 2 2023

MARKING SCHEME

- 1. Identify two forms of monarchial government (2mks)**
 - i) Absolute monarchy
 - ii) Constitutional monarchy
- 2. Give one archaeological sources of History and Government (1mk)**
 - i) Remains of tools used by man
 - ii) Remains of garment
 - iii) Remains of ornaments
 - iv) Remains of rock paintings/settlements/ruins of the past
 - v) Remains of coins
 - vi) Remains of animals/human
 - vii) Plant remains
- 3. Name one source of information on creation theory of man (1mk)**
 - i) The Bible
 - ii) The Koran
- 4. Give reason why Homo habilis is referred to as able man (1mk)**
 - He had the ability to make tools
- 5. Identify two irrigation methods used in ancient Egypt (2mks)**
 - i) Canal irrigation
 - ii) Basin irrigation
 - iii) Shadoof irrigation
- 6. Give two ways in which Land Enclosure system affected lives of small scale farmers (2mks)**
 - i) They became landless
 - ii) They migrated to towns to search for jobs
 - iii) Led to increased poverty/pauperism
 - iv) They migrated to other parts of the world
- 7. What was the original homeland of the Eastern Cushites? (1mk)**
 - Ethiopian highlands
- 8. State two natural factors that caused the Abagusii to migrate from Mount Elgon to their present land (2mks)**
 - i) Drought and famine
 - ii) Diseases and epidemics

iii) Natural calamities such as floods

9. State two political functions of the council of elders among the Agikuyu during pre-colonial period (2mks)

- i) Settled disputes/maintained law and order
- ii) Made laws for the community
- iii) Punished law breakers/final court of appeal
- iv) Declared war / negotiated for peace

10. Identify one community in Kenya which had a centralized system of ruling during the pre-colonial period

- Abawanga /Wanga community

11. Give two evidence that show that Chinese traders reached the Kenyan coast before 1500AD (2mks)

- i) Chinese coins have been found at the Kenyan Coast
- ii) Remains of Chinese pottery/artifacts have been preserved
- iii) Documents that mention the presence of Chinese at the Kenyan coast

12. Identify two main items of trade from the interior of Kenya during the long distance trade (2mks)

- i) Ivory
- ii) Slaves

13. Name the town that was established by missionaries in Kenya as a center for freed slaves during the 19th century (1mk)

- Free town

14. Define the term dual citizenship (1mk)

- Legal act of belonging to two countries

15. Name two symbols of national unity in Kenya (2mks)

- i) The Coat of Arm
- ii) The National Anthem
- iii) The Public Seal
- iv) The National Flag

16. State two features of local trade (2mks)

- i) Covers small geographical area
- ii) Involves few traders/small trade items
- iii) It was carried on specific days
- iv) Did not involve middlemen

17. Give two means of water transport used during ancient time (2mks)

- i) Sailing boats/oar driven boats
- ii) Rafts/logs
- iii) Canoes
- iv) Sailing ships/dhows

SECTION B (45MRKS)-Answer any three questions in this section

18a) Give three reasons why the early man lived in groups (3mrks)

- i) For security reasons
- ii) For communal work in agriculture
- iii) To hunt easily
- iv) For pooling of scarce resources /to share resources
- v) To help one another

18b) Explain six advantages of discovery of fire by early man (12mks)

- i) Fire was used to cook/roast meat
- ii) *Hunting-Man* used fire push animals to confined areas
- iii) *Fire* was used to scare away dangerous animals
- iv) *Fire* provided man with warmth in cold nights and seasons
- v) *Food preservation*-fire was used to dry and smoke fish and meat
- vi) *Lighting*-man used fire to light caves
- vii) *Communication-fire* and smoke signals were used for communication
- viii) *Tool making*- man used fire sharpen the tips of tools and hardened wooden handles
- ix) Fire was used to clear bushes for settlement

19a) Give three reasons for the migration of Plain Nilotes to Kenya during pre-colonial period (3mks)

- i) They were escaping from clan and family feuds/internal conflict
- ii) They were fleeing the outbreak of diseases and epidemics
- iii) They were escaping famine and drought
- iv) They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure
- v) They were looking for pasture and water for their livestock
- vi) They fled constant attack from their neighbours /external attack

19b) Describe the political organization of the Mijikenda during pre-colonial period (12mks)

- i) They had decentralized system of government
- ii) They had a strong clan system. 4-6 clans with many sub-clans
- iii) Clans lived in a fortified village called *Kaya* for security purpose.
- iv) There existed a council of elders(*Kambi*) at clan level to settle disputes and general administration of the clan
- v) They had age set system(*riika*) which provided warriors that protected the community

vi) Judicial matters were handled by council of elders which the final court of appeal

20a) State five factors which influenced the Akamba to participate in the long distance trade (5mks)

- i) Existence of enterprising local leaders among the Akamba e.g. Chief Kivoi
- ii) Existence of trade commodities into the interior
- iii) High demand for trade commodities
- iv) Existence of trade routes ‘
- v) Strategic location of the Akamba in the middle of between the coast and the hinterland
- vi) Unfavourable climatic condition in Akamba land that did not encourage crop growing

b) Explain six effects of the Portuguese rule on the Kenyan coast (12mks)

- i) Led to the decline of Indian Ocean trade
- ii) They built Fort Jesus at the coast of Mombasa which has become a tourist attraction site
- iii) They enriched the Swahili language with addition of some words such as emeza, pesa
- iv) They introduced new crops such as cassava, guavas, pawpaws, sweet potatoes
- v) They introduced the use of farm yard manure
- vi) They created a commercial link between India and the Kenyan coast
- vii) Their rule led to the decline of coastal towns such as Kilwa
- viii) There was heavy loss of lives during attacks leading to decline in population
- ix) They led to the European interest at the coast leading to colonization in the 19th century

21a) Identify five problems faced by traders using barter system of trade (5Mks)

- i) Lack of double coincidence of wants
- ii) It is difficult to transport bulky goods
- iii) Difficulty in determining the value of goods
- iv) Some goods are highly perishable
- v) Language barrier
- vi) Some goods cannot be divided into smaller quantities

b) Discuss five effects of Trans-Saharan trade to the people of West Africa (10mks)

- i) Urban centers developed along trade routes
- ii) The wealth acquired from the trade led to expansion of states such as Mali, Ghana
- iii) A wealthy class of merchants developed due to their involvement of trade
- iv) It led to the spread of Islamic religion in West Africa
- v) Islamic law/Sharia was used in administration
- vi) Introduction of Arabic architecture
- vii) New types of goods were introduced to the people of West Africa

- viii) Learning institutions such as schools and universities were introduced in west Africa where Arabic literature and philosophy were taught

SECTION B (30MKS)-Answer any two questions in this section

22a) State five circumstances that can make a Kenyan citizen to be denied right to life (5mks)

- i) When defending one's self/property
- ii) When effecting lawful arrest
- iii) In a situation of war
- iv) When suppressing a riot/rebellion/mutiny
- v) When prevention a person from committing a crime/felony
- vi) When one is sentenced to death by court of law
- vii) When the life of the pregnant mother is in danger

b) Explain six social rights of individual in Kenya (12mks)

- i) Right to health care which are of reasonable standards
- ii) Right to housing facilities which should be accessible and adequate
- iii) Right to adequate food which of acceptable quality
- iv) Right to regular supply of clean and safe water
- v) Right to appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependents
- vi) Right to access formal education in order to promote literacy
- vii) Right to healthy and clean environment free from pollution
- viii) Right to embrace culture/language of one's choice regardless of his/her background

23a) Give three economic factors that promote national unity in Kenya (3mks)

- i) Equitable distribution of resources
- ii) Commercial activities/trade
- iii) Use of common currency
- iv) Equal employment opportunities
- v) Urbanization

b) Explain six importance of National Integration

- i) It promotes national unity by bringing together people from diverse background
- ii) It promotes peace and stability
- iii) It instills a sense of patriotism and nationalism

- iv) It creates favourable conditions for investments
- v) It promotes rapid achievement of economic and social development
- vi) It encourages joint effort in solving common development problems like education
/Promotes collective responsibility
- vii) It reduces hostility, mistrust and suspicion among citizens despite the diversity in the country

24a) Give three reasons that can make a registered person to lose citizenship in Kenya (3mks)

- i) If found that registration was obtained through fraud, false representation or concealment of any material fact
- ii) If one within five years of registration is convicted to prison for a term exceeding three years or longer
- iii) If one, during war in which Kenya is engaged, unlawfully trades or communicates secrets with an enemy
- iv) If a person has, at any time after registration, been convicted of treason, or an offence for which a penalty of at least seven years has been imposed

b) Explain six factors that undermine national unity in Kenya (12mks)

- i) **Unequal distribution of national resources /Economic inequalities** creates disparity and feelings of exclusion
- ii) **Tribalism** which favours one's ethnic group creates animosity and hatred among the people
- iii) **Religious conflicts** brought about by intolerance to other people's faith leads to division
- iv) **Discrimination** on the basis of color/gender creates antagonism among the people
- v) **Affiliation to different political parties** with different ideologies polarizes the country along political lines
- vi) **Poverty** which creates a state of lawlessness and criminal activities
- vii) **Cultural conflicts** due to diversity of the people creates animosity
- viii) **Ignorance** leading to intolerance among the people
- ix) **Radicalization/Terrorism** creates fear and suspicion among the people
- x) **Nepotism** where people favour their relatives creates suspicion