



HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT FORM 2

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