

NAME: ADM NO: CLASS:

TEACHER.CO.KE

HISTORY

FORM TWO

TERM 1 OPENER EXAM 2022

TIME: 2 HOURS

SECTION A: (25 MARKS)

Identify **two** divisions of history. (2 mks)

- **Social history**
- **Economic history**
- **Political history**

2. Give **two** chemical methods of dating fossils. (2 mks)

- **Radio – carbon dating**
- **Potassium – argon method**

3. State **two** theories that explain the origin of early people. (2 mks)

- **Mythical/traditional theory**
- **Biblical theory**
- **Evolution theory**

4. Identify **one** country in Africa where agriculture began. (1 mk)

- **Egypt**

5. Name **three** Maa speakers in Kenya . (3 mks)

- **Maasai**
- **Njemps**
- **Samburu**

6. Name any **two** Luo groups which settled in Kenya during the pre-colonial period.

- **Joka – jok**
- **Joka – Owiny**
- **Joka – Omolo**
- **The Abasuba**

(2 mks)

7 . List **three** religious functions of the Nandi Orkoiyot. (3 mks)

- **Conducting religious ceremonies**
- **Foretelling the future**
- **Blessing the warriors before going to war**
- **Acting as rain maker/medicine man.**

8. Give **three** reasons for the building of Fort Jesus. (3 mks)
- **Acted as hiding place for Portuguese**
 - **Acted as a watch tower**
 - **A store for arms**
 - **A prison for captives**
 - **A residing place for Portuguese**
9. State any **two** limitations of freedom of movement. (2 mks)
- **At times of curfew or emergency has been declared.**
 - **Outbreak of contagious disease**
 - **Imprisonment**
 - **Restricted areas e.g. armed forces**
10. Identify **two** ways of becoming a Kenyan citizen. (2 mks)
- **By birth**
 - **By registration**
11. Define the term conflict resolution. (1 mk)
- **This is the process of settling a disagreement or dispute between people.**
12. Identify any **two** levels of a conflict. (2 mks)
- **Individual versus individual**
 - **Group versus group**
 - **Individual versus group**
 - **Group versus state**
 - **State versus state.**

SECTION B: (45 MARKS)

Answer any three questions from this section.

13. (a) Outline **five** characteristics of Homo Sapiens Sapiens. (5 mks)
- **Developed agriculture**
 - **Developed government**
 - **Had complex speech**
 - **Made boats**
 - **Intelligent and plans a head**
 - **Had brain capacity of about 1400cc**
 - **Lived in settlements/lived in huts**
- (b) Identify and explain **two** theories that explain the origin and spread of agriculture. (4 mks)
- **Diffusion theory – states that agriculture developed among people of south west Asia and spread to the rest of the world.**
 - **Independent theory – States that agriculture developed independently especially along river valleys around the world.**

- (c) Give **six** changes marking agrarian revolution in Britain. (6 mks)
- **Mechanisation of agriculture**
 - **Development of plantation agriculture large scale farming**
 - **Adoption of land enclosure system**
 - **Modern methods of farming were adopted**
 - **Application of Scientific principles of farming e.g breeding**
 - **Abolition of fallows**
 - **Use of fertilisers**
 - **Establishment of royal agricultural society**
14. (a) State **five** responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (5 mks)
- **Pay taxes to the government**
 - **Obey laws of the country**
 - **Report law broken to the authority**
 - **Participate in democratic processes e.g voting**
 - **Ensure proper utilization of public and private facilities**
 - **Conserve the environment.**
 - **Maintain high rural standards**
 - **Being mindful of other people's welfare**
- (b) Explain **five** values of good Kenyan citizenship. (10 mks)
- **Support for good governance e.g. by paying taxes**
 - **Maintain integrity – by desisting or avoiding corrupt practices**
 - **Respect for social justice – e.g. protesting against grabbing of public land and destruction of environment.**
 - **Respect for human rights – This is to respect not only ones own rights but also other people's rights in society**
 - **Patriotism – This is placing the interests of the country above one's own self interests.**
 - **Respect for equality of citizens – by knowing that all people are equal before law.**
 - **Non-discrimination – This is where one should not discriminate anybody e.g. on basis of race, gender and ethnicity.**
15. (a) What is national integration? (2 mks)
- **National integration is the act of bring together various communities to make one nation.**
- (b) Give **six** importance of national integration. (6 mks)
- **Promotes national unity**
 - **Enhances nationalism and Patriotism**
 - **Creates favourable investment conditions that attract foreign investment**
 - **Promotes the achievement of rapid economic development**
 - **Enhances conditions favourable for peace**
 - **Eliminates and reduces inter-community conflicts and suspicious.**

(c) Identify **seven** factors limiting national unity.

(7 mks)

- **Religious conflicts**
- **Ethnicity/tribalism**
- **Corruption**
- **Cultural conflicts**
- **Unequal distribution of resources**
- **Racial intolerance/Racism**
- **Divisive politics**
- **Nepotism**
- **Greed**
- **Poverty.**

16. (a) Give **five** causes of conflicts.

(5 mks)

- **Border disputes**
- **Failure to uphold laws of a country**
- **Improper conduction of elections**
- **Disputes over natural resources**
- **Un-equal allocation of economic resources**
- **Differences between employers and employees**
- **Tribalism, Nepotism, racism, etc**
- **Religious differences.**

(b) Explain **five** methods of resolving conflicts.

(10 mks)

- **Arbitration** – This is where a neutral person is appointed to solve a conflict among people (a third party)
- **Negotiation** – This is a dialogue between two parties intended to resolve a difference
- **Litigation** – The disputing groups solve their conflicts in courts
- **Mediation** – Neutral person/party try to help the conflicting parties to find a solution or compromise.
- **Diplomacy** – Art of negotiating between individuals or countries to resolve conflicts
- **Religious actions** – Religious leaders are called to help solve a dispute.
- **Use of elders** – Parties involved appear before the elders to solve a conflict
- **Policing** – The presence of police offices to help to control crime that brings about conflicts.