**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**FORM 1**

**TERM THREE**

**2021**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Meaning of history**

Study of mans’ past chronological account and record of events in relation to the environment (1x1=2 mks)

1. **Basic periods in history**

* Pre-history
* History (2x1= 2 mks)

1. **Disadvantages of Anthropology**

* Expensive
* Time consuming
* People may behave differently in the presence of a researcher (3x1 = 3 mks)

1. **Archeological sites in Tanzania**

* Olduvai Gorge
* Peninj
* Laetoli (2x1=2 mks)

1. **Reasons why Africa is considered the cradle of mankind**

* Numerous archaeological sites
* Savanna grasslands provided space for hunting
* Tropical climate suitable for human existence
* Many all-season rivers that provided fresh water
* Geographically Africa was at the centre of Pangea (3x1=3 mks)

1. **Features of Homo Sapiens Sapiens**

* High intellectual capacity – brain over 2,000 cc
* Well refined speech
* Small jaws and teeth
* 6 feet tall
* Well developed thumb (2x1=2 mks)

1. **Type of tools used by early man in Neolithic period**

* Microliths (1x1=1 mk)

1. **Methods of irrigation used in Egypt**

* Flood/basin
* Canal
* Shadoof (2x1= 2 mks)

1. **Characteristics of Agriculture in Europe before the Agrarian revolution**

* Land belonged to the King
* Land was rented to Peasant farmers
* Open field system
* Land divided into strips
* Paths and cart tracks in the farms
* Subsistence farming
* Broadcasting method of farming
* Land was not fenced (3x1=3 mks)

1. **Contributions of the Homestead Act of 1862 to the Agrarian revolution in U.S.A**

* Legalised individual land ownership
* Financial assistance and loans
* Granted subsidies/introduced tariffs on imported goods (3x1=3 mks)

1. **Social effects of food shortage in Africa**

* High mortality rates
* Decrease in population growth
* Poverty levels increase
* Spread of diseases
* Refugees problem (5x1 = 5 mks)

1. **Environmental factors that caused migration of most communities in Kenya**

* Drought and famine
* Floods
* Diseases and epidemics (2x1= 2mks

1. **Original homeland of the Luo**

* Bahr-el-Ghazel (1x1=1 mk)

1. **Communities in Kenya who belong to the Western Bantu**

* Abaluhyia
* Abagusii
* Abakuria
* Abasuba (3x1=3 mks)

1. **Age grades for elders among the Akamba**

* Junior elders
* Intermediate elders
* Full elders/Atumia makivalo
* Senior elders/Atumia maithembo (3x1=3 mks)

1. **Functions of the Laibon among Maasai**

* Preside over religious elders
* Bless worriors
* Advice council of elders
* Rainmaker
* Foretell the future (2x1=2 mks)

1. **Duties of the “Ruoth” (Chief)**

* Dealt with murder cases
* Dealt with cattle theft
* Dealt with boundary disputes
* Dealt with warfare
* Dealt with calamities (4x1=4 mks)

1. **Sources of information on East African Coast**

* Greco-Roman documentary records
* Periplus of the Erythraen sea
* Ptolemy’s Geography
* Works of Arab Merchants
* Christian Topography of Cosmos Indico Pleatustes
* Archaeological evidence e.g coins (5x1 = 5 mks)

1. **Factors that facilitated the coming of the early visitors**

* Monsoon winds
* Marine technology
* Good deep natural harbours
* Enterprising merchants
* Suitable climate/fertile soils
* Hospitality of coastal people (3x1 = 3 mks)

1. **Reasons for Seyyid Said transferring his capital**

* Loyal to him
* Good climate
* Good harbours
* Convenient for trade
* Fertile soils to grow cloves (4x1= 4 mks)

1. **Factors that facilitated spread of Christianity**

* Support of Seyyid Said
* Some communities were friendly
* Studied languages of local people
* Use of Kiswahili language
* Used African converts
* Other activities e.g education, health influenced Africans
* Kenya – Uganda railway
* Discovery of Quinine (4x1= 4 mks)

1. **Early mission stations in Kenya**

* Rabai
* Ribe
* Jomvu
* Lamu
* Sagala (Taita)
* Taveta (3x1=3 mks)

**SECTION B:**

1. a) **Factors that led to increased demand for slaves**

* High demand for labour in plantations
* Slaves were on demand to be domestic workers e.g in Arabia
* High demand for slave porters
* Some European countries needed labourers in their plantations e.g France

(3x1=3 mks)

b) **Negative results of Portuguese rule**

* Decline of trade
* Taxation – collected brutally
* Decline of coastal towns e.g Gedi
* Slavery and slave trade increased
* Segregation – they lived separately. Not friendly
* Suffering – corrupt, ruthless officials misruled the cities (6x1 = 6 mks)

c) Social organization of the Maasai Community

* Believed in a supreme God (Enakai)
* Had lesser gods who lived in sacred places e.g rivers, mountains
* Offered offerings and sacrifices during special month called Lesorio
* Initiation of boys at adolescence
* Initiated boys joined an age set
* Each age set had a spokesman called(Olaiguenani)
* Initiates lived together in their own manyatta as junior worriors
* They were later promoted to become elders in a ceremony called Eunoto
* They picked brides and got married
* They age grade that lasted for 15 years (6x1= 6 mks)

1. a) **Social responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen**

* Promote gender sensitivity
* Promote good morals
* Promote good health practices
* Help in emergencies
* Take care of the vulnerable in the society (5x1 = 5 mks)

b) **Circumstances in which right to life may be taken away**

* Death sentence
* Self-defense or defending one’s property
* When life of a law enforcement officer is endangered
* When health/life of a mother/pregnant woman is in danger
* During war
* Preventing escape of a lawfully detained person
* When preventing a person from committing a crime (5x1 = 5 mks)

1. a) **Reasons why National Integration is important**

* Enhances peace and prosperity
* Promotes national unity
* Promotes economic and social development
* Reduces community conflicts and suspicion
* Enhance nationalism and patriotism
* Creates conditions favourable for foreign investments (3x1=3 mks)

b) **Methods of resolving conflicts**

* Arbitration – neutral person appointed to solve conflicts
* Diplomacy – negotiations done to resolve conflicts
* Legislation – Passing laws by parliament to control conflicts
* Use of elders – they listen and come up with a solution
* Religious action – religious leaders are used to resolve issues
* Court action – legal action followed to solve conflicts
* Community policing (6x2=12 mks)