

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

FORM 1 MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. Define the term History (1mk)

It is the study of man's past chronological account and records of events.

2. State two periods in History. (2mks)

- Pre- history (Unrecorded History)
- History (written history)

3. State two limitations of oral tradition as a source of History. (2mks)

- The accuracy depends of one's memory/ one can forget some information.
- Information may contain important omission.
- Method may be too expensive.
- Method may be affected by language barrier.

4. Give two forms of Government (2mks)

- Democratic
- Aristocratic
- Monarchial
- Dictatorial

5. Outline four characteristics of government (4mks)

- Rules to govern members of the society
- sovernity
- Jurisdiction
- Legitimacy
- Law of enforcement.

6. Name two sources of information used in oral tradition (2mks)

- Myths
- legend
- Fork tales
- Proverbs
- songs
- Poems

7. State three archaeological sites in Kenya. (3mks)

- Ol-Logesaille
- Kariandusi
- Hyrax Hill
- Rusinga Island
- Njoro- River-Cave
- Gambles Cave

8. Identify two sub species of Homo sapiens. (3mks)

- Rhudesian man

- Neanderthal man
- Cro-Magnon

9. State and explain two theories that explain the origin of man. (4mks)

- Creation theory. Religious explanation e.g. Bible, Koran that explains how God created earth first man.
- Mythical/ traditional stories/ myths narrated by various communities based on people popular beliefs.
- Evolution- slow gradual change in human state that men evolved from simple life.

10. Name the last three stages of evolution. (3mks)

- Homo erectus
- Homo sapiens
- Homo sapien sapiens

11. State two main types of Acheulian tools. (2mks)

- Hand Axe Scrape
- Cleaves Chisel

12. List four physical characteristics of Homo Erectus. (4mks)

- Had an upright posture as they walked on twos
- Had a large brain capacity upto 1100cc.
- Was highly intelligent as he made refined tools for specific purposes e.g. hand axes and scrapper.
- Communicate well using speech.
- Was large in structure- 5ft tall.
- Possessed prominent brow ridge over the eyes.

13. Name the two rivers that were associated with early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (2mks)

- River Tigris
- River Euphrates

14. Name the first animal to be domesticated by man. (1mk)

- Dog

15. Identify two major indigenous crops of most third world countries. (2mks)

- Millet - Rice - Barley
- Sorghum - Wheat

16. Give two characteristics of the Agrarian revolution. (2mks)

- Mechanisation,
- Abolition of follows
- Land enclosure
- Application of manure as fertilizers,
- Animal breeding.

17. Define the term Agrarian Revolution (1mk)

- Radical change that took place in Agriculture and livestock rearing.

SECTION B (60MKS)

18. State five advantages of using oral tradition as a source of information on History and government.(5mks

- It is important to the study of pre- history.
- They intergrate the study of history with other social studies
- It is cheap as it doesn't require experts or special equipment.
- Useful in societies where art of writing has not been fully developed.
- It compliments other sources of information on History and Government.

19. List five dating methods used by archaeologist. (5mks

- Chemical dating
- Geological
- Stratigraphy
- Fission tract dating
- Statistical

20. Give five importance of studying history. (5mks

- learners - learn about cultural, economic and political organization of different people of the world.
 - Appreciate values of other people and their contribution to civilization.
- History enables people to appreciate the past way of life.
- Trains learners to develop the capacity for critical analysis of historical data.
- It gives a sense of patriotism and national pride is developed
- It's a way of preparing the community or society for life.
- It fosters empathy- the ability to understand how people think and feel, positions and roles in society.

21. Outline five reasons why Africa is referred to as cradle of human kind. (5mks

- There are numerous archaeological sites on the continent where early fossils that resemble man have been found.
- Savanna grasslands provided space for early man's existence for it was warm throughout the year.
- There were many all season rivers that provided fresh water and trapping for wild animals.
- Geographically Africa was at the centre of the pangea.
- Many fossils have been discovered in Africa.

22. Describe the culture of early man during the New Stone Age Period. (10mks

- Man made better tools (microlith
- Man made better shelter than tree branches i.e. grass thatched huts which were decorated.
- Man ate balanced diet- game meat, gathered fruits/ food crops from farms.
- Man grew crops, kept animals i.e. development of agriculture.
- development of government as people lived in groups with rules and regulations.
- Development of language for communication
- Specialized in skills – poultry, basketry
- Development of trade.

23. Explain five ways in which early human beings benefited from the discovery of fire. (10mks

- Man could warm himself during cold nights

- The flashes of fire could give him light at night
- The fire could provide him with protection by frightening and keeping dangerous animals away.
- Man also used fire to harden the tips of his tools such as spears, shafts and fishing harpoons.
- Fire was used in hunting to chase and scare wild animals.
- Used fire to cook and soften his food.

24. What were the results of development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia (10mks

- Increased food production
- Development of urban centres
- Development of trade.
- Establishment of administration
- Development of Law and order.
- Development of religion
- Development of arithmetic to record.

25. Outline five factors that led to Agrarian Revolution in America during the Agrarian Revolution. (10mks

- Introduction of land enclosure system in Britain made small holders to migrate to USA.
- Introduction of slave labour expanded agriculture.
- Introduction of plantation and estate farming, expanded land for farming
- Division of major farming zones based on climate and soils
- Increased demand for food by growing population.
- High demand for agricultural raw materials.
- Application of new improved farming methods e.g. use of machines.
- Development of good transport and communication
- Scientific invention for quality breeds of plants and animals