

ZERAKI ACHIEVERS' EXAMINATIONS (2021)
Term 3 - 2021
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT (MARKING SCHEME)
FORM TWO (2)
Time: 2 Hours

Name: Adm No:

School: Class:

Signature: Date:

SECTION A (25marks)

1. Define the term pre-history (1mk)
 - i. *Study of man's past activities before writing was invented/unrecorded past human activities*
2. Give two reasons why early man moved from forests to settle in grasslands (2mks)
 - i. *Availability of food/wild animals in the grasslands*
 - ii. *Climate in the grasslands was warmer*
 - iii. *Grasslands provided much needed water*
 - iv. *They protected themselves from dangerous animals/enemies*
3. Give two inventions that led to Agrarian Revolution in Britain (2mks)
 - i. *Seed drill*
 - ii. *Horse-drawn hoe*
 - iii. *Mechanical reaper*
 - iv. *Selective breeding*
 - v. *Introduction of fertilizer*
 - vi. *Invention of mechanical thresher*
 - vii. *Selective breeding of livestock*
4. Identify two similarities between early agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt (2mks)
 - i. *In both agriculture was practiced along river valleys*
 - ii. *In both farmers depended on flood water for farming*
 - iii. *In both farmers developed systems of irrigation*
 - iv. *In both farmers used farm implements made of wood, stone and later metal*
 - v. *In both farmers traded in farm produce*
 - vi. *In both farmers kept indigenous crops and animals*
 - vii. *In both system of storage and food preservation was developed*
5. Name the dispersal area of the Eastern Bantus (1mk)
 - ii. *Shungwaya*

6. State two religious functions performed by Oloibon of the Maasai during pre-colonial period (2mks)
 - i. **Foretold the future/acted as a seer/prophet**
 - ii. **Presided over religious functions/ceremonies**
 - iii. **Blessed the warriors before going to war**
 - iv. **Was a chief medicine man /rainmaker**
7. Identify two main items of trade from the interior of Kenya during Long Distance Trade (2mks)
 - i. **Ivory**
 - ii. **Slaves**
8. Give one condition one must fulfill in order to get a Kenyan citizen by registration (1mk)
 - i. **One must been lawfully residing in Kenya for at least 7 years**
 - ii. **A child who is not a Kenyan citizen is adopted by a Kenyan citizen**
 - iii. **A person must be married to a Kenyan citizen for at least 7 years**
9. Outline one political factor which cause conflict in Kenya (1mk)
 - i. **Greed for power**
 - ii. **Lack of democracy/improper conduct of elections**
 - iii. **Differences in political ideologies among political parties**
 - iv. **Exclusion from government/leadership**
 - v. **Failure to uphold the laws of the country /rule of law**
 - vi. **Denial/abuse of citizen's rights and freedoms**
 - vii. **Border disputes**
10. Outline one role played by the middlemen during Trans-Atlantic Trade (1mk)
 - i. **Obtained goods from the interior**
 - ii. **Transported goods to and from the coast/acted as porters**
 - iii. **Exchanged/traded goods with the European traders at the coast**
11. Give two features of Roman roads by 300 AD (2mk)
 - i. **They were straight**
 - ii. **They were well drained**
 - iii. **They were durable**
 - iv. **They had bridges /tunnels**
12. Identify one invention that revolutionized food preservation during the 19th Century (1mk)
 - i. **Canning**
 - ii. **Pasteurization**
 - iii. **Refrigeration**
13. State one theory of origin about the knowledge of iron working in Africa (1mk)
 - i. **Diffusion/one area theory**
 - ii. **Independent theory**
14. Give the main factor that led to the growth of ancient Kilwa (1mk)
 - iii. **Sofala gold trade**

15. State two functions of the Ssaza chiefs among the Baganda in the 19th Century (2mks)
- i. *Maintained law and order*
 - ii. *Collected taxes*
 - iii. *Recruited men for military services*
 - iv. *Settled disputes/tried cases in courts*
 - v. *Advised Kabaka/king/ were members of Lukiko*
16. Identify two ways of amending the constitution in Kenya (2mks)
- i. *Amendment by parliamentary initiative*
 - ii. *Amendment by popular initiative*
17. Give one advantage of representative democracy (1mk)
- i. *People elect leaders of their own choice*
 - ii. *Supreme power is vested on the people*
 - iii. *Quick and easy decision making*
 - iv. *Elected leaders are accountable to the people*

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

18a) State five uses of stone tools by early man (5mks)

- i. *Skinning animals*
- ii. *Grinding seeds/grains*
- iii. *Scraping animal skins*
- iv. *Sharpening weapons*
- v. *Digging up roots*
- vi. *Cutting meat/vegetables/chopping*
- vii. *Defense/protection/security*
- viii. *Hunting/killing of animals*

First 5x1=5mks

b) Explain five reasons why Africa is regarded as the original homeland of mankind (10mks)

- i. *Availability of forests that provided shelter/habitat/settlement for man*
- ii. *Africa is centrally located/lies at the center of Pangea which enabled man to migrate to other parts of the world*
- iii. *Presence of many archaeological sites in Africa/oldest fossils of man have been found in Africa*
- iv. *Savannah grasslands provided suitable hunting ground for man*
- v. *Presence of many rivers/lakes which provided water for man*
- vi. *Presence of good climate which favored human settlement*

First 5x2=10mks

19a) Name five communities among the Plain Nilotes who settled in Kenya during pre-colonial period (5mks)

- i. *Maasai*
- ii. *Samburu*
- iii. *Njemps /Ilchamus*
- iv. *Iteso*
- v. *Turkana*

First 5x1=5mks

b) Describe the political organization of the Agikuyu during pre-colonial period (10mks)

- *They decentralized system of government*
- *Family was the smallest political unit headed by the father*
- *They were organized into clans formed by related families*
- *Each clan was ruled by a council of elders known was the kiama*
- *They had a higher council of elders which acted as the Court of Appeal*
- *They had age set comprising of circumcised boys/ which provided warriors*
- *The warriors defended the community from external attack*

Any 5x2=10mks

20a) Outline five challenges faced by factory workers in Europe during industrial revolution

(5mks)

- i. *They were paid low wages/salaries*
- ii. *They were subjected to long working hours*
- iii. *They were exposed to accidents*
- iv. *Accident victims were laid off without compensation*
- v. *Inadequate housing/they lived in slums*
- vi. *They suffered from diseases due to poor sanitation/pollution*

First 5x1=5mks

b) Describe five factors that have promoted industrialization in South Africa

- i. *Availability of sources of energy to provide power for industries*
- ii. *Existence of various minerals such as gold*
- iii. *Well-developed transport system/infrastructure to transport raw materials and finished products*
- iv. *Availability of both skilled and unskilled manpower required in industries*
- v. *Availability of capital to set up industries*
- vi. *Presence of internal and external market for the manufactured goods*
- vii. *Political stability in the country which attracted investors*
- viii. *High quality of goods that led to increased demand by locals and foreigners*

First 5x2=10mks

21a) Give five economic activities of the Asante during the 19th Century

(5mks)

- i. *They grew crops*
- ii. *They carried out trade*
- iii. *They were involved in mining*
- iv. *They practiced traditional craft and art/pottery/basketry/pottery*
- v. *They practiced iron smithing/blacksmithing /were iron workers*
- vi. *They kept livestock*
- vii. *They practiced fishing*
- viii. *They practiced hunting and gathering*

First 5x1=5mks

b) Explain five functions of Kabaka of the Buganda Kingdom during the pre-colonial period

(10mks)

- i. *He was the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces*
- ii. *Appointed/dismissed Ssaza chiefs/senior government officials*
- iii. *He was the head of traditional religion, Lubale*
- iv. *He was the head of judiciary/final court of appeal*
- v. *Awarded honors to officers who offered distinguished services*
- vi. *He was the head of the Buganda Kingdom*

First 5x2=10mks

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

22a) Identify three peaceful methods of conflict resolution (3mks)

- i. *Mediation*
- ii. *Negotiation/Diplomacy*
- iii. *Arbitration*
- iv. *Legislation*
- v. *Use of elders/religious leaders*
- vi. *Litigation/Court Action*
- vii. *Reconciliation*

First 3x1=3mks

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

- i. *Unequal distribution of resources which creates disparity in terms of development*
- ii. *Tribalism. Favoring one's tribe which creates hatred*
- iii. *Religious differences brought by intolerance to other people's faith*
- iv. *Racism- discrimination based on skin colour creates suspicion*
- v. *Ideological difference/ political differences/divisive politics divides the people into political camps*
- vi. *Corruption/greed/bribery leading to few people embezzling wealth at the expense of others creates hatred*
- vii. *Terrorism/radicalization creates a state of lawlessness/anarchy/ fear and suspicion*
- viii. *Ignorance- leads to intolerance of the views of others*
- ix. *Cultural intolerance among different communities creates hostility*
- x. *Poverty –creates a state of lawlessness/increase in crime in the society*

First 6x2=12mks

23a) Give three reasons why the constitution is important in Kenya (3mks)

- i. *It defines the structure and functions/powers of the branches of government*
- ii. *It clearly states the rights and responsibilities of citizens*
- iii. *It spells out the responsibilities of those in power/promote good governance*
- iv. *It ensures equality of all Kenyans*
- v. *It is the basis all legislation in the country*

First 5x1=5mks

b) Explain six ways in which the Bill of Rights protects the rights of individuals (12mks)

- i. *Provides the right to own property anywhere in the country*
- ii. *Guarantees a person's right to life –taking away life is punishable by law*
- iii. *Provides for freedom of conscience such as the freedom of worship*
- iv. *Guarantees freedom of association/assembly with people of their own choice without harassment*
- v. *Provides protection against slavery and forced labor i.e. one choose whom to work for, wages*
- vi. *Protects individuals against arbitrary arrest and detention*
- vii. *Provides freedom of movement where individuals move freely in any part of the country*

First 6x2=12mks

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24 a) State three development rights of a child

(3mks)

- i. *Right to education*
- ii. *Right to play /leisure*
- iii. *Right to access information that affects a child's life*
- iv. *Right to social security*
- v. *Right to parental love*

First 3x1=3mks

b) Explain six principles of democracy

(12mks)

- i. *Consent of the people –The supreme power is vested on the people*
- ii. *Equality among the people regardless of colour, race, sex*
- iii. *Peace-freedom from all forms of intimidation and unrest*
- iv. *Balance of liberty of the individual with the powers of the state*
- v. *Transparency and accountability in all institutions/organs of government*
- vi. *Free competition for political powers among different ideologies*
- vii. *Free press- independent and objective press*
- viii. *Regular free and fair elections to enable citizens express their free will*
- ix. *Multi-partism-presence of many political parties which bring different ideas and policies to the people*
- x. *Economic freedom through private ownership of property and free market economy*
- xi. *Bill of rights which protects rights and freedom of all individuals*
- xii. *Rule of law-Equality of everyone before the law*

First 6x2=12mks