

HISTORY FORM ONE
END TERM 2
YEAR 2021
MARKING SCHEME

Section A: Answer all questions in this section

1. Identify two branches of history. (2mks)
 - Economic history
 - Political history
 - Social history

2. Give two unwritten sources of information in History and Government. (2mks)
 - Oral traditions
 - Archaeology
 - Genetics
 - Anthropology
 - Linguistics

3. Identify one community in Kenya which belongs in the Southern Cushites groups. (1mk)
 - Dahallo / Sange

4. State two political functions of the Oloibon among the Maasai during the 19th Century. (2mks)
 - He administered the Maasai land / acted as unifying factors.
 - He settled disputes
 - He declared war against his enemies
 - He advised and blessed warriors
 - He advised council of elders

5. Give two reasons why early human beings used to live in groups during the stone age period. (2mks)
 - For companionship
 - For security
 - To share resources
 - To help one another

6. Identify dispersal point of the Coastal Bantus (1mk)
 - **Shungwaya**
7. State two environmental factors that contributed to the migration of the Bantus from their original homeland. (2mks)
 - **Diseases and infection**
 - **Drought and famine**
 - **Floods and unreliable rainfall.**
8. Give three factors that favoured early agriculture in Mesopotamia. (3mks)
 - **The fertile soils that were deposited by the two rivers.**
 - **Availability of indigenous crops and animals.**
 - **Water from two rivers facilitated irrigation.**
 - **Reclamation of swampy land.**
9. Give two factors that facilitated the coming of early visitors to East African Coast. (2mks)

Existence of monsoon wind

 - **Development of suitable theory**
 - **Existence of deep natural harbours**
 - **Coast had suitable climate and fertile soils**
10. Give three positive impacts of Portuguese rule in East African Coast. (3mks)
 - **Introduction of new crops e.g. maize**
 - **They introduced new words that enriched Kiswahili**
 - **Historical monuments – The Portuguese left important land mark e.g. Fort Jesus and Vasco dagama’s pillar.**
 - **Increased contact with India**
 - **The Portuguese increased Christianity.**
11. Give the reasons why early agriculture was successful in Egypt (3mks)
 - **Availability of water from Nile**
 - **The region was protected from foreign invasion**
 - **Indigenous crops**
 - **Close proximity to Mesopotamia encouraged exchange of ideas**
 - **Fertile soils**
12. State three clans among the taita (3mks)

- a. Wanyanya
- b. Wanya
- c. wasaddu

13. Give the factors that led to migration of bantus from Congo basin (6mks)

- Spread of knowledge of iron work
- Search for cultivating land
- Population pressure
- External conflicts
- Family feuds
- Spirit of adventure

14. Outline way in which archaeology located archaeological sites (5mks)

- Long experience
- Historical research
- Use of vision
- Looking for areas where erosion and tectonic forces has taken place
- Where cultivation and construction is taking place

15. Give the effects of food shortage in Africa (6mks)

- Loss of life
- Increased suffering
- Social problems
- Refugee problem.
- Dragged development
- Dependence in foreign aids

Section B: Answer all questions in this section

16. (a) State five factors that suggests that Africa is the cradle land for mankind. (5mks)

- The numerous archaeological sites.
- The presence of Savannah grassland.
- Warm tropical climate
- Plenty of fresh water rivers.
- Africa was strategically locate.

(b) Explain five factors that have contributed to food shortage in Africa.

- Diverse climatic condition

- Inappropriate agricultural policies
- Rapid population growth rate
- Insufficient infrastructural development facilities.
- Rural – urban migration
- Animal and crop diseases
- Poor processing facilities
- Soil erosion due destructive human activities
- Political insanities

17. (a) Name five groups that belong to Eastern Cushites. (3mks)

- Oromo
- Borana
- Somali
- Gabra
- Rendile
- Burji

(b) Describe the political organization of Somali during the Pre – colonial period. (12mks)

- The society was divided into two kinships called moieties headed by a Kallu.
- Moieties were divided into sub-moieties which were further divided into clans. The clans lived in camps.
- There was a council of elders and age-sets which provided warriors.
- Boys joined an age-grade at birth and progressed to seniority through 11 grades. The elders joined the last stage (80years) by waging war against an enemy not yet attacked.
- The elders maintained law and order, organized territorial defence, advised rulers, mobilised people for communal activities and presided over court cases.