

END OF TERM ONE EXAMINATIONS
FORM II HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS:

NAME:.....CLASS:.....ADM NO:.....

SCHOOL:

1. Identify two main branches of the study of History. (2mks)
 - *Economic history*
 - *social history*
 - *political history* (2 x 1 = 2mks)
2. State two limitations of relying on oral tradition as a source of information on history. (2mks)
 - (i) *Informal can forget some important information*
 - (ii) *One may give only the positive achievement and leave the negative ones (can be Biased)*
 - (iii) *There's room for exaggeration*
 - (iv) *It does not give actual dates - that an event occurred.* (2 x 1 = 2mks)
3. Name the hominid which was known as pro consul. (1mk)
 - *Drypithecus Africanus* (1 x 1 = 1mk)
4. Name the type of picture writing used in Egypt. (1mk)
 - *Hieroglyphic* (1 x 1 = 1mk)
5. Identify two ways used by early man to obtain food during the middle stone age. (2mks)
 - *Hunting*
 - *Gathering*
 - *Fishing* (2 x 1 = 2mks)
6. Name one remaining Southern Cushitic group in Kenya. (1mk)
 - *Dahallo/Sanye* (1 x 1 = 1mk)
7. State two functions of the Kambi among the Miji Kenda. (2mks)
 - *Maintained law and order*
 - *Was the highest political office*
 - *Settled disputes*
 - *Solved criminal cases*
 - *Conducted religious ceremonies* (2x1=2mks)
8. State one contribution of Ludwig Kraph in the spread of Christianity in Kenya. (1mk)
 - *Translated the New Testament from English to Kiswahili*
 - *Establish mission station*
 - *Evangelizing the word of God.* (1x1=1mk)
9. Give one example of regional trade in Africa. (1mk)
 - *Trans Saharan trade* (1x1=1mk)

10. Mention two factors that make the camel a good pack animal. (2mks)
- *Can stay for long without water.*
 - *Not prone to diseases*
 - *Hooves suitable for walking in sandy soils*
 - *Can carry heavy loads up to 200kg*
 - *Its friendly to human beings*
 - *Can go for any time without food* (2x1=2mks)
11. State two limitations of using cell phones. (2mks)
- *Easily stolen due to their small size*
 - *Poor reception*
 - *Depend on electricity*
 - *Has harmful side effects* (2x1=2mks)
12. Give the contribution for Wright brothers in the development of transport. (2x1=2mks)
- *They made and flew the first air craft*
13. Give the main contribution for Junas Edward Salk in the field of medicine. (1mk)
- *Discovered the polio vaccine* (1x1=1mk)
14. Identify two uses of Bronze during the pre-colonial period. (2mks)
- (i) *Making weapons*
 - (ii) *Making ornaments*
 - (iii) *Used as currency*
 - (iv) *Used for making statues*
 - (v) *Used as an item of trade* (2x1=2mks)
15. Give two ways in which one can qualify to become a Kenyan citizen. (2mks)
- *By birth*
 - *By registration* (2x1=2mks)
16. Give two methods of conflict resolution. (2mks)
- *Arbitration*
 - *Reconciliation*
 - *Negotiation*
 - *Legal process*
 - *Mediation* (2x1=2mks)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

17. (a) State three functions of the Orkoiyot among the Nandi. (3mks)
- (i) *he presided over religious functions*
 - (ii) *advised the council of elders*
 - (iii) *he advised and blessed warriors before they could go for war*

(iv) *he solved inter- clan disputes*

(v) *acted as a rain - maker*

(vi) *he was a medicine man*

(3x1=3mks)

(b) Explain six results of Cushites migration in Kenya. (12mks)

(i) *increased warfare*

(ii) *Led to the displacement of some communities e.g. Bantus*

(iii) *Increased cultural interaction*

(iv) *Led to population increases*

(v) *Led to the inter marriages with neighbouring communities*

(vi) *Increased trading activities*

(vii) *Led to population re-distribution in areas they settled*

(viii) *Led to formation of new military alliances e.g. between Rendile and Samburu against Tuirkana*

(ix) *There was adaptation of new economic activities e.g. livestock keeping and cultivation*

(x) *There was spread of Islamic religion.*

(6 x 2 = 12mks)

18. (a) State five agricultural practices in Europe before the Agrarian Revolution. (5mks)

(i) *Small scale farming*

(ii) *Feudal land ownership*

(iii) *Use of simple tools*

(iv) *Mono-cropping*

(v) *Common grazing methods*

(vi) *Oral field system of farming*

(vii) *Broadcasting of seeds*

(1x5=5mks)

(b) What were the results of development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia? (10mks)

(i) *Improved food supply as more land was brought into use*

(ii) *Effective division of labour*

(iii) *Steady food supply led to population growth*

(iv) *Emergence of social classes based on measures of wealth and agricultural resources*

(v) *Permanent settlements were established*

(vi) *Trade developed due to surplus*

(vii) *A system of government emerged due to settled life*

(viii) *Writing developed i.e. cuneiform*

(ix) *Religion developed*

(x) Standards of living improved.

(2 x 5 = 10mks)

19. (a) Give five factors that led to the development of trans-Saharan trade. (5mks)

(i) use of camel and horses

(ii) availability of trade commodities

(iii) wealthy merchants

(iv) presence of oasis

(v) presence of Tuaregs

(vi) availability of capital provided by berbers

(vii) capable rulers offered protection of traders

(ix) Islam unified the traders

(1 x 5 = 5mks)

(b) Explain five factors for the decline of the Trans-Atlantic trade. (10mks)

(i) Decline in demand of sugar - reduced the demand for slaves.

(ii) Independence of America - it deprived the British of Profits made from the slave trade.

(iii) Industrial revolution

(iv) Machines replaced human labour as they were more efficient

(v) Anti - slavery movement - Christian missionaries advocated for abolition of slave trade

(vi) Economic views - influential economists like Adam Smith advanced argument for a free enterprise economy.

(vii) American civil war - a civil war between North and South over institution of slavery - The North which was against slavery won the war leading to abolition of slavery in USA

(viii) Slavery revolts e.g. in Jamaica, Antique

(ix) Contribution of Africans - some Africans actively campaigned against slave trade e.g. King Nzinga

(2x5=10mks)

SECTION C 30 MARKS

20. (a) Identify five political responsibilities of a Kenyan citizen. (5mks)

I. Obeying the law

II. Protecting the law

III. Participating in democratic processes

IV. Maintaining valid documents

V. Participating in public meetings

(b) Explain circumstances which may force the government to limit the right to freedom of movement and residence (10 mks)

I. When preventing the spread of infectious disease

- II. *When effecting a court order requiring one to be arrested*
- III. *When one is suspected to have committed or about to commit a crime*
- IV. *When securing education or welfare of a person of unsound mind*
- V. *When rehabilitating a drug addict*
- VI. *There are restricted areas e.g. military barracks*
- VII. *When a curfew is imposed in times of war or insecurity*

(2x5=10mks)

21. (a) Identify three national symbols. (3mks)

- I. *National flag*
- II. *National anthem*
- III. *The coat of arms*
- IV. *The public seal*

(b) Explain six factors which have enhanced national unity in Kenya since independence

(12 mks)

- I. *Constitution*
- II. *Education*
- III. *Fair distribution of resources*
- IV. *Social & economic interactions & games marriage & trade*
- V. *National language ie English & Kiswahili*
- VI. *National philosophies*
- VII. *National symbols*
- VIII. *Government Institutions*
- IX. *National days & Events*

(2x6=12 mks)