

MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY & GOV'T FORM 1 TERM 1 EXAM

Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

1. Define the following terms. (6 mks)
 - (a) **History – An account of events that took place in the past.**
 - (b) **Pre-history – This is unrecorded history.**
 - (c) **Government – It is a group of people given authority to rule over the subject.**
2. State and explain three branches of History. (6 mks)
 - (i) **Social history – deals with the traditions, values and cultural practices of the people.**
 - (ii) **Economic history – Refers to the means of livelihood of the people.**
 - (iii) **Political history – deals with the control systems in the society for example maintenance of law and order.**
3. Highlight the importance of studying history and Government in secondary schools in Kenya (5 mks)
 - (i) **Know the origin of mankind, his development and the progress he has made to this day.**
 - (ii) **Understand our culture as well as other peoples culture.**
 - (iii) **Comprehend the social, economic and political developments of our societies.**
 - (iv) **Inspire patriotism and nationalism among citizens.**
 - (v) **Gives time and space to past events**
 - (v) **Develop a critical mind as we try to explain historical events.**
 - (vii) **Studying government helps us understand how laws are made and enforced.**
 - (viii) **We learn how the government raises and spends revenue.**
 - (ix) **Helps us appreciate the constitution and the process of making and reviewing law and statutes.**
4. With relevant examples, explain the sources of information in history and Government. (6 mks)
 - (i) **Unwritten sources – Refers to historical information which is not recorded in**
 - (ii) **Written sources – this is recorded history. They include books, archives, journals etc.**
 - (iii) **Electronic sources – They include microfilms, films, videos, radios etc.**
5. Identify the three arms of government in Kenya. (3 mks)
 - (i) **Legislature**
 - (ii) **Executive**
 - (iii) **Judiciary**

6. Outline five disadvantages of using archaeology as a source of information in history and government. (5 mks)
- (i) **It is an expensive source of information**
 - (ii) **It is sometimes difficult for archaeologists to locate an archaeological site**
 - (iii) **It is time - consuming**
 - (iv) **Archaeology is only limited to the study of the ancient period.**
 - (v) **There are few archaeological experts in Kenya.**
 - (vi) **It may not be easy to accurately determine the date when events took place.**
7. Discuss theories that explain the origin of Human beings. (6 mks)
- (i) **Creation theory – According to these accounts the whole universe was created by God also called Biblical theory**
 - (ii) **Mythical/traditional theory – These are myths of different African communities concerning their origin**
 - (iii) **The evolution theory – This is Charles Darwin theory that states that all living things evolved over millions of years/scientific theory**
8. Briefly explain why Africa is believed to be the cradle of mankind. (5 mks)
- (i) **Many archaeological sites have been discovered in the Great lakes region of East Africa along the Great Rift valley.**
 - (ii) **The African Savannah grassland was ideal for primates.**
 - (iii) **The tropical climate that is moist, warm climate supported animal and plant life.**
 - (iv) **Evidence from archaeologists e.g. early hominids and their material culture**
 - (v) **It is at the center of pangea**
9. Outline five uses of fire by the early man. (5 mks)
- (i) **Provided warmth in the night and during cold spells**
 - (ii) **It provided lighting at night**
 - (iii) **Enabled man to cook roots and to roast meat**
 - (iv) **It was used for hunting.**
 - (v) **Fire was used for improving tool making as it used to harden tips of the tools**
 - (vi) **Fire was used as a food preservative e.g used for drying fish and meat.**
10. Identify the three sub-species of Homo sapiens. (3 mks)
- (i) **Cro-magnon man**
 - (ii) **Rhodesian man**
 - (iii) **Neanderthal man**