**NAME: …………………………………… ADM NO: …………. CLASS: …………….**

**FORM TWO HISTORY**

**EXAM – 2020**

**TIME: 1 ½ HOURS**

**Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.**

**SECTION A: (40 MARKS)**

**Answer all the questions from this section.**

1. Name two sources of history of Kenyan communities during pre-colonial period. (2 mks)

**- Oral traditions**

**- Anthropdogy**

2. Identify three similarities between early agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt. (3 mks)

**- Both used irrigation**

**- Both cultivated indigenous crops**

**- Both used broadcasting method of planting**

**- Both depended on silt for planting soil**

**- Both used simple farm implements**

3. State two reasons why the Portuguese were able to conquer the coastal towns by 1500AD.(2 mks)

**- They had superior weapons compared to Africans**

**- They were well-trained on good military tactics.**

**- Disunity among coastal towns.**

**- Portuguese organized surprise attacks and fought with determination**

4. State two ways in which mission stations in Kenya promoted to the spread of Christianity.(2 mks)

**- Acted as residential areas for the European missionaries**

**- They were training centres for catechists who went out to spread the gospel.**

**- Acted as schools where Africans were taught basic literacy to enable them read the bible**

**- Acted as centres for converting Africans.**

5. Give two reasons that can make a registered person to loose citizenship in Kenya. (2 mks)

**-If one is sentenced for a period fo twelve months within five years from the date of**

**registration.**

**- If one reveals the countries secretes to another country**

**- If during war one assists the enemy in any way**

**- If registration was obtained through fraud**

6. Identify three ways in which education system in Kenya promotes National unity (3 mks)

**- Existence of national schools which admits students from all over the country**

**- National music, drama, games and sports festivals by schools which brings learners from**

**different parts together.**

**- Centralised national exams**

**- Centralised training and development for teachers**

**- Use of one curriculum in public schools.**

7. State three ways in which poor transport systems have contributed to food shortage in Africa.

(3 mks)

* **Poor transport have led to high transportation cost leading to high prices**
* **Poor transport discourages farmers to produce more**
* **It undermines effectiveness of agricultural extension officers**
* **Poor transport leads to delays in transportation cost leading to high prices for food**

8. Give four effects of telecommunication in modern society. (4 mks)

**- It has improved communication between countries, governments and citizens among**

**individuals**

**- It has enhanced education and research due to availability of wide range of data and**

**development of popular governments**

**- Has provided employment opportunities to many**

**- It has increased warfare and terrorism, cultural imperialism whereby western culture has**

**been imposed to many people through films and television.**

**- Development of trade through e-commerce and advertisement of goods**

9. Name any two early sources of energy. (2 mks)

**- Wood**

**- Wind**

**- Water**

10. Give any three limitations of using fire and smoke signals in communication. (3 mks)

**- Affected by weather conditions i.e wet/rainy seasons**

* **Could not be used to send messages over long distances**
* **Messages could be easily misinterpreted**
* **It was of no use when no one was on look out to even interpret the message sent.**

11. State three roles of tuaregs in Trans-Saharan trade. (3 mks)

**- Guided and provided security to traders**

**- Acted as interpreters**

**- They guarded the oasis and gave the traders camels food**

**- Acted as middlemen between the traders f rom each side.**

**- Gave food and water to traders**

12. Identify the two examples of regional trade. (2 mks)

**- Long distance trade**

**- Trans-Saharan trade**

13. Identify any two factors that may limit national unity in Kenya. (2 mks)

**- Racism**

**- Nepotism**

* **Political ideologies**
* **Tribalism**
* **Inequitable distribution of national resources**

14. Give two reasons why the Portuguese build Fort Jesus. (2 mks)

**- Acted as a watchtower**

**- Used as a store of arms**

**- Acted as a hiding place for Portuguese**

**- Acted as a prison for captives**

**- Acted as a base for sending expeditions**

**- Acted as a residing place for Portuguese.**

15. State two factors that made the Akamba to participate in long distance trade during 19th century.

(2 mks)

* **Their land was infertile so opted for trade**
* **They had earlier participated in their traditional local trade so had knowledge of trade**
* **Had strong and able leaders who encouraged the local people to participate in trade**
* **Trade goods were readily available in their land i.e ivory**
* **They were centrally placed between coast and the interior**

16. Identify the three species of homo sapiens. (3 mks)

**- Rhodesian man**

**- Neanderthal man**

**- Cro-magnon man**

**SECTION B: (30 MARKS)**

**Answer any two questions.**

17. (a) Identify five ways in which slaves were acquired during Trans-Atlantic trade. (5 mks)

**- Lonely travelers were kidnapped by slave traders**

**- Prisoners of war/war captives were sold out**

**- Young children were enticed by traders with sweets**

**- Villages were raided and the strong ones captured**

**- Debtors who failed to pay were sold as slaves**

**- The weak in the society like widows and orphans were sold out as slaves.**

(b) What were the results of Trans-Atlantic trade in West Africa? (10 mks)

**- It led to increased inter-tribal wars which increased insecurity – with introduction of**

**European wars i.e. guns led to misery, suffering and disruption of family life.**

**- It led to growth of kingdoms i.e Asante, Dahomey etc which controlled trade because of**

**profits made from trade and fire arms used.**

**- Led to destruction of property due to slave raids, villages were often burnt down and left**

**in ruins**

**- Decline of Trans-Saharan trade as goods were diverted towards the Trans-Atlantic trade.**

**Also some traders shifted to Trans-Atlantic trade**

**- Led to urbanization whereby towns developed along the slave markets and ports i.e. Lagos**

**- It led to introduction of new goods in West Africa ie clothes, rum and glassware**

**- Led to depopulation caused by capture and deportation of Africans into slavery in**

**America, others were killed during slave raids**

**- Decline of traditional industries – Africans developed a taste for European goods ie rom,**

**clothes and glassware at expense of local ones**

18. (a) What factors made early man to domesticate crops and animals. (3 mks)

**- Hunting and gathering became tiresome**

**- Exhaustion of hunting grounds.**

**- Natural calamities which destroyed vegetation and killed workd animals leaving man**

**without food also pushed animals away**

**- Competition for food between animals and human beings.**

**- Realisation by man that some animals were friendly**

**- Increased human population hence need for more food**

(b) Explain the causes of food shortage in third world countries. (12 mks)

**- High poverty levels hence low purchasing power**

**- Lack of technological know-how to exploit the natural resources available**

**- Over dependence on the developed countries hence the dependency syndrome**

**- Poor economic policies adopted by the states (third world countries)**

**- Poor storage facilities that lead to food spoilage**

**- Frequent civil wars that divert their attention from food production**

**- Bad human activities like deforestation and overgrazing leading to desertification and soil**

**erosion**

**- Neglect of drought resistant crops like cassavas**

**- Natural calamities and epidemics ie HIV/AIDs, floods, etc which deprive countries of**

**labour and destroys large quantities of food**

19. (a) Why did the industrial revolution take place in Britain ahead of other European countries?

(5 mks)

**- It was politically stable favouring industrialization**

**- It had vast mineral resources**

**- Availability of both skilled and unskilled manpower from her high population**

**- Ready and domestic and international market which attracted investors**

**- Had good infrastructure that favoured industrialization**

**- Britain was wealthy and so invested in industry**

**- Good government policy of free markets which attracted investors**

**- Security enabled Britain to protect her foreign markets and trade routes**

**- Availability of raw materials due to Agrarian revolution**

(b) Explain five ways in which development of iron technology affected African communities.

(10 mks)

* **It led to increased population due to increased food production**
* **It led to specialization in production whereby people could now participate in craft industries ie weaving, pottery, cloth making and smithing**
* **It increased warfare and intercommunity conflict since weapons like spears and arrows were made of iron**
* **Iron weapons encouraged migration since communities were better armed and could easily protect themselves**
* **Trade developed between communities as demand for iron and tools rose**
* **Iron working led to rise of urban centres ie Meroe, Cairo, Tunis and Axum**
* **Led to growth and development of empires ie Ghana and Buganda which developed out of iron working.**