

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT 311 MARKING SCHEME
FORM 2

Section A

1. Social history is the study of peoples beliefs, dressing styles, taboos, literature and religion. Involves understanding of peoples' cultural practices and their ways of life.
2. Linguistics is the scientific study of language in order to know its form, content, grammar and vocabulary.
3.
 - Evolution/scientific theory
 - traditional/mythical theory
 - Biblical creation theory
4.
 - Fossils – material remains of the past
5.
 - Many archeological sites are found in Africa
 - The Savanna grasslands of Africa provided good grounds for hunting /gathering food
 - Africa's tropical /warm climate was conducive for early man.
 - Presence of many all season rivers in Africa provided fresh water and good hunting grounds for man
 - Geographical position of Africa –located at a central place.
6.

- Port Tenan	- Kanapoi
- Kariandusi	- Alia Bay
- Gamblers Cave	- Lokalelei
-Naivasha	- Peninj
-Olduvai Gorge	- Lactoli
-Olorgesale	
7. Agriculture – growing of crops and keeping of livestock
8. Nomadic pastoralism – keeping of large herds of livestock and moving from place to place to another in search of pasture and water.
9.
 - Independent theory/ one place theory
 - Diffusion /centrifugal theory
10.
 - Canal
 - Shadoof
 - Basin
11.

- Maasai	- Samburu	- Burkeji
- Teso	- Turkana	- Njemps
12.

- Arabs	- Greeks	- Romans
- Chinese	- Pertains	- Egyptians
13.
 - By birth
 - Registration
 - Naturalization
14.
 - To trade
15.
 - Settle disputes / resolve conflicts
 - maintain law/order
 - Preside over religions/political functions
 - Advice the community
 - Mobilize people for communal activities

SECTION B

16. (a) – Oral traditions
 - Archeology
 - Anthropology
 - Written sources
 - Genetics
- (b) To be able to learn the cultural, economic and political systems of different people
 - To appreciate the values of other people and their contribution to civilization
 - To appreciate /understand peoples' past way of life. To get solutions to current problems
 - To develop the capacity for critical thinking.

- To develop sense of patriotism/national pride
- It foster empathy
- Prepares learners community life/society
- Provides intellectual fulfillment
- To land in a profession/ earn a living

17. (a) - Enlarged skull / fair borne
 - upright /bipedal
 - 1.5m tall
 - 36-65/4 weight
 - strong / big teeth
 - small /slender
- (b) - Used to warm himself when cold
 - Used as light at night
 - To tighten /scare away wild animals
 - To harden tips of tools/weapons
 - Used in hunting
 - To cook food/soften food/roast meat

18. (a) Climatic changes

- Increase in human population
 - Still competition between man and predator animals For same food
 - Consuming/depletion of natural food
 - Natural disasters/ floods killed the animals needed for hunting
 - Hunting/gathering was tiring/ strenuous
 - Animals / plants were domesticated for their economic value
 - Some domesticated animals were used for transportation
- (b) adoption of sedentary lifestyle
- Division of labour/specialization
 - Trade
 - Urbanization
 - Social classes/social stratification
 - Development of law/government
 - Emergence of formal education
 - Development of religion
 - Led to inventory in Agricultural tools
 - Led t development of architectural designs

19. (a)
- Inappropriate agricultural practices /poor farming methods
 - Adverse climatic conditions
 - Rapid population growth
 - Poor infrastructure
 - Inappropriate labour patterns
 - Lack of capital
 - Natural calamities /floods/drought
 - Pests /diseases
 - Poor processing /storage facilities
 - Destructive human activities / cutting down of trees / overgrazing e.t.c
 - Political instability
- (b)
- High mortality rates
 - Increased insecurity/political instability
 - Decrease in population growth rate
 - Increased poverty ratio
 - Economic decline
 - Erosion of national prestige
 - High debt burden
 - Refugee problems

- 20.
- Spread of diseases
 - Damping problems / GM foods
 - Political influence / fool used as political tool to solicit for support from poor citizens
- (a)
- In search of fertile land for cultivation
 - Population pressure
 - Internal/clan conflicts
 - To escape external attacks from neighbours
 - Diseases /epidemics
 - Desire for adventure
 - To escape drought /famine
- (b)
- Trade
 - Crop cultivation
 - Livestock keeping
 - Fishing
 - Pottery/basketry
 - Iron working
 - Hunting / gathering
 - Cattle raiding
- 21.
- (a)
- Superior weapons
 - Better naval power
 - Disunity of coastal city states
 - Weakness of rival navies
 - Alliance/ friendship with local cities
 - Reinforcement from India
 - Lack of resistance from some coastal towns
- (b)
- Taxation in costal trade
 - Decline /collapse of costal towns
 - Slavery/slave towns
 - Segregation
 - Suffering
 - Introduction of new crops
 - Introduction of new words to enrich the local language / development of Kiswahili
 - Historical monument / fort Jesus was constructed
 - Increased contacts with India
 - Spread of Christianity
22. (a)
- Nationalism
 - Patriotism
 - Obedience to the law/ law abiding
 - Morality /upholding good moral values
 - Integrity
 - Thrift/ good use of resources
 - Ethics
 - Participate in community development
- (b)
- Constitution
 - Education
 - Equal distribution of resources
 - Social /economic interactions
 - National language
 - National philosophies
 - National symbols
 - Government institutions
 - National days /events