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

**FORM TWO**

**HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT**

**END TERM EXAM**

**SECTION A-40MKS**

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. Identify the main sources of information on pre history(1mk)

* **oral tradition**

2.State two uses of stone tools by early man during the old stone age period(2mks)

* **For skinning animals after hunting**
* **For digging up roots**
* **For sharpening bones/wood**
* **For cutting meat**
* **For killing animals during hunting**
* **For protection/defence**

3.State two forms of picture writing during the early civilization(2mks)

* **Cuneform**
* **Huierogylyphics**

4.Give three similarities in early agriculture in Egypt and Mesopotamia(3mks)

* **In both agriculture was practiced along river valleys**
* **They both used simple farm impliments made of wood and later metals like hoes**
* **They plamted indigenious crops like wheat and barley**
* **They both developed writing/arithmetic to keep farm records**
* **They both traded in farm produce**
* **They both practiced irrigation agriculture**

5.State two resaons for the migration of the borana from their cradle land into Kenya(3mks)

* **External attacks from the somali**
* **Internal conflicts (clan and family feuds)**
* **Drought and famine in their cradle land**
* **Search for pasture and water**
* **They migrated to satisfy their spirit of adventure**
* **They were fleeing outbreak of diseases that affected both people and animals**
* **There was population pressure in their area of origin**

6.What was the main importance of age set systems among the Kenyan communities

during the pre colonial period(1mk)

* **It provided warriers for defence**

7.State three similarities in the social organization of the agikuyu and the luo during the pre colonial period(3mks)

* **In both the family was the basic social unit**
* **In both marriage to age and gender.**
* **In both was compulsory and exogamous /they were polygamous**
* **They both practiced initiation of their youth through circumsicion**
* **They both practiced division of labour according th they believed in the existance age and gender**
* **In both they believed in the existence of ancenstral spirits who were worshipped by pouring libation**
* **In both their existence of ancenstral spirits who were worshipped by pouring libation**
* **In both their existed religious specialist like rain makers, medicine men**

8. State three ways when citizenship by registration can be withdrawn(3mks)

* **If a person acquired the citizenship through fraud**
* **If one is disloyal to the state through speech or action**
* **If one is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three years or longer within the first three years or longer within the first five years of the registration**
* **If during war against Kenya one trades communicates with the enemy or assist the enemy**
* **If one has been convicted of treason or has commited an offence with a penalty of at least seven years imprisonment.**
* **If one reveals the countrys secrets to an enemy**.

9.State the ways in which the Kenyan societies obtained their food during the pre-colonial period.(2mks)

* **Through growing of crops**
* **Through hunting and gathering**
* **Through trading with other communities**
* **Some communities raided others for food**

10.Give three reasons why seyyid said transferred his capital from muscat to Zanzibar(3mks)

* **He had a desire to effectively control the coastal towns from Zanzibar which which was centrally positioned**
* **Zanzibar had a pleasant climate compared to Muscat that was hot and dry**
* **Zanzibar was easily defensible as an island**
* **Presence of deep natural harbours of Zanzibar which provided anchorageof ships**
* **Zanzibars royalty to Omar throughout the Mazrui Busaidi struggles.**

11.Identify two importance of national intergration in Kenya(2mks)

* + **Helps people to devlop the country**
  + **it promotes peace and harmony**
  + **Enhances political stability in the country**
  + **Promotes collective responsibility**
  + **Help in eliminating suspicion and enhances security**

12.State the main method of trade used during the the Trans Saharan trade(1mk)

* **Barter trade**

13.Identify three trade commodities from north Africa during trans Saharan trade (3mks)

* **Salt**
* **Horses**
* **Glass ware**
* **Needles**
* **Perfumes**
* **Spices**
* **Fire arms**

14.Name the person who invented the telephone(1mk)

* **Alexander Graham Bell**

15.Identify three earliest sources of energy used during early periods of industrialization in Europe(3mks)

* **Wind**
* **water**
* **wood**

16.Give four uses of the radio as a modern means of communication (4mks)

* **Radio is easily accesible since most people can afford to buy the device**
* **News and information from the radio is quickly received throughout the country**
* **Radio has increased communication in transport system such as motor vehicle**
* **Radios are used to broadcast educational programmes**
* **The radio is a source of entertainment**
* **Manufactures and companies use radio broadcasts o advertise new ideas and products**
* **Radio has enhanced space exploration as radio signals are used to communicate with space vehicles.**

17.State three characteristic of industrial evolution in Europe(3mks)

* **The use of machines to replace human labour**
* **Increased exploitation and use of coal,iron and steel**
* **The riose of factory system in towns instead of cottage industries in homes**
* **The production of goods on large scale**
* **Improved living standards and an increase in human population**
* **Development of science and technology**
* **The development of trade as manufactured goods were sold**
* **The rise of modern capitalism that provided enough wealth which was investeed in industry**

**SECTION B-30MKS**

**Answer TWO questions from this section**

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a)Identify three factors that contributed to the decline of early city states along the Kenyan Coast(3mks)

* **The city states lacked unity as they always fought each other for purpose of superiority for example Mombasa and malindi**
* **Religious conflicts between the Christian new comers and he Islamic coastal dwellers**
* **The arrival of portugeese in 1498 changed their Indian Ocean trade**
* **Portugeese conquest of the individual city states made them to decline for example pate, mafia, kilwa.**
* **Invasion of the coast by the Oman Arabs who conqured the resistant coastal city staes**

b)Explain six factors that contributed to the rise of the Indian ocean trade in east Africa Coast(12mks)

* **precence of items of trade from east Africa coast and foreign countries like gold and ivory**
* **there was high demand for the trade of items from the coast by consumers from outside the world**
* **local trade existed among the Africans along the East Africa coast that provided a base upon which the trade thrived**
* **the accessibility of east African by the sea was of great importance by the use of dhows and ships.**
* **The existence of the monsoon winds that facilitated he movement of the vessels**
* **Political stability that created conducive environment for business transaction**
* **Precence of natural harbours along the coast ensured safe docking of the vessels for offloading**
* **Advancement of the ship building industry in Europe facilitated the movement of traders o east Africa.**
* **Existence of the Indian banyans (money lenders) who gave credit facilities enabling people to join the trade**

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Identify the factors that facilitated the spread of iron working in Africa(3mks)

* **Trade between Africa and Mesopotamia**
* **Migration of communities like the Bantus from congo basin**
* **Travelers and messengers also spread the art by giving or receiving gifts of iron**
* **Iron working was spread through warfare as the Hittites invaded Egypt**
* **The development of agriculture greatly influenced the spread iron working as better tools**

b)Discuss the impact of iron smelting on the African communities (12mks)

* **Iron working led to improved agriculture due to effective and efficient iron tools**
* **Led to increased human population**
* **Iron working led to specialization division of labour among people**
* **Iron smelting intensified warfare due to weapons like sears and arrows made from iron**
* **It facilitated the migration of communities like Bantus as iron weapons facilitated clearing of land**
* **Trade developed between communities as demand for iron ore and tools rose**
* **Iron working led to the rise of urban centers leke meroe**
* **The widespread use of iron led to the decline of the use of other metals like coppr and bronze.**

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a)Identify five types of telecommunication devices(5mks)

* **Telephone**
* **Radio**
* **Television**
* **Telex**
* **Fascmile**
* **Mobile phone(cellular phones)**

b)Explain the limitations of using messengers in passing information(10mks)

* **Messages could not reach the recipient on time since they walked on foot**
* **Messengers at times forgot the message they were required to deliver**
* **Information could be distorted in the process hence delivering wrong message**
* **Messengers could be attacked and killed on the way by wild animals**
* **The distance covered by messengers was limited since they walked on foot.**
* **There was the possibility of missing the recipient of te information.**