

**SECTION A:**

**Answer all questions.**

1. Define agrarian revolution.

(2 Marks)

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2. Identify five farming techniques before the agrarian revolution.

(5 Marks)

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3. State five disadvantages of open-field system.

(5 Marks)

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4. Name five social factors that led to migration of Kenyan communities up-to the 19th century.

(5 Marks)

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5. Identify five negative impact of Portuguese rule in the East Coast of Africa.

(5 Marks)

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6. List three disadvantages of barter trade.

(3 Marks)

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7. State four reasons for the emergence of early trade.

(4 Marks)

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8. State the factors that lead to the development of trans-Saharan trade.

(6 Marks)

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9. Identify the problems that the caravans faced in the trans-Saharan trade. (8 Marks)

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10. State five reasons why the camel was mostly suited as a pack animal over others. (7 Marks)

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11. Name three earliest water vessels that were used in transport. (3 Marks)

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12. Give three early sources of energy. (3 Marks)

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**SECTION B**  
**Answer Any Two Questions**

13.a) Identify four traditional methods of communication. (4 Marks)

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b) State the different modes of modern telecommunication. (6 Marks)

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c) What is the contribution of modern communication to the society. (10 Marks)

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## HISTORY MARKING SCHEME FORM 2

### SECTION A

1. The radical change in methods of agricultural and livestock keeping as a result of the inventions and use of machines resulting to reduction of workers and increased production.

2.- Poor breeds of crops and animals.

- limited farming techniques
- lands belonging to kings and the noblemen
- Feudal system of ownership of land.
- Open field cultivation
- Strip cultivation

3.- Poor/low utilization of land

- A lot of waste land in form of cart tracks and paths.
- Ploughing and leaving fallow fields was a waste of time and labour
- Families had to cover long distance on strips of land were dispersed all over
- It discouraged livestock keeping on diseases spread easily
- Selective breeding was impossible
- Inadequate hay for winter breeding therefore animals had to be slaughtered in autumn.

4.-Access to religious shrines

- Directions and interpretation of the religious leaders
- Introduction of Islam
- Spirit of adventure
- Family/clan feuds
- Overpopulation/overcrowding

5.- Heavy taxation on the people

- Decline of coastal trade as other trading powers were discouraged from visiting the city states
- Some coastal towns declined as people escaped taxation and the tarnish traders avoiding the towns.
- Increased slavery and slave trade on the demand for slave abroad increased
- Caused division among people of the coast and the Portuguese had their own children and priests and lived separately

6.- It's not easy to establish the exact value of goods

- It is cumbersome to carry bulky goods over long distance
- The trade depends on double coincidence of demand

7.- Absence of commodities in peoples locality due to climatic and environmental conditions

- Uneven distribution of natural resources
- Specialization created lack/shortage of commodities
- Surplus production
- The need to meet local market demands

8.- Existence of strong local trade

- Introduction as a means of transport across the desert.
- Availability of trade commodities
- Existence of strong kingdom who ensured that the trade prospered and route secure
- Presence of the desert communities (Tuaregs) who assisted the caravans a lot.
- Presence of wealthy merchants who financed the caravans as an investment
- Spread of Islam that unified traders
- Presence of oases in the desert which acted as refreshment and replenishing centre.

9.- Long and tiring journey

- Shortage of supplies for the caravans and their animals
- Desert robbers
- Hostile communication
- Wars between different communities
- Frequent changes in trade routes
- Harsh desert climate
- Language barriers
- Attack by desert creatures
- Rivalry among traders over monopoly and control of trade

10.- Can go for long distances/periods without food and water

- They only lose little moisture through excretion
- Liquids lost through the nose are taken back through the mouth
- Can carry extra food in the stomach and store fat in the hump the during scarcity
- Has big flat feet that are suitable for walking on sandy and stony deserts
- Can eat a wider variety of vegetation
- Has a long neck that enables it to reach leaves from high up in the trees
- Can carry heavy loads

-It is fairly tame

11.- The dugout canoe

- The raft
- The outrigger canoe
- The kayak

12.- Wood

- Water
- Wind

### SECTION B

13.a) - Fire and smoke signals

- Drum beats
- Use of messengers
- Horn blowing
- Written messengers: scrolls/ parchments, stone tablets
- b) - Telephone - Electronic mail
- Cell phone - Facsimile trans-receiver
- Television - Telex
- Radio - Pager
- Telegraph

c) - Increased interaction between people

- Promotion of education
- Rapid exchange of culture internationally
- Variety of entertainment sources
- Improved general educational information on important issues such as environment, public health and road safety
- Expanded international trade
- Easier administration
- Weather forecasting
- Telecommunication in a source of employment

14. a) Period when many discoveries were made increasing human knowledge and understanding about the universe.

b) (i)-Earth was one of the planets of the solar system

-The earth rotates on its axis and around the sun (ii)- Discovered force of gravity

- Invented the reflecting telescope
- Discovered that light is made up of several colours (spectrum)

(iii) - Produced Electricity from a magnet and made a dynamic which efficiently provided electricity

(iv) - Invented a vaccine for small pox.

c) - Steam power was used to drive ships and locomotive

- More factories and mills sprang up
- Growth of small industrial towns into crowded cities
- Invention of electric power led generation of hydroelectricity
- Electricity is used for lighting
- Improvement of medicine
- Building of iron and steel factories that provided raw-materials for building machines, railway engines and motor cars
- Revolutionized communication mass production of newspapers, magazines and books.

15. a) - Respect the law

- Safeguard the law
- Should possess valid documents of identification
- Should duly pay taxes
- Vote at public relations (franchise)
- Protect the environment and the natural resources
- Participate in public debate and other issues of common interest

b) - Patriotic in order to promote a country's well being

- Devoted to serve one's nation (Nationalist)
- Uphold good moral values
- Obedience to the law
- Wise and prudent in the use of resources
- Adherence to work ethics
- c) - The constitution
- Common education system
- Equal distribution of resources
- National philosophies
- National language
- Socio economic interaction
- National symbols - National flag, National anthem, coat of arms, loyalty pledge and national awards.
- Government institutions - judiciary, legislature and executive.
- National days and events