

NSARU CLUSTER EXAMINATIONS

2023 MID TERM HISTORY FORM 1

MARKING KEY

SECTION A

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. C
14. A
15. D
16. A
17. C
18. B
19. A
20. D

SECTION B

21. **a.** language and alphabet, common ancestry, Religion, Sports, and Literature
b. Political, Social and Economic
c. i. Governance
- **Sparta** was a military state ruled by two kings while **Athens** was democratic in which all male citizens, except women and slaves took part in the assembly.
ii. Education
- Sparta emphasized on training the body, boys learnt state laws while girls were trained physically in order to give birth to strong babies who would be soldiers, in contrast, Athens aimed to develop a personal mental and physical power henceforth being able to express thoughts.
22. **a.** Texcoco and Tracopan
b. Sacrifices, Religion and Epidemic of Smallpox



c. Creation theory refers to a belief that human beings and the universe were created by God while **evolution theory** states that human beings gradually developed from ape-like creatures.

d. Suggested response but mark **key words**.

23. **a.** Rivers, Natural barriers, Religion, and Ancient philosophies

b. Taoism refers to a belief in Wu-Wei or non-action which means that we should not force our way to get things done but let them come without force while **Legalism** is a belief that people are born naturally evil therefore they deserve stiff punishment in order to have peace and maintain order in a society.

c. They were treated as inferiors consequently deprived of opportunities to serve in various government sectors.

24. **a. i** expanded the kingdom through conquests, e.g Timbuktu, Djene and GAO plus Wangara and Bambuku gold producing areas leading to the kingdom's prosperity.

ii. He created effective government through provinces under a trusted governor therefore able to control troublesome vassal states.

iii. Religion; he helped in the spread of Islam through his trade contacts with Arabs resulting in a lot of his subjects embracing Islam.

b. i. Size of the kingdom

- it was a small and compact therefore easy for the king to rule from his royal court.

ii. **Geographical location**

- Its location along the shores of Lake Victoria enabled the Ganda to benefit from the trade with Arabs and the Swahili. Lake Victoria effected easy movement and contact.

c. – to defend the empire against attacks.

- To guard trade routes.
- To act as an instrument for forcing the vassal states to pay tribute.

25. **a.** Gold and Salt

b. i. Architecture e.g mosques (Timbuktu)

ii. Education e.g Timbuktu university

iii. Employment in the administration of various sectors.

iv. Exposure to the foreign world.

c. i. Weak leadership

ii. Breakaways of chiefdoms



iii. Invasion by Soni Ali of Songhai.

d. The study of buried artefacts and fossils.

SECTION C (Essays)

26.

- Trade
- Efficient government
- Conquest
- Environment
- Islam
- Mansa Kankan Musa

27. a.

- Triple Alliance
- Military prowess
- Religion
- Environment

b.

- Use of natural manure
- Philosophy
- Defense System
- Wheel
- Literature
- Silk cloth
- Writing
- Painting
- Pottery
- Calendar
- Large-Scale water control projects
- Standardization of measurement units

