

**PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT**

FORM ONE HOMEPAGE QUESTIONS

HISTORY

1. What is history?
2. Mention two sources of historical information.
3. What is oral history?
4. Give two examples of written sources of history.
5. Why are historical sites important in studying history?
6. Mention two examples of archaeological sources.
7. What is archaeology?
8. Who is an archaeologist?
9. State two importance of studying history.
10. What is a historical museum?
11. Mention two materials that can be obtained from museums for studying history.
12. Differentiate between primary and secondary sources of history.
13. Give two examples of oral traditions used as sources of history.
14. Why should historians compare information from different sources?
15. What is pre-history?
16. What is meant by human evolution?
17. Mention two early stages in human development.
18. What is the meaning of domestication of plants?
19. Mention two crops that were domesticated by early humans.
20. Why did early humans begin to domesticate animals?
21. What is the Stone Age?
22. Mention the three main periods of the Stone Age.
23. State two characteristics of the Early Stone Age.
24. What was the importance of fire to early humans?
25. Mention two tools used by Early Stone Age people.
26. What is the Middle Stone Age?
27. State two characteristics of the Late Stone Age.

28. Why did Late Stone Age people live in settled communities?
29. What is agriculture?
30. Mention two effects of the development of agriculture.
31. What is division of labour?
32. How did the development of agriculture contribute to population growth?
33. What is the meaning of iron technology?
34. Mention two advantages of iron tools to early societies.
35. Why was iron technology important in the development of African societies?
36. Mention two activities carried out by early farming communities.
37. How did trade develop among early communities?
38. What is specialization?
39. Explain two ways in which specialization influenced the development of communities.
40. Why is it important to preserve historical sites?
41. A student finds an old stone tool near an archaeological site. Which source of history does the tool represent? Give a reason for your answer.
42. A community has passed information about its ancestors from grandparents to grandchildren for many generations. Identify the source of history involved and explain one limitation of this source.
43. Your teacher asks your group to investigate how people lived during the Stone Age. Mention three sources your group could use.
44. Imagine you are living in the Early Stone Age. Give three ways you would obtain food.
45. A village depends mainly on hunting and gathering. Suggest two changes that could occur if the people started practising agriculture.
46. A farmer replaces wooden tools with iron tools. Explain two possible benefits he may get from this change.
47. Your community wants to protect an old historical building from destruction. Suggest three measures that could be taken.
48. A historian receives two different accounts about the same historical event. What should the historian do before deciding which account is reliable?
49. Suppose early humans discovered how to control fire. Explain three ways this discovery could improve their lives.
50. A community has farmers, blacksmiths, potters and traders. What does this arrangement show about the economic organization of the community? Give two advantages of such an arrangement.