

**CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)**  
**NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE (NZ-JES)**



**FORM SIX PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS 2023**

**HISTORY 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

- 1. The demand for the new constitution in Tanzania is like the demand of the thirst man in the desert of which he is in need of quenching his thirst, but unable to reach the water source. Discuss by giving six points.**

**Introduction (1mark)**

- A candidate to define the term constitution
- Brief background of constitutional changes in Tanzania

**Main body (18 Mark)**

Challenges facing Tanzanian government to come up with the constitution

- i. Financial problems.
- ii. The current constitution tends to favor ruling class.
- iii. Fear from external forces eg donors and investors.
- iv. Corruption and embezzlement of public fund.
- v. Dominance of executive over other organs of the state. Eg parliament and judiciary.
- vi. It is not prioritized i.e its political agenda and not government priority.

**Conclusion (1 Mark)**

- Any relevant conclusion

**2. Analyze how trade and exchange system between African and Western Europeans societies**

**formed a platform for African underdevelopment.**

- **Introduction:** Relevant definition of trade and exchange system
  - Relevant meaning of underdevelopment **(Introduction 01 mark)**
    - **MAIN BODY:** Student is required to give negative impact of exchange system (Trade) that existed between Africa and Europe in connection to African underdevelopment.
- **Exploitation of African natural resources** during mercantilism eg. Gold, ivory was exchanged with alcohols mirror, through un equal trade
- **Stagnation of African technologies** after introduction of European goods
- **Decline of African handcraft industries** done by European such to overtake African market
- **Decline of African population** as a result of many African (energetic men and women taken to slave trade
- **Low price offered to African agricultural product** during legitimate trade
- **Disintegration of some African societies** due to slave trade eg. Asante
- **African market became a dumping place** for western European goods
- **Europeans were price planner** of both African goods and European goods

**(Any six (6) points @ 3 marks)**

**Conclusion 1 mark total 20 marks)**

**3. Columbus' journeys to Asia through westward route were historical phenomena. Discuss six changes in the New World from 1502.**

**INTRODUCTION (01 MARK)**

A candidate should give out a detailed information on Columbus' journey towards the discovery of the New World in Europe, West Indies and North America. Thus, a candidate

is supposed to give out six impacts of the discovery of the New World. The following are some of the suggested impacts:

- a) **It led to establishment of informal colonization.** Example, America by British, Brazil by Portuguese
- b) **It led to the opening of large-scale plantations.** These plantations were established in Caribbean Islands and South America like Sugar cane plantations in Caribbean Islands.
- c) **It led to the enslavement of Red Indians**
- d) **It led to the massive importation of slave Africans**
- e) **It led to the importation of European indentured labors in the New World**
- f) **It led to the high influx of European investment settlers**
- g) **It led to massive death of Red Indians due to European imported diseases**
- h) **It led to the development of mining activities**

**(EACH POINT 3 MARKS = 18MARKS)**

**CONCLUSION (01 MARK)**

**A candidate should provide short and relevant summary of the topic discussed**

4. **”The interest of the coloniser was to serve their mother countries and never the colonised people”. How did colonial state facilitate that? Six points**

**Introduction=01mark**

Any relevant introduction on colonial state

**Main body 6@3=18marks**

The functions of colonial state in the colonies

- i. Colonial state linked the colonies to metropolitan states
- ii. Implemented colonial policies and laws
- iii. Defended colonies from external attacks
- iv. Established and enforced capitalists’ production in the colonies .eg forceful cash crops production, forceful labour land alienation and taxation
- v. Fostered western culture through education and religion
- vi. Ensured colonies to be self sufficient

**Conclusion=01mark: any relevant conclusion**

**5. Explain three grounds that thriven the African Trade Unions and three features of their peculiarities.**

**a) Introduction (01Marks)**

A student is required to give a detailed information related to African Trade Unions with the aid of examples like Azania Confederation of Trade Unions (AZANIA), Tanganyika Federation of Labour, Nairobi Taxmen Union etc.

Some of the leaders were Tom Joseph Mboya, Elijah Barayi, Rashid Mfaume Kawawa

**b) Main body (6points @ 03 = 18marks)**

**The African Trade Unions resulted from: -**

- i. Emergence of elite class: Joshua Nkomo (Zimbabwe) and Dr. Leopold Senghor (Senegal), Tom Joseph Mboya, Mfaume Rashid Kawawa, Elijah Bayari.
- ii. Colonial education
- iii. The rise of working class
- iv. The evils of colonialism (long working hours, low wages, poor working conditions)
- v. Influence of socialism

**Features of African Trade Unions.**

- vi. Disunity among working class: this is due to the lack of committed leaders who would organize the movement.
- vii. Lack of awareness: workers were unconscious about the colonial maneuvers also the relationship between rural and urban works was not good.
- viii. Most of them were small and weak. The African trade unions comprised few Africans from a certain field i.e., railways workers.
- ix. Based on rural areas. Plantation, processing industries and mining centers were established mostly in rural areas.

**c) Conclusion (01Marks)**

**Any valid and acceptable conclusion**

6. **Africans had nothing to proud prior their contact with external world. In six points show the fallacy of this statement.**

**Introduction: Any relevant introduction 01mark**

**Main body:**

Development existed in Africa in pre-colonial era.

- (i) **Development of education.** ie existence both informal and formal education like in Egypt and Morocco where formal education existed like Al-Azhar and Fez and Timbuktu Universities in Mali.
- (ii) **Development of science and technology.** eg. Existence of hand-craft industries like salt making, pottery as well as Iron making industries, also different discoveries like discovery of calendar in Egypt.
- (iii) **Development of trading system.** Example long-distance and Trans-Saharan trade and the trade between the people of East African coast and Asians.
- (iv) **Development of various political organizations.** Example Age-set, Clan organization and State Organization developed in Egypt, Ethiopia, Buganda, Mali, Mombasa etc..
- (v) **Development of culture.** Eg. Wearing style like Maasai, food cooking style, religious activities etc..
- (vi) **Development of fishing activities.** Especially in societies around coastal areas
- (vii) **Development of agricultural activities,** ie pastoralism existed in Fulani, gala, Somali and Maasai, while crop cultivation existed in areas like Buganda kingdom, Egypt etc.

**Any six point. (@3marks=18marks)**

**Conclusion: any relevant conclusion 01 mark**

7. **Why All African people conference was iconic during nationalism in Africa. With six (6) points validate this statement.**

**Introduction 01 mark**

Student is required to define Accra Pan-African Conference held in Ghana 1958 which was the first Pan-African conference held in Africa which played a role as a historical conference which had potential influence in nationalism and struggle for independence for most of African countries.

**Main body: student is required to give contributions or importance of Accra Pan-African conference towards African nationalism.**

- (i) Intensified Africanness and togetherness
- (ii) Influenced birth of OAU in May 1963 which later formed liberation committee
- (iii) Promoted adoption of non-alignment philosophy in the struggle for political sovereignty which denied some African side during the cold war policy.
- (iv) Fuelled inter-state nationalistic movement persistence or support like Ghana to other west African colonies like Guinea Bissau.
- (v) Aroused nationalistic feelings, consciousness and awareness in Africa specifically West Africa.
- (vi) Created a room for nationalistic visit, talks and strategies sharing. Example Mandela managed to visit Algeria, Ethiopia and Tanzania.

- (vii) Influenced formation of political parties and national at scope. Example KANU in Kenya was formed in 1960 by Tom Mboya and his colleagues, Congolese national movement of Patrice Lumumba founded in 1958.