

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



FORM TWO PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS AUGUST 2024

HISTORY

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION "A" (15 marks)

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	A	C	A	B	B	D	D	C	B

2. Matching items

I	ii	iii	iv	v
C	A	B	D	F

SECTION B (70 MARKS)

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Answer **all** questions in this section

3. Using examples define the following historical terminologies as used in the history subject.

(i) Ubusoka:

Was the Nyakyusa ceremony held to mark the passing in of the new leadership and passing out of the old leadership. It was also held to mark the passage of a new age into adult hood.

(ii) Kihampa:

Refers to the form of feudalism developed among the Chagga.

(iii) Boer trek:

This was the migration of Boers from the Cape of Good Hope to the interior parts of South Africa in order to find settlements areas. It took place from 1830 to 1850.

(iv) Kaffir Wars:

Were the series of wars fought between the Dutch and Xhosa in South Africa.

(v) Uitlanders:

Were the people of British origin who settled in Transvaal to invest in the Boers in 1886.

4. Re-arrange the statements in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the table below:

- (i) The search for new sea routes to replace the land route was possible due to the invention of ships and voyages that were supported by Prince Henry the Navigator, son of King John.
- (ii) Due to their ruthless frequent attacks and rebellions from Arabs and Africans, Portuguese rule collapsed and the life at the coast became under the Oman Arabs.
- (iii) The first Portuguese Sailor to reach East Africa was Vasco da Gama after assistance from Prince Henry
- (iv) Portuguese were the first Europeans to visit the coast of East Africa in their searching for sea route to India.
- (v) They decided to settle and conquer the coastal towns and controlled the trade in the area for about two century.

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Iv	I	iii	v	ii

5. Briefly answer each of the following questions

(i) How was the fire discovered:

Fire was discovered by Homo erectus during the middle stone age by using in two methods:

- Through striking stones against each other that led to the emission of fire
- Through scratching the pieces of wood using hand. The more he continued scratching the pieces of wood got heat and the smoke came out and finally led to the emission of fire.

(ii) How man obtained food during the early stone age:

- Through hunting
- Man was a scavenger (He ate the remains of prey killed by large carnivorous animals)
- Through gathering e.g. roots, fruits and eggs

(iii) Explain two theories used by historians to explain the discovery of iron:

- a) Mistaken identity: This explains that before man discovered iron, copper was commonly used, therefore iron became discovered when man mistakenly mined iron ore instead of copper ore.
- b) Forest fire theory: According to this theory, forest fire melted iron ore that was on the earth's surface. This left lumps of iron on the ground making iron to be discovered.

(iv) Why most of the societies were defeated during the Ngoni invasion:

- Ngoni had outstanding military organization
- Ngoni were equipped with superior weapons compared to people they met
- Good military tactics of attacking their enemies e. g. cow-horn method
- Ngoni used assimilation policy
- Disunity among the societies where Ngoni passed
- Ngoni had good leadership

(v) How colonial agents paved a way for the colonization of the African continent:

- They provided geographical information about Africa to the colonialists
- They abolished slave trade
- Signing bogus treaties with African chiefs
- They sketched the map of Africa
- Brainwashed and softened the hearts and minds of Africans to accept colonialism
- They introduced new cash crops in Africa

6. Differentiate the following:

(i) Trans-Saharan trade and Trans-Atlantic slave trade:

Trans-Saharan trade was the pre-colonial African regional trade conducted between West African and North African societies across the Sahara desert. It flourished from the 8th century up to 15th century **WHILE** Trans-Atlantic-slave trade involved the selling and buying of Africans from Africa and then exporting them to the American and Europe across the Atlantic Ocean. It started at the end of the 15th century and began to decline by the 18th century.

(ii) Matrilineal and Patrilineal clan organization:

Matrilineal clan organization refers to the clan organization system in which children belong to their mother's clan e.g. Makonde, Yao and Kamba **WHILE** Patrilineal refers

to the clan organization in which children take and follow the clan names of the fathers.

E.g. Nyakyusa, Sukuma and Nyamwezi

(iii) Rent in kind and Rent in labour:

Rent in Labour was a type of rent during feudalism in which a peasant had to work on his plot to get necessary products for his livelihood and he was also obliged to work three days a week to the landlords for the use of his land. WHILE Rent in kind this was a form of rent during feudalism in which the landlords demanded rent in form of products that peasants produced e.g. cattle, grains etc

(iv) Anglo-Boer and Afro Boer wars:

Afro Boer wars were the series of wars fought between the Boers and various African societies in South Africa e.g. Kaffir wars between Boers and Xhosa WHILE Anglo-Boer wars were the wars between the British and the Boers in the process of occupying and colonizing South Africa e.g. The first Anglo-Boer war of 1880-1881 and the Second Anglo Boer war of 1899-1902

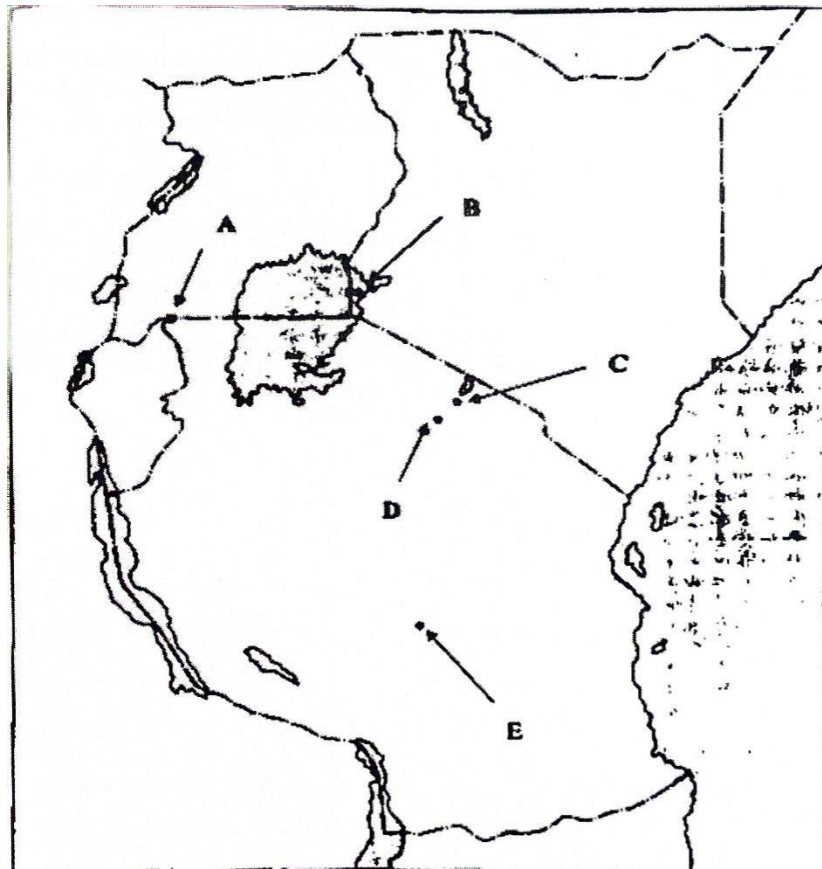
(v) Moresby and Harmeton Treaty:

Moresby treaty was an agreement between captain Fair fax Moresby on behalf of the British government and Sultan Seyyid Said of Zanzibar to prohibit the shipping of slaves outside the Sultan's territories. It was signed in 1822 WHILE Harmeton treaty was an agreement between captain colonel Harmerton on behalf of the British government and Sultan Seyyid Said of Zanzibar to prohibit the export of slaves outside East Africa. It was signed in 1845.

7. Gulukwa kwa lala is a village that found at Ilala district where its people live with exploitation of man by man and land was owned by a few rich and powerful people. As a historian relate the life of Gulukwa kwa lala villagers with pre-colonial mode of production by describing its five characteristics. **(Features of feudalism)**

- (i) Exploitation of man by man
- (ii) Land was the major means of production
- (iii) Private ownership of the major means of production
- (iv) It was characterized with division of labour
- (v) Existence of classes
- (vi) Existence of strong political institutions such as empires and kingdoms
- (vii) Improved level of science and technology
- (viii) Payment rents by the peasants to the land lord

8. Describe the five techniques used by the British to occupy the Cape
- (i) Abolition of slave trade and slavery in 1807
 - (ii) Introduction of land legislation system in 1812
 - (iii) Imposition of English as an official language at the cape 1812
 - (iv) Introduction of black circuit court system at the cape 1811
 - (v) Introduction of contract system at the cape
 - (vi) British government provided financial aid to the British settlers so as to attract them to come at the cape
 - (vii) Introduction of the pass system 1809
9. Study the sketch map and answer the questions which follows



- (i) What is the name of the historical site marked by letter A: **NSONGEZI**
- (ii) The historical site marked by letter B is called: **NGORO GAMBLE/ (RUSINGA)**
- (iii) In which century was a skull of Zinjanthropus was discovered at a place marked by letter D: **20TH CENTURY**
- (iv) Which discovery made the historical site marked by letter C to be famous: **EARLY IRON SITE**
- (v) The historical site marked by letter E is called: **ISIMILA**

SECTION C (15 MARKS)

Answer question **ten (10)**

10. “The Trans-Saharan Trade began declining at the end of the 16th century and finally came to an end in the 20th century”. Critically examine the **six (06)** factors that contributed to its fall.

Introduction: 1.5 marks

Student is expected to give the meaning of Trans-Saharan Trade and its periodization

Main Body: 2 marks @ points

Factors for the Decline:

- Rise of Trans-Atlantic slave trade
- Changing political conditions in the Sahara region
- Shortage of water
- Harsh climatic condition in the Desert
- Attack from Tuaregs
- Shortage of commodities
- European colonization of West Africa

Conclusion: 1.5 marks