

FORM SIX EXAMINATIONS

Code: 112/1

HISTORY 1

MARKING SCHEME

1. *What are the challenges Tanzania is facing at present in the process of implementing free education from form one to form four? Give eight points.*

Introduction (2 marks)

A candidate should give the meaning of education as “a process of imparting and acquiring of Knowledge skills and abilities through teaching and learning especially at school or similar institution.

Ever since Tanzania education system has been fixated on raising students performance, and hence number of measures has been taken to improve the education since independence 1961 such as free education, improvement of infrastructure and so many others.

Main body – any relevant eight points (@2marks)

A candidate to give eight (8) challenges in implementing free education from form one to form four in Tanzania today.

1. Inadequate funds which has been always not enough to support free education.
2. Low motivation of the teaching and non – teaching staffs.
3. Corruption and misuse of the office.
4. Lack of adequate infrastructure in supporting the provision of free education.
5. Lack of teaching Aids to promote and enhance the free education process in Tanzania.
6. Poor preparation in offering free education.
7. Poor education policies which need to be reformed so that it can meet the need of free education.
8. Political differences which stumbling the provision of free education.
9. Poor support from the education stake holders
10. Unstable curriculum.

Conclusion (02 marks)

Any relevant conclusion.

2. *With eight (8) vivid examples show how the majority of pre – colonial African societies were far away the primitive communal mode of production.*

Introduction (02 marks)

A candidate should explain the meaning of Primitive communal mode of production which was the first stage in the development of human production where by the society leaved communally while sharing means of production together. It was the stage which was characterized by the low science and technology and social classless.

Main body. Any relevant eight (8) points @2 marks

Candidate to give the factors for transition of the pre – colonial African societies from primitive communal mode of production for development attained.

1. The discovering and the uses of iron which increased the production to the point of having surplus.
2. The emergence of specialization.
3. Permanent settlement
4. Development of production activities.

5. Formation of political states both centralized and decentralized states which support the activities. Some grew as the result of Trade activities.
6. Population increases.
7. Development of Trade activities Eg. Discovering and use of Camel as the means of Transport which led to the rise of Trans – Saharan Trade.
8. The emergence of social interactions among the African societies.
9. Development of small scale industrial activities among the African societies/ African local industries.

Conclusion (2 marks)

Any relevant conclusion.

3. Account for the lagging behind of Africa from 15th century to 21st century, although during the 15th c Africa and Europe were said to be almost at the same level of developments (6 points)

Introduction (1 mark)

A candidate should give the meaning of development which describes the advancement or changes or moving from one stage which is low to the other more advanced.

Main body @3 marks

A candidate to give the factors for the lagging behind of Africa from 15th century.

1. Slave trade and Slavery activities
2. Unequal exchange/ unfair trade.
3. Technological backwardness.
4. Destruction of African industries (local industries)
5. Destruction of African culture (African civilization)
6. Colonization of Africa
7. Exploitative colonial economies.
8. The collapse of African Agricultural systems by taking Africans who were the most producers to the new world.

Conclusion (01 mark)

Any relevant conclusion.

4. “Africans experienced an enforced servitude during European capitalism in America”. With six (6) concrete examples show how African people were affected by that historical phenomena.

Introduction (01 mark)

A candidate should define the term “capitalism” which was the fourth mode of production but third stage of exploitation of man by man based on private ownership. The Africans were taken to the new world (America) as slaves during slave and enforced into capitalist production activities as Agriculture

Main body

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

A candidate to give the consequences or effects of slavery activates in America.

1. Poverty to African Slaves in America
2. Racial segregation
3. Low life expectance because of hard labour
4. They were denied their rights to participate in political organization.
5. Some were killed.
6. No right to own properties.
7. Hush laws which treated Africans badly, such as slavery Laws.
8. Mass illiteracy to many African slaves.

Conclusion (01 mark)

Any relevant conclusion

5. *Examine two roles of colonial Trade and use four (4) points to show how Africans were affected by this trade after the Second World War.*

Introduction (1 mark)

A candidate should give the meaning of colonial trade and the Second World War

Colonial trade refers to the exchange system of products and services involving different products during colonial era and the **Second World War** refer to the second world imperialist antagonism that involved the whole world but led by imperialist nations like Great Britain, German, France, Italy, etc. the war occurs from 1939 to 1945.

Main body six (6) points @3marks

A candidate to examine two (2) roles of colonial trade and its four (4) effects to the Africans.

Roles of colonial trade

1. To maintain African continent as the market for the metropolitan industrial goods.
2. Commercial exploitation through unequal exchange.
3. To increase the quality and quantitative output of raw materials.

Effects

- i. The increase of un – equal trade activities
- ii. Intensive exploitation of raw materials.
- iii. The colonial monopoly companies controlled trade and commerce
- iv. The collapse of the African local trade.
- v. Colonial masters encouraged European commercial companies come to Africa eg (FAO)

Conclusion (01 mark)

Any relevant conclusion

6. *Explain why colonialist adopted various Agricultural system in Africa (six points)*

Introduction (1mark)

- Colonial Agriculture refers to the science of crop cultivation which was controlled by European in Africa during the colonial are.
- Colonial Agriculture aimed at intensifying or/ concentrating on cash crop production such as sisal, cotton, coffee, and very rare food crops were entertained in some areas in the colony.

Main body six points (@2marks)

Reasons for the adoption of various colonial agricultural systems in Africa.

- i) Climatic condition. Areas with hot climate like Ghana, Uganda Nigeria were not conducive for settlers hence peasants was pre –dominant unlike areas with cold climate like Zimbabwe, Kikuyu land in Kenya Algeria and South Africa were more attractive to settlers and plantation Agriculture.
- ii) Population density. Areas with high population such as Uganda, Kenya and Nigeria land alienation was not successful since colonial masters feared strong resistance hence peasant was encouraged apart from areas with shallow population such as Kenya and Zimbabwe.
- iii) Presence/ absence of government support (the role of colonial state)
- iv) Economic strength of the mother country (capital)
- v) Accessibility and navigability of the colony.
- vi) Soil factor/ soil fertility.

Conclusion (01 mark)

Any relevant conclusion

7. Appraise six (6) input of the rise of world of socialism toward the development of Ant – colonial struggles in the south of Sahara

Introduction (1 mark)

A candidate should give the meaning of socialism which involves the communal share in all means of production with no exploitation, no social division/oppression. It is one among stages in modes of production in which means of production and distribution are by the people and operated according to the equity and fairness. Anti –colonial struggle may refer to the movement against colonialism simply as nationalism.

Main body six point's @3marks

A candidate to give six (6) contribution of the word socialism to the development of the African Nationalism struggle.

- i) Socialism revealed out the colonial exportations to the Africans and hence struggled against colonialism. Since socialism was against capitalism.
- ii) It contributed to the formation of social and welfare association which were used in struggle against colonialism in Africa. These were the African social and welfare associations such as cooperative unions.
- iii) Formation of Non Aligned Movement (NAM) which played a big role to the development of Anti – colonial struggle in sub – Saharan Africa
- iv) Formation of political parties
- v) Socialist Revolutions led to the use of Revolution means in African Nationalism struggle against colonialism in Africa. Example Zanzibar Revolution of 1964
- vi) Spread of socialist ideology in sub – Saharan Africa which increased the spirit of Ant – colonial struggle in Africa.
- vii) The needs of creating the society without exploitation, oppression and humiliations while sharing of production equally.

Conclusion (01 mark)

Any relevant conclusion