



CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION
An Ecumenical Body of Tanzania Episcopal Conference and Christian Council of Tanzania
P.O. Box 9433, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

CSSC-SOUTHERN ZONE FORM TWO JOINT EXAMINATION

012 HISTORY

AUGUST 2024

MARKING SCHEME

1.

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

(10 marks. Each 1 mark)

2.

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	v
LIST B	D	F	C	A	E

(05 marks. Each 1 mark)

3. Briefly explanation.

- (i) **Batwazi**, this was the name given to the class of landowners in Buhaya Kingdom. This consisted the Omukama, the Bakungu and the Balangira.
- (ii) **Barracoons**. Refers to an enclosure in which slaves were temporarily kept before being shipped to Europe or Asia by the foreigner slave dealers.
- (iii) **Boer exodus** refers to the movement of Boers out of the Cape of Good Hope to interior parts of South Africa. The exodus started during 1930's due to British laws and rules. The Boers were led by Piet Retief and others.
- (iv) **Slave** is a person who is owned by another person and is forced to work for him. A slave is regarded like other property that a person is owning.
- (v) **Power sharing** was a governance system in which a leader shared responsibilities and administrative powers with his subordinates. This system was common among Bunyoro, Buganda, Buhaya and Karagwe feudal states of East Africa. *(10 marks @ 2 marks).*

4.

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
ii	v	iv	iii	i

(05 marks @ 1 mark).

5. Short answers

- (i) Arabs settled on East African Coast between the 1st century and 14th century due to spread of Islamic religion, seeking for refuge, commercial exploration and trading activities
- (ii) Most East African were reluctant to be converted to Christianity religion because Portuguese were so harsh to East African people. Also most East African people had been Islamized earlier by the Arabs from middle East.
- (iii) The term pre-colonial African society's mean these were those societies existed before arrival of European in African continent. These societies had both centralized and decentralized political systems which were able to expand and build strong empires like Buganda, Ethiopia, Nyamwezi, Bunyoro, Asante, Ghana, Mali, and Soghai, etc
- (iv) Prince Henry the navigator decided to sponsor different voyages for Portuguese sailors to west and East African Coast because of commercial reasons, spread of Christianity and spirit of adventure he had.
- (v) African culture had been affected when traders from Middle and Far East came in the region as follows; most African adopted new dressing styles, some of them changed their religion and became Islamized. But also Islamic laws was adopted to be used in social and cultural issues.

10 marks @ 2 marks.

6. Differentiating question

- (i) Iron smelting is a process of changing iron ore into pure iron by using high temperature into a furnace **while iron forging** is the process of hammering iron into different shapes of iron tools and weapons like axes, machetes, arrows, spears and hoes.
- (ii) Manual archives provide written records in hard form by visiting the respective archives **while** Digital archives, provide written records in soft form by accessing online archives.
- (iii) Meroe refers to the iron site found in Sudan **while** Axum refers to the iron site found in Ethiopia
- (iv) Akasanvu was one of the types of rent paid during the feudalism in Buganda. This system of rent required the tenants to provide labour for government projects **while**, Envunjo was the type of rent required the tenants to provide one tenth of a person's produce to the chief as a sign of respect for the chief.
- (v) **Nomadism** is a process in which pastoralists tends to move from one place to another with their livestock in order to search for pasture and water. Nomadic societies in East Africa includes Maasai, Kalamajong and Somali. **while shifting crop cultivation** refers to the movement of farmers from one place to another. Farmers tends to stay at a certain place for some years before shifting to another place until the fertility of soil became exhausted.

10 marks @ 2 marks

7. (i) Stagnation of technological development in Africa continent.
- (ii) Frequent war and fear of being captured, created great sense of insecurity.
- (iii) Decline of African traditional industries
- (iv) Rise and development of some states like Benin, Oyo, Asante and Dohomey.
- (v) Decline of agricultural productions.
- (vi) Depopulation of African societies.
- (vii) Inter – ethnic conflicts and wars.
- (viii) Decline of some states such as Fante state.

(Any five (5) points) (10 marks @ 2 marks).

8. (i) They converted African to Christianity.
- (ii) They encouraged development of agriculture and insisted cultivation of cash crops.
- (iii) They built schools, hospital and churches to make Africans adopt a positive attitude toward Europeans.
- (iv) They campaigned the abolition of slave trade in Africa.
- (v) They formed trading companies for buying cash crops.
- (vi) They signed treaties with African chiefs.
- (vii) They taught Africans, foreign languages.

(Any five (5) points) (10 marks @ 2 marks).

9. (a) Iron technology/Iron smelting technology/iron working technology (2 Marks)
- b) (i) Women caused men to lose attention when working in furnaces
- (ii) The belief that iron tools could be spoiled when seen by women *1@= 2 Marks*
- c) Iron smelting technology was kept secret among the black smith because black smiths were respected, valued and some of them were given leadership position hence they had to keep a monopoly of knowledge among themselves. *2 Marks*
- d) Engaruka, Dakawa, Meroe, Tunis, Axum. *1@= 2 Marks*
- e) (i) Emergence of conflicts/wars
- (ii) Destruction of environment *1@= 2 Marks*

SECTION C: 15 MARKS

10. **Introduction**

Salt making refers to the type of handcraft industry in pre – colonial Africa which involved with making salt by extracting salt from ocean water, by extracting salt from salty reeds, leaching, and mining salt from salty rocks. *(02 marks).*

Main body

Advantages and uses of salt.

- i. Salt was useful ingredient in cookery. It made food tasty
- ii. Salt was used as food preservation
- iii. Salt had medical uses e.g used to heal wound
- iv. Salt used to preserve dead human body (Mummification).
- v. Salt was used as medium of exchange in trade.
- vi. Animal skin cured by salt before used to make clothing.

(12 marks@ 2 marks).

Conclusion

Any relevant conclusion *(1 mark).*