

**MKALAMA DISTRICT COUNCIL
FORM TWO DISTRICT MOCK MAY 2025
MARKING SCHEME**

012

HISTORY

QN1.

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

01@=10marks

QN. 2

i	ii	iii	Iv	V
I	G	B	A	F

3. i) kihampa this was the feudal relation which developed among the Chagga in the Northern part of Tanzania . (02 Marks)

ii) Abolition of slave trade this was the ending up buying and selling human being as the commodities in the market. (02 Marks)

iii)

Boer trek was the movement of boers or Dutch from the Cape to the interior of South Africa. **(02 Marks)**

iv) Age set organization

The age set system is an organisation of the society based on age and sex groups. In the age-set system, one's age group determined his or her position and responsibilities in the community. **(02 Marks)**

v)Linguistic is the scientific study of language. (02 Marks)

QN. 4

1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	5 TH
iii	ii	iv	V	i

**02@
= 10**

marks

5 i) Through hunting and gathering (02 Marks)

ii) It led to the development of trading centers along the caravan routes

It created psychological torture (02 Marks)

**iii) Introduction of English language as official language Abolition of slave trade
and slavery (02 Marks)**

iv) Both were exploitative in nature

There was private ownership of the major means of production (**02 Marks**)

v) Recalling events Language studies

Carbon-14

Pottasium-Argon (**02 Marks**)

6. A candidate is required to differentiate the given terms:

(i) **Normadic** and sedentary

Normadic pastoralism is the type of pastoralism where by the pastoral societies moved from one place to another in search of pastures and water While sedentary pastoralism is the type of pastoralism where by the pastoral societies did not move from one place to another (stay in one place) (02marks)

(ii) **Shifting cultivation and permanent crop cultivation**

Shifting cultivation involved the movement of farmers from one place to another **while**, permanent crop cultivation involved farming of permanent crops such as yams, kolonuts, palm oil, pumpkins and bananas.

(02marks)

(iii) **Ubugabire and Umwinyi.**

Nyarubanja Ubugabire was the feudal system that was practiced in Rwanda, Buha, Urundi and Ankole which was based on cattle ownership. While Umwinyi was the feudal system that was practiced at the Coastal areas of East Africa and Zanzibar. (**02marks**)

(iv) **Stone Age and Iron age**

Stone Age refers to the period in human history when stone was the main material for making tools and weapons **WHILE**, **Iron Age** was a period when human beings used iron in making tools and weapons.

(02marks)

(v) **Centralized and non-centralized states** **Centralized state refers to the government where power is concentrated in a single authority while non centralized state are states which have no central government, where power and authority are shared across different units of the society**

(02marks)

7. Reasons for British occupation at the cape

i. Abolition of slave trade and slavery

ii. Introduction of English language

iii. Introduction of British administration

iv. Introduction Anglican Church

v. Introduction of Black Circuit in the court and any related points.

(02 @ = 10 Marks)

8. characteristics of communalism

i) Absence of exploitation of man by man ii)

There were no classes

- iii) Collective ownership of major means of production (02@=10marks)
iv) There were no specialization of labour v) Low science and technology

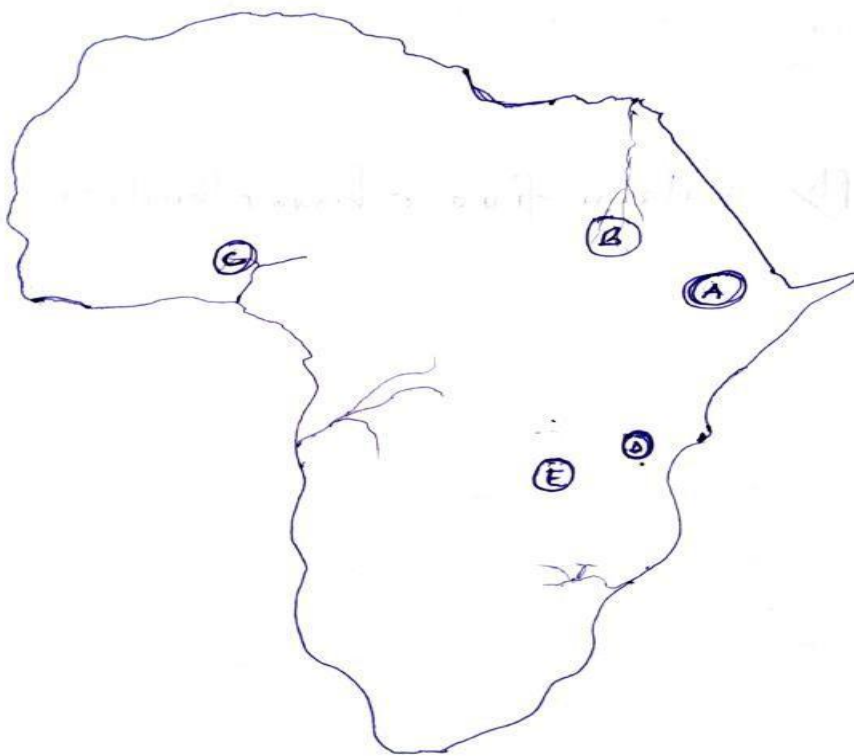
9. a sketch map of Africa showing Iron sites

A. Axum (02 marks)

B. Nok (02 marks) C. Meroe (02 marks) total = 10 marks

D. Engaruka (02 marks)

E. Kalambo falls (02 marks)



SECTION C (15 MARKS)

Essay question

10. FACTORS WHICH LED TO THE GROWTH OF THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

Introduction

The Trans-Saharan Trade was conducted between West Africa and North Africa societies across the Sahara desert. It flourished from the 8th century up to the 15th century. It involved traders from the Western Sudanic states and the Forest states in West Africa as well as traders from North Africa and the Mediterranean region. Western Sudan was the region between the Nile River and the Atlantic Ocean, south of the Sahara desert. Several factors led to the emergence, growth and expansion of the Trans-Saharan Trade. They included the following:

Political stability, Societies in which trade routes passed were peaceful and politically stable. This enabled both traders and rulers in those societies to conduct profitable trade. For example, king Mansa Kankan Musa of Mali controlled and protected trade routes. He also collected taxes and built armies to ensure peace and security along the trade routes. Therefore, traders and commodities were protected and this attracted more traders.

Availability of valuable commodities; The availability of valuable commodities for sale attracted traders to participate in this trade. The vast area covered by the Trans-Saharan Trade produced various goods needed both within and outside it. These commodities included gold, ivory, slaves, leather goods, clothes, salt, and foodstuffs. They were, in turn, exchanged with commodities or goods from Europe and Asia. Examples of such goods are clothes and firearms.

Honesty and trust among traders; Traders involved in the Trans-Saharan Trade were honest and trustworthy. Therefore, they conducted business with confidence and trust. This situation helped the growth of the Trans-Saharan Trade. For example Berbers.

Availability of means of transportation using camels; Camels promoted the Trans-Saharan Trade in many ways. With camels, traders carried large amounts of goods at a time. Camels also travelled long distances in the desert without drinking water. This situation enhanced the development of the Trans-Saharan Trade.

Spread of Islam and the Arabic language; These developments led to the growth and expansion of the Trans-Saharan Trade. Islam united traders because its believers regarded each other as brothers. At the same time, the Arabic language became the main medium of communication among the traders. This made negotiation and communication easy.

Availability of foodstuffs and valuable trade goods; The Trans-Saharan Trade took place in areas with plenty of foodstuffs. Availability of foodstuffs enabled traders to travel long distances and sell their goods without fear of food shortage and hunger.

Presence of middlemen; The Berbers acted as traders from North Africa while Mandinka, Soninke, Songhai and Hausa from West Africa ensured the flow of trade goods from one place to another for exchange.

Generally, The Trans-Saharan Trade had the following effects on West Africa such as Emergence of towns, Spread of Islam and Arabic culture, Emergence and growth of states, Intermarriages among people of different races and Unequal relations of trade. This trade began to decline after the rise of Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Introduction (02 Marks)

Main body six point (02@ = 12 marks)

Conclusion (01 Marks). Total (15 Marks)