

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
IRAMBA DC FORM IV SERIES 02 EXAMINATION

HISTORY 1

MARKING SCHEME

Question 1.

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

@ 1 = 10 Marks

Question 2.

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

@1 = 6 Marks

3. Briefly answer the following questions

i.) Why the Africans collaboration with the colonialists was not considered as a betrayal to their fellow Africans? (**Three points**)

- ☐ They were incapable of holding out invaders example Maasai.
- ☐ They hoping to gain from the invaders example Buganda.
- ☐ Being ignorance of the European intention and the influence of missionaries.
- ☐ The desire of have everlasting peace

3@1=3 Marks

ii.) How a person become a slave in pre – colonial Africa? **three points**

- ☐ Involved in criminal offence.
- ☐ Inheritance of slave status
- ☐ War captives were killed others were made wives of the warriors some into slaves
- ☐ By kidnapping

3@1 = 3 Marks

- iii.) Iron discovered was a symbol of development of some pre _ African societies. Why the discoverer of iron is very important to man's history?
three reasons.

- ☐ Consolidation of permanent settlement
- ☐ Increase of population.
- ☐ Emergence of kingdom and growth of trade

3@1 = 3 Marks

TOTAL 9 Marks

Question 4.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
3	1	2	6	4	5

@1.5 = 9 Marks

Question 5.

- i. HOMO ERECTUS 1 Mark

- ii. Stages of man's evolution

- ✓ PRIMATES,
- ✓ HOMOHABILLS,
- ✓ HOMO ERECTUS
- ✓ HOMO SAPIENS

@1/5 = 2 Marks

- iii. Features of Homo Sapiens

- ✓ He believed to be true man of today
- ✓ Has large brain size like that of modern man
- ✓ Highly skillful and manipulative of the environment

3@2 = 6 Marks

TOTAL 9 Marks

6. Mr. Kalumanzira is the headmaster at Kwetu Secondary School. He received a letter from form one student who are not interested in studying History subject. As form four student try to convince your fellow students on the significance of learning history in their daily life. Give six points.

- ✓ To understand the origin of man
- ✓ To understand the relationship which existed between human being and environment
- ✓ To understand the past , present events to predict the future
- ✓ To understand technological transformation in human life example from stone age to iron age
- ✓ It helps to get knowledge on society for example how African societies formed
- ✓ It explain the struggle of man to master his environment.
- ✓ It helps us to get knowledge in many areas as trade, transport, communication, language and to understand other field better.
- ✓ It enables us to learn where important events took place. Example when Tanganyika colonized by German and when she got her independence.
- ✓ To have greater sense of patriotism and nationalism. As how we learn about Tanzania and what mean to be Tanzanian.

6@1.5 = 9Marks

7. Why colonialist prefer migrant labour

- ✓ To avoid resistance
- ✓ It was cheap to run
- ✓ Easy to mobilize
- ✓ Easy to control labour

6@ 1.5 = 9 Marks

8. “Man’s life is not static means tend to change from one period to another” as historian discuss major changes in human beings way of life during the late stone age. Give six points

- ✓ People lived permanent life
- ✓ Settlements attracted community life where crop production and animal keeping were practiced.
- ✓ Surplus production started, this leading to exchange of goods and other services hence division of labor
- ✓ Production increased due to advanced tools
- ✓ Specialization started
- ✓ Population increased
- ✓ Traditional education started in painting caves

6@ 1.5 = 9 Marks

9. The form four students of Magubike Secondary School were discussing “the independence of African countries”. Being one of the student elaborate six problems that hindered the struggle for independence in Africa.

Introduction.

Any relevant introduction (1.5 Marks)

Main body; factors that hindered the struggle for independence in Africa.

- Banning of political parties in Africa example TANU – Tanganyika, FRELIMO - Mozambique.
- Tribalism and ethnicity example Uganda Buganda and Nyankole didn’t unity during fighting.
- Illiteracy; many Africans during nationalism movement were illiterate.
- Imprisonment, exile and assassination radical political leaders’ example Dedan Kimath of Kenya, Nelson Mandela of South Africa, Dr. Kwame Nkurumah o Ghana.
- Financial problems

- Religious differences
- Unwilling of colonial power to grant independence to African.
- Poor infrastructure as roads, railways.

6@2 = 12 Marks

Conclusion

Any relevant one 1.5 Marks

TOTAL = 15 Marks

10. How Africa affected by colonial Transport and Communication network
Introduction

Any relevant introduction (1.5 Marks)

How African Affected

- It led to the transportation of African raw material from the interior
- Increasing of dependency to the African
- Encouraged migrant labour
- Spread of western Culture
- Destruction of African local industries
- Unequal development

Conclusion

Any relevant conclusion (1.5 Marks)

TOTAL 15 marks

11. African states face with many challenges since became the members of the United Nation (UN). As expert in the World history. Use six points to prove this statement.

Introduction.

Any relevant introduction (1.5 Marks)

Main body- the challenges African faced after participate in UN

- Some of African decision taken by the UN and its agencies have affected African and his people
- The UN lacks instrument of coercion
- UN contributed much to the economic crises faced Africa between the 1970's and 1980's.
- Some of the UN agencies also refused to finance OAU activities related to the liberation.
- The use of VETO power by the permanent member of the security council.

- The ideological differences between national globally particular among the major power.

6@2 = 12 Marks

Conclusion

Any relevant conclusion (1.5 Marks)

TOTAL 15 Marks