

**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
DISTRICT COUNCIL
FORM FOUR PRE- MOCK EXAM
HISTORY – MARKING SCHEME**

MAY, 2023

SECTION A (16 MARKS)

1. Answer all section in this section

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
C	D	B	B	E	D	A	D	A	B

1@10 MARKS

2. Match the description

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.
C	G	H	A	F	I

1@06 MARKS

SECTION B

- 3.

- a) How did the East Africa Communities collapse in 1977?(3 marks)

East Africa Communities of 1977 comprised with of three nations which are Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania unlike New East Africa communities which comprises five nations. The main goals were to foster economic and international relation for the wellbeing of their people. Political misunderstanding and crises among the leaders were the main sources of collapse. Tanzania President Mwl.Nyerere and Ugandan president Idd Amin was in high conflicts after Idd Amin invaded some part OF Tanzania in the area of Kagera.Other reasons were difference in ideologies among the member states,lack of common currency, as well as shortage of Funds among the members.

- b) How the first world war affected Eastern Africa colonies?

The first world war was the first global fighting between the imperialist nations such as German, Italy, and Austria-Hungary on one side; Britain, France and Russia on the other side. This war had a lot of impacts to the people of east Africa includes, all colonies which were under German rule were taken as mandate territories by the league of nation included Tanganyika (German east African colon), Tanganyika become the mandate territory of British;other impacts includes; death among the Africans who were taken as solders to fight

for their colonial masters, breaking of communicable diseases, insecurity among Africans and intensive exploitation of Africans through land alienation, heavy taxation and low wages. (3 marks)

c) What is role of women in the liberation struggle in Africa.

Africa women, both educated and Non-educated, participated in nationalist struggle in the countries. They organized nationalist activities by convincing people to join political parties, selling membership card, organizing political movements and raising money for political parties. For example, Siti bintsaad in Zanzibar, Bibi Titi Mohamed. (3 marks)

Total marks 09

4. differentiate the following concept with vivid examples;

a) What is difference between the association and assimilation policies

While assimilation involved making considerable efforts of developed social service in Africa colonies, association was largely used to create colonial government structures for easy exploitation of African resources. Under the association policy, the position of African chiefs was restored although the chiefs were appointed by the French government, they given duties of collecting taxes, recruiting labour and suppressing rural resistance. Under the assimilation policy, the duties were performed by the appointed federal officials who had no any traditional affiliation. The association policy introduced new military laws that required Africans to serve in French army for long period while under assimilation policy the military laws required Africans to serve the French army for a very short period of time so that they could become French citizens. (3 marks)

b) Oldowans and Acheuleans

Oldowan tools were named after Olduvai gorge in Tanzania where they were first discovered. These tools were simple and crude and they were obtained from hard natural rocks; sometimes, little modifications were made. In some other cases such stones were not modified at all; instead they were used to perform certain tasks as they were picked. Examples of those tools were flakes, choppers, and cores; these tools mostly were used for simple activities such as killing, skinning animals and breaking bones to obtain marrow. WHILE Acheuleans stone tools were discovered first at St. Acheul in France, these tools were more advanced than Oldowan tools because they were made by breaking smaller sharp pieces of stones from hard bigger rock. And those tools included axes, cleavers and picks. These tools were used for heavy duty activities such as cutting trees, killing animals and processing meats. (3 marks)

c) Early nationalism and mass nationalism

Early form of nationalism was the nationalistic movement which started back to the era of African resistance against colonialism where societies, individually or collectively opposed colonial intrusion, oppression and exploitation of Africans and their resources. So, the Africans fought wars of resistance in order to restore their lost freedom and autonomy. WHILE Mass nationalism was the formation of popular movement to demand for African independent. It started after the second world war and its focus was on total Africa liberation and self-rule (3 MARKS)

5. A. How Tanzanian benefited by become the member of the commonwealth?

The commonwealth is a worldwide association of countries that were once of colonies of Britain who shared common commitments to promoting human rights, democracy and economic development. The benefits gained by the members include the following; Economic relations among the members form a major link, the developed commonwealth countries also help the less developed member, the commonwealth helps to fight for peace and stability among member. Commonwealth sports also creates friendly relationships among the member states for further cooperation.

B. Who benefited from triangular slave trade and how? (4.5 marks)

Contact between Europe and Africa cemented in the 15th century, triangular slave trade which involved three continent such as Africa, America and Europe. It involved the exchange of goods like stave gold, animal skin from Africa; tobacco, sugar and other raw material from America; and manufactured goods from Europe. From this trade EUROPE benefited much; because, she got the market to sell her goods, area for cheap labor, area to settle surplus production. And area for investment. And the profit obtained financed the industrial revolution in Europe.

6. Arrange the following

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
4	3	5	2	6	1

1.5@ 09 Marks

7. Filling the missing sentence

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

1@09 marks

8. Map of Africa(09 marks)

I-ETHIOPIA

II-GHANA

III-UGANDA

IV-LIBYA

V-RWANDA

VI-CONGO

Location 1.5@09

SECTION C (30 Marks)

9. Assess six main features of colonial trade and commerce in Africa

Colonial trade and commerce, was one of the sectors of the colonial economy, the structure and patterns of commerce in Africa were still import export oriented that is export of raw material and import European manufacture goods.

Any good introduction 1.5 marks

- I. It was conducted and controlled by foreign traders
- II. Imbalanced of trade between the rural and urban sectors
- III. It was based on unequal exchange
- IV. The commercial sector was reinforced by the colonial banking system
- V. Colonial trade and commerce were monopolized by the colonial traders' companies
- VI. The financial institution was few in number but large in their scope of operation

Points,01 marks

Explanation 0.5 mark

Example 0.5 mark

Coclusion 1.5

Total 15 marks

10. With concrete examples from various parts of Africa, assess six factors that determined the forms of decolonization in Africa.

Decolonization, is the process of a colony to regain its independence from its colonizers.

Decolonization in Africa took into two major forms, constitution and armed struggle.

Any good introduction (1.5 marks)

- ☐ Nature of the colonial government in the colony;
- ☐ Strength of political organization and unity in the colonies
- ☐ Soil fertility and climatic conditions and
- ☐ Status of the colony
- ☐ Level of investment in the colony
- ☐ Extent of colonial establishment of settlements in the colony
- ☐ extent of settler economy in the colony and minerals wealth of the colonies

Points,01 marks

Explanation 0.5 mark

Example 0.5 mark

Coclusion 1.5

Total 15 marks

11. With vivid examples, examine six factors which led to changes in political, ideological and administrative system in Africa after independence.

African countries tried to solve the social, political and economic problems inherited from colonialism. Major policy reforms were made in the social, political and economic sectors.

Any good introduction (1.5 marks)

☐

☐ ***By adopting single party system, new independent state intended to bring unit among the Africans, the system could unite people and work together.***

☐ ***Also, the changes intended to remove colonial exploitation to new independent state***

☐ ***To bring about economic development to African states***

☐ ***To bring about sovereignty of the state by adopting republic constitution***

☐ ***To remove the base of neo colonialism***

❓ ***Corruption and bribery***

❓

Points,01 marks

Explanation 0.5 mark

Example 0.5 mark

Coclusion 1.5

Total 15 marks