

HISTORY MARKING SCHEME MODERATED 2023

1.

QN no,	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.	x.
ANSWERS	D	B	A	C	C	B	D	C	C	A

11

1@=10Marks

2.

LIST A	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.
LIST B	J	D	E	F	A	K

1@=6Marks

3. (i) Reasons / how it was implemented

- By racial segregation
 - By introducing various laws e.g. Native Urban areas act of 1923, Immorality act of 1927, This act prohibited inter racial sexual intercourse
 - Land alienation i.e. Fertile land was for whites and the poor land was for blacks
 - Through creation of black resettlement which was known as BANTUSTANTS
 - By banning of political parties e.g. ANC and PAC banned in 1960 after Sharpeville Massacre
 - Assassinations and imprisonment of political leaders e.g. Nelson Mandela, Steve Biko.
- Any three points 0.5@=1.5Marks**

(ii) Social aspects of interaction among the pre- colonial societies

- Migration
 - Religion
 - War
 - Music and Dance
 - Medicine
- Any three points 0.5@=1.5Marks**

(iii) Versailles peace treaty of 1919 led to the outbreak of crises of 1939 – 1945 due to various punishments to German

- German were required to pay a war reparation of about 650,000,000 pounds.
 - German colonies were taken and given to victor powers.
 - Germany army was reduced up to 100,000 men.
 - Taking 30 miles of Rhineland and supplied to other victor powers.
 - German was allowed to develop or to make weapons and her industries was destroyed.
- Any three factors 0.5@=1.5Marks**

(iv) Show the role of British protectorate colony of 1945 – 1957 (Ghana) to the struggle for independence of other African countries.

- Kwame Nkrumah summoned various conference e.g. 1957, 1958 and 1960 where several African leaders attended to those conference.

- Ghana supported morally and materially to other African nations for example Ghana gave Malawi, Nigeria and Congo money for liberation movements.
- Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah came with an idea of formation of Organization of African Unity (OAU). **Any three points 0.5@= 1.5Marks**

- Ghana showed the importance of having unity and solidarity to other African states

(v) Social effects of interaction of Africans with Europe

- Development of Swahili language e.g. Leso, Meza, Gereza.
- Introduction of Christianity
- Insecurity
- Destruction of properties
- Intermarriage
- Disruption of culture
- Led to racial segregation

Any three points 0.5@ = 1.5Marks

(vi) Contemporary colonialism (Neo- Colonialism) politically operates in the following ways

- Formation of puppet Government
- Establishing military bases in independent states. For example USA had military bases in Egypt, Kenya, also France had military base in Chad, Morocco to safe guard their interest
- Through emphasizing Multipartism in African countries

Any three points 0.5@=

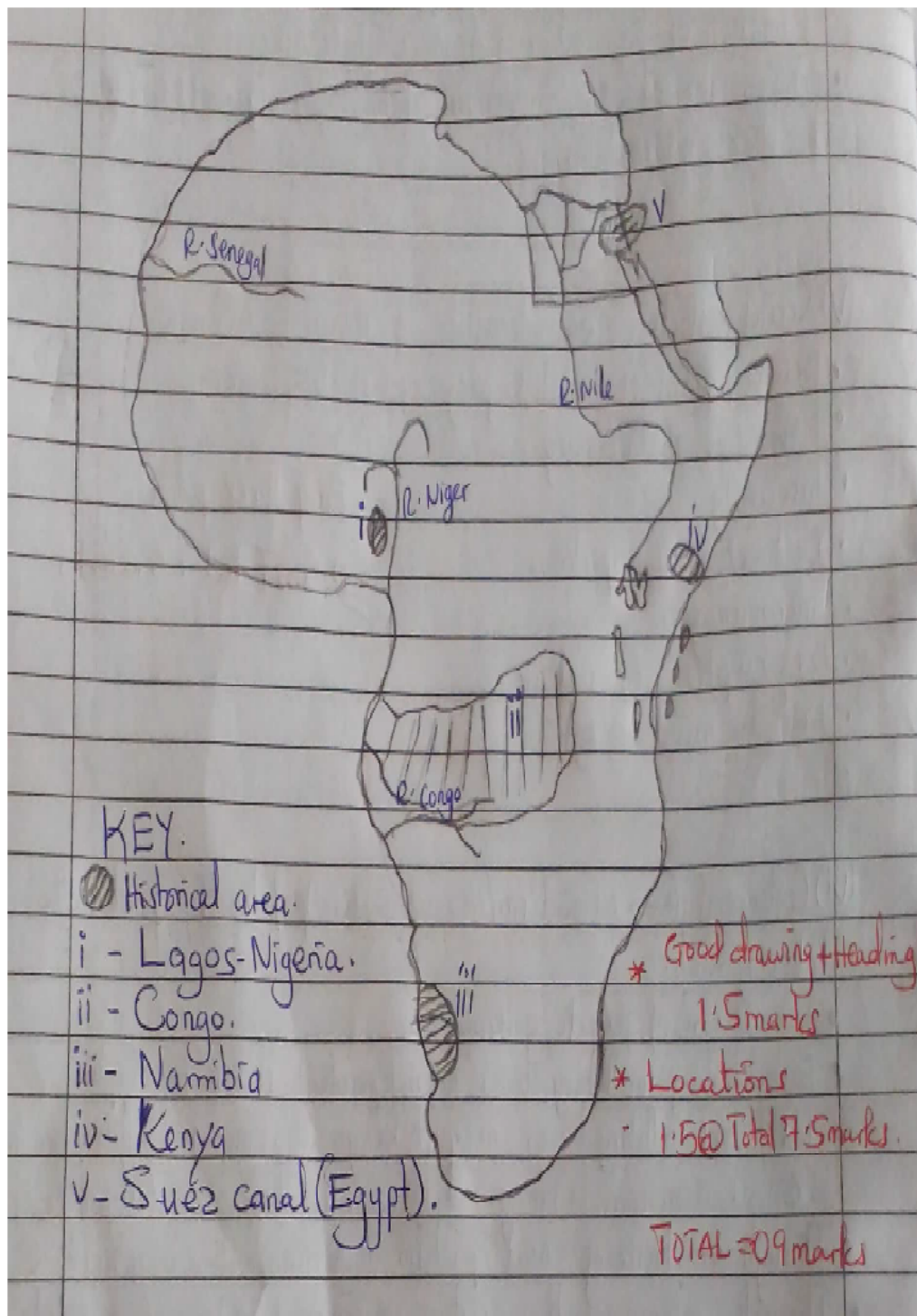
1.5Marks

- Through intervening the existing government in Africa for example in Libya – Muamar Guardafi

4.

QN no,	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.
Chronological order	6	4	3	5	1	2

5. A SKETCH MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING HISTORICAL CONCEPTS.



6. (i) **The “ Dual Mandate” in British tropical Africa**

This was the book written by Sir Fredric Lugard in 1900's, which was acted as a guide book for spreading the ruling system of indirect during colonial period. This book led to the formulation of indirect administrative system to other African colonies like

Tanganyika by Sir Donald Cameron in 1926

1.5Mark

(ii) **POQO-** Was an underground army formed by the member of Pan African congress (PAC) in 1960's in South Africa to fight for Apartheid and struggle for independence in general.

(iii) **MUMMIFICATION** – Was the process of preserving the dead body of human being by treating with special substances and wrapping it in cloth. This was applied by Egyptians where pharaohs after death were mummified by using salt and the dead body stayed for 70 days **1.5 Mark**

(IV) **BLACK TUESDAY** – This was the day when the US stock market fell dramatically. It occurred on October 29th 1929 and it led to the occurrence of Great economic Depression, Which started from USA, Europe and finally on Africa

1.5Mark

(v) **KUTEMA-** This word comes from the word “Ntemi”. Kutema means clearing or opening up new land for cultivation. Kutema system was applied among Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Gogo, Hehe, Sangu and Bena. The leaders of this system “Kutema” was called “MTEMI” **1.5Mark**

(vi) **TRIPPLE ALLIANCE** – Was a military camp formed by German under Bismarck with Austria – Hungary in 1879 and Italy was added in 1882. The aim of this alliance was to defend members military once they were attacked by other power **1.5Mark**

7. (i) **LABOUR RENT:** Was the form of rent paid in term of labour services to the land lord

WHILE:

RENT IN KIND: Was a form of rent paid in terms of material things. For example Grams, livestock and honey

1.5Mark

(ii) **BULLIONISM:** Was the system of accumulation of wealth in terms of precious metals such as “gold” and “silver” during Merchantalism period (16th c – 18th c) These minerals was a symbol of wealth

WHILE:

PROTECTIONISM: was a policy used by European merchants to protect the internal markets by imposing high tariffs and other restrictions so as to discourage traders or merchants from other foreign countries. The internal merchants were free to sell products in the internal without competition from outside.

1.5Mark

(iii) **FAMILY LABOUR:** This was the kind of colonial labour where by the member of family was producing cash crops such as coffee, tea, tobacco, sisal around their homes so as to get money for paying taxes to the colonialist.

WHILE:

MIGRANT LABOUR: Refer to the system of shifting from one area to another area for during colonial economy period. Laborers were needed to town centers mining centers and plantation centers, for example people from Kigoma, Rukwa and Dodoma moved to Morogoro sisal plantation and Tanga sisal production.

1.5Mark

(iv) **PROTO NATIONALISM:** Was a form of nationalism which was operated before 1945, and it based on various welfare association such as workers, peasants(farmers) tribal associations and religious group (independent churches). These groups demanded the rights of people in their respective area

WHILE:

PROPER NATIONALISM: This was the form of African nationalism which was demanding the independence for all people in the country. It based on formation of political parties which acted as a center for demarcating people's rights. This form of nationalism operated after 1945 – 1960's

1.5Mark

(v) **PALEOLITHIC ERA:** Was the earliest period of Stone Age lasted around 150,000BC to around 500,000BC. The man who existed during this period was Australopithecus Africanus and Homo erectus. The tools of this period were called Old wan tools

WHILE:

NEOLITHIC ERA: This was the late stone age lasted around 50,000B to the 1st Millennium AD. The period associated with Homo sapiens and Homo sapiens Sapiens.

1.5Mark

(vi) **LEAGUE OF NATIONS:** Was an international organization formed 1919 after the end of First World War with the aim of maintaining world peace and security worldwide. It was formed by the victor powers of the First World War i.e. Triple Entente at Versailles peace treaty.

WHILE:

UNITED NATIONS: Was an international organization formed on October 24th 1945 after the end of the Second World War. UN also was formed with the aim of maintaining world peace and security after the failure of League of Nations which led to the outbreak of Second World War.

1.5Mark

8. Reasons for delaying on abolition of slave trade

- Treaties signed to abolish slave trade were not enforced
- British was only industrialized country
- The sultan of Zanzibar acquired much profit
- Abolitionist faced physical difficulties e Diseases like Malaria
- Abolitionist engaged on selling slaves illegally
- Opposition from African chiefs who were engaging in slave trade

Any six points 1.5@= 9Marks

SECTION C (30MARKS)

9. **Introduction;** Any relevant introduction **2marks**

Main body: Economic, social and political challenges which are facing African independent states.

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- Corruption.
- Embezzlement of fund.
- Economic dependency.
- Foreign debts from WB and IMF.

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

- Religious difference e.g. Nigeria
- Poverty.

Any six points 2 marks@

- Illiteracy.

POLITICAL CHALLENGES

- Neo – colonialism.
- Political instability.
- Military coups.
- Tribalism e.g. Rwanda and Burundi, Hutu and Tutsi

CONCLUSION: Any relevant conclusion

1mark (total 15Marks)

10. **Introduction :** Any relevant explanations concerning colonial rule(Colonialism) **2marks**

MAIN BODY: Tactics used to establish colonial rule (colonialism)

- Signing bogus treaties (Diplomacy)
- The use of violence or Military force
- Making alliance or Collaboration
- Intimidation or gunboat diplomacy
- Administrative principle e.g. direct rule, indirect rule and assimilation policy
- Divide and rule technique
- The use of ideological principles
- The use of local agents

Any six points 2marks@

CONCLUSION: Any relevant conclusion

1mark (total 15Marks)

11. **Introduction:** Any relevant explanation concerning the North-west Africa regional Trade + participants + Periodization.i.e. North-west Africa regional trade (T.S.T) - was a long distance trade across the Saharan desert between the people of West Africa (Tuaregs) and the people from North Africa (Berbers). It was started in 9Th c to 19th c. **2marks**

MAIN BODY: Reasons for the rise of T.S.T

- Introduction of camels in North Africa
- Political stability of West and North Africa
- Leadership of the Kingdoms of West Africa
- The role of Islamic religion
- Trust among traders e.g. Berbers
- Conquest of the whole part of North and West Africa
- Development of production of Commodities

Any six points 2mark@

CONCLUSION: Any relevant conclusion **1mark (total 15marks)**