PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY

HAI, ROMBO AND SIHA

FORM SIX PRE-MOCK JOINT EXAMINATION.

CODE 112/1 HISTORY

MARKING SCHEME.

Question 01. Explain two aspects of Pre-Colonial education and show four strengths of Pre-Colonial education to African societies.

Introduction: the candidate should provide a brief explanation on pre-colonial education. (01 mark)

Main Body (@ =3 marks).

Aspects of pre-colonial education

A. Formal education: -

B. Informal education: -

Four (04) Strength of pre-colonial education.

i. Education was practical.

- It imparted skills needed for man's well-being and survival.
- Eg; masonry, midwives, agriculture and etc.
- People learnt through practice.
- Students demonstrated their knowledge to the elders so that their level of understanding would be assessed.

ii. There was appreciation of culture.

- Culture was preserved.
- All aspects of the society were preserved.

For example, games, festivals and songs were preserved to the young generation.

iii. It encouraged specialization.

- Specialization was based on gender, age and sex. For example, men were engaging on hunting, masonry, while the girls learned about domestic activities like cooking, caring husbands and children.

iv. Education emphasized morality.

- Aspects like respect, obedience, honesty, faithfulness to the elders and entire community was more encouraged.

v. It encouraged hard working.

-the education provided encouraged the youth to be useful to the community and environment in real sense.

- economic activities such as fishing, pastoralism and trading were more encouraged to enable people earn more good living.
- laziness was discouraged and punished.

Vi. Education was relevant to the learner's environment.
- the skills and knowledge given enabled them to master the environment.

Conclusion; Any relevant conclusion.
(TOTAL = 20 MARKS)

1. **Question 02.** Assess the achievements of precolonial African technology by providing six points.

INTRODUCTION:

Pre- colonial African technology refers to the application of scientific knowledge and skills in production of goods and services before the coming of the colonialists. 1 MARK

MAIN BODY. What to do is to identify various pre-colonial technologies and judge their usefulness. @ = 3 MARKS.

A. Transport. African were able to develop transport and communication system to cross over the large water bodies like rivers and lakes for example was the development of canoes. Also- were using animals like donkeys and camels to travel for a long distance.

B. Medicines. African were able to develop medicines of various types for example the use of herbal medicines to cure various diseases and the process and mummification of the dead bodies by using the traditional ways.

C. Industrial activities. There was development of manufacturing industries in Africa for example the hand craft industries were developed in Africa for the purpose of manufacturing various items. For- example potter making industries, salt making industries.

D. Development of agriculture. Pre-colonial African practiced agriculture activities for examples in Egypt -there was practice of -Shadoof irrigation. Also- there was practice of animal husbandry.

f. Development of architecture or Construction activities like that of pyramid I n Egypt, homes of Mandika city.

g. Manufacturing of weapons like arrows and spears which were used for various purposes like defending the society and expanding the society by annexation or conquering the neighbor society.

h. Stimulated Trade development.

i. Encouraged the formation of states eg the use of iron.

Conclusion. Any relevant conclusion. (01 mark)

Total 20 marks.

QUESTION NO 3. Examine the causes and objectives of the Civil Rights Movement in America. Provide six (06) points.

Causes.

i. Excessive discrimination,

ii. Denial of black rights,
iii. Rise of black elites and evangelists.
iv. Over exploitation and oppression.

The objectives of these movements such as:

-Elimination of racial segregation
- Demand for equal employment opportunities
-Demand for the right to vote and be voted.
-Restoration of black people freedom.
-To unite all black people in the US to speak as one.
-To create self-awareness among the blacks and erode the feeling s of African inferiority complex.

Conclusion. Any relevant conclusion =01 mark.

Total = 20 marks.

QUESTION 04. How the expansion of transport and communication system intensified exploitation of African after the second world war? Provide six (06) points.

Introduction

A candidate have to provide explanation on colonial transport and communication. (01 mark)

Main body

I. It simplified the transportation of raw material

ii. Led the transport of colonial office to supervise colonial task

iii. Intensified land alienation during constructions

v. Led to the transport of labors

vi. Simplify the collections of taxes

vii. Led the transport of colonial troops to suppress resistance

viii. Ensure the transport of manufactured goods

ix. Ensure the transport of agricultural tools

@ = 3 marks.

QUESTION NO 05. Justify the statement that agriculture was the backbone of the colonial economy by the use of (06) points.

Introduction. The candidate should define the term agriculture (01 mark)

Main body; (@ point =3 Marks).

I. Provision of raw materials such as cotton, rubber and sisal for exports,
II. Improvement of social services like hospitals and schools which were extended in the settler areas, in towns and in productive areas
III. Acceleration of the construction of transport and communication networks.
IV. It was a source of employment to people.
V. Expansion of industries in the colonies for example the processing industries.
VI. It ensured development of financial institutions.
VII. It ensured areas for investment for colonial investors/masters

CONCLUSION. A candidate should provide a meaningful conclusion. (01= MARK)

TOTAL = 20 MARKS.

Question NO 06. Discuss the contributions of the economic decline of European capitalism in facilitating the decolonization of Africa.

INTRODUCTION. The candidate have to give a brief/detailed information on decolonization of Africa. (01 mark).

Main Body; @ point = 3 marks .

i. Rise of USA and hence European nations became dependent on USA financial aid through the marshal plan of 1947.
   - USA was financially stable because the world wars never fought on her soil and joined the war very late.
   - USA forced decolonization hence European countries decided to grant independence.

ii. The colonial powers failed to run their colonies.
   - The collapse of home economies led to the failure of the colonial government to support the running of their African colonies financially hence the colonial government decided to grant independence.

iii. The European powers were not able to put down African reactions. The 2nd WW ruined European both economically and militarily.
   - The rise of African political consciousness and reactions due to the exploitations, forced the European powers to leave Africa.

iv. It led to intensive exploitation.
   - It encouraged the colonial people to increase ant colonial struggle.
   - Most of the colonial people increased armed struggle against colonialists.
   - Eg. Namibia revolted against colonialists in 1960, southern Africa in 1990 and Angola in 1964.

v. Change in ideology. Due to heavy economic burden faced by colonial powers (Britain and France), they opted to adopt new policy known as neo -colonialism for the reason of recovery from economic losses.

vi. The rise of anti-colonial groups in Europe. The alarming economic situation of imperial powers changed public opinion against colonialism. The anti-colonial feelings emerged among politicians, bourgeoisie and socialists.

vii. Rise of socialism or USSR who supported African moral and material.

Conclusion. Any relevant conclusion. (1 mark)
(Total = 20 marks.)

Question no 07. Tanzania is a country with ability to make changes and adopt those changes. It made changes in constitution soon after his independence. Discus six (06) significances of the constitution changes in Tanzania after independence.

Introduction. A candidate have to provide an elaboration on the concept constitutional changes. (01 Mark)

Main body @ 3Marks.

The constitutional changes made in Tanzania spearheaded the development of Tanzania after independence as follows.

i. The changes abolished all forms of segregation in provision of social services such as health, education, water, transport and housing. Furthermore, the changes forbade exploitation.
ii. The changes broadened participatory democracy in Tanzania. For example, general election held every after five years. Parliament also got the power to impeach president through vote of no confidence.
iii. Changes increased numbers of special seats for women in the parliament from15% to 20%.
iv. The constitutional changes strengthened unity between people of Zanzibar and Tanganyika mainland.
v. Made the observance of human rights mandatory. This was because the Bill of human right was incorporated to the constitution. People were given freedom of association, freedom of religion, right to privacy and personal security.
vi. Liberation from partial independence. The 1962 constitutional change liberated Tanzania from partial political independence. The country was still under the control of the Queen of England who was represented by the governor general in the country. The 1962 constitution saw the establishment of a constituent assembly that introduced the post of a president who was a Tanzanian.
vii. Introduction of ujamaa.

The 1967 change, introduced a political ideology of Ujamaa (African Socialism) and self-reliance. This provided a political guideline in which the countries development would be attained.

Ujamaa was one of the two important principles of Arusha Declaration. It aimed at creating a truly socialist state where the society was classless. Ujamaa emphasized absence of exploitation of man by man. The principle aimed at putting the major means of production under the control of peasants and workers.

Conclusion. A candidate should give a relevant conclusion. (1Mark)

(Total = 20 Marks.)