

**PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
DAR ES SALAAM AND GEITA REGIONS
FORM FOUR INTERSCHOOL PRE – MOCK EXAMINATION**

012

HISTORY MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Qn. 1

I	ii	iii	iv	v	Vi	vii	viii	ix	x
C	D	E	E	A	C	B	B	A	B

10 marks@1

Qn. 2

I	ii	iii	Iv	v	vi
F	I	M	E	A	H

6 marks@1

SECTION B (54 Marks)

3. (i) How Pan-Africanism contributed to the rise of mass nationalism

Introduction:

Pan-Africanism was a movement of all black people in the world of African origin to come together as one people against all forms of colonial exploitation.

Contributions:

- Promoted solidarity and unity among Africans towards independence
- Created consciousness and awareness among Africans about the evils of colonialism
- Acted as a strategy for fighting colonial rule (e.g. Accra Conference 1958)
- Formation of political parties

(3 MARKS) Any three points

(ii) How European nationalism led to the outbreak of WWI

- Balkan nationalism created conflicts between Austria Hungary against Serbia and between Austria Hungary against Russia. The competition amongst the three powers led to the outbreak of the WWI
- German unification (1871) Germany became powerfully and challenged Britain and France which created tension and fear among other countries
- French nationalism, France wanted revenge against Germany after losing Alsace and Lorraine(3marks) any related points

(iii) Forms of decolonization process in Africa

- -constitutional or peacefully or no violent method, this used negotiation, dialogue, diplomacy while demanding for their freedom eg Tanganyika, Ghana, Uganda
- -Armed struggle, this regained independence through violence means eg Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Kenya South Africa
- -Revolutionary means, complete overthrow of the existing government by a group while mistreated and exploited eg Zanzibar, Egypt
- Combined methods, this was highly applied by South Africa after the failure of peaceful means

(3marks)

4. Matching Items

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

(9 Marks)@1.5

5. (i)

- population pressure
- The role of Tshaka (aggressive and expansionist)
- coming of the Boers (Boer expansion)
- shortage of land

(4Marks)@1 any four points

(ii) Methods used in acquiring the Cape by Boers:

- Introduced land regulation system
- Abolished slave trade/slavery
- Afrikaans became official language
- Maintained large garrison at the Cape
- Introduced pass & contract system
- Introduced apartheid laws

@1(5Marks)

6.(i) Anglo-German Agreement (1886)

- Britain and Germany agreed with Sultan of Zanzibar
- Divided spheres of influence, Sultan got Zanzibar pemba bravo merkalamu and kismayu
- Germany took present Tanganyika
- Britain area of influence was Kenya

(4.5 marks)@1.5

(ii) Heligoland Treaty (1890):

- Britain and Germany
- Germany got Tanganyika
- Britain got Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda

(4. 5 marks)@1.5

7. Strength of colonial education

- Produced few African elites who championed independence
- Provided employment opportunities (clerks, teachers)
- Promoted unity among educated Africans e J.k Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah Azikiwe, K Banda
- Laid foundation for modern education system e.g. school building and structure

Any related 3 points **(9 marks)**

8. Effects G.E. D in Africa

- Intensification of exploitation (taxes, forced labour)
- Massive unemployment
- Fall in prices of agricultural products
- Low wages
- Decline in living standards

(9 Marks)

SECTION C (30 Marks)

9. Why Assimilation Policy failed:

Introduction. Any relevance (1.5 Mark)

- Not accepted at grassroots in France(scholars and politicians)
- Expensive to implement e.g. fund was needed to finance building schools, buying textbooks
- Language barrier
- Spread of Islam in West Africa
- Resistance from African leaders
- Racial segregation

Conclusion. Any related (1.5 mark)

(6 points carries 12 marks)

10. Causes of WWII “

Introduction. Any related including definition of the term, periodization and participants **(1.5 Mark)**
causes

- Failure / weaknesses of Versailles Treaty
- Weakness of League of Nations
- Rise of dictators (Hitler, Mussolini)
- Military alliances
- Appeasement policy adopted by France and Britain towards Germany and Italy
- Spanish civil war (1936-1939)
- The effects of the GED

Conclusion. Any relevant conclusion **(1.5 marks)**

11 Impacts of Dutch settlement at the Cape

Introduction. Any related introduction who were the Dutch place they came from, their leaders and period settled **(1.5 mark)**

- Enslavement of Africans
- Displacement of communities
- Expansion of European settlements
- Introduction of new culture
- Destruction of indigenous political systems
- Social segregation

Increased social warfare

6 points = **12 Marks**

Conclusion, any related **(1,5 mark)**