

HISTORY FORM FOUR

PRE NATIONAL EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A 16 marks

Question 1: 10 marks @ 1

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

Question 2 : 6 marks @ 1

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
E	A	C	B	D	H

SECTION B : 54 MARKS @ QUESTION CARRY 9 MARKS

Question 3 : 6 marks @ 2

a. Asiana use middle man who used to transport different materials from Asia to the Europe , they use camel as means of transport before rises of Turkish Empire which block the connection of Asian and European (**2 marks**)

b.in this question , student should describe the reasons of majimaji war in 1905 to 1907, any

three points

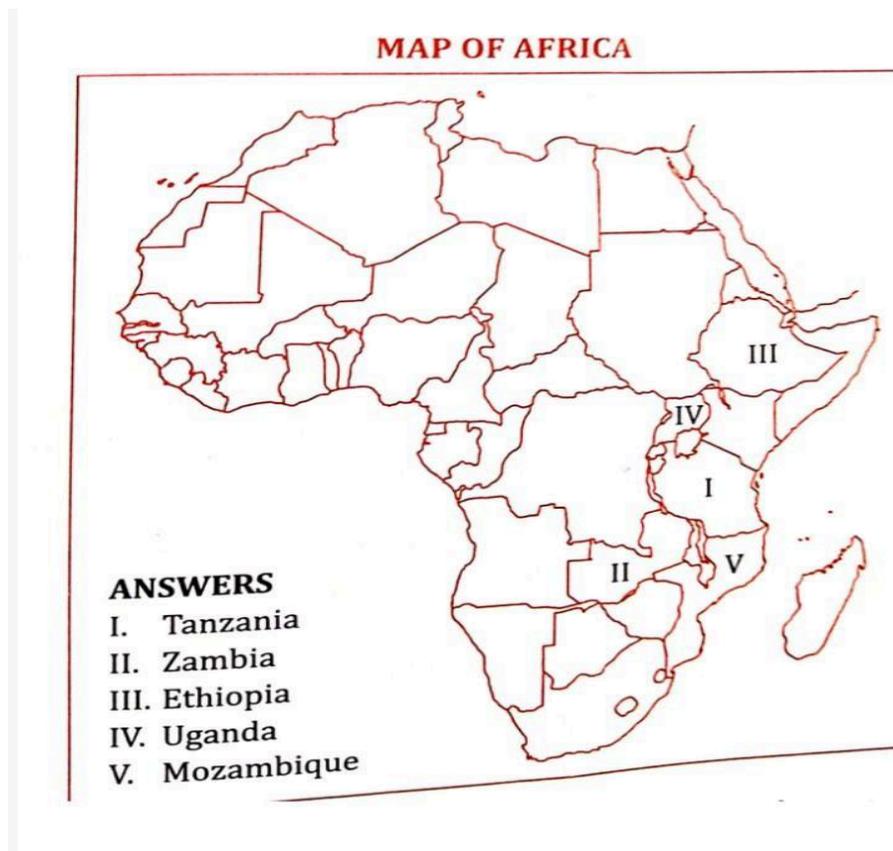
1. Africans were forced to grow cash crops e.g. Cotton in the southern part of Tanganyika.
 2. Introduction of hut tax (being in cash it affected many Africans as a result they decided to resist.
 3. Harsh treatment from the colonial Government e.g. Africans were highly punished by the German colonial government akaris.
 4. Colonial government used coercive forces like police, army, tended to force Africans to work in the colonial plantations (as a result Africans resisted)..(**3 marks**)
- c. The origin of man is still controversial issue because of presence of two theories which each of theory try to explain how man was originated by giving proper evidences example evolution theory deals with the evolution of man based on change of

environment while creation theory based on believes where by they believes that man was created by God (**3 marks**)

question 4 : 9 mark @ 1.5

i	ii	iii	IV	V	vi
5	2	3	1	6	4

question 5: 9 marks @ 1.5



Question 6: (a)

- i) it seems as profitable to European because The syllabus based largely on Europe and nothing about Africa.
- ii) It promoted inferiority complex among the Africans that even Africans were punished when spoken their local language and everything evil has a black face and white is an angel.
- iii) It produced job seekers and not job creators. (**3 marks**)

(b)i) **Availability of enough land** to establish large plantation of the settlers. This was because some areas in Kenya were sparsely populated that enabled the colonialist to

acquire big chunk of land for large plantation un like in Uganda and some parts of Tanganyika.

ii).**Absent of active resistance** during the establishment of colonial rule, this ensured absence of violence and riots, which could destroy the plantations and tools.

(3 marks)

- (c) i)They established their own independent schools in which the African children were taught their culture as well as the evils of colonialism, later on, those students who received the education in those schools became political activists.
- ii)They taught Africans that the missionaries were the mere agents of colonialism and not fully evangelical as they preached.
- iii)The religious movements and churches instructed Africans not to pay tax. The protests and religious movements increased the level of consciousness amongst Africans(**3 marks**)

Question 7:

a) What the missionaries did the the colonialist paved the way the coming of colonialist A as following :

(i) They softened the minds and the hearts of Africans, their activities were influenced by European imperialists' interests by preaching and emphasizing the spiritual beliefs such as “give to God what which belongs to God,” and "give to Ceaser what belongs to Ceaser”. In the long run this preaching weakened African opposition and shaped the regions for future colonial administration.

(ii) **They converted Africans to the new faith**, they were easily employed as puppets to extend colonial rule. Typical examples are the converts of Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Ghana who were able to protect the British economic interests and paved the way for future colonization by the British.

iii.They reduced resistance among African societies; this was done by converting some societies and preaching obedience to administrators (3 marks)

b) **Why colonialism never intended to develop Africa**

There is no doubt even among the bourgeoisie writers, that colonialism was a system that functioned well in the interest of the colonialist who was the European powers. But unfortunately some ill-fated historian do argue and say that colonialism had a lot of good that it brought in Africa for the benefit of Africans, that is completely false and misleading, colonialism had only one hand – it was a one – armed bandit. It had no any intention to develop African whatever was done in Africa were done to serve their interests, African just picked the remains that would not have been avoided. (3 marks)

c) Kwame Nkrumah was the first elite to get colonial education and he was the strongest believer of PanAfricanism. He employed different methods to demand for the independence of Ghana through constitutional means, for instance the use of diplomatic for so as to convince colonialist to believe and give the citizen self independence He use the CPP to pressurize colonialist to grant independent (3 marks)

Question 8

(a) use direct rule because :

1. Reason for using direct rule The British aimed at having full control of Zimbabwe's economy in order to have access to the natural resources such as the fertile land and minerals.
2. Many settlers were stationed in Zimbabwe. Settlers were assured of employment to serve the administrative purposes of the colony.
3. The Europeans lost trust in African traditional leadership after the Chimurenga uprisings of 1896 – 1897. (3 marks)

b) Ethiopians were not colonized like any other African countries because of the following reasons:

- i) Due to religious beliefs in which the Ethiopians shared single religion which united them against their enemies Christianity.
 - ii) Ethiopian was lack to have leader who was talented on leadership and organization. In this case leader Ethiopian had diplomatic relations with Europe since the 18th C from Italy and Portugal she got weapons powers, in the 18th C Ethiopia captured some Briton.
 - iii) Geographically Ethiopia was a mountainous country with deep valley and caves, which eclipsed the (3 marks)
- c) After African gets her independence most of the were poor so they need help from European so as can develop different project , through this European use such chance to introduce neo – Colonialist system based on provision of grants and some services under strong command or rule like accepting homosexual so as they can get the . (3marks)

SECTION C : 30 MARKS

Question 9 **Introduction 2marks**

6 points @ 2 marks = 12

Conclusion : 1mark

Total = 15marks

African resisted/ reacted against the imposition of colonial rule because of many reasons these were;

- a) *Because colonial rule was an alien (new) foreign to the Africa in a sense that it was imposed to the Africans by the European imperialists therefore Africans did not recognize and accept it.*
- b) *Colonial rule was undemocratic and illegitimate to the Africans since the Africans did not elect the colonial rulers, Hence Africans decided to react against it so as to get democratic and legitimate government that will fulfill African's interests.*
- c) *Colonial rule were too oppressive, harsh and exploitative to the Africans especially the forcing of Africans to work, pay taxes confiscate all African resources like land made Africans not to tolerate rather to fight against colonialist.*
- d) *Colonialists interfered with African important interests such as land, trade traditional and customs i.e. women circumcision. Hence, Africans decided to react against. Example Mandinka resistance against France.*
- e) *African did not want to be controlled by the colonialist as a result they wanted to regain their lost sovereignty and their independence where by that time was under the hands of colonialist.*
- f) *African reacted against colonialist because they were against cash crops production, which they saw that was of no benefit to Africans especially during the colonial economy. This was because Africans were forced to produce cotton, sisal and coffee, which were not easily consumed in Africa due to shortage/ absence of industries. Thus, Africans decided to react against e.g. Maji Maji war against cotton cultivation in Tanganyika.*
- g) *African reacted against colonial rule because colonialist introduced Christianity, which killed African local beliefs as a result to maintain their beliefs Africans divided to react over European.*

Question 10

Introduction 2marks

6 points @ 2 marks = 12

Conclusion : 1mark

Total = 15marks

- *It preserves historical information of society*
- *It collects and pass historical information between generations in the society.*
- *It helps researchers in data collection.*

- *It preserve and reveal historical information which are not recorded*
- *Both illiterate and literate people can obtain historical information.*
- *Within oral tradition, there are warning and teachings.*

Question 11: **Introduction 2marks**

6 points @ 2 marks = 12

Conclusion : 1mark

Total = 15marks

Points

1. *Good and charismatic leadership of the Late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, he was able to organize and structure the T.A.N.U from a mere welfare oriented to as a strong nationalistic party which led Tanganyika to independence, he used to travel almost annually to the UNO trusteeship council to plead for the independence of Tanganyika.*
2. *Good, clear and understandable policies of the T.A.N.U, which were easily, understood by both literate and illiterate Tanganyikans both in rural and urban*

*areas. Examples of the T.A.N.U slogans and policies are/were: **UHURU NA KAZI, TANU YAJENGA NCHI and UHURU NA UMOJA.***

3. ***The role-played by Kiswahili language as a lingua franca, it acted as a unifying factor; it was spoken throughout the country. It became the corner stone which spread the T.A.N. U's policies and slogans.***
4. ***The absence of strong tribalism and ethnicity unlike Uganda and Kenya where ethnicity acted as a great barrier towards the struggle.***
5. ***Tanganyika had no many settlers as opposed say to Kenya which was dominated by many settlers, thus in Tanganyika, there were like European antagonism against Africans.***

Tanganyika was a mandate territory, which was administered by the British as a trusteeship on behalf of the League of Nations, and later the U.N.O, Thus Tanganyika was the trusteeship territory being prepared ready for independence. Such status hurried the nationalists' campaigns for the independence of Tanganyika through the U.N.O forum;