

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

BUNDA DISTRICT COUNCIL

FORM TWO PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATION
012 HISTORY

MARKING SCHEME SEPTEMBER 2023

SECTION "A" {15 Marks}



1. For each of the items {i}-{x}, choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter besides the item number in the answer sheet provided.
{10 Marks}

{i} The following African communities still practice Communal mode of production in Africa.

- A. Maasai, Hadzabe, Chagga and Gur.
- B. Bush, Teuso, Gur and Xhosa.
- C. San, Khoikhoi, Pigmies and Luo.
- D. Gur, Pigmies, Hadzabe and Dorobo.

D

{ii} The evolution and innovation of technology in the Paleolithic age enabled people to

- A. discovery fire and benefit out of it. tool.
- B. make Microliths and Harpoons.
- C. make huge and crude stone.````````````````````
- D. discover iron tools and plough.

C

{iii} Which of the following people were important long distance traders in pre-colonial West Africa?

- A. The Maasai, the Nyamwezi and the Gogo
- B. The Berber, the Dyula and the Yoruba.
- C. The Mandinka, the Kamba and the Nyamwezi.
- D. The Nyamwezi , the Safwa and the Hehe.

B

{iv} Triangular trade promoted the consolidation of the Forest states in the tropical forests of West Africa. The following were among of them.

- A. Songhai, Ife, Oyo and Benin.
- B. Oyo, Fante, Asante and Angola.
- C. Asante, Benin, Dahomey and Oyo.
- D. Ghana, Mali, Asante and Itsekir.

C

{v} The main motive behind the contact between Western Europeans and sub-Saharan Africa was among others was

- A. The presence of Geographical knowledge.
- B. The development of marine technology.
- C. The sponsorship on Prince Henry.
- D. The search for the sea route to India.

D

- {vi} Among of the evidence of the earliest commercial contact between East Africa and the far and the Middle East as far back as 200 BC are the following, except;
- A. Existence of large Asian shops along the coastal towns.
 - B. The Periplus of the Erithrean Sea written by Greek traders.
 - C. Presence of ancient Asian Tombs and building along the coast.
 - D. Existence of Asian ancient porcelain in East Africa.
- A**
- {vii} Foreign commodities which were available at the East African coast during the 18th century were :
- A. copper, silk and animal skin.
 - B. Indigo, spears and arrows.
 - C. Gun, clothes and Porcelains.
 - D. Ivory, Beads and Iron.
- C**
- {viii} Slave trade had to be abolished in the 19th century. The following were among of the notable reasons for the abolition of slave trade in Africa.
- A. Development of commercial agriculture.
 - B. Development of industrial revolution in Europe.
 - C. Establishment of new states using freed slaves.
 - D. Development of industrial revolution in Africa.
- B**
- {ix} Nyauringo is secretary of Makungu village, he was born in the year which the former president Julius Nyerere visited their village, in a month of Maize planting. Which kind of telling time has been used in this narration?
- A. Scientific method.
 - B. Carbon Fourteen method.
 - C. Traditional method.
 - D. Potassium argon method.
- C**
- {x} In Britain the years between 1780 and 1820 formed a period of transition from Commercial capitalism to;
- A. Monopoly capitalism.
 - B. Industrial capitalism.
 - C. Mercantilism.
 - D. Scramble for colonies.
- B**

2.

List A	<i>i</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>v</i>
List B	F	H	E	D	A

SECTION “B” {70 Marks}

3. {10 Marks}.

- {i} How would you defend the fact that “Museums are of great significance in our Society”
Museums are places or buildings created for preserving Historical information and facts. Example the national Museum of Tanzania in Dar es Salaam. Museums simplify the study of the past civilization to the present generation.
- {ii} What is the role played by elders in in imparting Historical information to young generation.
The elders are the old people among the community members. Because of their knowledge of the past; the old people transfer information and knowledge of the past to young people. This is historically referred as Oral tradition.
- {iii} How do you relate iron technology and the discovery of fire in the History of Man’s technological development.
Man discovered fire through learning from different natural sources of fire such as lightning, friction and sparks from stone crashes, wood friction and others. Discovery of fire accelerated other discoveries such as discovery of Iron through forest which burnt the ore to obtain iron. Also it improved human diet through cooking food. These are some of the contribution of fire in technological development.
- {iv} Show how the contents of the theory of evolution contradicts with the theory of creation of man.
Theory of evolution insists that man evolved out of lesser creatures such as amphibians and apes WHILE theory of creation insists that man and other creatures were directly created by GOD.
- {v} Show how the late {new} stone age differs from the early {old} stone age.
In the Old Stone Age people used huge and crude stone tools and lived in very small groups WHILE in the New Stone Age they used advanced tools such as Micro-liths and lived in large complex communities. They could domesticate animals and grow plants for food.

4.

{10 Marks}

Answers

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
iv	ii	i	iii	v

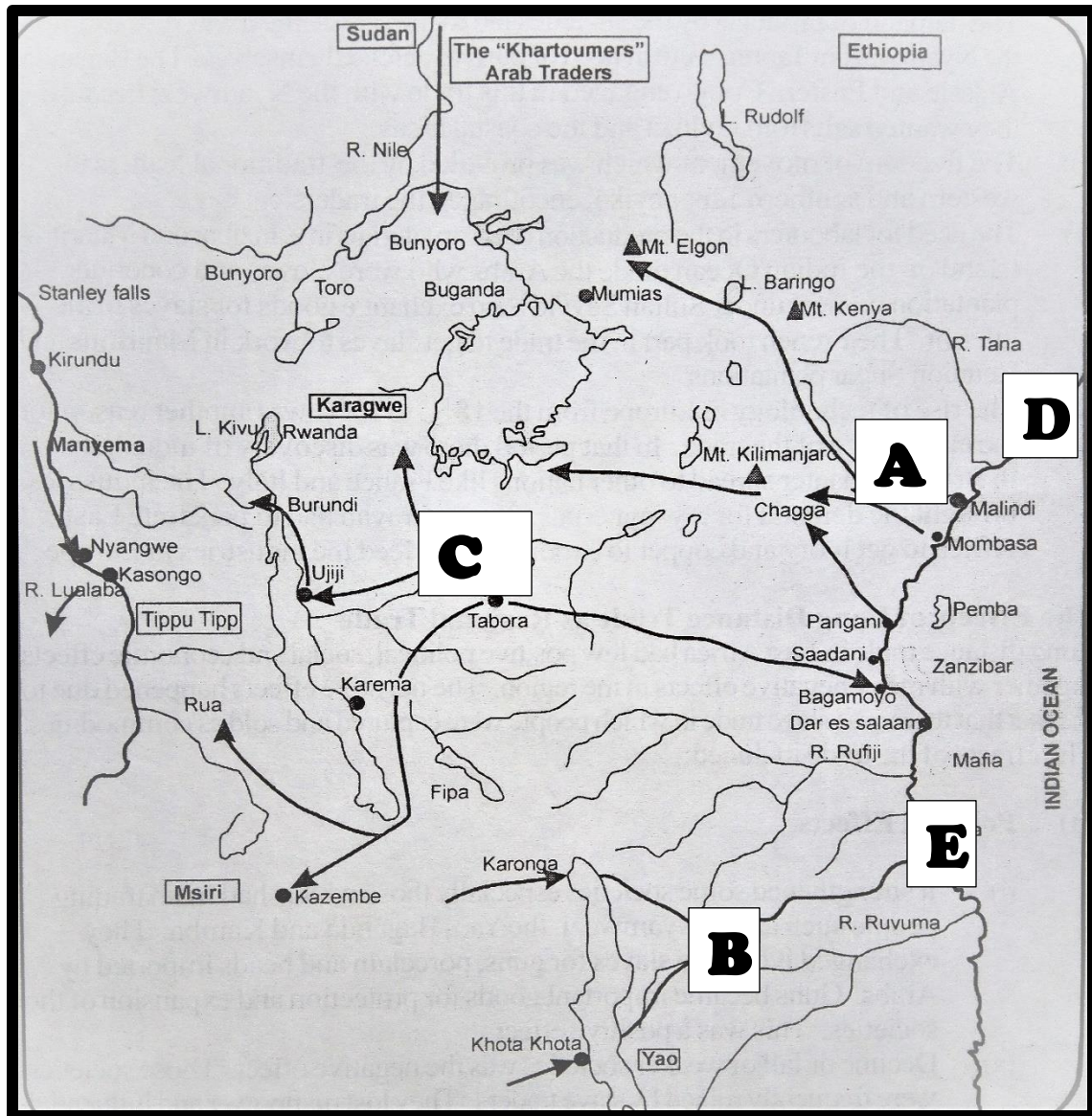
5.

{10 Marks}

- {i} Trade such as Tran Saharan trade in West and North Africa, East African long distance trade.
- {ii} Mining activities such as Gold mining at Mwana Mutapa in Zimbabwe, Copper mining at Katanga Zaire.
- {iii} Agriculture such as permanent peasant farming in Buganda kingdom and Shifting farming in many areas.
- {iv} Fishing activities such as in the areas along the Indian Ocean Coastal areas, areas around lakes such Victoria Lake Eyasi, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Rukwa and others.

- {v} Handcraft industries such as pottery, basketry, cloth making, sandals making and other activities.

6.



{i}

“A” *The Kamba traders.*

{ii} “B” *The Yao*

{iii} “C” *Nyamwezi.*

{iv} “D” *Lamu.*

{v} “E” *Kilwa.*

7. {10 Marks}

- {a} What was the industrial revolution of Western Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. *It was the innovation or invention of new machines which simplified job. Example the spinning and weaving machines.*
- {b} With examples, outline any four major demands of Industrial capitalism.
- {i} *Raw materials* such as cotton, sisal and others.
 - {ii} *Markets* such as the areas with many people to buy industrial Products.
 - {iii} *Investment areas* such as the areas for farming, mining, animal keeping.
 - {iv} *Cheap labor* such as the workers to work in the farms, mining, processing.

8. {10 Marks}

- {i} The activity that involved the making of utensil such as cups, plates and others made of clay soil and fire is known as **Pottery**.
- {ii} **Mixed farming** is the economic activity which involve the Keeping animals {Livestock} such as Cattle, Goats etc. and crop production such as Sorghum, Millet.
- {iii} A farming activity practiced in inter-lacustrine area north of Lake Victoria in Buganda Kingdom **Permanent farming**.
- {iv} **Mixed farming** is the economic activity which involves keeping animals such as cattle in open pastures.
- {v} Economic activity of making {manufacturing} goods by using hands, example spinning and weaving is known as **Handcraft**.

9. {10 Marks}

STATE	LOCATION {AREA}	CAPITAL {HQ}	STARTING TIME	DECLINING TIME	FOUNDING PEOPLE	FAMOUS LEADER
Ghana	West Africa	{ii}	8 th Century AD	13 th Century AD	Soninke people	Tunka Manini
{i}	West Africa	Niami	13 th Century AD	15 th Century AD	Mandinka people	Mansa Musa
Buganda	East Africa	Kampala	{iii}	19 th Century AD	Baganda people	Kabaka Mutesa I
Nubia	North-eastern Africa	Meroe/ Napata	2000 BC	4 th Century AD	{v}	King Alara
Congo	Central Africa	Mbanza San- Salvador	15 th Century AD	{iv}	Mbundu people	Zinga Nkuwu

Answer

{i} *Mali.*

{ii} *Koumbi Saleh.*

{iii} *14th century.*

{iv} *19th century.*

{v} *Kushites.*

SECTION C {15 Marks}

10.

The Chartered companies were the companies established by Europeans to occupy colonies in Africa. The colonial power granted them power to exercise colonial administration in the colonies on behalf of their mother countries. Examples of Chartered companies are German East African Company under Carl Peter. It governed the Dutch East African colony {Tanganyika}

Marks= 1.5 %

Main Body

Reasons for the decline of the Chartered Company.

{i} Tropical climate.

{ii} Shortage of funds.

{iii} Shortage of support from mothers countries.

{iv} Remoteness of the colonies.

{v} Shortage of personnel.

{vi} African resistances. Marks = 2% x 6 = 12%

Conclusion.

Any relevant conclusion. Marks = 1.5%

Total marks = 15%