

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

NJOMBE REGION

FORM SIX PRE-NATIONAL EXAMINATION

CODE 112/1

HISTORY 1

MARKING SCHEME

1. Culture played a vital role in pre colonial African societies through shaping societies values and directed the daily trend of affairs of society, Explain six (6) importance of culture to pre colonial African societies.

a) Introduction (01 mark)

A candidate should give the meaning of culture eg
- Culture is a total way of life of the people of a given society in a given time, OR. Any relevant definition.

- A candidate should provide the elements of culture.
eg Arts, Religion; Norms and Conduct, Tradition etc.
OR. Any RELEVANT INTRODUCTION.

(b) Main Body (6 points @ 03 = 18 Marks)

A candidate should provide the ~~rea~~ importance of culture in pre colonial African societies.

i) It was identification. Culture shows an identity through language, wearing style etc which distinguish one society and others since African societies had different culture.

ii) It preserved history of a society. Through culture aspects such as tales, songs, games, myth, stories and ceremonies most told the past about societies.

iii) It encourage hard working. African culture was much emphasized in hard working through teaching youth economic activities and it much discourage laziness through punishment.

iv) Culture consolidate unity and cooperation. Culture relation tied people together especially through wedding ceremonies.

v) It a central part of Education system of a society. Through transmission of knowledge, values and skills that passed from one generation to another generation through stories, songs and traditional ceremonies.

vi) It shaped society morals. It directed the youth to social values, taboos, Norms and conduct of a society which encourage them to behave well and prohibiting bad behaviour.

vii) It determine Norms of society. It dictated the the social, political and economic life of a society by giving the daily routine which answers daily questions.

viii) It entertain people. Through uniqueness in Kleaning style, Tradition ceremonies, Dance and songs it was used as a tool of entertainment to Pre colonial African societies.

c) Conclusion (01 Mark)

Any relevant conclusion.

02. The underdevelopment of Africa at large extent was due to historical phenomena such as colonialism, although by 15th C Africa and Europe were said to be at the same level of development show six (6) contribution of colonialism in underdevelopment of Africa from 15th century to 21st century.

a) Introduction (01 Mark)

A candidate should give the meaning of colonialism and give the examples of countries in Africa which were under colonial rule

OR
Any Relevant introduction.

b) Main Body (06 points @ 3 marks = 18 Marks)

i) A candidate should show the role of colonialism in the widening the development gap between Africa and Europe.

ii) Exploitation of resources both Human and Natural resources. Exploitation of Raw materials eg Agriculture raw materials in colonies to feed their industries and integration of African into forced labour in providing labour in their metropolitan countries Make Africa to loose man power in utilizing their resources.

iii) It destroyed African trading system. Local and regional trade like Long distance trade and Trans-saharan trade was destroyed After incorporating Africa into intercontinental trade which were much exploitative form of trade and hence to rely on export-import oriented system.

iv) It destroyed African Political system. The political system that inherited from colonial masters set the continent into political and economic crises that indeed destabilised African countries

- iv) Colonial education: Was the education for brainwashing the Africans to accept colonial rule, to discourage technological development and to make the Africans dependent hence the underdevelopment of Africa continent.
- v) It contributed in divisionism among the Africa. Internally they were divided into Tribal, regional, racial and religious lines that lead them into civil wars, religious wars and regional imbalance due to Alliances formed by the colonial masters.
- vi) It was a tool for cultural imperialism. The integration of Africa to western culture it has some economic impact it changed the consumption style by brainwashing Africa by strengthening their dependence to Europe.

c) Conclusion (01 Mark)

Any relevant conclusion.

3. The struggle of People of African origin in the Diaspora was not easy, The Afro American Intellectuals they used different methods and well organized movement to fight for freedom and Equality of Afro Americans, Explain (6) six achievement of civil rights movement.

a) Introduction (01 Mark)

A candidate should give the meaning of Civil right movement or A short background of civil right movement. OR.
- Any relevant introduction.

• A civil right movement was an organised movement in USA to fight against all forms of racial segregation and discrimination and to make sure all USA citizen got their citizenship right as guaranteed by US constitution. It operated in 1950's - 1960's under leaders Martin Luther King Jr, Malcolm X, and William Du Bois.

b) Main Body (6 points @ 3 mark = 18 marks)

- i) Achieved in attaining equal citizenship right on civil right bill of 1963 which was submitted by president F.D. Kennedy to congress
- ii) It banned racial discrimination. Through out USA on a civil right act of 1964.
- iii) Achieved in attaining voting right to Afro Americans through voting right Act of 1965.
- iv) It Abolish racial segregation in schools in 1954 where they rejected occurrence of separate schools for whites and coloured
- v) It achieved in getting equal employment opportunity in passing the law on 1964 by President Johnson.
- vi) It help in Raise Awareness and consciousness among Afro Americans
- vii) It consolidate unity among Afro Americans

c) Conclusion (01 Mark)

- Any relevant conclusion

04. In Introducing Agriculture in Africa there were many things that colonial government was considered before introducing a certain Agricultural system in colonies, Point out six (06) important factors in Introducing Agriculture system.

a) Introduction (01 mark)

A candidate should give the meaning of Agriculture or Agriculture systems

- A candidate should show the variety of Agriculture system that were introduced in colonies i.e Peasant, Plantation and settler Agriculture and where are they Located. OR
- Any relevant introduction

b) Main Body (6 points @ 3 marks = 18 marks)

A candidate should provide general factors that determined the introduction of Agricultural systems in colonies with examples.

c) Topographic factor

They consider climatic condition, Relief and Soil fertility. In Area where there were Harsh climatic condition such as high temperature they prefer peasant Agriculture where in favourable climatic condition and soil fertility they prefer to establish settler Agriculture.

ii) Population factor

In high population they prefer to use peasant due to unavailability of Land eg In West Africa and Uganda ^{and} ^{white} in low population they use settler Agriculture.

iii) Nature of African political organisation.

They looking on strong political organisation or weak political organisation, In strong centralized political system they prefer to use Peasant eg Uganda and In weak political or decentralized political system they prefer Plantation or Settler.

iv) Type of Crops

The crops that required extra care or seasonal crops like cotton, coffee and cocoa they prefer to use peasant and those ^{which} ~~which~~ survived with little attention they prefer to use settler

v) Preference of colonial masters

The colonial governments preferences determine the system of Agriculture of a certain colony Eg Hesketh Bell of Uganda prefer peasants and in Kenya under Governor Charles Eliot encourage settler farming.

vi) Readness of African to grow cash crop. / Resistance.

In Areas where they had cash crop economic tradition like Uganda continue on peasant while in areas which resisted colonial rule like Nandi and Ndebele were set for settler or plantation.

vii) The missionary factor

In areas where missionary work was mostly practised Agriculture than other form of Agriculture.

c) Conclusion (or Mark)

- Any relevant conclusion.

5. Europeans After 1945 made reforms in social services and economic sector in Africa which also accompanied with change in Labour policies in increasing productivity, Explain (6) changes occur in Labour policies After 1945.

a) Introduction (01 Mark)

• A candidate should explain on a concept of Labour

• A candidate should show the kind of Labour used before 1945. is Migrant Labour, forced Labour etc.

• OR any Relevant introduction.

b) Main Body (6 points @ 3 marks = 18 marks)

A candidate should show the changes occurred after 1945.

i) Encouraging more Migrant Labour

The migrant Labour was used even previous period before 1945, the change occurred in migrant Labour after 1945, was they allowed to move with their family or to marry at working stations and employed on permanent basis.

ii) Introduction of Labour recruitment agencies
Establishment of specific organ with a duty of recruit Labour to colonial plantation and enterprises like (SILABU) in 1941 and WANELA in Mozambique

iii) Increase permanent Labour

After 1945 the colonialist encouraged permanent Labour for jobs that needed special skills such as teacher and nurses.

iv) Increase in skilled and semi skilled Labour
After 1945 there were introduction of skilled and semi skilled Labour due to increase of economic activities such as industries, Mining and Building of Infrastructure

v) Formation of Trade unions

These are workers associations to fight for right of workers and to fight against exploitation through collective bargain.

vi) Increase in wage labour

Wage labour was encouraged to attract more Africans to provide labour in social economic sectors. Waged labour was encouraged used as motivation for workers to keep them working.

vii) Encourage self-employment.

This was due to growth of urban centres and increased industry that encourage rural to urban migration in search for employment opportunities and encouraged to have self employment like opening of restaurants, shops, saloons around productive zones.

c) Conclusion (01 Mark)

- Any relevant conclusion.

6. The principle of self determination was among 14 points of president Woodrow Wilson of Versailles Treaty of 1919, show how African nationalist leaders used the principle in demanding independence of their countries (six (6) points).

a) Introduction (01 Mark)

A candidate should explain the concept of principle of self determination as its states by president Woodrow Wilson. "Right of all people to choose the form of Government under which they will live."

- OR any Relevant introduction

b) Main Body (6 points @ 3 Marks = 18 Marks)

A candidate should show how African nationalist used the principle to demand for independence.

i) Formation of political parties

They formed by African nationalist to mobilize masses in struggle for independence and these political parties like KANU, TANU, CPP were expression of national consciousness and will for self determination.

ii) Militant nationalism

The principle helped in change the forum in granting independence through militant nationalism in areas where colonial power unwilling to grant independence eg Mau Mau

iii) Approached UN

African Leaders like J. K. Nyerere were invited to the UN to express their desire for self rule.

iv) Conferences and demonstrations.

These was organised by national leader and abroad by Pan African movement. Eg Manchester conference and Accra which condemn colonialism

v) Formation of Pressure groups

Through welfare associations and separatist religious move

vi) Demand for fair representation in Legislative councils.
They used in demanding for equal rights and self governance and equal representation in Legislative councils with Europeans.

vii) It raised awareness and consciousness

c) Conclusion (01 Mark) any.
- Any relevant conclusion.

7. Explain six (6) Internal social, Political and Economic that hinder Tanzania development since independence.

a) Introduction (01 Mark)

A candidate should explain a little situation of Tanzania in social, political and economic situation since independence. OR. Any relevant introduction.

b) Main body (6 points @ 3 Marks = 18 Marks)

A candidate should explain the internal challenges for social, political and economic development of Tanzania.

i) Corruption. The misuse of public fund for private gain was a serious problem that hinder Tanzania economy eg EPA, TICS.

ii) Low level of science and technology.

Weak industry with few import substitution industry make the Tanzania to be dependant on developed countries.

iii) Weak economic diversification

Tanzania was depending only in Agriculture sector and other sectors like Industry, fishing and mining are still lag behind

iv) Natural disasters

Tanzania has been afflicted by natural hazards such as drought, floods and earthquake. eg severe drought of 1973-74

v) Education System

It was more theoretical and thus Lacking strong practical, scientific and technological approach needed for the development

vii) Low infrastructure development

viii) Power problems

ix) Disease

c) Conclusion (01 Mark)

Any relevant conclusion.