

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
UKEREWE DISTRICT COUNCIL



FORM THREE EXAMINATION  
**HISTORY MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (16 Marks)**

1. MULTIPLE CHOICES 1@Mark

QN	i	ii	iii	iv	V	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
ANS	E	B	C	D	A	A	D	B	E	A

2. MATCHING ITEMS 1@ Mark

QN	i	Ii	iii	iv	v	VI
ANS	F	E	A	D	H	I

**SECTION B (54 Marks)**

3. (i) How industrial revolution in Europe caused the scramble for and partition of Africa **1 mark@ =3 marks**

It increased the demand for raw materials

Increase of demand for market for industrial manufactured goods.

The demand for cheap labour

The demand for area for investment.

- ii. The benefits of the resolutions agreed at Berlin conference. **1mark @ = 3 marks**
- a) It solved the conflicts among the European imperialists
  - b) It enabled the spread of evangelical Christianity.
  - c) It prevented European collaboration with Africans against other Europeans
- iii. The significance of Maji Maji war. **1 mark@ = 3marks**

- a) Change of administrative policies
- b) It showed the importance of unity
- c) It inspired future nationalism struggle
- d) It influenced change of administrative system, eg British indirect rule after WWI
- e) It influenced the use of diplomacy and Negotiation

4. ARRANGING CHRONOLOGICALLY 1.5@ Marks

QN	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
ANS	2	3	5	4	6	1

5. a) Assimilation policy was the French colonial administrative system that aimed of creating French black Africans among the West Africans who would be French citizens. The policy was common used in western part of Africa like Senegal, Algeria and Morocco. Assimilation policy was implemented in Africa through various ways like teaching the French language to Africans, to impose French laws to Africans especially in west Africa, to give the Africans political and civil rights just like the French and to give the Africans French citizenship.

b) Slave trade was the process of buying and selling human being like other commodities in the market. I think slave trade was expanded in Indian Ocean because of the introduction of clove plantation in Zanzibar by the Arabs, introduction of French sugar plantation and the Portuguese plantation in Brazil which led to the increase of demand for slaves and then the expansion of slave trade in Indian Ocean sea board from the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

c) Was the period when the Africans started to make and use iron tools. The discovery of iron led to many changes among the African societies like the expansion of agriculture as people they use better tools such as axes, and hand hoes. Also the discovery of iron led to population increase due to immigration of people from different regions to iron producing areas. (9 Marks)

6. a) Reasons for intensive scramble (9 Marks)

- i. Availability of minerals and other resources
- ii. Availability of fertile soil
- iii. Availability of navigable rivers
- iv. High population
- v. Favorable climate

b) Difference between Regional trade and Local trade

- i. Regional trade was conducted in a large geographical area, **while** Local trade was done in a small area
- ii. Regional trade was based on both commercial and subsistence goods **while** Local trade was based on only subsistence goods
- iii. Regional trade comprised with few number of traders **while** Local trade comprised with the majority of people

c)- Lack of unity among them

- Betrayal among different chiefs and other local rulers
- The use of local and poor weapons

7. Contribution of Missionaries to the rise of colonialism in Africa

- i. They provided information to their home land/ government about the beauty of Africa
- ii. They acted as an advisor to African chief and colonial masters
- iii. They participated to the abolition of slave trade
- iv. They introduced cash crop in Africa

- iv. They signed different treaties on behalf of their home government
- vi. They brain washed and softened the hearts and mind of African people

8. The sketched map of Africa showing historical events

- A. KENYA
- B. TANGANYIKA
- C. SOUTH AFRICA
- D. GHANA
- E. EGYPT
- F. NAMIBIA

1.5@ Marks

### **SECTION C (30 Marks)**

9. Social factors for early interaction of people in pre – colonial period

- i. Migration
- ii. Religion
- iii. Marriage
- iv. Music and dance
- iv. Wars
- vi. Medicine
- vii. education

10. Introduction (1.5 marks, meaning of Shifting cultivation)

Main Body (six points @ 2 marks)

- i. Terracing
- ii. Crop rotation
- iii. Digging water channel

- iv. They made mounds
- v. The use of fertilizers
- vi. Irrigation

**Conclusion (1.5 marks) any relevant conclusion**

11. Introduction *(02 marks)*

The colonial agriculture was designed to serve the colonial objectives of colonial needs to the imperialist countries. The production was largely for raw materials in form of cash crops e.g., cotton, coffee, cocoa, rubber, palm oil, etc colonial agriculture was one amongst the types of colonial economy, which were introduced so as to solve the problem of raw material for European industries abroad. Colonial agriculture divided into three categories namely peasant, settler, and plantation agriculture. The following were the impacts of colonial agriculture.

- Introduction of new crops
- Infrastructure development
- Labour exploitation
- Land dispossession
- Cash crops dependency
- Improvement of Agricultural techniques
- It accelerated African resistance
- It led regional imbalance
- It encouraged social stratification

**@ point = 02 marks Conclusion 01 mark Total 15 marks**