

TANZANIA HEADS OF ISLAMIC SCHOOLS
COUNCIL

FORM SIX INTER ISLAMIC MOCK
EXAMINATION

112/1 HISTORY 1 - MARKING SCHEME
(For both school and private candidates).

Instructions:-

1. This marking scheme consist of seven questions
2. A student should answer only (5) five questions
3. Question number (01) is compulsory
4. Each question carries twenty (20) marks.

Introduction

Jihad war Refers to the holy war fought by Muslims against non Muslims for the purpose of purifying Islam, converting people to Islam in the line with the Islamic laws (Sharia). Jihad gained momentum on the 19th century when a radical muslim, Uthman Dan Fodio led Muslim hardliners to wage holy wars against pagans and nominal Muslims in Northern Nigeria and created a strong state with Islamic conduct like Sokoto caliphate; Iokobor and Mandurah. (1 mark)

Main body

A student required to show the contribution of the Jihad war to the formation of states.

- (i) Jihad acted as a unifying factor.
- (ii) It provided good and committed leaders. Examples: Uthman Dan Fodio, Hamadi Bari and Alhaj umary.
- (iii) It established strong army.
- (iv) It influenced the development of trade.
- (v) It introduced new system of administration.
- (vi) Jihad advocated for respect among the societal members.

Any relevant conclusion (1 mark)

Total (20 marks)

INTRODUCTION. { 1 mark }

- A student should define system of exchange.
System of exchange refers to the trading activities that involve transfer of ownership of goods and services from one person/group of people to another for profit making.
- A student should show various goods that was used in system of exchange by 15th C in both Africa and Europe.
- A student should trace any relevant ^{detail on} exchange system in Europe and Africa.

MAINBODY:

A student is required to differentiate the systems of exchange in Europe and Africa by 15th Century.

- European trade was more intercontinental/international through oceans where as African trade was more local/internal.
- European trade system led to more accumulation of wealth that led to development of various sectors such as Industries while African Trade was leading to underdevelopment due to unequal exchange and slave trade.
- In Europe, the exchanging system was developing to monetary system where by gold and silver (bullion) were used as money and later ~~on~~ coinage introduced. In Africa, the exchanging system was based on barter system in most of the area.
- In Europe the trading purpose was to accumulate wealth/profit while in Africa trade was mainly to acquire what they could not produce (Arresting scarcity).
- European exchange system developed a well organized class of professional merchants/traders while in Africa they did not develop or organized as that of Europe.
- European goods were of better quality due to the science and technology while in Africa the goods were not of better quality like that of Europe (raw materials based).
- Any other relevant difference.

18 Marks @ 3 Marks.

CONCLUSION: { 1 mark }

- A student should provide the impacts of exchanging system in Europe and Africa.
- Any relevant conclusion

Total 20 marks (2)

Introduction

Back to Africa Movement Refers to the movement organized by the black people in the New World aimed at liberating Black Americans from white Americans exploitation, oppression and humiliation by shipping them back to Africa, their home land where they could raise their standard of living by engaging in self-production under a free environment. This movement occurred from the 19th century under Henry M. Turner however it gained momentum 20th century when Marcus Garvey emerged with strong feelings of shipping all Black Africans to their motherland in Africa. (1 mark)

Mainbody

- A student required to analyze the problems faced Back to Africa Movement.

- (i) Reluctance of some Black Africans to back in Africa.
- (ii) Strong opposition from the whites and the capitalists in America.
- (iii) Financial problem.
- (iv) Death of prominent black leaders. Example Marcus Garvey passed away in 1940 in London.
- (v) The people of African origin were very few in number.
- (vi) Massive illiteracy of the people of African origin. (18 marks @ 3 marks)

Any relevant conclusion (1 mark)

Total 20 Marks

INTRODUCTION - 1 mark

- A student should define colonial agriculture which was the backbone of colonial economic sectors.

Colonial agriculture was the major economic (backbone) of the colonial economy from the start of exploitation even after the second World war. This was because colonial agriculture was important to the survival of the metropolitan industries.

- A student should provide forms of colonial agriculture in Africa

MAIN BODY:

A student should analyse changes made in colonial agriculture sector;

- Introduction / Establishment of progressive farmers
- Establishment of agricultural schemes aimed to deepening the exploitation of Africans. Example crop production, soil conservation and animal husbandry.
- Establishing and expansion of marketing boards such as Cocoa board in Gold Coast in 1947
- Establishment of settlement and population schemes.
- Introduction of labour recruitment to increase production for example introduction of SILABU (Sisal Labour Bureau).
- Development of irrigation schemes by constructing dams such as Owen fall in Uganda.

Any relevant changes.

18 Marks @ 3 marks.

CONCLUSION - 1 mark

A student should provide any relevant conclusion such as problems faced the agricultural changes and impacts of agricultural reforms.

Total 20 Marks

Introduction

Colonial health services. Refers to medical services provided by the colonial state to Africans during the colonial period. The provision of modern health services in Africa started during the 19th century. At first it was provided by the missionaries. Later the colonial government also engaged in the provision of these services through clinics, dispensaries and hospitals. Diseases which were treated include malnutrition, malaria, small pox, typhoid, and tuberculosis and established like Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam and Tanga in Tanganyika (1 mark).

Main body

- A student required to explain the reasons for the expanding colonial health services after 1945
- (i) To ensure the fitness of African labourers.
 - (ii) The need to attract capital investors and settlers.
 - (iii) To ensure the fitness of colonial officials and settlers.
 - (iv) To ensure the fitness of missionaries.
 - (v) To prevent the spread of diseases. Example small pox, syphilis, typhoid, gonorrhoea.
 - (vi) To ensure the fitness of colonial troops/soldiers (1 & 3 marks)

Any relevant conclusion (1 mark)

Total 20 Marks

INTRODUCTION - 1 mark

- A student should trace the historical background of Asian Countries Independence after 1945 and how they convened the meeting of BANDUNG of 1955.

MAINBODY.

A student should analyse the contribution of Bandung Conference to the liberation process of African Continent.

- It identified three major problems that Africans were facing and vowed to end them. These problems were Colonialism, institutionalized racism and apartheid policy.
- It established the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) through this movement, Asian Countries agreed to help African in promoting good will and ending Colonialism.
- It brought together the first generation of African nationalist leaders which helped them to develop their Mutual and common interest.
- It enhanced solidarity between African and nationalist leaders in Asia through formation of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
- The conference identified strategies and techniques for achieving African Independence. Africans were encouraged to use Constitutional means after armed struggles had failed.
- The Conference called upon the colonial powers to grant independence to the colonies and agreed to support self-determination.

18 Marks @ 3 marks

CONCLUSION - 1 mark

Any relevant conclusion.

Total 20 Marks

Introduction

Ujamaa socialist ideology was a brand of socialism based on a Tanzanian environment aiming at building self-reliant economy in Tanzania so as to overcome exploitation and influence of foreign power and was proclaimed by the Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere in the Arusha declaration of 5th February 1967. (4 marks)

Main body

- A student should show the achievements of the Ujamaa socialist ideology.

- (i) It led to the nationalization of private enterprises
Example Flour milling companies and Import-export houses were nationalized, commercial banks, insurance companies, trading firms and social estates were nationalized.
- (ii) It promoted national unity Example encouraged Ujamaa villages.
- (iii) It led to the improvement of social services. Example Education was freely provided whereas schools were raised leading to the rise of literacy about 80%.
- (iv) It facilitated the establishment of various government corporations. Example small industry development organizations (SIDO), Ubungo Farm implements (UFI), Regional Transport company (RETCO) and National Shipping Agency (NASACO).
- (v) It improved agricultural production. This was due to the establishment of new large parastatals that provided market for agricultural goods.
- (vi) It facilitated the expansion of transport infrastructure. Example TAZARA (8 marks @ 3 marks)

Any relevant conclusion (1 mark)

Total 20 marks