

INTER ISLAMIC MOCK EXAMINATION

HISTORY 02

MARKING SCHEME 2026

1. A student is required to explain six political and economic manifestations of Neo-colonialism in Africa.

Introduction **01 mark**

To highlight the meaning of Neo-colonialism and how it operates in Africa.

Mainbody: **18 marks @ 03 marks**

A student should give three political and three economic manifestations of neo-colonialism in Africa.

Political manifestation

- (i) Constitutional designs and administrative systems that would suit their interest.
- (ii) Creating the African puppet regimes or leaders to maintain their position in third world countries/Africa.
- (iii) Engineering political instabilities such as civil wars, that destabilize people's unity and economy.
- (iv) Establishment of military bases in different African countries during the wars.

Economic manifestations:

- (i) Neo-colonialism in Africa is manifested in loans and aid, which the IMF, WB and WTO provide.
- (ii) African remains the victim of neo-colonial activities of big capitalist corporations, which invest in controlling the resources and dominate the world market.
- (iii) Encourage joint venture projects which supported by imperialist powers to lure. Any other relevant economic manifestation

Conclusion **01 mark**

A student may provide any relevant conclusion, such as the objective and impacts of neo-colonialism in Africa.

2. A student is required analyse six conditions that forced European merchants to use African slaves.

Introduction **01 mark**

To highlight the concept of the slave trade and slavery during the Trans-Atlantic slave trade and explain the factors for the development of this trade.

Mainbody: 18 marks @ 03 marks

A student should analyse the condition that made Europeans merchants to prefer African slaves.

- (i) The fear of under populating their own countries, which would affect their economic and political stability.
 - (ii) The cheapness of African slaves as European labour was more expensive compared to African slaves, regardless of their ineffective performance.
 - (iii) They had no awareness of their rights and demands compared to European labourers, which reduced resistance from Africans.
 - (iv) Africans could be more physically fit and more resistant to diseases as they could endure the harsh working conditions in mines and plantations.
 - (v) Africans slave could adopt the tropical climatic conditions as it was hard for Europeans to work due to high temperature, since Europe has a temperate climate.
 - (vi) Availability of African slaves was constant and over a long period of time, as Red Indians and Europeans labourers worked for a limited time (contract ended).
- Any other relevant conditions/reasons

Conclusion 01 mark

A student may provide the effects of this trade on Africa and may provide tactics used to collect these slaves.

3. A student should point down the Eurocentric perspective on the scramble for and partition of Africa.

Introduction 01 mark

To highlight the concepts of scramble for and partition and its origin.

Mainbody: 18 Marks @ 03 marks

A student should explain the factors of scramble for and partition of Africa based on the Eurocentric/Bourgeoisie view.

- (i) Emergence of extreme nationalism in Europe, especially Germany, Italy and France.
 - (ii) The development of national prestige that had never seen before in Europe.
 - (iii) European balance of power problem
 - (iv) The need for strategic reasons/area
 - (v) Racism and the white man's racial superiority beliefs
 - (vi) Evangelical/Christianity and humanitarian
- Any other relevant reasons
- NB: Student should not use the Marxist point of view.

Conclusion 01 mark

A student may provide the impacts of the scramble for and partition of Africa or any other relevant conclusion.

4. A student is required to explain six positive effects of the New Deal policy in USA.

Introduction 01 mark

To highlight the background of New Deal policy in USA, its objectives and specific sectors that underwent reforms.

Mainbody: 18 marks @ 03 marks

A student should assess the positive effects of the New Deal Policy in USA.

- (i) The reform and relief projects stabilized the problem of unemployment in USA.
- (ii) The revival of powerful interest groups and associations such as trade unions, which were outlawed during the 1920's boom.
- (iii) Improvement of public works schemes, such as schools, road, dams and airports were built.
- (iv) It led to population resettlement. The resettlement Administration helped the resettling of some poor farmer on the land it purchased, and also purchased the equipment for farmers and gave them grants for soil conservation scheme.
- (v) The state direction of the economy as the US government increased its interference and regulations on the free market capitalist economy.
- (vi) Provision of life reliefs to various victims such as the poor, the old, the sick and the unemployed. They received food, shelter and clothing. This reduced people from starving.
- (vii) It improved the confidence of Americans

Any other relevant effects

Conclusion 01 mark

A student may provide the failures of the policies and other negative effects of the New Deal Policy in USA.

5. A student should explain the reasons for ceasing/thawing/decline in tension of the cold war after 1953.

Introduction

To highlight the concept of the cold war, its origin and manifestation of the cold war.

- (i) The death of Joseph Stalin
- (ii) To reduce the risk of nuclear war as both powers had produced great nuclear weapons for massive destruction.

- (iii) Both superpowers were worried about conflicts in the middle East.
- (iv) The two superpowers had levelled in the Arms race.
- (v) The role of public pressure in America, which believed the USSR and communism were not as bad as presented by their political leaders
- (vi) The Sino-Soviet conflict/the breakdown of USSR relations with China.

Any other relevant reasons can be used.

Conclusion

A student may provide the impacts of the cold war on the world.

6. A student should explain the featured of African socialism.

Introduction **01 mark**

Give the definition of African nationalism and factors for the rise.

Mainbody: **18 marks @ 03 mark**

Any relevant six points.

- (i) Based and rooted from the past pre-colonial African fundamentals or principles.
- (ii) It contains elements of both Marxism and capitalism.
- (iii) It is against exploitation, inequality and oppression in the society.
- (iv) Emphasis of community development using a minimum capital.
- (v) Rejection of Marxist concept of class struggle between the haves and have nots.
- (vi) It discouraged private ownership of properties.

Conclusion: **01 mark**

Any relevant conclusion.

7. A student should explain the contribution of Glorious revolution to the rise of democracy.

Introduction: **01 mark.**

Give the definition of Glorious revolution and its origin.

Main Body: **18 marks @ 03 mark**

Any relevant six points.

- i. It promoted nationhood and identity.
- ii. It provided the supremacy of the parliament over the executive council.
- iii. The revolution stratified the power of three arms; king, parliament and judiciary.
- iv. Abolition of feudalism which replaced by capitalism.
- v. Establishment of constitutional government.
- vi. The revolution paved the way to the religious tolerance.

Conclusion: **01 mark.**

Any relevant conclusion.