

**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**  
**REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  
**KILIMANJARO REGION MOCK FORM TWO EXAMINATION**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

**012**

**HISTORY**

1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
C	D	A	D	B	D	B	D	D	C

@ 01% = 10%

2. @ 01% = 05%

i	li	iii	iv	v
C	A	F	D	G

3. (i) Shifting cultivation means type of cultivation which involved movement of farmer from one place to another. It was common in grass land areas with long dry seasons and scattered trees

(ii) Periplus of Erythraean Sea-the guide book written by Greek which describe the economic activities carried out by the people of East Africa

(iii) Monsoon winds- winds which carried dhows from the Middle East to East and back

(iv) Historical Linguistics-methods of obtaining historical information by studying languages and their changes

(v) Neolithic Age-means domestication of animals and Plants due the change of the environment

**2 marks@=10marks**

4.

1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
v	iii	ii	i	v

**2 marks @=10marks**

5. i) Because it became the first mode which had classes of slave masters and Slaves whereby slave masters exploited and benefited from the labour force of the slaves.
- ii) Because the trade was conducted in three continents of Africa, America and Europe and the routes of this trade formed a shape of a triangle hence the word Triangular.

iii) Power sharing – This was a governance system in which a leader shared responsibilities and administrative power with subordinates like Nobles, Ministers, Judges, Tax collector, Soldiers and Informers.

IV) Age set organization involved the division of work according to age and sex. Women and children stayed at home milking cows and caring for the young animals while men and youths protected the society and expanded the number of cattle through invasions.

v) Salt was obtained through several methods like boiling and evaporating sea water, burning of some reeds and mining salts bearing rocks.

**2 mark@=10**

6. (i) The Panning method -Method used to obtain gold whereby people collected alluvial gold found along the stream or in river beds. e.g. River Zambezi in Zimbabwe while shaft method used to obtain gold whereby gold was taken from underground gold veins, people dug out rocks containing gold and the rocks were then taken to furnaces where they were burnt to obtain pure gold e.g. in the Mashona land of Zimbabwe and Asante in Ghana.

(ii) Shifting cultivation land was cultivated and planted for sometimes for example about 3years, then farming activities to a new area. eg. Nyamwezi, Yao

etc while mixed farming was the kind of agriculture which include crop cultivation and animal keeping eg. kikuyu, Lluyia, Fipa etc

(iii) Matrilineal system refers to inheritance of a child is to the side of the mother or wife. ie the new born baby belongs to the mother's side eg. The Wamwera, Wakamba, Wakikuyu, Wamakonde while Patrilineal system refers to the inheritance of a child is to the side of the father. ie. the new born baby belongs to the father's side eg. Hadzabe, Chagga etc.

(iv) Slave trade was the trade of selling and buying human being as normal goods while Slave is a person who is forced to work for and obey another

(V). Trans Atlantic Trade was the trade across Atlantic Ocean which involved 3 continents eg. Africa, Europe and America. While Trans Saharan was the trade conducted across the Saharan desert. It involved people of Northern Africa and the people of Western Sudan.

**2 marks each total 10 marks**

7. -Preserve National heritage and historical information

-Provide education to the people

-Source of entertainment or

- provide employment

- Source of income through fee charges

-Preserve artifacts

-It acts as a research centre

**2 marks@=10marks**

8. (i) Strong and well-organized army. Their armies were well trained and disciplined; they attacked ruthlessly and violently by using better weapon like assegai and long shield.

ii) Strong leadership, The Ngoni leaders were able to organize and mobilize people and their armies' example were Mputa Maseko, Zwangendaba and Zulu Gama

iii) Incorporation of war captives into their military groups. Males were taken in as soldiers while Females were turned into wives leading into the increase and expansions of Ngoni population and Army.

iv) Disunity and weaknesses of the societies they attacked. Some communities were organized in small villages that had no military capabilities to fight the Ngoni.

v) The use of good fighting techniques like the scorched earth and cow horn formation. Scorched earth involved burning and demolishing of properties like houses and food storage weakening their enemies and made the Ngoni to succeed in their movement.

***2mark@=10***

9. i) Ugweno

ii) Uvinza

iii) Unyarubanja(karagwe)

iv) Kalenga

v) Bagamoyo

***2mark@=10***

10 Period of human development in which man used better and more efficiency tools such as stone axes, blades, barbed arrows and spears. It was existed between 50,000 to 1500 years ago. Tools were made from bones, beads, feathers and non-stone items

Major changes during the late stone Age

-Development of Agriculture

-Emergence of political organizations

-Development of trade due to surplus production

-Emergence and development of permanent settlement

-Growth of population due to assurance of food

**Introduction 2 marks**

**Main body any six points @2 marks=12**

**Any relevant conclusion 1 mark**

**Total Marks 15**