

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
DAR-ES-SALAAM REGION 2024 .  
HISTORY-2

MARKING SCHEME

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1. Analyse Six (6) Solutions to be employed to solve the problems of underdevelopment and Neo-colonialism in Third World Countries.

Introduction (01 mark)

Any relevant introduction. i.e Underdevelopment refers to the situation of economic and political backwardness of given organization, society or country when compared to another advanced ones. Neo Colonialism is a direct control of an independent nation by another country which is more powerful economically, socially and militarily.

Main body - Any six points (@ 03 = 18 Marks)

- (i) Adoption of Self-reliance policy. In order to solve the problem of underdevelopment Third World Countries like Tanzania should adopt Self reliance policy.
- (ii) Strengthening regional economic integration. Also LDCs should strengthening their regional integration like COMESA, ECOWAS, EAC SADC etc.
- (iii) Development of Local and appropriate technologies by improving domestic science and technologies. They also should also make efforts to promote their own Local technologies through research. e.g SIDO, VETA etc.

1. (iv) Encouraging Local investors. The local investors can be encouraged by providing them with soft loans.

(v) Development of viable and good economic plans and policies is Self reliance. They should have good economic plans and policies which will enable to reduce expenditure.

(vi) Control of Corruption and embezzlement of public fund. The Third World Countries should control corruption and embezzlement of public fund instead the fund should be directed to the development projects. i.e construction of infrastructures.

(vii) Creation of different financial institutions to assist the Third World Countries in financial problems like creation of Bank of Africa and other indigenous banks in order to reduce reliance on foreign financial institutions.

Conclusion (01 mark)

Any relevant conclusion is

Although Third World Countries struggle to eradicate the problem of underdevelopment and neo-colonialism they did not succeed because they lack experts like scientist, engineers, bankers accountants and technicians etc who could use their knowledge, skills and experience to develop LDCs technologically, socially and politically.

2. not sufficient to run their daily life and pay their contributions to the movement this situation hinder the development of the movement.

IV/ Luddites had wrong conception instead of fighting against their real enemy which was capitalist system, they were fighting to destroy the machines.

V/ The movement lacked permanent members. Members could join and quit at any time this is because there were no strictly rules and regulations, this situation paralyzed the movement as a result it collapsed.

VI/ The movement was sporadic by nature. There was no effectiveness and consistence because it was only active during economic crises when wages went down but when the workers condition was improved by industrial owners this challenged the movement thus became weak.

VII/ Dis unity among the workers. Some workers preferred violence methods some preferred non-violence, this situation divided the workers hence failed to stand together to fight their common enemy.

Conclusion — (01 mark) Any relevant despite of its weakness the movement succeeded to bring some changes such as rise of chartism.

3. The French Revolution of 1789 played a great role in the development of democracy in Europe. Justify (6 points).

Introduction (01 mark)

Any relevant introduction. is

The French Revolution was a radical political and societal change in France that began with the Estates General of 1789 and ended with the formation of the French consulate in November 1799.

Main body - Any 6 points (a 03 = 18 marks)  
Contribution of the French Revolution to the development of democracy in Europe.

(i) Establishment of republican government in 1792. The French Revolution contributed to the destruction of Monarchy and put in place a republican government in 1792.

(ii) The Revolution laid down the foundation for the emergence and development of Liberal democracy in Europe. The ideals of French Revolution such as Liberty, equality and fraternity inspired the campaigns for the abolition of slavery and universal suffrage.



2. Examine six main reasons for the failure of the first British working class movement.

Introduction — (01 mark)

Any relevant

Luddism was the first British working class movement which was underground or secret with the intention of breaking of the machine so as to go back to the old method of production which was of liberty since the new method made them jobless. It was organised by the Luddites under the leadership of Ned Ludd and occurred in cities like Manchester, Liverpool during 1811.

Mainbody (06 points @ 3 marks)

- i/ Strong suppression from capitalist government. The government in power was in favour of capitalist therefore collaborated with capitalist to crush luddites. The government depend much on capitalist for state development simply because they contributed a lot to the revenue through tax payment.
- ii/ Immaturity and lack of experiences. This movement was formed during the early phase of Industrial Revolution, workers were still very disorganised, they had no experience in running mass movement hence made the movement to be very weak.
- iii/ Financial hardship. Members of luddism were very poor, mostly they depend on their wages which was in

- (iii) The Revolutionary Government issued the Declaration of the Rights of man and of the Citizen. This document laid down the ground for natural human and civil rights which became the cornerstone of democratic governments in the world.
- (iv) The French Revolution sowed seeds of patriotism and nationalism not only in France but also throughout Europe.
- (v) Abolition of Feudalism. The revolution also played a major role in destroying feudalism thus giving way to the rise and development of capitalism in France.
- (vi) Control of the Church. One of the most important changes of the French Revolution was the control of the church. The Bishops were to be paid by the state like any other civil servants, the church was also not supposed to levy taxes. It was completely detached from the state affairs.

Conclusion (01 mark)

Any relevant conclusion is

3. Although the revolution caused major bloodshed and destroyed property, it promoted liberal democracy and nationalism in Europe and the world at large.



4. "The role of Bismack in the unification of Germany during 1870 to 1871 is not something easy to be ignored" In six points with supportive examples Justify this statement

### Introduction (01 mark)

Any relevant introduction is

Germany unification refer to the amalgamation of different small states that came to form a single state which came to be known as German, the process was gradual, it began in 1805 and went until 1871 after Franco Prussian war, the process was pooned by chancellor otto von Bismack these small states which were unified including Hanover Bavaria Frankfurt and Prussia which was the front line state.

### Main body

Any 6 points @ 3 marks = 18 marks

### Roles of Otto Von Bismack in German unification.

-1- Bismack organized the wars of unifications which German fought against different states ie in 1864 the war against Denmark, 1870-71 war against Austria-Hungary after winning the war German became free to form unification

4.

-ii - He initiated alliances with other big powers something which discourage German opponents to keep on fighting / dominating German ie in 1878 Bismarck signed alliance with British prime minister Benjamin Disraeli.

-iii - Bismarck reorganize and improved the Prussian military which was responsible to fight in different wars and force other small states which were opponent of the German unification this was possible through his policy "slogan" of "Blood and Iron"

-iv - Bismarck reorganize and improve the economy of Prussia which was in front line to make possible the unification agriculture, and industries were well improved to facilitate the process of unification.

-v - Bismarck restored confidence in the King William who by then was about to resign due to the fear of Parliamentary Liberal opposition to his reform.

-vi - Bismarck suppressed the existing government, he blamed the government for applying poor method to facilitate the unification through beliving in diplomatic

4.

Strategies to unify Germany something which was impossible to attain the unification therefore Bismarck strongly opposed King William Government and his military system, he put them aside and stand in front to campaign the unification through his policy of "Blood and Iron"

- VII - Bismarck provided leadership for the unification, he convince the German by explaining the important of the unification and promised the Germans ~~to make~~ that to make it big and strong nation which will be highly respected in Europe and the world at large.

### Conclusion (1 mark)

Any relevant introduction i.e Germany unification brought a lot of effects i.e Rapid industrialization European balance of power and formation of military alliances which later on led to the outbreak of first world war.



5. Utopian socialism and scientific socialism were homogenous. Justify this statement by using six points.

Introduction — (01 mark)  
Any relevant

Utopian socialist theory was the earliest socialist theory which dominated before the emergence of scientific socialist theory. The main base of the theory was imaginary perfect world where everyone is happy, it account for equality and justice for all.

Mainbody — (06 points @ 3 marks)

- i/ Both Utopian and scientific socialist theory oppose exploitation of man by man.  
In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> c there was opposition to economic inequality brought by early capitalism such as low wages and extreme long working hours.
- ii/ Both theories based on public ownership of major means of production. This was the core tenet of these theories the means of production and distribution are owned, controlled and regulated by the public either through the state or cooperatives.
- iii/ Both theories based on central planned economy unlike the capitalist.  
A socialist economy is not driven by the laws of supply and demand instead all



5. economic activities, production distribution and consumption are planned and coordinated by central planning Authority.

iv/ Both theories created awareness and consciousness among the workers of the world, by guiding and directing them to the directions to be done in order to fight capitalism in the future.

v/ Both theories condemned the evils of capitalism such as exploitation, humiliation, oppression and segregation and exposed its weakness to society.

vi/ Both theories based on monopoly system.

The socialist system of ruling based on having the government which is brought in charge through a single political party.

Conclusion (01 mark)

Any relevant.

Although the theories were similar but still have some differences such as utopian socialism was idealist in nature while scientific socialism was more practical in nature.

6. Analyze three objectives and <sup>three</sup> aftermath of Marshall Plan.

### Introduction (01 mark)

Any relevant introduction or

Marshall Plan refers to the economic recovery program which was introduced by American Secretary of the State George Marshall during June of 1947 with the primary objectives of containing communism which was a danger to capitalism and to strengthen American imperialism in European states. It is estimated that about sixteen European states accepted aid and \$13 billions were offered.

### Main body

Any 03 objectives @ 3 marks = 9 marks

#### Objectives of Marshall Plan

- i. To contain the spread of communism in Europe, after WWII communism was highly spread in Europe because many European states saw socialism as the best alternative of the social, political and economic development. Hence this made U.S.A. to introduce Marshall Plan to block the spread of communism.

- 6.
- ii - To open room for American market and investments U.S.A provided aids with the intention of getting market and investment due to that fact that portion of the aid the European states were forced to buy goods from U.S.A.
  - iii - To help European countries recovery from the impact of WWII due to the huge destruction of their physical infrastructure <sup>and</sup> industries.
  - iv - To promote decolonization process U.S.A wanted to create areas where she could get raw materials, markets, cheap labours and areas for investments thus the European countries were given aids with conditionalities of granting independence to their colonies.

### Aftermath of Marshall plan

Any 3 points @ 3 marks = 09 marks

- i - Marshall Plan influenced decolonization process through open door policy forced European power to grant independence to African countries this helped U.S.A to exploit African through new colonialism

6. -ii- It led to the rise of U.S.A as a leading capitalist nation in the world thus Britain position was replaced by U.S.A.

-iii- It block the spread of communism in Europe.

-iv- It contributed to the formation of NATO in 1949 the organisation's motive was to safeguard the interest of capitalist nations, many European state received aid were the member of NATO is Britain, France and Italy.

Conclusion (1 mark)

Any relevant conclusion is.

Marshall plan gave strength U.S.A. and became the leading capitalist nation all over the world.



7. Show the incidence which brought the inneritability of the cold war to freeze again during the 1980's.

### Introduction — (01 marks)

Any relevant

Cold war refer to the "state of hostility between the soviet block led by USSR and the Western block led by U.S.A, this hostility was characterized by threats, propaganda and other measures short of open warfare. This situation took place from 1945 to 1990's.

### Mainbody (06 points @ 3 marks)

- i/ New nuclear weapons were being developed by both the U.S.A and USSR. This situation brought mistrust to each other as a result high tension was raised again between the two antagonistic camps.
- ii/ The U.S.A boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics in retaliation the USSR and eastern Europe boycotted the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics this reaction made by USSR and Eastern Europe revived again the sanctions and develop propaganda between two opposing sides.
- iii/ The USSR was fighting for the pro-Soviet government in Afghanistan while

7. the U.S.A was supporting opponent of the government.

iv/ The appearance of the new president in U.S.A, Ronald Reagan was elected. He established the Strategic Defence Initiative (star wars) and took a tougher line on the USSR and called the USSR the "evil Empire" and was more very anti-communist this incidence was taken by USSR as an insult thus it stimulated the tension to raise again.

v/ There was a revolution in Iran. The new leader was anti-American and Anti-communist, both superpowers were worried.

vi/ There was civil war in Nicaragua, El-Salvador, and Angola where the USA and U.S.S.R funded the opposing sides.

~~Collapse~~  
vii/ SALT 2. U.S.A and USSR agreement to limit nuclear weapons, collapsed because relations between the two countries had deteriorated too far.

Conclusion — (ol mark)

Any relevant

Cold war brought both positive effects such as advancement in technologies especially military while negatives include division of the world into two opposing sides and eruption of wars