

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

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**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**

**REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT**

**NJOMBE REGION**

**FORM SIX PRE – MOCK EXAMINATION**

**CODE: 112/1**

**HISTORY 1**

**PROPOSED MARKING SCHEME**

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01. After the third European capitalist crisis colonial powers showed a slight fr5serious interest in the industrial future of the African countries. By large no deliberate efforts were made to establish strong industrial sectors in the colonies. Why do you think the colonialists deliberately discouraged industrial development in the colonies. Provide **six (06)** points.

**(a) Introduction (01 mark)**

- A candidate should give the meaning of industrial development/ colonial industries/de-industrialization policy after the Second World War.

-Provide examples of colonial industries introduced by colonialists such as Processing industries, Import Substitution Industries (ISI) and Extractive industries.

***Or ANY RELEVANT INTRODUCTION.***

**(b) Main Body (06 points @ 03% = 18 marks)**

- A candidate should provide the reasons for which made Colonialists deliberately discouraging industrial development in the colonies.

**(i) They wanted Africa as their reliable source of market.**

- By discouraging industries in Africa they could create the environment for selling their goods / manufactured goods in Africa.

**(ii)They wanted to consolidate dependence to Africans.**

- Europeans Discouraged industrialization in Africa because they wanted them to depend on European goods and made African forever to be tied to Europe by maintaining a weak industrial base in the continent.

**(iii) They wanted Africans to be producer of raw materials/they wanted Africans to specialize on production of raw materials.**

- Europeans Wanted Africans to be producer of raw materials such as cotton, tea, coffee, sisal and others which they were needed to by in low price hence discouraged industrialization in Africa.

**(iv)They feared competition.**

- Colonialists did not industrialize African because of avoiding completion with their industrial goods if in the colonies would develop strong industrial sector.

**(v) Abundant of cheap labour in the colonies.**

- Availability of enough cheap labour in the colonies meant that large work in production that would have been done by machines was done manually hence no need of a strong industrial framework in the colonies.

**(vi) They feared to create large working class in the colonies.**

- Strong and large industrial base would create a strong working class, thus colonialist discouraged it.

**(vii) They wanted to maintain the export – import economy.**

- Industrialization was discouraged in order to maintain colonial dependence economy whereby Africans export cash crops (raw materials) with low price and Europeans imports manufactured goods expensively. That's why, in the colonies they just introduced small industries such as processing and extractive industries.

**(viii) They feared to lose industries after African independence.**

- The colonialists did not industrialize Africa for fearing that once African countries became independent they would lose their industries as it occurred in America.

**(ix) Opposition from European manufacturers.**

- European industries opposed to industrialize Africa because they wanted to make Africa a dumping place for their outdated technology.

**(c) Conclusion (01 mark)**

- A candidate should provide any relevant conclusion such as Colonialist discouraged industrial development in Africa by making agriculture to be the backbone of the African economy, thus more efforts was done on agriculture.

02. “Mvuyekule’s grandmother, who is Matumbi by tribe lived in Africa and was educated here in Africa before the imposition of colonialism”. Identify and explain **six (06)** features of that education she got.

**(a) Introduction (01 mark)**

- A candidate should explain about the education provided in Africa before the imposition of colonialism which is Pre – colonial Education.
- Provide its type and objectives.
- Show how pre – colonial education was provided.

***Or ANY RELEVANT INTRODUCTION.***

**(b) Main body (06 points @ 03% = 18 marks)**

- A candidate should provide the features of pre – colonial education (Education provided in Africa before the imposition of colonialism).

**(i) Education provided was relevant to the environment.**

- This kind of education prepared people to interact with their environment according to the culture of that society.

**(ii) Education provided was practical oriented.**

- Pre – colonial education was work oriented education, concerned with how learners were prepared fully in production activities, by engaging directly in performing certain production activities such as farming, fishing and iron smelting promoting the growth of personal talents and so on.

**(iii) Education provided was non - commercial.**

- Education provided was free to all people in the community and no one was paying the fees.

**(iv) Education provided based on promoting good moral and social conduct.**

- Education provided, it insisted the members of the society adheres to their society’s traditions, customs, norms and taboos. Youths were emphasized to behave in good manners, respect each other; and elders were responsible to preserve culture.

**(v) Education provided was not uniform/Education provided was not homogeneous.**

- Education provided it was determined by the environment, economic activities and culture of the society, that’s why it was not uniform.

**(vi) Education provided was progressive in nature.**

- Education provided before the imposition of colonialism in Africa was a life – long learning or an endless education because it lasted from childhood to death. African had always been involved in learning by doing throughout his/her livelihood.

**(vii) Education provided had no written curriculum and organized syllabus.**

- There was national educational system, no classrooms and no examinations. Each tribe or clan educated people/youths according to their environment, culture and social practical and the education provided passed from generation to generation. The content changed according to the needs of the society.

**(viii) Education provided encouraged specialization.**

- Education provided aimed at preparing the youths/young members of the community for specific responsibilities in future. People trained in activities such as medicine, iron smelting, basketry and pottery as their specialization.

**(ix) Education provided was transmitted orally.**

- Education was provided through the word of mouth, no written document was used to facilitate learning and keep records. People were to memorize knowledge acquired like riddles, stories, legends, rituals and life skills.

(x) pre colonial education was characterized by both formal and informal systems.

-informal education knowledge was imparted to the youth through verbal transmission ,observation and apprenticeship. In informal education knowledge was imparted by recognized trainer,with specified program in specific setting.

**(c) Conclusion – (01 mark)**

- A candidate should provide any relevant conclusion.

For instance the education provided before colonialism played a great role in African societies because, it taught young people on various economic activities, created able – bodied leaders, imparted defensive skills, imparted social values from one generation to another, prepared youth on adults duties and so on.

03. Once Walter Rodney argued that, the underdevelopment of Africa to the large extent was due to historical phenomena, although by the 15<sup>th</sup> century Africa and Europe was said to be the same in the level of development. Account for the lagging behind of Africa from 15<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> century. Give out **six (06)** points.

**(a) Introduction – (01 mark)**

- A candidate should give the meaning of Underdevelopment/Development.
- A candidate should show shortly how Europe and Africa were almost the same by the 15<sup>th</sup> century and identify those historical phenomena.

***Or ANY RELEVANT INTRODUCTION.***

**(b) Main Body - (06 points 03% @ = 18 marks)**

- A candidate to give the reasons/factors for the lagging behind of Africa from 15<sup>th</sup> century to 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**(i) Side effects of slave trade and slavery.**

- Slave trade attributed to an increase in the gap/lagging behind of Africa in development due to the forceful removal of millions of African man power (labour force) especially a large percentage of skilled hand craftsman and tradesman from a range of occupations who were making their contributions to African societies. This situation lagged African behind in terms of development and surpassed by Europe, because resulted to serious economic and technological retardation, depopulation and others.

**(ii) Development of Mercantilism.**

- Through mercantilism European mercantile nations accumulated wealth from Africa through primitive means where the bullions (gold and silver), labour and raw materials such as rubber, wood, palm oil were accumulated. This led to dependence, technological and trade retardation, exploitation of African resources as a result Africa lagged behind Europe in terms of development.

**(iii) Effects of unequal exchange.**

- The trade relations that existed between African and external world societies were based on imbalance exchange since the arrival of external traders (Portuguese) in 1441 (15<sup>th</sup> C).

- African traders supplied Europeans with more valuable natural products such as ivory, gold, silver, diamond, beeswax, and others while European traders supplied Africans with luxury outdated goods and consumer goods like alcohol, looking mirror, outdated guns, clothes and other goods which had nothing to do with African socio – economic development, instead spearheaded the underdevelopment of the African continent.

**(iv) Colonization of Africa/Colonial exploitation.**

- Colonialism is linked to African underdevelopment from the perspective of exploitation of the precious natural resources from the continent of Africa which was used to develop Europeans. The question of colonizing Africa by European nations took advantage for European societies to step ahead of Africa in terms of development due to intensive exploitation extended by European imperialist powers for enriching themselves on the expenses of Africa through land alienation, forced labour, payment of low wages and low price of agricultural products.

**(v) Effects of Neo – colonialism.**

- Even after decolonization, Western influence (Europe) has been infiltrating Africa in all aspects through Neo – colonialism. This was a new form of Western exploitation introduced in post – independent Africa. Through which all economic aspects were under the control of the whites/former colonial masters.

- Neo – colonialism geared at exploiting African natural and human resources through the use of foreign aid, loans, the establishment of military bases, to grab African resources and the influx of technical experts. This resulted in more impoverishment of the African content.

**(vi) Side effects of Globalization.**

- The new socio-economic and political system for integrating the world countries into a single global village had disastrous effects on the less developed countries (African continent), because of engineering political unrest, sabotage plans, incite political and economic chaos and restricting technological development. Due to this Africans were made to depend from Europe and receiving the outdated technology so as to under develop Africa.

**(vii) Maritime technology was another reason for Europe to be far ahead of Africa.**

-with the development of maritime technology, the European powers could sail to distant in Africa ,America and Asia looking for the source of raw materials and precious metal

**(c) Conclusion - (01 mark)**

- A candidate to provide any relevant conclusion basing on the demands of the question.

04. “Despite the presence of Red Indians and Europeans indentured labour in America, yet Africans were enslaved in America”. Analyze the reasons which made Europeans to prefer African slaves over other forms of labour? **Six (06) points.**

**(a) Introduction - (01 mark)**

- A candidate should explain about the concept like Red Indians, European indentured labour and African slaves.

- Periodize and show the participants.

- Show the reasons of using these forms of labour such as, the booming of capitalist agricultural activities and mining activities in Americas and Caribbean, Development of industrial production in Europe especially in Britain.

***Or ANY RELEVANT INTRODUCTION.***

**(b) Main Body – (06 points 03% @ = 18 marks)**

- A candidate should provide the reasons of European Capitalist to prefer to use African slaves/labour over other forms of labour.

**(i) Cheapness of African slaves.**

- The African slaves were bought cheaply and were easy to be maintained, not paid wages, fed and housed poorly. Due to this, Europeans preferred to use African slaves which were cheaply obtained over other forms of labour, which seems to be expensive. For instance, it is stated that the cost used to maintain a single slave for 30 years was not enough to maintain European labor for 10 years.

**(ii) The racial factor.**

- The Europeans were considered a master race destined to rule others “inferior servant or race” particularly the Africans. That’s why Europeans preferred to use African slaves.

**(iii) African proved to be more physically fit and resistant to diseases.**

- The African slaves could handle the hard work and torture in mines and plantations like long hours of work with heavy duties than other forms of labour.

- Also, African labour were more resistant to diseases like small pox and syphilis brought from Europe and tropical diseases like malaria, that’s why it was preferred over other forms of labour like Red Indians and European indentured labour.



**(iv) Climatic factor.**

- The climatic condition of Americas and Caribbean's which was tropical favoured African slaves over other forms of labour. Also African slaves had proved to be adaptive to different climatic conditions, that's why was preferred by European capitalists to use them in their plantation and mining activities.

**(v) The African slaves worked for long time(many hours) over other forms of labour like Red Indians and European indentured labour who worked for limited time.**

- The African slaves could not escape from work or win freedom and it was estimated that African slaves can work for almost 12 – 18 hours. Because of this situation it was inevitable for Europeans to prefer to use African slaves.

**(vi) The European capitalists feared to depopulate their own countries.**

- European s favoured to depopulate their countries, because it was dangerous to capitalist development and political stability of their nations, since large population were needed at home to provide the required domestic market, labour and defense. This forced Europeans to prefer the use of African slaves.

**(vii) The other forms of labour knew their rights and demanded for them.**

- For example, the European labour they were bargaining for better pay and demanded better working conditions. Similarly they were protected by their states' laws against mistreatment and they can sue their employers for misconducts. Because of this made Europeans to prefer to use African labour over other forms of labour. Simply African labour did not knew their rights and they were to work as slaves forever.

(viii) Red Indians could escape from slave masters because they were familiar with the environment while African tended to remain in their locality because they did not know much about the environment.

**(c) Conclusion - (01 mark)**

- A candidate should provide any relevant conclusion.

05. A Historian was quoted that, “One of the major sectors of colonial economy experienced several alterations after the Second World War, Agriculture is among of them”. With respect to colonial economy show how the introduction of agricultural development schemes created impinge to African societies. Give out **six (06)** relevant points to support your answers.

**(a) Introduction – (01 mark)**

- A candidate should explain about the concept of colonial economy and Agricultural development schemes.
- A candidate can show periodization and examples of agricultural schemes such as Destocking schemes, Dam construction and irrigation schemes, crop cultivation schemes, resettlement schemes, bush clearing schemes, soil conservation schemes and others.

***Or ANY RELEVANT INTRODUCTION.***

**(b) Main body – (06 points 03% @ = 18 marks)**

- A candidate should show how the introduction of different agricultural development schemes created impinge/effects to African societies. (Effects of agricultural development schemes)

**(i) Led to famine and hunger to African societies.**

- The agricultural development schemes affected African societies because much concentrations was put in production of cash crops which were highly needed by the metropolitan and neglected the production of food items required to feed the teeming and growing population, that’s why famine and hunger faced African societies.

**(ii) The agricultural schemes led to environmental degradation.**

- This is due to excessive use of land and bush clearing scheme for expansion of large scale cash crops of production and infrastructure construction.

**(iii) The agricultural schemes created riots and strikes to the natives in the colonies.**

- The schemes introduced by the colonial state contributed to riots and strikes among the African societies. For instance in Nachingwea African societies rose to protest the groundnuts schemes by destroying the farms. Likewise the destocking scheme was strongly opposed by the Maasai and other pastoral societies.

**(iv) Displacement of people.**

- Implementation of the agricultural schemes involved re-settlement of people to avail extensive land for large scale cash crops production.

**(v) the schemes increased the number of migrant labours.** Most of the young men from nachingwea ,urambo and mpwapwa migrated to the places where agriculture schemes were located.

**(vi) Excessive exploitation.(due to land alienation and forced labour)**

- Land and cattle appropriation were intensified to acquire more arable land and cheap labour for agricultural production. For instance Meru in Tanganyika the colonial government attempted to force about 3000 Africans to surrender their land to white settlers for large scale cash crops cultivation schemes.

- Also Africans societies were intensively exploited through low wages, low prices of agricultural products and long working hours.

**(vii) Rise of social unrests and dubious behaviours.**

- Habits like alcoholism, prostitution and theft arose around the schemes due to inflation of wages and goods. The problem was escalated by migrant labour which affected the society.

**(viii) Disunity among African societies.**

- African societies were disunited due to re-settlement scheme, whereby African were displaced from their areas and forced to provide labour in agricultural schemes.

**(c) Conclusion - (01 mark)**

- A candidate should provide any relevant conclusion basing on the demand of the question.

06. From 1900's Afro – American intellectuals and Pan-African activists convened several Pan – African conferences in different parts of the world, but the Manchester conference of 1945 was the most prominent, radical change and the turning point that separated the old world of colonialism and modern independent states. Evaluate this statement by focusing on the rise of African Nationalism. **Six (06) points.**

**(a) Introduction – (01 mark)**

- A candidate should give meaning of the Manchester Pan – African conference of 1945.
- A candidate should show periodization and participants who participated in the conference.
- In short a candidate should identify the previous Pan – African conference and show their objectives.

Or ***ANY RELEVANT INTRODUCTION.***

**(b) Main body – (06 points 03% @ = 18 marks)**

- A candidate should evaluate the significance /role of Manchester conference of 1945 in the rise of African Nationalism.

**(i) The Manchester conference strengthened unity among liberation fighters.**

- Since it was the first to be attended by many delegates from Africa, the conference solidified unity of African Nationalist like Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta who attended the conference and those who were in Diaspora to work closely together for liberation of African countries.

**(ii) The conference proposed the methods of struggles for independence.**

- The Manchester conference clearly spelt out that Africans should first use constitutional and non-violent methods. However, in case the Europeans were unwilling to grant independence the conference/congress urged them to use force to achieve freedom.

**(iii) The conference advocated for the shift of Pan – African affairs to Africa.**

- The Manchester conference conducted that the future Pan – African conferences were to be held in Africa, not outside the continent anymore – Accra 1958 conference being the first to be held in Africa. This breathed new spirit in African Nationalists who were solidified to work closer for their independence.

**(iv) The conference strengthened the consciousness of Africans.**

- The spirit of the Manchester conference aroused the political conscience of Africans especially intellectuals. Also the conference let Nationalist know that colonialism had to be ejected by actions and no mere words.

**(v) The Manchester conference it largely attracted the International concern for African cause.**

- Due to its liberation agenda the popularity of the Manchester conference which was held immediately after WWII drew interest of international bodies like UNO and Western politicians who came to side with Africans by supporting African decolonization.

**(vi) The Manchester conference advocated/encouraged the formation of political parties and militant groups that championed liberation struggles in Africa.**

- The political parties formed were like Convention Peoples Party (CPP) of Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah which was formed in 1949, the militant groups formed were like that of MAU MAU of Kenya under Didan Kimathi and Waruhiu itote (General China) and the National Liberation Front (FLN) of Algeria under Ahmed Ben Bella. All these played a vital role in liberation movement of African countries.

**(vii) The Manchester conference influenced the spread of socialist ideology among the African Nationalists.**

- Nkrumah was among of the African Nationalist who joined socialist ideology and demanded forceful overthrow of colonial rule in the interests of “Word revolution” as a way of attaining independence. This helped African countries to attract moral and material support from the former USSR, China and Cuba.

**(viii) The Manchester conference called for African Unity.**

- In this conference the idea of African Unity was widely discussed in which majority of the members preferred the idea of one “United Africa” as proposed by its founder Marcus Garvey. This paved the way for the establishment of Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 which played the great role in liberation of African countries like Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa.

**(ix) Change in ideology.**

- The Manchester conference bitterly attacked colonialism by clearly proclaiming the goal of stamping it out. This shifted Pan – African activities from a reformist ideology to adopt a radical approach that bluntly demanded for urgent and total independence of Africa.

**(c) Conclusion.**

- A candidate should provide any relevant conclusion.

07. Imagine you were the late Mwl. Julius Kambarage Nyerere, the first President of United Republic of Tanzania, address the nation on the economic situation after independence and suggest the measures your government would have taken to address the situation. Provide **four (04)** points in each part.

**(a) Introduction – (02 marks)**

- A candidate should explain about economic situation of Tanzania after independence.

Or *ANY RELEVANT INTRODUCTION.*

**(b) Main body – (08 points 02% @ - 16 marks)**

- A candidate should explain the economic situation of Tanzania after independence as addressed by the late Mwl. J.K Nyerere and suggest the measures to address the situation/problems.

**PART A. (04 points)**

*- Economic situation of Tanzania after independence.*

**(i) Backward agriculture.**

- The economic situation of Tanzania after independence was backward Agriculture because it was largely peasant with low productive forces, unscientific, using primitive tools like hand hoes and dependent on nature, so peasant produced very little surplus for sale.

**(ii) The economy was export oriented.**

- The economy dependent on the international capitalist economy. Tanzania continued to export primary products largely agricultural and mineral raw materials to advanced industrial powers and imported manufactured goods from them. This situation economically was worse to Tanzanian development.

**(iii) Low industrial development/Poor industrial base.**

- The industries inherited from our former colonial masters were mainly processing like cotton ginneries and sisal decortications and a few import substitution industries for manufacture of few consumer goods like drinks, soap and textiles such industrial frame work/ situation could contribute very little to economic development.

**(iv) Limited and poor transport infrastructure.**

- The provision of transport and communication networks by the colonialists was directed to the productive areas. For instance roads and railways ran from the ports to cash crop or mineral producing areas to tap raw materials. Most parts of the country were remote with no communication lines. This situation is what prevailed even after independence.

**(v) Low power supply.**

- The situation of power supply in Tanzania after independence was generated very little. The little produced served export and commercial areas like Dar-es-salaam and Tanga to run the few colonial industries. After independence the trend continued.

**(vi) Limited skilled labour.**

- The large part of labour force inherited from the colonial masters was unskilled. Consequently, there was low productivity and low per – capital income. This situation continued even after independence.

**(vii) Limited social services.**

- The situation of social services such as health, education, water supply, housing which was provided in Tanzania after independence were poor and inadequate. It was only confined to commercial urban centers and raw materials production areas to boost production.

**(viii) Mono-cultural economy/production.**

- The situation of Tanzania at independence and even after independence was relying on one crop/cash crop as her source of foreign exchange. This situation hindered Tanzanian development.

**(ix) Dependence economy.**

- Tanzania after independence inherited a non – sufficient economy from British colonial government. Because there was a serious financial dependence from external countries which tied with high interest.

**(x) Low level of science and technology.**

- The situation of Tanzania after independence in science and technology was extremely low, the techniques/technologies and machines used in the systems of production was very poor and hence led to a dependent economy of Tanzania.

**PART B. (o4 points)**

***- Measures suggested addressing the economic situation of Tanzania after independence.***

**(i) Improvement of agricultural sector.**

- Major reforms were made to improve agricultural sector through modernizing the sector by using machines and application of irrigation system so as to solve the economic situation of Tanzania after independence.

**(ii) Mobilization of human resources.**

- The plan intended to make Tanzania self – sufficient in man power requirements.

**(iii) Improvement of transport and communication network.**

- More investment should be done in the expansion of economic infrastructure to open all areas for uniform development. For instance, the expansion of transport networks to rural areas will improve agriculture and trade thus, solve the economic situation of Tanzania and boost the development of Tanzania.

**(iv) Development of local technologies.**

- Tanzania should emphasize and develop appropriate local technologies needed for the development of economic sectors like industry, agriculture, mining, transport and fishing with the aim of expanding employment opportunities and reduce dependence on imperialist powers for technology because it was expensive.

**(v) More investment on power generation.**

- The government should invest in alternative sources of power such the use of natural gas and coal to avail abundant power supply instead of heavily relying on Hydro – electric power supply which depends on the availability of rain so as to solve the economic situation faced Tanzania after independence.

**(vi) Improvement of education sector.**

-Education should emphasize on vocational training, business and science and technological studies that would promote practical skills and innovativeness to enable individuals effectively utilize resources for the development.

**(vii) The use of regional economic integration such as EAC and SADC** which will widen market for her goods and find employment opportunities for unemployed population and for technological transfer.

**(viii) Improvement of industrial sector.**

**(ix) To diversify the economy.**

**(x) Expansion of market economy.**



**(xi) Improvement of Financial sector.**

**(c) Conclusion – (02 marks)**

- A candidate should provide any relevant conclusion basing of the demand of the question..

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