

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

FORM SIX PRE MOCK EXAMINATION

HISTORY 2

## MARKINGSCHEME

---

**wazaelimu.com**

## Introduction

(01 marks)

1.

Ujamaa socialist ideology was a brand of socialism based on Tanzania environment aimed at forming a self-reliant economy in Tanzania to overcome the foreign influence and exploitation. It was introduced by Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere in Arusha declaration of 5<sup>th</sup> February 1967.

## Main body

(Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

Reasons for introduction/adoption of Ujamaa socialist brand in Tanzania:-

- (i) The need to promote unity and solidarity-colonialism in Tanzania created division among the people based on politics, regions and religion. The establishment of Ujamaa socialist brand meant to unite Tanzanians through monogamy and formation of Ujamaa villages.
- (ii) To attain self-reliance-Nyerere wanted to create the self-dependent economy of the country. This was to be attained through mass participation in economic activities and depending on the available resources for production.
- (iii) To eradicate imperialist influence in Tanzania-the establishment of socialism was a means to eradicate capitalism due to the ideological disparities. Also Mwalimu Nyerere thought to create the self-sustaining economy and reducing the capitalist influence which existed through the foreign assistance and aids.
- (iv) To promote good governance-through the decentralization authority by giving power to regional and district authorities to allow mass decision making from the grassroots, Ujamaa socialist brand was designed to promote good governance.
- (v) To avoid regional imbalance in development-Ujamaa policy was thought to be a solution of the colonial regionalism. It also targeted rural development by providing rural area with basic social services. example Education and transport infrastructures.
- (vi) to eradicate poverty and ignorance-At independence Mwalimu Nyerere discovered poverty and ignorance as the major enemies of the country. Ujamaa would provide solution by providing enough social services like education and health.

## Conclusion

(01 marks)

Student required to give any relevant conclusion related to conceptual needs of the question.

## Introduction

(01 marks)

2.

The first stage of capitalism was mercantilism. this was the collection of bullions(gold and silver). It started from 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. During this time, Europeans concentrated on the accumulation of the gold and silver(bullions) because it was the sign of the wealth

### Main body

(Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

Cources/stages of mercantilism- mercantilism passed through three main stages/phases.

- (i) Bullion phase-this was the earliest phase in the development of mercantilism. It begun from 14–15<sup>th</sup> century. In this stage European mercants attracted themselves only in the accumulation of gold and silver. The searching of bullions caused Europeans sailors to circumnavigate the world leading to the discovery of the new world. Bullions during this time was a sign of wealth, power and glory of a nation. It also used as a medium of exchange.
- (ii) Slave trade phase-this stage was dominated by slave trade across the Atlantic ocean. It gained momentum from 16<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> century. This was a result of discovery of new world by Cristopher Columbus during 15<sup>th</sup> century where millions of Africans shipped into new world as slaves.
- (iii) Trade in other items-this was the last phase of mercantailism. It lasted at 18<sup>th</sup> century where merchants started to shift their attention from trade in slaves to the natural products like forest products. examples Ivory, Palm oil and Animal skins. It was the period when industrial revolution was on its earliest stage.

### Causes/factors for the rise of mercantilism

- (i) Development of science and technology-example marine technology which influenced mercants to move from Europe to other areas for trading activities.
- (ii) The influence of geographical discoveries-example the discovery of sea routes and the new world by Cristopher Columbus in 1492 influence the movement of sailors for trading activities.

Introduction

(01 marks)

- (iii) The development of financial institution-example banks and insurance system developed. These raised capital by providing loans and credits to merchants which enabled them to trade from Europe to other continents.
- (iv) The enclosure system-this produced raw materials in Europe. Example the raw materials come to boost industrial productions hence merchants moved from Europe to other continents to trade with those goods

Conclusion

(01 marks)

Any relevant conclusion.

3.

German unification was the amalgamation of different Germanic states that came to form a nation called German. It was the union of more than 300 independent states which started from 1815 to 1871. The amalgamation was possible under the leadership of Otto Von Bismark.

Bismark was born in an aristocratic wealthy family in the prussian province called Axony. He was well educated and interested in politics as he was appointed as foreign minister in 1862. On the next 12 years Bismark and his close generals Von Roon and Von maitike re-organized the prussian army and pioneered the unification process until it succeed in 1871.

Main body

(Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

The roles of Bismark in German unification:-

- (i) He restored confidence in the king King William I was about to resign due to fear of parliamentary liberal opposition to his reform. Bismark persuaded the king not to resign but to carry the struggle to the end.
- (ii) He suppressed liberal opponents German liberals were an obstacle to the unification. Their suppression by Bismark encouraged the unification.
- (iii) He reorganized and improved the prussian military Bismark introduced military reform to facilitate his "blood and iron" policy. This created the strengths hence the success of the unification in German.
- (iv) He initiated the economic reforms in prussia example he improved trade, industries, agriculture and transport. In doing so prussia was improved to bear the economic burden of the unification.

Introduction (01 marks)

- (v) He initiated alliances with other powers example he signed an argument with the British prime minister Benjamin Disraeli in 1863.
- (vi) He organized the wars of unifications example the war with Denmark in 1864, Autro-prussia war of 1866 and finally Franco-prussia war of 1870-1871 which completed the whole process of unification.

Conclusion (01 marks)

Any relevant conclusion.

4.

Weimer Republic was the democratic political part formed on January 1919 in German. It was a product of meeting at the city of weimer which drew the famous Weimer constitution which later on produced weimer Republic. The party was under the leadership Hindenburg.

Main body (Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

factors for the failure of Weimer Republic:-

- (i) Acceptance of harsh terms of the versailles peace treaty of 1919 example the terms of disarmaments and payment of reparations by German. This caused the major crisis in German as people lost confidence with Weimer republic causing its failure /decline in 1933 following the introduction of dictatorships by Adolf Hitler.
- (ii) The rise of Adolf Hitler and Nazi party Hitler and his Nazi party weakened the Weimer republic and its operation. Example he claimed that German was betrayed by the republican leaders through accepting the terms of versailles peace treaty.
- (iii) The dearth of Hindenburg he was the last president of Weimer republic who died on 1984. Republican followed him on the grave because the remained leaders were not strong to defend the part against other opponents such as Nazi party by Hitler.
- (iv) The republic part had incompetent politicians example Fredrick Ebert and Hindenburgs who failed to handle internal violence of some opponents like communist, Nazi part and Catholic party.
- (v) Lack of respect for a democratic system of governance by the 1920s the German had no respect for a democratic government. They had a long respected traditional system of aristocracy example the system of Kaiser. This undermined the system of Weimer republic hence it's demise.

Introduction (01 marks)

- (vi) The influence of Great Economic Depression of 1929-1933 this left Weimer Republic very weak and incapable of solving people's problems. Example the problems of unemployment and poor living condition.

Conclusion (01 marks)

Any relevant conclusion.

5.

The relation between USA and Japan has long history. During the second world war the two states fought in opposite sides. American fought on the side of allied powers while Japan was on the Axis power. In 1945 American dropped the atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki following the denial of to surrender the war after all her allies surrender as USA wanted to end up the war so the she could establish the new capitalist exploitative structure in the world. After the end of the war, potsdom conference declared that USA had to occupy Japan due to the efforts of bombings o Hiroshima and Nagasaki as Japan was left in a sorry condition.

Main body (Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

Measures taken by USA to administer Japan

- (i) Japan was given a democratic constitution this was done so that to reduce the power of the emperors. In constitution USA formed a parliament with leaders elected by the people.
- (ii) USA allowed the formation of different political parties in Japan this was to destroy the dictatorial system of generals existed in Japan prior the second world war.
- (iii) Japan was put under the American military leader General MaeArthur from 1945 until 1952 Japan was put under the control of American military led by General MaeArthur. This was to ensure that Japan could not lead another world conflict.
- (iv) The establishment of military tribunal in Japan this was established so that to ensure execution of war criminals and check the actions of the military. Example General Hidek Tojo was executed with this tribunal.
- (v) USA burned the pre-existing books which were pro-war various books which enlighten Japanese about nationalism and the spirit of fighting

## Introduction

(01 marks)

were burned by Americans from 1945. This was done so that to kill the ideas of struggle and war within Japan for smooth control.

- (vi) Japan were forced to outlaw their religious shinto as state religion Americans accused shinto to cause war. So they dictated Japan to outlaw their shinto religion so that to avoid the possibility for the war occurrence.

## Conclusion

(01 marks)

Any relevant conclusion.

6.

The series of confrontations existed in the Middle East regions from 20<sup>th</sup> century was turned as Middle East Crisis. It was the confrontations between the Israelis(Jews) and Palestinian Lebanon and Syria. The crisis begun after the creation of new state of Israel in 1948.

## Main body

(Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

### Causes of the Middle East Crisis

- (i) The land question the jewsh state of Israel was established in May 1948 in Palestine, an area belonging to the Arabs. The Jewsh claimed that Palestine is their own godly promised lans as per their traditions. This caused the series of conflicts in Middle East
- (ii) The question of Religion Israel and Arabs differ in religious beliefs. Majority of Israelis believe in Judaism (Jews) wile Arabs are Muslims. This has led to misunderstanding.
- (iii) The Jewish expansionist policy of Zionism Zionism is the Jewish nationalistic movement whose goal was to fight for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. Zionism is characterized by militarism, racism and complex expansionism hence the eruption of the conflicts with Arabs.
- (iv) The effects of cold war the Middle East countries were divide based on the ideological lines following the effects of cold war. Example USA and British supported Israel which USSR supported Arabs.
- (v) The weakness of the UNO the United Nation Organization (UNO) is the cause of the Middle East Conflicts being the founder of the new state of Israel against the Jewish of Palestinian Arabs.

## Introduction

(01 marks)

- (vi) The Middle East is a strong strategic area example i has the largest reserves of oil demanded by the capitalist world. It also have the Suez canal which is an important area for production
- (vii) The creation of new state of Israel in 1948 this was the work of UN in 1948. After the second world war, British was weak economically and militarily and failed to control the Arab-Israel conflicts and left on the hands of UN. Their decision to allow the formation of the state of Israel caused the series of conflicts.

## Conclusion

(01 marks)

Any relevant conclusion.

7.

Structural Adjustment program refers to the list of conditions that African countries should meet in order to qualify for IMF and World Bank Loan. these were introduced in 1980s and 1990s. Most of their conditions harmed less developed countries. The following are among of problems they created

## Main body

(Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

- (i) It led to devaluation of LDCs currencies African governments had to lower their currencies value in order to qualify for loan.
- (ii) It threatened national sovereignty SAPs exposed African countries to greater foreign influence. By accepting IMF and WB conditions they were governed by foreign policy makers.
- (iii) It increase unemployment in LDCs privatisation of government enterprises led to increased unemployment because private owners reduced work force.
- (iv) It increases debt burden in LDCs SAPs increased the flow of foreign aid and loans from IMF and WB and donors countries. The loans came with high interest hence created debt to them
- (v) It led to inadequate provision of social services many people lacked important social services like education and health services due to introduction of cost sharing. This led to suffering of poor people and lower classes.
- (vi) It created puppet leaders due to dependence on foreign aids many leaders became puppets of capitalist donor countries or organisations.



## Introduction

(01 marks)

(vii) It led to decline of agriculture production as the government reduced subsidies to farmers hence affected production. Peasants lacked capital for real agricultural development.

(viii) It led to corruption

## Conclusion

(01 marks)

Despite of these problems SAPs had some fruits to LDCs as loans helped in construction of more infrastructure, led to improvement of transparency and good governance and other values..