

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

FORM SIX PRE MOCK EXAMINATION

(IFAKARA SECONDARY)

HISTORY 1

MARKINGSCHEME

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1. Introduction (01 marks)

Pan Africanism-refers to the political and ideological movement of the people of African origin aimed at building unity, solidarity and dignity of all blacks whenever they were in the world in order to fight against the capitalist evils like racial discrimination, oppression, humiliation and slavery. It led various conferences which had fruits in decolonization of Africans and liberation of blacks as follows:-

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

- (i) It fostered unity and solidarity among blacks in Africa and diaspora-through Pan African conferences, unity and solidarity was fostered. These made them to combine their effort against colonialism, leading to decolonization.
- (ii) It created awareness and consciousness of Africans towards their rights-through it Africans became aware of their rights and claimed for it from colonial masters. This also led to decolonization.
- (iii) It led to emergence of strong African political leaders-these were trained by Pan African Conferences and they fight for liberation of African. These includes Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Raphael Armatoe of Togo.
- (iv) It influenced the formation of political Parties in Africa-these includes CCP in Ghana in 1949. Pan Africanism mobilized African nationalists.
- (v) It helped in reduction of racial segregation in South Africa-Pan Africanism Published the white's cruelty against blacks in South Africa hence they won international sympathy. This intensified Nationalist development in Africa because international organs like UNO observed South Africa and Africa in critical way.
- (vi) It led to formation of Regional economic integrations-Pan Africanism called for unity, self reliance and economic independence. So groupings like EAC, ECOWAS, SADC and others were formed. These united Africans against imperialism.
- (vii) It led to formation of OAU-Pan Africanism was forerunner of OAU. This facilitated decolonization of Africa as OAU sponsored liberation movements in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Conclusion (01 marks)

Pan Africanism had various challenges like lack of enough fund to held various conferences, lack of political awareness among the Africans and others. These delayed nationalist movements in Africa.

2.

Centralised states were political organisations with a central rung authority-These were led by Kings or Queens. These includes Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Asante, Benin, Oyo and others. Decentralised states were state organisation without a well defined and complex system of organisation without a well defined and complex system of government, these includes Yao, Nyamwezi, Sukuma, Kikuyu, Makonde and others. The two had the following differences:-

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

Introduction

(01 marks)

- (i) Centralised states had central authority-In centralised states the centre of administration was a king who had authority to make all major political, social and economic decisions while in decentralised states many decisions were made communally.
- (ii) Centralised states had hereditary succession of leadership while decentralised states had not-centralised states had royal families from which leaders came. A successor came from leaders' relatives like his son, brother or any other. In decentralised states leaders were chosen by the clan councils by merits, wisdom and good judgement skills.
- (iii) Centralised states had standing army while decentralised states had not- centralised states had specific military force with trained soldiers which used to maintain stability, defend the state and for conquest. In decentralised states, the defence of society was done by all able-bodied men of the society. Standing armies were not necessary because wars were very rare
- (iv) Centralised states covered large areas with high population while decentralised covered small area with low population-centralised states were complex organisations that comprised many clans and sometimes more than one tribes through conquest or alliance making. Decentralised states had low population due to low productive forces and comprised few clans.
- (v) Centralised states expanded beyond their borders while decentralised states did not-centralised states had tendencies of conquering nearby states in order to get land, labour and wealth. Decentralised states did not.
- (vi) Centralised states were absolute dictatorial while decentralised states were more democratic- in the decentralised societies, there were general assembly which passed many decision by the majority vote. This was different from centralised societies where the monarch made the final decisions.
- (vii) Centralised societies/states advanced in productive forces than decentralised societies- centralised states had improved productive forces which consolidated in farming, handcraft industries and trade. Decentralised states had low level of productive forces.

Conclusion

(01 marks)

Presence of centralised political organisation in pre-colonial African societies decided the type of colonial economy during colonialism. It also decided the method of imposing colonialism in those societies.

3.

By the 15th century different political organization had developed in Africa and Europe with variations in terms of development and efficiency. The level of political development among the two continents can be compared and distinguished as follows.

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

Similarities (Any 3 points @ 03 = 09 marks)

- (i) Both had centralised states-example Africa had Mali, Ghana, Soghai, Asante etc. Europe had Roman Empire, Swabia, Bourbon, Prussia etc.
- (ii) Both had heredity system-In Europe and Africa leaders come from royal families. Powers were transferred from father to son or daughter or immediate relatives
- (iii) Both religion become a central part of political system-both had device rule systems as Europe had churches like Catholic in France and Austria and Anglican in England. In Africa the leaders had communities religion and claimed to have divine power.
- (iv) Both had tendency of expansionism-strong states in Africa and Europe extended their borders to weaker states in Africa for example Kangaba extended to Mali, Buganda conquered Bunyoro etc in Europe England and Spain expanded within and outside Europe.
- (v) Both involved direct in trade within and outside their states- in Africa for example states like Ghana, Songhai and Bornu participated in Trans saharan trade. European states also participated in mercantilism and other trades within and out Europe.

Differences (Any 3 points @ 03 = 09 marks)

- (i) Entire Europe had centralised states while Many African societies had decentralised societies-Europe developed in centralised states like Spain, England, Holland, France and others. Africa had few centralised states.
- (ii) Europe developed in militarism compared to African states-Europe had well equipped, trained and motivated armies than those of Africa. Due to military superiority Europeans managed to conquers and plunders other nations within and outside Europe.
- (iii) European political systems practised favouritism more than Africans-Europeans favoured nobles, religious leaders and exempted them from taxation. Africans at least treated their subordinates equally
- (iv) European states were more expansionists than African states-European expanded beyond their borders by conquering other nations in Europe and expanding to America. Africans managed to conquered only weak and nearby states.
- (v) European political systems glorified ultra-nationalism- they aimed to have strong nation than others. African nationalism had to wait the colonialism

Conclusion (01 marks)

Advanced political development in Europe created expansionism of European beyond their countries and continents. They expanded to American, Asia, Africa and Australia.They established colonialism in these continents.

Introduction

(01 marks)

4.

Settler Agriculture was large scale farming introduced in Africa where by individual capitalists came directly to establish and supervise big farms in colonies. It involved production by foreigners who settled permanently in the colonies. It was common in Zimbabwe, Angola, South Africa, Kenya, Mozambique, Zambia, Namibia and others. This type of agriculture was not implemented in many colonies due to the following reasons.

Main body

(Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

- (i) Lack of enough capital- settler agriculture was capital intensive. This is because there was the use of modern machines and took large pieces of land. Colonial states had no enough capital to invest in many countries.
- (ii) Dense population-in some countries there were dense population. This limited settlers to acquire enough land for large scale agriculture. Good example is in Uganda and some parties of west Africa. This also made settler agriculture not possible.
- (iii) Poor climatic conditions-in some colonies, the climate hindered settlers to settle. Settlers favoured cool climates than hot climates.
- (iv) Presence of centralised political institutions- settlers agriculture failed in some areas with centralised states. In these areas they were faced by African resistances so it was not possible to establish settler Agriculture.
- (v) Presence of Tropical diseases-some colonial were not possible for settlers settlement due to tropical diseases like Malaria. The hostile environments invited various diseases which limited the settlement of settlers and made settler agriculture impossible.
- (vi) Poor soil-some colonies had poor soil, less rainfall and desert land. In these states it was very difficult to establish settler agriculture because it could led to poor production.
- (vii) Remoteness of the colonies- some of colonies were not accessible due to its far from the coast. This would led to high cost of connecting infrastructure to the coast hence settler agriculture was limited.

Conclusion

(01 marks)

Any relevant conclusion.

5.

African working class were groups of wage earners who worked in various colonial economic sectors like plantations, industries, mines and construction of infrastructure. Some times they struggle for their rights from their employers . They did so due to the following factors;-

Main body

(Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

- (i) The role of colonial education- colonial education raised awareness among the Africans to demand for their rights and fights against exploitation. This made peoples like Rashid Kawawa and Tom Mboya to struggle for workers rights.
- (ii) The role of ex-solders-some African WWII veterans played a vital role towards working class movement. These were trained in various fields like driving, clerks and messengers. These borrowed the skills of European labours and applied in Africa for fighting for peoples rights.
- (iii) Poor working condition-many workers in mining and industries worked under unbearable conditions. In Ghana they worked without boots, helmets and gloves leading to their death. This made working class movement inevitable.
- (iv) Low wages-African labours were paid lowly by colonial employers. This scared them hence they formed workers unions to defend for their right.
- (v) Absence of job security-many labours had no job security. employers did not care for them hence they opted to form workers union to deal with job security.
- (vi) Long working hours-African migrant labours were working for many hours compared to their wages. This frustrated them hence there was a need for working class movement.
- (vii) Racial segregation by the whites-African labours were discriminated, abused, tortured and humiliated by their employers. This made them to fight for their rights through forming workers unions.
- (viii) High taxation to African labours-labours paid high taxes compared to salaries they earned. This angered them then formed workers movement to eradicate high taxes.

Conclusion

(01 marks)

Most of workers movements in Africa after second world War poorly organised, small in scope and disunited hence it was easily defeated by employers.

6.

Colonial states took various measures to maintain industrial backwardness in the colonies. They used direct and indirect way to do so. Factors for them to discourage industrialisation in Africa are as follows;-

Main body

(Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

- (i) They feared competition-colonialists did not industrialize Africa because of avoiding competition with their industrial goods.
- (ii) They needed to make Africans to be producers of raw materials-Europeans wanted Africans to be producers of raw materials which they needed to buy in low price hence they discouraged industrialisation.
- (iii) They feared to lose industries after African independence-the colonialist did not industrialise Africa for fearing that once Africa countries became independent they would lose their industries as it occurred in America.

- (iv) They wanted to make Africa as their reliable market-by discouraging industries in Africa they could create the environment of selling their goods in Africa.
- (v) They feared to create large working class in colonies-industries could led to the rise of working class hence they discouraged it.
- (vi) They wanted to consolidate dependence to Africans-Europeans discouraged industrialisation in Africa because they wanted them to depend on European goods.
- (vii) Opposition from European manufacturers- European industrialists opposed to industrialize Africa because they wanted to make Africa a dumping place. So industrialists in Europe opposed it.

Conclusion

(01 marks)

On this regard colonialist made agriculture to be the back bone of African economy hence more efforts was done on agriculture than in industries..

7.

The wind of changes occurred in Tanzania political system in 1990s was changes from monoparty to multi party system. In multiparty system there was many political parties than it was before. Political parties like CUF, CHADEMA, NCCR, TLP, UDP and others were formed to compete with CCM. Changes wre due to the following factors;-

Main body

(Any 6 points @ 03 = 18 marks)

- (i) Failure of one party system to bring development- people had great expectations for social-economic development after independence. But their expectation ware not realised. People continued to live under extreme poverty which was the results of poor economic policies under one party system. This led to the wind of change in political system.
- (ii) The dictatorial tendencies of one party system-one party system was working against democratic values and rights of the people. Peoples' rights like that of voting, freedom of expression, associations and others were ignored. This also led to the wind of change.
- (iii) The role of elites-the increasing number of elites and workers in Tanzania led to the wind of change in 1990s Good example are elites who used various institutions like Tanzania Law society, UDASA and others played a vital roles towards wind of change in Tanzania political system.
- (iv) The economic crisis in 1980s-during that period, many sub saharan African countries including Tanzania faced with economic problem. Some associated the crisis with the authoritarian rule of mono party system. This also led to the need of changes.
- (v) The need for transparency and accountability- mono party system lacked it so there was the need of change as the way to increase transparency and accountability of leaders in their duties. As transparency being one of the basic principles of democracy since the leaders are elected by people they should be answerable to the people.
- (vi) The collapse of USSR-USSR was the main supporter of single party states hence its collapse made the changes to be easy.
- (vii) The influence of donors countries-donors countries from west supported multipartism in African countries including Tanzania. These gave loans and grants with conditions including supporting multipartism. In order to get loans and grants from USA, Britain and other capitalists nations led Tanzania to support multipartism.

Conclusion(01 marks)

Changes of political system in Tanzania in 1990s had both positive and negative reactions in Tanzania. Most of its demerits were creation of classes and disunity among Tanzanians, its great value is to give people freedom to air their ideas to other people.

