

MARKING SCHEMES

HISTORY 1st

SERIES 1:

1. Colonial state was the ruling system which was introduced in Africa by the whites especially in 19thc. Once a British writer known as Walter Rodney remarked that the colonial state was violent due to

Africans lost their hands, they were cut off their hands by hands.

Using force to alienate the African lands, for example, the whites used force to confiscate our land.

Using force to collect taxes, for example, in tax collection, the white people had used force to ensure Africans pay taxes.

Using force to establish colonial economy, for example in establishing the colonial economy, much force was applied by the whites.

Using force to destroy the African culture. Nevertheless, the colonial state used force to destruct our culture especially Tradition, norms and our beliefs.

The use of force to avoid the African Resistances, the colonial state had also used force to make sure that, all the African resistances were completely suppressed.

All in all, the colonial state was violent in nature since it resulted to fear and insecurity among Africans, killing African unity and creating underdevelopment.

2. The Black people were the African people who were taken to work in America (New world) as slaves from the 16th - 18th c. The people of Africa origin in the New world have faced the following social, political and economic problems.

Blacks were segregated in churches. They were not allowed to worship in white churches. Blacks were segregated in schools. They were studying only in slave schools.

Blacks were not allowed to marry white races, they were only have to marry blacks by Blacks in America.

Blacks were not given better employment, they only worked as slaves in America and good jobs were for whites.

Blacks were not allowed to assemble or conduct political meetings in America. Most of the Blacks who tried to assemble were killed.

Blacks were not allowed to possess the economic potentials such as good houses, hotels, farms, projects and industries.

Blacks were not allowed to vote or be voted for. This was another serious problem that the Black people have encountered in the new world.

Apart from the above problems, the Blacks took different efforts in order to oppose the white oppression and discrimination through Black Movement and solidarity.

3. Jihad was the Holy Muslim war; It involved the radical change of the life style in west Africa. Jihad in west Africa was led in the 19th c by Uthman dan Fodio. Jihad had constructed the west African societies through:

Creating unity and solidarity to the people of west Africa. To such an extent, all people regarded themselves as human.

Building strong kingdoms, especially Mali kingdom, Ghana Empire, and Songhai kingdoms raised due to Jihadism.

Change in Administration. Jihad had helped a lot to the change of the Administration, It took out bad leaders and brought in good leaders.

Nevertheless, Jihad had destructed the west African societies through the following points;

Deaths, Many people were killed during Jihadism leading to the loss of lives within west Africa.

Destruction of properties, due to the Jihad wars, a lot of properties were damaged in the west African societies, such as houses, farms and industries.

Restlessness of people, Jihad had also created the state of fear and the insecurity within the west African societies.

All in All, Jihad had both positive and negative impacts among the people of west Africa. Though it contributed a lot in building the west African societies

4. Mfecane was the inter-tribal war that was fought in South Africa in the late of 18thc, it involved Xhosa people under Chief Zwangwedaba who fought against Zulu people under Chief Tshaka. The Mfecane war had a great influence to the rise and transformation of many states in East, Central and Southern Africa as follows;

Formation of strong kingdoms, especially in East Africa, Central and Southern Africa

Rise of strong leaders, example Chief Mzilikazi of Ndebele state in Central Africa.

Introduction of new fighting tactics, especially the Ngoni came with the use of short spears and cow horn.

Population growth. For example, the Ngoni Migration in East Africa led to the increase number of people in Tanganyika.

Formation of strong defensive states, the Ngoni Migration led to the formation of the strong defensive states in Central and East Africa.

Introduction of Zulu people in South Africa, the Mfecane war helped to make Zulu people very famous and joined with other small societies to form a large kingdom.

All in all the Mfecane war had both positive and negative impacts to the people of East, Central and Southern Africa.

5. Pre-colonial education was the education system that was provided in Africa by the Africans before the coming of whites. It was mostly provided by Elders to youths. Its Advantages

→ It was relevant to African societies,

→ It emphasized on the African culture.

→ It was not segregative because girls and boys learnt together.

The disadvantages of pre-colonial education

→ It was mythical, since many stories were not true

→ It did not have curriculum

→ It relied on memory (no written materials)

These were the disadvantages of pre-colonial education.

6. Neolithic Revolution was a period that dealt with the Iron Revolution. The Neolithic Revolution was between the first millennium A.D. The Neolithic Revolution had brought the following impacts

- Increase of production due to Iron tools
- Increase of defence and security
- population growth due to enough food
- Rise of states eg Nubia, Ethiopia, Western Sudanese states
- Permanent settlement due to Agriculture
- Development of industries eg local industries.

7. Agriculture Schemes were different reforms / changes which had been adapted by the colonialists in Africa especially in 1945 different Agricultural Schemes were introduced such as

- Groundnuts Schemes in Kongwa-Bodoma and Vachingwea.
- population and settlement Schemes in Shinganga.
- Destocking Schemes in Sukuma land and Maasai land
- Environmental conservation Schemes especially in Uluguru Land usage
- Labour recruitment Schemes who could work
- Creation of Marketing Board.
eg Cotton Marketing Board.

The Agricultural Schemes were mainly for bringing fundamental changes in Agriculture development