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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT’S OFFICE - REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
SIMIYU REGION
MISAN ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
FORM THREE JOINT ROUTE TO ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER- 2019
012

HISTORY-MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (20 marks)

1. 1 mark @ = 15 marks

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2. 1 mark @ = 05 marks

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SECTION B (35 marks)

3. Write short notes on the following historical terms (2 mark @ = 12 marks)

(i) Mode of production

(ii) Handcraft industries these were industries of which man used hands and skills to produce tools and weapons. By the beginning of the 19thC African societies were able to produce their own iron. The famous blacksmiths in Africa was able to produce their own iron. In Tanzania there were iron deposit in Itewe near Chunya Liganga and Uluguru mountains. Also there are several handcrafts industries such as pot, mat and basketry industries

(iii) Iron age is the final epoch and prehistory and protohistory of humanity. It was preceded by the stone age and bronze age. At the beginning of the 19th c African societies were able to produce their own iron. The famous blacksmiths in Africa was able to produce their own iron. In Tanzania there were iron deposit in Itewe near Chunya Liganga and Uluguru mountains.

(iv) Mfecane war refer to the series of wars that came to be known as the Mfecane happened between the 1820s and 1830s along the coast and in valleys of southern Africa especially Zulu and other Nguni wars and its forced migrations of the second third decades of the 19th c that changed the demographic social and political configuration of southern and central Africa and parts of Eastern Africa.
(v) Neolithic revolution refers to the agriculture revolution where by around Neolithic period also know us the new stone age agricultural revolution was the wide scale transition of many human cultures during the Neolithic period from a lifestyle of hunting and gathering to one agriculture and settlement, making an increase larger population possible.

(vi) Colonial social service refers to the services which consolidate by colonial governments to facilitate colonization of Africa that means they were built to favor the colonial government in power. Starting from the 20th century colonial governments established a number of social services in Africa. For instance colonial education, transport and communication, recreational services, water services electricity and health services.

4. Arrange the following historical statements in chronological order by writing number 1-6 beside the item number. 2 marks @ = 12 marks

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5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following areas by using roman numbers **(11 marks whereby @ point 2 marks, drawing= 1 mark)**

(i) A country where pyramids is found.
(ii) A city where 1994 Genocide took place..
(iii) A country where the East African Court of Justice is situated.
(iv) A country where the so called “xenophobia” take place after the long journey of **apartheid**.
(v) A country where Sir Richard Turnbull resided before becoming the governor of Tanganyika.

**KEY**

(i) Egypt
(ii) Rwanda
(iii) Arusha Tanzania
(iv) South Africa
(v) Nigeria

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SECTION C: (45 MARKS) @ essay=15 marks

6. “Missionaries activities consciously or unconsciously were precursors of imperialism in Africa”. Justify this statement by using six points.

**INTRODUCTION (1.5 marks)**
Missionaries are members of religious group sent into an area to promote their faith or perform ministers of service. In Africa missionaries engaged into several activities include provision of education literacy social justice health care and economic development. Eventually these activities was the benefit for the imperialist and not Africans so missionaries played the role of agent of colonialism.

**MAIN BODY:** Students explain how missionaries’ activities facilitated towards imperialism consolidation in Africa. 6 points @ 2 marks=12 marks (Awarding marks should consider;

- Spread of Christianity
- They teach new methods of producing and prepare cash crops
- They participate in abolition of slave trade and inaugurate legitimate trade
- They educate Africans that were used in different colonial projects
- They pave the way to colonialism of Africa
- They signed different treaties and draw the African boarders which stimulated scramble and eventually division of African countries

Point mentioned= 0.5 mark, good explanations consisting of examples 1.5 marks, making a total of 2 marks)

**CONCLUSION: any relevant** (1.5 marks)

7. Refute the fallacy that “colonialism was a blessing to Africa” as one Euro-centric scholar remarked. Use six points to support your answer.

**INTRODUCTION (1.5 marks)**
Colonialism refers to the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country occupying it with settlers and exploiting it economically. Around the last half of 19th century most of the countries in the world experienced colonialism due to the development of monopoly capitalism in Europe particularly African countries where colonialism last for long period of time compared to other part of the world.

Colonialism was not a blessing to Africa

**MAIN BODY** (6 points @ 2 marks=12 marks. Awarding marks should consider;

- Exploitation of Africa natural resource
- Destruction of African culture
- Destruction of local industries and undermine of industrial development of African economies
- Create the situation of Africa remain dependant
- Pave the way to the neocolonialism
- Took away freedom and dignity of Africans
Point mentioned= 0.5 mark, good explanations consisting of examples 1.5 marks, making a total of 2 marks)

CONCLUSION students should at least show some of positive impacts of colonialism in Africa and how African countries will deal with the negative legacy of colonialism or any relevant (1.5 marks)

8. Explain six limitations of using written records as a means of reconstructing History

INTRODUCTION (1.5 marks)

Written records refers to the history which has been written down or documente. This is the most common and modern source of history as it cuts across different boundaries it is the principle source of materials for historians. written records include books letters magazine newspaper minutes of meeting official and private documents also official publication by the governments

MAIN BODY (6 points @ 2 marks=12 marks. Awarding marks should consider; Limitations

- It’s expensive
- Can easily be destroyed or misunderstood
- Applicable to educated people only
- Based mainly on the writer’s opinion
- Historian cannot be expected to come to the same conclusion, there for that written records are continuously rewritten
- Written records some time influence bias to the author so is very difficult to understand the history unless you understand the historian him / her self.

Point mentioned= 0.5 mark, good explanations consisting of examples 1.5 marks, making a total of 2 marks)

CONCLUSION (1.5 marks)


INTRODUCTION (1.5 marks)

Settlers agriculture in Africa involved the production of cash crops at larger scale. Europeans and some Asian settlers owned these large scale farms for stance areas where settlers introduce this type of economy are Kenya Zimbabwe south Africa and Algeria just to mention a few Settlers were highly favoured by their respective colonial government.

MAIN BODY (12 marks)

Effects of settler agriculture in Africa.

- Rise of proletariats
- Decline of African local industries
- Introduction of large scale cash crop production
- Nationalistic feeling
- Famine and hunger
• Exploitation of African resources
• Contraction of different infrastructures

Point mentioned Awarding marks should consider; (6 points @ 2 marks=12, whereby point mentioned 0.5, good explanations with examples takes 1 point)

_********THE END********

“Wishing you all the best in preparation of becoming successfully 2020 CSEE candidate”