TABORA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
FORM TWO DISTRICT ASSESSMENT

012 **HISTORY**

MARKING GUIDE

SECTION A (15 MARKS)

1.

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.	x.
B	C	D	B	B	C	B	A	C	A

10marks @1marks

2.

LIST A	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
LIST B	G	E	J	I	D

05marks@1marks

SECTION B (70 marks)

3. Reasons for expansion of slave trade in east Africa
   i. The increased demand for slaves in Arabia and Asia
   ii. The increased demands for slaves on Portuguese coffee and sugarcane plantation in Brazil
   iii. The increased demand for slaves on French sugarcane plantations
   iv. The growth of ivory trade
   v. The need of slaves by local chiefs
   vi. The role played by Sultan Seyyid Said
   Any relevant points

   10marks@02marks

4. i) Patrilineal society
   Children in this social system take and follow the names of their father's clan.
   ii) Kaffir wars
   These were the wars between African indigenous and the Dutch in South Africa
   OR
   These were the wars fought between Xhosa and Dutch
   iii) Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

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Was a trade which organized by exchanging commodities between the three continents of Africa, America, and Europe across the Atlantic Ocean.

iv) Ethnographic records

Involve records created by people who stayed in societies other than their own and made intensive observation. Such information includes written records and images recorded on tapes and films.

v) Trans Saharan trade.

Involved historical caravan routes across the Saharan desert that connected North Africa with West Africa

Any relevant

10marks@02marks

5. Effects of interactions among the people of Africa.
   i. It led to the growth of towns and cities such as Malindi, Zanzibar, Gao, Timbuktu.
   ii. It exposed Africa to the external world
   iii. It led to the development of local industries
   iv. It led to the exploitation of African resources
   v. It led to the decrease of man power
   vi. It intensified agricultural production

Any relevant point. 10marks@ 2marks.

6. Difference between
   i. Nomadic and sedentary pastoralism
      - Nomadic pastoralism, these pastoralists often moved from one place to another in search of water and pasture for their livestock.

      WHILE

      - Sedentary pastoralism was a form of animal husbandry in which livestock were kept in one location.

   ii. Ubugabire and umwinyi
      - Ubugabire, was a feudal system which existed in Tutsi and Hutu in Rwanda, Burundi and Buha, which based on the cattle ownership

      WHILE

      - Umwinyi was a feudal system which developed along the East African coast and in Zanzibar.

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iii. Stone age and iron age

- Stone age, is a significant pre historic period lasting nearly three millions years, marked by the use of stone as the primary material for tool making

WHILE

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- Iron age, refers to the time when acquisition of iron ore and production of iron slowly replaced bronze in weapons and tools.

iv. Centralized and decentralized states
- Centralized stated, is a political entity where supreme decision making authority and power are concentrated in a single, central governing body.

WHILE
- Decentralized states were a form of organization with no central authority

v. Harmeton and frère treaty.
- Harmerton treaty was the second treaty which was signed in 1845 between the British Empire and the Oman Empire.

WHILE
- Frere treaty was the third treaty which was signed in 1873 by Britain and the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

Any relevant.
10marks@ 02marks

7. Features of communalism.
i. Communal ownership of major means of production
ii. There were no classes
iii. There were no exploitation of man by man
iv. Based on hunting and gathering
v. Subsistence production
vi. Low technology

Any relevant point
10marks@02marks

8. Qualities of historical events.
i. Significance
ii. Long-term effects
iii. Diversity
iv. Context
v. Interpretation
vi. Educative
vii. Time

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Any relevant
10marks@02marks

9. Importance of iron in pre-colonial Africa
    i. Expansion Agriculture
    ii. Led to development of trade
    iii. Improvement of security
    iv. Led to development of states
    v. Led to permanent settlement

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SECTION C

10. Introduction
Meaning of History 01.5 Marks

Main body

A Candidate has to describe the meaning of

History Importance of studying History

i. **Understanding our origins**. History enables us to understand our societies and their origins. It gives us a sense of belonging to our community. In this way, History influences us to love our country and its people. Also History helps us to know how and why our present societies differ from those of the past.
ii. **Promoting tolerance**. History helps us to see the lives of the people in the past with their struggle. It shows us their actions, courage, wisdom and unity. In this way, we understand the culture and behavior of other people. We also learn to respect and tolerate the differences between people and societies. History teaches us to tolerate those differences.
iii. **Learning from past actions**. History teaches us that the actions of one person may affect other people. For example, our ancestors discovered crop cultivation and animal husbandry as well as discovering of fire and iron tools. These activities continue to benefit people up to now. This means that, through studying History, we learn that, events that happened in past societies may have influence other communities

iv. **Encouraging search for evidence**. History is based on information collected from various sources. When we get a piece of information, we should ask ourselves questions pertaining to, for example, its source, whether the source is trusted and whether the information might have been distorted and then we our own conclusion.

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v. **Appreciating other people's culture**. History helps us to know that people develop their culture depending on their environments and contacts with other people. Through such contacts, they come to understand the ways of life of other people. Therefore, through studying History, people learn and appreciate the cultures of others in the world.

vi. **Promoting patriotism**. History plays a very important role in promoting patriotism. Patriotism means the love of one's country or nation and willingness to defend it. History promotes this because it teaches how the past and present generations offered their lives to build the nation and to defend it from the enemies.

06 Points @ 02Marks=12Marks

Conclusion

Anya relevant Ideas

01.5Marks **Total 15Marks**

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