

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION
An Ecumenical Body of Tanzania Episcopal Conference and Christian Council of Tanzania
P.O.BOX 9433, Dar es salaam, Tanzania

MOCK EXAMINATION FORM FOUR 2025

HISTORY

MARKING GUIDE

SECTION A (16 Marks)

1. 01mark@10 items=10%

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

2. 01mark@6 items=06%

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
G	E	D	B	C	F

Section B (54 Marks)

3. A candidate should explain the following statements as instructed:-

- i. A candidate is supposed to highlight features of colonial physical infrastructure as follow:-
 - a) No inter territorial penetrations were made except where two or more countries belonged to one colonial master (for example Uganda and Kenya shared a railway line because there was one colonial master that British.
 - b) The network of feeder roads and railways to the main one were built to tap the interior resources or were destined to various stations in the main roads and railways that were ready for the transportation of manufactured goods.
 - c) The size of these communication systems were very small in length. They were extended especially to the producing centers or raw materials and intended to serve the masses.

Nb. Marks distribution: - 01mark@03 items=03%

- ii. A candidate should disclose ways used by historian to reconstruct history are follow-
 - a) Historical sites. For examples Olduvai Gorge, Kalambo Falls, Isimila, Bagamoyo
 - b) Written document. For examples books, journal and New papers
 - c) Oral tradition.

Nb. Marks distribution: - 01mark@03 items=03%

- iii. A candidate should disclose gained by people who lived around interlacustrine region.
 - i. Abundant rainfall through the year
 - ii. Abundant soil fertility
 - iii. Pastoralism

Nb. Marks distribution: - 01mark@03 items=03%

4. A candidate should disclose the sources of conflict between European against African during colonial period as follow:-
- Depopulation. For example during Maji maji rebellion.
 - Displacement of people. For example Maji maji rebellion and Mandinka resistance.
 - Killing and execution of African leaders. For example Samori Toure of Mandinka and Mtwā Mkwawa of Hehe chiefdom.
 - Destruction of properties. For example Nama and Herero resistance.
 - Emergence of hunger and famine. For example Funga funga during maji maji rebellion.
 - Absence of peace and security. For example Mau mau uprising.

Nb. Marks distribution: - 01.5mark@06 items=09 %

5. A candidate should disclose reasons behind why Ngoni tribe managed to defeat other societies during their migration from South Africa up to East and Central Africa.
- Ngoni warriors were always ruthlessness in nature
 - Ngoni warriors were well equipped with modern weapons such as assegai
 - Ngoni warriors had employed better fighting tactics and techniques such as using cow horn technique
 - Ngoni leaders had well organized and visionary leaders such as Zwangendaba and Mputo Maseko
 - Unawareness of East and Central African societies about coming of Ngoni societies.
 - The war captives of East and Central Africans were incorporated into Ngoni armies.

Nb. Marks distribution: - : - 01.5mark@06 items=09 %

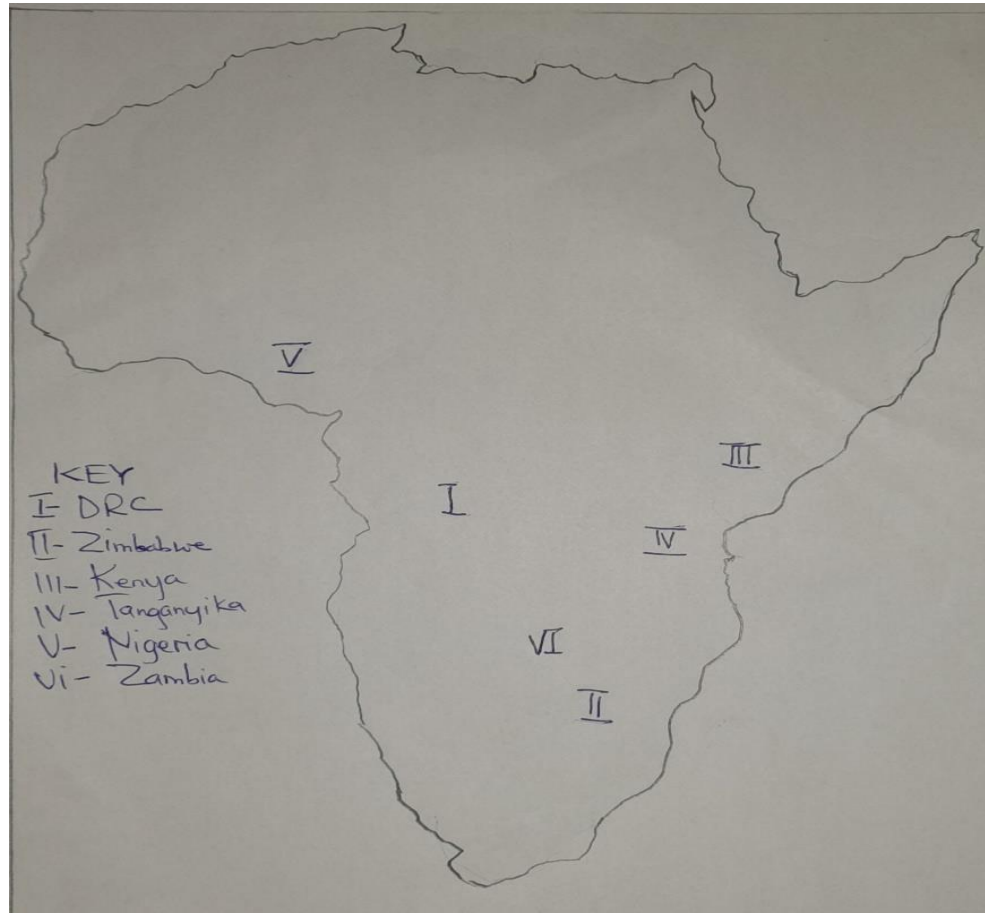
6. A candidate should disclose reasons why Kenya was selected to be settlers economy by British as follow:-
- Presence of good climatic condition. For example cool temperate climate in some areas in Kenya such as Central Kenya, Rift Valley and Kikuyu Highland
 - Low population density
 - Influence from governors. For example Charles Elliot
 - Presence of better physical infrastructure. For example Kenya-Uganda railway
 - Absence of political centralized states.
 - Availability of labours force.

Nb. Marks distribution: - : - 01.5mark@06 items=09 %

7. 01.5 Marks@06 items=09%

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
2	3	4	5	6	1

8. THE SKETCH MAP OF AFRICA SHOWING HISTORICAL EVENTS: 01.5 Marks@06 items=09%



Section C (30 Marks)

9. (a) Introduction part

A candidate should disclose precisely about mining activity during colonial period and give out example of centers where mining extraction was conducted by European powers.

(b) Main body

A candidate should pin out how the African societies were affected with this key sector of colonial economy during colonial period:

- (i). Massive land appropriation: Majority of Africans lost their ancestral land for mineral extraction: for example, in Matabeleland in Southern Rhodesia; Also, in South Africa particularly in Kimberly and Witwatersrand.
- (ii). It led to the formation of big mining companies. These companies were given monopoly of the mineral extraction in Africa. Examples were: The Anglo-American Company, the British South Africa Company, De Beers Consolidated Mining Company, The United Africa Company, and Smith Mackenzie Company Ltd.
- (iii). It facilitated the growth of urban centers that grew as commercial centers. For example, Bloemfontein in South Africa, Lubumbashi in Congo and Mwanua in Tanzania.
- (iv). It encouraged the migrant labours. For example, some Africans moved from Zambia and Mozambique to South Africa to provide cheap labours in the mines.
- (v). It stimulated the development of social and physical infrastructures. For example, in South Africa whereby physical infrastructures such as roads and railways were improved much to facilitate the movement of labourers and food to mining centers like Marakana.

- (vi). Mining contributed to the colonization of Africa and hindered achievement of independence and majority rule in countries like Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia.

(C) Conclusion

A candidate may summarize any relevance conclusion related to mining activities during colonial period.

Nb: - Marks distribution: - Introduction: =02 marks

Main body: =12 marks

Conclusion: =01 mark

10. (a) Introduction part

A candidate should disclose precisely about indirect rule as exercised by British into her colonies of Tanganyika and Nigeria respectively.

(b) Main body

A candidate should disclose reasons for application of indirect rule by British in mentioned colonies during colonial period.

- (i). **Shortage of personnel.** The British had few European officials who could administer the colonies effectively. The chiefs were highly needed to assist the British. For instance, it is reported that the British administration had provided for the deployment of only 42 British officials to their Nigerian protectorate by 1900. This number was far below the required personnel for such large territory. The British citizens were reluctant to serve in the tropics, which they perceived to be prone to diseases and other physical hardships.
- (ii). There were limited funds set aside for colonial administration by the ‘parent government’. It was imperative to make use of the existing traditional political system in order to cut down on administrative costs. The British, therefore, found it convenient to use indirect rule as local systems of administration were already established in several African communities.
- (iii). Language barrier between the British and the local people created indirect rule. Majority of local people were not able to communicate with the Europeans because they did not know European languages. Thus, the chiefs were seen as officials who could be understood well by the local people.
- (iv). The British wanted to avoid African resistance. This is because the Africans could think that they were not under foreign rule. Through this, it could minimize the number of people who were opposing colonial domination.
- (v). The system was cheap economically and strategically. By recognizing and offering to work with local leaders, this could minimize the cost(s) of running administration in the colonies. For example, in Uganda the British depended much on Buganda system of administration because there was already a structured system line of local authority.
- (vi). The British made preference of indirect rule due to the fact that it was a suitable technique of governing illiterate masses of Africa. For instance, it was difficult to organize them through the radio and other modern means of mass media. The use of African leaders was more suitable.

(C) Conclusion

A candidate may summarize about how Africans were affected with this system of colonial administrative as applied by British.

Nb: - Marks distribution: - Introduction: =02 marks

Main body: =12 marks

Conclusion: =01 mark

11. (a) Introduction part:-

A candidate should disclose precisely about economic situation of post African countries at point of independence and after years of enjoying their sovereignty up to date.

(b) Main body

A candidate should highlight the efforts taken by Tanzania government to eliminate the challenge of massive illiteracy from point of independence up too now.

- i. Adoption of Universal Primary Education by 1970's (UPE)
- ii. Recruitment of more teachers in both primary and secondary schools
- iii. Improving learning and teaching environment such as classrooms and laboratories
- iv. Abolishment of school fees
- v. Provision and distribution of learning and teaching resources such as books and computers
- vi. Provision of capitation grants to facilitate teaching and learning environment

(C) Conclusion

A candidate may sum up about challenges facing education sector in Tanzania

Nb: - Marks distribution: - Introduction: =02 marks

Main body: =12 marks

Conclusion: =01 mark