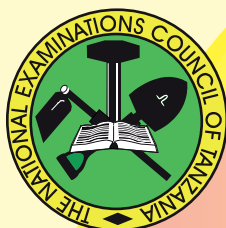


**THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**



**EXAMINERS' REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE  
OF CANDIDATES**

**ACSEE, 2014**

**112 HISTORY**



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## FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania is pleased to issue the Advanced Certificate in Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2014 report on the Performance of candidates in 112 History subject. This report provides feedback to students, teachers, parents, policy makers and the public in general about the performance of the candidates.

The Advanced Certificate in Secondary Education Examination marks the end of the two years of Advanced Secondary Education. It is a summative evaluation which among other things shows the effectiveness of the education system in general and education delivery system in particular. Essentially, candidates' responses to the examination questions is a strong indicator of what the education system was able or unable to offer to the students in their two years of Advanced Secondary School education.

The analysis presented in this report intends to contribute towards understanding of how the candidates responded in this examination. The report analyses the performance and factors behind candidates' good/poor performance in each question. The feedback provided will enable the educational administrators, school managers, teachers, students and other stakeholders to identify proper measures to be taken in order to improve candidates' performance in future examinations administered by the Council.

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania will highly appreciate comments and suggestions from teachers, students and the public in general that can be used in improving future performance in examinations.

Finally, the Council would like to thank the Examination officers, examiners and all others who participated in the preparation of this report.



Dr. Charles E. Msonde  
**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The ACSEE 2014 History examination paper covered the 2009 Syllabus and the 2011 Examination Format. It consisted of two papers (1 and 2) and each paper comprised three (3) sections namely; A, B and C. Section A and B each comprised four (4) questions from which the candidates were required to choose two (2) questions from each section. Section C had two (2) questions and the candidates were required to choose one (1) question from this Section. The candidates were required to attempt a total of five (5) questions in each paper and every question carried 20 marks.

This report analyses the performance of 112 History for the Candidates who sat for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in 2014. It aims at giving a feedback to the educational stakeholders on the performance of the candidates in each question by stating what the candidates were required to do in each question, highlighting the performance analysis and indicating candidates' strengths and weaknesses in their responses.

A total of 13,420 candidates sat for the ACSEE 112 History paper out of which 13,308 candidates (99.9%) passed this examination with grade A - D while the rest 13 candidates (0.10%) failed by obtaining grade E - F. Generally, candidates' performance in this subject increased by 2.6 percent compared with that of 2013 in which out of 19,562 candidates who sat for that examination, 18,987 candidates (97.33%) passed and 520 candidates (2.7%) failed.

Samples of candidates' answers are attached to illustrate their responses. It is expected that the report will enable teachers and students to improve the teaching and learning process of History subject.

## **2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH QUESTION: (PAPER ONE)**

### **2.1. Question 1**

This question was set from the topic “Pre-colonial African Societies”. It consisted of two parts; the first part required the candidates to analyse five characteristics of non antagonistic mode of production and the second part required the candidates to explain in detail three factors which transformed Communal societies to Feudalism. The question was opted by 61.6 % of all the candidates of which 0.1 percent scored a 0 mark, 3.5 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 32.3 percent scored 06 to 09.5 marks and 64.1 percent scored 10 marks and above.

Candidates who scored from 10 to 18.5 marks and above managed to provide clear introductions by describing key concepts of Primitive Communalism and Feudalism. Moreover, they were able to mention and clarify the characteristics of Primitive Communalism such as low levels of science and technology, absence of exploitation and collective ownership of the major means of production. They also explained the factors which transformed Primitive Communalism to Feudalism such as population growth, development of science and technology and the influence of environment. The scores in this group ranged from 10 to 18.5 depending on candidates' scope and clarity of their arguments with some showing greater mastery of the question's subject matter than others. Extract 1.1 is an illustration of a candidate who performed well in this question.

### Extract 1.1

D1	<p>Communalism was the first mode of production that existed in Africa during the pre colonial era. almost all African societies they have originated from this mode of production before they advanced. Example in east Africa societies such as makonde, yao and nyamwesi, west Africa there is societies such as fulani and Hausa. while in south Africa there is societies such as Zulu and Xhosa. all of these societies they lived in a communal society for a long time where social, political and economic activities were conducted communally, through participation of every member of the society. this mode of production characterized by various features as explained below.</p> <p>Communal Ownership of the major means of production, such as land and productive forces. every member of society was part and parcel in the ownership of productive forces such as tools for production and was shared by every person in the productive activities such as agriculture. also the distribution of land was equally among the people in the community, this was supervised by the head of the society.</p> <p>Unadvanced productive forces, since it was early period of human being development from primitive, there was no advancement in productive forces especially tools such as hoes, most of them they used local made tools which was poor in quality and less efficient in production. this hindered production activities.</p> <p>Agriculture and hunting was the major activities. In most societies such as fulani they practiced agricultural activities through cultivation of crops such as yams and millet. other societies involved in</p>	
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Of	<p>hunting and gathering such as Khoisan and Shona of Southern part of Africa. all these aimed to get basic need for the survival of the societies.</p> <p>Absence of classes, during the communal mode of production there was no classes among the people in the society. this was due to the fact that the distribution of resources among the people was equally and there was no one who allowed to own productive forces privately. this restricted the activity of class of rich or owners of productive forces due to that no one who exploited another.</p> <p>Subsistence production, due to the poor advancement of productive forces, there was no surplus production. hence what was produced was only for people's consuming so as to sustain their life. that's why it take longtime for the transformation of this mode of production.</p> <p>After longtime of existence, the communal mode of production started to transform to the feudalism, which was first exploitative system between one class against another class of poor. Some of the societies transformed such as Haya, Zulu and Baganda, while others remained in the communal mode of production such as Tindiga and Khoisan. The transformation from communal mode of production to feudalism was influenced by the following factors.</p> <p>The nature of the climate, this is regarded by the rate of the rainfall and temperature. Some of the societies such as Buganda were favoured by the reliable rainfall and sufficient temperature, enough for the development productive activities such as agriculture. that's why Buganda practised banana cultivation. This</p>
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Of	<p>lead to the transformation to feudalism through surplus production.</p> <p>population increase, this is the increase in the number of people occupying a particular place. In some of the societies such as Zulu there was increase in the population especially in the strategic areas where there was fertile soil and good climate. this lead to the shortage of land where by class of landless occurred that was under the class which possessed the land. This lead to the transformation to feudalism where by the class of landless, who were peasants, provided labour to landlords.</p> <p>Development of productive forces such as tools, during the time of transformation there was advancement in the tools of production which increased the production in the agricultural sector, where there was surplus of production. this lead to the transformation to feudalism, because most of the people they lacked productive forces, hence in order to get tools for production they supposed to adhere the rules of the landlords.</p> <p>Therefore, the dynamic state of the human being and the environment lead to the occurrence of different mode of production, where by every one had unique characteristics distinguished from another.</p>
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Extract 1.1 indicates a sample of the candidates who managed to provide most of the relevant answers to this question.



Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks failed to exhaust the demands of the question. Some provided partial answers on either the characteristics of communal mode of production or the factors which accelerated the transformation of African Communal societies while those who attempted both parts of the question either failed to exhaust the required number of points or had weak arguments which could not merit higher scores.

Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks depicted inadequate understanding of the task of the question. Some candidates for instance, managed to outline some correct points especially for the first part that is characteristics of Communal mode of production but failed to provide relevant explanations and examples while the majority in this group failed to attempt the second part of the question or rather indicated some relevant points but failed to elucidate them.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark, failed to discover that the first non antagonistic mode of production stated in the question was Communalism and that the question comprised of two parts. In that sense, many candidates hurriedly read the question with less keenness and thus ended up providing irrelevant points, for example, some probably due to limited knowledge on the term “non antagonistic,” analyzed antagonistic modes of production such as Slavery and Feudalism while others explained the developments that Pre-colonial African societies had attained. Extract 1.2 illustrates an example of a part of the candidate’s responses who labored much to give the developments attained by Pre-colonial African societies rather than what the question demanded.

## Extract 1.2

1/	Pre colonial was the period where African societies were conducting their economical, political and social activities in their own. There was no interference from the imperialists.
	African <del>com</del> developed in precolonial era due to the following characteristics
	It passed in some mode of production which were changing like primitive communalism to advanced communalism.
	There was educational programmes as elders taught young in hand craft, digging, hunting and about their traditions.
	Specialization was also involved during this period where by women had to look for food and collect firewood, men was for hunting and care for animals.
	Iron smelting also was an important discovery during this time where by man started to make an axe and other chopping objects. (M)
	Stone age, African societies passed in different stone age as they were Early stone Age, Middle stone Age and Late or New Stone Age in which they had conducted different activities.
	Central and Decentralization. They had different central states that were uniting to form other powerful states.
	Therefore Africa during precolonial were developing from low level to high level.

Extract 1.2 indicates a candidate whose responses show various developments Africa has attained contrary to the demand of the question.

## **2.2 Question 2**

The question was drawn from the topic “Africa and Europe in the 15<sup>th</sup> century”. It called for candidates to discuss six factors which speeded up the differences in the levels of development between Africa and Western Europe from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It was attempted by 69.1 percent of all the candidates of which 0.2 percent scored 0 mark, 9.8 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 40.7 percent scored from 6 to 9 marks and 49.3 percent scored from 10 to 16.5 marks. This question was attempted by majority of the candidates probably due to the fact that the topic from which the question was derived is very common and familiar to both students and teachers.

Candidates who scored 10 marks and above managed to give appropriate reasons for disparity in development between Africa and Western Europe such as slave trade, unequal exchange, industrial Revolution, Colonialism, New – colonialism and Globalization. Generally, candidates in this group exhausted the required points in a way that satisfied the pre-requisites of the question as shown in a part of the candidate’s answer in extract 2.1. However, candidates’ marks in this group ranged from 10 to 16.5 marks depending on the qualities of their responses.

## Extract 2.1

2. Before the 15<sup>th</sup> century Africa and Europe were said to have similarities in economic, social and political development. Include both had political organizations as Africa had state organization, there was development of trade, agriculture, industries though the Europeans was a bit advanced more than the Africans. The difference is even after 15<sup>th</sup> century due to the relationship of Africa and western Europe. The factors for disparity in development are

Development of unequal exchange trade, during the 15<sup>th</sup> century, this was a trade in the merchantalism period whereas Europeans came to Africa and obtained valuable minerals also referred to as bullions of silver and gold very cheaply and exchanging with Africans locally products of minors and umbrellas. African resources were greatly exploited while benefiting the Europeans. As a result Africa was left behind while Europeans developed.

Development of transatlantic slave trade in 16<sup>th</sup> century it was a trade conducted between America Africa and Europe.

2.	which involved taking of the blacks especially Western part of Africa with the age of 15 to 35 years to work in the opened plantations of Europeans in America. It left the disabled, sick and elderly people in Africa who could not produce, thus leading to failure of African economy due to loss of man power and fear and insecurity, thus disparity in development.	
	Development of industrial revolution in 1750's, it began in Britain where as they developed textile industries. These industries needed markets for the manufactured goods which return Africa was made a dumping place, the manufactured goods flooded African markets and destroyed Africans self sufficient industries. Also the labour had to come from Africa so as to secure its population in Europe. Thus result to the disparity in development. Example of goods were clothes and shoes.	
	Introduction of colonialism in Africa in 1880's, The colonialist began to come to Africa and introduced colonial economy such that they created taxation as hut tax of Malawi in 1890, land alienation as the crown land ordinance of 1915 and forced labour as in Kenya in 1921 kipande system was introduced. The Europeans destroyed the Africans self sufficient economies as hand-craft industries in Congo black smith and preserved poor tools as hoes and pangas together with family production and thus disparity in the development.	

Extract 2.1 indicates a candidate who managed to discuss the factors which caused Western Europe to outdo Africa in terms of development from the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9 marks gave few correct responses to show their understanding of the question but they failed to explain their points exhaustively as some incorporated incorrect factors like agrarian and demographic revolutions in their answers while others managed to expound few factors but failed to clarify them.

The responses of candidates whose scores ranged from 0.5 to 05.5 marks differed in clarity. Some candidates in this group managed to give relevant introductions but their answers were false while others managed to mention few factors which accelerated disparity in the level of development between Africa and Western Europe from the 15<sup>th</sup> century but their explanations lacked clear evidences, elaborations and examples.

Few candidates (0.2%) who scored a 0 mark showed total misconception of the question by providing answers which had no relationship with the task of the question. Majority of them compared the levels of development between Africa and Western Europe and the development attained by either of the continents from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Furthermore, others went absolutely off track by explaining the problems facing Africa, giving points like poverty, low level of technology, illiteracy, dependent economy and lack of capital. Such candidates could not even present meaningful introductions. Extract 2.2 is an example of the candidates who compared the levels of development between Africa and Western Europe instead of discussing the factors that activated the disparity in the levels of development between Africa and Western Europe.

## Extract 2.2

2.	<p>In trade activities which were conducted in Europe were both external and internal trade where by Western Europe they were used money as a medium of exchange and this facilitated them to conduct trade within their continent and outside of their continent unlike to African trade were not much developed due to the move over along distance to conduct trade and their medium of exchange was barter system which lacked some qualification to the trade hence made difficult to conduct trade like that of Western Europe.</p> <p>Agricultural activities of Western Europe were more improved include in use of modern productive force which facilitated them to produce goods for subsistence and for the surplus which are sales in the market unlike to African agriculture were not improved they were used local and crude tools which help them to produce goods for subsistence only, there is no surplus than that of European.</p> <p>Education system of Western Europe were formal education where by there were organized syllabus and there were highest level of education for example the presence of many universities which enabled them to obtain education up to high training unlike education system of Africa were informal and un-uniform which occurred at different time, at different place with their teaching which do not encourage the high learning education like that of Western Europe.</p> <p>Political system of Western Europe based on provision of social services to the people and welfare where by their system known as Tudor monarchy in Britain and other European countries which facilitate more production unlike African political system based on longuoning-</p>
2	<p>neighbouring and does not encourage welfare of the people and provision of social services, the political system of Africa were based on king authority compared to that of Western Europe.</p>

In extract 2.2 the candidate went astray by comparing the levels of development between Africa and Western Europe instead of discussing the causes of disparity in the levels of development between Africa and Western Europe.

### **2.3 Question 3**

This question was constructed from the topic “People of African Origin in the New World”. In this question candidates were supposed to explain six factors for the rise of Trans - Atlantic Slave Trade. Only 45 percent of the candidates attempted it of which only 0.1 percent scored a 0 mark, 8.3 percent scored from 0.5 to 05.5 marks, 39.8 percent scored from 06 to 09.5 marks and 51.8 percent scored from 10 marks and above.

Candidates who scored 10 marks and above, managed to explain the required points like climatic conditions, geographical position, the discovery of the New World and prior accumulation of capital. Additionally they showed logical flow of ideas and provided relevant examples. However, their marks varied from 10 to 16.5 marks depending on the strengths of their arguments. Extract 3.1 is a part of the candidate’s responses which illustrate a good presentation of this question.



### Extract 3.1

3.	<p>The development of Marine technology; Due to the development of marine technology such as discovery of motor engine, guns, ships the European explorers were able to travel distant areas to find, for labours hence due to advance of marine technology led to the occurrence of Atlantic slave trade i.e. whereby many African were taken or shifted to metropolis countries.</p> <p>The weakness of the Royal Indentured labour; also the Atlantic slave trade contributed to the weakness of the Royal Indentured labour is the plantation and Indian slaves. They were easily perishable by diseases and escaped easily in the farms hence due to this made the European to come in Africa and took the Africans who proved to be strong and resistance to the tropical climate found in the New World hence trans Atlantic slave trade.</p> <p>The Accessibility between the New World and the Africa; European explorers observed that the distant from Africa and Americas are easily accessible, thus it enabled them easily to took the slaves from Africa especially from west Africa, Central to the New World to work in their plantations.</p>
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Extract 3.1 shows a candidate who was able to explain the reasons for the rise of Atlantic Slave Trade.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9 marks failed to fulfill some of the demands of the question. Some candidates for example, were able to explain only few points while others repeated the points which actually meant the same, for example discovery of the New world and the Colonization of the New World were discussed separately by some candidates. Moreover, some candidates provided correct points but had partial explanations and irrelevant examples.

The weaknesses of the candidates' responses who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks varied. Some provided relevant introductions but presented irrelevant answers which embraced mostly points on the reasons for the rise of Trans Saharan Trade, some managed to point out few relevant factors but failed to support them with sufficient elaborations and relevant examples while others combined relevant and irrelevant points.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to identify the requirements of the question hence ended up giving illogical points. Some candidates for example, explained the general factors for the rise of the trade like availability of commodities, good infrastructure and security while others explained the effects of Slave Trade on Africa. A candidate's part of responses in extract 3.2 is an example of such poor responses.

### Extract 3.2

3	<p><b>Destruction of Securities</b>, This refers that Most of the people who were being taken to the European plantation and Industries were the Securities of the Africans, This Made African Society to become and remain without Security.</p> <p><b>Spread of Kiswahili language</b>, This refers that the Spread of Kiswahili language was developed during that time, This was when they were taking people from East Africa especially from Tanzania and they tried to speak Kiswahili so that they can be understood to the people of African especially from East Africa.</p> <p><b>Loss of Man power</b>, This shows that Most of people who were being taken from Africa to Europe they were not coming back again to Africa and others they were dying, Due to this the African Continent become the underdevelopment due lack of Man power.</p> <p><b>Destruction of the African culture and Spread of the Arabic and Islamic culture</b>, This shows that the African Continent were destructed due to presence of Arabic and Islamic culture to be spreaded in the whole African Societies especial East African Society Example Zanzibar.</p>	
3	<p>Generally the Atlantic Slave trade was conducted among the continent due to presence of Natural resources in Africa (unequal Exchange) also hospitality of the African leaders but also they succeeded to carry Gold, Diamond Ivory, Silver and also slaves who become to work in the plantation and the industry of the European.</p>	

Extract 3.2 is an example of the candidates who failed to grasp the task of the question hence responded on the effects of Slave Trade on Africa such as destruction of security, spread of Kiswahili, loss of man power and destruction of African culture contrary to the demand of the question.

## **2.4 Question 4**

The question was composed from the topic “From colonialism to the First World War (1880s to 1914)”. The candidates were required to assess the importance of agriculture in the colonial economy. The question was extensively omitted as only 23.3 percent of all the candidates opted for it. However, it was performed well since there was no any candidate who scored below 1 mark, 3.1 percent scored from 1 to 5.5 marks, 25.9 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and the majority (71%) scored from 10 to 17 marks.

Candidates who managed to score from 10 to 17 marks were able to present relevant and clear points which addressed the task of the question. Some of these points include; provision of raw materials, creation of markets, provision of employments, developing other sectors and provision of food. However, the variation in their scores was determined by the strength of their arguments and relevancy of their examples. Extract 4.1 serves as an example of a good essay presentation in this question.

## Extract 4.1

Qn 4	so as to enable transportation of raw material from the interior to the coast for shipment to abroad and transportation of finished goods from the coast to the interior.	
	Increased exportation of cash crops from Africa to the metropole; Colonial agriculture was also significant in the colonial economy, as it increased exportation of cash crops such as sisal, cotton, tea and coffee from Africa to Europe where they were needed in production of finished goods such as clothes. This exportation increased due to the increased production of cash crops.	
	Population increase; Also agriculture was significant in the colonial economy because it led to the increase in population. Population increased as a result of enough availability of food where by people get enough food for their survival.	
	Improvement in provision of social services; Agriculture played a great role in improvement of social services such as health and education services were improved. For example colonialist improved provision of education services so as to obtain semi-skilled Africans who could help them in production activities and supervision of production in the colonies. Also health services were expanded more so as to serve settlers and labourers.	
	Development of industries; Also agriculture led to the development of industries both in Africa and Europe. This is because agriculture increased production of cash crops such as cotton, sisal and coffee which were used as raw materials in different established industries in	
Qn 4	the colonies such as textile industries. Other cash crops were exported to Europe where they feed European industries hence development of industries.	
	Generally; Agriculture has been a backbone of African economy since the period of colonialism since it provide necessary materials such as food and raw materials for the improvement of people's welfare and used as raw materials in industries.	

Extract 4.1 is an example of the candidates who managed to explain most of the points which revealed the importance of agriculture in the colonial economy.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9 marks provided incomplete explanations and lacked relevant examples to cement their arguments. Moreover, few of them mixed ideas of the related issues like the effects and reasons of agriculture alongside the importance of agriculture in colonial economy.

Candidate who scored from 1 to 5.5 marks, portrayed knowledge on the colonial economy in general but failed to focus on what exactly the question needed, for example, some wrote on the effects of colonial economy while others expounded on the reasons for the colonial economy or colonial agriculture and not its importance as the question demanded. They could score little marks from such points like provision of employment, food and establishment of transport and communication systems. Though such points resemble the importance of agriculture in the colonial economy, they earned low marks for giving partial explanations. Moreover, other candidates combined relevant and irrelevant responses and some of their explanations lacked clarity and facts to deserve high marks. Extract 4.2 indicates a part of the candidate's partial responses which could not deserve high marks.

#### Extract 4.2

4	Back to African's American (Black people) this is the source or important of agriculture in the colonial economy.	
	Industries also this is the important of agriculture in colonial economy, when this sectors are product materials that people in this sectors can get income which helps to introduces or to increase the industries for use.	
	Infrastructure, also this is a major importance of agriculture in the colonial economy in this sector, because when this sector getting materials they transfer by using road so every-time can remember to maintain our road for use.	
	Those which I mentioned above are the importance of Agriculture in the colonial economy.	

Extract 4.2 is an illustration of the candidate who mixed relevant and irrelevant points. However, his/her relevant points had insufficient explanations to deserve good marks.

## **2.5 Question 5**

Question five was derived from the topic “Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War”. It tasked the candidates to examine six major social - economic changes in colonial economy after the Second World War. It was among the least attempted question as only 38.7 percent opted for it. However, the performance of the candidates in this question was relatively good since only 0.1 percent scored a 0 mark, 4.1 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 29.8 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks while many candidates (66%) scored from 10 to 18.5 marks. Good performance in this question might have been caused by the popularity of the Colonial Economy topic which is taught in both Ordinary and Advanced levels therefore, many candidates could hardly score a 0 mark. Even those who lost direction could at least score a mark or half mark from the introduction. Furthermore, those who wrote on other issues related to socio - economic changes in colonial economy after the Second World War like the effects of colonial economy still could earn little marks as all such issues explain the changes in colonial economy in one way or another.

Candidates whose marks ranged from 10 to 18.5 marks revealed greater understanding and correct interpretation of the question. They were able to clarify the major socio-economic changes in colonial economy after the Second World War such as changes in agricultural and industrial sectors, expansion of trade, transport and communication systems. The differences in their scores were due to scope and strength of their arguments. The illustration in extract 5.1 is an example of a good performance in this question.



## Extract 5.1

5- After the Second World war of 1945, most of the Western European nations had greatly damaged their economy, due to this factor and destruction of infrastructure, the only way to reconstruct the economy was through exploitation of African colonies this time it had to be intensive, they sought to change the colonial economical system that had existed before the first world war, It was due to such changes that the nationalistic struggles of the Africans developed that enabled most of the African nations to attain freedom in 1960's, the following are the changes that took place in the Colonial economy and these includes,

Changes in Agriculture, it was the most important and the most reformed colonial economical sector, agricultural schemes and plans were erected, including land schemes in Maswa and Morogoro to deal with the problem of overstocking of animals, and soil erosion caused by deforestation, also population schemes to reduce number of people from productive places like Maswa and Mwanza, also cashcrop schemes like Nachingwea, Kungwa and Urambo groundnut schemes in 1947, conducting colonial cashcrop campaigns, and introduction of progressive farmers, Cooperative Unions like Kilimanjaro Native growers Corporation and Marketing boards, all of these changes were created to increase production in quality and quantity for the metropolitan state development.



5-	Also Changes in colonial industries since, the colonialists had to increase the processing industries and create the import substitution industries for the European settlers to save costs of transportation, the industries produced margarine, cigarettes, beverages and other products by 1950's the processing industries in Tanganyika were 69% and import substitution 15%, example of such industries were Tanganyika Meat packer in Dar-es-salaam, and Bata Industry in Dar as a branch of the industry in Kenya-Nairobi, so as to save costs of importation and increase production.
	Changes in Colonial trade also occurred in the 1945, before the world war II, the European did liquidate African trading interests and gave the job of middle men to Indians and Lebanese, but after the 1945, supposedly the European administration promoted the Cooperative Unions that were once prohibited, since Indians were exploitative, they did this to increase production, even marketing boards and companies were initiated, example the Rully Brothers who dealt with sisal in Kenya, the Colonial administration even trained the leaders of Cooperative Unions, and through marketing boards, the Africans were encouraged to produce more since, their loss was compensated hence making Africans active participants in production.

Extract 5.1 is an example of the candidate who revealed with vivid examples the major social – economic changes which occurred in the colonial economy from 1945.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks demonstrated better understanding of the demands of the question. However, their weakness was failure to fully exhaust the demands of the question. Some candidates for example, split the major points into sub-points hence found themselves repeating some points while others confined their explanations on one sector and some provided superficial explanations and lacked elaborative examples.

The explanations of the majority of the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks based mainly on agricultural sector. Even those who tried to focus their explanations on all sectors, their responses were too superficial to deserve higher marks. Surprisingly, some candidates mainly based their explanations on the effects of colonial economy. Such candidates scored some marks due to the fact that the changes required in the question are closely related to the effects of colonial economy.

However, few candidates (0.1%) who scored a 0 mark wrote issues which had no relation with the colonial economy like effects of World War Two such as destruction of properties, death of people and the rise of Nationalism. The presence of the words “World War” in the question might have driven the candidates who read this question hurriedly to such responses. Extract 5.2 is an example of the candidates who responded irrelevantly.

### Extract 5.2

5	<p>Social-economic change which occurred in colonial economy after the Second World War were:</p> <p>Fall of industrial revolution due to the first world war many people or states they engaged in trade which led to fall of industrial revolution.</p> <p>Agricultural revolution due to the economic crisis during the war many states were fighting so they are not able to production which led the fall of economies.</p> <p>USA become the super power country After the second world war this was due to that USA was not engaged in this war first it join let so she sells guns to all countries which where engaged in the war.</p> <p>Held of Bandung conference which were held in Indonesia to help Africans in economic changes.</p> <p>Formation of UNO during after the second world war formed UNO to maintain world peace in order to help in Economic changes.</p> <p>Many countries get they independence after second world war so to help them for economic changes.</p> <p>World Bank provide loans to many countries to help them for economic changes.</p> <p>Those are major-social-economic changes which occurred in colonial economy after the second World War.</p>
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Extract 5.2 is an example of the candidate who responded on the impact of the World War contrary to the demand of the question.

## **2.6 Question 6**

The question was formulated from the topic “Colonial Economy and Social Services after 1945”. Candidates were supposed to expound the reasons as to why the colonialists preferred migrant labour to other forms of labour. This was one of the most opted questions and its performance was good since among 60.8 percent of all the candidates who attempted it, no any candidate scored a 0 mark, 2.6 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 34 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and the majority (63.4%) scored 10 marks and above.

Although there were variations on their scores due to differences in the degree of clarity in their arguments, candidates who scored 10 marks and above were able to describe migrant labour and provide the reasons that substantiated its preference by giving points like saving cost of administration, avoidance of African resistances, ensuring ready market and constant supply of labour for European and manufactured goods. Such presentations boosted their scores as exemplified in a part of the candidate’s responses in extract 6.1.

### Extract 6.1

(3)	Which led to prefer migrant labour because it was not costly to the Colonialist. hence decided to prefer migrant labour.	
	To ensure constant supply of labour. The prefer migrant labour in order to ensure the availability of labour in the plantation which work on their plantation in order to produce enough raw materials like cotton, coffee and sisal in order to ensure availability of raw materials. The main purpose was to make sure that enough raw materials for their industries. So decide to prefer migrant labour.	
	It was a source of Market - Colonialists prefer migrant labour because was the area to sell their goods from Europe like clothes, ornaments, glasses and biscuits which enable the colonialist to acquire market in Africa so decide to use migrant labour than other type of labour.	
	To maintain disunity - The use migrant labour in order to maintain disunity among the Africa because labour were taken from different part so it will be not easy to resist against colonialists which led the colonialists to work without any disturbance. Also help them colonialist to avoid resistance because the make them disunited so it was	

Extract 6.1 is a part of the responses of a candidate who managed to show the reasons as to why migrant labour system was prioritized during colonial economy.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks managed to give few responses but lacked sufficient elaborations and examples in their presentations, for example, some of them mixed the reasons for the preference of migrant labour and effects of migrant labour while others could only explain few points in detail, leaving other points hanging with either poor or shallow explanations.

Some candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks lacked sufficient explanations needed for higher scores. Some gave few correct points but failed to provide meaningful explanations and others wrote on the effects of migrant labour in which some points correlate with the asked question while others repeated the points. Moreover, some candidates provided very relevant introductions but their responses in the main body were irrelevant. Extract 6.2 is an example of such a case.

### Extract 6.2

6.	Migrant labourers refers to the type of colonial economy of agriculture where by workers transferred from their mother land to the colonies for the creation or purpose of maintaining colonial activities. This conducted in different parts in Africa like Zimbabwe, South Africa and Kenya early during after colonialism of Africa.	
6.	<p>The migrant labourers preferred by the colonialist demand due to the following factors which favoured such</p> <p>Presence of fertility soil in most areas attracted the colonialist to establish their activities like agriculture in most area in Africa like Tanganyika where by slaves taken from different parts to the colonial plantation.</p> <p>Readiness of African to participate fully in colonial activities favoured migrant labourers because they practice different advantageous activities where colonialist seemed better to use migrant labourers.</p> <p>Nature of climatic condition favoured migrant labourers due to the presence and absence of annual rainfall where by created the benefited to colonialist.</p>	

Extract 6.2 is an example of the candidates who misconceived the question by providing answers which resemble the reasons which made the colonialists to establish colonial economy in Africa. However, he/she managed to provide a related introduction.

## **2.7 Question 7**

This question was constructed from the topic “Influence of External Forces and the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence.” It required the candidates to show the contributions of external factors for the rise of African Nationalism and the struggle for independence after 1945. It was one of the highly opted questions since the majority of the candidates (66.3%) attempted it and the performance was good as 75.4 percent scored 10 marks and above while only 7.5 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks in which 3 candidates scored a 0 mark and 17.1 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks.

Candidates who scored from 10 to 18 marks managed to show how the external forces such as the role of USA, emergence of USSR, the role of UNO, decline of European imperialism, the role of returned soldiers, formation of Pan Africanism, contribution of Non Aligned Movement and the influence of Asian countries fuelled African nationalism and the struggle for independence. However, the differences in the clarity of their explanations and relevancy of their examples given caused the disparity in their scores. Extract 7.1 is an example of a part of a candidate’s good responses.

### Extract 7.1

7.	<p>African nationalism and the struggle for African independence started soon after the second world war of 1939-1945. The struggles were influenced by both internal and external forces. The external factors played a very big role towards the struggle for African independence and nationalism. The following are the external forces that gave rise to the emergence of African nationalism as well as the struggle for independence of African states;</p> <p>The role of USA; after the second world war USA emerged as a super capitalist power in the world. This is due to the decadence of Britain who incurred great loss during the world wars. USA championed decolonization of African states so as to introduce open door policy and neo colonialism since she had no colonies. Also USA provided loans to the colonialists with the conditionalities for African decolonization. Therefore USA played an important role towards African nationalism.</p> <p>The role of USSR; also USSR emerged as a super socialist power of the eastern block. USSR provided material and moral support towards the struggle for African independent and socialist nationalism. It also used her veto power in the UN to champion and influence the decolonization of African countries as well as the struggles for nationalism. This is another external influence that led to the African nationalism as well as the struggles for independence.</p>	
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Extract 7.1 indicates a candidate who was able to show how external factors championed African nationalism and the struggle for independence.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks managed to present good ideas and relevant points but failed to give detailed elaborations and convincing examples in some points. Many of them could neither exhaust sufficiently the external factors nor provide relevant examples.

Most of the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5 marks provided only related ideas on the African nationalism and others could only outline few correct points, nevertheless they failed to support them argumentatively. Moreover, other candidates' responses were affected by poor explanations and lack of examples while others combined the external and internal factors.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark probably either read the question hurriedly and therefore failed to grasp its demands or had a poor mastery of the subject matter which made them to misinterpret the question, for example, one candidate responded on the internal factors but astonishingly, another candidate responded on the reasons which accelerated the failure of African struggles for independence as exemplified in the extract 7.2.

### Extract 7.2

11 On the other hand, Weaknesses of Africans. Africans were very weak on finding their nationalism and their independence. They used weak (traditional weapons) as a result they failed in such way because colonialist were used modern weapons during the war. In addition that, Poverty, Poverty was the reasons why Africans failed to find nationalism and independence. Therefore they didn't participate in struggle for independence and their nationalism. Another reason is emerged of political parties differences. After the Second World War, African established many political parties which could divide them separately. Therefore it was very difficulty for African to rise for the nationalism and independence for their Nations. The above are some of the reason led to the influenced the rise of African nationalism and the struggle for independence after 1945.

Extract 7.2 shows a sample of a part of the candidate's responses. This candidate explained the reasons which made African struggle for independence to fail.



## **2.8 QUESTION 8**

This question was set from the topic “Influence of External Forces and the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence.” It demanded the candidates to analyse the contributions of Bandung Conference to the rise of African nationalism and the struggle for independence. It was among the least attempted question because only 33.2 percent of all the candidates attempted it. Moreover, its performance was also not good as only 49.1 percent scored from 10 to 16.5 marks, 7.1 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks and 43.8 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks.

Candidates who scored from 10 to 16.5 were able to analyse the role of Bandung Conference to the development of African Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence by giving points such as the formation of Non Aligned Movement (NAM), promotion of unity and solidarity between African and Asian countries, provision of moral and material support and condemnation of all forms of exploitation and oppression. However, the degree of correctness of their explanations and examples varied as a result their scores differed too. Extract 8.1 shows an example of a good essay presentation of question 8.

### Extract 8.1

8.	<p>Bandung Conference was a conference which held in Indonesia and it consist of countries from Africa and Asia. Such nations were Ghana, India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Zambia, Kenya. This conference was held in 1955 for the aim of fight against colonial domination in both Africa and Asia.</p> <p>The following are the roles of Bandung conference to the development of Africa nationhood and the struggle for independence.</p> <p>It was act promoting unity and solidarity among the developing countries. This conference held in Indonesia helped to create the strong unity and solidarity among the African states and Asian state to fight against colonial domination which is oppress the people. For example after the independence of India and Pakistan help to provide the material and moral support to Africans to fight against colonialism.</p> <p>It was act as symbolic gesture. The Bandung conference act as symbol for fighting against colonialism. This conference show colonialist that now they get ready to other leave the African state free from their domination.</p> <p>It was provided awareness to the people. Through Bandung conference pro Africans became aware with the evil of colonialist so they should fight for their right and their freedom from the colonial oppression, exploitation, segregation and humiliation so they must make up to fight for their independence. Thus why after the Bandung conference many African start to get their independence.</p>	
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Extract 8.1 indicates a part of a relatively well argued answers in this question.

Some candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks managed to provide relevant points but were not able to score higher marks due to failure to elaborate them clearly while others lacked enough examples and presented partial explanations which included few irrelevant points.

Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks showed little conception of the requirements of the question. Some candidates probably on the basis of trial and error thought that the question was to be addressed by using the Bandung Conference vis-à-vis other factors which contributed to the development of African Nationalism such as the role of USA, USSR, UNO, independence of Asian countries and Pan Africanism. Such candidates scored some marks from the introduction and the conclusion. Others only managed to outline few points like, formation of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), promotion of unity and solidarity and condemnation of all forms of exploitation and oppression but they failed to elaborate them clearly. The worst of all were those who presented wrong and unrelated ideas which had no coordination with the task of the question, for example, there were some candidates who provided some points which associated the Bandung Conference with the question of the struggle of people of African origin in America as illustrated in a part of the candidate's responses in extract 8.2.

### Extract 8.2.

8.	<p>African nationalism is the struggle for independent made by African people. The struggle start soon after the first world war in 1945.</p> <p>The following is roles of Bandung conference to the development of African nationalism and struggle for independence</p> <p>Indepen To form the (K. K. K) part which was ruled by the leader Ir King which help the Black people of America to need go back to their continent in Africa. Hence the role of Bandung conference to the development of African nationalism and the struggle for independence.</p> <p>They used news paper, magazine and bankoers to show European leaders if they tired to there and need to go back in Africa. Hence the roles of Bandung conference to the development of African nationalism and the struggle for independence.</p>
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Extract 8.2 shows the responses of the candidate who associated the Bandung Conference with the question of the struggle of people of African origin in America.

## 2.9 Question 9

The question was drawn from the topic "Political and Economic Development in Tanzania since Independence". Candidates were supposed to analyse six effects of colonial education in Tanzania. It was attempted by 49.3 percent of all the candidates and the candidates performed well since 9.7 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks in which only 1 candidate scored a 0 mark, 55.8 percent scored from 6 to 9 marks and 34.5 percent scored 10 marks and above.

Candidates who scored from 10 to 16.5 marks were able to exhaust the requirements of the question by pointing out factual and relevant points such as training people for white collar jobs due to its being theoretical thus failing to produce future experts, transmitting European values at the expense of African values, alienating Tanzanians by creating inequalities among the people and areas, and formation of elite class who later championed decolonization

struggles. Besides, they were able to provide stronger arguments to support their points as indicated in a candidate's responses in extract 9.1.

### Extract 9.1

9	Colonial education this is the kind of education which provided by the colonizer but with the aim of creating few people who could help them in Administration system. It was not provide for eradicate ignorance but for create a class of elite who could serve the demand of the colonizer. The people who were given first-priority were sons of the chiefs, the colonizer thought that they can not do everything on their own they need a help that's why they do so. But due to colonial education there are some effects brought by this education.
	Introduction of western culture, by providing education they introduced culture which is different from our culture. For example Dressing style, language (English) as was the language been used, this lead to the destruction of our culture and adoption of western culture which is being continued up to now, our culture seemed as inferior culture and does not carry any meaning also introduce Christianity which was not existed before.
	Create of elite in which they used the education that they get to champion the idea of nationalism. For example Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere it was one among the leader who got chance to get this kind of education - hence he was one who organize people to fight for independence under his party TANU.
	It create a tendency of people to dislike manual jobs, this kind of education it based on prepare people who could work on the offices (White collar jobs) hence many educated people do not want

-9- to perform economic activities. For example Agriculture activities hence they want to be for example Doctors, Officials and high people. Due to this it lead to decline of agriculture production. Led to classes in the society, a class of educated and non educated. Educated ones they feel superior than uneducated and those who are uneducated feel inferior hence they can not come together this lead to class unity among the member of the same society. Colonies do this because they want to divide people so that they can rule them easily.

Led to regional imbalance this is because the schools were building to those productive areas only for example Kilimanjaro and Tengeru while areas like Dodoma, Morogoro and Rukwa which were not productive they were not considered. This led to one region to develop more than the other region. Moreover this region were also provided with social services like water, hospital and electricity.

Led to sex/gender imbalance <sup>the</sup> gender which was mostly favoured was male gender and many schools were build was single sex (boys only) for example Tabora boys. This education led this and cause female gender feel inferiority <sup>therefore it led</sup> it led to gender imbalance due to based on boys only.

General colonial education introduced many things which was not existed before for example language, Dressing style and eating style. all this things we are copied from western moreover it introduce religion (Christianity religion)

Extract 9.1 is the sample of the responses of a candidate who was relatively able to propound the impact of colonial education in Tanzania.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks were able to identify the requirements of the question but failed to explain all the needed points exhaustively as some points contained shallow explanations and lacked vivid examples. Moreover, some mixed the correct points with points which relate to the content, methodology and structure of colonial education.

On the other hand, candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, managed either to define the key terms of the question or mention the effects of colonial education in Tanzania without giving much explanations and examples.

A candidate who scored a 0 mark failed to give the effects of colonial education in Tanzania. He/she presented unrelated answers which could not address the needs of the question. Extract 9.2 reveals such a case.

### Extract 9.2

9	Education is the process of increasing knowledge of people in order to use in the life. In Tanzania there are formal and informal education. The effects of colonial education in Tanzania are as follows.
	The colonial education in Tanzania was are used for colony only. this is not importance good In Tanzania the colony are the only use the colonial education. Julius kambarage Nyerere is the one who study the colonial education.
	Colonial education was take place some area in the country, The area where by who was (Tawaluwa) of German example in Tanga the colonial education was take place.
	Colonial education is does not help the student to move. The student was not go from the higher level of education.

Extract 9.2 shows a candidate who provided irrelevant responses which could not address the question.

### 2.10 Question 10

This question was set from the topic “Political and Economic Development in Tanzania since Independence”. It called for candidates to explain six mechanisms the Tanzanian Government has been using in combating her social and economic challenges to development since independence. It was attempted by 50.2 percent of all candidates. Unlike question 9 which was attempted by only 49.3 percent, this question had a relative higher frequency in section C. The majority of the candidates attempted this question probably due to its being interdisciplinary since issues relating to the government’s efforts to tackle socio-economic problems are taught in other subjects like Geography and General Studies. Alongside the mentioned subjects, information about Tanzania Socio –

Economic and Political Development is very common in media sources, seminars, workshops, conferences and in special occasions like Independence Day, Union Day, Nyerere Day and in political rallies. The performance of the candidates in this question was also good since 4.7 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 mark in which only 1 candidate scored a 0 mark, 41.3 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and 54 percent scored 10 marks and above.

Candidates who scored from 10 to 18.5 marks revealed a good mastery of the subject matter. They were able to provide relevant points such as checking corruption, exploitation of mineral resources, expansion of social services and diversification of the economy. Many could substantiate their arguments with relevant examples. However, their scores varied depending on the comprehensiveness of explanations and appropriateness of examples given. Extract 10.1 is an example of good responses in this question.



### Extract 10.1

10	<p>After independence Tanzania have been faced alot of challenging like high dependency ratio, unemployment, poor social services and deteriorating term of trade. This all was brought by colonialist during colonial economy. Whereby they exploiting Tanzania up to its zenith. At the point of attaining independence Tanzania was faced with the problems both politically, economically, socially and even culturally like mono-culture, poor transport and communication, weak industrial base and technological dependence. From there Tanzania has tried her level best in solving those problems up to date as follows.</p> <p>Join different economic integration, Tanzania has joined different regional integration like EAC and SADC whereby she able to utilize her resources effectively and efficiently among the integration, has been able to advance her technology, to widen her market as well as to reduce level of unemployment hence reducing those challenges.</p> <p>Diversify. Diversify her economy, Tanzania has tried much to diversify her economy from mono-culture to including tourism and mining activities that brings able to obtain alot of revenue which intuen used to do other economic activities like constructing roads and railways and even schools. Also these sectors has removed the problem of unemployment into people are being employed on those sectors.</p> <p>Fighting against corruption, Tanzania has alot to fight with those things that lag her economy behind like corruption whereby she has introduced the body to fight for corruption known as Prevention and Combating corruption Bureau. For the main aim of insuring proper allocation of resources and not otherwise. This will enable to boost Tanzanians development.</p>	
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Extract 10.1 indicates a part of good responses in question 10. This candidate managed to explain various mechanisms which have been used by the Tanzanian government in combating her developmental challenges.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks provided partial explanations and lacked clear examples. The majority in this category fragmented major points into sub – points, for example, diversification of the economy and industrial and agricultural development were treated as separate points but in real sense they actually mean the same. With such limitations, such candidates could not score beyond 9 marks.

Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks could only show very little understanding of the subject matter. Many could only outline the points but failed to support them with strong arguments and examples. Some scored a mark or half a mark on the introductory part but could not score any mark in the main body.

A candidates who scored a 0 mark misinterpreted the question hence deviated from the task of the question by examining the challenges to development contrary to the demand of the question. Extract 10.2 designates a sample of such wrong responses.

## Extract 10.2

10	<p>Tanzania Government is the combination between Tanganyika and Zanzibar islands. This Tanzania Government formed in 1964 under two leaders who were Julius Kariakwu Nyerere and Alio Amani Karume. This since from independence, Tanzania Government has a lot of problems of challenge in social economical way. But apart from these challenges still Tanzania Government has been combating.</p> <p>The combating her challenge in the following ways.</p> <p>Lack of suitable education which can make graduates to be jobs creates but it make graduates to be jobs sector thus this makes massive unemployment although there are many graduates in the country.</p> <p>Poor government policy to the many sectors, and thus create wastage of the resource to the country by corruption of the local leaders. Thus this make Tanzania Government to be or combating her social and economic challenges, by wastage of the government resources.</p> <p>Lacking control of rapid population. Tanzania has population growth at speed, and create mass dependence relies in the country, thus this make increase of streets, children and social evils.</p> <p>Poor infrastructure in the rural area, also the big problem which Government can not solve faster in many areas especially in rural areas like Mtwara there are poor infrastructure like roads was during the heavy rain season, thus Government lack of management on it.</p> <p>Lack of controlling corruption in the country. There are many corruption in different sectors like natural resource sector, mining sector, but Government does not create heavy punishment to the people who corrupt natural resource.</p> <p>Lack of controlling natural calamities and accidents like destruction of the ship at Mungu gouse. But Government</p>
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10	<p>do not take strong measure on how to prevent these kind of an accident to occur again, thus it said as Government has been combating her social and economic challenges to the development since independence.</p> <p>Thus Government shall take strong measures in order to solve these problems.</p>
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Extract 10.2 shows a candidate who explained the problems facing the Tanzanian government in her developmental efforts such as lack of suitable education, poor government policy and lack of control of rapid population growth contrary to the demand of the question.

### **3.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH QUESTION: (PAPER TWO)**

#### **3.1 Question 1**

The question was drawn from the topic “Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World.” It constituted two parts, in the first part, candidates were supposed to explain three reasons which speeded up the changes from Competitive to Monopoly Capitalism and in the second part to appraise five economic features of Imperialism from the Marxist - Leninist view. This was among the least attempted questions as only 22.1 percent of all the candidates opted for it. Moreover, candidates performance in this question was generally good since only 0.3 percent scored a 0 mark, 13.3 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 24 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and 62.4 percent scored from 10 to 20 marks.

Candidates whose marks ranged from 10 to 20 managed to give relevant points and provide vivid examples. They elucidated points like Economic Depression of 1873 - 1895, competition of small industrial enterprises and the class struggle between the proletariats and the bourgeoisie as the reasons for the transition from competitive to monopoly capitalism. On the other hand, they gave points like concentration and centralization of capital in few hands, merging of bank and industrial capital, export of capital, division of the world among capitalist associations and division of the world among great Imperialist powers as the features of Monopoly Capitalism. However, candidates' scores varied from 10 to 20 depending on the severity of shortcomings in their responses like lack of sufficient examples and good explanations. Extract 11.1 serves as an example of a part of a candidate's good responses in this question.

## Extract 11.1

1.	Competitive capitalism, this was a second stage of capitalism which was characterised by free trade and free competition among the enterprises. Competitive capitalism existed between 1750-1870. In 1870s competitive capitalism transformed to monopoly capitalism which was characterized by colonization of weak nations like African nations. Monopoly capitalism according Vladimir L. Lenin, was the highest stage of capitalism based on export of capital.
	The transition from competitive capitalism in 1870s to monopoly capitalism was accelerated by the number of reasons which involved the following below,
	Overproduction versus underconsumption, in 1870 the industrial machines were improved which propelled to the mass production of industrial goods which saturated the market. For example between British from 1800-1870 experienced massive overproduction which exceeded the purchasing power. This made British to establish trade barriers so as to maintain her internal market. Also, Britain started to find external market like Africa and Asia so as to export her manufactured goods; Thus the rise of monopoly capitalism.
	Great depression of 1873-1895, during this period there occurred a serious economic depression in Europe. This depression was caused by overproduction of manufactured goods. This depression affected, much Britain due to her unplanned economy. This made Britain to initiate trade barriers so as to restructure her economy, hence rise of monopoly capitalism.

1.	Industrialization of other European nations,	
	from 1870 many European nations were experiencing industrial revolution. For example Germany and Italy after their unification they were experiencing the industrial development. The industrialization of other nations reduced the market of European manufactured goods thus introduction of trade barrier among these nations so as to maintain their internal market became inevitable. Also, these nations began to scramble for colonies so as to get raw materials and market as well as cheap labour, hence transition from competitive to monopoly capitalism.	
	According to Marxist-Leninist view imperialism has five basic economic features which involved the following below,	
	Concentration and centralization of production and capital into few hands of people, during this stage of capitalism the production and capital were left to few people. This was done so as to reduce competition and maximize profit.	
	Merging of banking capital and industrial capital, during imperialism the industrial capital and banking capital were merged to form financial oligarchy. Under financial oligarchy different financial institutions developed. For example banks like Barclays Bank developed further.	
	Export of capital, after the merging of banking capital and industrial capital export of capital was possible. During this stage of capitalism the Europeans exported their surplus capital to the area where land was cheap as well as labour. This also was done so as to maximize profit.	

Extract 11.1 portrays an example of the candidate who responded relatively well in this question. He/ she managed to show how Competitive Capitalism transformed into Monopoly Capitalism and stipulate the features of Imperialism from Marxist – Leninist view.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks, showed some strength in their points by giving some relevant explanations. However, they portrayed some weaknesses since some managed to answer well one part of the question and poorly on the other part. Even those who answered both parts lacked factual elaborations and examples in some points while others could not meet the required number of points.



Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks provided very little explanations to support their views for higher scores, for instance, some of them lacked factual explanations, others failed to meet the required number of points indicated on the question while others combined correct and incorrect responses for example mixing the characteristics of competitive and monopoly capitalism. Moreover, others answered only one part of the question while others answered both parts but managed to score some marks in one part only.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark presented incorrect responses for instance, some explained the general factors for the development of Capitalism like Agrarian, Demographic and Scientific Revolutions and the characteristics of competitive capitalism by giving points like low competition among enterprises, absence of protectionism and exportation of commodities others went far by pointing out the features of mercantilism such as bullionism and protectionism while others gave general characteristics of capitalism. Extract 11.2 indicates a candidate who provided wrong responses in this question.

### Extract 11.2

1	Competative monopoly Capitalism These
	were the big business Companies from
	the sister Companies such as SHELL BP
	which were in form of Syndicates, cartel
	Concern which was introduced by the
	British interprises for the aim of developing
	their economy.
	The following were the reason that
	accelerate the transition from Competitive
	to monopoly Capitalism
	Firstly Agrarian revolution this means
	that due to the enclosure system drive
	out the feudal who were controlling the
	major means of the land production
	hence this lead them to transfer from
	Competitive monopoly to Capitalism monopoly
	for example due to the act which was

1 introduced they were able to enclose about 30,00 acres of the land.

Also Breeding system this means that there were good animal breeding & also seeds were improved hence lead to the accumulation of high product which help to the transition of competitive Capitalism to monopoly Capitalism.

Moreover, the use of Fertilizers also this help to the improvement of the production due to the use of fertilizer for example they use pesticides to kill the bacteria which attack the crops and also they were able to use fertilizer to the crops hence they get high production which help to the transition from competitive capitalism to monopoly Capitalism.

The following were the main features.

Firstly, bullionism this was the measure of the wealth of the country for example they were looking for silver and gold to the back ward countries so as to become the wealth country in the world.

Secondly Expansionism this means that they use the policy of expanding their territories and to have many colonies for example they need these colonies for getting raw material, cheap labour and area for investment.



Also militarism this means that they build strong base of army which could protect them during naval ship and protecting their ships during the transport of the raw materials for example armies were protecting the ships from backward countries to the metropolitan countries during the transport of raw materials.

In addition to that protectionism this means that they protected their nations from external interference and also they protected their industries for example they want protectionism policy which would help them to concentrate much in economic development rather than engaging in civil wars.

Lastly, populism also they wanted population growth because they could be able to get high production due to the fact that everyone was forced to work hard for example population help them to get areas for raw material and also cheap labour who could produce much for economic development.

To conclude the Marxist-Leninist view states that European countries were coming to Africa for the need of raw material area for investment and cheap labour while Bourgeoisie view were based on civilization of African people and European balance of power and due to altruism and social Darwinism.

Extract 11.2 is an example of the responses from the script of one of the candidates who went astray by explaining the general factors for the development of capitalism and the characteristics of merchantalism contrary to the demand of the question.

### 3.2 Question 2

The question was composed from topic "Rise of Capitalism in Europe". The prerequisite of the question was to elaborate the causes responsible for the acceleration of the British Industrial dominance. The question was attempted by 42.7 percent of the candidates of which 0.6 percent scored a 0 mark, 12.1 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 11.7 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and 75.6 percent scored from 10 to 18 marks.

Candidates who scored from 10 to 18 marks managed to elaborate with vivid examples the reasons which precipitated British industrial supremacy such as the rise of Mercantilism, development of science and technology, Agrarian Revolution, Demographic Revolution, political stability and presence of raw materials. The variations in their scores were due to shortage of some essential attributes for higher scores such as failure to exhaust the required number of points, lack of sufficient examples in some points and partial explanations in some points. Extract 12.1 designates a sample of relatively good responses.

### Extract 12.1

2.	10 Elaborate six reasons that propelled the British industrial hegemony	
	British was the first country to undergo industrial revolution which occurred during the 1750s-1870s. This country propelled various revolutions like agrarian revolution, political revolution in 1640s-1680s. But the major revolution was the industrial sector which replaced the cottage industries during	

2	feudal era, the reasons which made possible British industrial hegemony included	
	The rise of the mercantilism was the reason for industrial development in Europe especially in Britain. From mercantilism led to the development of the maritime technology which enable its cross their boundaries to the abroad. Through mercantilism Britain acquired a lot of the industrial raw materials like gold, diamond and other precious metals. This help to the industrial hegemony in Britain.	
	Development of the science and technology especially various discoveries for example steam engine, agricultural equipment, and locomotive way these led to the development of the industrial hegemony in British. From the industries textile industry developed from the weaving and spinning of the wool and cotton.	
	Geographical advantage of the Britain British rich and endowed with natural resources like coal and iron which used to facilitate the development of industries. Coal mining was opened to acquire the energy which used to generate machines and industries. Iron used to make steel equipment. This was the reasons of the industrial hegemony in British.	
	Agrarian revolution which occurred during the 17th c also made the industrial hegemony in British. Many raw materials	

2 were produced due to the improvement of the production. For example wool from the sheep rearing was demanded in industries so as to make clothes. This also was the reason of industrial hegemony in British.

British had many colonies in the world especially Americas, Africa and Asia. From the colonies British acquired a lot of the raw materials, like golds, cotton, rubber, and other agricultural products. Also British established various plantations in America and Africa. These raw materials led to the rapid growth of the industries and industrial hegemony in the world.

British had effective entrepreneurs like Barclay Bank of David which invested in commercial and finance sectors. The capital obtained invested in the industries thus the development of the industrial sector in British. This was reason of British to industrialize.

There fore until 1870 the industrial hegemony started to dwindle or declined because other European industries started its development in industries like French, USA, Germany and other countries. The factors for declined of industrial hegemony like Conservativeness of British, USA independence where she lost large capital and other factors.

Extract 12.1 is an example of a candidate who was able to elaborate the reasons which accelerated British industrial hegemony.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks had several weaknesses such as giving incorrect points alongside the correct ones, giving insufficient points and lacking adequate explanations and relevant examples in some of their arguments. However, they provided stronger elaborations and some relevant examples in some points.

Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks had inadequate knowledge of the subject matter. Many could explain some few points or combine relevant and irrelevant responses by giving for instance, the factors which accelerated British industrial hegemony and the factors which championed the decline of British Capitalism. Moreover, most of the examples given were false. Such weaknesses account for their relatively poor performance.



Candidates who scored a 0 mark failed to interpret the question as a result some elaborated the factors for the decline of British capitalism by citing points like the London exhibition of 1851, the transition from competitive capitalism to monopoly capitalism and effects of the World Wars, others gave the effects of either the rise or the decline of British capitalism by giving points like the rise of USA as the leading capitalist superpower and the decolonization of Africa. Moreover some explained the effects of industrial revolution by giving responses such as the rise of towns, exploitation of workers and technological advancement. Extract 12.2 represents the responses of a candidate who misconceived the question.

### Extract 12.2

2.	Industrial hegemony.	
	Effects of Great Economic Depression; Britain affected by great economic depression when its economy failed. She suffered from industrial decline, failure in production and she failed to run colonies in Africa. This led other powers to challenge British hegemony and compete in the technology. Other powers such as USA became strong and provided economic assistance to USA.	
	Emergence of USA as a super capitalist power; after the Second World War USA became economically strong. She established Marshall plans where Britain took for economic assistance. But in failed conditions which led her to fail in economy because of high interest rates and USA gained more interest from neo-colonialism operation in Africa.	
	Nationalism in Africa; after the Second World War African nations became independent. The independence led Britain to lose sources of raw materials for her industrial development and sources of markets, cheap labour and investment areas. This made slow restructuring of economy and other countries came up with high speed in economic development. Example: USA.	
	However, the decline of British economy led other powers such as USA to become strong. Her position failed because Britain was the source in competition. So this led to slow technological development in the Empire. USA became super capitalist up to date.	

Extract 12.2 shows a part of the candidate's responses. This candidate explained the reasons for the decline of British Capitalism contrary to the demands of the question.

### **3.3 Question 3**

The question was set from the topic “Rise of Democracy in Europe”. It consisted of two parts; the first part called for candidates to explain three political reasons for the 1789 French Revolution and the second part tasked the candidates to evaluate three contributions of the French Revolution towards the development of democracy in Europe. This was among the highly opted questions since 86.4 percent of the candidates attempted it. Its performance was also good since only 2 candidates (0.0%) scored a 0 mark , 3.0 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 38.4 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and more than a half (58.6%) scored from 10 to 18.5 marks.

Candidates who scored from 10 to 18.5 marks were able to explain the three political reasons for the 1789 French Revolution such as the influence of the English Revolution, American war of independence, autocratic leadership of the king and the role of philosophers. They also appraised the three contributions of the revolution to the development of democracy in Europe such as abolition of slavery in French colonies, formulation of the constitution and reduction of the power of monarchies. However, even in this group some candidates failed to fully exhaust the demands of the question as they could only perform well in one part of the question and poorly on the other part by providing partial explanations and false examples in some points. Extract 13.1 is a sample of the responses from the candidate who performed relatively well in this question.

### Extract 13.1

French revolution was the historical revolution organized by peasants and intellectuals to overthrow the king Louis XVI. Political French revolution occurred due to the economic, political, and social. The kings before the revolution was divine power to the subjects. They introduced ramous taxes, imprisoned people without a trial because they believed that were responsible to the God not for people interests. But on 4 August 1789 peasants and intellectuals organized the revolutions. The following are the political causes of the French revolution of 1789.

The influence of the British or English revolution which occurred during the 1640s, 1680s this act as symbolic gesture toward the French revolution of 1789. Frenchmen decided to overthrow the despotic and autocratic of the king so as to remove the feudal relation in French which conservative had no any changes in the economic, socially and political. so this was the political factor of the occurrence of the French revolution of 1789.

3.	<p>American war of independence was another political factor for occurrence of the French revolution in 1789. American contributed to this revolution. King Louis XVI sent the military to American to assist during the struggle for independence of America in 1770s. King promised the soldier good life after the war, but there was no any implementation. The soldiers especially Lafayette proposed the revolution so as to improve the good standard of people in French.</p> <p>Bad leadership of the kings or autocratic rule of the kings. For example King Louis was living extravagant life, he imposed heavy taxes to the people. For example there was salt tax for every people who have 18 years to above. For those failed to pay a tax was sentenced. This also the political factor for occurrence of the French revolution in 1789.</p> <p>After the revolution there impacts which occurred during of that time socially, politically and economically. But these brought some contributions to the development of the democracy.</p> <p>It promote the formation of the constitution and Republican government. French men governed by the constitutional government with full mass participation in making public decision. This also the contribution of the French revolution towards French <sup>democracy</sup> revolution.</p>
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3	<p>It promote awareness and consciousness among the French men. Because many people become aware toward the rights for example right of expression, participation in political matters. This is also the contribution of the French revolution to promote democracy in French.</p> <p>Falling of the Feudalism in French or Kings which was autocratic government. This was also contributed to the development of the democracy in French. Powers of the dropped down. every people has free to organize the economic, socially activities for example freedom of worship was promoted. This also was the contribution.</p> <p>Therefore French revolution led to occur of the industrial in French and economic growth. Bourgeoisie controlled trade and other economic activities. This help the French to expand her territory to abroad.</p>
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Extract 13.1 indicates a candidate who managed to provide the political causes of French Revolution and its contribution to the development of democracy in Europe.

Although the candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks showed some substantial strength compared to the next group (0.5 to 5.5 marks), the candidates' responses contained varieties of weaknesses which hindered them from scoring more marks. Such weaknesses included; mixing correct and incorrect points on both parts of the question, lacking in-depth explanations of some points and responding to one part of the question only. Most candidates read the question superficially hence failed to realize that the first part of the question tasked them to explain only the political causes of French Revolution thus they provided the general causes of French Revolution.

Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks showed a number of limitations such as responding to one part of the question, combining ideas of both political and the socio-economic causes, failing to provide even a single correct contribution of the French Revolution towards the development of democracy in Europe, providing a mixture of correct and incorrect points and giving poor explanations and irrelevant examples.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark deviated from the requirements of the question by responding on the economic causes of French Revolution and providing uncoordinated issues which could not match anyhow with the correct responses. Extract 13:2 is an example of the candidate who provided irrelevant answers.



### Extract 13.2

	Poverty to the Frenches. Due to extravagance	
	of the King the life situation for common	
	people were so bad. People were so poor	
	This is due to poor government under the	
	King Henry-vii who used to spend money	
	roughly and for his benefit.	
	The second world war. By that time the	
	French participated in the second world war.	
	After the ended the French become very poor	
	in economic aspect, this situation cause	
	the people of French to suffer a lot hence they	
	waged a revolution so that they can get away	
	from this poor situation caused by the second	
	world war.	
	Over spending of money in running the state.	
	In French the money were used by beyond the	
	the normal use. The leaders used to convince	
	The government to post money in their ministry	
	so that they can help to overcome the problems	
	facing their ministry.	

Extract 13.2 shows a part of the candidate's responses. This candidate provided the economic causes of French Revolution contrary to the demand of the question.

### 3.4 Question 4

Question four (4) was set from topic "Rise of capitalism in Europe." Candidates were to assess six contributions of mercantilism towards the rise of capitalism in Europe. Although few candidates (47.5%) attempted this question the performance of the candidates was good since 2.3 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks in which only 3 candidates scored a 0 mark, 19.3 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks and the majority (78.4%) scored from 10 to 18 marks.

Candidates who scored 10 marks and above were able to assess the significances of Mercantilism to the rise of Capitalism in Europe by giving points like provision of markets, development of financial institutions, provision of raw materials and technological

improvement. However, their scores varied depending on the completeness of their elaborations, flow of ideas and relevancy of their examples. Extract 14.1 is an example of a candidate who abided by the question demands.

#### Extract 14.1

	Commercial Revolution in this	
4.	refer the the expansion of trade and	
	Commerce in Europe to overseas territories	
	such as America, Asia, and	
	Africa. The Commercial revolution	
	took place during 15th century	
	in Europe especially Britain. The	
	Commerce based on unequal exchange	
	bullionism. This developed due to	
	the development of maritime technology	
	to access to the external colonies,	
	Development of Science and technology	
	The following were the contributions	
	of Commercial revolution to the	
	rise Capitalism in Europe.	
	Commercial revolution provided	
	the raw material to the industrial	
	revolution. Through the trade and	
	Commerce merchants were able	
	to get raw material from the	
	colonies such as minerals like	
	Gold, silver. These raw material	
	led to development of industries	
	in Europe hence development	
	of capitalism.	
	Commercial revolution provided	
	the capital. through commerce	
	and trade the merchants obtained	
	capital that could be invested	
	in Industries and Agriculture	
	so that lead to the develop-	
	ment of capitalism to become	
	smoothly.	

4	Commercial revolution led to the growth of town and cities. Through development of Industries the town and cities developed like Birmingham, Lancashire, Liverpool in Britain so this led to development of capitalism in Europe.	
	Commercial revolution led the development of financial institutions such as Barclays Bank, in Britain and world wide. Through commerce and trade expansion the merchants invested their capital in banks hence led to development of capitalism.	
	Commercial revolution led to the expansion of market. The trade and commerce led to the transport of manufactured goods from Europe to the Overseas territory such as Africa, Asia, New Zealand so this led to the development of Industries in Europe hence capitalism.	
	Commercial revolution led the development of infrastructure such as ports, Railway and Roads. This provided easy transport of goods from place to place hence industrial revolution also commerce and trade led to the Agricultural	

4	development since the raw material such as cotton, sugar were depended to Agriculture hence boost Agriculture development.	
	It generated Commercial revolution provided blessing to the development of European capitalism but cause underdevelopment of Africa through technological stagnation, Taking labour as slaves, Unequal exchange, and De-Industrialization of Africa. This became the widening gap between Europe and Africa emerged due to Commercial revolution.	

Extract 14.1 shows a candidate who managed to assess the role played by Merchantalism to the development of Capitalism.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks had various weaknesses such as failing to exhaust the demanded number of points, mixing the correct and incorrect responses and providing few relevant explanations and examples. All these hindered them from scoring higher marks.

Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks could only give related ideas on the Commercial Revolution but lacked clear elaborations to meet the requirement of the question while others outlined few correct points but lacked satisfactory explanations and related examples.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark showed misconception of the question by responding haphazardly on other types of Revolutions such as Industrial, Agrarian and Political Revolutions. The use of the word “Revolution” in the question might have trapped these candidates hence decide to respond to other Revolutions. Surprisingly, one candidate responded on the effects of Slave Trade on Africa. Extract 14.2 is an example of the poor responses in this question.

#### Extract 14.2

4.	<p>Merchantalism was an economic policy based on trade and commerce which aim to attract itself the large share of precious metals especially gold and silver for export rather than import from other countries. In merchantalism there were characteristics such as accumulation of capital, Bullionism, Expansionism, national unification and military etc.</p> <p>The following are the significance of European commercial revolution to the rise of capitalism in Europe.</p> <p>Rise of some African states during the period of commercial revolution other states were raised because was the settlement of the capitalist and also was the area for their investments for example Asante and Dahomey.</p> <p>Introduction of new crops during the period of commercial revolution there were formation of new crops which was introduced by European, Portugues such as Pineapple, Banana, Cassava etc.</p>	
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4.	<p>Fall of some African Kingdom, Also there are some African Kingdoms felt because of the depopulation of the people which was taken out of their country for become a labour for the capitalist.</p> <p>Growth Inter marriage, This was appeared through when the merchant came in Africa they were married African women that might lead the formation of half ast.</p> <p>Depopulation, Many people decrease because have already taken to work to the industries in Europe that may lead European to rise for their capital.</p> <p>Decline of early trade, also some people were decline the trade of African people by giving loan that may lead persuasive and motivation for African people without to know they might exploited later on.</p> <p>Therefore, during this time there were unequal because European took more valuable from Africa and give them low price.</p>
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Extract 14.2 indicates a candidate who wrongly responded on the effects of Slave Trade on Africa by providing points such as the rise of African states, introduction of new crops, fall of of African kingdom and depopulation.

### 3.5 Question 5

Question five (5) was derived from topic “Threats to World Peace after the Second World War”. The question required the candidates to give detailed explanations on how the Cold War developed between 1945 and 1953. This was among the least opted but highly performed questions as 20.9 percent of the candidates attempted it of which only 0.1 percent scored a 0 mark, 4.5 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 25.7 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and the majority of the candidates (69.7%) scored from 10 to 17 marks.

Most candidates avoided this question because the topic from which it was set is probably less popular and not appealing to many candidates and teachers in comparison to other topics in this section like the “Rise of Dictatorship in Germany, Italy and Japan and the emergence of USA as a new Capitalist Superpower”.

Candidates whose scores ranged from 10 to 17 marks were able to elucidate points like the disagreements between USSR and USA at Yalta and Potsdam conferences, the Iron Curtain Speech made by Churchill, Establishment of Communism in Eastern Europe, the Truman doctrine and the Marshall Plan, the Berlin blockade and airlift and formation of the Communist Information Bureau and NATO. Using these points, they managed to show how Cold War developed between 1945 and 1953. However, the variations in their scores depended on the degree of sufficient explanations and examples and ability to meet the required number of points. Extract 15.1 is an example of the candidates who performed well.

### Extract 15.1

	Truman doctrine and Marshall plans from United states,	
	Harry Truman was a president of U.S.A during the period in 1947	
	and George Marshall was a general secretary of U.S.A. These	
	intensified the tension of cold war by condemning the spread	
	of Marshall plan which aims to provide the help to those European	
	countries that were badly affected by the effects of second world	
	war. Also President Truman gave emphasis on spread of Capitalism	
	for European countries in order to prevent the spread of Communism	
	during the 1947.	
	The Building of Berlin wall in 1961 that separated the	
	Western German and Eastern German was another factor that	
	indicated or intensified the development of Cold War. Since Western	
	German was given support from Capitalist bloc under United	
	States while the Eastern German was receiving their support	
	from socialist bloc under the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R).	

5.	<p>Arm races was intensified the tension of Cold War, this was due to the Manufacture of dangerous Weapons from both sides Socialist bloc under Soviet Union and Capitalist bloc (United States of America). It was involves the Manufacture of Atomic bombs, Naval (ships) War, A-K 47 (Machine Gun), and other Chemical Weapons that was Very destructive. Hence intensified the development of Cold war between 1945 and 1953.</p> <p>Formation and development of espionage system, This was a great spying Network system that was developed by these two bloc United States (Capitalist bloc) and Soviet Union (U.S.S.R). They established C.I.A (Central Intelligence Agency) and F.B.I Federal Bureau Investigation under U.S.A While Soviet Union they established (K.G.B). Hence Cold war tension was developed between 1945 and 1953.</p> <p>Formation of Military Alliance due to Bipolar System. That led to the formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O) under Capitalist Bloc and WARSAW PACT under Soviet Union, Hence these two sides Intensified Cold war tension thus developed of Cold war between 1945 and 1953.</p> <p>Iron Curtain Speech, This show how the Cold war developed since it involves the speech delivered by prime Minister of Britain Winston Churchill's who were in the National Conference and declare publicly to defend the Capitalism and prevent the spread of Socialism (Communism) in Europe, that led to the other side under Joseph Stalin to give a response/speech for defending the Communism. Therefore the speech delivered by Winston Churchill was got popular and known as "Iron Curtain" speech that led to intensify the development of Cold war in 1945 up to 1953.</p>
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Extract 15.1 shows an example of the candidate who provided relevant points.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks had different limitations in presenting their responses, for example, some explained the factors for the rise of Cold War, manifestations of the Cold War and the impact of the Cold War. Their arguments on such areas enabled them to score some marks ranging from 6 to 9.5 because such areas are closely linked to what the question required.

Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks showed inadequate understanding of the question since some could not elaborate clearly the few points which they managed to mention.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark wrote irrelevant responses. Their explanations were featured by illogical facts hence it was impossible to realize what they intended to delineate. Extract 15.2 provides a good example.

### Extract 15.2

5	The versaille peace treat. After the first world war in which was started in 1914-1918 the winner was made a treat of peace with German, that German should pay the winner because of causing the war, the German agreed, but later did not pay the winner this led to development of cold war.
	Failure of United Nation Organization to solve problem of the countries. The cold war developed between 1945 and 1953 because the United failed to solve the problem of economy which was hindered the imperialist countries. This led to cold war.
	Disunity among the imperialist nation. The imperialist nation had no unity among them hence led them to develop cold war.
	Need for raw materials. The imperialist power wanted raw material to improve their <del>into</del> economy and where they can get it, it was in Africa. So made them fighting raw materials led to cold war.
	Wanted
	Wanted Area for investment The imperialist power wanted area for investment in order to improve their economy. This led to cold war hence every nation was having colonies.

Extract 15.2 shows a part of the candidate's responses. This candidate explained on the points which resemble the causes of the rise of dictatorship in the World and reasons which forced the imperialist powers to seek for colonies.



### **3.6 Question 6**

Question six (6) was drawn from the topic of “Emergence of USA as a new Capitalist superpower”. Candidates were to analyse six factors for the rise of USA capitalism. This was one of the question with high frequency and its performance was relatively good since 83.7 percent of the candidates attempted it of which only 1.7 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks in which 4 candidates scored a 0 mark, 14 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks and many candidates (84.3%) scored from 10 to 18.5 marks.

Candidates who scored 10 marks and above understood the question clearly, made proper interpretation and revealed good essay writing skills. These candidates were able to give strong arguments on points like the Monroe doctrine, the US Open Door policy, good US policies of immigration, the collapse of USSR and the decline of British supremacy, presence of abundant natural resources in USA, USA isolation policy and the role of Marshall Plan. However, candidates’ marks in this group varied from 10 to 18.5 marks depending on the completeness and relevancy of their explanations and examples. Extract 16.1 is a part of a candidate’s responses which illustrate a relatively good answer in this question.

### Extract 16.1

Q6.	<p>Formerly, United States of America (USA) was a British colony as it was colonised by the Britain. USA gained her independence in 1776 and from that point, she concentrated on building her economy. The collapse of Britain or European capitalism in 1960's (which started from the mid of 1940s) gave rise to the USA as the leading capitalist superpower. Therefore, the rising of USA started after the second world war as it overtook Europe. The followings were the reasons for the ascendance of USA as the super capitalist nation;</p> <p>USA independence of 1776 which led to the confiscation of all British investments in America. British plantations, mines, banks, transport means and industries were confiscated by American soon after their independence. Therefore, USA used the same investments to develop itself and therefore, Britain wealth was reduced after the confiscation. Through this, USA developed as the super power in the world.</p> <p>Presence of abundant resources found on USA land like minerals and agricultural land. The resources were well utilized and others were used as raw materials in the industries. Thus, this made industrial development to take place easily in the America and thus USA developed. For example, minerals like coal was used to provide power to the industrial machines and thus made the industrial work effective. Also, agricultural goods like, cotton, cereal, fruits and coffee which were obtained from the big plantations helped to spur industrial development in USA.</p>	
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06.	USA adopted the isolationism policy in 1796 where by USA was not involved in the world's matters and thus helped her in concentrating in production activities. This helped USA to not involve herself in destructive wars and political instabilities thus led to the development. Foreexample, during the first and the second world wars, USA acted as the provider of war equipments, loans and all war necessities to the European countries thus, USA accumulated much wealth through this and hence, USA developed as the capitalist nation.
	Moreover, USA had largely invested in education and scientific development as it trained more scientists who helped in various technological discoveries. Foreexample, USA imported scientists and mathematicians from other nations like Israel who helped in developing the scientific and technological level of the country. At the end, many discoveries were made and new technologies and machines were discovered which led to the rise of USA capitalism.
	Also, population increase in USA and the presence of big population which provided both market and labour force in USA. This was largely contributed by the emancipation of slaves as the slaves brought to America were left freely. This provided USA with enough labour force and large market for the manufactured goods in the country. Thus, development of various economic sectors in USA was made possible, including the infrastructures, industries and plantation and thus development of USA capitalism.

Extract 16.1 connotes a sample of a good answer in this question. This candidate managed to put down factors which propelled the US Capitalism.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks their answers differed in their strength and weaknesses. Although some provided the required number of points, they lacked clear elaborations and substantive examples; some explained only few correct points clearly and provided superficial explanations in other points. Similarly, others failed to exhaust the required number of points while others combined relevant with irrelevant points.

Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks had little ability as they could only manage to mention few factors for the rise of USA capitalism without giving clear explanations and relevant examples. Many candidates in this category could only score

marks on the introduction as their main bodies and conclusions had shortcomings similar to those showed by the previous group.

Few candidates who scored a 0 mark could not write the factors for the rise of USA capitalism. Some responded on the factors for the rise of European Industrial Capitalism and others provided answers which had no connection with the rise of USA as a new Capitalist superpower as shown in one of the candidate's responses in extract 16.2.

### Extract 16.2

6.	Capitalism is the stage that was practise in Europe so as to transition from feudalism to capitalism so as to increase the economy of European countries like U.S.A. There are different factors that accounting the rise of U.S.A capitalism like as the follows :- Black death, this is the death that was exist in U.S.A and led the loss of large pop population of the people and led the an increase of production a through that reason the capitalism take place from feudalism. War of roses, this war take place when the Yorkistine want to engage in economic factor in using different ways of increasing the economy while Lancastrian are conservative, they want to engage in agriculture only and they fought through and symbolize the "red rose" for Yorkistine while Lancastrian used "white rose" and at the end of that wars the Yorkistine get victory and the capitalism also exist. in starting, Calvinism theory, this theory introduced by English philosopher known as "Calvinism" and say that "If people live in good life on that time and also after the death we live like that" so through this theory the people engage in the searching of good life and cause the rise of capitalism in U.S.A.
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Extract 16.2 is an example of the candidate who presented points such as Black death, War of Roses and Calvinism theory which were completely irrelevant to the question.

### 3.7 Question 7

This question was derived from the topic "The Rise of Dictatorships in Germany, Italy and Japan". It demanded the candidates to explain six reasons for the inevitability of fascism in Italy. It was one of the highly attempted and well performed questions as 71.3 percent of the candidates attempted it of which the majority (88.4%) scored from 10 to 17.5 marks while only 1.0 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks in which 1 candidate scored a 0 mark and 10.6 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks.



Candidates who scored from 10 to 17.5 marks presented relevant and clearly explained points such as the effects of the First World War, the Versailles Treaty of 1919, fear of the spread of Communism, instability of the Italian government, the role of Benito Mussolini and the 1929 – 1933 Great Economic Depression. However, the difference in their scores reflected the difference in clarity of their arguments. Extract 17.1 is an example of a good essay presented which was provided by one of the candidate.

### Extract 17.1

07.	<p>Fascism in Italy was the established dictatorial government in Italy by Fascists led by Benito Mussolini in 1920s. Dictatorial government is the type of government where by the state power are controlled by the minority and the majority have to follow whatever it is ordered. In Italy, Fascism was characterized by, censorship of the media, anti communism, glorification of war and total violation of human rights as it included the killing of fascism opponents like Matteos. The rise of Italian fascism was caused by:</p> <p>Effects of the first world war which negatively affected Italy. Italy joined Germany side during the first world war and it was badly defeated. Large number of Italian armies were killed in this war and most of the available resources were used to support the allied powers during the war. This contributed to the hard living conditions among the people of the country as there were poor provision of social services and poor relief to the people. Also, people condemned the government by not training well the armies and its involvement in the war without being well prepared. Thus, it gave rise to the opposition to the government and thus Mussolini convinced people to change the government if he gets to power. Mussolini gained supporters and thus he established dictatorship government in Italy.</p> <p>Occurrence of economic depression of 1929-1933 which created hardships to the people of Italy. This contributed to the inflexions and Italian money was devalued. Both banks and investors</p>
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07. ran bankrupt and most of the economic sectors collapsed. For example, industries and banks were closed by the rate of 2% per day thus led to the economic hardships to the Italians. Massive unemployment increased and the shortage of food got its way to Italy. Fascist people under Mussolini, gained support as they promised to create the economic efficiency and thus, when they came into power, fascist government was established.

The Versailles treaty of 1919 and its harsh terms to Italy and the allied powers. This was the peace treaty but it created a miserable situation to Italians. Terms like, war guilty, war reparations and disarmament were to be fulfilled by the Italians. Therefore, Italy had to pay some amount of money for war reparations and reduce the number of armies and army forces. The payments for war reparations made Italy to use most of the available fund to pay for the war reparations and also, more money was printed in order to pay for the war reparations. This situation, left the government and the people with nothing and thus hardships increased. People blamed the government and demanded for the changes. Mussolini promised people to bring the changes and thus, he gained support which gave a way for the establishment of dictatorship government.

The spreading of communism ideas threatened some Italians therefore, fascism rose to stop the spreading of communism ideas. The Bolshevik revolution of Russia of 1917 led to the high

07. spreading of the socialism ideas to various parts of the world. These ideas were highly opposed by some people like Mussolini in Italy thus there was a need to stop the spreading. Therefore, Mussolini rose to power as the fear for the spreading of communism ideas which he believed that, the ideas will never bring any development to people.

Political instability and existence of poor government in Italy had also contributed to the rise of fascism in the country. The existed government under King Victor Emmanuel proved failure by accepting all the Versailles terms while the terms were humiliating and unfair to the Italians. This made most of the Italians to oppose the government and support the rise of new political parties as they promised to go against Versailles terms. Therefore, fascism in Italy gained its momentum.

Also, the role played by Benito Mussolini who was strong headed and consist with high censoring power which helped him to gain support. Mussolini gave convincing speeches and socialized with various groups in the country. This helped him to become famous and he created a lot of supporters. Also, Mussolini promised people positive changes which made people to be convinced. Therefore, people supported him and therefore, fascism was formed in Italy.

Conclusively, the rise of fascism in Italy affected the whole world at large. For example, it led to the establishment of dictatorship to other parts of the world and also it contributed to the outbreak of the second world war.

Extract 17.1 is an example of the candidate who managed to show the conditions which made the Italian Fascism inevitable.

On the other hand, candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks were able to explain most of the required responses but could not show clear explanations and give relevant examples. Moreover, they lacked logical sequence in their arguments and their responses portrayed incorrect responses alongside correct ones such as using points on Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy interchangeably, for example, some stated that fascism in Italy was introduced by Adolf Hitler and Italy was denied colonies in Africa following the Versailles Treaty while in a real sense, it was Germany whose colonies were confiscated.

Some of the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks mixed examples of Nazism in Germany with Fascism in Italy for example, they mentioned Adolf Hitler as the Italian fascist leader instead of Benito Mussolini while others managed to explain only few relevant points. Moreover, a candidate who scored a 0 mark failed to interpret the question correctly hence gave wrong ideas which had no relation with the task of the question.

### **3.8 Question 8**

This question tasked the candidates to analyse six effects of Bolshevik Revolution on Africa. It was derived from the topic “The Rise of Socialism”. The majority of the candidates (76.9 %) opted for it and their performance was generally good since only 6 candidates (0.2%) scored a 0 mark, 4.3 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 20.7 percent score from 06 to 9.5 marks and 74.8 percent scored from 10 to 17 marks.

Candidates who scored 10 marks and above were able to analyse the effects of the Bolshevik Revolution on Africa by arguing on points like decolonization process, spread of socialist ideologies, formation of Non-Aligned Movement in which Africans joined and formation of one party states. However, the differences in their scores were determined by the differences in the clarity of their arguments as some managed to provide in-depth explanations with variety of examples while others ran short of examples in some of their points. Extract 18.1 is a part of the candidate’s responses who performed well in this question.



## Extract 18.1

8.	<p><b>Bolchevik Revolution</b> Refer to the political change that took place in Russia in 1917 under the influence of good leadership of Lenin. In Russia at that time before revolution there was miserable condition such as poverty, peasant lacked land and also the provision of government was weak in doing the work. Vladimir Lenin was the leader championed the overthrow of leader feudalism. The following are effects of Bolchevik towards Africa.</p> <p><b>Decolonisation process</b> This means that through revolution of Russia, encouraged to wanted to spread or expand externally and also through providing support to the political parties such as FRELIMO was supported by Russia and also MAU/MAY movement in Kenya was the contribution of Bolchevik revolution.</p> <p><b>Spread of socialist ideologies</b> This was one of the impact of Bolchevik towards Africa because many of the African countries adopted socialism as of Russia example Tanzania adopted UJAMA, this was the ideologies of Russia.</p> <p><b>Formation of Non aligned Movement (NAM)</b> This was the result of Bolchevik revolution most of Africa and Asia adopted NAM as the defense mechanism of being neutral between communism and capitalism, in fear of missing support from both sides and that was the impact of Bolchevik Revolution.</p> <p><b>Dictatorship in Africa</b> This was one of the impacts of Bolchevik revolution in Africa most of Africa was rather ruled by the following the principle of <u>social communism</u> example <u>Idi Amin</u> in Uganda, <u>Mobutu Sese</u> in Zaire, these leaders were ruled ruling by following the structure of Russia.</p>
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Extract 18.1 is a candidate who managed to show how Africa was affected by the Russian Revolution.

Although most of the candidates who scored from 6 to 9 marks tried to meet the demand of the question, some fell short of explanations to support their points, others could not sufficiently exhaust the points and others produced partial responses in some points.

On the other hand, candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks analysed the relevant impact but failed to make clear clarifications on most of the points. Other candidates analysed only some few points. Some candidates for example explained the impact of Russia Socialist Revolution on African nationalism and struggle for



independence only. Such candidates scored some marks because the Revolution motivated nationalist struggles in Africa through the formation of Non-Aligned movement and provision of moral and material support. However, others could only outline few points which lacked clarity and vivid examples.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark depicted a number of weaknesses probably due to failure to interpret the Bolshevik Revolution as the October Russian Revolution. Some associated this Revolution with termination of colonialism in Africa, for example, one candidate stated that:

*“Bolshevik Revolution on Africa was the process of overthrowing the colonial administration in Africa...people have to be free, grew of some states like Songhai and Mali...”.*

This quotation proves that the candidate had insufficient knowledge since he/she incorporated historical events which had no any relationship with Bolshevik Revolution. Moreover, some pointed out the general effects of Revolution as illustrated in the Extract 18.2

### Extract 18.2

8.	Revolution means that changes from one stage to another by the means of to acquire a new feature compared to previous one and shift new conditions to a certain place. And this can appear by causes of either economic reason, political or social reason. After being changed it is still in different environment like significance (importance) dimension, and others effects. But Bolshevik revolution on Africa occur due to changes need of changes but it become with the effects to the particular countries. In this revolution there are several factors effect which occur as like as follows.
	Famine and hunger, to any revolution it takes place to arrange to make proper way of living standard, so this times much of people are waiting for what is happening and the result one like this of affecting by the lack of food, water supply and others.
	Wars, due to revolution, the war (conflict) war appears due to some sides accepting the revolution and some refuses therefore the result on that is the conflict and wars. It may be within administrative and people, people to people leaders to leaders so anything will appear.
	Destruction of properties, due to this revolution there were property destroyed like industries, business patterns, and much of productive sources where it was lead to decline in development.

Extract 18.2 shows a candidate who explained on the Bolshevik Revolution in Africa which in real sense does not exist.

### **3.9 Question 9**

This question was drawn from topic “Neo-Colonialism and the Question of Underdevelopment in the Third World Countries”. The pre-requisite of this question was to show the mechanism through which Neo-colonialism operates in Africa. The question was opted for by many candidates than its counterpart (question10) in this section as 71.5 percent of the candidates attempted it. Moreover, the candidates’ performance was also good since 1.5 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks in which only 3 candidates scored a 0 mark, 13.2 percent scored from 06 to 09.5 marks and 85.3 percent scored from 10 to 17.5 marks.

Candidates who scored from 10 to 17.5 marks depicted a clear interpretation and understanding of the question hence provided more convincing arguments. They elaborated convincingly the means through which neo-colonialism is implemented in Africa by the use of historical evidences such as through provision of aids and loans, establishment of military bases in African countries, through cultural means, the use of puppet leaders and export of financial capital and expatriates. The variations in their performances were determined by the strengths of their explanations and relevance of their examples. Extract 19.1 illustrates a good example of this question.

## Extract 19.1

9.	By encouraging massive investments in African countries. Through this way they ensure maximum exploitation of African and their natural resources. The investors in African nations make sure they exploit maximally the African. This is done through different ways example selling goods at high prices, paying African lowly and take away valuable resources such as mineral like gold and diamonds to their mother countries. Example of these investments are vivid in the mining sector and financial institutions.
	Through provision of aids and loans. As they provide such loans and aids, they provide them with unrealistic conditions that target at fulfilling their interest. They pretend to help the developing nations but their true colours is to make sure that they exploit the African markets for the benefits of their own nations. Example, they give out loans which are to be returned with very high interest and or aids with conditions of privatization of valuable natural resources like mines something that much affect the developing nations.
	Establishment of military bases in African countries. This is done in order to portray their power. They also do this in order to be easily for them to control the world example by fighting against stubborn groups wherever they are hence operation of neo-colonialism. Example, USA has more than 400 military bases in Asian and African countries like Kenya and Congo.

Extract 19.1 is a part of the candidate's responses. This candidate managed to explain the ways through which Neo colonialism is implemented in Africa.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks were able to show a better understanding of the question but could not score higher than 9.5 marks because of a number of weaknesses which were portrayed in their responses, for example, some combined correct and incorrect responses like how neo-colonialism is implemented and how it can be eliminated while others could mention relevant points

but provide partial explanations and failed to show substantive arguments and relevant examples while others wrote few points.

Candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks had various weaknesses; some of them could provide relevant introductions but went astray in the main bodies, some mentioned few correct points but failed to elaborate them while others provided partial explanations on some few points.

Candidates who scored a 0 mark provided irrelevant points which had nothing to do with the implementation of neo-colonialism in Africa. These candidates confused neo-Colonialism with the colonization of Africa hence failed to comprehend the needs of the question. This was probably due to hurriedly reading of the question, failure to grasp the task of the question due to problems in English language or lack of knowledge in this topic. Consequently, some explained the ways used by the colonialists to implant colonial rule in Africa while others explained mechanisms used to introduce and maintain colonial exploitation. Extract 19.2 is an example of the candidate who wrote on the ways used to introduce/maintain colonial exploitation.

### Extract 19.2

q.	Neo-Colonialism is the one of the life	
	which are present before the coming of	
	the white people. This period people were	
	free to their life and to do anythings	
	which they want. During this time people	
	have their own settlement and they	
	were not settled. The following here are	
	the ways on how neo-colonialism is im-	
	plemented in Africa.	
	One by introducing of Taxation	
	This way were used so as to get a	
	power for production which led to the	
	paying taxation. Taxation were started	
	to people who were done in the different	
	economic activities which produce a	
	raw materials.	

a.	Two by Introducing a forced labour, during neo-Colonialism the farmers and other sector were missed the workers that way people were forced to join in the different sectors for production. So they were get a labouras by forcing labour.	
	Three by Introducing Kipande System This was anothe factors that led to the ways on how neo-Colonialism is implemented in Africa. But better educate the people the importance of Kipande system so as to help them in his/her life.	
	Four the Introduction of plantation agriculture led to the ways on how neo-Colonialism is implemented in Africa. Because plantation agriculture is the agriculture which people pased on it because they are produaing more production.	
	Five the Introduction of the use of the mordening tools in the different sectors like farms, This way Neo-Colonialism <del>is the</del> become implementation in Africa because people use the morden tools in their different sectors.	
	And the last is Introduction of the new Settlement to the people, The people have the new Settlement after implementation of Neo-Colonialism in Africa, Because of the change of the thing that were dealing with its.	

Extract 19.2 indicates a candidate who responded on the points which resemble the ways used by Europeans to implant colonial economy in Africa contrary to the demand of the question.

### **3.10 Question 10**

This question was also constructed from topic “Neo-colonialism and the Question of Under-development in the Third World Countries”. The pre-requisite of the question was to appraise the challenges of the South - South Dialogue. The question was opted by only 28 percent of all candidates whereby 0.1 percent scored a 0 mark, 1.5 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 16.7 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks and 81.7 percent scored from 10 to 17.5 marks.

Unlike question nine (9), this question was attempted by few candidates probably due to the fact that South-South dialogue is not as popular and interdisciplinary sub topic as Neo-colonialism.

Candidates who scored from 10 to 17.5 marks portrayed a clear understanding of the question by giving correct points, clear elaborations of the points, good flow of ideas and relevant examples. Such candidates were also able to make good introductions and logical conclusions and they explained arguments such as dependence on the North, economic differences, rivalry among the countries of the South, civil wars, lack of capital, natural calamities and political instabilities. However, even in this category, some had few shortcomings like lack of clear elaborations, failure to provide relevant examples in some points and a few cases of points segmentations, this accounted for a fluctuation of their scores but did not greatly affect their good performance. Extract 20.1 shows a sample of the responses of a candidate who performed well in this question.



## Extract 20.1

10.	<p>South-South Dialogue. This refers to the dialogue which was formed by all sub-Saharan countries after the failure of North-South dialogue. The dialogue included many African countries like Libya, Venezuela, Brazil and other sub-Saharan countries. The dialogue aimed to remove dependence on the developed nations, aimed to improve agriculture field, to improve technology and to improve political stability. The South-South Dialogue faces different challenges such as lack of big capital to start their independent bank and withdraw from International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Other challenges have been appraised below as following:</p> <p>Shortage of big capital to start their independent bank. The countries face this problem since they still depend on World Bank and International Monetary Fund. This situation has led to have low voice to do what they want because these financial organizations are being giving different conditionalities like devaluation of the local currency, something has led to the underdevelopment of such countries and failure to fulfill their objectives.</p> <p>It is challenged with the problem of poor infrastructures. For example, many of sub-Saharan countries especially in the rural area face transport problems due to few roads and railways, even the present infrastructure operates seasonally, like in summer season but during rainy season, they become impassable.</p>	
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10.	able. This has led failure to fulfill their goals.
	It faces the challenge of poor science and technology to its members. For example, African countries faces this problem since they do not have their independent technology. The countries depends external technology which is being imported by very high expense or cost.
	Therefore, the technological dependency has led to the failure of South-South Dialogue.
	Presence of Killer diseases and natural calamities. For example Malaria and HIV/AIDS, have been acting as the challenge to the South-South Dialogue because many energetic men or people are being dying due to these diseases. Also the occurrence of other natural calamities, for example prolonged drought, which has led to the agricultural failure. This has led to hunger and malnutrition to many African countries.
	Debt crisis is another challenge to the South-South Dialogue. The debt crisis has been resulted by shortage of capital to run different project, this has led the members to tie with World Bank in order to be given assistance. The assistance given by high interest rate, something has made the members fail to pay back. Therefore, South-South Dialogue faces such challenge.

Extract 20.1 illustrates a candidate who was able to show the bottlenecks facing the South - South dialogue which in most cases hinder African development.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 9 marks showed a better understanding of the task of the question but they also suffered from some limitations which denied them higher scores, for example, some of them fragmented major points into several sub-points hence ended up giving partial meanings or repeating the same ideas in different words while others mixed correct and incorrect response but they gave some meaningful elaborations in some of the points.

Candidates who scored 0.5 to 5 marks managed to mention few correct responses but failed to support them with relevant explanation and vivid examples. Others provided mixed ideas of different aspects like Regional integration particularly SADC and Neo-colonialism. Others mixed relevant answers with the mechanisms the South (Third World Countries) should employ to solve their problems.

Two candidates (2) who scored a 0 mark either lacked knowledge on the South-South dialogue and so presented the points which do not link with the topic at all. One candidate for example went astray by confusing South – South with SADC (Southern Africa Development Cooperation) while the other candidate probably due lack of knowledge wrote irrelevant answer as shown in the extract 20.2

#### Extract 20.2

10	The challenges of the South-South Dialogue are:-	
	The primary purpose and greatest benefit to its member is to gain world piece. There is to help, encourage and international trade.	
	Remove the cause of conflict encouraging economic social education scientific and culture progress through the world especially in developing countries.	
	Safeguard with right all individual human being and the right of nation.	
	Also the structure of nation united are the general assembly	

Extract 20.2 is a part of the candidate's irrelevant responses. This candidate expressed points which some relate with the function of UNO.

#### 4.0 CONCLUSION

As it has been observed in the analysis per question, the general performance of the History candidates in the ACSEE 2014 was good. Most candidates answered the questions correctly hence scored good marks. Moreover, all topics had a good performance since the percentage of candidates who scored an average of 30 percent or more ranged from 86.4 to 99 (*See Appendix*)

However, it has been noted that, few candidates with poor quality of responses were influenced by a number of factors such as lack of knowledge of the concept related to the question, inability in using English language and poor transfer of knowledge. Moreover, the misinterpretation of the questions was seen as a serious problem limiting the performance of these candidates.

The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that, there were some questions which were relatively avoided to some extent by the candidates. In paper 1, question three (3), four (4), five (5), eight (8) and nine (9) were highly omitted while in paper 2, questions one (1), two (2) and five (5) had a relatively low frequency. Low frequency in these questions was probably caused by the partial coverage of the topics concerned.

In order to improve the performance of the prospective candidates, all these observations should be addressed by the educational stakeholders.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although the performance of candidates in History in both Paper one (112/1) and two (112/2) was good, there were some candidates whose performance were not good in some of the questions and there was some questions which were avoided. In order to maintain/improve the performance in History subject, the examiners suggest the following;-

- (a) Teachers should make sure that all topics are well covered so that candidates can be knowledgeable in all specified areas according to the syllabus.
- (b) Students should be encouraged to use English Language in their day to day communication so as to improve their language proficiency.
- (c) Students should be encouraged to read different sources (books, journals, pamphlets etc.) in order to widen their knowledge.
- (d) Teachers are advised to guide the students on how to identify the task/requirement in a given question.

## The Performance Of Candidates Topic Wise

S/N	Topic	Number of questions per topic	Percentage of candidates who scored an average of 30 percent or more	Remarks
1	The Rise of Dictatorships in Germany, Italy and Japan	1	99	Good
2	Neo – Colonialism and the Question of Under Development in the Third World Countries	2	98.45	Good
3	Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower	1	98.3	Good
4	The Rise of Democracy in Europe	1	97.0	Good
5	From Colonialism to the First World War (1880s - 1914)	1	96.9	Good
6	Colonial Economy And Social Services After The Second World War	2	96.6	Good
7	Pre Colonial African Societies	1	96.4	Good
8	The Rise of Socialism	1	95.5	Good
9	Threats to World Peace After the Second World War	1	95.4	Good



S/N	Topic	Number of questions per topic	Percentage of candidates who scored an average of 30 percent or more	Remarks
10	Political And Economic Development In Tanzania Since Independence.	2	92.8	Good
11	Influence Of External Forces And The Rise Of Nationalism And The Struggle For Independence	2	92.7	Good
12	The Rise of Capitalism in Europe	2	92.5	Good
13	People Of African Origin In The New World	1	91.6	Good
14	Africa And Europe In The 15 <sup>th</sup> Century.	1	90.0	Good
15	Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World	1	86.4	Good

