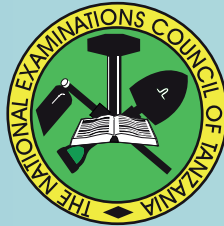


THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



**CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT
FOR THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY
EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE) 2016**

112 HISTORY

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FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania is pleased to issue the Candidates' Item Response Analysis Report of the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2016 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 of 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 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 aims at showing 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 for improving future Candidates' Item Responses Analysis Reports.

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 2016 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 4 questions from which the candidates were required to choose 2 questions from each section. Section C had 2 questions and the candidates were required to choose 1 question. The candidates were required to attempt a total of 5 questions in each paper and every question carried 20 marks.

This report analyses the responses of the 112 History items for the School Candidates who sat for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in 2016. 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 29,326 candidates sat for 112 History paper in 2016 out of which 29,314 candidates (99.96%) passed while 12 candidates (0.04%) failed. This shows that the rate of performance in this year is the same as that of 2015 in which out of 11,227 candidates who sat for that examination, 11,223 candidates (99.96.%) passed and only 04 candidates (00.4) failed.

In the analysis, the minimum pass grade is 35 percent (7 marks in each question). The performance of candidates is considered as good if the candidate scores from 12 to 20 marks (60% to 100%) represented by green colour, average if the candidate scores from 7 to 11.5 marks (35% to 59%) represented with yellow colour and weak from 0 to 6.5 marks (0% to 34%) represented by red colour.

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

The question was set from the topic "Pre-colonial African Societies". It demanded candidates to analyse the characteristics of pre-colonial exploitative modes of production in Africa by giving four characteristics of each mode of production. The percentage of candidates who attempted this question was 57.9 and the general performance was good as it is shown in figure 1 below.

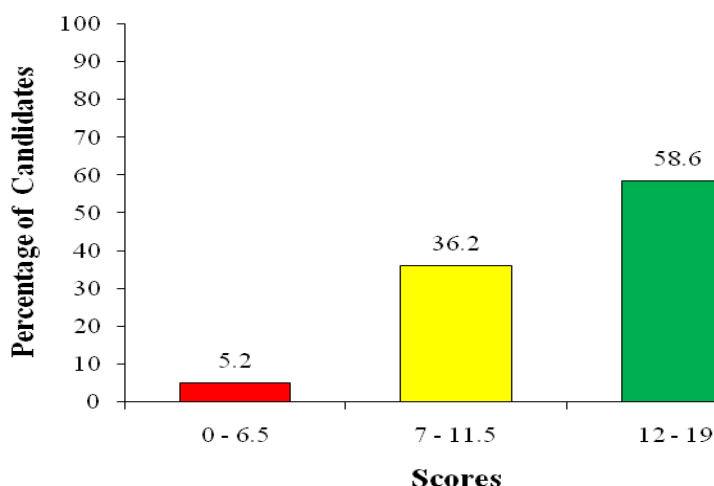


Figure 1 indicates the percentages of the candidates' scores.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks were able to show proper understanding of the question demand. However, the variations of marks in this group depended on the clarity of the explanations of the given points. For example, candidates whose marks ranged from 11 to 14 were affected by some drawbacks, such as low clarifications in some points but scorers of 15 marks and above had their points more clarified. Points, like exploitation of man by man, existence of classes and surplus production characterised the Slave Mode of Production while land as the major means of production, ownership of productive forces by few individuals and existence of exploitation that based on payment of rent cemented the Feudal Mode of Production. Extract 1.1 below shows a part of one of the candidates' relevant response.

Extract 1.1

The following are the features of pre-colonial modes of production which practiced exploitation of man by man as analysed below:

by starting with the features of feudal mode of production.

Land was the major means of production, during the period of pre-colonial era in Africa. In feudal mode of production land was depended on the agricultural activities such as cultivation of crops. This is the feature of feudal mode of production.

It was practiced through the payment of taxes. during this period people were required to pay taxes to their land lords and these taxes were paid through rent and categorized into two categories first was payed through rent in kind and the second was rent in labour.

Major means of production were owned or controlled by land lords, during this period under this mode of production land was controlled by the land lords which other society members had to pay

4.	labour for their land lords. Example of the major means of production were land and tools of production.
	Production for surplus. This also is another features of mode feudal mode of production in which during this period there was high development of iron technology which intensified productive force and according to that there was also expansion of agriculture and hence production for surplus.
	Apart from the above but also the following are the features of other pre-colonial mode exploitative modes of production which is slavery.
	The existence of antagonistic classes, this is among the features of this pre-colonial exploitative mode of production. Under this mode there were the class of slave master and the class of slaves. The slave master controlled all productive activities. For example in Zanzibar slaves were used to produce cloves.
	Also the slave masters controlled all major means of production, this also was among of the features of this mode. The major means of that were, controlled by the slave master include land and other productive forces.

A part of response in extract 1.1, indicates the candidate who elaborated relatively well the features of the exploitative modes of production, such as existence of antagonistic classes.

The average scores of 7 to 11.5 marks was mainly attained by the candidates who either managed to exhaustively analyse the characteristics of only a single mode of production, provided general characteristics of exploitative modes of production or provide inadequate elaborations on the relevant characteristics.

On the other hand, the Candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks portrayed varied shortcomings. For instance, 17 candidates (0.1%) who scored a 0 mark, deviated from the demand of the question. For example, some of them regarded non-exploitative as exploitative mode, on that ground they responded on the characteristics of the communal mode of production. Similarly, some candidates responded on the forms of colonial exploitation, such as land alienation, forced labour and low wages. Such candidates probably misunderstood the term "exploitative" thus associated it with colonialism which in most cases exploited African resources. On the

other hand, some candidates scored a mark only from the introduction. Some of them provided shallow explanations on the characteristics of one mode of production only while others just mentioned the points on both modes of production but could hardly provide satisfactory explanations. With such weaknesses, they had their marks ranging from 1 to 6.5 depending on the intensity of the weaknesses. Extract 1.2 below shows a part of the candidates' responses that deviated from the question demands.

Extract 1.2

	Primitive Communism this was
1.	the first mode of production existed in Africa that the major means of production in the community owned by whole member in the society. This mode of production practiced pre-colonial exploitative due to absence of exploitation of man by man such as payment of tax and violation of human right like in slave. The following are the features of primitive Communism as follows:-
	Presence of democracy; The democracy in primitive Communism practiced fully people they engage in production for their own benefit. Also primitive Communism featured with fully of democracy because all people they are equal.
	Absence of classes; In primitive Communism there was no any kind of class compared to the other mode like slave and feudal that existed of classes such as feudal land and peasant and slave master and slaves.
	Low level of productive force; primitive Communism featured with low level of development of productive force due to iron was not yet discovered. Hence man lived to depend the nature without engaged in production.

Extract 1.2 shows a part of the candidate's responses who responded on the non exploitive mode of production. Thus, elaborated the features of communal mode of production, such as presence of democracy and absence of classes contrary to the demand of the question.

2.2 Question 2

This question was derived from the topic "Pre-colonial African Societies". The candidates were supposed to describe six factors for the development of state organization in pre-colonial West African societies. This question attracted 78.2 percent of all the candidates and its performance was good since only 5.7 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 54.2 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 40.1 percent scored from 12 to 18.5 marks.

Only five candidates scored a 0 mark in this question because of providing inappropriate responses as most of them mistaken pre-colonial state organization for colonial state thus responded on factors for the establishment of the colonial state in Africa. However, some candidates scored only a mark from the introduction part as they cited the types of socio-political organization, such as clan organization and age set organization in the main body. Nevertheless, other candidates mentioned the development attained by pre-colonial African states by giving points like trade; technological developments and Agriculture which somehow relate with the asked question thus scored some few marks. The Extract 2.1 below portrays a candidate who went off point.

Extract 2.1

2.	Development was the situation where by the state come has a good life or low level to come a high level in producing goods. The following factors are the factors that develop the state organisation in pre colonial west African societies.
	Development of science and technology. The development of science and technology improve the development of state organisation in pre-colonial state. west African societies. They people know how to improve the development when their is a good or reliable of materials and goods to manufactured example iron technology.
	Employment. The people who did have emp not employed they will fight employment in order to work in the state colonial African society. So improve the presence of employment develop the state organisation in pre-colonial west African societies.
	Presence of social services. the availability of social services like hospitals, church, housing and education can develop the state organisation in pre-colonial state African colonial societies.

Extract 2.1 shows a part of the response in which the candidate explained the points which resemble various developments attained

by pre-colonial Africans societies, such as development of science and technology contrary to the demand of the question. However, he/she was able to score some few marks from the related factors, such as development of science and technology.

The candidates whose marks ranged from 7 to 11.5 understood the question but failed to give adequate explanations. The common mistakes identified in their answers include; provision of insufficient explanations and repetition of some points. For example, the point of strong military power was explained independently from that of military conquest, and trade was treated separately from that of the role of trans-Saharan trade. Such weaknesses hindered the candidates to score higher marks.

Moreover, candidates with 12 to 18.5 marks were able to meet the demands of the question by pinpointing six factors for the development of state organization in pre-colonial West African societies. Points like; development of trade, good leadership, strong military power and the role of Jihad were observed. However, the strength of arguments of candidates in this range of score differed in depth thus accounted for the variations of their scores. A few setbacks like; lack of particular examples on West Africans States in some points and poor language skills in some candidates' work denied them to attain above 15 marks. Extract 2.2 below demonstrates a candidate who provided a more meaningful work in this question.

Extract 2.2

2.	State refers to the political organisation with centralised authority headed by king or queen or any other ruler. Pre-colonial West African societies, were the societies that existed in Western part of Africa before the colonial invasion. The state organisation in pre colonial West Africa societies started from the 4th century onwards due to various factors such as follows:-
	Environmental factors, such as good climate, fertile soil, adequate rainfall and temperance facilitated the agricultural activities that made people to practice the permanent settlements hence population growth due to availability of food as a result, state organisation was developed such as Mande, Dahomey, Mandinka and others in West Africa.
	Good leadership who were able to organize their people and lead them as well as able backed personnel who could protect their people and making a good decisions. Examples of the leaders were, Omani, Oron, Pedro, Olanire, Oron and others hence development of state organisation in pre colonial West African societies.
	Iron technology that revolutionized agriculture through the use of iron tools such as hoe, harrow, axe, clearing the iron age. Through the discovery of various iron tools, agriculture developed which

2.	led to the production of surplus that led to the population growth and trading activities hence development of state organisation in West Africa such as Nri, Igbo, Mali, Songhai and others.	
	Jihad holy war, this was the war fought by muslims against non muslims that aimed at strengthening and consolidating the Islamic faith as well to overthrow the Hausa state which was corrupt, exploitative. Through Jihad, led by Usman Dan Fodio, Hausa state overthrown leading to the development of other states such as Marikalan, Uro, Zambe, Fouta, Fula, and other states in West Africa.	
	Trading activities such as, a trade route that existed was known as trans-Saharan trade where by, during the trade, much capital were accumulated that were used in the development of state as well as various equipments of war such as guns, gunpowder were accumulated that aided with them security and defence hence development of state organisation in pre-colonial West African societies, such as Ife, Oyo, Mali, Songhai and others.	
	Military conquest and invasion for the weak states. In West Africa, the strong states used to conquer a weaker states and overthrow them, this was due to the developments in military.	

Extract 2.2 shows the candidate who abided to the question needs by giving the factors for development of states in pre-colonial West Africa, such as environmental factors and good leadership.

2.3 Question 3

This question came from the topic "Africa and Europe in the 15th Century". In this question, candidates were instructed to use six points in analysing the impact of the international trade (Mercantilism) on the development of European political, social and economic systems in the 15th century. It was opted for by 34.3 percentage of the candidates, with 17.1 percent scoring

from 0 to 6.5 marks and more than a half (53.8%) scoring from 7 to 11.5 marks while 29.1 percent scored from 12 to 19 marks.

Inability of some candidates to determine that the 15th Century trade was Mercantilism rendered them to score a 0 mark as they responded haphazardly on other trades. Surprisingly, some candidates explained the impact of international trade on the development of Africa by giving out points like decline of states, decline of trade, interference of culture and spread of Christianity. Such candidates, probably read the question hurriedly thus lost concentration in identifying its task. The candidates whose scores ranged from 0.5 to 6.5 marks, just mentioned few points but provided either irrelevant or inadequate justifications. The scope of their score however, depended on the accuracy of their points and explanations. The candidate whose work is shown in the Extract 3.1 below depicts one of the poor performances in this question.

Extract 3.1

31	International trade during 15 th century.
	This was referred as Oversea trade that consist one country to another country some times was called as Merchantism period this trade conducted between Africa and Europe. The International trade has the following impacts.
	Destruction of African Local trade, The African local trade during the 15 th century like pottery Basketry and Carpentry was destroyed due to the use of goods that was manufactured in Europe and being use in African continent. Goods like Beads, spoon and knife that are made in Europe.
	Unequal system of exchange, The system of exchange between Africa and Europe was not equally for instance European exchange goods like clothes, beads and spoon with goods from Africa like Ivory, Animal skins and gold and other that means valuable goods where exchanged with unvaluable goods.
	Mass exploitation of African both natural resources and human resources, colonialist during this period they exploited natural resources like Minerals as well as human resources that is - man-power of African people this was done during the slave trade period of 16 th century.

Extract 3.1 shows a part of the candidate's response which featured the impact of Mercantilism on Africa instead of Europe.

On the other hand, mentioning points without giving adequate explanations and giving the general impact of international trade with little consideration that the question was specifically on Europe were some of the notable attributes of the candidates' responses who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks depicted greater mastering of the question as they were able to enumerate correct points with elucidated arguments on various points: such, as development of science and technology, accumulation of capital and the rise of towns and cities. However, candidates who could not score beyond 15 marks in this group encountered some shortcomings like shortage of appropriate details in a number of points. Extract 3.2 below illustrates a good work performed by one of the candidates.

Extract 3.2

Q.	International trade refers	
	to the trade which were conducted	
	over sea countries. It also was known	
	as Merchantilism. It was the trade	
	where by there were accumulation	
	of wealth in form of gold and silver.	
	It was characterised by bullionism.	
	The trade were conducted through	
	plundering, looting and piracy. It	
	was developed due to development	
	of Maritime technology. It started	
	early during 15th century. The	
	international trade has various	
	impact on development of European	
	as follows:	
	Led to industrial revolution	
	in Europe which started from 1750	
	up to 1870, The trade failed	

3.	states developments of industries through available of raw materials and cheap labour in the industries. Example, of raw materials which were gold, silver, cotton which used to feed European industries.
	led to development of towns and cities, also international trade contributed to the rise of towns and cities in Europe, where by those towns became the center of trade in Europe. Example, of such towns were Liverpool and Manchester.
	Accumulation of wealth, also the international trade contributed people/traders to become rich and now rich, this was due to accumulation of capital through unequal exchange which were done by the traders. Example, clothes, wines, beads, and Mirror were charged by silver and gold, this led the traders to become richer.
	led to development of social services, like transport and communication services, health services, education services, power and water supply in European societies, this were due to the capital which accumulated during this trade were used to improvement of such services.

Extract 3.2 is part of a candidate's works that reveals a good example of the candidates who performed well in question 3. The candidate was able to analyse the impact of mercantilism, such as development of towns and accumulation of wealth on the development of Europe in the 15th century.

2.4 Question 4

This question was set from the topic "People of African origin in the New World". The candidates were to give three similarities and three differences between the Black solidarity and Pan - Africanism. This was one of the questions with the least frequency in this paper since only 29.5 percent opted for it. However, its performance was relatively good as only 8.2 percent scored from 0.5 to 6.5 marks, 57.1 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 34.7 percent scored from 12 to 17 marks.

None of the candidates scored a 0 mark in this question. However, two candidates scored a 0.5 mark as their responses revealed to have no correlation with the demand of the question though their introductions were relatively relevant. Similarly, a few others (192) scored from 1 to 6.5 marks due to either just highlighting the points without giving adequate explanations, giving explanations of Black solidarity in line with Back to African Movements; putting much concentration on Pan-Africanism only or relating the question with different matters of the topic like the Civil Rights movement which shares some similar objectives with Black Solidarity and Pan-Africanism. Extract 4.1 below is an example of a candidate who responded poorly in this question.

Extract 4.1

Q.	Black - solidarity This was	
	the unity and cooperation attained by the African state people	
	during and after the colonial	
	economy. They were deffered	
	and similarities by the various	
	factors. Starting with similarities	

	Both were equally, they	
	were cooperated in different	
	activities Example they cooper	
	ated to fight against colonia	
	l. rule.	
	Also there different which	
	made them to separate from each	
	other. And these differences are	
	Black passed in only one syste	
	m of oppression, while Pan-A	
	frican operated throughout the	
	World Example America and	
	other part of the world.	
	They were different in ideolo	
	gy in which Pan-Africanism	
	believed in struggling in order	
	to attain the freedom. And	
	Black believed on mercy of God	
	in nature.	

Extract 4.1 shows the candidate whose essay part provided similarities and differences which ignored factual issues.

The attributes observed on candidates' responses who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks include: inability to meet the required number of points mostly caused by repetition of some points; responding to only one part of the question, partial clarification of points; lacking specific examples and basing on general views of the people of African origin.

The scorers of 12 to 17 marks understood the history of people of African origin in the New World. However, provision of explanations which focused on one part of question specifically on similarities and provision of insufficient explanations on the part of differences caused some candidates in this group to fail to score above 15 marks. The candidates with above 15 marks dealt thoroughly with similarities like: origin that both originated among Africans in the diaspora; same objectives that both aimed at regaining their dignity and freedom; success that all managed to achieve some of their objectives; suppression that all were suppressed by the capitalist governments. They were also able to give the differences which mainly centered on the scope of coverage like, the Black Solidarity was the movement of the Black People in the New World while, Pan-Africanism was the movement of the Black People all over the world, and Black

solidarity emphasized Black American economic and moral development, while Pan Africanism emphasized on full black rights and equality worldwide. Extract 4.2 below portrays a meaningful presentation of this question.

Extract 4.2

4.	Black solidarity is the feeling of togetherness and unity and cooperation of African diaspora in the New world that is America while Pan Africanism is the world which pan means All Africanism is the African continent which means the African unity the movement started in 1900 to date the movement is still going on the leader were William De Bas and Black were Marcus garvey. The following are the similarity of Black solidarity and Pan Africanism as follows;
	Both movement were against European exploitation, humiliation and racial segregation in Black solidarity which was led by marcus garvey; the movement achieved to some extent and in Pan African movement were see its result in the independence of countries like Ghana the first country and its supports to political in general
	Both rised unity and solidarity among the African descendant; the two movement for example Back to African and solidarity formed UNIA which supported the black american who were tortured exploited by the European
	exploite for example in South America Black were used as slave were used to long working hours

4	Both were African descendant; the two movement people were originated from Africa example Marcus garvey he was from Cameroon and also De Bois was from African this show directly that the two movement were aimed at liberating the Africans from the hostility they were facing from Example Terrorist group Ku klux klan
	Apart from above the followings were the different between the two movement as follows:
	Black Solidarity was short lived while Pan Africanism is still existing; this mean that the Black Solidarity focused on eliminating the Black american who were used to be exploited by the white Example in the South America plantation while they decided to form their league "It is better to die rather than to live as a slave."
	Black Solidarity involved people of Black who were living in America only while Pan Africanism consisted all the Africans all over the world; in such case Pan Africanism has played a great part in the consolidation of African development from the exploitation, humiliation which were mostly conducted by the European especially the South America.

Extract 4.2 is the sample of an example of a candidate who managed to show the similarities and differences between the Black Solidarity and Pan-Africanism.

2.5 Question 5

Question 5 was drawn from the topic "Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War". The demand of the question was to explain six factors that influenced the choice of location of industries in Africa during colonial time. More than a half (56.7%) of all the candidates opted for this question, of which 10.5 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 62.1 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 27.4 percent scored from 12 to 17.5 marks.

Only two candidates deviated from the question requirements with one responding on the significance of industries and the other one on contradictions of Monopoly Capitalism contrary to the demand of the question, thus were eligible to a 0 score. On the other hand, candidates who scored marks which ranged from 0.5 to 6.5 portrayed some weaknesses, such as: provision of a relatively relevant introductions but going astray in the main body; outlining points without giving elaborations and including irrelevant points in their work. Extract 5.1 below shows one of the candidate who diverged from the demand of this question.

Extract 5.1

5	that factor include the following	use only
	Overproduction and under consumption, this means that after the the production high and many goods led that Europe to have many producties goods. the overproduction and also the underconsumption is after the industrialization of other national led that competition because Africa was not among that industrialized it influence those nation to come in Africa to colonized. Hence the African colonization.	
	Profitability factor, through selling the product and get high price led them to control Africa and put security for the other nation to inter his business that led the African colonized. the profitability factor through selling a lot of goods and and get more price. Hence the colonization of Africa.	
	Protectionism policy, this after was a policy which was putted after that underconsumption to take the place of selling the goods to them were putted that rule in order to control them self the place where they were control that led most of the European countries to control and colonized Africa. Hence the industries led for the Africa to colonized.	

Extract 5.1 is a part of the candidate's response which explains the contradictions of Monopoly Capitalism such as overproduction and under consumption contrary to the demand of the question.

Furthermore, 7 to 11.5 marks were scored by the candidates who provided unsatisfactory views on the factors that influenced the choice of location of industries in Africa during colonial time. Thus, lack of vivid examples and clear explanations denied them higher scores. This reveals that such candidates had partial knowledge on the subject matter of the question.

Better understanding of the question demand and possession of sound knowledge on the factors that influenced the location of industries in Africa during colonial time enabled some candidates to score above 11.5 marks. These candidates, beside giving detailed explanations, supported their arguments with relevant examples. They articulated factors that influenced the location of industries like: potentiality of raw materials, availability of market, availability of labour and presence of energy. The variations of the scores of these candidates were caused by their varied elucidations of points since some provided clearer flow of ideas than others. An exemplified good performance is displayed in the Extract 5.2 below

Extract 5.2

05.	<p>After 1945 Colonialism decided to change and reform their economy in general. This was extended until to the industrial sector. They expanded processing Industries, extractive Industries and Import substituting Industries, also they introduced de-industrialization on African local industries. The factors which determined the location choice of these processing, extractive and import-substituting industries were as follows:</p> <p>Firstly, Industries during colonial time were located in areas with raw materials. These industries were located on areas with raw materials such as cotton, cocoa, groundnut, coffee and many other raw materials. Examples cotton processing Industry in Kenya and Tanganyika was introduced, Senegal processing industries on egg groundnuts were established and Gold extractive industry was introduced in South Africa along the Kimberly area due to presence of gold. Therefore they were introduced in areas with raw materials.</p> <p>Also, they were introduced areas with cheap labourers. The colonial Industries were introduced on the areas whereby they could get enough cheap labourers to work on them. Example in Tanganyika Ghana and Zambia there was enough labour.</p> <p>Similarly, colonial industries were established on areas with market. They choose areas where they could get market of their goods. The import-substitution industries were located in urban areas so as they could get market for goods such as alcohol, soap, cigarettes and other luxurious goods. Example They were introduced in Dar-es-Salaam in Tanganyika, Nairobi in Kenya and Kampala in Uganda.</p>	
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05:	<p>Furthermore, they were introduced on areas with well infrastructure which are the roads and communication system. The colonial industries were introduced in areas with good road system and railway lines. Example they introduced coffee processing industries in Kilimanjaro due to the Moshi-Tanga railway line. Therefore transport and communication determined the location of colonial industries.</p> <p>The colonial industries were located on areas with power supply such as areas which used hydroelectric power (HEP). This was because the colonial industries used machines which needed enough power so as they could operate for that reason they were operated on areas with rivers so as to generate power from these areas.</p> <p>Lastly, the location and choice of location of colonial industries also depended on the decision of the colonial administrators or colonial masters. They decided areas for the establishment of the industries. Areas with dense population and areas with constant strikes and riots were not established the industries. Also this was the smallest sector in the colonial economy these they did not want to establish many industries so as to develop Africa.</p> <p>In conclusion, the colonial industrial sector had the following characteristics, import-export oriented, de-industrialisation on Africans, they based on employing unskilled labourer, it was the smallest sector of colonial economy and lastly it was owned by foreigners.</p>	
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Extract 5.2 is a sample of a candidate who performed relatively well by elucidating the factors which influenced the choice of location of industries during colonial time, such as availability of raw materials and cheap labourers.

2.6 Question 6

This question originated from the topic "Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War". It demanded the candidates to use six points in assessing the impact of expanding transport and communication systems in the colonies after 1945. It was attempted by 36.5 percent of all candidates who sat for this paper and their performance was good as only 5 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 49.8 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 and 45.2 percent scored 12 to 18 marks.

The Candidates who scored from 12 to 18 marks provided valid assessments on the points, like: accessibility of more areas which previously were not accessible; overexploitation of Africans; development of economic activities; social interactions; expansion of trade; expansion of various centers, facilitation of the struggle for independence in Africa and influx of Europeans in Africa. However, the strengths of the responses varied due to a number of limitations, such as absence of factual examples and inaccurate flow of ideas. Extract 6.1 below is a good example of a candidate with a relatively good response in this question.

Extract 6.1

6	<p>Transport and communication systems, refers to the social and economic networks aimed at encourage the interrelationship among the people. Transport and communication system includes water, road, railways, airway communication towers. In Africa the development of Transport and communication system established even before the coming of whites. But during colonialism the system improved. After Second world war the colonialist expanded the transport and communication network system but the expansion led to the following impacts.</p> <p>Intensified increase of ^{exploitation of} Africans human and natural resources, as the scheme was introduced and expanded in Africa for the well being of whites. Land Most of the Africans remained land less after expansion of the transport and communication networks for example in Kenya when the settlers expand the network system some of the Kikuyu remained land less. In spite of human exploitation the Africans were forced to construct roads for example in Mozambique the portuguese use harsh method to force the Africans to engage in construction of roads with no payment.</p> <p>Urbanization, the expansion of the Transport and communication influenced urbanization because of the migration of people from one place to another for different activities the urban centre like, Mombasa, Kilua, Tanga and Dar-es-salaam which developed</p>	use only
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6 due to the presence of harbour ~~and~~, road and railway which ensure the ex expansion of trade - In Tanganyika due to the construction of the centr main road from Dar-es-salaam to Tanga influenced the interconnection of people. Also Urbanization influenced by the interrelationship among the people for example in Namibia the boers ensure the expansion of Transport and communication networks.

Massive influx of whites in Africa due to the presence of good and conducive Transport and communication networks the whites started to penetrate even in remoteness areas. For example in Kenya the white settlers were penetrating even in remoteness areas. Formerly the whites were feared to come in Africa due to the poor transport and communication system but soon after the expansion most of them started to come in Africa.

Decline of African local industries due to the frequent importation of European manufacturing goods, as well as most of the local industries such as hand craft industries were collapsed soon after expansion of Transport and communication networks due to the importation of European goods even in impenetrable areas. for example the introduction of the expansion of the central railway intensified the decline of local industries ~~in~~ even in South Africa boers expand the networks

6	which later on led to the decline of native goods hence industrial decline.	
	Intensified the increase of African nationalism feelings, as due to the exploitation of African resources and human resources which leads to the increase of the African nationalism hence Africans started to form welfare associations to fight against the colonialist domination. In South Africa Africans were against boer domination soon after 1945 even in Ghana the Ghanonians were against the British domination so as they started to fight for their freedom up to 1957 when they became independent.	
	Influenced trade expansion, as the transport and communication networks are useful in trade expansion after the 1945 the expansion of networks intensified the expansion of trade for example in East Africa the people from Uganda came in Tanganyika to sell their commodities also due to the presence of Dar-es-salaam and Tanga and Mombasa harbour which intensified the development and expansion of trade activities.	
	Therefore the expansion of transport and communication to some extent created trouble between the colonialists and the Africans because soon after expansion the Africans started to revolt hence African nationalism occurred	

Extract 6.2 indicates a candidate who discussed the impact of expanding transport and communication systems in the colonies after 1945, thus provided points like increase of exploitations and urbanization.

The candidates, whose scores ranged from 7 to 11.5 marks, portrayed a number of limitations which hindered them to score highly. Such weaknesses include; inability to suffice the asked number of points due to repetitions or presenting few points than the required number and failure to provide in-depth explanations of some points.

The irrelevance of the four candidates' responses rendered them to score a 0 mark. Their responses focused on the impact of the Second World War. Popularity of the year 1945 when the Second World War ended probably drove these candidates to such mistakes. Moreover, lack of enough explanations, failure to meet the required number of points, treating transport as a separate entity from communication and provision of relevant introductions only, featured the responses of the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 6.5 marks. Extract 6.2 below is a demonstration of a poor score for question 6.

Extract 6.2

6	There was no capital to be used building transport and communication at that time.
	Many people died according to the war occurred at times, power was decreased so that building transport and communication to the colonies was a problem to them.
	Retardness of transporting crops from the farmers was stopped due to the war, this brought laziness to the colonies colonialists to build transport and communication to their colonies they govern.
	Famine is another impact of expansion of transport and communication system in the colonies after 1945, Expansion of transport and communication need strong people who are fed well in order to get strength for build transport and communication to the areas which supply food to be built.

Extract 6.2 shows a part of a candidate's response who deviated from the task of the question by writing the impact

of the Second World War on Africa rather than the impact of expanding transport and communication systems in the colonies after 1945.

2.7 Question 7

This question was composed from the topic "The Influence of External Forces, the rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence". It demanded the candidates to give six points that justify the year 1945 as the turning point toward Nationalist Struggles in Africa. It was one of the highly attempted questions in this paper as 75.1 percent opted for it and its performance was good as shown in figure 2.

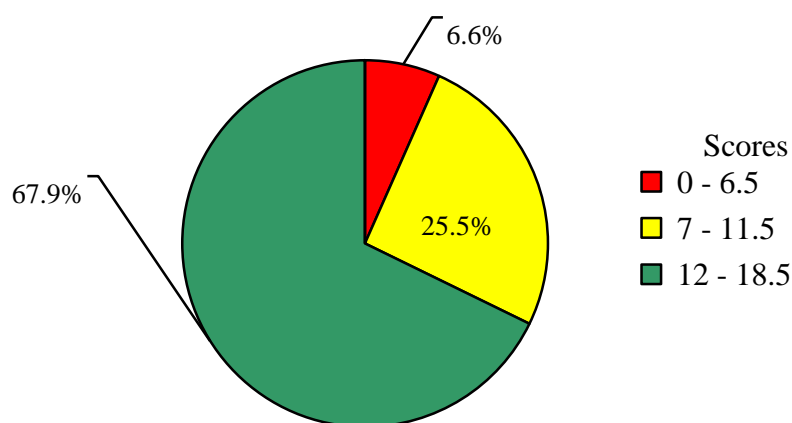


Figure 2 indicates the percentages of the candidates who scored poorly (0 to 6.5), averagely (7 to 11.5) and good (12-19).

The candidates with 12 to 18.5 marks were able to give and elaborate the required number of points correctly and provide adequate examples. They exhibited more details on the points like intensive colonial exploitation after 1945, the role played by the returned soldiers, UNO, Pan Africanism, African Elites, USA, USSR, Non -Aligned Movement and the role of Independence of other nations like India and Pakistan. However, others had slight difficulties like: lack of specific examples in some points and insufficient explanations which hindered them from scoring above 14 marks. Extract 7.1 below indicates a candidate who scored highly in question 7.

Extract 7.1

07.	Nationalism in Africa refers to the desire or will of the Africans to establish a self rule government. Most of the Nationalists and other leaders like Kwame Nkrumah, Nyerere, Kamuzu Banda of Africa used various ways to influence their fellow Africans to unite against colonial domination. The year 1945 was associated with many events and situations which became the turning point and beginning of nationalist struggles in Africa. Some of them include: First, in 1945 there was the return of the ex-soldiers back to Africa. The European powers had promised the African soldiers who participated in the Second World War various things like offering them with land and other favours. But after the war they did not. After their return the ex-soldiers influenced their fellow Africans to join in the struggle towards the end of colonial domination in Africa. Some of the ex-soldiers include Dedan Kimathi of Kenya who played a leading role during the Mau Mau movement in Kenya. In addition to that, in 1945 USA emerged as the leading capitalist power in the world. USA therefore supported decolonization and the nationalistic struggle by providing moral and material support to Africans, provided scholarships to leaders like Kwame Nkrumah, highlighted the evils of colonialism, used her VETO power, introduced and	
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07	threatened economic sanctions to the imperialist powers who still possessed colonies in Africa. As a result the Africans were able to attain majority rule.	
	Furthermore, in 1945 USSR emerged as a socialist superpower in the world and supported the nationalistic struggles in Africa by providing moral and material support to the African countries; they established class alliance with the working class of Africa who were the ones to play the leading role towards decolonization process, they provided scholarships to African nationalists like Patrice Lumumba. All their efforts and contributions accelerated decolonization process in African countries.	
	Moreover, in 1945 there was formation of United Nation Organization (UNO) which also supported the nationalistic struggle. UNO had the responsibility of sending a visiting mission to various countries so as to check if they were ready to establish self rule government. UNO had a charter on decolonization clause where by each country had a right to choose freely the type of government they wanted, this influenced the nationalists to continue with their struggle towards decolonization. Apart from that UNO pressurized the colonial masters to grant independence to the African states.	
	On top of that, The Manchester conference of 1945 played a great role towards acceleration of nationalistic struggle. During this conference, it was declared that colonialism must be abolished in Africa whether it was by peaceful method or by violent method, it also created awareness to the Africans about the evils of colonialism, it advocated for black education and their participation in their political and government affairs. All these accelerated the nationalistic struggle against colonialism.	
	Also, in 1945 there was the decline of European capitalism due to the effects of the second world war. Due to the	

decline, the European powers failed to run the colonies	
since they became a burden to them. This is because their	
economy was collapsing so they could not control the colonial	
expenditures and the actual running of the colonies. Therefore	
they decided to grant them their freedom or independence.	
Conclusively, the 1945 events like rise of USA, rise	
of USSR, formation of UNO, economic decline of Europe, return	
of ex-soldiers and Manchester conference contributed greatly	
to nationalist struggle which later led to the attainment	
of Independence of African states especially in 1960's, for	
example Tanganyika in 1961, Uganda 1962 and Kenya 1963.	

Extract 7.1 indicates a response of a candidate who was able to show how the year 1945 was a turning point towards nationalist struggles in Africa.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks showed a number of inadequacies. For example, some gave the general factors for the rise of African nationalism therefore they could not meet the six correct points demanded. Their concentration on the factors before and after 1945 led them to provide superficial explanations on the correct points, thus limiting their marks to 11.5.

On the other hand, the term "turning point" made 65 candidates (0.3%) who scored a 0 mark and 42 candidates (0.2%) who scored a 0.5 mark to lose focus of the demand of the question and dwell on irrelevant facts. Apart from giving a superficial meaning of African Nationalism, some candidates, for example turned to the impact of the Second World War on Africa which ended in 1945 while others focused on the factors for the rise of Nationalism before 1945. Nevertheless, candidates (6.1%) with few attributes like citing few correct point and provision of inadequate details, scored from 1 to 6.5. Extract 7.2 below is an example of a candidate who responded poorly in this question.

Extract 7.2

7.	<p>It is The year 1945 was the turning point towards nationalist struggle in Africa. 1945 This was the end of world war two so these world war two was the turning point towards nationalist struggle in Africa.</p> <p>Depopulation: This means that many people lose their life in the year 1945 due to war so these was turning points toward the nationalist struggle in Africa because due to many people died It led to the awareness and consciousness among Africa to the nationalist struggle in Africa.</p> <p>It cut down government expenditure: This means that the world war two it cut down government expenditure because there are many property which is destroyed so due to this It led to the nationalist struggle in Africa in order to increase the government expenditure so the year of 1945 was the turning point towards nationalist struggle in Africa.</p> <p>It led to the destruction of property: This means that during the year 1945 the property was destroyed due to war that occurred so this was turning point toward the nationalist struggle in Africa. This was because nationalist wanted African to be independent country but in order to be independent country the property which was destroyed was to be revamped revamped.</p> <p>Influx of white man (settler) in Africa: This means that there in the year of 1945 influx of white settler were exploit wanted to exploit Africa so this was the turning point because to the nationalist struggle in Africa because nationalist did not want the country to exploit another country or create exploit another the nationalist want country to be free (no exploitation means to be dependence).</p>	
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Extract 7.2 shows the candidate who diverted from the demand of question by responding on the impact of Second World War on Africa.

2.8 Question 8

The question called for the candidates to show how the decline of European capitalism accelerated the process of African decolonization by giving three points and provide three points that explain why USA developed the anti-colonial tradition. It was derived from the topic "The Influence of External Forces, the rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence". The question was attempted by 31.3 percent of all candidates who sat for this paper, out of which 11.5 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 53.9 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 34.6 percent scored from 12 to 18.5 marks.

A total number of twenty six candidates (0.3%) scored from 0 to 0.5 mark as they responded on the factors for the decline of European capitalism and/or universal factors for decolonization of Africa in the first part of the question, and the factors for the rise of USA capitalism or the mechanisms employed by USA to support decolonization in the second part of the question. Moreover, candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks (11.2%) faced a number of challenges such as inability to elaborate the few points they managed to put forward. Moreover, some managed to exhaust some points in the first part of the question but failed to exhaust the second part. Others could attain a mark only by giving a superficial introduction. Extract 8.1 below indicates an example of a candidate who performed poorly in this question.

Extract 8.1

8	<p>The European Capitalist are the all nation that have a Colonies in Africa and other have no Colonies in Africa the European capitalist like British and French as well as German.</p> <p>The following are the factor that lead European to decline and the factor that led USA to developed as follows.</p> <p>The Great economical depression of 1929 up to 1930's, this situation of the decline of economic in Europe was caused by the Over production and under consumption many European they competed in production also they fail to get market but they fail to runing their Colonies also this situation led decolonization of Africa Countries</p> <p>The European Capitalist have a larger number of Colonies like British, this situation larger number of Colonies led them to fail to runing due to the effect of second world wars also this situation accelerate the decolonization of African Country because they fail to get the money of runing those colonies this are the factor that led the decolonization of Africa country.</p>	
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8	<p>The impact of world wars led them to fail because they are given loans from USA and for high interest this process led them to fail economically totally after failure allow the decolonization of Africa countries also 'this are the factor that accelerate the decolonization of Africa also factor for the USA to rise as follows.</p> <p>Cosmopolitant nature of USA, the united state of America, this means the USA contain ar different people Who have different skills like Jewish, Arabs, African this people encourage the development of ASA because they work in different sectors.</p> <p>The capital obtain from Britain, this action it encourage the USA development because British left many industries and factories in USA, this happen when America get her independence in 1976 from the hand of British this situation encourage the development of united state of America</p> <p>Political stability of USA, after the civil war of USA USA in 1961 the USA not enter ed in civil war this war caused by the north and South there are misunderstanding between them but after the solution USA encourage the economic of her state this action led to the development of USA.</p> <p>Therefore the world wars was not fighting in USA land also the USA are the military supplies in the world after the second world get a lot of money</p>	
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Extract 8.1 shows a response from a candidate who managed to show how the decline of European capitalism accelerated decolonization process of Africa in the first part of the question but explained the factors for the rise of USA capitalism in the second part contrary to the demand of the question.

Most candidates who managed to score from 7 to 11.5 marks failed to respond correctly to the first part of the question but managed to provide satisfactory details on the second part. This is because the role of USA towards decolonization of Africa is more popular to many candidates than the role of the decline of European capitalism.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 18.5 marks responded well on both parts of the question by elaborating the required number of points with relevant examples. However, the variations in their scores were due to varied clarity of their arguments and ability to provide plausible examples on each of the points given. Their arguments in the first part were built on points like: excessive exploitation of African resources which sparked off African desires to terminate colonial domination; European weak economy which could not maintain the colonies; inability of the capitalists to fulfill the promises made to ex-soldiers and loans from the USA through the Marshall Plan which embodied decolonization conditions. On the other hand points like: check the spread of communism; the need to spread capitalist ideology; the need to build military bases and US economic needs in Africa were raised as the reasons as to why the USA developed anti-colonial tradition. Extract 8.2 below portrays an example of a relatively good response.

Extract 8.2

8.	<p>Decolonization refers to political process whereby developed or strong nation(s) that were dominating a weak country economically, socially, politically and technologically decide to grant independence or freedom to that country either peacefully or by armed struggle and revolution. Decline of European capitalism refers to the economic situation of European countries in 1945 whereby there was economic hardship and depressions due to the effects of the second world war of 1939-45.</p> <p>The following are some of the factors on how the decline of European capitalism accelerated African decolonization as follows:-</p> <p>Overexploitation of Africans; due to the effect of the second world war European countries decided to establish economic reforms in Africa in different sectors such as agriculture, labour, transport, industry and social services so that they can revamp or revive their economy. The reforms were very exploitative and unconducive to Africans since they were accompanied by taxation, low wages, land alienation, forced labour, overexploitation of African resources and forced production of cash crops, hence this raised consciousness among Africans hence they waged resistance against the colonist hence decolonization.</p>	
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9.	<p>Influenced Marshall plan; this was an economic plan introduced by USA's secretary George Marshall aiming to provide economic assistance to European countries especially western Europe which were affected by the war. USA provided construction to European countries to decolonize African countries so that she can provide financial assistance to them, since western European countries were highly affected with the depression and economic hardship they accepted to decolonize so that they can get financial assistance from USA hence decolonization to incur the expenses of colonies.</p> <p>Weakness of European military powers; also due to the decline of European countries economy due to the effects of the second world war, European countries failed to incur the expenses of running colonial activities including investing capital therefore they decided to grant independence since they lacked financial ability to run colonial activities, but also due to financial hardship they failed to build the military which were affected by the WWII hence the military was weak to fight against African nationalism.</p> <p>The above views are on how the decline of European Capitalism accelerated to decolonization, the following are the reasons to why USA decided to support anti-colonial tradition as follows:-</p> <p>Economic interest of USA; she supported anti-colonial tradition due to the fact that she had economic interests with African continent. USA wanted to have market for her manufactures.</p>	
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8.	ed goods in African countries but also USA	
	wanted to have market and trade partners in	
	African continent for her manufactured goods	
	and source of raw materials for her industries,	
	thus why she supported decolonization	
	Political interests; also USA supported anti-colonial	
	tradition since she had her political interest	
	in Africa whereby USA wanted to establish	
	puppet leaders and spy network in Africa for her	
	own benefit, but also USA supported decolonization	
	since she wanted to spread capitalist ideologies	
	and also to check the spread of socialism in Africa	
	therefore due to her support she can obtain more	
	members in capitalist ideologies	
	She wanted to establish military bases; also USA	
	supported decolonization since she was in need of	
	area for establishing more military bases in	
	Africa and spy network for defensive and	
	security purpose during the cold war and after	
	the cold war, after decolonization USA established	
	different military bases in African countries till date	
	In conclusion; from the given above views	
	and explanations are the evidences on how the	
	decline of European capitalism influenced decolonization	
	but also the reasons to why USA decided to	
	support anti-colonial tradition the given reasons	
	means USA intended to establish her own form of	
	colonialism in Africa as well as known as	
	Neo-colonialism as its going on by now	

Extract 8.2 portrays a sample of a candidate who was able to show how the decline of European capitalism accelerated decolonization and why USA developed the anti-colonial tradition.

2.9 Question 9

This question was set from the topic "Political and Economic Development in Tanzania since Independence". It required the candidates to discuss the major problems facing the agricultural sector in Tanzania. It was opted by the majority of the candidates (86.7%) probably due to the fact that it was easy for them to grasp the challenges from their local surroundings thus even their performance was also good as shown in figure 3 below.

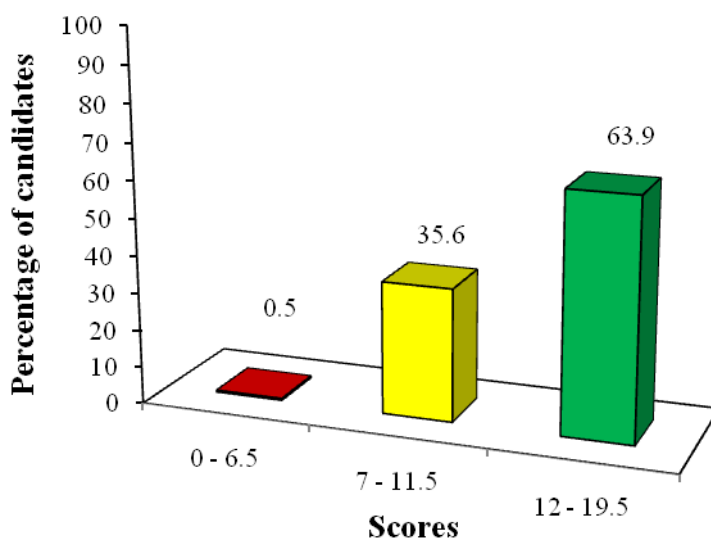


Figure 3 indicates the percentages of the candidates with good score (12-19), average score (7 to 11.5) and poor score (0 to 6.5).

The responses of the candidates who scored from 12 to 19.5 marks were characterised by relevant points which were cemented by details and examples basing on Tanzania as the question demanded. Points like Climatic barriers, pests, diseases and weeds, transport and communication problems, inadequate technology, poor marketing facilities, conflicts between farmers and pastoralists and traditionalism among farmers were discussed as some of the challenges of agricultural sector in Tanzania. However, shortage of some specific examples and ambiguity in some of the points barred some candidates to score above 14 marks. Extract 9.1 below is an example of a good essay presentation in this question.

Extract 9.1

Q	<p>Agriculture refers to an economic activity which involves crop cultivation and keeping of animals. Agricultural sector has been a backbone of many African countries like Tanzania. Many African countries produce agricultural crops so that it may be sold in the world market and get the income from it. Tanzania is the one of the producers of sugar and sell sugar in the world market. Other African countries that produce agricultural crops are such as Liberia who produced rubber, Kenya produce coffee, Malawi produce tea and Ghana produce off cocoa. There are different problems that Tanzania get from agricultural sector. The following are the problems:</p> <p>Low level of technology. In Tanzania the status of the technology is very low. Many people are still using hand hoes instead of using modern machines like tractors. Also in harvesting many people are using their own hands instead of using modern machines like combining harvesters. For instance when people are harvesting maize, beans and tea they are using their own hands and they have to harvest in a large plantations. This is a big problem in agricultural sector in Tanzania. Because of this it has led to poor production of agricultural crops.</p> <p>Pests and diseases. In Tanzania different pests and diseases attack the crops of the Tanzanians. Many people are not able to buy chemicals so that they can use them to kill the pests which lead to disease on the crops. This made many crops to be eaten by the pests and hence the production is very slow. As a result people lack food in the society.</p>	
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9.	<p>Land conflicts, Land conflicts has become a wide problem to many Tanzanians. There is land conflicts between the farmers and pastoralists. The pastoralists who own animals have a tendency of allowing their animals to enter into the farms of the farmers. The animals eat and destroy crops and hence it lead to the rise of conflicts between the farmers and pastoralists. Example land conflicts have been occurring in Morogoro Kilosa whereby farmers and pastoralists are fighting for land.</p> <p>Price fluctuations of agricultural products.</p> <p>When there is over-production of a certain crop the price of that crop falls. Many countries are also producing what Tanzania do. This has led to stiff competition and price fluctuations of local products of Tanzania in the world market. Because of this the government fail to get income which could help to develop social services like health services.</p> <p>Natural calamities like drought and floods. In Tanzania during 1973-1974 and 1981-1984 there was occurrence of drought whereby agriculture declined and many of Tanzanians suffered from hunger and famine. Due to this the government was forced to buy and find the food in other places in the world. Therefore due to these natural calamities agricultural sector decline, and also floods kill lots of crops in the country and hence it lowers production.</p> <p>Lack of markets, the agricultural crops lack markets especially from external countries since they are produced at low quality. This is because of weak industrial sector which does not encourage development of quality agricultural crops and hence agricultural</p>	
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	crops from Tanzania fail to compete with other products from other countries	
	Shortage of capital. Many Tanzanians are poor and they too live in rural areas. 80% of the Tanzanians live in rural areas so they do not have capital to buy important machines so as to buy increase production. This has led to poor production of agricultural crops in the country.	
	Low level of education. Most of the Tanzanians lack education about agriculture. Most of them do not know about proper farming methods, fructure the use of manure and fertilizers in certain kind of crops. This has led to poor production of crops.	
	Therefore the government should support agricultural sector by providing to the farmers loans and grants so that they may be able to buy machines and chemical fertilizers which would increase production.	

Extract 9.1 is a good example of a candidate who expounded the challenges of agriculture in Tanzania, such as low level of technology, pest and diseases and land conflicts.

Furthermore, the scores from 7 to 11.5 marks incorporated candidates who provided few points than the required ones, repeating points like environmental and climatic factors as separate points, provision of trivial explanations which could not deserve higher score and lacking peculiar examples basing on the Tanzanian context.

Amazingly, despite the fact that issues on agriculture are inter-disciplinary as they are taught in other subjects like Geography and Agricultural Science and are widely discussed in the mass media, yet two candidates scored a 0 mark and 47 others could not score beyond 6.5 marks. Failure to abide by the

question demand, mentioning few relevant points, lacking explanations to cater for the demand of the question and discussing other sectors of economy like trade, mining and tourism alongside agriculture were some of the weaknesses observed in the candidates' scripts which caused their marks to range from 0 to 6.5 depending on the magnitude of the weaknesses in each candidates' response. Extract 9.2 below shows a candidate who performed poorly in this question.

Extract 9.2

9	Agriculture Sector, is the sector which are special to whom the sector who raised. The following are problems which faced the agriculture sector in Tanzania those are:	
	Division of local people into class, this is the problem faced the African people to develop in agriculture sector, because, were divide people in social stratification,...	
	Development of local people from awareness, also the African people were failed to develop in agriculture sector because, were not be aware to develop in agriculture, so this led the fail of agriculture sector...	
	Dependent economy, also the African people were based in depending in European so were led to fail in agriculture sector those...	
	Advance of roots and sticks, also the African people were failed to develop in agriculture because of roots and sticks.	
	Lack of science and technology, also the African people were failed in development in agriculture sector, because were use poor method to introduce their crops.	
	Specialization, also the African failed to develop in agriculture, because were cultivate single crops, special for eating only.	
	Therefore there are the problems facing the African society in Agriculture sector for example were use poor instrument to produce.	

Extract 9.2 indicates a candidate whose partial elaborations on some relevant points could not satisfy fully the demands of the question.

2.10 Question 10

This question was derived from the topic "Political and Economic Development in Tanzania since Independence". It demanded the candidates to use six points to support the statement that Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) are among the hurdles to Tanzanian social, political and economic development. This question had the least frequency in this paper as only 13.3 percent of the candidates tackled it. However, its performance was good as shown in figure 4 below.

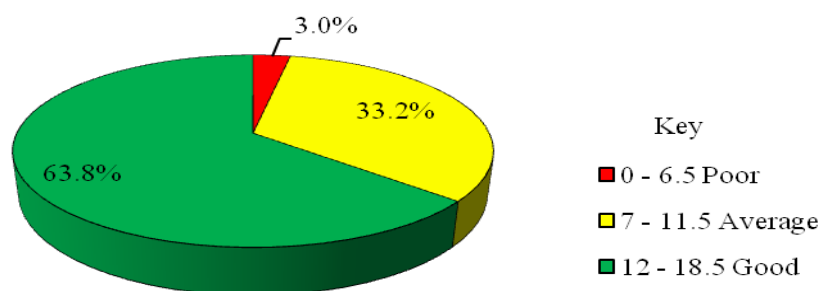


Figure 4 indicates a trend of the candidates' performance in question 10.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 18.5 showed better conceptualization of the SAPs and its hindrances to Tanzanian social, political and economic development. They provided specific problems, such as mass unemployment, unequal distribution of resources, marginalization of local investors, the negative impact of privatization of government owned enterprises, increase of corruption and perpetuation of Neo Colonialism. However, the disparities of marks in this range of score were caused by the degree of clarity of each individual response. Extract 10.1 below portrays a sample of a candidate who had a good performance in this question.

Extract 10.1

10.	Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) are the conditions set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to solve the problems that face developing countries. These conditions have been a source of various problems to the developing countries like Tanzania. The following are the negative effects of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) to Tanzania's social, political and economic development.	
	Unemployment. This is the one of the major	

10	negative impact of the SAP's. One of the conditions of Structural Adjustment programmes was to reduce the government expenditures and one of the measures was to reduce number of public servants through redundancy. These conditions has led to the massive unemployment of the Tanzanian citizens thus it leads to the hardship of life	
	Corruption. This is one of the most dangerous disasters which faces Tanzania. This is an impact of the conditions of Structural Adjustment Programmes which were very dangerous to the country. One of the conditions was privatization of public companies, this led to the lack of transparency in the government. This has led to the increase of corruption scandals which swallow the nation and hinders the Tanzanian development.	
	Dependant economy. After the introduction of the Structural Adjustment programmes, Tanzanian economy has been dependant to the developed nations. The country cannot afford to contrall her affairs without the loan from other nations. This is the reason which makes Tanzania to be begger to her donors who set hard conditions and provide loans with high interests.	
	Massive exploitation of natural resources. This has been a great problem which have been caused by the conditions of SAP's. The increase of investments by European companies have led to the massive exploitation of Tanzanian natural resources. The companies enter contracts with Tanzanian government and settle in the country while they exploit the natural resources. This problem has made many Tanzanians situation to grow worse because they are not benefited by their natural resources.	

Extract 10.1 indicates a sample of a well presented work of a candidate on the hurdles of SAPs to Tanzanian social, political and economic development.

Some candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks were able to cite the problems of SAPs but their points were not localized to the Tanzanian situation. Some of them mixed up conditions and reasons for SAPs alongside

the problems thus lowered the possibility of scoring good marks. Others responded on the positive and negative effects of SAPs while others provided relevant points but failed to give thorough explanations in some points.

The candidates whose marks ranged from 0 to 6.5 were probably challenged by the words "Structural Adjustment Programmes" and "hurdles". They, therefore responded on the general problems facing Tanzania, benefits that Tanzania gains from SAPs and/or the SAPs' conditions. With such irrelevances, they were liable to a 0 score except in some minor cases where the introductions were somehow relevant. Moreover, despite showing relevance in some of the explanations, most responses in this group were not well organized and coordinated to deserve higher marks. Extract 10.2 below is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who scored low marks.

Extract 10.2

10.	Structural Adjustment Programmes was the planned created by western capitalist to rescue the economic, social and political crisis in the third World countries, which was formed on 1978's the underdeveloped countries from the 1980's started to implement the structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) through International Monetary Fund and World bank. The SAP had principles or conditions which every country of third World if she want loans had to implement. Such conditions were Multipartism, trade liberation, cost sharing, investment and privatization.
	Tanzania is the country which implemented SAP conditions, SAP contributed much to the changes in Tanzania changes from social, Political and Economically such as follows:
	First SAP through its principle of trade liberation in economic sector Tanzania improved the production because of the competition among the other countries Tanzania produce quality and quantity goods in order to get market around the World.
	Also in economic SAP help to the formation of institutes eg. establishment of many banks in order people to get loans for the business. So SAP lead to the improvement of economic sector to some extent.
	In Political SAP helped Tanzania through the principle of Multipartism, Tanzania experience the democracy people get freedom which party to vote, also the freedom of vote and to be voted.
	Also in political The multipartism policy -

10	help the transparency of the government because the parties challenge the government through the meeting at the parliament.	
	SAP through the principle ^{cost sharing} also help Tanzania socially on the improvement of social services like medical centres, roads and electricity the people shared much which led to the improvement of services like hospitals you get better services.	
	Also through privatization the Tanzanians gets employment which help to improve standard of life, many industries were not working since the government privatized them the people are getting employment.	
	Therefore, even though brought some changes through SAP principles Tanzania still backward science and technology and for some extent SAP contributed to the hardship of life because of neo colonialism which is existing through SAP.	

Extract 10.2 shows a candidate who in most cases responded on the positive effects of SAPs, such as its contribution to economic, political and social development contrary to the demand of the question.

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

3.1 Question 1

This question came from the topic "The Rise of Capitalism in Europe". It required the candidates to explain six factors which speeded up the rise of Merchant Capitalism in Europe. It was opted by 64.6 percent of the candidates whereby 8.7 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 60.9 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 30.4 percent scored 12 to 18 marks.

Lack of concentration in identifying the task of the question made candidates who scored a 0 mark to deviate from the demand of the question. Thus, some of them responded on the overall factors for the decline of capitalism while others explained how mercantilism contributed to the rise of capitalism in Europe. However, the scorers of 0.5 to 6.5 marks had some valuable responses which earned them some few marks. For example, some were able to outline some relevant points, others due to lack of specificity combined the factors for the rise of Mercantilism with its impact and its contribution to the rise of capitalism in Europe. Extract 1.1 below shows a sample of one of the candidate's response that deviated from the question demands.

Extract 1.1

1.	Capitalism was the social, economic and political system which occurred in Europe based on exploitation due to the advancement of science and technology in 15 th . The following are the factors which accelerate the rise of merchant capitalism in Europe.
	British exhibition in 1851, different nation went to see the technology which use British on how developed in industry. Example of that country are French and U.S.A. United State of America.
	Unification of Germany and Italy also cause the collapse of merchant capitalism in Europe because Germany and Italy form strong state which facilitate the industrialization in that country. Hence merchant capitalism accelerate.
	Industrialization from other country example Germany, French and U.S.A also facilitate the acceleration of merchant capitalism in Europe.

Extract 1.1 shows a part of the response from a candidate who explained the factors for the decline of British capitalism contrary to the demand of the question.

The candidates in the range of 7 to 11.5 marks were able to understand the demands of the question, hence presented some correct points. However, some of their weaknesses which hindered them from scoring higher marks include: provision of inadequate explanations in some points; repetition of some points, and failure to exhaust the required number of points.

Most of the candidates who scored from 12 to 18 marks provided the required number of points with relatively adequate explanations and cited vivid examples to support their arguments. The accuracy of their responses differed, those who scored 15 marks and above were more conversant with mercantilism. They provided relevant explanations to points like development of marine technology; discovery of sea routes; prior accumulation of capital; development of financial institutions and government assurance of security to merchants. Extract 1.2 illustrates the case.

Extract 1.2

1	<p>Merchant Capitalism, this was the first stage of Capitalism in Europe which involved Overseas trade. It was initiated in 15th C in Europe where merchants travelled to several parts of the world to search for precious metals in order to accumulate wealth and promote national unity in Europe. This stage of Capitalism involved three stages such as slavery, Unequal trade and bullionism.</p> <p>The following are the factors which accelerated the rise of merchant Capitalism in Europe.</p> <p>Development of marine technology, this was developed in Europe due to ship building and it involved discovery of compass direction, motor engine, and the use of gun for security. Due to these factors they moved to several parts of the world and they accumulated precious metals such as gold, silver, and also raw materials such as cocoa, coffee, pyrethrum, palm oil which were used to feed the industries in Europe hence development.</p> <p>Primitive accumulation of capital, this was one of the ways used by merchants to accumulate wealth which were through illegal ways example looting, plundering, terrorism which were applied in African colonies. Through primitive accumulation of capital merchants were able to expand their colonies plunder French towns and cities, and plundering church and hence development.</p> <p>Enclosure System, this was the system under agrarian revolution in which it involved using land for commercial activities such as rearing marine sheeps and cattle to increase the supply of wool.</p>	
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1	<p>in the industries in this case merchants needed Capital to run these activities which led to increase of raw materials, development of industries, and hence the migrated to various areas.</p> <p><u>Role of leaders</u>, In Europe merchant Capitalism arose because there were some leaders who supported the movements of merchants towards other parts of the world to acquire and accumulate Capital and wealth which is useful to the economy and this leaders supported merchants because they expected that they could benefit much from these movements example King Henry VII worked hand in hand with merchants, hoping to gain from that trade.</p> <p><u>Discover of the New world</u>, this was influenced by Christopher Columbus who lived in Italy and Spanish in his researcher and routes of 1492 he was able to discover the new world where he found many plantations which were needed to be established and developed by employing labour to work in this case they had to move to Africa to get cheap labour to perform labour activities.</p> <p><u>Growth of financial institutions</u>, this led to rise of merchantism in Europe because it promoted Capital to the merchant who conducted activities in several parts of the world in this case these institutions facilitated the rise of profits and also they conducted their activities sufficiently by being given aids, loans these institutions includes Barclays Bank, Standard Chartered bank which played a great role.</p>	
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Extract 1.2 shows a part of a response from a script of a candidate who explained correctly factors which accelerated the rise of Mercantilism in Europe.

3.2 Question 2

The question was set from the topic "The Rise of capitalism in Europe". It required the candidates to examine six factors which favored British industrial progress in the 18th century. This question had the highest frequency in this paper as 94 percent of the candidates opted for it. The candidates' performance was also good since only 1.1 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 34.8 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and majority (64.1%) scored from 12 to 19 marks.

The Candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks illustrated better understanding of the question. They presented well organized essays and were able to meet the required number of points which were supported with factual details and vivid examples. The variation in their performances was determined by the coherence of their responses and the ability to provide more vibrant examples to support their answers. Points like Britain geographical position, availability of natural resources, and the stability of the British government were well expounded as shown in one of the candidates' response in Extract 2.1 below.

Extract 2.1

2.	<p>British is a country found in European continent. The country historically had a strongest economy in the world compared to all other European countries. This was accelerated by her early industrial development since by 1750 (the 18th C) Britain had already industrialized. This made her to be termed as the work shop of the world due to her industrial hegemony. The industrial progress of British was favoured by various factors including the following.</p> <p>Presence of natural resources in Britain; British was blessed with a lot of natural resources like minerals such as coal, lead, copper and iron, also she was blessed with good water courses. The minerals acted as raw materials in industries which accelerated the British industrial sector. For example; About 5/6 of coal mined in the world was from Britain. This helped Britain so much in her industrial progress in the 18th century.</p> <p>The impact of agrarian revolution; British also underwent agricultural development from 1450 to 1750, this was a very major factor for her industrialization, since British obtained agricultural raw materials from agriculture like cotton which she used for textile industries production. Additionally agrarian revolution in Britain brought about population expansion which was a key source of labour force and market for the manufactured goods from industries; Thus leading to British industrial progress in the 18th century.</p> <p>Technological development in British. This also accelerated the industrial progress of British in the 18th century. Since with new technological</p>
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2.	the growth of cotton which was the key source of raw materials for textile industries in British. This helped so much in the acceleration of British industrial progress in the 18 th Century.
	Conclusively; British industrial development had so many impacts on Britain for example the industrial progress led to the growth of trade in Britain, also it led to the growth of towns and cities such as Bristol, Liverpool and Genoa which were major trading central cities, additionally infrastructure improved in Britain and population growth was rapidly expanding.

Extract 2.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who examined the factors which favored British industrial progress in the 18th Century.

Furthermore, the candidates whose marks ranged from 7 to 11.5 understood the question but failed to give adequate explanations. Some of the weaknesses identified in their answers include: provision of insufficient explanations, and lack of vivid examples to support their points.

On the other hand, four candidates who scored a 0 mark diverged from the demand of the question by giving points which do not link to the question's requisite. Their responses centered on either the factors for the decline of British industrial hegemony or the factors for the decline of European capitalism. Extract 2.2 below shows part of a candidate's work who explained the factors for the decline of British industrial supremacy.

Extract 2.2

2.	British industrial was the country which high industrialized in the Europe country in 18 th C. The following are the factor favour British Industrial progress in 18 th Century.	
	Conservatism, the other country are the in copy of Britain and the Britain was conservatism in their industries	
	The world war, this was the factor favour British industries because of the first world war and second world war was under the British industrial revolution in	
	Industrial revolution of other country, the other country was develop in high and it is favour the development of industrial power in Britain;	
	America Independence in 1776, there are the cause of hinder of British industrial progress because the freedom of the people,	
	Decolonization process, this was in decolonization there are in the process of one country control others nation	
	London exhibition, this was the favour of British industrial progress in the high market of the London and other they are copy this technology	

Extract 2.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who tried to explain the factors for the decline of British industrial hegemony contrary to the demands of the question.

However, the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 6.5 marks could not meet fully the requirements of the question due to a number of reasons, such as repeating or splitting some of the similar points into numerous points. For example, the point like geographical advantage was split into minor points like position of Britain, the British coastline and the size of Britain. Moreover, some provided superficial explanations on some points while others responded on the general factor for the rise of European capitalism thus, they were able to score some marks only from the few relevant points.

3.3 Question 3

The question was derived from the topic "Rise of Democracy in Europe". The candidates were asked to show the role of philosophers in the development of democracy in France during the year 1780. This question was among the least attempted since only 10.9 percent of candidates opted for it, of which 20.4 percent scored 0 to 6.5 marks, 45.6 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 34 percent scored from 12 to 18 marks.

Four candidates deviated from the demand of the question and focused their responses on either the causes or the aims of the French Revolution thus scored a 0 mark. However, the scorers of 0.5 to 6.5 marks outlined some relevant points. Some of them due to lack of specificity mixed up the correct points with the aims of French revolution. Others gave an account of various philosophers but failed to show how such philosophers contributed to the rise of democracy in France. Extract 3.1 below shows an example of the candidate who performed poorly.

Extract 3.1

3.	<p>French revolution was the economic, political and social reforms within french during 1789 to 1799 whereby the french people aimed to sweep all elements of feudalism and overthrow the tudor monarch of King Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette due to their severe oppression and humiliation to the proletariants. Examples of French philosophers are such as Karl Marx, Fredrick Engels, Jannie, Adam, Smith.</p> <p>The following are the contribution of french revolution to the development of democracy in 1780s;</p> <p>The french philosophers created ideas of nationhood within the society. Hence due to the french philosophers some ideas raised of overthrowing the tudor monarch and having your own major means of production owned by the government.</p> <p>French philosophers showed the weakness of the capitalist. This is another contribution as they revealed the evils of capitalist especially the tudor monarch whereby they used to oppress and humiliate the proletariants but after the french philosophers they were overthrown and remained weak.</p> <p>French philosophers created awareness to the people that there is an important for waging in revolution</p>
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Extract 3.1 shows that, though the candidate mentioned the word philosophers in the points but he/she failed to show how the philosophers contributed to development of democracy in France in the 1780s.

The responses of the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks mostly based on general ideas of the role of philosophers towards development of

democracy in Europe, and thus included examples from other countries like England. Moreover, some of them could not meet the required number of points and others provided superficial explanations which could not suffice the demand of the question.

The candidates whose scores ranged from 12 to 18 marks portrayed a number of strength such as providing appropriate explanations on the relevant points. However, the responses of the candidates whose scores ranged from 12 to 14 marks lacked sufficient examples and exhaustive explanation of some points. On the other hand, those who scored from 15 to 18 marks exposed the roles of the philosophers which ultimately stimulated the development of democracy in France. Some of these roles include: criticizing the Catholic Church; advocating the equality of the people; suggesting the system of the government, suggesting the limitation of power of the monarchy, criticizing the power of clergy and nobles; criticizing the system of taxation, and advocating secularization. Extract 3.2 below indicates a candidate who managed to give relevant responses.

Extract 3.2

Q3.	Democracy is the government of people,	
	for the people and by the people. Development	
	of democracy in Europe arise after several	
	political revolutions in Europe including English	
	political revolutions of 1648 (puritan) and	
	1688 (glorious) revolutions, in 1789 French rev-	
	lution and lastly 1848 political revolution in	
	several European states like Italy, French, Prussia	
	Austria among others. It is true that philoso-	
	phers played a great role in development	
	of democracy in France as the was they	
	contributed in teaching Frenchmen on	
	democracy and to fight against absolute	
	leadership of King Louis XV and others.	
	Therefore the following is how French	

Philosophers contributed on the rise of democ	
07. cracy in French through French philosophers	
03. like Francois Marie, Montesque, Comille	
Dismoulin, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and	
others.	
They wrote / train people on the	
need for constitutional governments. French	
men learn about constitutional governments	
where philosophers like Voltairis, Montesque,	
Comille and others wrote several writings	
in enforcing people to demand the constitu	
tional government in French. Hence they	
led to overthrowing of absolute leadership	
like King Louis XVI hence they formed	
a constitutional government under Napoleon	
Bonaparte hence development of democracy	
in French.	
They wrote and train people about	
human right (declaration of human rights).	
This also helped to development of human democ-	
cracy in French since philosophers like	
Comille says "It is better die than live no	
free", this signifies that freedom is a right	
of every person. Therefore with ideas of	
several philosophers like Francois Marie,	
Jean Jacques Rousseau and others led people	
(French people) to struggle for their rights	
hence declaration of human right that led	
to development of democracy in French.	
Also philosophers inspires about	
fraternity, equality and liberty in several	
writings. These terms (conditions) signifies	

Extract 3.2 shows part of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to show the contributions of philosophers in the development of democracy in France.

3.4 Question 4

This question was composed from the topic "Imperialism and the Territorial division of the World". The candidates were supposed to analyse six reasons which accelerated European rivalries in Africa. Only 30.2 percent opted for this question but their performance was good as indicated in figure 5.

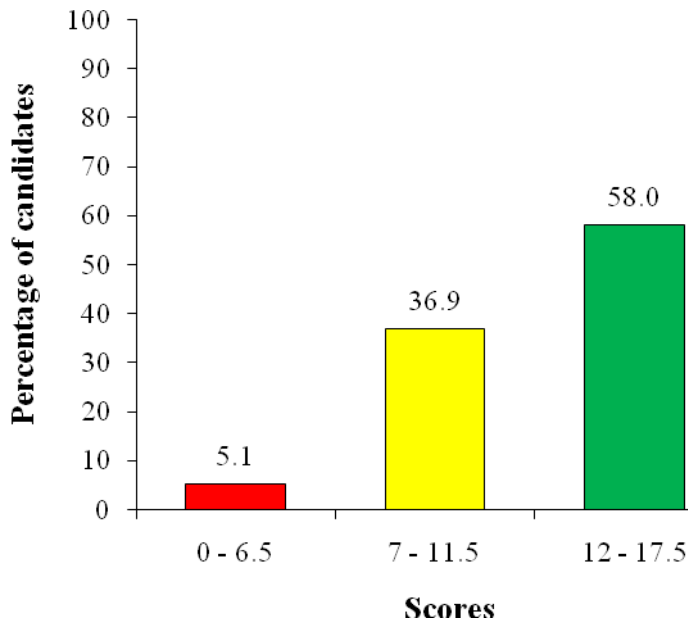


Figure 5.1. indicates the percentages of the candidates with good score (12-19), average score (7 to 11.5) and poor score (0 to 6.5) in question 4.

The range of 12 to 17.5 marks comprised of candidates who showed correct interpretation of the question. They provided detailed points and sound examples to clarify their arguments. However, the ability to organize, clarify and give relevant examples brought the differences in their scores as candidates with more than 14 marks managed to strongly elucidate their points. Points which focused on: the effects of the Industrial and Demographic Revolutions; potentiality of African resources; the problem of balance of power and the need of national prestige were clearly elaborated by the candidates who scored highly. An example of such a good answer in this question is shown in Extract 4.1 below.

Extract 4.1

4	<p>European Rivalries In Africa refers to the process of Scramble for African territories by European powers. Where by Scramble was the Competition for African Areas by European nations in order to get Areas that they can colonise for their own interest. It started in the last quarter of 19th C due to the following reasons:</p> <p>Development of Industrial Capitalism in Europe where by during this time there was high demand for industrial needs like raw materials, Markets to sell their manufactured goods, cheap labour and land for investment. Therefore Europeans had to cross borders and come to Africa so as they can get their industrial needs as there was competition in Europe for industrial needs. Therefore the rush to Africa made European powers to scramble for Areas that they would dominated. Example in Britain there was overproduction they had to come and sell to Africa also there was high demand for lubricants to run the machines thus they came to get raw materials like palm oil and Groundnuts to run the machines.</p> <p>Prestigious Reasons. In Europe a country which was owning a lot of colonies was recognised as a superior country this made them rush to Africa and scramble for colonies so as they can become powerful states. Example Britain was recognised as a powerful state because she owned so many colonies Africa, USA and India</p>	
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4. European Balance of power. Before 1870 the Balance of power in Europe was stable where by Britain was strong in the sea and France on land where by France owned Alsace and Lorraine for production of coal and iron. After Germany unification and defeat of France in Franco-Prussian war of 1870/1871 German became strong on land. Therefore this destructed the balance of power in Europe which made France to come to Africa and get colonies which can help her to regain back her power from Germany. Hence Rise of European rivalries in Africa.

Role of European Agents like the Missionaries, traders and Explorers these Agents provided Important Informations about Africa to their Mother Countries and Argued them to come and ~~acquire~~^{acquire} colonies in Africa. Mostly Explorers collected Important Information and they draw African Map in which they sent to their governments. Therefore they Accelerated European rivalries in Africa. Example of Agents are Karl Marx David Livingstone and others like William Mackon who was a trader.

European Nationalism. This Involves the Unification of small European states to form a single strong state. where as the Unification of small states of Germany to form a strong and powerful Germany state and Unification of small Italian states to form a single Italy. This Unification took

4	place upto 1870's where as German and Italy rushed to Africa so as they can get colonies which will make their countries stable because they aimed at creating strong states of Germany and Italy hence it accelerated rivalries in Africa. Example Germany scrambled with Britain for Tanganyika.
	Economic potentiality of some African states which attracted many European powers to fight over the place. The potentiality include presence of minerals, Areas for Investments, fertile soils and other potentials these made them develop interest to an area. Example Egypt experience this scramble because of presence of Suez canal, River Nile which was important for irrigation. This made France and Britain to scramble for Egypt. Also Example in Congo basin was scramble d by Belgian therefore potentiality of Africa accelerated European rivalries in Africa.
	All in all Scramble for African colonies/territories led to partition of African territories among the European powers after the Berlin conference of 1884/1885. which solved the disputes by dividing the continents Example Germany got Tanganyika, Togo, Cameroon Britain got Egypt, Ghana, Uganda France got Algeria, Ivory coast. Therefore it led to African domination by the European powers - through Colonialism in the last quarter of 19 th C.

Extract 4.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who analysed the reasons which accelerated European rivalries in Africa.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks were able to identify the reasons for the scramble for Africa. However, some gave partial explanations which could not deserve higher marks and others could not meet the asked number of points.

Furthermore, the phrase "accelerated European rivalries" distracted thirty six candidates who read the question hurriedly. They focused on the causes of European rivalries in Europe by citing issues like militarism and the alliance systems. Others dealt with the aspects of colonial economic exploitation and African resistance against colonial rule by highlighting points like land alienation and forced labour, thus scored a 0 mark. Extract 4.2 below is an example of the candidate who went astray in this question.

Extract 4.2

4.	European rivalries in Africa to	
	is that process to cover the development of the	
	European through African Continental, so as the	
	reason which accelerated European rivalries in African	
	Colonial conquest, destruction of African hand crafts,	
	Collection of taxation of African, the liquidation of African	
	trading interest, Land alienation and Cattle confiscation,	
	is searching and mobilizing for cheap labour	
	Colonial conquest are factors that which	
	triggered off the rise of accelerated European rivalries	
	in African, so as to see for long eye to	
	African Continental for covering the development,	
	Destruction of African hand crafts are	
	among of the reasons which accelerated rivalries	
	in African so to replacement from African	
	Continental for development.	

4.	Collection of the taxation are reason that accelerated European rivalries African to see to cover the development of the European.
	Land alienation are factors that reason which accelerated European rivalries in Africa so to need the low material from the African continental to cover the European.
	In searching to see cheap labour in African are factors or reason which accelerated European rivalries in Africa to see the people for doing work for low wages or salaries.
	Its true that accelerated European rivalries in African Land alienation, Collection taxation, destruction of the African hand craft, in searching marketing of the cheap labour.

Extract 4.2 shows a response from a script of a candidate who failed to analyse the reasons which accelerated European rivalries in Africa instead he/she explained the ways through which Europeans exploited Africans.

The candidates who scored from 0.5 to 6.5 marks shared the same shortcomings with those who scored a 0 mark. However, they were able to analyse few appropriate points and give relevant introductions and conclusions.

3.5 Question 5

This question was set from the topic "The Rise of Dictatorships in Germany, Italy and Japan". It demanded the candidates to explain six factors which triggered off the rise of dictatorship in Japan. It was attempted by 84.8 percent of the candidates and its performance was good as shown in figure 6.1.

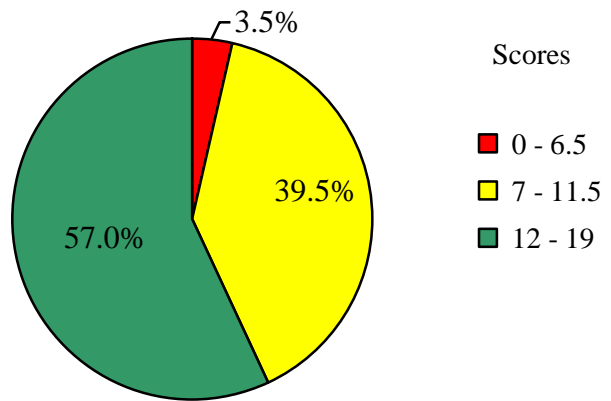


Figure 6.1. indicates the percentages of the candidates with good score (12-19), average score (7 to 11.5) and poor score (0 to 6.5) in question 5.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks were aware of the Japanese dictatorship; thus their arguments and examples were directly related to Japanese situation. They were able to raise specific points like: the Manchurian crisis, the weakness of Emperor Hirohito, the impact of the Great Economic Depression; the role of the 1919 Versailles Treaty; corruption; weakness of the League of Nations; weak parliamentary system; influence of Italian and Germany dictatorship governments, and fear of communism. The differences in their scores, however, differed depending on the accuracy of their descriptions. Extract 5.1 below portrays an example of one of the candidate who responded relatively well in this question.

Extract 5.1

		use only
5.	<p>Dictatorship is the system of government whereby the leader holds power by force and everything in the state is therefore decided by him. Dictatorship in Europe started in 1922 by the Germany under Adolf Hitler and the system was called Nazism. then later has spread to other countries like Italy as it was called Fascism under Benito Mussolini and the dictatorship in Japan had began in the 1939, the system of dictatorship had features like the belief in violence, absolutism, nationalism and the power of the state, the following are the factors that had triggered the dictatorship in Japan in 1939.</p> <p>The Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919, this was a treaty that had been held in the ^{First} after the Second World War, whereby it aimed to maintain the balance of power, punish the aggressors, disarmament of German, in these agreement Japan had not been recognized as a powerful nation like the United States of America and Britain, this had greatly upset Japan, and therefore had the leaders of Japan had influenced the citizens of Japan to support the dictatorship system in order to get recognition as a great nation.</p> <p>Weakness of the Japanese government; the Japanese government had been engaged in the corruption and also all the leaders were irresponsible and worked to benefit their own interests, the Japanese government had watched the citizens live in suffering in for a long time and did not do anything to make their lives better, therefore because of the weakness of the Japanese government, the people who</p>	

5	believed in dictatorship, had got a chance to get followers of the dictatorship system, and hence the rise of dictatorship in Japan because of the weaknesses of the Japan government.	
	The weakness of the league of nations; this was an organization formed after the First World war in order to maintain peace and prevention of the occurrence of conflicts in the world, the league of nations had failed to maintain peace and security in Japan and hence had led to the rise of dictatorship in Japan example: the league of nations had failed to prevent the Manchuria attack in 1931, hence paved a way for dictatorship in Japan.	
	The role of elites in Japan; the elites were the literate people in Japan, these elites had supported the idea of dictatorship, they had believed that for Japan to develop there should be use of force, the elite had the power to seize the parliament, hence the elites had spread the ideology of dictatorship among the Japanese citizens a factor that led to the rise of dictatorship in Japan example: Banno was among the elites who influenced the presence of dictatorship in Japan.	
	The impact of the situation in Manchuria; the Manchuria was found in China, the Japanese had invaded Manchuria in 1931 without the approval of the Chinese government, the Japanese had aimed to spread the idea of extremism and also she had the economic influences and investments in Manchuria.	

Extract 5.1 shows a part of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to explain the factors which prompted the rise of dictatorship in Japan.

In most cases, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks relied on general factors for the rise of dictatorships but failed to connect their arguments with the Japanese situation, thus they failed to exceed 11.5 marks.

Twenty candidates provided incorrect responses thus were eligible to a 0 score. For instance, most of them responded on the impact of dictatorship in Japan by raising points like death of people, end of democracy and the outbreak of Second World War. However, some candidates were able to score from 0.5 to 6.5 marks. Such candidates lacked appropriate details to support their points as they relied on general views of dictatorships. Other setbacks in their essays include provision of partial facts and outlining some few relevant points. Extract 5.2 below shows an example of a candidate who explained the impact of dictatorship in Japan.

Extract 5.2

5	Dictatorship in Jap was the situation where by the leaders on the nations concern rule his people on the way he/she want. Is the situation where by people or leader used to rules his/her with his own decision.
	Factors which triggered off the rise of dictatorship in Japan was as follows.
	It led to the occurrence of Second World War. Due to her process of expansionism and formation of alliance between Japan, German and Italy it led to the occurrence of Second World War.
	It led to the Invasion of Japan's neighbouring state. Japan due to his process of dictatorial it invade China in 1931 and Manchuria in 1937 in order to expand his colonies, this also was the factor which triggered to the rise of dictatorship in Japan.
	It led to the assassination of some people within Japan. Japan dictatorship led to the assassination of some people within Japan. For example the Prime Minister Inuka was assassinated by the group of army this situation also was the factor which triggered off the rise of dictatorship in Japan.
	It led to form what is known as Pacific war. This was the war between Japan and USA after Japan launched his missile in harbor, due to war Japan defeated and situation led to kill many people in Japan.

Extract 5.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who wrote the consequences of the dictatorship

instead of the factors that speeded up the rise of dictatorship in Japan.

3.6 Question 6

This question was composed from the topic "Rise of Dictatorship in Germany, Italy and Japan". The task of the question was to show how the Agreements reached in 1919 in Paris Peace Conference activated extreme nationalism in Western Europe. It was opted by 35.6 percent of all candidates of which 28.2 percent scored 0 to 6.5 marks, 48.7 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 23.1 percent scored from 12 to 18.5 marks.

A total of ninety candidates scored a 0 mark. Such a worse performance was caused by a number of drawbacks including failure to discover that the 1919 Paris Peace Conference is the Versailles Peace Treaty. This error made some candidates to respond haphazardly to other conferences, such as the 1919 Pan African Conference. On the other hand, others associated nationalism in Europe with African nationalism. However, the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 6.5 marks could only give an account of only few terms of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. Extract 6.1 below indicates a candidate who misinterpreted the question.

Extract 6.1

6.	It encourage other Western countries to to struggle for their own independence ; in the different ways of life either in cultural , social , political and in economic matters. Provision of military support ; To the nationalistic struggle such support includes the provision of weapon and other material which can help to get their own independence. It encourage peace and security to the people ; In order to defense their country and to know how they can defeat with enemy and by doing this they could reach their own goals and succes. Therefore ; Paris peace conference also encouraged other Western countries to attain their independence in peacealy way without any quarrells.
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Extract 6.1 shows part of a response from a script of a candidate who assumed that extreme nationalism in Europe meant the struggle for independence.

On the other hand, candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks were able to point out some correct points and relevant examples. However, they were incapable of scoring higher marks due to lack of enough explanations and paying more attention to Germany but neglecting other powers like Italy.

The candidates with 12 to 18.5 marks were able to associate the Paris Peace Conference with the rise of extreme nationalism in Europe. They were able to identify the weaknesses of the conference that activated extreme nationalism in Western Europe, particularly in Germany and Italy. Such weaknesses included the punishments given to German and Italy, which ignited sentiments among the people. The punishments include: surrendering colonies; limitations in the armaments; payments of reparations and ignoring Italy a portion of mandate colonies. The disparities in their scores were due to the ability of some candidates particularly those with 15 marks and above to highlight all the major powers that developed extreme nationalism that is, Germany and Italy and presentation of more factual arguments as shown in extract 6.2 below.

Extract 6.2

6.	Paris peace conference refers to the special conference met at Paris particularly Versailles town in France by countries like USA represented by Wilson Woodrow, France represented by Clemenceau, Orlando of Italy and Lloyd George of Britain. The peace conference emerged as soon as the end of the first world war in 1919 regarded as a gesture to restore the lost world peace. The following below are the agreements and resolutions reached at Paris peace conference in 1919 that activated extreme nationalism in Western Europe particularly Italy and Germany who later became the victims of the treaty.	
	War guilt clause; This was an agreement reached at Versailles peace conference where by the member states delegates declared that	

Germany was the causative agent of the first world war hence deserving punishment. This made most of the Germans feel that they were treated harshly though it was for every state's fault to cause the war. So Germans under Adolf Hitler developed extreme nationalism against the Paris peace conference.

War reparation clause; This was also another resolution reached at Paris peace conference which annoyed the Germans as it was required to pay 33 million dollars to compensate the loss caused by war. This could be in form of cash, timber, ships and livestock, worsening the matter the Weimar Republic agreed to this harsh act of the conference causing people to revolt against the ruling government in Germany.

Disarmament clause; Here the Germany's armed personnel were to be reduced to 100,000 soldiers as well as abolishing a compulsory military service to youths also Germany was not allowed to own airforces and military bases located in South East and West so as to ensure security of Poland and Czechoslovakia also remaining with only six battle ships. Adolf Hitler with a Nazi ideology opposed the act and support of the poor peasants and workers which led to his rise into power to replace Weimar Republic.

Exclusion of Germany in the League of Nations. The League of Nations was an international body designed and obliged to maintain peace and stability of the world from the occurrence of World War. The body was formed in 1919 as proposed by the USA's president Woodrow Wilson.

	with the isolation of Germany until when she	
6.	qualifies after paying the war reparation and other conference's conditions. This act developed extreme nationalism and people elected Adolf Hitler so as to fight against harshy terms of the Paris peace conference.	
	Decolonization clause; The African and other European colonies previously owned by Germany were placed under the trusteeship counsel of the League of Nations and declared as mandate territories with special care of other colonial powers to prepare them for independence. German south African colony of Namibia was taken by South African Boers, Tanganyika by British and Togo was given to France. This agreement weakened Germany politically hence people decided to support Nazi ideology so as to regain their lost colonies.	
	Dissatisfaction of Italy from the treaty; Italy was formerly proclaiming and promised to be given Adriatic in the upper Adige but it seemed that both France and Britain had selfish and common interests hence dividing the Germany's former colonies among themselves. This caused Benito Mussolini of Italy to have close links with Adolf Hitler resulting to another world war.	
	All in all; it is the Versailles peace treaty of Paris in 1919 which mainly contributed to the activation of extreme nationalism in Western Europe particularly Germany and Italy where in a long run with the collaboration of Japanese dictatorial government led the world into the second world war from 1939 to 1945.	

Extract 6.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to show how Paris Peace Treaty accelerated extreme nationalism in Western Europe.

3.7 Question 7

This question was derived from the topic "Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower". The candidates were required to analyse eight factors for the Great Economic Boom of 1920s in USA. The question was opted by 57.1 percent of the candidates with 27.1 percent scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks, 50.1 percent from 7 to 11.5 marks and 22.8 percent from 12 to 18.5 marks.

A total of 640 candidates (3.8%) misconceived the demands of the question, thus scored a 0 mark. Such candidates deviated from analysing the factors which caused the Economic Boom and instead they analysed the factors which led to the Great Economic Depression. Moreover, others explained the measures which were taken to control the effects of the Great Economic Depression in USA. These candidates must have hurriedly read the question, thus failed to differentiate between the “boom” and “depression”, putting into consideration that even the periodization of the two events resembles. However, some candidates who scored from 0.5 to 6.5 marks just mentioned the points. Others mixed up relevant points with incorrect ideas. This hindered them to perform highly. Extract 7.1 below is an example of a candidate who presented a poor performance in this question.

Extract 7.1

7.	Great Economic boom of 1920's in USA was solved by the president of United State America known as Delano Roosevelt at 1930's with the idea of "New deal" introduced and different programme of three R <Recovery Reform Relief> to the American. But the man came with different speech like "The only thing that you have to fear is fear itself" but also keep the brain trust by said that "I plague you and I plague my self to a new deal for the people of America" in order to get the great economic boom of 1920's in USA.
	The following are the eight factor which led to great economic boom of 1920's USA
	Public work Administration (PWA) which introduced for the aim of provision of employment to the people through different project like agriculture, school and so on hence solve the problem of unemployment and great economic boom of 1920's in USA.
	National Social security Fund (NSSF) 1935 was introduced for the aim of helping jobless people and older but also for dependent people to solve the problem of dependent and provide basic need for the dependent people especially elders and children. Hence the great economic boom in 1920's in USA.
	National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) also introduced for the aim of improving the industries because of loss of industrial program stopped at the time of depression and banks are closed so due to Industrial Recovery Act

Extract 7.1 shows a part of a response from a script of a candidate who explained the measures which were taken to curb the impact of the Great Economic Depression in USA contrary to the demand of the question.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks understood the question and mentioned correct points though their explanations were inadequate. Some of them mixed the facts with incorrect points and examples.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 12 to 18.5 marks were able to give correct points with sufficient explanations and enough examples, for example, they came up with points like: US economic benefits in the First World War; liberalization of the US economy; the role of advertisement; innovations; availability of both human and natural resources; application of restriction policies and increase of wages. However, the degree of clarity of responses caused some of them to score more marks than others. Extract 7.2 below shows an example of the candidate with relevant responses.

Extract 7.2

7.	United State of America after the period of the first world war experienced a great economic boom in the 1920s while other European countries were recovering from the war effects. USA had participated very late in the war and this made her to concentrate on building of her economy.	
	The following are the factors which led to the great economic boom of 1920s in USA.	
	Development of transport and communication which eased the movement of people and goods from one place to another. This facilitates the expansion of market in USA because goods were able to be moved smoothly from the production area to the consumption places. For example presence of tarmac roads and good railways favoured the economic boom.	
	Role of Influential Leaders. USA had good and dedicated leaders who were most devoted and advocated to improve the economy of the country and promoted equality and encouraged the merchants to invest in industries and expand their skills. For Example John Kennedy a most dedicated leader that is remembered upto current for his	

7. Contribution to the rise of great economic boom in USA.

Availability of natural resources. That gave a good source of raw materials for the Industries. The land of USA is blessed with fertile soil and abundant natural resources that contributed to the rise of the economy and leading to boom. When she got her Independence in 1776 from Britain had been developed and it eased the efforts of improving economy. For example Iron and coal was highly needed in the Industries for weapons and electricity.

Rapid population increase. In USA due to the migration of people from Britain, increased the number of people that led to increased labour supply and offered market to the manufactured goods and also technology innovations. For example the USA population rose up 30 million up to 1920s.

Political stability. In the country promoted a good atmosphere of peace and harmony that encouraged economic boom in USA. Since after the civil wars in America did not have any conflicts and brought stability throughout which made her to have ample time to concentrate on developing her economy. For example since 1865 there was no political conflicts in USA that could disturb the peace.

Research development and education. That had been invested in USA for expansion of her economy. She conducted heavy research on the technology that made her to increase investment and develop the entrepreneurial skills. Also invested on education that helped to increase knowledge and also learnt from Britain. For example USA imported expatriates from Britain and used her technologies.

Extract 7.2 shows a part of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to analyse factors which led to Economic Boom of 1920s in USA.

3.8 Question 8

This question was set from the topic "Threats to World Peace after the Second World War". The question demanded the candidates to give six reasons as to why thawing of the Cold War between the Eastern and Western blocs was frozen again in 1980s. This was among the least attempted and poorly performed question as only 21.4 percent of all the candidates attempted it, of which 99.2 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 0.8 percent scored from 7 to 11 marks and only three candidates managed to score from 12 to 17 marks.

Two factors might have contributed to that scenario. Firstly, the misconceptions of the terminologies "thawing and frozen" which confused many candidates and as a result, they provided inappropriate responses. For example, majority of the candidates provided the reasons, manifestations or the effects of the Cold War or factors which led to the thaw of Cold War tensions. With such approach, they could either score a 0 mark or could score a mark from the introduction part. Secondly, total lack of knowledge on the subject matter of the question. Majority of the candidates, therefore scored few marks mainly from the introduction and superficial explanations as shown in Extract 8.1 below.

Extract 8.1

§	<p>cold war, it was between two antagonist part East^{ern} block and western block Eastern block supported by Soviet union USSR while western block supported by Capitalist USA where two antagonist part did not involve any actual or physical fighting but was social, political and economic competition, Thawing of cold war between Eastern block and western block was due to</p> <p>Difference ideology, where by Eastern group or part believe in socialism while western block believe in capitalism system this two antagonist cause misunderstanding without any fighting.</p> <p>The speech of Winston Churchill, who state that block eastern were not free hence divide as into part this give tension to USSR,</p> <p>The Truman Doctrine, who support European countries million of money for to fight against socialism.</p> <p>Discover of Nuclear bomb 1945, in USA and tell their socialist (USSR) power that had nuclear bomb give tension in 1949, USSR had nuclear bomb succeed to test in USA where there was no settlement of people.</p> <p>The formation of NATO, USA formed the North atlantic treaty to check out the occurrence of communism this give tension to USSR part hence 1947 western also formed a part (Comform) to check the works of socialist if could have responsibility.</p>
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Extract 8.1 shows a part of a response from a script of a candidate who responded on the factors which caused the Cold War instead of the reasons for the frozen of the thawing of cold war in 1980s.

The candidates were supposed to understand that toward the end of the Second World War, tensions developed between Western and the Eastern camps but after 1953 there was thawing of these tensions. However, from the 1980s, such tensions rejuvenated due to a number of reasons like:

- (i) Revolution in Iran: the Shah of Iran was overthrown in 1979. The USA had supported the Shah because it needed Iran's oil. The new government was strongly anti-American but also strongly anti – Communist. Iran wanted a society based on Islamic values. The Iranian revolution changed the balance of power in the Middle East and increased tension between the superpowers, who were worried about how other would react.
- (ii) Civil wars in Nicaragua and Salvador and Angola. Communist rebels supported by Cuban and Soviet money and expertise tried to overthrow the governments of these states in South America and Africa. The USA funded the governments against the rebels. In Angola, the USA and the USSR helped to fund a long-running civil war.
- (iii) Human rights: In 1977- 1981, Jimmy Carter, the US president openly criticized the USSR's suppression of dissident people who spoke out against the government in both the USSR and the Eastern Europe.
- (iv) New nuclear weapons: In 1977 the USSR began replacing outdated missiles in Eastern Europe with new SS-20, nuclear missiles. The West saw these missiles as a new type of battlefield weapon that could be used in a limited nuclear war confined only to Europe. In response, President Carter allowed the US military to develop the Cruise missile. By 1979 the USA had stationed Pershing missiles in Western Europe as an answer to the SS-20.
- (v) In 1979, the pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan was under serious threat from its Muslim opponents, the Mujahideen. To protect the regime, Soviet forces entered Afghanistan on 25 December 1979,. Western powers were alarmed that the USSR could get so close to the West's oil supplies in the Middle East. President Carter described the Soviet action as the most serious threat to peace since the Second World War. The USA secretly began to send very large

shipments of money, arms and equipment to Pakistan and from there to the USSR's Mujahideen opponents.

- (vi) The Moscow and Los Angeles Olympics: In protest at Soviet involvement in the Afghan War, the USA boycotted the 1980 Olympic Games held in Moscow. In retaliation, the USSR and Eastern European teams boycotted the Los Angeles Olympics held four years later.
- (vii) In 1980, the USA elected the former Hollywood film actor Ronald Reagan as President. Reagan made no secret of his dislike of Communism and the USSR, calling it Evil Empire. He supported anti-Communist forces in Afghanistan and Nicaragua. Reagan was helped by the fact that many of the Europe's leaders at that time supported his tough line against USSR. His boldest plan was to escalate the arm race in order to end it.

3.9 Question 9

The question was drawn from the topic "Neo-colonialism and the question of underdevelopment in the Third World Countries". The candidates were to analyse six reasons for the economic dependence of developing nations. The candidates who opted for this question comprised of 63.4 percent of all the candidates who sat for this paper. The scorers of 0 to 6.5 marks were 6.6 percent, the average marks from 7 to 11.5 were scored by 59.1 percent, while good performance from 12 to 19 marks were scored by 34.3 percent.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks were able to provide points which based on realistic arguments and evidences on historical and current situations in developing countries. The candidates' marks in this group fluctuated due to the quality of their responses as those with broader and more articulated arguments scored higher marks than others. Some of the points advanced were: the impact of neo colonialism; mono economy; higher rate of population growth; civil wars; natural calamities; corruption and embezzlements. Extract 9.1 below illustrates one of the modal responses in this question.

Extract 9.1

9	<p>Developing nations, these are nations which there is existence of low level of development in all sphere such as economic, politic and also socially, example Tanzania, Kenya, Malawi, mostly are within Africa and other are in South America Latin countries. Those countries mostly depend on other developed countries due to the following factors,</p> <p>Low level of science and technology, this facilitate economic dependence due to presence of local science and technology which facilitate low production hence depend on other developed countries to adjust their product as to increase production.</p> <p>Frequent natural calamities, this is where by presence of various natural calamities like floods facilitate backwardness of economic hence facilitate foreign assistance as a result of economic dependence, where by developed countries decided to recover the economy, example Niger there frequent floods.</p> <p>Poor economic policies, this are economic policies which formulate for economic growth where</p>	
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9	by mostly of the developing countries depend on natural resources where by there is no strong policies like those of investment, protectionist policy which limit importation of goods and foreign investors over available resources like minerals hence lead to economic dependence.	
	Frequent wars and conflict, this is where by most of the developing countries have suffering from wars, civil wars hence enable backward of economic hence lead to attain assistance from developing countries, this lead to increase of economic dependence example, Somali, Congo, Democratic republic of Congo, Libya,	
	High population, this is where by in developing there is high population which result to the inadequate of social services, where solution is assistance from developed countries hence lead to economic dependence.	
	Poor geographic High number of illiterate, where by in developing countries there is large number of people who had no education hence facilitate dependence from countries in various economic sector such as construction of modern infrastructure hence lead	

Extract 9.1 shows part of a response from a script of a candidate who was able to give reasons for economic dependence of developing nations.

Furthermore, the scorers of 7 to 11.5 marks raised the required points but provided insufficient explanations to justify their arguments. Others repeated or fragmented some of the points which denied them higher scores. The mostly fragmented points were natural hazards which were split into sub points like drought and floods, and political instability which was split into sub points of boarder conflicts and civil wars.

Fifteen candidates who scored a 0 mark deviated from the demand of the question. Some of them analysed the reasons for the economic development of various countries. Others analysed the economic reasons which forced the developing nations, particularly in Africa to fight for their independence. Such candidates might have read the question hurriedly thus misconceived some terms. However, candidates who scored from 0.5 to 6.5 marks revealed several weaknesses in their responses; some of these weaknesses include: failure to give appropriate explanations on some points, mixing a few correct facts with incorrect ones, and provision of a relevant introduction but false responses in the main body.

3.10 Question 10

This question was composed from the topic "Neo-colonialism and the Question of Underdevelopment in the Third World Countries". It required the candidates to prove that Africa's extreme poverty is partly attributed to historical phenomena. The question was attempted by 36.5 percent, of which 24.9 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks; 49.3 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks, and 25.8 percent scored from 12 to 19.5 marks.

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19.5 marks were able to validate the statement by giving required number of points that indicates how extreme poverty in Africa is traced from a historical perspective by giving points like: Africa's contact with external worlds, slave trade, colonialism, neo colonialism and globalization. However, the variations in their scores were due to lack of some crucial examples in some points. Furthermore, language proficiency hindered some of them from providing clearer views, thus limited them from scoring more than 14 marks. Extract 10.1 below displays a candidate's model response of this question.

Extract 10.1

10.	<p>Africa is one among the major continents of the world where the most population of black coloured people is settled. Poverty refers to the state of living under standards such as failure to afford basic needs. It is believed that before the 15th century, the level of development between Europe and Africa were almost the same, but the recent broad gap of development has been partly attributed to historical phenomena. As the following factors validate.</p> <p>Early contact between Africa and Far East. The contact began particularly in East Africa in 200 AD where the people of East African coasts traded with people from Indonesia, China and Lebanon. The trade was an equal since most of the precious and wealthy materials such as ivory, animals skins, minerals were exchanged with less valued commodities like perfumes, beads and alcohol. This unequal exchange resulted to extreme poverty of Africa since she less benefited.</p> <p>Ends of Slave trade; This emerged particularly in West Africa in the 15th century where the slaves were transported to American plantations owned by the Europeans through triangular slave trade. More than millions of African slaves were transported from 1441 hence causing shortage of labour force in Africa and improved production in European countries hence poverty in Africa.</p> <p>Effects of mercantilism; This was an overseas trading activity which involved the movement of the merchant class in Europe to Africa conducting</p>	
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10.	primitive accumulation of capital through piracy, plundering and looting they also obtained silver and gold from West Africa particularly Ghana hence developing themselves leaving Africa a poor continent up to date.
	<u>Influences of Colonialism</u> ; This refers to the control of the weak country by the powerful country in all aspects of life. Europe colonized Africa immediately after the Berlin Conference in 1885. The system based on intensive exploitation of the African natural resources so as to meet their capitalist demands as a result they benefited their home countries such as Britain, France and Belgium leaving Africa with poverty.
	<u>Effects of neo-colonialism</u> : This is another form of exploitation developed after the uproot of colonial rule in Africa where the former colonial masters in collaboration with USA exploit indirectly the natural resources of Africa and utilize them for their own economic development and leaving African continent poor and dependent to the aid from developed countries such as USA, Britain, Canada, Japan and Sweden.
	<u>Role played by globalization</u> ; This is a political and socio-economic system where the whole world shares the common interests of technologies and economic problem freedom. As a result through liberalized trade the developed countries make export of their foreign goods to Africa due to the absence of trade tariffs. Since African commodities and technology can not compete with European's hence limiting local trade which in a long run

Extract 10.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who managed to show Historical factors that has contributed to the persisting poverty in Africa.

Furthermore, the candidates whose scores ranged from 7 to 11.5 marks presented some correct points with little correct examples. However, their work lacked detailed and rational explanations. Besides that, they also included some contemporary factors for the persisting poverty in Africa something that limited them to excel beyond 11.5 marks.

On the other hand, the responses of eighteen candidates who scored a 0 mark were illogical as they were contrary to the demands of the question. For example, most of them responded by giving the contemporary factors for Africans poverty, thus they came up with points like civil wars, diseases and corruption. The candidates who scored from 0.5 to 6.5 based on the overall factors for poverty in Africa, that is, contemporary and historical factors. Extract 10.2 below indicates a candidate who provided irrelevant response in this question.

Extract 10.2

10	<p>Poverty Is the situation where by a person can not afford the economic well being. Povey have two level which is at individual level and National level. Povey in national level - is the situation where by a nation is not well being in economic social and political issues. It is true that Africa's "extreme poverty is partly attributed to historical phenomena" The following are fact which prove the above statement.</p> <p>Poor infrastructures like roads and railway in Africa this undermine the development because this infrastructure can help in transportation of raw material may be from farms to market centres also the market is another problem which undermine development because some work harder to remove from poverty but availability of market is problem therefore this increase poverty in the country.</p> <p>Corruption, Among the things which undermine the development in African Countries is poverty Corruption. Many people in Africa take Corruption as the part and parcel of their own development therefore corruption is in all sector and also the government leaders they use to corrupt the government funds for their own interest may be they given a public fund to build aimed to build roads but he/she can use for his own interest /embezzlement.</p>	
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10	<p>diseases, also disease is another problem which cause extremely poverty in African countries where by due to eruption of different diseases like cholera may cause many people not involve in production activity. Also many ^{big} effort putted by the government to eliminate poverty disease in other way they can put it in production activity.</p> <p>Poor education, Also the system of education is poor. It prepared a student to have off the mind that after finish education he can given a work by the government. Also they did not get good education to lack of facilities like science student therefore this led to the Africa's extremely poverty.</p>	use only
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Extract 10.2 shows part of a response from a script of a candidate who failed to give historical factors for Africa's extreme poverty and instead the candidate gave contemporary factors for Africa's poverty.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSION

From the analysis of individual question made, it is evident that the general performance of the History candidates in the ACSEE 2016 was good. Most candidates answered the questions correctly, hence scored good marks. Moreover, with the exception of only one topic *Threats to World Peace After the Second World War*, which had a poor performance (thus marked by a red color in the appendix), other topics had a good performance since the percentage of candidates who scored an average of 35 percent or more ranged from 72.9 to 98.25. These topics are shaded by green color in the 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 to express themselves in English language, misinterpretation of the questions and poor transfer of knowledge.

The analysis of the candidates' performance shows that, there were questions which were relatively omitted by the candidates. In paper 1,

questions 4 and 10 had a relatively low frequencies while in paper 2, questions 8 was highly omitted. Low frequency in these questions was probably caused by total/ partial coverage of the topics concerned.

In order to improve the performance of the prospective candidates, all challenges observed in this report should be addressed by all educational stakeholders.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the general 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 were 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 as to enable candidates to acquire the intended knowledge in the syllabus. For example, in the topic of *Threats to World Peace after the Second World War*, issues pertaining to the thawing of tension between Eastern and Western Blocs after 1953 have to be discussed as the process which shows the trend of that tension in a specified time. Thus factors for thawing and freezing of Cold War have to be discussed. Presence of 78.6 percent of candidates who avoided question 8 from this topic and a very significant failure of the candidates in this question denote that the topic was either not taught or understood by the majority of the candidates.
- (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 various sources (books, journals and pamphlets) 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.
- (e) History seminars should be conducted so as to enable teachers to build the capabilities and share experience.

Appendix

The Performance Of Candidates Topic Wise

S/N	Topic	Number of questions per topic	Percentage of candidates who scored an average of 35 percent or more	Remarks
1.	Political and Economic Development in Tanzania Since Independence.	2	98.25	Good
2.	The Rise of Capitalism in Europe.	2	95.1	Good
3.	Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World.	1	94.9	Good
4.	Pre - Colonial African Societies.	2	94.55	Good
5.	Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War.	2	92.25	Good
6.	People of African Origin in the New World.	1	91.8	Good
7.	The Influence of External Forces, the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence.	2	90.95	Good
8.	Neo – Colonialism and the Question of Underdevelopment	2	84.25	Good

S/N	Topic	Number of questions per topic	Percentage of candidates who scored an average of 35 percent or more	Remarks
	in Third World Countries.			
9.	The Rise of Dictatorships in Germany, Italy and Japan.	2	84.15	Good
10	Africa and Europe in The 15 th Century.	1	82.9	Good
11	The Rise of Democracy in Europe.	1	79.6	Good
12	Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower.	1	72.9	Good
13	Threats to World Peace after the Second World War.	1	0.8	Weak

