



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



CANDIDATES' ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT ON THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE), 2021

HISTORY



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112 HISTORY

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FOREWORD

The Candidates' Items Response Analysis (CIRA) of the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in 112 History subject is an evaluation report of the education delivery of the candidates in their two years of Advanced Secondary School Education.

The report provides feedback to students, teachers and all education stakeholders on the performance of the candidates. The analysis done in this report indicates that, the general performance of the candidates in 2021 was good since majority of them (99.68%) passed while very few (0.32%) failed. The analysis shows that all 13 topics which were examined had a good performance.

In this report, the analysis of each question has been done whereby the factors which influenced the candidates to answer the questions correctly or incorrectly have been shown. The report shows that candidates with high performance provided appropriate responses since they were able to identify the task for each question and had good knowledge of the subject matter and good mastery of the English language. However, candidates with weak performance encountered some challenges in answering the questions. Some of these challenges include; failure to interpret the demands of the questions, poor mastery of English language and lack of sufficient knowledge on some history concepts.

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania believes that this feedback will enable various education stakeholders to take proper teaching and learning interventions so as to enable the students to acquire the required skills and knowledge.

Finally, the Council would like to express its appreciation to all who participated in the preparation of this report.



Dr. Charles E. Msonde
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The History subject examination was set in accordance with the 2009 syllabus and the 2019 History subject Examinations Format. The examination consisted of two papers namely, 112/1 History 1 and 112/2 History 2. Each paper had a total of seven (7) questions. Candidates were required to attempt question 1 and other four (4) questions in each paper. Each question carried twenty (20) marks.

This report analyses the candidates' responses to the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) questions in History subject. Therefore, the report provides feedback to the educational stakeholders on the performance of the candidates.

A total of 36,589 candidates sat for 112 History in 2021 out of whom 36,298 (99.68%) passed and only 115 candidates (0.32%) failed. The results of 176 candidates were withheld due to various reasons. The rate of performance in this year increased by 0.03 per cent compared to the 2020 results whereby out of the 37,816 candidates who sat for that examination, 37,840 candidates (99.65%) passed, 133 candidates (0.35%) failed and 203 candidates had their results withheld.

The report highlights what the candidates were required to do in each question. It depicts the strengths and weaknesses shown by the candidates in answering the questions. Moreover, it provides a statistical analysis of the candidates' performance and extracts which illustrate their answers. Finally, the report gives the analysis of the candidates' performance per topic, the conclusion, recommendations and an appendix which shows performance of the candidates in each topic.

In this report, green, yellow and red colours are used to show good, average and weak performance respectively. The performance is considered to be good if a candidate scored from 12 to 20 marks (60% to 100%), average if the score is from 7 to 11.5 marks (35% to 59%) and weak if the score ranges from 0 to 6.5 marks (0% to 34%).

The Council expects that this report will enable teachers and students to improve the teaching and learning of History subject.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH QUESTION

2.1 112/1 HISTORY 1

2.1.1 Question 1: Political and Economic Development

The question was set from the topic “Political and Economic Development in Tanzania since Independence”. It required the candidates to suggest ways of eliminating hurdles facing agricultural development in Tanzania. It was a compulsory question thus, all candidates (36,589) attempted it. The performance in this question was good since 98.8 per cent of the candidates passed. Among them, 86.2 per cent scored from 12 to 19.5 while only 12.7 per cent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks. However, very few candidates (1.1%) failed in this question by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks. Figure 1 summarises the performance of the candidates in this question.

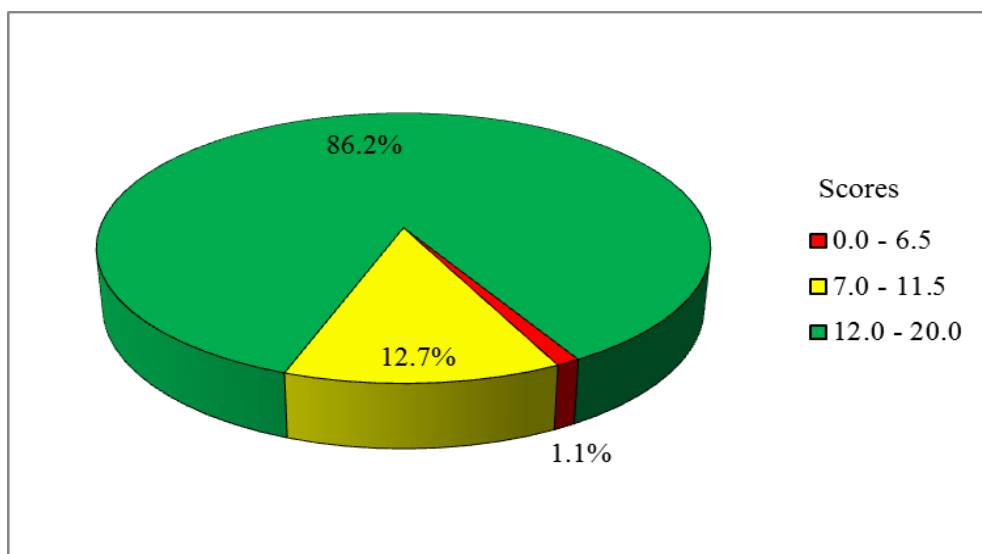


Figure 1: *Performance of Candidates in Question 1*

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 12 to 19.5 were able to propose various ways of eliminating the obstacles facing agricultural development in Tanzania. Their points included; *development of infrastructure, improvement of irrigation schemes, development of internal and external markets, provision of loans and subsidies to peasants, the use of proper agricultural extension services, mechanization and modernization of*

agriculture and the use of improved seeds. Candidates in this group were able to clarify these points and provide vivid examples wherever possible. However, the strengths of their responses varied causing their marks to range from 12 to 19.5. Extract 1.1 is an example of the response from a candidate who performed relatively well in this question.

01	Before the independence of Tanganyika in 1961 there was the existence of weak agriculture base as it based mostly on mono-culture production which led to the stagnation of the growth of the agriculture sector in Tanzania. Though there occurred the improvement in agriculture sector there are some hurdles which face the agriculture sector such as the poor transport and communication infrastructures and low level of science and technology. There are some of the ways which will help in the whole process of eliminating the hurdles facing the agricultural development in Tanzania.
	Through formulation of the agricultural policies in Tanzania there should be the formulation of the agriculture policies which will protect the agriculture sector in Tanzania as it will not

01 be neglected again and thus will help in the development of the country. For example, the formation of policies like the one which was made by the late Mwal. Julius Nyerere after the Arusha declaration of 1967 in which Nyerere made agriculture in Tanzania to be the major economic sector as it was the backbone of the Tanzania economy because without agriculture there will be no other development of other sectors like industries as they depend much on the agriculture to provide the raw materials. Thus, the government of Tanzania should formulate the agriculture policies in Tanzania in order to improve the agriculture sector.

Through developing the transport and communication infrastructures. That there should be the project of developing different transport and communication infrastructures for the purpose of improving agriculture sector in Tanzania as it simplifies the transportation of the raw materials from the productive areas to the industries where they are needed as they help in the production of the goods and also through transport and communication infrastructures there occurs easy movement of people from different places around the country for the agriculture activities. Thus, the government of Tanzania should ensure there occurs development of transport and communication for the purpose of developing the agriculture sector in Tanzania.

Through improving science and technology. There should be improvement in ~~transport and~~ science and technology a situation which will lead to the improvement of agriculture as through sci-

01	<p>once and technology there is importation of the machines which helps in the process of agriculture activities which led to the improvement in the production of the goods from the agriculture sector. For example through science and technology there is the presence of the advanced machines in the world which are used in the production activities. Thus, the government of Tanzania should improve science and technology for the purpose of improving production through the use of the machines like tractors in the production.</p> <p>Through provision of education on the proper farming methods. There should be the provision of education to the farmers on the proper farming methods which will help in the whole process of conserving the land or the soil for the development and growth of other crops in which will led to the development of agriculture in Tanzania. For example, the use of crop cultivation methods and crop rotation will help in the improvement of the agriculture sector in Tanzania.</p> <p>Through control of the pests and diseases which tends to affect the crops. The farmers in Tanzania with the help of the government should use the proper methods of controlling pests and diseases in Tanzania especially in the agriculture sector and thus this will led to the improvement of the agriculture sector in Tanzania and hence led to the development of other economic activities like industries and trade also transport and communication infrastructures will develop in Tanzania.</p>	
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01.	Through provision of market for the goods produced in agriculture sector. That, there should be the accurate provision of market both the external market and the internal market which will encourage the farmers to produce more as they know that there is the presence of markets for their goods produced. Thus, the government of Tanzania should ensure the presence of the markets for the agriculture goods which will led to the development of agriculture in Tanzania.	
	Therefore, the agriculture sector provides people with the employment opportunities and also helps in the improvement of the living standard of people and increase in the government revenue.	

Extract 1.1: A sample of a good response to question 1

In extract 1.1, a candidate was able to recommend the ways of eradicating the obstacles facing agricultural development in Tanzania.

Candidates who scored from 7 - 11.5 marks had varied weaknesses. Some were not able to exhaust the required number of points. Others provided partial explanations which embodied irrelevant examples. In most cases, explanations of some candidates in this group were too general. For example, a candidate citing “building of physical infrastructures such as railways and roads” had to consider the existing infrastructures. On the contrary, some of the opinions assumed as if the country is currently inaccessible which is historically wrong. Such candidates could not score higher marks.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 0 - 6.5 had more weaknesses in their responses. Some of them mixed up the correct and incorrect points. Others gave either partial or wrong explanations on the relevant points. Moreover, some candidates diverged from the demands of the question. Such candidates either scored very few marks from the relevant introduction or zero. Some of the diverged responses focused on the

problems facing agricultural sector in Tanzania and the importance of agriculture. Most diverged responses in this question centered on the concept of improvement of colonial agriculture. Therefore, various strategies which were used by the colonial state to improve agriculture in Tanganyika after 1945 were pointed out. The responses like establishment of colonial agricultural schemes such as Nachingwea and Kongwa groundnuts schemes, Urambo tobacco scheme in Tabora and destocking schemes in Sukumaland and the concepts of master farmers and grow more cash crops campaign prevailed. Such candidates were not careful in grasping the demand of the question thus, they were attracted by a popular sub topic “Changes in Colonial Agriculture”. Extract 1.2 is an example of an extract from a candidate who provided irrelevant responses to the question.

1. Agriculture is among of colonial sector which imposed to exploit the African resources through cultivation of cash crops and food crops. It was imposed in three forms known as Peasant, Settler and Plantation those are form which imposed in Africa. These kinds it practised in different areas according to the nature and society.

Agricultural development in Tanzania is a sector which employed more than 80% of the people but did not encourage the development of those people and Nation. Due to the roles played by the colonies such as applying of traditional methods, little investment of capital. Apart from that Agriculture is a back bone of the national. The followings are the hurdles facing agricultural development in Tanzania.

Poor science and technology due to the application of using hand hoes caused the development of agriculture to be very low, poor methods of farming like hand hoe, animal husbandry, without uses of tractors, using of manure caused the development to down.

Lack of skilled labour in Tanzania we have adequate of farming labours whose that caused the farmers to apply poor method of farming due to the lack of education on how to cultivate well.

Poor climatic change due to the environmental degradation the impacts of climatic condition caused the drought which and lack of rainfall which caused

1.	the agricultural sector to be down and decline in production	
	Fluctuation of prices due to the role of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) the prices of agricultural materials are fixed in the World Market for example the price of cotton in 2000 it was 5 US dollar per 1 kg while in 2011 it was 3 US dollar per 1 kg	
	Disease and Pests due to the lack of science and technology the development of Agriculture affected by Pest like Tsetse fly for the crops. This is caused by the absence of medicine to prevent and eliminate the problem	
	Lack of capital or fund due to low per capital income The government had no enough capital of investing in Agriculture activities and also the people had not enough capital to invest in agriculture activities that cause to decline.	
	Therefore the develop hurdles facing agricultural development in Tanzania can be eliminated if the government can put more emphases or ideology and intensive investment of capital can rescue the agricultural sector.	

Extract 1.2: A sample of the poor response to question 1

In Extract 1.2, a candidate examined the hurdles facing agriculture in Tanzania but did not suggest how such obstacles can be eradicated as the question demanded.

2.1.2 Question 2: Pre-colonial African Societies

The question was set from the topic: “Pre-colonial African Societies”. It required the candidates to account for the development of the second exploitative mode of production in pre- colonial Africa.

It was attempted by 84 per cent of the candidates. The performance in this question was good since 56.2 per cent of the candidates scored from 12 to 18.5 marks and 32.1 per cent scored average marks (from 7 to 11.5) while very few candidates (11.7%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks. Figure 2 shows the performance of the candidates in question 2.

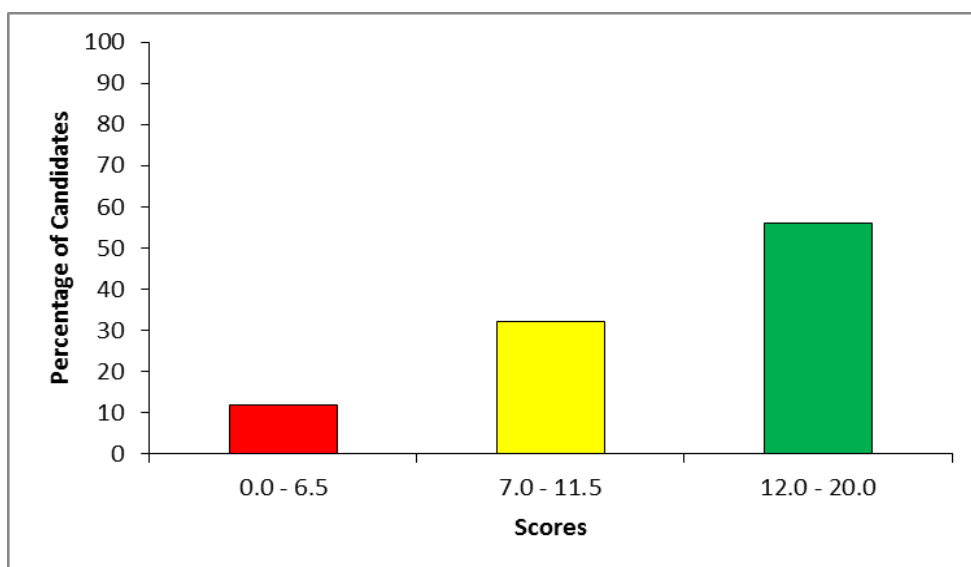


Figure 2: *Performance of Candidates in Question 2*

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 12 to 18.5 had sufficient knowledge about the feudal system in the pre - colonial African societies. They recognized that the “second exploitative mode of production” in pre-colonial Africa implies *feudalism* thus pointed out the factors that triggered off its development such as *favorable climate and fertile soil, advancement of science and technology, development of local and long distance trade, strong army, the role of religion, development of surplus, population growth and good leadership*. These candidates were also able to identify some African societies which attained feudal mode of production in different parts of Africa, for example, The Haya in Bukoba, Yoruba in Nigeria, Baganda in Uganda, Mandinka in Mali and Zulu in South Africa. However, there were variations in their scores which were caused by varied

qualities and accurateness of their responses. Extract 2.1 shows a sample of a relatively good response in this question.

2	<p>Feudalism or second Exploitative mode of production, refers to the mode of production which existed in pre-colonial era whereby the major means of production were depended on land as the major means of production. It included rent in labour and rent in kind in which the feudal lords exploited the peasants or serfs. Example in Africa it existed in Zanzibar as Ummwinyi, Buhaya and Karagwe as Ubugabire, Burundi and Rwanda as Nyanubanja also in Buganda Kingdom existed which depended on land. So the following are the factors for the development of second-exploitative mode of exploitation in pre-colonial Africa.</p> <p>Environmental factor, feudalism was well developed in fertile soil than to the areas of unfertile soil. Since fertile soil was used in growing crops and food crops example banana in Buhaya and Buganda were grown and came due to fertile land so nature of the environment such</p>
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2	Fertile soil led to the development of Feudalism.	
	Presence of high population, also large population it helped in development of Feudalism in pre-colonial Africa in which high population created strong armies and military also labour or presence of enough labourers due to the presence of high population example in Buganda Kingdom feudalism developed due to presence of high population.	
	Presence of Capable leadership, also Feudalism developed to the areas with capable leadership example Buganda Kingdom under Kabaka Shaka Under Kul of Zulu empire whereby the capable leadership helped in organizing people to the security hence led to away from conquest and war which encouraged political instability. so Capable leadership played a great role towards Feudalism.	
	Availability of Enough natural resources, natural resources such as minerals or gold formed a strong state and Feudalism easy to exist due to the enough availability of natural resources example gold and diamond in Buganda Kingdom, also	

2	<p>in Mali Empire Under Mansa Musa a developed Feudalism due to many natural resources like land and mines hence led to the development of Feudalism.</p> <p>Availability of Iron technology, Iron technology played a great role toward development of Feudalism as Iron technology played a great role in making agricultural implements such as hand hoes, pangas, also military weapons such as spears, arrows to safeguard their commodities example Iron technology, existed in Buganda Kingdom, Zanzibar, Bunyaga, Urundi and Rwanda hence led to the development of Feudalism in pre-colonial Africa.</p> <p>Trade, refers to the selling and buying of commodities or goods. trade also facilitated the development of Feudalism in which people conducted trade such as exchanging commodities through barter trade example long distance trade Trans-Saharan trade in which the goods which was exchanged were hand hoes, pangas, ox-ploughs also spears arrows which led to the accumulation of wealth in the state with Feudalism example Buganda Kingdom, Shaka state hence development of Feudalism in pre-colonial Africa.</p> <p>Generally, there were features of Feudalism such as, Emergence of antagonistic classes, land was the major means of production; it used advanced tools than other means of production. Feudalism collapsed after the coming of white men in Africa which destroyed African economy such as local industries example the British, French and Portuguese.</p>
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Extract 2.1: A sample of a good response to question 2

In Extract 2.1, despite some grammatical errors, a candidate gave the reasons for the development of feudalism (Second exploitative mode of production) in pre-colonial Africa.

Some candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks presented appropriate responses but lacked adequate explanations and examples. Also, few candidates in this category presented less than six points due to insufficient knowledge on the concept in question. Others mixed points of the first and second exploitative modes of production (Slavery and Feudalism).

Candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks had varied weaknesses in their responses. Some just listed the points without supportive explanations and examples while others gave some relevant points with irrelevant explanations and examples. The statistics show that, 593 candidates (1.9%) scored zero in this question. Majority of them treated the “second exploitative mode of production” as “Slave Mode of Production” instead of Feudalism. This was attributed to the fact that, the second mode of production was Slavery. However, Slavery was the first exploitative mode. Consequently, such candidates had their responses centered on Slave Mode of Production and slave trade. Extract 2.2 is an example of a weak response to this question.

2. Mode of production, was the stage of production which developed in Africa before the coming of colonialism, but the slavery was the second exploitative mode of production developed in Africa before the coming of colonialism. In which the slave was taken from Africa to work on Europe. The following were the reasons for the development of slavery mode of production;

Industrial development in Europe, The country like France and Britain were much developed in terms of industries but they lacked the man power to work on their industries therefore they coming to take Africans as slave to work on their farms.

Discovery of New world, Also the discovery of the New world made the triangular slave trade to the American and facilitate easy transporting of slave to America in order to work on their industries. Therefore that made to the development of slave trade.

Weakeness of red Indians, The Red Indians were working for a limited time that they want Africans who work for a long time in the farms and bring larger output compared to red Indians. Therefore that led to the development of slave mode of production.

2.	Expensiveness of red Indias, The	
	Red Indias were so expensive which sell	
	their labour for high interest compared	
	to the slave from Africa who work	
	freely. Therefore that made to the deve	
	lopment of slave trade mode of producti	
	on in Africa.	
	Marine technology, This was the	
	means of transport which supporting	
	them to move from one area to another	
	that made easy to the European to mo	
	ve to Africa for searching for slaves. The	
	uppose that made the development of	
	slavery mode of production.	
	Role played by African chief, The	
	African chief played a big role in the	
	taking of the slaves or prisoner to sell	
	them to the European people they were se	
	lling with a piece of clothes, glass and	
	other things. Therefore that made to the	
	development of slave mode of production.	
	All in all, The African people becomi	
	ng underdeveloped because of mea losing	
	more human resource to the European and	
	made the beneficial for them and hard	
	development to us.	

Extract 2.2: A sample of a poor response to question 2

In extract 2.2, a candidate deviated from the demands of the question and presented the factors which either enabled or forced the Europeans to capture slaves in Africa.

2.1.3 Question 3: Africa and Europe in the 15th Century

This question was derived from the topic "Africa and Europe in the 15th Century". It required the candidates to substantiate that the levels of development between Africa and Western Europe in the 15th century was almost the same.

Majority of the candidates (96.1%) attempted this question and its general performance was good since 82.1 scored from 12 to 19 marks and 15.1 per cent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks while very few candidates (2.8%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks. Figure 3 shows the performance of the candidates in this question.

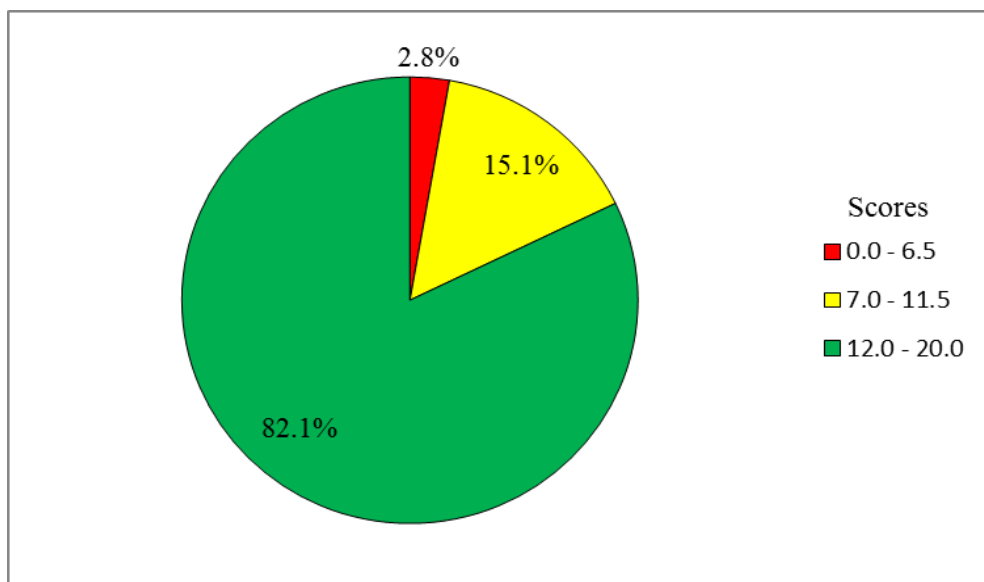


Figure 3: Performance of Candidates in Question 3

Candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks were able to explain the similarities of the level of development which were attained by Africa and Western Europe by the 15th century. Their good scores resulted from providing proper introductions, clear and detailed explanations and plausible examples. The similarities centered on: *modes of production, development of agriculture, expansion of education, political system, trade, architectural advancement, development of political systems and manufacturing industries*. However, variation of marks in this category was due to disparities in the accuracy of their responses, elaborations and examples. Extract 3.1 represents a sample of a response from a candidate who responded relatively well.

3

Development, is the gradual change from low level of living condition to high or advanced level of living standard. Or Development is the situation achieved by either individual or national in income generation and well living standard. It is true that the level of development between Africa and Western Europe was almost the same by 15th Century. The Western Europe nations included Britain, France, Germany, Portuguese and others while in Africa there was states like Mali, Ghana, Oyo, Buganda and others. The following were the level of development reached by both Africa and European countries:-

Trade, refer to the process of buying and selling goods from one person to another. This can be either goods by goods or goods by Money. Both Africa and Western Europe conducted trade. Africa conducted trade like Long distance trade, local trade and Trans-Saharan Trade, and Western Europe involved in inter continental trade system for search of bullions as slave gold and silver. They trade with Africa, Asia and other continents.

Education, This refer to the transmission of knowledge, skills, norms, attitude and culture from one person to another. Both formal and informal education were practiced in Africa and Europe. Formal education provided according to the environment. Example of high learning institution in Africa by 15th Century include Fez university in Morocco, Timbuktu in Mali and Al-Ahzul in Egypt. In Western Europe there were Universities like Oxford in Britain and Harvard university.

Transport development, This refer to the movement of people and goods from one place to another. Both Africa and Western Europe developed in the transport.

3	<p>ort and com system. Europe were able to Manufacture ocean going Vessels. (Marine technology) that helped them to transport from one continent to another. In Africa animals like Camels, horses were used to transport traders and people from one place to another.</p> <p>Agriculture development, This refer to the fundamental activity that involve the cultivation of crops and keeping of animals. Both Africa and Western Europe had level in agricultural development. Foreexample the Agrarian revolution adopted by Britain in 18th that involved the use of scientific Method of farming like cross breeding, fertilization and other. In Africa there was irrigation technology that used by Egyptian along Nile Basin.</p> <p>Political organizations, This refer to the system in which a society is governed through. In Africa and Western Europe there were development of both centralized and non centralized states: Centralized states in Africa included Buganda, Oyo, Benin and others under king. While in Europe developed strong nation states like French, Italy and Austria that controlled by Monarchical leaders. Also there were existence of feudalism.</p> <p>Technology advancement, This refer to the application of science in the production of goods or services. Both Africa and Western Europe were having the same level of technological development. Foreexample there were iron technology in Meroe, axum and Nok that manufacture weapons like hoe, axes, arrows and others also in Europe there were existence of technology like manufacturing of guns, bullets and iron vessels and many others.</p> <p>Generally, The gap between Africa and Western Europe in the level of development was caused by historical factors like colonialism, slave-trade, Mercantilism, globalization and others. The contact between these two continents undermined Africa level of development such that they led to technological stagnation, depopulation and exploitation of African resources.</p>
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Extract 3.1: A sample of a good response to question 3

In Extract 3.1, a candidate was able to reveal the similarities of the level of development between Africa and western Europe by the 15th century.

Some candidates' responses based either on Africa or Western Europe thus their explanations lacked comparisons. Others regarded Americas as part of Western Europe. Such weaknesses limited their scores to average. (from 7 to 11.5 marks)

The responses of the candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks revealed several weaknesses. The notable ones include; providing partial explanations and providing a mixture of correct and incorrect responses. Some of these candidates diverged from the demands of the question by contrasting the development between Africa and Western Europe and explaining the technological advancement attained in Africa by the 15th century. Such candidates were able to score some few marks from few relevant points they provided. Moreover, some candidates scored zero due to a number of reasons. For example, some provided points which refuted the assertion that, the levels of development between Africa and Western Europe were the same by the 15th century contrary to the demands of the question. Some of these candidates dealt with the reasons for the widening gap between Africa and Western Europe by explaining on points like *mercantilism*, *slave trade*, *colonialism* and *neo - colonialism*. Other candidates exposed various revolutions which accelerated European development. Extract 3.2 shows a sample of a poor response on this question.

3.	Development is the	
	of a state in terms of	
	social, political and economic aspects.	
	It is true that by the 15 th century	
	the level of development between Africa	
	and Western Europe was almost the	
	same until Europe achieved the	
	following developments which stagnated	
	Africa. the development process which led to the	
	gap are:	
	Agricultural revolution during	
	the Trans Atlantic Slave trade,	
	Europe attained agricultural revolution	
	which was characterised by the	
	rise of working class movements.	
	the development of enclosure system	
	made Europe to prevail ahead	
	and hence leave Africa behind in	
	terms of technology.	
	Commercial revolution this	
	is the accumulation of wealth	
	where by West Europe advanced	
	from overseas. Characterised by	
	Bullionism, militarism and so on.	
	West Europe accumulation of	
	Wealth made them to prevail	
	ahead of Africa due to unequal	
	foreign trade exchange where by	
	they acquired a lot of wealth	
	from Africa in terms of	
	slaves, utensils and so on. Commercial	
	revolution enabled West Europe to establish	
	banking institution	

3.	<p>Industrial revolution, this was the development of West Europe. Industrial revolution came after the invention of ^{engine} Machine in West Europe which enabled the production of industrial machines and thus increased Europe production of Manufactured goods. While at that time Africa was still under handcraft industries.</p> <p>Demographic revolution, this is the increasing number of population size. demographic revolution led to more production and of people which led to the rise of working class movements. this also widened the development gap between Africa and West Europe.</p> <p>Colonial expansion this enable the West Europe to get a wider range of market for their European Manufactured goods in Africa.</p> <p>Transport revolution the West Europe succeeded to improve their transport to a much larger extent for instance Maritime technology they had managed to make big ships compared to Africa by the 15th century.</p> <p>Apart from this the difference in level of development is also caused by external factors in Africa such as Mercantilism.</p>	
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Extract 3.2: A sample of a poor response to question 3

In Extract 3.2, a candidate gave the reasons which explained the developmental gap between Africa and Europe contrary to the demands of the question.

2.1.4 Question 4: People of African Origin in the New World

The question was set from the topic: “People of African Origin in the New World”. The candidates were supposed to show the extent to which the Back to Africa Movement was beneficial to Afro - Americans. It was attempted by 73.5 per cent of the candidates. The performance in this question was good since the majority of the candidates (64.9%) scored from 12 to 18 marks, 28.8 per cent of the candidates scored from 7 to 11.5 and very few candidates (6.3%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks. Figure 4 shows the performance of the candidates in this question.

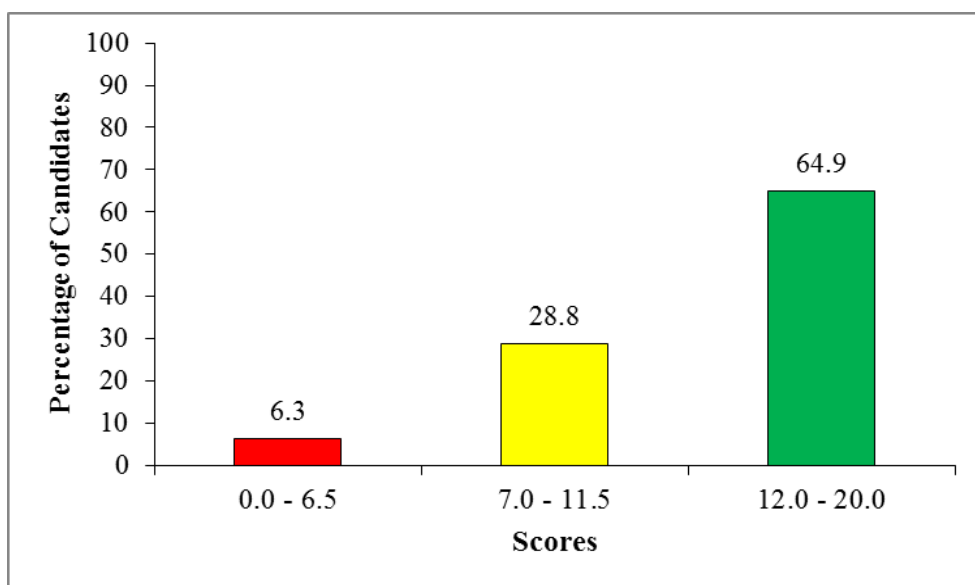


Figure 4: *Performance of Candidates in Question 4*

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 12 to 18 were able to show the extent to which Afro - Americans benefited from the Back to Africa Movement. Such candidates were able to explain the concept of Back to Africa Movement and its significance to Afro - Americans with concrete examples. They provided points like: *the formation of American colonization society in 1816, establishment of black star shipping line agency, formation of Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), establish of Negro – World Newspaper, creation of good economic conditions for Afro – Americans, consolidation of unity and solidarity among the people of African origin worldwide*. The scores in this category differed due to different strengths of the candidates’ elaborations and their

varied abilities in giving appropriate examples. Extract 4.1 is a sample of a relatively good response from one of the candidates in this question.

4	<p>Back to Africa Movement; this was the movement engineered by Marcus Morzich Garvey. This Movement was aiming to bringing back some of Africans to their mother land (Africa) because of the problem that they were faced. Afro-Americans were get many troubles on America. example exploitation, humiliation and oppression and Discrimination. That's m arcus garvey was think that the only way to liberate africans (Afro-Americans) is to bringing them Back to their mother land.</p> <p>Bringing Back some of Afro-Americans to African Continent. The African Continent was seen as The coolest place that the Afro Americans they will live without any problem. Thus they were transported to Liberia. They Afro-Americans they were benefited because they were archived to go to their home and all evils like humiliation, Discrimination and exploitation were ended up.</p> <p>Formation of UNIA; This was an association formed by Marcus garvey. This Organization was aiming on finding the way to liberate Africans. The Universal negroes association (UNIA) was one of benefit that afro-Americans they get because it was archived to gave the Africans their Rights and supporting on their movement to Africa.</p> <p>Formation of Black star shipping Agent; The Black star shipping agent is The one of The Benefit that the Afro-A</p>	
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4	americans they get from Back to Africa movement. The Shipping agent was the one that is Responsible for transporting Africans to their Mother land (Africa) especially - Liberia. This shipping agent was formed on the Back to Africa Movement under Marcus Garvey.
	It Rise Awareness and Consciousness of Afro-Americans; The Afro-Americans They get awareness and Consciousness Through this movement by knowing that all people on this world are the same. So that lead Afro-Americans to start to fight for their Rights. In Africa so this is the one of benefit that the Afro-Americans get from Back to Africa movement.
	It promoted Unity; Unity and Solidarity is the one of the Benefit that Back to Africa movement lead. Many of Afro-Americans they were United and form a one thing. That the Unity they were not having before The Back to Africa Movement so Unity and solidarity is the one of the benefit of Back to Africa Movement.
	It was creating employment to Afro-Americans; The Back to Africa Movement under Marcus Garvey had paved a way to the employment through which the Movement was leading to the establishment of Restaurants and Cafes. That the Labour were Afro-Americans. So this shows that Afro-Americans they were benefited from this movement.
4	ent of Marcus Garvey of Back to Africa movement. Because this was Reduce dependence to Americans.
	Generally; The Back to Africa Movement was having some of the problems that facing them. Example of these problems are. Lack of fund, Imprisonment of Marcus Garvey and opposition from Indigenes. and not all Afro-Americans were wanted to being back in Africa.

Extract 4.1: A sample of a relatively good response to question 4

In Extract 4.1, despite some grammatical errors in the response, the extract suffices the requirements of the question.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 7 to 11.5 understood the requirement of the question but their responses were too weak to deserve higher marks. In most cases, some concepts and examples given were wrong. On the other hand, some did not exhaust the required number of points.

Candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks had several weaknesses in their arguments. For example, some provided inadequate explanations and wrong examples. Others explained the achievements of Civil Rights Movements of which some correlate with the concept in question. The common limitations observed in the responses were, inability of the candidates to express their responses in English language and provision of unrelated explanations in some correct points.

Moreover, some failed to interpret the demand of the question thus scored zero. For instance, some responded on the challenge which Africans encountered in Black Solidarity and Civil Rights Movement such as: *different ideologies, lack of fund, assassination and imprisonment of leaders, illiteracy among the Afro - Americans and the role of anti - black movement*. Furthermore, others responded on the weaknesses of Pan – Africanism and others pointed out some impediments Afro – Americans encountered in either their back to Africa movement or in other struggles. Extract 4.2 is an example of one of the weak responses to this question.

4. Back to Africa movement - was the idea of different elite blacks to take all blacks in America to their mother land. As we know in America there are many blacks who are different reason. Discoveries of new world by Christopher Columbus in 1492 led to the blacks to live in America. Also the development of Marine Technology are the reason of blacks to be in America. Back to Africa movement pioneered by the activist leader Marcus Garvey, Mesiah. Marcus Garvey Mesiah are elite African that declare that Africa for Africa so all Africans must back to their mother land. there are many situation where suffered blacks in America that who the leaders seem that its good to back home. The following are the reason why back to Africa movement was beneficial to Afro-Americans.

Assassination of leaders. Many leaders in Afro-America were assassinated when come with the idea of back to Africa movement. Colonialist were assassinated the leader when are going against with them. For example Marcus Garvey was assassinated before the idea are not implemented to the Africans. Also Martin Luther King, Malcolm X those African leader were assassinated.

Disunite, some Africans were driven etc themselves. The Back to Africa movement was beneficial to Afro-Americans because use of some African are puppet of leaders from America that who the fail to be beneficial to Afro-Americans. Many African leader is come puppet of the colonial power.

Shortage of fund. they do not have enough fund. They suffered with poverty that they can not buy fund for struggling with the colonial power. the leader they do not have any funds like weapons and other in order to make Afro-Americans.

4	<p> land of the Government, the Government of America thus do not want to allow Blacks to back in their motherland because they want to continue to oppress, torture and discriminate that why the Government of America they do not support the Back to Africa movement. The Government of America had power and no one can stop that why the Back to Africa movement was beneficial. </p> <p> opinion of some Africans, some Africans are ignorant that why the Back to Africa movement fail. Some people they are not ready to leave America and they say America was builded by the sweat of son (Africa) so for America to the own land. Many people are not educated and until now we see in America there are many people are Blacks. </p>
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Extract 4.2: A sample of a weak response to question 4

In Extract 4.2, a candidate focused on the obstacles which hindered the Blacks struggles in America as opposed to the requirements of the question.

2.1.5 Question 5: Colonial Economy and Social Services

This question was set from the topic “Colonial Economy and Social Services after the 2nd World War”. It demanded the candidates to show how colonial education perpetuated colonialism in Africa. It was attempted by 53.1 per cent of the candidates. Majority of them (48.2 %) scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 37.6 per cent scored from 12 to 19 marks while very few candidates (14.2 %) scored from 0 to 6.5 marks. The general performance in this question was good. Figure 5 summarizes the performance of the candidates in this question.

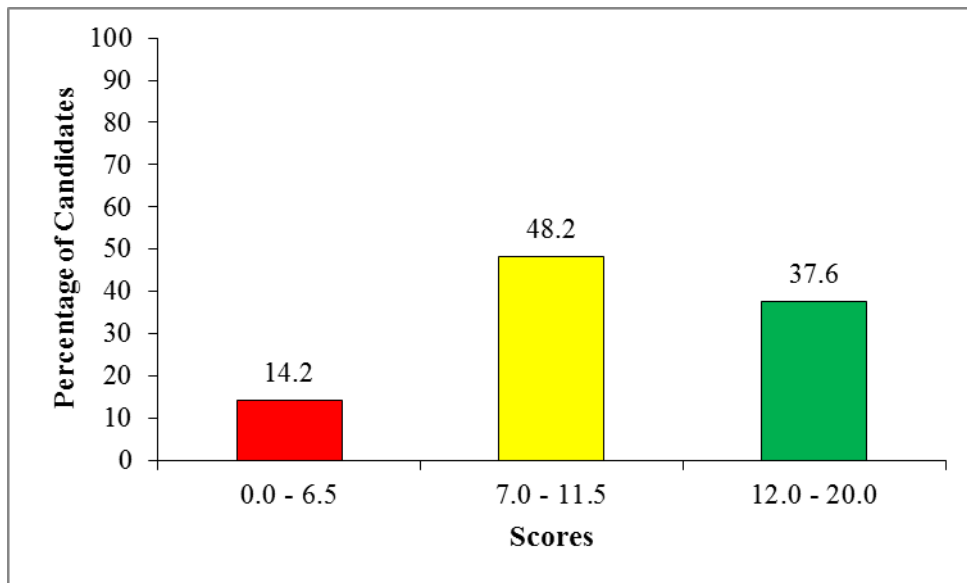


Figure 5: *Performance of Candidates in Question 5*

The candidates with good performance interpreted the question correctly. They were able to link colonial education with its hidden objective of consolidating colonialism in Africa thus provided points like; *creation of African staff that assisted the colonialists, divided Africans into classes, taught African agricultural skills, imparted western values to Africans, made Africans passive, and facilitated exploitation of resources*. These candidates explained how these consequences of the said education cemented colonialism in Africa. However, the performance ranged from 12 to 19 due to different quality of arguments and examples. Extract 5.1 provides a sample of a candidate's correct response in question 5.

Q5.	Colonial education refers to the transfer of knowledge, skills and the ideas from one person to another. The colonial education was done in the colonial era whereby the whites had used the Africans to consolidate the colonialism through help of colonial education. Therefore the following are the ways on how colonial education perpetuated colonialism in Africa;	
	<p>Creation of stratification in societies</p> <p>The colonial education had dealt mainly to provide the education to only some of the Africans whereby most of the educated were the whites who separated themselves also the few literate people of the Africans saw themselves superior than their fellow Africans. Thus it created classes between the educated and the non-educated. Thus division among Africans and easy consolidation of colonialism.</p>	
	<p>Creation of puppet leaders</p> <p>The colonial education had managed to create some of the leaders who supported the interests of the whites instead of the Africans. This is because education was given to them through the help of the whites. A good example is of a puppet leader who managed to help the colonial invader obtain interests from Africans is "Mobutu Sese-ko" of Congo. Hence easy consolidation of colonialism.</p>	

05	Expansion of literate labour force
	to colonialists; The colonial education managed to create a literate labour force who managed to work for the whites in the small positions of administrative as secretaries, clerks and computers whereby they managed to expand colonialism in Africa. For example "Bo-school" in "Sierra Leone", "Kings University" in "Uganda" managed to perpetuate colonialism.
	Increase of racism; The colonial education managed to perpetuate colonialism since the whites were provided with education due to their superiority and therefore the blacks were seen as the people with no place in the colonial place therefore schools provided for "whites" and schools provided for "Blacks only" for example in "South Africa" through the Apartheid policy of 1948. hence perpetuation of colonialism
	Increase in colonial production; Through the colonial education the colonial production was made possible whereby the colonial education taught the Africans on how to produce the cash crops and therefore they managed to get raw materials from colonies to the metropolitan countries. for example; there was introduction of "Nyakato Agriculture" schools, "Ukileguru Agriculture" school and "Tonga agriculture" school after 1945 in Tanganyika hence perpetuated colonialism

Extract 5.1: An example of a good response to question 5

Extract 5.1 shows the response of a candidate who appreciated the roles of colonial education in strengthening colonialism in Africa.

Candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks had inadequate knowledge of the concept in question. Some failed to provide satisfactory explanations and relevant examples and others made repetitions of some points. A notable mistake observed in most of the responses was the failure of the candidates to link the points with perpetuation of colonialism. For example, a candidate could explain that colonial education provided education to few Africans but failed to show how such Africans cemented colonialism.

The candidates who scored marks ranging from 0 to 6.5 had various weaknesses in their responses. Some include; provision of partial introduction and explanations and responding to what was perceived as features of colonial education in which some related with correct responses. On the other hand, other responses did not match with the requirements of the question. This was attributed by the factor that, some of these candidates did not grasp the meaning of the word “perpetuate” leading them to fake responses. Some unexpected responses provided include; explaining the strengths of pre-colonial education like preservation of culture and inspiring in good African moral values and explaining the general advantages of education. Extract 5.2 is an example of a wrong response to this question.

5.	<p>Colonial education, was the education formed in the period of colonialism by the colonizers and taught to African people. There are many schools established during colonial era such as Ashira, Weruweru, Umbue and Marangui Teachers College. The following are the contributions of colonial education in perpetuating colonialism in Africa,</p> <p>Increased number of elite people in Africa, elite people helped in educating others on their right and to fight against colonialism so that can be free. Example elite people like Mwl. J.K. Nyerere and Nkwame Nkrumah helped people to know their rights and get freedom.</p> <p>Helped people of Africa to know their rights, due to colonial education people of Africa start to identify their rights as human being and after that they start to fight against colonialism. Example people start to know that it's their right to be free and lead themselves.</p> <p>It makes people of Africa to start fight for their nationalism, after getting education people of Africa start to fight against colonialism and want to be free to decide on how to use their resources and choose their leaders also to get independence and have their own flag and national anthem. Example, Mwl. Nyerere wanted Tanganyika to be free from British.</p> <p>It helped to build strong leaders, due to colonial education Africa become strong leaders as they wanted changes in their nations. Example leaders like mwl. Nyerere and Nkwame Nkrumah who were very talented in making speech also know how to speak to people and be understood.</p> <p>It helped the leaders (Africa leaders) to get ways and methods to fight against colonialism, After been educated Africa people knows how to fight against colonialism because they were taught by Europeans teachers in schools, African people knows all the to seduce European colonizers in order to understand</p>
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5.	nd and give independence to Africans in a peaceful way.	
	Example Mwl. J. K. Nyerere wrote a letter to Queen Elizabeth in order to get freedom from them and be free without blood shedding.	
	It help Africans to know the weakness of colonizers;	
	due to colonial education Africans start to know the weaknesses of the colonizers and use them as the weapon to get freedom. People of Africa at the first were known that white people are not dead but After getting educated they start to know that white people are the same as black only colour make them differ.	
	Conclusion, colonial education have also its characteristics such as it was uniform, based on syllabus, it was taught by qualified teachers, gender bias and it was based of foreign culture also it was examination oriented.	

Extract 5.2: A sample of a poor response to question 5

In Extract 5.2, a candidate explained the benefits of colonial education to the Africans contrary to the demands of the question.

2.1.6 Question 6: Colonial Economy and Social Services

This question was derived from the topic “Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War”. It required the candidates to explain the amendments which were made in colonial trade after the Second World War. Despite having a least frequency in paper 1 (34.7%), its performance was good since only 10.3 per cent of the candidates failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks and the majority 89.7 per cent passed by scoring from 7 to 11.5 marks (44%) and from 12 to 19 marks (45.7%) as shown in figure 6.

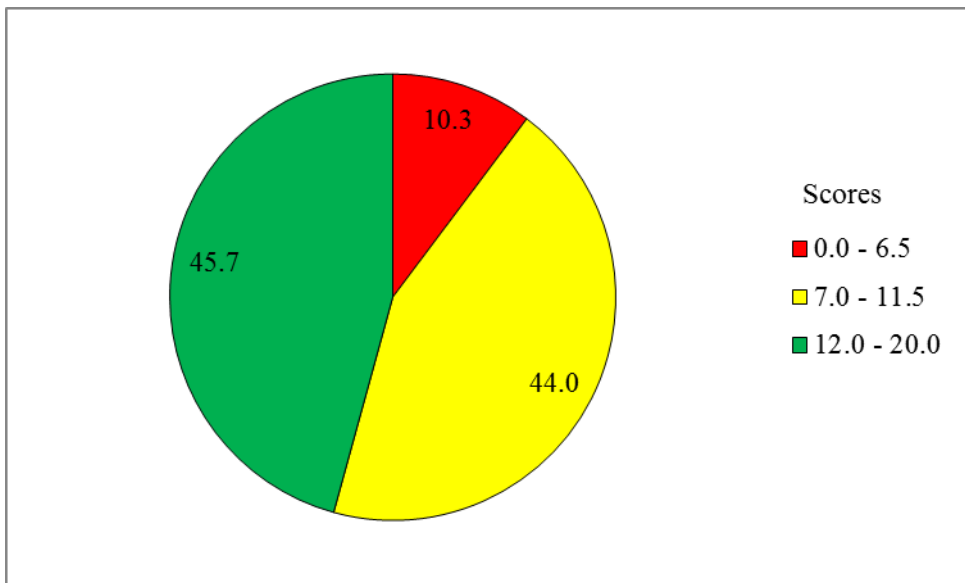


Figure 6: *Performance of Candidates in Question 6*

Candidates whose marks ranged from 12 to 19 had a better mastery of the changes which were made in the colonial trade after 1945. They provided relevant explanations on the points like *establishment of cooperative unions, setting of the marketing boards, expansion of financial institutions, improvement of infrastructure, increase in import – export trade and imposition of price controls at fixed rates*. The variations in their scores were caused by their disparities in the ability to provide coherent explanations. Extract 6.1 represents a sample of good responses to this question.

6

Colonial trade refers to the trade that was introduced in Africa during the colonial era. This colonial trade aimed at profit maximization to the Europeans or metropole countries and ensure effective exploitation. After the occurrence of Second World war the colonialist conducted some reforms or amendment on the colonial trade so as to revamp their destroyed economy and ensure maximization of profit to their metropole. This colonial trade was accompanied by commerce in which all of these were amended or reformed in this sector so as to assure effective exploitation to the colonies in order to revamp their disrupted economy and industry that were disrupted during the Second world war, Therefore the following are the amendments which were made in the colonial trade after the Second world War as follows;

Establishment of the marketing boards, Marketing boards refers to the boards that are dealing with grading, selling and pricing the cash crops. These marketing boards were introduced by the colonialists for the purpose of encourage grading and ensuring the quality of the cash crop so as to ensure profit maximization to the metropole so as to revamp their economy. Example the colonialist introduced the marketing boards like Cocoa marketing board in Ghana in 1948 and Coffee marketing board in Uganda in 1956. Due to this was among the amendment made by the colonialist in the colonial trade.

6

Improvement of transport infrastructure

Such as roads, railways. This was another amendment that was made in Colonial trade to improve the transport infrastructure for the purpose of ensuring easy importation and exportation of goods from the Colonies to the metropole and for easy movement of goods from the interior or from the Colonies. Due to this the colonialist reformed or improved the roads which were available to those areas. Example in Ukiugulu the colonialist improved the roads by reconstructing them again. Due to this it shows how the Colonialists amended in the Colonial trade.

Establishment of financial sectors or institutions. Also this was another amendment that was done by the Colonialist by establishing the financial sector for the purpose of providing the financial support to the colonialist and to reduce the dependence from the metropole. Also another reason of establishing these financial institutions or sectors were for profit maximization and reducing of cost from the metropole. Example the colonialist established different banks or financial institutions like Banco di-Libya, Banco di-Roma in Libya. Due to this it helped in ensuring profit maximization in Libya through those financial institutions.

Also the colonialist companies came to invest in African Colonies, Example of the Colonial Companies like Compagnie Française de l'Afrique (C.F.A.O) in 1887, Due to the coming of the colonial companies in Africa was among the amendment made by the Colonialist in improving the colonial

6	economy by assuming effective accumulation of the wealth by the colonialists to their metropole and hence revamping their destroyed economy and industries in their metropole countries. Due to the allowing of investors colonial companies was the amendment made by the government (Colonial) to ensure economic development to their nations.	
	It encouraged the farmers on purchasing the products or goods. Through this, the colonialist purchased different goods or products which were the cash crops in which it encouraged the African farmers on introducing or cultivating the quality product since the purchasing, grading and setting of price was being done with the colonialists. Due to this, it made the African farmers to produce good and quantity products or production so as to acquire good money or enough money.	

Extract 6.1: A sample of a good response to question 6

Extract 6.1, shows a part of the response from a candidate who was able to explain the amendments done in the colonial trade after the Second World War.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 7 to 11.5, provided relevant responses which embodied some errors. Some of these errors include; giving superficial explanations, repetition of some points and provision of wrong examples. Moreover, some candidates did not consider the time boundary set in the question thus provided some initiatives done during the introduction of colonial economy in Africa.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 0 to 6.5 had several shortcomings. Some of them were only able to define the key concepts and provide a mixture of correct and incorrect points which were poorly explained. Others failed to organize their responses in an essay format. On the other hand, some candidates diverged from the demands of the question due to misconceptions and misinterpretations. Some for example, responded on the concept of trade contacts between Africa, Asia and Europe. They provided the impact of the trade contacts like: *growth of towns, intermarriage, spread of Islamic religion, and spread of Kiswahili*. Others presented the impact of colonial trade on Africa like *growth of towns, increase of production and creation of job opportunities*. Surprisingly, some candidates provided the reasons for colonization of Africa. Extract 6.2: A sample of a weak response to the question.

6.	Colonial trade this was the trade
	which was introduced by colonialist
	to africa countries for the various
	purpose so as to develop they colonies
	on european nations after second world
	war colonial rule were made and
	amendments of trade in various aspects
	as follows
	Through searching areas for market
	Most colonies were find area for selling
	their goods after production to they
	industries for example most colonies in
	western Europe were developed in industries
	like Britain, France Russia but they
	had produce the goods and sent for
	export to africa countries for selling
	Through searching area for invest
	ment, some capitalist came in africa
	so as to find area for introducing
	industries like western part of africa
	were penetrated for searching area for

6-	investment	
	Through searching area for settlement, soon after second world war some colonies came africa like settlers but are investors by introducing various activities like agriculture in Kenya there is settlers who came for investment area for searching raw materials, most capitalist from Europe who invest in trading activities were came in africa for find raw materials for their industries like minerals, gold, silver, diamond in order to produce other goods like ornaments	
	Introduction of modern system of agriculture, for example some areas of africa where introduced monoculture system and to destruct african mixed farming Example of some area that were established in single crop like Tanganyika was sisal	
	Introduction of exchange of goods with goods, this was happen between african people against colonies or colonialism For example we gave colonies diamond, copper, gold but them they gave us ornaments	
	Therefore colonialism pretend to find or search area for investment, settlement because after second world war were used alot of money in war.	

Extract 6.2: A sample of a weak response to question 6

In extract 6.2, a candidate accounted for the scramble and ultimate partition of Africa at the last quarter of 19th century contrary to the demand of the question.

2.1.7 Question 7: The Rise of Nationalism

The question was set from the topic “Influence of External Forces and the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence”. The question required the candidates to show how the 1st and 2nd World Wars activated African Ex- soldiers to struggle for African independence.

It was attempted by 58 per cent of the candidates. The general performance of the candidates was good as only 16.8 per cent scored from 0 to 6.5 while 45.1 per cent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 38.1 per cent scored from 12 to 17.5 marks. Figure 7 provides a statistical analysis of the performance.

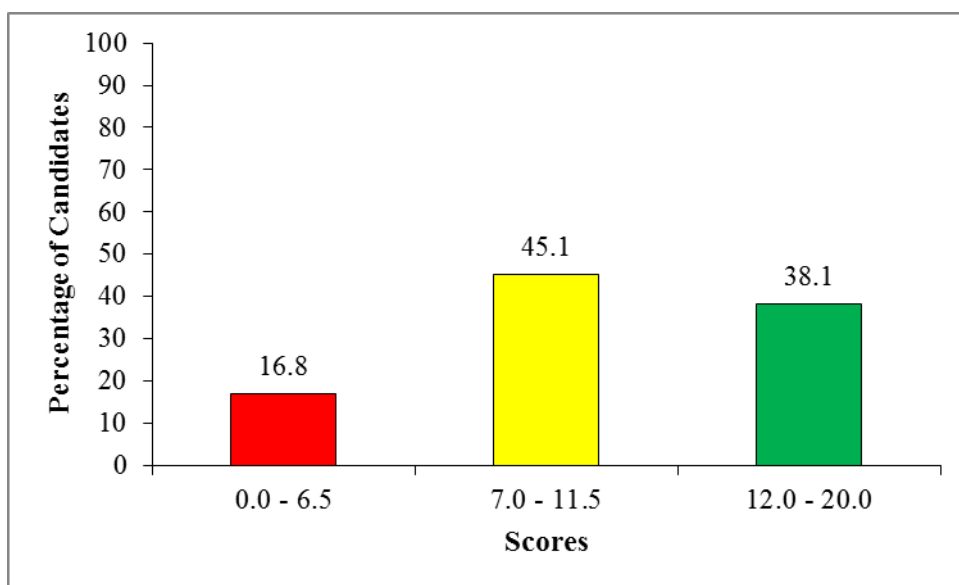


Figure 7: *Performance of Candidates in Question 7*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 17.5 marks understood and interpreted the question correctly. They were aware of how the 1st and 2nd World war produced Ex-soldiers who later triggered off decolonization process in Africa. They provided clear explanations and vivid examples. Their responses focused on the experience these soldiers gained in wars which later became useful in decolonization processes. Such experience include: *learning and knowing how to read and write, experiencing people living high standard of life, acquiring confidence and awareness of their position, learning that Europeans were also suffering and dying in the war as Africans*. However, candidates’ scores varied due to their different

strengths in elaborating, organizing of work and providing relevant examples. Extract 7.1 shows a relatively appropriate response to question 7.

7	The first and the Second World War of 1914-1918 and of 1939-1945 were fought among the imperialistic countries of Europe for instance Germany, Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and others. But there were employed some Africans who went to fight on the order of their colonial masters for instance about 175,000 Africans were fighting for the British and about 25,000 Kenyans participated. After the war were over, the African soldier
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7. They were returned to Africa as the ex-soldiers in which as they arrived they became experienced in those wars and they too campaigned to destroy the colonial legacy in Africa as in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana and more others. However, there are many reasons on how the imperialism was activated African ex-soldiers to struggle for African independence and the following are how the wars activated the African ex-soldiers to struggle for African independence.

The Wars impacted them with military experiences, for instance Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria with other activists from Kenya and Ghana who was Jacob Danguah who fought for the British became military experienced with the way to struggle in which as they returned in their areas they impacted the skills to their fellow Africans which activated the struggle for the African independence.

The Wars disclosed weaknesses of their colonial masters, the First and the Second World Wars made the African ex-soldiers like Ahmed Ben Bella, Jacob Danguah and others see the weak

7 knewes of their colonial masters in which as they were returned to their countries they used the same weaknesses to fight against the colonial masters in which the Ghanawans noted in 1948 organized by Jacob Danguah as well as the Kenyan's Mau Mau resistance against the British hence struggle for African Independence.

The Wars made the African ex-soldiers form political parties for the common struggle after the first and the Second World Wars of 1919 and that of 1939-1945, the African ex-soldiers formed political parties so as to fight collectively against the colonialists in which for instance Ghana under Jacob Danguah formed "Golden Coast Party" and in Kenya they formed the political party to fight against the British hence African nationalism.

The Wars made the African soldiers change their ideologies, before the war the Africans thought that the Whites are unbeaten people and no one can counter their interests but after they participated in the war they experienced how their colonial

7 masters have been defeated by Japan over Pacific and the way, France which was too conquered by other imperialist powers which as they returned to their countries they spread the failure of their colonial masters in which they started to fight for their independence hence a African nationalism.

The Wars led to unfulfilled promises, before the Africans were taken to participate in the wars they were promised by their colonial masters of good employment opportunities, good social services and their political and economic rights. But after the wars were over the colonialists refused to fulfill their promises which activated the African ex-soldiers to struggle for African independence hence the rise of African nationalism and independence. For instance in Ghana under Jacob Danguah and in Kenya through Mau Mau Resistance.

The Wars influenced the rise of African activists, after the First and Second World War of 1914-1918, 1939-1945, the African ex-soldiers who participated in the war rose as the activists to fight for their independence. For instance, Jacob Dan

7	quah of Ghana rose as an activist who organized a revolt in 1948 in which more than 22 people were killed and property 2,000,000 pounds were lost. In Kenya, the African ex-soldiers acted as activists in which they organized the Mau Mau Movement against the British, also Namibia in 1950 revolted and South Africa in 1964, Also, Ahmed Ben Bella rose as Algerian activist who expelled the French hence the rise of African independence.
	Therefore, the African ex-soldiers despite death and injuries faced in the First and Second World War of 1914-1918, 1939-1945 they returned and applied their techniques and experiences to outsmart the colonialists which resulted into independence movements in African countries of Africa like Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and others for African Independence.

Extract 7.1: A sample of a relatively good response to question 7

In Extract 7.1, a candidate was able to show how the First and Second World Wars activated African soldiers to struggle for African independence though some of the explanations about Ghana are not correct.

Most candidates who scored marks ranging from 7 to 11.5 presented their points with varied strengths. Some provided partial explanations without relevant examples. Others failed to meet the required number of points yet, others provided responses which were full of historical errors to the extent of distorting the direct meaning of what was expected. Moreover, the examples cited were not corresponding with the answers.

Candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks had different levels of weaknesses. For example, some presented weak introductions, arguments and conclusions while some responded on less than six points and others provided scanty explanations. Moreover, some candidates failed to interpret the question thus came up with diverse answers. For example, some highlighted the factors for the rise and development of African nationalism. Others responded on either the causes or the impact of the First and Second World War. Furthermore, other candidates focused on the influence of the independent nations such as India, Burma and North Korea and the role of UN, Bandung conferences, Pan Africanism and other related international organs in championing decolonization process in Africa. Extract 7.2 is a sample of a response from a candidate whose response did not meet the requirements of the question.

	First World Wars and Second World War	
7	was the wars fought between axis powers and allied powers. And it led or cause many effects in the world. Due to that through 1 st and 2 nd World war activated African ex-soldiers to struggle for African independence for the following contribution of 1 st and 2 nd World war as follows	
	The role of ex-soldiers. Means through the role of ex-soldiers led African to struggle for their independence because the ex-soldiers were taught African soldiers different technique during struggle. So due to the role of ex soldiers activated African ex-soldiers to fight or struggle for African independence. for example of ex soldiers was Mahatma Sereseko.	
	Formation of United Nation Organisation (UNO) After the first and second world war there is formation of United Nation Organisation which through formation of United Nation Organisation it provide material and moral support to African fighters, who were fought for their African independence. for example of moral and material support was weapons like guns and other military weapons	
	Decline of European economy. This is one among the effects of first and second World war so due to the decline of European economy, African were fear to loss his wealth, so they need to struggle for their independence of their nation like Kenya Uganda and Tanzania. So due to decline of European economy led Africans to fight for their independence.	

Extract 7.2: A sample of a poor response to question 7

Extract 7.2 is a part of the response of a candidate who deviated from the requirements of the question by providing the factors for the rise of African nationalism.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH QUESTION

3.1 112/2 HISTORY

3.1.1 Question 1: The Rise of Capitalism in Europe

The question was set from the topic “The Rise of Capitalism in Europe”. It demanded the candidates to show the influence of mercantilism in the development of capitalism in western Europe. The question was compulsory, thus all candidates (36,589) attempted it. The performance in this question was good since very few candidates (3%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6 marks while majority of them passed by scoring from 12 to 19.5 (70%) and from 7 to 11.5 (27%). Figure 8 shows the performance of the candidates in the question.

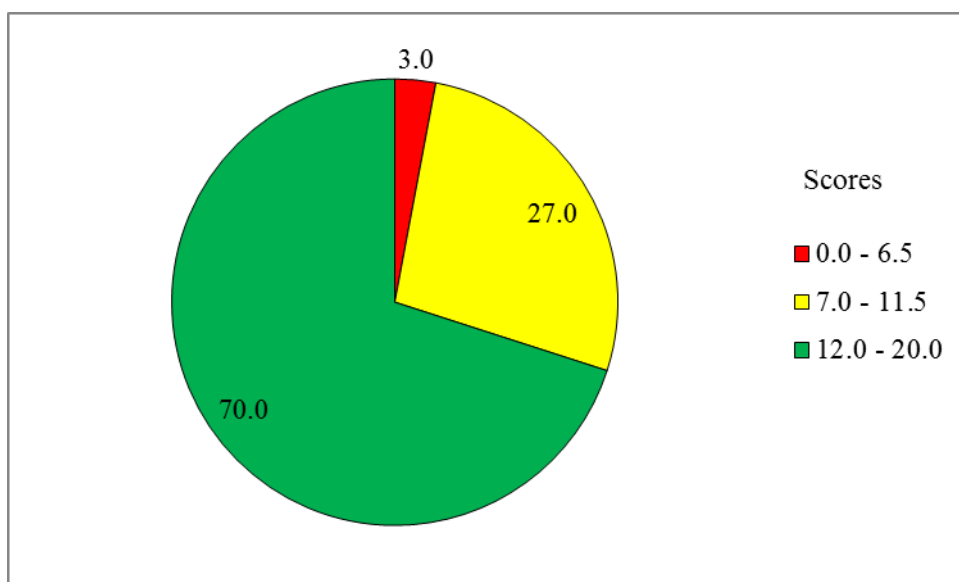


Figure 8: *Performance of Candidates in Question 1*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19.5 marks acknowledged the influence of mercantilism to the development of capitalism in Western Europe. Such candidates exhausted the required number of points and provided relevant explanations with supportive examples. Their responses focused on how mercantilism accumulated wealth, stimulated the development of science and technology and how it rose and developed financial institutions and port towns. Moreover, the candidates indicated

how foreign markets and raw materials were acquired through mercantile activities. However, candidates' score in this group varied due to disparity in their ability of presenting coherent responses. Extract 8.1 shows an example of a relatively good response to this question.

1	<p>Mercantilism was an European foreign trade which base on accumulation of precious Metal (Gold and silver), this was the trade between European countries and other Continent aided by the advancement of marine technology in which enable European countries like France, England (British), Holland and Portugues to contact overseas land include Africa, Asia, ^{America} and Europe themselves. The factor for the rise of this trade include development of science and technology, discovery of new world (America and Caribbean Island), profitability of trade is slave, the prior knowledge about African labour after failure of Redindies and European indentured labour and also low machine technology was very influence toward the rise of mercantilism, However development of mercantilism was very beneficial to European in which they used the chance to undermine other Continent Africa in particular. Mercantilism started between 15th Century to 18th Century in which it passed through three phases Example 1st phase was trade in slave ^{bullionism} during trans atlantic slave trade, Second phase was trade in slave and last phase is trade in other item. Mercantilism Contributed Much to the development of European capitalism by undermining other Continent. the following are the contribution of Mercantilism toward the rise of mercant Capitalism in western Europe as follows.</p> <p>Accumulation of wealth and capital During the Mercantilism period, European countries (western countries) Example France, Britain and Portugues acquire wealth through unequal exchange</p>
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1 plundering, looting, piracy and slave trade. Example Britain and France acquire a lot of Capital and wealth during slave trade in 15th century, from Africa through unequal exchange in which they exchange cheap manufactured goods by expensive and more valuable goods like Slave, Agricultural product and mineral resources. This contributed to the development of capitalism in which wealth and capital that acquired they used to invest in other sector of development like Agriculture and industries and technology. And hence contribute much to the development of capitalism.

Mercantilism led to the establishment of financial institutions and Banks, Example Bank Barclays and Chartered Bank, in which Barclays was established on 1756. This was due to lot of profit and wealth acquire from Mercantilism period. Bank and financial institution contributed to the development of capitalism in Western Europe due to that, they provide loan and credit to the mercant, also deal with insurance and provision of security to the mercant properties and their wealth. By that many Europeans mercant who acquire capital loan and credit from the bank they used to invest in other sector of economy like Trade, Agriculture and industries for Trade. So insurance financial and Bank system contribute to the development of mercantilism.

Mercantilism led to the provision of cheap labour in fact the behind of development of Capitalism was African slaves who

1 provided cheap labour in European plantation and Mines in America and Caribbean island. So African cheap labour, was African who taken from West Africa during mercantilism period in a second phase of mercantilism (Trans-atlantic (Slave trade)). Due to provision of cheap labour Western Europe like Britain and Portugues acquired a lot of raw material like Copper, coffee, sugar, rice and rubber to feed their hungry industries in Europe and food for their population. So cheap labour contribute to the development of Capitalism in western Europe.

Mercantilism led to the possession of colonies by European countries. This associated with the discover of Christopher Columbus in 1492, the discover of New world (America and Caribbean island) followed with migration of a lot of European population as investors, general seek fortune and Administrators. Example Britain acquire 13 colonies in America and Caribbean, Portugues had Brazil, Spain had Mexico and France had West Indies. So colonies contribute to the development of Capital Capitalism in Europe because it provide Market, labour, source of raw material and area for their investment and hence acquire Capital and wealth from the new exploitation zone colonies. So colonies was an causes for the development of mercantilism in Europe.

Mercantilism led to the advancement of science and technology, by starting with Marine technology, in which was an backbone

1	of Mercantilism, They able to built a very strong high sea going vessels (ship) and compass direction in which help them in various way. Example Marine technology help to discover New world by Christopher Columbus 1492, to transport their goods, help them in piracy, looting and plundering, all this enhance and spark off the development of capitalism in Europe. in other hand technology enable them to acquire colonies in America and Caribbean. By the other hand there was improvement of application of science in Agriculture and advance of technology in industries and hence spark off the development of capitalism in Europe.
	Mercantilism contribute to the development of cities and town and population growth. There was various cities and town which developed as trade port and landing cities. Example Amsterdam, Liverpool, Manchester developed as the cities of trade in Western Europe and other like Yorkshire and Lancashire developed as industrial cities, due to that cities and town promote population growth in Europe, as led into growth of trade in Europe, population act as market, soldiers for defence and hence promote trade. Due to growth of town and cities promote trade in Europe and hence spark off the development of capitalism in Western Europe.
	Generally, Mercantilism was very benefit European Nation due to the fact that they undermine other Continent particular Africa.

Extract 8.1: A sample of a good response to question 1

In Extract 8.1, the candidate provided detailed descriptions showing how mercantilism accelerated the development of capitalism in Europe.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks understood the requirement of the question and provided some relevant points. However, several errors were identified in their responses. For example, some

provided inadequate explanations and failed to provide relevant examples to validate their arguments and others failed to exhaust the required number of points. Such weaknesses lowered their marks. Moreover, some candidates repeated some points which in a real sense meant the same thing. For example, *unequal exchange* and *rooting and piracy* had the same impact (accumulation of wealth) but some candidates treated them separately.

Some weaknesses of the candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks include; failure to meet the required number of points and providing insufficient explanations with no precise examples, mixing relevant points on mercantilism with false historical facts from the concepts of the Long Distance Trade and the Early Contacts between Africa, the Middle and far East. Some listed the points without giving clarifications and examples. A seriously noted weakness of the candidates in this group was failure to link the impact of mercantilism with the development of capitalism. On the other hand, the candidates who scored zero had several weaknesses: some pointed out the impact of mercantilism on Africa by providing points like: *depopulation, technological stagnation* and *family disintegration*. Other candidates dealt with reasons for colonialism pointing out the demand of the colonialists in Africa such as *raw materials, market, areas for investment* and *cheap labour*. Other candidates provided the factors for the rise of mercantilism hence gave points like *the development of science and technology, geographical discovery, the role played by Tudor monarchy* and *development of merchant companies*. Surprisingly, some dealt with the features of capitalism as a mode of production. Extract 8.2 is an example of a response from a candidate who gave an incorrect answer to this question.

1.	<p>Mercantilism, refer to the socio, economic and political development where by all productive resources are in the control in the hand of few individual or privately. The following are the influence of mercantilism in the development of capitalism in western Europe.</p> <p>private ownership of major means of production is due to the fact that the major aim of mercantilism is to make all productive systems are owned by few individual or privately for example land, industries, mining sector and so many others. that led as influence of mercantilism in the development of capitalism in western Europe.</p> <p>Existence of two economic classes, through the all major means of production owned by few individual led to the existence of two economic classes. for example capitalist and servant that show how influence of mercantilism in the development of capitalism in western Europe.</p> <p>Exploitation of man by man, also this show through all production resources to be controlled privately the exploitation of man by man were increased also that as the influence of mercantilism in development of capitalism in western Europe.</p> <p>Existence of productive force, this is due to the fact that most of people will be forced by buguagies to work as slaves for example peasant were just forced to work without any good working conditions and being paid low wages.</p>	
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1.	Commodity production, due to the fact that
	most of commodity or goods produced will
	benefiting only few individual and others -
	not benefiting about what what they produce.
	also led as influence of mercantilism to the
	development of capitalism in the western Europ
	e.
	Existence of low wages, through the private
	ownership most of workers were payed low
	wages compared to the work their doing also
	payed high tax. that led as influence of
	mercantilism to the development of capital
	is in western Europe.
	Conclusively, The points explained above
	show the influence of mercantilism to the
	development of capitalism were by all
	productive resources owned privately.

Extract 8.2: A sample of a poor response to question 1

In extract 8.2, the candidate responded on the features of capitalism as a mode of production contrary to the demand of the question.

3.1.2 Question 2: The Rise of Democracy in Europe

The question was set from the topic “The Rise of Democracy in Europe”. It required the candidates to analyse the aims of the Glorious Revolution of 1689. A reasonable number of candidates (82.9%) attempted it. The performance in this question was good as only 6.5 per cent of the candidates failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks and others passed by scoring from 7 to 11.5 marks (44.4%) and from 12 to 19 marks (49.1%). Figure 9 shows the performance of the candidates in this question.

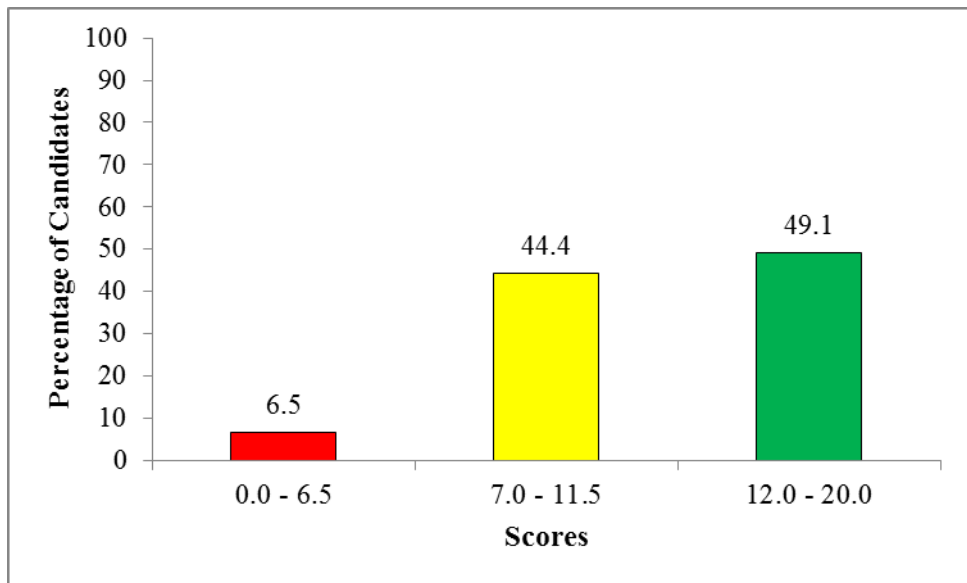


Figure 9: *Performance of the Candidates in Question 2*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks had enough knowledge on the English Glorious Revolution of 1689. They explained various issues which were to be eliminated so as to lead the country to a true democracy. Such issues include: *absolute monarch* and *feudalism*. The candidates exposed other aims of the revolution such as stopping the misuse of finance for private issues, establishing a liberal democratic government based on freedom of speech and freedom of worship, religious tolerance and bill of rights. However, the scores of the candidates varied due to varied strengths of the responses. Extract 9.1 shows an example of a relatively good response to this question.

2.	The Glorious Revolution was the second	
	episode of English political revolution which	
	took place in 1688 to 1689, which overthrew	
	King James II and brought to power King	
	William and Queen Mary. The war was	
	called Glorious because it was done with-	
	out bloodshed. The revolution was done	
	after seeing that the king was not aware	
	of his leadership since he was extravagant,	
	weak and practiced religious intolerance	
	since he used the church in state affairs.	
	Therefore English people were tired of his	
	behaviour and hence they decided to overthrow	
	him from the power. The Glorious revolution	
	of the 1689 had the following aims;	

2.

Aimed at abolishing Absolute rule;
The leadership of King James the second was despotic and autocratic since he practiced absolutism by making himself what he or she says as the law, therefore English people could not tolerate the situation. Since he was doing things lawfully for example, he denounced the parliament when it denied to give him money for his own expenditures, therefore there angered most of the English who sought to abolish absolute rule.

Aimed at Overthrowing King James II;
Glorious revolution was an immediate cause of overthrowing King James II whom was weak as he was money oriented, and uncompromising to his own people for example when he killed monmouth rebellious ruthlessly, therefore this angered most of the English people who planned to overthrow him and bring to power King William and Queen Marry.

Aimed at creating parliamentary system;
Glorious revolution was also aiming at reducing the power of parliament, since King James the second was not regarding the presence of parliament in the country. that is why he was not regarding it. for example, the dissolution of the parliament in 1640 made people angry and hence planning make him away of the position as he wanted to rule by himself as a parliament and the Parliament to follow his orders.

2.	<p>Aimed at ending theory of divine right rule of the monarchs; The revolution was a stepping stone towards or aiming at ending the theory of divine right rule of King James II who restored. King James II believed that the power to rule was divine or from God and by saying so nobody was supposed to ask or question him except God himself. this made many of English people, terminate him in the 1689 without bloodshed.</p> <p>Aimed at restoring religious tolerance; the revolution also aimed at creating religious tolerance in England whereby by the time Anglican wasn't in the state. but James II used Catholicism as a religion of the state and to worsen the situation he married the French catholic princess and to add salt to an injury he appointed catholic officials in different positions, these made English people make a bloodless revolution in 1689.</p> <p>Aimed at ending feudal systems and Establishing Constitutional systems in England; The rise of James II made things worse, as he restored the early feudal systems and to add the salt into the injury he denied the presence of constitution, that is why he was even able to dissolve the parliament as he wished to do so, therefore the situation angered most of the English people who fought for the Glorious revolution of 1689.</p> <p>In conclusion; the Glorious revolution of 1689 was the last revolution to occur in England upto date.</p>	
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Extract 9.1: A sample of a good response in question 2.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks were conversant with the demands of the question. However, several errors were identified in their responses. Some of these errors include; provision of insufficient explanations in some points; providing irrelevant examples and repeating some points. These weaknesses limited their scores to 11.5 marks.

The candidates who scored marks ranging from 0.5 to 6.5 had partial knowledge on English Glorious revolution of 1689. Some of them examined aspects which embodied some elements which resemble with the goals of the 1689 Glorious Revolution. Such coincidences made them to score some few marks from few related facts. Such wrong aspects include: the causes of French revolution of 1789 like: *overthrow of monarchical government, declaration of human rights and universal suffrage* and the causes of 1848 revolution in Europe such as *emergence of liberal groups, restoration of absolute monarchy, the great economic depression of 1838-1848 and population explosion*. Moreover, some candidates presented few points with partial explanations while others duplicated the points.

Further analysis indicates that, some candidates failed to interpret the question thus scored zero. For example, some dealt with the challenges which encountered the English Glorious revolution such as *the government suppression, disunity, and lack of awareness among the common people*. Others responded on the aims of Agrarian revolution in England while others focused on the October Socialist revolution of 1917. Such deviations were a result of misinterpreting the word “Glorious revolution” thus candidates found themselves focusing on whatever the revolution they knew. Extract 9.2 shows a sample of an irrelevant response to this question.

02	<p>Glorious Revolution, was the fundamental change in agriculture as to implement new model of agriculture system, the Glorious Revolution of 1689 was implemented by the British normally for managing Agricultural importations in the Capitalist States, as they establish the principles of enclosure system as to manage the shortage of production in Europe. Due to that the following were the aim of Glorious revolution of the 1689</p> <p>To increase production, as the land was implemented by the using of modern methods of agriculture their aim was to make the easy flow of production in the Capitalistic nations, and it was implemented in Britain as the land was controlled and managed in proper way.</p> <p>To expand the market to the monopoly nations, as the management of importation of modern machine for instance tractors, the use of modern fertilizers, it had made them to open up the gate of competition among the European nation such as Germany, France and also Italy</p> <p>To monopolize the world economy, as the production increase in Britain further more the application of modern ways of agriculture, it had made the Britain to make proper policies concerning improving production so as to compete in the world economy in managing modern economy. The Britain Open-up new ways that can lead to the rise of American economy to the world states.</p>	
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02	<p>Increase production of raw-material, through the enclosure system where land was improving with modern ways like fertilizers and proper management of land degradation, many lands were made to expand and to increase the production of raw materials such as - Timber, maize, corns and also animal skins.</p> <p>To solve the problem of land fragmentation in maintaining the land to improve, the Glorious revolution had replaced and rised the tenure land which were fragmented with no proper fertile and other quantities, through the revolution the land turned into useful - as the production of raw-material had increased in high number.</p> <p>Land Reclamation, The revolution had implemented as to change the bad and unproper land into proper and important to the people, through glorious revolution the unfertile land and the tenure land was imposing into proper form, probably it had encouraged to the rise and the development of Capitalism.</p> <p>Generally, The Glorious revolution had planted to the development of Britain economy as it had brought the Britain to compete in production and cheap of raw-material with nations like Germany, France and also the Italians to the world economy.</p>
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Extract 9.2: A sample of a poor response to question 2

Extract 9.2 indicates a candidate who treated Glorious Revolution as Agrarian Revolution.

3.1.3 Question 3: Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World

The question was set from the topic “Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World”. It required the candidate to substantiate the inevitability of the European alliances in the 19th century. It was attempted by a reasonable number of the candidates (77.1%) and its general performance was good since the majority of the candidates (55%) scored good marks (from 12 to 19) while 35.3 per cent of the candidates scored average marks (from 7 to 11.5) and very few candidates (9.7%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks as shown in figure 10.

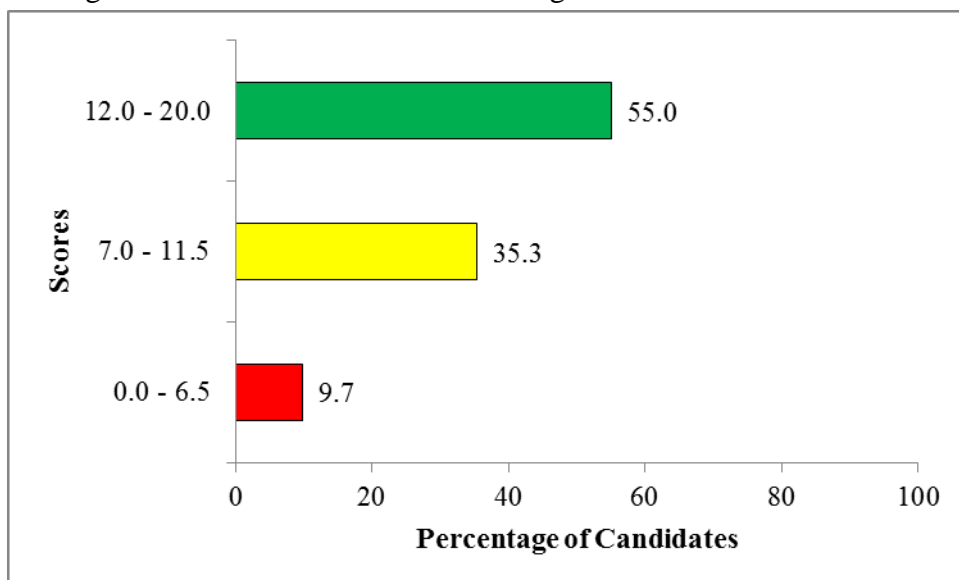


Figure 10: *Performance of Candidates in Question 3*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks were able to verify the forces behind the formation of European alliances in the 19th century by showing the need of French revenge and the importance of maintaining peace in Europe. Moreover, such candidates were able to indicate how the rise of imperialistic ambitions and increased militarism and arms race necessitated the amalgamation of states. The varied strength among the candidates in providing plausible answers caused some to score higher than others in this group. Extract 10.1 shows an example of a relevant response in this question.

3. European alliances were the military union by big European powers for mutual benefit like fighting against their enemies together as well as protect their economic interests. European alliances sometimes are known as military alliances or military camps or armed camps. The military alliances occurred in 19th century in 1870's when the Bismarck formed the military alliances of three empires in 1873 which involved Germany, Austria Hungary and Russia. This alliance broke away when Russia accused Germany and Austria Hungary for not helping her in war with Turkey. From there military alliances became major concern as in 1882 again they formed Triple alliances which involved Germany, Italy and Austria Hungary. Again in 1902 they formed Triple entente which involved France, Russia and Britain. European alliances in the 19th century were inevitable due to the following reasons:

Revenge motives: in 19th century European alliances were inevitable since they wanted to revenge each other. For example France joined in Triple entente in order to revenge against Germany as Germany in the last war of 1871 fought with France annexed two rich provinces of France which was known as Alsace and Lorraine which were rich in coal and iron. So France wanted to revenge against Germany so as to get her lost provinces. and hence formed Triple entente in 1902 thus why the European alliances were inevitable.

The need to isolate France: also Germany formed alliances especially Triple alliance of 1882 aim was to isolate France. The Triple alliance involved Germany, Italy and Austria Hungary and both of them were so hatred against France so they formed alliance so as to isolate France as they believed that France alone would not manage to enter into battle with them. For example they formed Triple alliance in 1882 which involved Italy, Germany and Austria Hungary and started to isolate France.

Bismarck's need for self aggrandizement (interest): also this was another reason for inevitability of military alliance in Europe. Bismarck elevated himself as a political master and war tactician. so

3 he formed alliance to order elevate him self as a diplomatic leader who wanted to turn Berlin as a centre of conference and thus he manage to organize Berlin conference in 1874-1885. all these just for self interest. example Bismarck wanted to elevate him self as a political master and diplomatic leaders and thus military alliances were inevitable

The need to maintain the balance of power in Europe: also it is another reason for inevitability of European alliances in the 19th century. soon after Germany and Italy unification in 1870s both of them went rapid industrialization especially Germany who was industrializing rapidly due to the rich provinces annexed from France of Alsace and Lorraine which were rich in iron and coal. so due to that Germany created a balance of power problem because he became dominant over the other European powers. so the former big powers wanted to regain their lost glory since Germany became dominant. for example France and Britain struggled to regain their lost glory replaced by Germany and hence tripple entente in 1902 came into being.

Increase in nationalism (extreme nationalism among European powers): also it was another reason for Europe alliance in the 19th century to be inevitable during 19th century the desire for nationalism were aised alot in Europe especially in Germany who saw them selves as a superior race. but the nationalism which was aised in Europe is that of expanding to the other territories through conquering as in 19th century in Europe to have many colonies is the prestige so increase in nationalism forced them to form milit

3	any alliances. foreexample Anglo japan alliance form ed in 1904 aimed at controlling the far East in Korea and China especially in Manchuria. the Anglo alliance was for Britain and Japan.	
	Increase in militarism: also it is another reason for inevitability of European alliance in the 19 th century. Militarism is the situation whereby a certain country engage itself in production of military weapons. So in the 19 th century this was the major concern whereby European powers engaged themselves in production of military weapons. So this increase increased fear and tension among European powers and hence formed military alliance so as to protect themselves. foreexample Triple alliance of 1882 increased fear and tension in Europe, hence led to the formation of Triple entente in 1902.	
	Generally European alliances in the 19 th century brought the world into trouble since it created fear and tensions, led to the increase in militarism and arms race, also led to aggression and annexation of weak territories since it was prestige to conquer weak states.	

Extract 10.1: A sample of a good response to question 3

The Candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks understood the demands of the question but their responses had several weaknesses. For example, Majority of the candidates in this group provided scanty explanations which were not supported by relevant examples and other responses were characterised by repetitions of points. Moreover, some explanations embodied grammatical errors which distorted the intended meaning and some of them were not organised in an essay format.

The candidates who scored marks ranging from 0 to 6.5 had a number of limitations. Some were able to give relevant points but explanations and examples given were irrelevant. Others scored a mark in the introduction

because they had little knowledge about the subject matter but provided irrelevant answers. On the other hand, candidates who scored zero diverged from the demand of the question. Some responded on the reasons for the rise of fascism in Europe such as: *the effect of the First World War, Great economic depression, fear of communism, collapse of league of nation and weakness of Versailles peace treaty*. Others provided the terms of Versailles peace treaty indicating how they acted as a tool of punishing Germany and others responded on the concept of cold war. Extract 10:2 shows a sample of a weak response.

3. European alliances means Socialist and Capitalist blocks that developed in Europe by establishing Cold war which was the secret and passive war between USA and USSR block. This two block was conducted in Europe in 19th Century and it involved most of Europeans. The European alliances in 19th was inevitable due to the following reasons:-

The first reason was difference in ideologies; In Europe, these two alliances had ideological differences in which USA has the Capitalism ideology while USSR had the Communism ideology. So every block wanted to spread its ideology in Europe and the world wide that's why they

→ rised in Europe.

Another reason was the iron curtain speech that provided by the USSR president who crushed the Capitalist ideology. This situation created the cold war between USA and USSR because the USA block wanted to show how the Capitalist ideology is better than the Communism ideology.

Another thing was Truman Doctrine and Marshall aid Plan. These are policies that formed by the two block in which each block wanted to develop its ideology. So through these two ideologies every policy was against each other. The thing that caused the cold war between USA and USSR and this was the reason that caused the inevitability of the European alliances.

The other thing was the missile in Cuba. There was the missile launched by the Socialist block in Cuba so as to test and threaten the president of USA and also to force USA to remove the missile that was launched in Turkey. This situation brought the cold war between USA and USSR and that's why the European alliances were inevitable.

Development of cold atomic bombs was another thing that led to the inevitability of European alliances because the Capitalist block developed atomic bomb silently without telling the Socialist block, but when the USSR knew it, they also developed nuclear bombs for defence. This issue that led to the inevitability of European alliances.

Not only that but also the Russian expansionism policy contributed to develop cold war between Socialist block and Capitalist block. This took place when Russia

3.	<p>were supported by both blocks while every block- wanted to spread her ideology. The reason was that before- Russia had the socialist ideology but when she wanted to expand its boundaries the Capital block also gave a- support that's why the Cold war occurred between USA and USSR.</p> <p>By summing up the topics, the European alliance was known before because it had different ideologies indi- cates such as the Berlin wall, Truman Doctrine and Marshal aid plan and the Iron Curtain speech.</p>
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Extract 10.2: A sample of an irrelevant response to question 3.

In Extract 10.2, a candidate explained the causes of cold war instead of showing the rationale of European alliance in the 19th century.

3.1.4 Question 4: The Rise of Socialism

The question was set from the topic “The Rise of Socialism”. It tested the ability of the candidates to examine the effect of the Russian revolution of 1917 in the World. The question was attempted by 93.8 per cent of the candidates. The performance in this question was good since majority of the candidates (53.5%) passed by scoring from 12 to 19 marks and 38.8 per cent of the candidates scored average marks from 7 to 11.5 while very few candidates (7.7%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks. Figure 11 shows the performance of the candidates in this question.

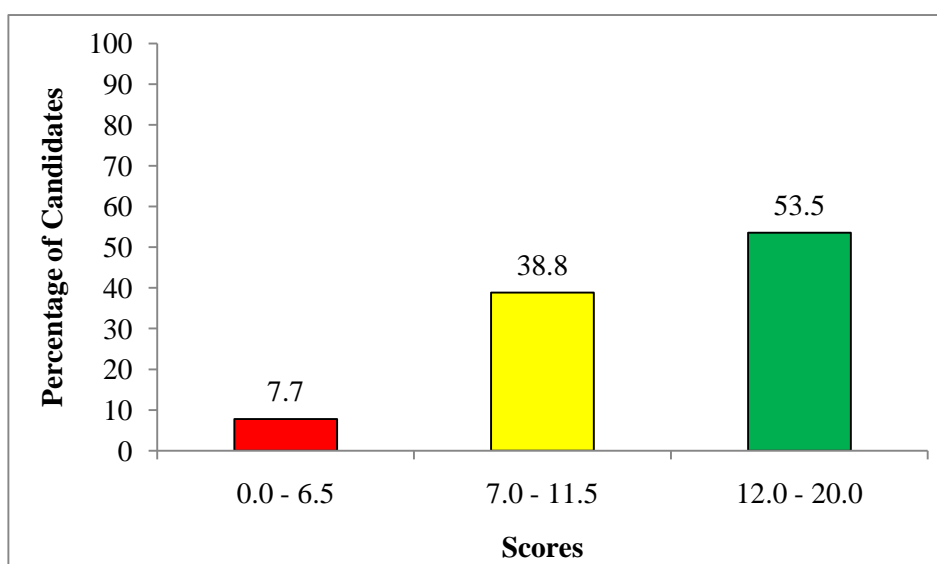


Figure: 11: Performance of Candidates in question 4

The candidates who scored marks ranging from 12 to 19 portrayed a great knowledge on the effect of the Russian Revolution of 1917 in the World. They were able to show how the revolution spread communist ideas leading to the division of the World into two antagonistic powers and its effects. Moreover, they were able to show how the revolution intensified the cold war and its associate influences such as the formation of Non-Aligned Movement. The variation of the candidates' scores was due to disparities in strength of their arguments. A few constraints such as wrong examples and scanty explanations in some points denied some candidates higher marks. Extract 11.1 shows an example of a relevant response in this question.

04	<p>Russian Revolution, Was the socialist revolution made in Russia where Lenin overthrew Nicholas II in October 1917. Before revolution were under Tsarist rule, and Russia experienced poverty, unemployment and well low industrial base. The first world war was the major cause of Russian Revolution, also Lenin and his followers played the great role. Russian Revolution led to different impacts within Russia and worldwide. The following are the impacts of Russian Revolution of 1917 in the world:-</p> <p><u>Spread of Socialism</u>, Lenin was the socialist who followed ideas of marxist and other socialist figures like Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx, after the revolution, Russia started to spread the idea of Socialism in the world. For example China made Revolution in 1949 under Mao Tse Tung, by overthrowing the Kuomintang government of Chiang Kai-shek due to the influence of Russian revolution of 1917 also African countries like Ghana and Tanganyika adopted socialism.</p> <p><u>Formation of the socialist block</u> in 1922, After the Russian revolution, Russia formed the socialist block which included all socialist countries, the permanent members were; China, and Cuba also Korea and Vietnam joined the block after their revolutions. For example Fidel Castro overthrown</p>
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04 Batista and took over the government of Cuba, soon joined the socialist block.

The rise of dictatorship in the world, for instance in European countries such as Germany, Italy and Japan, Russian Revolution led to the rise of anti-democratic forces because those capitalists feared about the communism for example Adolf Hitler of Germany, and Benito Mussolini of Italy were anti-communism where they introduced dictatorship in order to make the total wipe of democracy with the purpose of containing the spread of communism.

Decolonization of Africa, African countries gain support from the socialist block formed by Russia. For instance Russia raised awareness to African elites and freedom fighters, through promotion of human rights and formation of anti-colonial groups also moral and material support for example NASS was formed under the socialist ideas, also African scholars were given scholarships as well as formed different anti-colonial movements such as in Algeria.

Cold war, the cold war fought between socialist bloc and capitalist bloc (USA), after the Russian Revolution which led to the formation of USSR, raised the capitalist block, where they started to use threats within bloc members, cold war spreaded in the world because those blocs were competing for the chance of spreading their ideologies for example among supporters of USA like Germany, Italy as well as Britain and France against USSR members like China and Cuba.

Introduction of Russia as the first socialist state in the world, after the Russian Revolution of 1917, Russia became the first socialist state in the world and

04/ became popular, due to its status Russia regarded as a super power of the world for example the decline of European capitalism, Russian Revolution contributed to some extent also Lenin raised his status in the world as a popular figure.

Generally, Russian Revolution led to the positive impacts in most compared with the negative effects because it created large industrial bases in Russia, and other economic reforms also Russians problems like corruption, unemployment, poor infrastructure were solved equivalently soon after the revolution compared to early where Russia were under Mulpractices, also USSR collapsed in 1990 to the lack of unity among members and the strength of USA.

Extract 11.1 A sample of a relevant response to question 4

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks had several shortcomings. Some failed to give the required number of points and others mixed correct and incorrect points. The main weakness observed in the candidates' responses was mixing the correct responses with the impact of the revolution within Russia. Weak points like *the outbreak of civil war in Russia, destruction of properties, spread of civil unrest* and the likes dominated. Some candidates failed to realise that the question mandated them to show how the revolution affected the world and not Russia.

The candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks had various errors. Some failed to meet the required number of points, others repeated points and some had shallow explanation and false examples in some points. Moreover, some candidates provided what was seen as the effect of English revolution of 1640s to 1680s. However, points like *the demise of feudalism and overthrow of monarchical government* resemble with the impact of Russian revolution. On the other hand, some candidates diverged from the demands of the question thus scored zero. For example, some responded on various revolutions such as: *Agrarian, Scientific, Industrial* and the likes.

Other candidates dealt with the causes of the Revolution in Russia. Extract 11.2 is a sample of irrelevant answers from one of the candidates.

4.	<p>Russian revolution this was the revolution which was started to organized by the workers, peasants who are unprivileged class to over throw the government of Kuomintang and this was under Alexander Kerensky in which in October the was the overthrow of Alexander Kerensky under the government V.I. Lenin who organized the workers peasants and the unprivileged class to fight for their rights these government of February and October 1917 were dictatorship in nature where they exploited and controlled the Russians in different ways. The following are the effects of the Russian revolution of 1917.</p> <p>The ancient ^{exploitative} nature of the government</p> <p>The government was exploitative in nature because the workers, peasants were forced to work and also they were paid low wages, working for long hours, paid high tax rates they were imprisoned and killed without fair justification this made the people of Russia to join V.I. Lenin in his slogan and also his political party so that they can attain their own Independence and free country to through these leaders so this led to the Russian revolution.</p> <p>The nature of Kuomintang government</p> <p>The government was exploitative in nature because it never gave the freedom of equality, fraternity and liberty to his people because the government didn't want any parliament participation it ruled the country without ministers the government exploited the workers, peasants and unprivileged class in which they this made the workers, peasants, unprivileged class to support V.I. Lenin government which wanted to overthrow</p>	
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in the government of Czar.

Embezzlement and extravagancy of the leaders. The leaders were extravagant because they used the funds of the government for their own good in which this made the government of Kuomintang to ask for high tax which it used to impose to the workers because it was lack of funds so they used to impose tax to the workers, peasants in which this made the workers, peasants to seek for the government and which they can overthrow the dictatorship of the Czar in which it was not fair to the citizens of the Russia in which they imposed heavy tax, and they were paid low wages and worked for long hours so this made the government to face different problems because of the overthrow. Therefore this led to the overthrow of Kuomintang government under Vlyenor Lenin.

The role of Vlyenor Lenin

Vlyenor Lenin he was just a philosopher who wanted the good life of the people of Russia because he helped them to fight for their independence he started his own government, political party in which he stated he wanted to fight for their fraternity, liberty and equality to the people of Russia also he promised he will help them to return everything which was taken by the government Kuomintang and Alexander bureaucracy government which the people of Russia wanted it was the government of Vlyenor Lenin in which it applied different problems which it could face danger to the people of Russia.

	Existence of classes There was divided	
	into classes because there was a class of the	
	have and the have not in which the class of the	
	merchants and the have not are the haves and the this	
	made the government not to have equal rights to all	
	because the have not were not treated equally because	
	they were sent to work for long hours and also in	
	the place which is not suitable for the poor class	
	in which this was the class of the workers,	
	peasants and the kind of tax which they were	
	imposed these tax are poll tax, that tax in which they	
	paid tax for their homes so this made them	
	not to be okay with the government so this led	
	to the same existence of Vjagor government which was	
	equally humiliated men who could help them getting	
	their own rights.	
	The existence of Overthrew the government	
	of Kuminists the revolution this	
	helped in overthrowing the government through the hand	
	of the Vjagor Lenin who was supported by workers	
	who wanted to attain their rights in order to maintain	
	their own own rights by taking back their lands and	
	this was made you the coarices and citizens, peasants	
	to unprivileged class in which they got their	
	freedom of the worship in which they got paternity	
	liberty and equality which was supposed to be	
	followed through these and I know this	
	would be overthrown over after the government	
	of Vjagor Lenin.	
	Therefore this led to the freedom	
	of doing anything you wish in which this would	
	help the workers, peasants and unprivileged class to conduct better	

Extract 11.2: A sample of an irrelevant response to question 4.

In extract 11.2, the candidate responded on the causes of the revolution instead of examining the effects of the Russian revolution in the world.

3.1.5 Question 5: The Emergence of USA

The question was derived from the topic “The Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Super Power”. The candidates were supposed to describe the reasons which made USA to establish good relationship with Japan after the Second World War. Relatively few candidates (44.3%) attempted the question but the general performance was good since only 12.7 per cent failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks and majority of the candidates (87.3%) passed by scoring average and good marks as shown in Figure 12 .

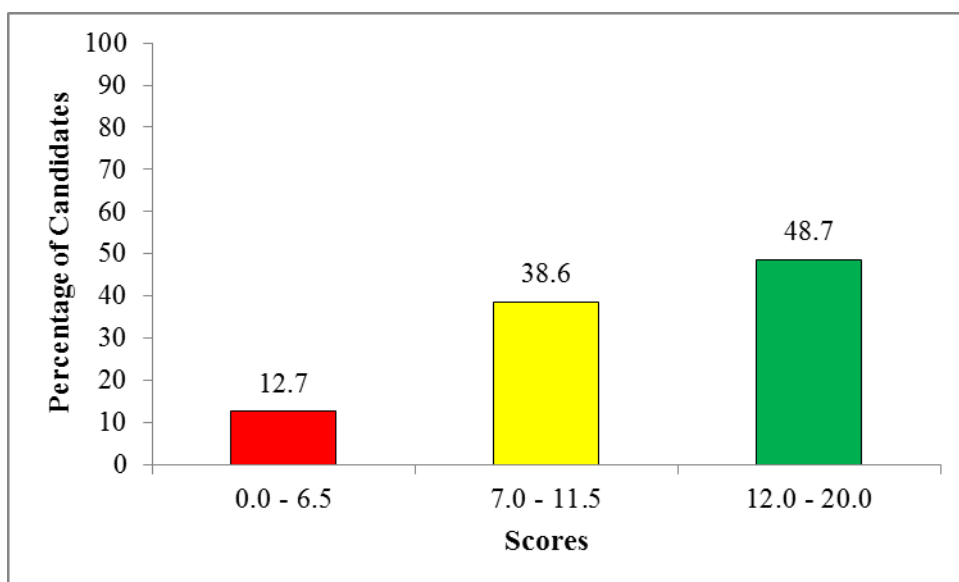


Figure 12: *performance of candidates in question 5*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks had enough knowledge about the USA relationship with Japan after the Second World War. They were able to acknowledge the ambitions of USA in reconstructing the Japanese economy and creating friendship. Moreover, strategic reasons such as containing communism, eliminating fascism and protecting trade interest also prevailed. The variation of scores was caused by the candidates' disparity in providing adequate and relevant explanations and examples. Extract 12.1 shows an example of a relevant response in this question.

5.	<p>After the Second World War in 1945 there arose hostile relations between The United States of America (USA) and Japan. This hostility was due to various reasons such as: the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbour and the destruction of the USA's aircrafts, USA's attack on Japanese cities of Hirashima and Nagasaki through the atomic bomb explosion and many other reasons. From then USA was given to control Japan. In his reigning USA started to change her attitudes towards Japan. Hence, the following are the reasons which made USA to establish good relationship with Japan :-</p> <p>The influence of the cold war, after the success of the Chinese Communism, the new government under Mao Tse Tung won over the Kuomintang government that was supported by USA in China. Due to this USA feared that there would be a rise of communism and a spread of communism in Asia. Due to this USA wanted to have an ally in the far East who will assist her to spread her capitalist ideology especially in Asia. Since Japan had lived under the belief of capitalism from all its time to the Second World War, USA in turn turned to Japan and took measures to establish good relations with her so as to help to consolidate capitalism in Asia.</p>	
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5.	<p>USA's need to create friendship relations with Japan, USA changed her attitude on Japan because she wanted to make Japan her good ally. This is because from the attack explosion of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which caused very critical effects on Japan, USA feared that if she would not establish good relations with Japan then Japan will turn on her for revenge. Hence, USA started establishing measures such as: providing Japan with foreign aid so as to help her reconstruct her economies, also providing Japan with reliable market to help her sell her manufactured goods, allowing Japan to invest in USA and asking her allies such as Britain and Canada to allow Japan to invest in their countries.</p> <p>Presence of great potentials in Japan, USA established good relations with Japan because Japan had various economic potentials. Such potentials included: industries such as: manufacturing industries, the fishing industry and many others. Due to such potentials USA thought that she would gain a lot of profit by forming friendship relations with Japan. This was through trading with Japan and benefiting a lot through maximum profit making. Due to this, USA opened reliable</p>
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5. sources of markets to the Japanese manufactured goods in Europe.

The presence of a negative attitude of Japan towards USA, Japan started showing a negative attitude on USA from a long time before the immediate cause of hatred of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities. Firstly, USA's support of the Chinese during the fight of Manchuria by China and Japan, also fighting on the two opposite sides during the Second World War, USA being on the allied powers and Japan on the Axis Powers and many other causes made Japan to develop negative attitudes towards USA. Hence, USA started establishing good relations with Japan so as to eliminate the negative attitude of the Japanese towards them.

The need of USA to consolidate Japanese capitalism, Japan was a capitalist state from a long time. The rise of dictatorship in Japan showed various anti-communist feelings in Japan through siding with other anti-communist dictatorial states such as Germany and Italy. And since China had adopted communism and that USA feared the further spread of communism in Asia, USA decided to adopt various measures to consolidate Japan's capitalism. For example,

5.	USA introduced the Western democracy in Japan which involved the parliamentary and constitutional system. Also, USA established foreign investment areas for Japan in USA and asked her allies such as Canada and West Europe to allow Japan invest in their countries.	
	USA's need to establish military bases in Asia, USA changed her attitude on Japan so as to ensure that she is not creating military bases in Japan. This was because, USA had no any supporters of capitalism in Asia apart from Japan. Hence, the military base would help her meet her interests in Asia. For instance, during the Korean War, USA easily provided assistance to South Korea straight from Japan where she had created her military bases. Due to this it helped USA to establish the capitalist ideology in South Korea.	
	Therefore, The improved relations between USA and Japan lead to various effects such as: USA's domination in Japan, Development of democracy in Japan, rapid economic development in Japan, Japan getting the United Nations membership and many other impacts. This eventually lead to the withdrawal of USA from ruling Japan and left the Japan to rule themselves with assured security from USA up to 1956.	

Extract 12.1: A sample of a good response to question 5

Failure to provide detailed clarifications in some points, incorporating false examples in the responses, failure to meet a required number of points and repetition of some points were some weaknesses which featured the responses of the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks.

The candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks provided scant descriptions. In some cases, some were able to give relevant introduction but scored zero in the main body. Moreover, other candidates listed few relevant points without giving any explanations. On the other hand, the candidates who scored zero revealed poor understanding of the subject matter. Some explained on the concepts of US relationship with Japan and Germany. Some responded on the effects of the Second World War in Japan by exposing various destructions the war caused leading to the decline of the economy. Moreover, there were some candidates who responded on the USA move in reviving European economy pointing out strategies like the Marshall Plan and the Open Door Policy. Extract 12.2 shows a sample of irrelevant responses in question 5.

5. • strength capitalism in Germany.
 Also this was the major reasons of the USA to demand the friendship this is because at the time there is the spread of socialism in the world for the fear of USA that socialism could spread in Germany. The demand to establish friendship also Germany before second World War were was under dictatorship this situation angered much USA therefore soon after the end of second World War in order the USA to obtain the assurance of dictatorship again the demand for friendship. Hence made USA to establish good relationship with Japan.

The question of the cold war. Soon after the end of the second World War the cold war emerged in the world. The USA to have the many supporters in her sides he left to establish good relationship with Germany once the war occur the Germany could be on her side, Thus made due the fact that Germany had strong army. Thus made USA to establish good relationship with Germany.

The need to create friendship. ~~During~~ During the second World War USA and Germany were in the ~~pas~~ opposite side they fought against each other, Hence after the end of the war made USA to establish the good relationship with Germany.

5	<p>The need to improve the Germany economy. USA had the aim to improve the Germany economy because she was the one who was responsible to the decline of Germany economy because during the war she bombed the nuclear bomb in the two potential area of Germany Hiroshima and Nagasaki were there - situation made USA to establish good relationship with Germany.</p> <p>Conclusively the relationship of Germany and USA was very beneficial to Germany this because it improve the Germany economy were the USA had expand area for marketing for Germany manufactured goods and also she allow Germany to invest in USA</p>	
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Extract 12.2: A sample of a poor response to question 5

Extract 12.2 indicates a sample of a response from a candidate who explained the reasons which made USA to establish a good relationship with Germany contrary to the demand of the question.

3.1.6 Question 6: Threat to the World Peace

The question was set from the topic “Threat to the World Peace After the Second World War”. It required the candidates to explain the consequences of the rise of the Jewish state of Israel in the World History. It was attempted by 66.6 per cent of the candidates. The performance in this question was good since 47.3 per cent of the candidates scored from 12 to 19 marks, 39.3 per cent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks while a considerable percentage of candidates (13.4%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks. Figure 13 displays the performance of the candidates in this question.

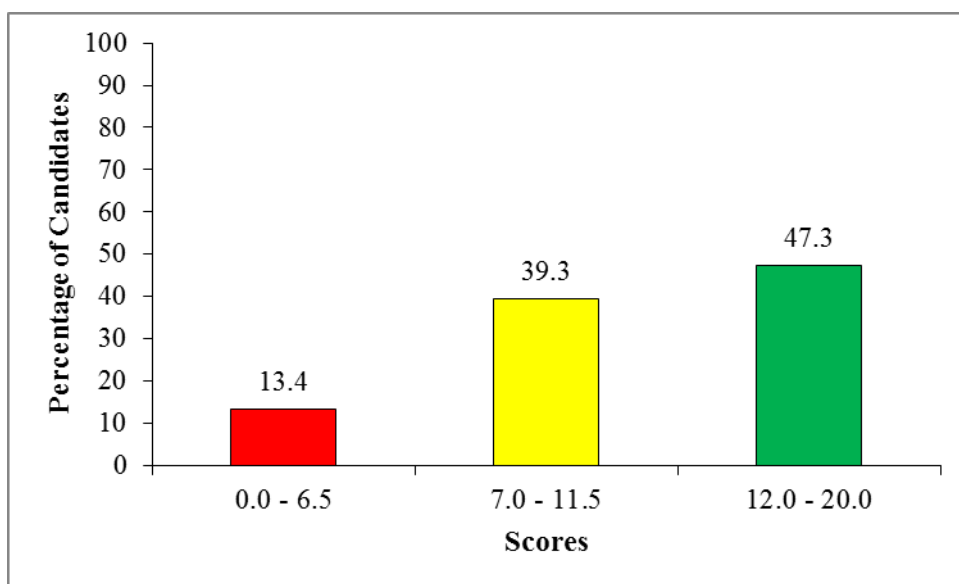


Figure 13: *Performance of candidates in question 6*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks were able to explain the impact of the rise of the state of Israel in the world. Such candidates were aware that the rise of the state in question was associated with several wars therefore, the loss of lives and creation of refugees were inevitable. Moreover, these candidates knew that, the main actors were the Jews and Arabs of Israel and Palestine respectively thus, other consequences such as consolidation of Zionism, the rise of Pan - Arabism and penetration of cold war politics were inevitable. Furthermore, such candidates realised that the prevailed atmosphere of insurgence in the area, activated terrorism. However, the varied abilities of the candidates in explaining the answers coherently caused some to score higher than others. Extract 13.1 portrays a sample of a relatively good response to question 6.

6.	<p>Creation of Jewish Israel state. This was the phenomenon that involved the division of Palestine to form new state of Israel by the United Nation in the 1948. This led to various consequences to the world history where by meet two super power in the world USA in support to Israel and USSR in support to Palestine and Arabs. The following were the consequences of the creation of Israel state in the world.</p> <p>It led to Arab-Israel Conflict. The creation of Israel in 1948 led to permanent Arab-Israel conflicts where the Arabs needed to crush the state of Israel out of Palestine different war held starting with the 1948 war of independence, The 1956 Suez canal war, the 1967 six days war and the 1973 Yom Kippur war all these war organized by Arabs so as to confrontate Israel.</p> <p>It led to intensification of the Cold War. The creation of Israel intensified the Cold War between USA and USSR because the war meet this different power in different side for example USA and its Capitalist Camp supported Israel while USSR and its supporter supported Arab nation this intensified the Cold War because the two super power meet on different sides during the crisis.</p>
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6	<p>It Improved US- Israel relation.</p> <p>The Creation of Israel also supported by USA even during the crisis between Arab and Israel USA supported Israel this led to relationship improvement between Israel and USA this was due to great oil demand of USA in the Middle East which led to the relationship between these two states.</p> <p>It led to socio-economic hardship social problems such as famine, hunger, refugees and economic problem as well as destruction of properties between the two sides Israel and Arab also depopulation because some people passed away as a result of war was experienced this all was due to the creation of Israel out of Palestine which led to crisis and Israel need to get their own state while Arabs need to get back their land out of Israel this led to different problems in the world.</p> <p>It improved Arabs unity. All Arabic state Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan joined together so as to support the return of Palestine land and to abolish the Israel state this helped Arabs state to be the same in their struggle this improved Arabs unity where by the Arabic state were against creation of Israel out of the Arabic land due to religious problem</p>
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6 because Jewish were non Muslims were Judaism while the left Arabic were Muslims this led for them to improve unity so as to abolish the non Islamic state.

It led to the rise of terrorism in the world, The creation of Israel led to various terrorist attack in the world for example the terrorist group of pal march and Ir gun was formed due to the creation of Israel so as to support Arabs in their struggle to crush Israel in the world this led to different problems in the world like refugees problem from palestine to find other place due to terrorism.

Generally the creation of Israel symbolised weakness of United nation as the causes of conflict because they created a state that was not existing before which led to problems in the world also led to United nation failure to solve the conflict of Arabic Israel crisis this led to economic problem between the two state of Israel and Arabs where they use their economy to wage for war also to mobilize their army with to buy complicated weapons so as to support them during the war this all was due to weakness of United nation to establish the non existing state of Israel.

Extract 13.1: A sample of a good response to question 6

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks understood the demands of the question. However, they provided a mixture of correct and incorrect responses. This was mainly caused by partial understanding of the subject matter. Some candidates responded on what was interpreted as the effect of Arab-Jewish war in which some arguments such as: *the rise of Arab nationalism*, *loss of lives* and *loss of Palestinian land* were more or less similar with the desired points in question. Some failed to meet the required number of points and others exhausted the required number of points but failed to provide appropriate explanations and examples.

The candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks provided limited points with shallow explanations and false examples in some points. Moreover, some candidates scored a mark from the introduction part but diverged from the demands of the question in the main body. Some of them responded on what was interpreted as the causes of the Arab-Jewish war. However, some points like the rise of Zionism and the 1956 Suez Canal war relate with the correct responses. On the other hand, candidates who scored zero diverged from the demands of the question. For example, some focused on the causes of the Middle East crisis by providing points like; *the struggle for land between Arabs and Jews* and *the refusal of Arab states to give Israel official and legal recognition* and others explained the factors for the rise of Jewish state. Extract 13.2 displays a sample of irrelevant answers to question 6.

6.	Jewish state this refers to the state	
	which formed in 1948 after the announcing	
	of UNO or United Nation organization where	
	Israel or Jewish state announced to built in	
	the Palestine land. were the United Nation	
	partition the land of Palestine into two	
	portion where one portion should be Palestine	
	land and other land supported to be Israel	
	or Jewish state in the world history there	
	is no state known as Israel before the	
	United Nation made. The following is the	
	Consequences of the rise of the Jewish state	
	of Israel in the world history :-	
	Impacts of first world war, this is	
	the among of the consequences which made	
	the United Nation to made the Israel to be	
	a state because during world war Jewish live	
	in Germany where so on after the first world	
	war led to loss the territories and live as	
	the refugees as the results Adolf Hitler began	
	kill those Jewish in the Germany land this	
	hated the United Nation organization to found	
	the area or country in order to Jewish get	
	the land.	
	The holocaust, also this is massive	
	death with done by Adolf Hitler to the	
	Jewish which Hitler took as the Jewish is	
	betrayed they do not support them from	
	the Capitalist during the world war. UNO as	
	the organization of made peace in the world	
	led to form the Jewish state in Israel in order	
	to reduce the massive death of Jewish,	

6.	<p>The pressure from the capitalist country, also the consequences which led to rise of Jewish state in Israel is capitalist especially USA and Britain pressurized the United Nations organization to divide the Palestine to form two states in order to simplify the domination of strategic in middle east were most of capitalist and socialist want to control the aim of USA pressurized in order to support Israel.</p> <p>The movement of Jewish in the world, also the Jewish movement which pass from different area in the world such as in Germany and other world made the organization which led the United Nations to help in them in formation of states in Palestine land.</p> <p>The question of land, also this is another factor that led to rise of Jewish expansionist state in Palestine because the Jewish believe that the God promised them the land in Palestine that they want to take their land that in order to solve that problem or consequences the UNO divided the land of Palestine in order to make two countries known as Israel and Palestine.</p> <p>The role played by UNO in 1945, also the another factor that led to the rise of Jewish state of Israel is the role played by United Nations were proposed in 1948 to introduce the new state known as Israel in the land of Palestine after the different consequences that them get from Germany and other countries.</p>	
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6.	The role played by theodor, also the consequences which made the jewish state is the role played by his leader theodor who organized the jewish movement from Germany others were killed up to their land promised known as palestines were the theodor led some of capitalist country to support him in the movement in order to insure that the jewish state made in palestines land.
	Therefore after the creation of palestine Israel or jewish state in palestines land led different consequences such as eruption of wars like Jewish-Arab war 1948, 1956, 1973 and so on. So the creation of israel in palestine land made hatred between these two country.

Extract 13.2: A sample of a poor response to question 6

In extract 13.2, a candidate explained the factors for the rise of the State of Israel instead of the consequences of its rise.

3.1.7 Question 7: Neo - Colonialism and the Underdevelopment

This question was set from the topic "Neo - Colonialism and the Underdevelopment of Third World Countries". It tested the ability of the candidates to show the influence of the 1979 Non - Aligned conference in solving the problems of underdevelopment in the Third World Countries. The question attracted a least number of the candidates in this paper as only 33.6 per cent attempted it. However, the general performance of the candidates in this question was good since only 26.3 per cent of the candidates scored weak marks (from 0 to 6.5), while 43.8 per cent scored average marks (from 7 to 11.5) and 29.9 per cent had good marks (from 12 to 18). Figure 14 shows the performance of the candidates in this question.

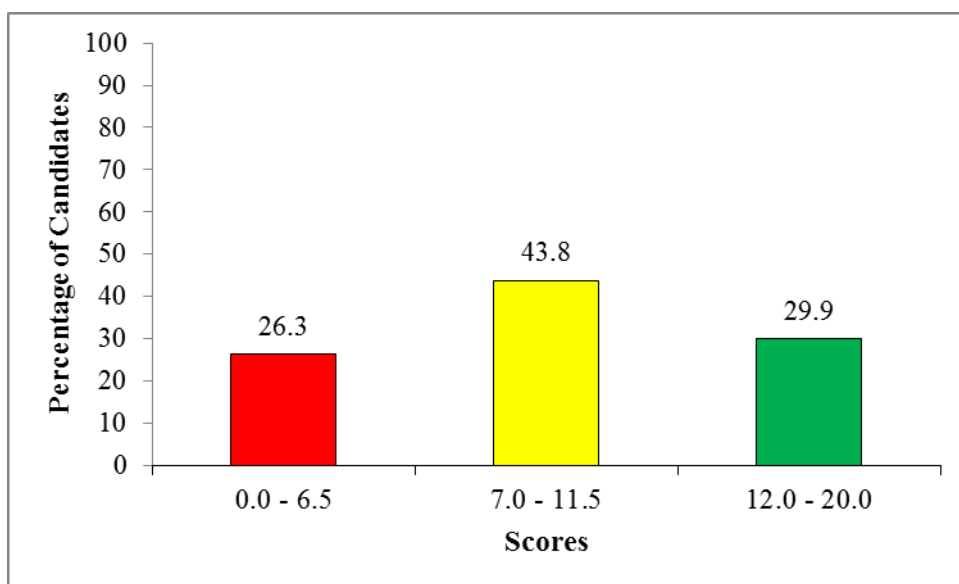


Figure14: *Performance of Candidates in Question 7*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 18 marks were able to realise that the said conference was conducted in Havana and came out with the resolutions which were credited for solving the problems of underdevelopment in the Third World Countries. These candidates pointed out some members' recommendations which had a positive impact in the Third World economy. Such recommendations include: *endorsing immediate steps to be taken to undertake research in the development of new and renewable sources of energy, insisting the integration of women in the development, stressing the urgent need of improving substantially the transport and communications infrastructure on the continent and increasing trade cooperation among them in order to avoid unfair trade practice with the West (Europe, America and Japan)*. Moreover, such candidates exposed how the conference condemned Camp David Peace Accord between Egypt and Israel, opposed big powers to interfere the economy of small nations such as Iran and Venezuela and reacted against US economic sanctions in Cuba. Varied accurateness of explanations and examples caused some candidates to score higher than others. Extract 14.1: displays a sample of a relatively good response to question 7.

07:	<p>Non-aligned Conference of 1979, this was the sixth summit conference which was held in Havana in Cuba during 1979 with the aim of finding the explicit solution to solve the problem of underdevelopment in the Third world countries. non-aligned conference it was chaired by Fidel Taster, it was sometimes referred as Havan Conference or settlement. The 1979 non-aligned Conference played a great role to solve the problem of Underdevelopment in the Third world countries as follows:</p> <p>It stressed the urgent need to improve transport and communication system, the 1979 conference influenced the improvement of transport and communication by constructing infrastructures like roads, railway, High ways and so many. The president Fidel lastar advocated for this urgent as he believed that the existence of good infrastructure will facilitate easy movement of people from one area to another area. also good infrastructure will facilitate easy flow of manufactured goods from industries to the rural areas. hence will achieve to eradicate underdevelopment in the Third world countries.</p> <p>It stressed the urgent need to improve the role of women in the society, also the conference call upon the urgent to improve the role of women by ensuring Equality. that all men and women are equal. The conference advocate for that as it believes that when women will be given equal opportunity to men like being involved in decision making both political and economical decision will reduce dependence. so the extent at which women will depend on themselves it enabled to reduce underdevelopment.</p> <p>It called upon non-aligned movement to</p>	
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of take measures to improve agricultural sector in developing countries, also the non-aligned conference called upon non-aligned movement to improve agricultural sector in the third world countries as agriculture it was the back bone of the third world countries. Non-aligned movement had to improve agriculture sector through provide subsidies as well as farm implements like fertilizers, insecticides as well as to provide education to the farmers.

It stressed the urgent need to control ensure effective utilization of the natural resources, also during the conference most of the third world countries seemed to have more natural resources like Minerals and Land, so in the conference they stressed the urgent which need to ensure effective utilization of natural resources in the developing countries which could be used for their own benefit. example in Tanzania as one among of the developing countries which was full of minerals like Diamond and Tanzanite.

It called upon non-aligned movement to ensure sharing of technology by transferring technology. Also the 1979 non-aligned conference called upon non-aligned movement to ensure good sharing of technology by transferring technology. most of the developing countries have low level of technology which lowered production process, so non-aligned movement had to transfer technology from the developed countries to developing countries through different ways like through industrial espionage, imitating process as well as importing foreign expertise which could enable to boost the level of technology in the developing countries hence to solve the problem of underdevelopment.

07:	An international energy plan should be	
	The major concern, also in most of the developing	
	Countries suffering from the problem of energy.	
	Where by the energy produced in the Third world	
	countries it was of low quantity which could not	
	Match with the demands of the people. Therefore non-	
	aligned conference establish an international energy	
	plan by building more dams which could increase	
	the production of hydroelectric power. hence to solve the	
	problem of underdevelopment.	
	to sum up the 1979 non-aligned conference	
	has achieved to some extent to solve the problem	
	of underdevelopment in the third world countries or	
	developing countries. as it achieved to increase flow of	
	aid to the developing countries as well as to maintain	
	in peace and unity.	

Extract 14.1: A sample of a good response to question 7

In Extract 14.1, despite some grammatical errors and misspelling of the name *Castro*, a candidate was able to show how the 1979 NAM conference addressed the issues of underdevelopment in the Third World Countries.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks were able to provide appropriate answers but their responses had several shortcomings. Some combined the role NAM in solving the problems of underdevelopment and development of African Nationalism. Others provided lesser than the required number of points. Nevertheless, some gave irrelevant examples while substantiating their points.

Candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks provided few relevant points with very scanty explanations and most of the examples given were irrelevant. Furthermore, candidates who scored a 0 mark did not understand the demands of the question. For example, some focused on the factors for the formation of Non-Aligned movement (NAM) by pointing out the rise of cold war, others based their explanations on the Berlin conference thus provided either the reasons for holding the meeting or the resolution of the

meeting. Others examined the causes of underdevelopment in Third World Countries by providing points like: *Neo-colonialism, corruption, lack of reliable market for agricultural products, low level of science and technology and regionalism* and others focused on the problems facing the Third World Countries. 14.2: Extract shows irrelevant response from a candidate who failed to understand the demands of the question.

07.	1979 Non - Aligned Conference, This was the Conference that was held in 1979 by the African countries to discuss about the issues of the third world countries by means of the poor people countries of Africa. Example Somalia, Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia and other countries of Africa. The aim was to discuss the African's problems. The following are the factors influencing the 1979 Non - Aligned Conference in solving the problems of underdevelopment in the Third world Countries.
	Poverty and illiteracy, The issue of the poverty and illiteracy is one among the problem of the third world countries that face the third world countries mostly the African countries facing the issue of poverty and illiteracy. Example there is no enough social services. Example Health services, education services that's why most of the people in Africa are illiteracy in high percent. so this is one among the factor that influence.
	Population growth, In Third world countries population increase day to day are among the factor is to find the solution on how to reduce the population growth that led to the poverty. Example the countries like Nigeria are the country with a high population so this is one among the problem that influencing the 1979 conference. To discuss the issue of the population on how to reduce.
	Poor science and technology, In Third world countries we are facing the problem of the science and technology that we still depend to the developed countries. Example in health services also in education we still depend so the problem on how to solve the problem of the science and technology. example machines used in health. Example

on.	city can, In Industries machines our technology is still low.	
	spread of diseases, The issue of the diseases is a problem also because most of the African countries are facing the issue of the diseases. Example HIV/AIDS also Malaria we still haven't the medicine and cure to cure the diseases so most of the fund goes to find the medicine. so that why we still been underdeveloped due to the spread of the diseases because we lack the cure on how to handle the diseases.	
	Monoculture, This is due to fact that most of the African countries has been depended in one economy this is due to fact that most of the African countries are depended in Agriculture that led not bring development example Ghana depend on the coffee and that was inherited from the colonialism. so most Africa they are not having many things to depend example Industries, mining and other sectors that bring development.	
	Corruption and selfishness, In Africa we lack the patriotism leaders some of the leaders in Africa are corrupt that led to underdevelopment due to benefited themselves so this led to unequal distribution of the services one among of the problems that face the Africa is the corruption and selfishness among the leaders.	
	To sum up, There should solution to wards the problems example Introduction regional integration, good economic plans, Improvement of the science and technology this will led to the improvement and development of the countries of Africa.	

Extract 14.2: A sample of an irrelevant response to question 7

In Extract 14.2, a candidate focused on the challenges facing the Third World Countries instead of explaining the influence of the 1979 NAM conference in solving the challenges of underdevelopment.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER TOPIC

The analysis of the questions show that a total of 13 out of all 15 topics were examined. These topics are: *Pre-colonial African Societies, Africa and Europe in the 15th Century, People of African Origin in the New World, Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War, The Influence of External Forces and the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence and Political and Economic Development in Tanzania since Independence* in 112/1 History paper 1.

In 112/2 History paper 2, the topics examined were: *The Rise of Capitalism in Europe, The Rise of Democracy in Europe, Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World, The Rise of Socialism, The Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower, Threats to World Peace After the Second World War* as well as *Neo – Colonialism and Underdevelopment in the Third World Countries*. Nevertheless, the topics: *From colonialism to the First World War 1880s – 1914* (Paper 1) and *The Rise of Dictatorship in Germany, Italy and Japan* (Paper 2) were not examined.

The analysis indicates that all thirteen (13) topics which were examined had a good performance (See appendix). The analysis further shows that the performance in: *Threats to World Peace after the Second World War* topic has improved from average in 2020 to good in 2021.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

The performance in History subject was generally good. Despite some few individual cases, most candidates answered in accordance with the requirements of the questions and had basic knowledge of the subject matter. However, some few responses were of poor quality. Some weaknesses observed in the scripts of the candidates with poor performance include; inadequate knowledge on the topics tested, inability to express themselves in English language and misinterpretations of some questions. The comparison between the 2020 and 2021 results shows that all topics had good performance. Moreover, the performance of the *Threat to the World Peace After the Second World War* topic which was reported to be a

“threat” to the candidates in the past reports, improved from average in 2020 to good in 2021. Such a good performance indicates that, efforts are being done by educational stakeholders to improve the teaching and learning processes.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the good performance in History subject, there are some few cases which must be dealt with seriously so as to maintain or improve the performance in History subject in future. It is therefore suggested that:

- (a) Students should be encouraged to use English language in their day to day communications so as to enrich their language proficiency. More rational ways of improving students’ language proficiency should be established depending on the environment of each school.
- (b) Students should be encouraged to read texts and reference books so as to widen their understanding on various historical concepts. Thus, schools should be encouraged to equip libraries with relevant reading materials either in form of hard or soft copies.
- (c) Candidates should be told to read the questions carefully so as to grasp their demands before attempting them.

Appendix

The Performance of Candidates in each Topic

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	1	98.9	Good
2.	Africa and Europe in The 15 th Century	1	97.2	Good
3.	The Rise of Capitalism in Europe	1	97.0	Good
4.	People of African Origin in the New World	1	93.7	Good
5.	The Rise of Democracy in Europe	1	93.5	Good
6.	The Rise of Socialism	1	92.3	Good
7.	Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World	1	90.3	Good
8.	Pre - Colonial African Societies.	1	88.3	Good
9.	Colonial Economy and Social	2	87.8	

S/N	Topic	Number of questions per topic	Percentage of candidates who scored an average of 35 percent or more	Remarks
	Services after the Second World War			Good
10.	Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower	1	87.3	Good
11.	Threats to World Peace After the Second World War	1	86.6	Good
12.	The Influence of External Forces, the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence	1	83.2	Good
13.	Neo - Colonialism and the Underdevelopment of Third World Countries	1	73.7	Good

