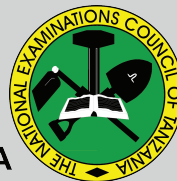




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



**CANDIDATES' ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS
REPORT ON THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF
SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION
(ACSEE) 2023**

HISTORY



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CANDIDATES' ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT ON THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE) 2023

112 HISTORY

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FOREWORD

The Candidates' Item Response Analysis (CIRA) of the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) for 112 History subject provides a summative report of the performance of the candidates to all education stakeholders. Generally, the 2023 performance of the candidates in this paper was good since the majority of the candidates (99.85) passed the examination.

In this report, the analysis of each question has been done in order to identify the aspects which affected the performance of the candidates. The analysis indicates that candidates with high performance provided appropriate responses since they were able to identify the requirements of each question. They also had good knowledge of the subject matter and good mastery of English language. The analysis further reveals that candidates with weak performance encountered various challenges in answering the questions. Some of these challenges include; lack of adequate knowledge on some historical concepts, failure to interpret the requirements of the questions and poor mastery of English language.

This report will enable education stakeholders to identify measures to be taken in order to improve the candidates' performance in the future examinations administered by the Council. It will also help them to take appropriate teaching and learning interventions to enable students obtain the required skills and knowledge.

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



Dr. Said A. Mohamed
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The history subject examination paper was prepared in accordance to the 2009 syllabus and the 2019 History Subject Examination Format. The examination had two papers; 112/1 History 1 and 112/2 History 2. Each paper comprised of seven (7) questions. In each paper, candidates were obliged to answer question 1 and other four (4) questions. Each question carried twenty (20) marks.

This report analyses the 2023 examination responses of the candidates in history subject. The report provides feedback to educational stakeholders on the performance of the candidates.

A total of 49,432 candidates sat for 112 History Subject examination in 2023 out of whom 99.85 per cent passed and only 0.15 per cent failed. This shows that the rate of performance in this year has decreased by 0.05 per cent compared to the 2022 results whereby out of the 41,289 candidates who sat for that examination, 99.90 per cent passed and 0.10 per cent failed.

The report indicates what the candidates were required to do in each question and points out their strengths and weaknesses in answering the questions. Furthermore, it provides statistical analysis of the candidates' performance and extracts to exemplify their answers. Finally, the report gives the analysis of the candidates' performance per topic, the conclusion and recommendations. There are also appendices which show a summary of performance of the candidates in each topic basing on the percentage of the candidates who scored an average of 35 per cent or more and the comparison of the 2022 and 2023 performances.

In this report, three colours; green, yellow and red are used to represent good, average and weak performances, respectively. The performance is 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%).

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 in Tanzania

The question was set from the “Political and Economic Development in Tanzania since Independence topic”. It required the candidates to show the strategies which were adopted by the Tanzanian government to overcome education problems inherited from colonialists. All candidates were obliged to attempt this question. The general performance for this question was good as the majority of the candidates (85.25%) passed, among them, 53.73 per cent scored from 12 to 19 while very few (14.75%) failed by scoring 0 to 6.5 marks and 31.52 per cent scored average marks (from 7 to 11.5). Figure 1 shows the performance of the candidates for this question.

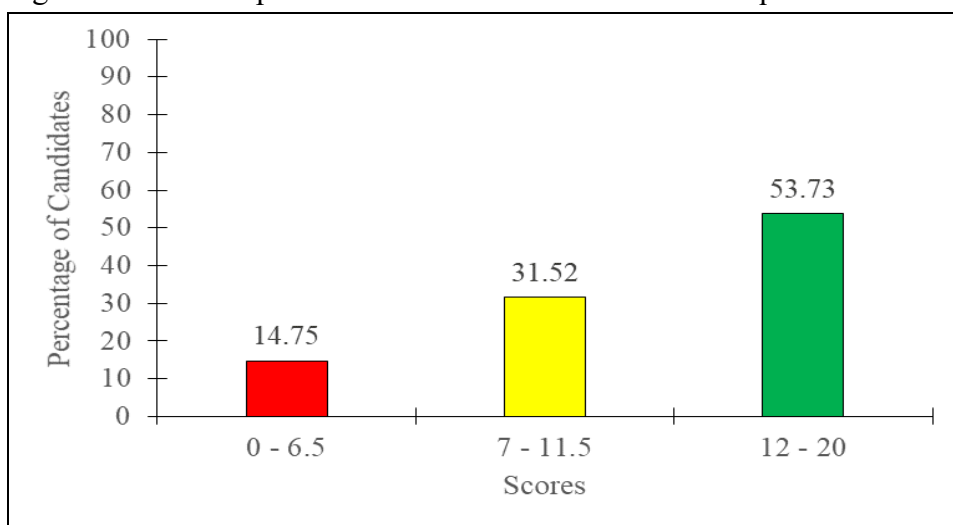


Figure 1: *Candidates' performance for Question 1*

Candidates who scored from 12 to 19 marks had sufficient knowledge of the strategies which were adopted by the Tanzanian government to overcome educational hurdles to development which emanated from the colonial education system. Such candidates understood the challenges, thus were able to disclose the immediate and later tactics employed by the government to tackle them. Some of the points described include; *abolition of discrimination in education, expansion of education facilities, Africanization of education, introduction of Education for Self Reliance*

(ESR), introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE), introduction of private secondary schools in 1990s and introduction of free education. Some candidates in this group also described some current strategies such as introduction of cost sharing in higher learning institutions and introduction of Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP). The varied quality of explanation and examples given, caused their scores to range from 12 to 19. Extract 1.1 shows a response from a candidate who attempted well this question.

1.	<p>Education is referred to the knowledge transmitted from one person to another. Before the coming of colonialists in Africa, Africa had their own system of Education which was informal Education characterized by practical oriented, relevant to African environment and significant to Africans. Colonialists after their coming they brought their system of Education which was Colonial Education characterized by Much theories than practices, Elitist in nature, - discriminative and racially provided. To change this system of Education, various African countries including Tanzania has adopted various strategies after independence. Example of these strategies adopted by Tanzanian government to change Education system; Includes;</p> <p>Changes in Education curriculum; African countries after independence including - Tanzania have change Education curriculums in schools by omitting some stuffs which were previously taught to African students while are irrelevant to their context or introducing new things in curriculum. Example in Tanzania Civics subject has been introduced to teach students over political matter, but also the government is in progress of introducing the subject of African history instead of studying the history of Outsider.</p> <p>Advancements in Education facilities; In Tanzania a lot of changes have been done to improve Education facilities like schools, and universities as New schools, Colleges and Universities as well as Post-</p>
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1	<p>Primary Teaching facilities have been built. Example, Introduction of Universities like University of Dar Es Salaam UDSM in 1970, Sokoine University of Agriculture SUA in 1984, secondary schools, Vocational Training colleges and primary education have also introduced to increase enrollment of many students in school to increase literacy rate in Tanzania.</p> <p>Introduction of free Education System; Tanzanian government since introduced UPE (Universal Primary Education) that targeted to make Primary Education to be compulsory and free to all Tanzanians. More so, the 5th and 6th governments of Tanzania has further widened the freeness of Education by removing costs in Education from primary to Advanced level (Secondary). This help to increase the number of students who are enrolled in schools and hence increasing the number of Elites in Tanzania.</p> <p>Introduction of Education for Self reliance; This was the kind of Education proposed by the late Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere in Arusha Declaration in 1967 that aimed at changing the theoretical nature of Colonial Education inherited from Colonialist by introducing practical skills such as Agriculture, Carpentry, Masonry and other practical studies in Education. Through this, students get able to learn various manual works and hence the theoretical nature of Education inherited from Colonialism got to be reduced in an extent.</p>
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1.	<p>Introduction of Kiswahili as the Medium of Instruction from in primary schools and as Subject in secondary schools; This was done in 1963 soon after Independence. Kiswahili was made a language for instructions in all public primary schools but as a subject in secondary schools aiming at reducing Culture - Imperialism in the use of language by students and hence promoting the development of Tanzanian culture in schools by using Kiswahili as Medium of Instructions.</p> <p>Introduction of Adult Education; It was introduced in 1970's by the government aiming at increasing the number of Tanzanian Adults who know to write and reading. This was targeted to reduce Illiteracy level which was among the 3 great enemies of Tanzanians and hence helped to change the Elitist nature of Colonial Education into one of from colonialists. Example, Until today there is MIFUKWA that still provide Education to some adults who lacked Education when they were young.</p> <p>Generally, the 5th and 6th governments of Tanzania have seen to contribute much in investing in Education sector by opening up many schools, sending a lot of teachers to schools, providing many modern teaching tools like books and chalks together with Modern laboratories constructions in schools to motivate practical studies to scientists.</p>	
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Extract 1:1: A sample of a good response for question 1

Extract 1.1 portrays a response from the candidate who correctly showed the strategies which were adopted by the Tanzanian government to overcome the obstacles of development caused by education system inherited from colonialists.

Candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks were aware of the problems caused by colonial education system. These candidates provided relevant explanations. However, they failed to show clearly appropriate strategies undertaken by the Tanzanian government as most of their explanations comprised of factual errors, false examples and mixture of correct and incorrect points as well as unclear explanations.

On the other hand, candidates who scored 0 to 6.5 marks had more weaknesses than the candidates in the previous group. They provided wrong examples, irrelevant explanations in some correct points, and incorrect answers were prominent in their responses. Surprisingly, some candidates diverged from the demands of the question. For example, some responded on the features of colonial education hence, explained how colonial education was segregative, pyramidal, and the likes. Other candidates focused on the economic and social problems Tanzania faced after independence, and others explained the measures taken to solve economic problems. Extract 1.2 is an example of incorrect response from one of the candidates for question 1.

1.	Development:- Is the change from low stage to upper stage. African ^{under} development was mainly caused by the education system adopted by the colonialists. But Tanzania had made some strategies so as to overcome the problems.	
	Encouraging local industries:- Through the establishment of the local industries has managed to overcome the problem of development since the export importation of the materials is highly costly therefore Tanzania has encourage local industries.	
	Encouraging internal investors:- since the external investors from the colonialists governments much are the exploiters therefore Tanzania has managed to encourage the internal investors since there have no exploitation on the resources. Through these Tanzania has managed to overcome the problems after independence.	
	Discouraging importation of goods:- The importation of various goods are very costly in such way they bring low profit to the nation therefore these makes Tanzania to expand their industries and develop. Through these Tanzania has managed to overcome the problem of development since independence. Since importation of goods is at high price it needs to have its own industry.	

1	<p>Encouraging agricultural development</p> <p>Sector; Tanzania has managed to overcome the problem of underdevelopment by encouraging the improvement of agriculture where as the agriculture its, main backbone economy. Through the encouragements done in the sector of agriculture made to develop. growth</p> <p>Stimulating industries, Different industries have been developed so as to encourage and expand the rate of income to its nation. The industries established prevents the excess importation of goods therefore enable the exportation of goods that rises funds. Example: By establishing various Slogans.</p> <p>Encouraging and developing of tourism Sector:-</p> <p>Tanzania has managed to overcome the obstacle of lacking development through encouraging and developing its tourism sector where as different tourism centres are being developed for the aim of bringing profit in the nation such as introduction of various programs advertising them.</p> <p>Generally:- Through encouraging the development Tanzania will be away from depending on foreign aids, dependency, heavy debt burden, but increase in economic sector.</p>	
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Extract 1. 2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 1

Extract 1.2 reveals a sample of the response from a candidate who explained the measures taken by Tanzanian government to solve economic problems inherited from colonialists, contrary to the demands of the question.

2.1.2 Question 2: Pre-colonial African Societies

The question was set from the “Pre-colonial African societies topic”. It required the candidates to examine the factors which contributed to the emergence and development of strong centralized feudal states in the interlacustrine region before colonialism. The question attracted a good number of the candidates (93.10%). The performance was generally good since 64.69 per cent of the candidates scored good marks, 33.38 per cent had average performance and only 1.93 per cent failed. Figure 2 shows the performance of the candidates for this question.

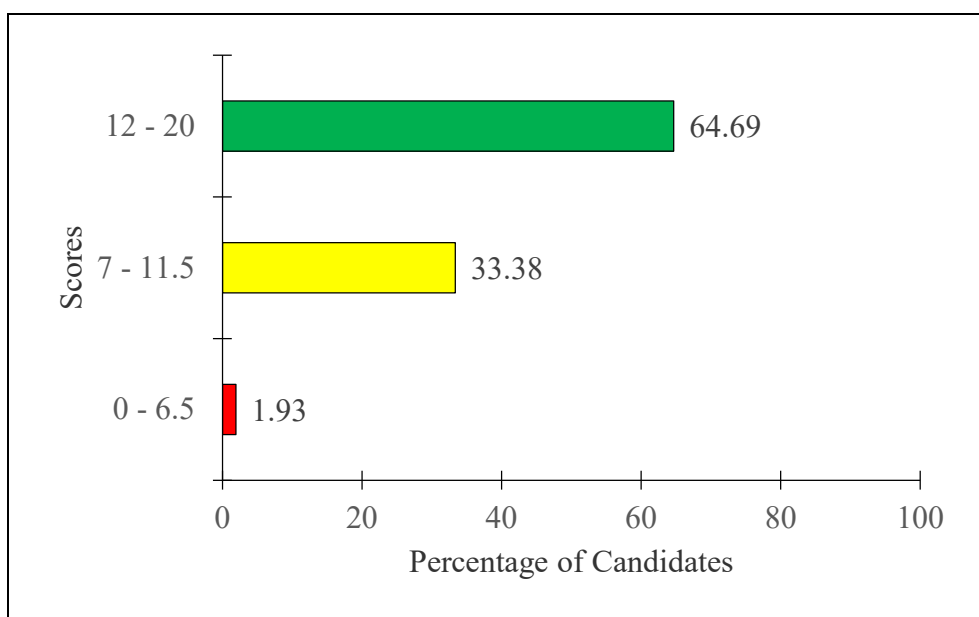


Figure 2: *Candidates' performance for question 2*

Candidates who scored 12 to 19.5 marks were aware that the feudal states demanded by the question included Buganda, Bunyoro, Karagwe, Toro, Ankole and Haya. They therefore explained the factors for the emergence and development of these states. These included possession of strong armies for safeguarding the states and for conquering the neighbour states in the process of expansion, presence of good leaders, participation in economic activities such as trade and agriculture and the use of iron. However, their marks ranged from 12 to 19.5 depending on the ability of each candidate in explaining the influence of each factor in transforming

the interlacustrine societies and provision of relevant examples. Extract 2.1 reveals a correct response from one of the candidates.

2.	Centralized states were the states which had a central political authority and it was regarded as one political unit. Some of the centralized states in the interlacustrine region included Buganda, Bunyoro, Bulaya and many others that were found along lakes. These many factors which attributed to the emergence of strong centralized feudal states in the interlacustrine region. However, some of them are the following:- Presence of strong and reliable leadership: Leadership was one of the factors which contributed to the emergence and development of strong centralized feudal states in the interlacustrine region. Example of strong leader was Kabaka Mutesa and Kabaka Mukunga in Buganda who succeeded to build the Buganda state. So due to presence of reliable leadership it gave the chance for some states to develop into strong centralized feudal states like Buganda kingdom. Development of iron technology: Also the development and application of iron tools made some states to develop into strong feudal and centralized states. Example the presence of iron technology made some states to acquire new tools to be used in defense and production in particular. This favoured some states to develop like Buganda and Bunyoro which developed into strong feudal and centralized states in the interlacustrine region.	
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2	<p>presence of strong standing and stable army; presence of strong standing and stable armies led to the development of strong centralized and feudal states in the interlacustrine region. Example most of the states found along lakes like Buganda kingdom and Bunyoro kingdom developed simply because they possessed strong armies which enabled them to defeat the neighbouring states like how Buganda defeated Bunyoro.</p> <p>Development of trading activities in the interlacustrine region: Also trade developed highly in the interlacustrine region a thing which enabled states to acquire new experience and weapons from neighbouring states with which they used to trade with. Example trade enabled states like Buganda to acquire new tools, commodities and experience from neighbouring states like Bunyoro. Also this favoured the development of strong centralized feudal states in the interlacustrine region.</p> <p>Rapid population growth in the interlacustrine region: Also the growing rapidly of numerical figure of population favoured some states to develop in the interlacustrine region. Example states like Bunyoro developed because of possessing a large number of people to whom others joined the army and others kept on production. Also this made states found in the interlacustrine region to develop.</p>	
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2.	Presence of conducive climatic condition and favourable geographical location: most of the states found along the lakes experience heavy and reliable rainfall per year and more so they are geographically well located thus they favour production. Example states like Buganda and Bunyoro developed because of engaging in agriculture activities a thing which led to production of surplus and sufficient food.
	Generally, most of the states found in the interlacustrine region collapsed following the invasion of colonialist in Africa where they introduced their new system of ruling.

Extract 2.1: A sample of a good response for question 2

In extract 2.1, the candidate provided the factors which contributed to emergence and development of strong centralized feudal states in interlacustrine region before colonialism.

Some candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks provided appropriate responses, but lacked adequate explanations and relevant examples. Also, few candidates in this category did not exhaust all the six points which were demanded in the question due to insufficient knowledge on the concept in question. Moreover, some candidates in this group provided the general descriptions of the relevant factors. However, they failed to show clearly how those factors precisely triggered the transformations of feudal states in the region. For example, some candidates explained the way trade was conducted in the interlacustrine region by citing relevant examples, but failed to show its influence in transforming the feudal states in the region.

The responses of the candidates who scored 0 to 6.5 marks had several weaknesses. In most cases, their responses were characterised by a mixture of correct and incorrect points. A common error noted in their responses was a failure to restrict their answers in the interlacustrine regions. Moreover, even some few correct points raised were not well explained. On the other hand, other candidates diverged from the demands of the question. For example, some explained the factors for the decline of African states like *colonialism* and *slave trade*. Other candidates explained the factors for the rise of centralized states in other geographical areas notably, Sudanic and forest states. Others stipulated the features of centralised states. Extract 2.2: portrays a response from the candidate who performed poorly in question 2.

02.	Centralized feudal states refers to the state which had a well defined ruling authority. Centralized states were under the Chief / King / Queen during the centralized state. The centralized state was very important and it played a major role in the development. The following are the factors which contributed to the emergence and development centralized feudal states;
	Centralized state had a central authority. The centralized state was under the authority system where as it was under the Chief / King / Queen and leading system. All the rules were made by the authority and decided on what to do within the centralized states. The authority, made all the decisions towards the people and the people were under the target group. Centralized state enabled the people to perform different roles and duties. This shows how the centralized state played a great role towards the development of the centralized states.
	Centralized state was Hereditary. One of the factors that led to the emergence and development of centralized state in Africa, since the centralized state was hereditary that is the authority had to pass their leadership system towards the leaders. The ruling system was done through inheritance that is the King inherited their position to the Prince after their death. This shows that the ruling system was under the royal family. Through centralization of the states, Africans inherited the ruling system from the royal heads.

02.	Centralized states had a parliamentary	
	system. All the law enacted in the parliamentary	
	was made by the parliament. The chief/King/Queen	
	organized different issue on how to rule the states	
	and how to manage all the important skills within	
	the country. Centralized state had fair during the	
	choosing of their friends. All the programmer conducted	
	within the colonial state was passed by the	
	government so that to ensure there is political	
	installed. Therefore this shows that the parliamentary	
	system enable the constitution of the government to	
	be active to ensure that all the laws are well	
	enabled and people should enjoy their ruling systems	

Extract 2.2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 2

Extract 2.2: shows a response from the candidate who explained the characteristics of centralised states in question 2, instead of examining the factors which accelerated the emergence and development of feudal states.

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

The question was set from the topic of “Africa and Europe in 15th century”. The candidates were obliged to show how slave trade contributed to the rise of the gap in the development between Africa and Europe during Merchant Capitalism. It was opted by a reasonable number of candidates (87.90%) and its performance was relatively good since very few candidates (4.95%) had poor performance. In addition, 35.95 per cent and 59.10 per cent had average and good performance respectively, as shown in figure 3.

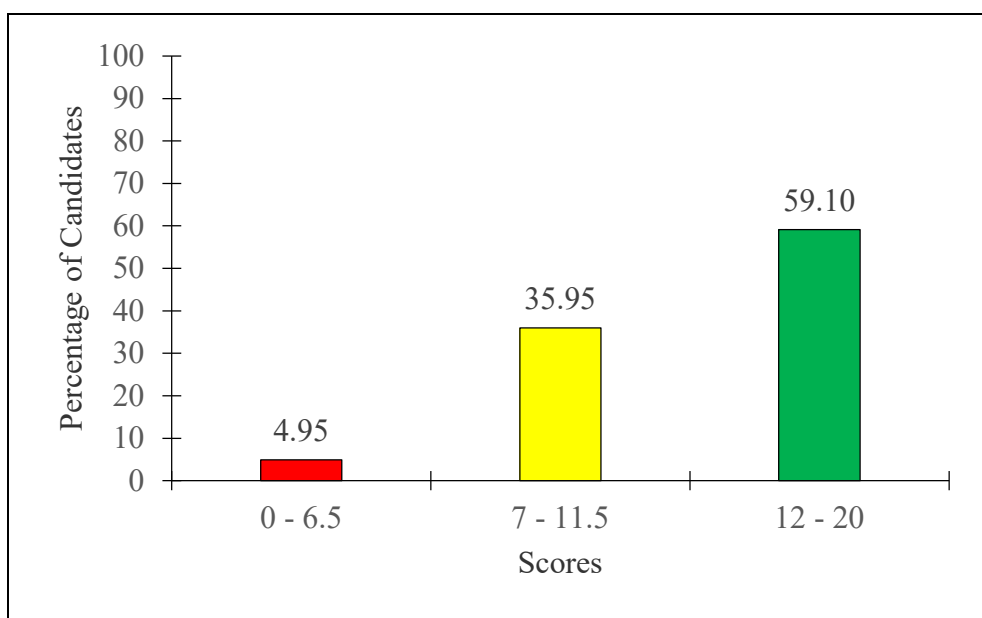


Figure 3: *Candidates' performance for question 3*

Candidates who scored 12 to 19.5 marks accredited the evils of slave trade to African development. Such candidates therefore exposed how the trade impacted Africa negatively at the same time creating a good environment for European development. Points like *depopulation*, *decline of economic activities*, *stagnation of states* and *deterioration of African technology* characterized their responses. Likewise, the candidates indicated how Europe benefited out of this trade by showing with examples, the development reached in various sectors such as marine technology, sea ports and financial institutions. Extract 3.1 portrays a sample of a good response for question 3.

08.	<p>Slave trade is the process of buying and selling human being like other commodities. Slave trade during merchant capitalism was the way to acquire or to accumulate capital by the merchants in Europe. Before slave trade Africa and Europe had the same level in social, economic and political development, but the rise of slave trade has contributed to the rise of the gap in development that was between Africa and Europe during Merchant Capitalism. The following are the roles contributed to the rise of gap between Africa and Europe during capitalism in the phase of mercantilism.</p> <p>It intensified exploitation of African resources. The gap developed between Africa and Europe was due to slave trade which intensified exploitation of resources found in Africa such as gold, silver and copper and hence the raw materials produced in agriculture due to the unequal exchange between Europe and Africa where by the Europeans exchanged the manufacture goods like minor with gold and silver.</p> <p>It led to the technological stagnation in Africa. The technology that developed in Africa even before colonialism was declined due to the role of slave trade in which the Africans were taken for slaves while living the activities such as iron making and weapon making hence it created the gap with the Europeans who were developed.</p>	
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08	with the use of African as labourers while their technology was stagnated with the role of slave trade.	
	<u>Decline of Inter-African trading systems</u>	
	The gap between Africa and Europe was due to slave trade which undermined the African trading systems which were developed in those areas. Therefore while the slave trade was mostly dominated by the Europeans, it laid the gap as Africa was backward in the levels of trade with the European due to the decline of the trading systems in the Africa. Example Trans saharan trade and long distance trade.	
	<u>Decline of African local industries.</u>	
	The slave trade has played a vital role in the development of gap between Africa and Europe during merchant capitalism due to the role in declining the African local industries which developed in the level of European due to the manufacturing goods such as mirrors and earrings which attracted mostly the Africans and hence failure to ensure production of the local materials such as salt and carpentry.	
	<u>Development of transportations in Europe.</u>	
	The gap between Africa and Europe developed due to the role of slave trade in which it accelerated the development of transport systems such as roads, railways and the ships to facilitate the slave trade in their country while the Africans were	

08.	left backward in the local transportations systems such as the use of animals such as camel in developing the trading system in Africa.	
	Advancement in science and technology in Europe. The gap between Africa and Europe developed due to the role of slave trade in which there was more inversion of things which attracted more Africans and hence involving in the trade which undermines their science and technology which developed. Example metal making, discovery of calendar and the architecture involved buildings.	
	Generally The role of slave trade in building gap between Africa and Europe activated negatively to Africa and positively in Europe because when Africa declined Europe was developing and when Europe declined the Africa was also declined. Therefore slave trade has impacted more negative impact in Africa while Europe continues to grow more in development.	

Extract 3.1: A sample of a good response for question 3

In Extract 3.1, the candidate pointed out how slave trade imbalanced development between Africa and Europe during merchantalism.

Candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks were conversant with the impact of slave trade in the development of Africa and Europe. Most candidates in this group provided the general effects of slave trade but failed to show precisely how a gap was created. Moreover, a mixture of correct and incorrect points prevailed in the candidates' responses and cases of not exhausting the required number of points were prominent.

Candidates who scored 0 to 6.5 marks showed numerous gaps in their responses. Most of them provided either inadequate or incorrect explanations. On the other hand, other candidates went astray with the demands of the question. For example, some candidates compared the level of development between the two continents, while other candidates responded on how colonialism and neo colonialism triggered the gap between the two continents. Unexpectedly, some candidates traced the historical events which led to underdevelopment of Africa starting from early contacts period to globalization. Extract 3.2 shows a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

2	Early contact this means the presence of the European to the indigenous African. For the need of slave trade made the African to failure to continue with their daily activities example industrial activities which made to come down in which at the same time the Europeans who remained in European made to work in their industries thus lead to the gaps in industries between Africa and European.
	Colonialism refers to the situation in here the strong nation used to dominate the weak nation ^{example} political social and economic thus through European colonize Africa made the Africa not to develop while themselves used to develop in their countries.
	Globalization refers to the process of making the world as a single village thus during the globalization when the Europeans came Africa for the purpose of bringing the world as a single village example through wearing style while the other European in Europe used to develop the political social and economic activities.

3	<p>Neo-colonialism. refer to the process in which the strong nation used to dominate the weak nation. through example social political and economic. Thus during the colonialism the time which the europeans capitalist colonized Africa the other ^{europeans} nations are going on with their economic activities in which made european to develop while the Africans remained backward.</p>	
	<p>Merchantalism. refer to the process of conducted business in which precious metal example gold and slave were major concern. This means during the merchant capitalism. when the europeans used to conduct business with Africa they used to take precious metal like gold and slaves and develop their countries in which they used to travel Africa as had things like spectacles.</p>	
	<p>To sum up the presence of ^{rise and} development in Africa and Europe made to differ in science and technology among them.</p>	

Extract 3.2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 3

In Extract 3.2, the candidate misconceived the time frame which was set by the term merchantalism in the question, thus came out with random historical events which led to underdevelopment of Africa.

2.1.4 Question 4: From Colonialism to the First World War

The question was set from the topic of “From colonialism to the First World War (1880’s – 1914)”. In this question, the candidates were required to appraise the role played by the colonial state in Kenya in the establishment of settler agricultural production. Apart from attracting a good number of candidates (80.50%), its performance was also one of the best as 94.68 per cent of candidates passed and only 5.32 per cent failed. The general performance of the candidates is shown in figure 4.

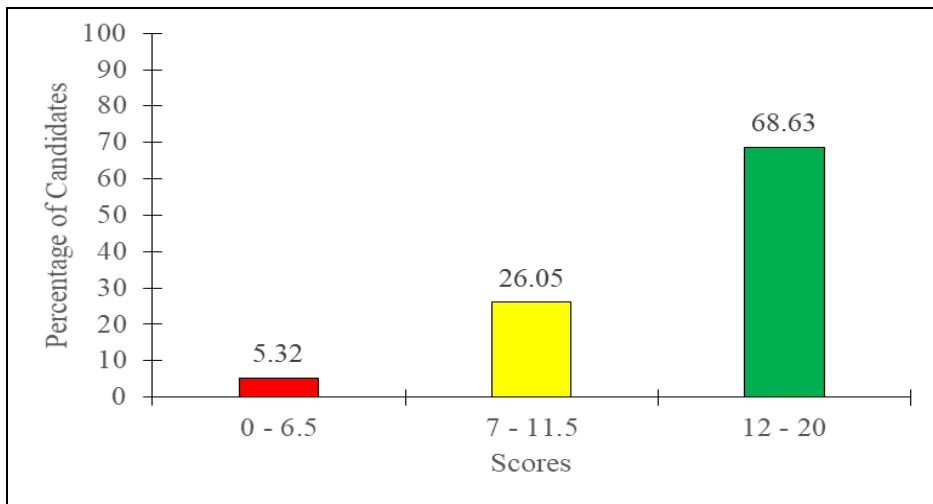


Figure 4: *Candidates' performance in question 4*

Candidates who scored 12 to 19 marks indicated clearly how colonial state in Kenya perpetuated the white settlers in order to establish a stable settler economy. Such candidates evaluated various economic, social and political favours granted to the settlers such as; *assurance of labourers, land, subsidies, transport and communication, security, financial facilities, social services and political freedom*. The variation of the scores among them was due to different abilities each candidate showed in providing clear responses. Extract 4.1 represents a response from one of the candidates who performed well in question 4.

4.	Colonial state was the imperialistic system of administration that was established in the colonies in order to fulfill the metropolitan goals for effective colonial exploitation. Settler agriculture was the system of agriculture in the colonies which was based on occupation of European (white) settlers who engaged in large-scale agricultural production. Settler agriculture was introduced in Kenya, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and many other parts of Africa during the colonial period on the basis of preference of colonial governors like Charles Eliot and presence of cool climate. The following is how colonial state supported settler agriculture.
	The colonial state confiscated land from Africans in order to establish settler agriculture. The colonial state alienated the African's land by forcing them to shift from their fertile land and go to live in other unproductive areas. The land was confiscated in order to provide areas for settlement for the European settlers as well as for conducting large-scale agricultural production. In such a way the European colonial state managed to support settler agriculture. For example, in Kenya the Africans were forced to move away from the Kikuyu highlands in order to establish whites' settlements and settler agriculture.
	The colonial state provided labour to the settlers' farms. The colonial state

4. forced the Africans to provide their forced labour to the settler farms and this was done through various ways like the introduction of taxation and introduction of the manufactured goods from Europe which made the Africans to have to provide their labour to the settler farms in order to gain the wages needed to acquire those goods and pay taxes to the colonial government. They even established laws on compulsory labour services. For example, the Kipande system was introduced in Kenya.

The colonial state provided social services like health services and education to the settlers. This was done in order to encourage the European settlers to live in the colonies and practice the settler agriculture in their African colonies. Social services were provided especially in the places where there were European settlers. For example the case of Kenya, the colonial state had established various hospitals, dispensaries, schools for the whites (Europeans), power supply and other networks in order to encourage practising the settler agriculture within the colonies therefore this encouraged settler agriculture in Kenya and other colonies.

The colonial state excluded the settlers from payment of tax. Taxation in settler colonies like Kenya excluded

4. the European settlers and since the Europeans in the colonies did not pay tax in the colonies it encouraged them to practice settler agriculture as they used the income gained to raise their own living standards unlike the Africans in the colonies. This special treatment towards the European settlers in the colonies like Kenya under British colonial government greatly encouraged the European settlers to practice the settler agriculture within the colonies.

The colonial state provided financial assistance to the settlers. The European settlers in the colonies were given loans by the colonial state and this financial assistance helped the white settlers to buy machinery, good seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and other agricultural and farm implements in order for them to engage themselves effectively in the practicing of settler agriculture. For example, the British colonial government in Kenya provided loans to the settlers so as to encourage settler agriculture in Kenya.

The colonial state constructed physical infrastructures in the colonies. The colonial state built various roads and railways in order to encourage the effective practice of settler agriculture in the African colonies. These infrastructures could support the movement of farm or

4	agricultural implements like seeds and machinery or fertilizers towards the settler farms while also facilitating the movement of settlers within the colonies and in such a way they managed to encourage the settler agriculture in the colonies. For example, the British colonial government constructed roads in the Kikuyu highlands and other parts of Kenya so as to support the settler agriculture.	
	The colonial state restricted Africans from growing the same crops as the European settlers. This was done in order to avoid competition between the Africans and European settlers for markets. As a result the Africans were prevented or not allowed to grow some of the crops that were also grown by the European settlers. This was also done in Kenya to encourage settler agriculture.	
	By summing up, settler agriculture was established in areas with cool climate, unwillingness of Africans to grow cash crops, weak socio-political organization and according to the preference of the colonial governors. Other forms of agriculture introduced include the peasant agriculture in Uganda and plantation agriculture in Tanganyika.	

Extract 4.1: A sample of a good response for question 4

Extract 4.1 exemplifies the candidate who correctly explained the role played by the colonial state in establishing settler agricultural production in Kenya.

Candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks wrote responses which to a greater extent, contained correct responses although explanations given were inadequate to deserve higher marks. Likewise, wrong examples and some erroneously concepts prevailed in the candidates' responses.

Some candidates with scores ranging from 0 to 6.5 marks had a number of scenarios in their responses; some presented few correct but partially clarified responses while others provided correct points but the explanations were wrong. Moreover, others focused on the general factors that favored peasant agricultural production such as *unfavorable climate for European settlements, high population density, and strong political system*. Other candidates' responses focused on either the concept of plantation or peasant agriculture. Extract 4.2 represents an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

4.	<p>Settler agriculture is the agriculture that was done in the African colonies in places where there was presence of settlers. The settler agriculture was one of the agriculture that was introduced by the colonial state so that the colonialists could benefit from the colonies. So through that the settler agriculture happened in places where it was mostly favoured by the colonialists so through that it shows that Kenya itself contributed to the rise of the settler agriculture and this is due to the role of the Kenyans themselves towards the development of the agriculture, so the following are the roles of Kenya to the establishment of settler agriculture.</p> <p><u>Climatic factor</u>: In Kenya the climate of there is cool in such a way that it was favourable for the settlers to settle in those areas and establish their activities, so through that the settlers who settled in Kenya decided to develop agriculture so that they could benefit from it while they stayed so that they could be able to economically gain from the plantations. So because of the climate of the area in Kenya it became favourable for the whites to establish settlement in Kenya and conduct the agricultural activities which also made it possible for them to gain raw materials which helped them in the developing of their industries in their home lands through the crops that they got from Africa.</p>	
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4. Population factor: The population of Kenya is low which made it easy for the whites to settle in Kenya, so through that it made it easy for the settlers to establish their agricultural activities in Kenya because they had the influence over the Africans that were present in that area because of the things that they provided with the Kenyans. So because of the whites settling in Africa it became easy for them to develop settlers agriculture and control everything about the agricultural activities because they were there to follow up well on the establishment of the agricultural activities.

Readiness of the Africans to grow cash crops: In Kenya the people were ready to grow cash crops because they knew they could benefit from the process of planting the crops by getting food for themselves and by that they were also able to receive modern ways of conducting agriculture and tools also which enabled them to also conduct their own agricultural activities for their own purposes so through that the Africans were able to get to do the work and that became beneficial for the white settlers because of the African who had no problem in working on the plantations.

Influence from the socio-political organisation: The organisation that was present in Kenya influenced the Kenyans to plant for the whites because through them the Kenyans agreed to work for the settlers in their

4.	<p>plantation, and because of that the colonialists were able to develop the settlers' agriculture while they were still present in making sure that the agriculture went smooth and that was also because the organisation that was present got an influence from the settlers and the things that they provided while they were staying in Kenya, so through that the settlers' agriculture was established in Kenya and that is through the influence from the Kenya.</p> <p>Presence of white settlers in the colonies. Through the presence of the white settlers in the colonies it facilitated the growing of cash crops in Kenya because their presence in Kenya made them provide different services to the people of Kenya and through that the only way to pay back the settlers for the services they provided is through working for them in their plantation areas or labour, so as to return the favour of the Whites for bringing the social services to them and in real sense the Whites made those services so that they could sustain themselves while they were still present in Kenya, so as to avoid hardship of going back to their home countries.</p> <p>Preference of the African chiefs. The African chiefs that were present played a big role in the settlers' agriculture because after them getting influence from the settlers and seen that they would gain from the agriculture they decided to side with the settlers and provide them with people who could work for them in the plantations so through that it became easy for the whites to establish agriculture.</p>	
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Extract 4. 2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 4

In extract 4.2, the candidate explained the factors which favored the establishment of settler and peasant agriculture, instead of evaluating the role played by the colonial state in Kenya in perpetuating settler agricultural production.

2.1.5 Question 5: Colonial Economy and Social Services

The question was derived from the “Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War topic”. It tasked the candidates to show how colonial services were used to maintain colonialism in Africa. Almost a half of the candidates (50.60%) attempted the question, and the performance was good as the majority of candidates (83.54%) passed while 16.46 failed as shown in figure 5.

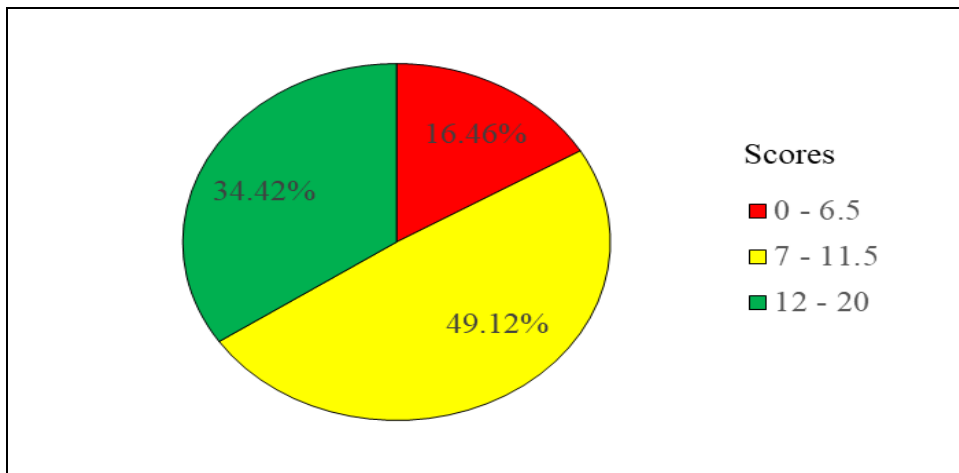


Figure 5: *Candidates' performance in question 5*

Candidates who scored 12 to 19.5 marks understood the role of colonial social services in perpetuating colonial domination in Africa. Such candidates indicated the motive behind the provision of each social service namely; education, housing, health, financial institutions, infrastructure, water and electricity. However, the variation of the scores among the candidates in this category was due to the disparities in their strengths of explanations and provision of relevant examples. Extract 5.1 exemplifies the response from the candidate who correctly attempted this question.

05.	Colonial social services these were services provided by the colonialists in Africa for various reasons example health service water services, electricity services (power service) due to, these colonial social services has accelerated to maintain colonialism in Africa, the following are points which show how colonial services were used to maintain colonialism in Africa;
	Health services maintained colonialism in Africa by ensuring the colonialists maintain good health of the labourers in Africa example migrant labourers who worked in the colonial plantations were provided health services so as to ensure their good health and continue to facilitate production to the plantation areas so as the colonialist could acquire raw materials, thus how it maintained colonialism in Africa.
	Power supply service maintained colonialism in Africa by ensuring the colonial activities are still taking place efficiently this is because power supply was used for main purpose to control machines for example machines used in plantations, industrial machines which produced raw materials, in which the colonialist acquired, thus led to the maintain. of colonialism in Africa.
	Water service maintained colonialism in Africa by ensuring the colonial activities take place for example water was used to-

or.	cool the machines 'example tractors, or machines in industries whereby water was used purposely to cool the machines, therefore they could be used to facilitate activities by making high production of raw materials whereby the raw materials were acquired by the colonialists to the water supply service maintained colonialism in Africa.
	Education services; is one among which maintained colonialism in Africa whereby the colonialist provided African agricultural education so as they could facilitate activities to the successful production in plantation areas example they (Africans) were educated on how to use scientific methods of agriculture like breeding, use of fertilisers so as they could produce more and more goods to give raw materials to the colonialists thus enabled to maintain colonialism in Africa.
	Communication system is one of the services which maintained colonialism in Africa this is because it helped to link African to the metropolitan state, that they can acquire each and every information about Africans ability example they are able to produce higher ensuring there's much supply of raw materials; thus it enabled to maintain colonialism in Africa.

Extract 5.1: A sample of a good response for question 5

Extract 5.1 shows a part of a response from the candidate who correctly showed how colonial social services were used to maintain colonialism in Africa.

Candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks relatively interpreted the question correctly hence provided appropriate social services. However, despite some other common errors such as repetition of the points, mixing the correct and incorrect responses, their main weakness was failure to show clearly the impact of each service in maintaining colonialism.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks had varied weaknesses. For example, some mixed correct and incorrect responses and others presented irrelevant clarification on relevant points. Besides, candidates who scored zero mark in this group failed to understand the requirement of the question. For example, some wrote the responses related to sectors of colonial economy such as colonial agriculture and colonial industries, others gave the demands of the capitalist in Africa such as *raw materials*, *markets*, *cheap labour* and *areas for investments*, while others pointed out the patterns of the provision of social services. Extract 5.2 shows an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

09.	Colonialism is a strong and power	
	ful country dominates a weak un-independent	
	country in social, political and economic affairs.	
	Colonial social services were services of necessity	
	provided by the colonial state so as to boost exploita-	
	tion. The services included health services and water	
	supply services. The following are how colonial social	
	services were used to maintain colonialism in Africa;	
	Urban located; Most of social services were	
	given to the urban centres where many people are	
	resided. It was located in the urban since the	
	urban people would unite and cause resistance so the	
	social services were provided to cool anti-colonial pressure.	
	It was commercial based; All social services	
	were provided with charge of money, where Africans	
	have to work and gain income so as to get the	
	social services so that exploited the Africans since they	
	use their money to pay back to the colonialist thus	
	this maintained colonialism.	
	Were provided to colonial labour only;	
	The only people willing to work for the colonialist were	
	provided with the services the un-willing ones were	
	not given social services this forced the African to	
	work under colonialist due to need of social services.	
	Were centred in area of benefit; the	
	area where there were more economic benefit is	
	where social services were provided so as to	
	allow easy exploitation of resources. Therefore	
	social services boosted easy colonialism and exploita-	
	tion of African resources.	
	Provision of job opportunity; Some	
	Africans were trained and provided services to the	

09. fellow Africans. This was done to cool anti-colonial pressure since the Africans would rise if were not employed. Therefore due to provision of jobs in social service centres exploitation was easily carried out.	
Was based on racial factor; An African was not treated by a white person since the white were regarded as superior. Therefore this boosted the white's superiority where the Africans were considered of low class which was a good sense to boost colonialism.	
Therefore, The colonialist state even created colonial state coas to link the metropolitan state for the more exploitation in Africa. Mechanisms employed were taxation, administrative rule, ecological and military.	

Extract 5. 2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 5

In extract 5.2, the candidate explained the factors which influenced the provision of social services in African colonies, instead of showing how colonial social services were used to maintain colonialism in Africa.

2.1.6 Question 6: Colonial Economy and Social Services

This question was set from the “Colonial Economy and Social Services topic” the candidates were obliged to explain how economic exploitation was intensified in the colonies during and after the Second World War. This was one of the question with relatively low frequency of being selected as only 43.90 per cent of the candidates attempted it. However, the question was well performed as 89.50 per cent of the candidates who attempted it passed while 10.50 per cent failed as shown in figure 6.

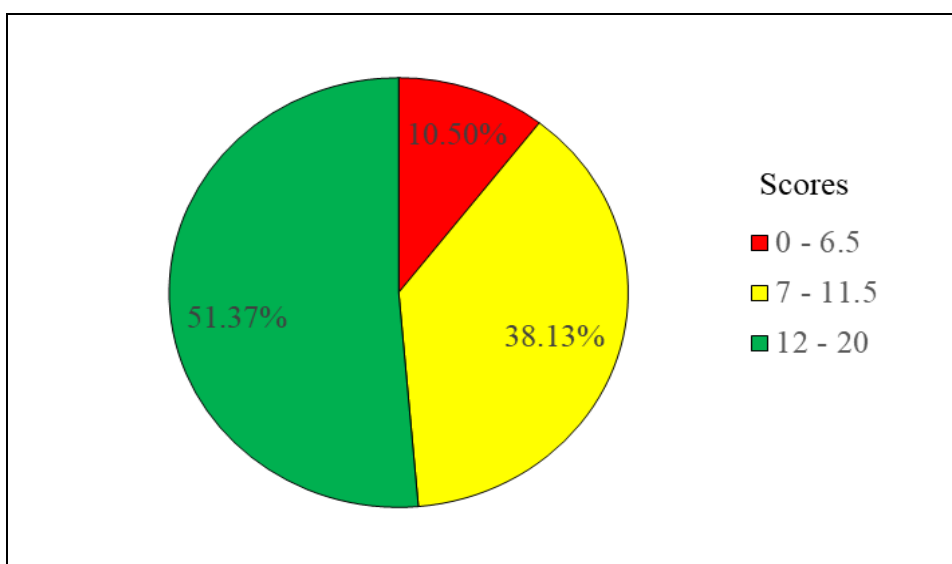


Figure 6: *Candidates' performance in question 6*

Candidates whose performance ranged from 12 to 19 marks were aware of the damages caused by the Second World War, which necessitated the intensification of exploitation to curb the losses. They showed how exploitation was intensified in sectors of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, trade, commerce, education and labour force. However, some candidates presented more detailed explanation and relevant examples than others causing their marks to vary. Extract 6.1 shows a sample of a correct response from one of the candidates.

6. Second World War (WWII), was a series of confrontations between the European Superpowers from 1938 to 1945 which involved the allied powers of Britain, France and Russia against Axis power comprised of dictatorial governments of Germany, Italy and Japan. The war developed due to various factors mainly, the development of dictators like Adolf Hitler of Germany, Benito Mussolini of Italy and Hideki Tojo of Japan. The war brought a negative effect to Western powers. Hence colonies suffered a lot in order to rebuild the economy of their colonial masters. Hence the following are ways in which economic exploitation was intensified after second world war:

Through agricultural reforms, the Europeans especially Britain and France carried different agricultural reforms in order to increase cash crops production to feed their war ruined economy.

6. es. This came through introduction of various agricultural Schemes in which Africans were evicted from their lands. For example, Mbulu was developed for cultivation of wheat, In Sukuma Land, was kept for cotton growing. Also, master farmers were established to ensure smooth exploitation.

Through Changes in Colonial Labour, after the WWII, Colonial Labour changed in order to increase exploitation in the colonies. Africans were forced directly and indirectly to work in Colonial plantation in order to get money. For example, the Europeans established labour recruitment Agencies like Sisal Labour Bureau (SLABU) to find labours who would be able to work in sisal plantations. Also, in Mozambique there was WAPERA. So, through these changes Africans were heavily exploited through low wages and long working hours.

6	<p>Through Improvement of Social Services, Different Social Services were established and others improved in the Colonies after WWII for smooth Exploitation in which it attracted investors.</p> <p>The presence of Social Services mainly Health Services and education Services made Africans to work in European Plantations while receiving low wages. not only that the improvement of Social services mainly Hospitals like Bugando Hospital and Kitale Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC) Increased labour exploitation.</p> <p>Construction of Infrastructures, after WWII new infrastructures were established others were improved to link interior with ports and harbours. Construction of such infrastructures Increased exploitation in the Colonies in which resources like minerals and forest resources were easily transported. not only that infrastructures like railways easily attracted investors, also smooth</p>	
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6.	Boards, hence Africans was severely exploited through Marketing Boards as the fixed prices of Cash Crops also, controlled price fluctuations. Conclusively, Due to Colonial exploitation after the WWII there are some problems which are still persisting even currently after gainment of independence. Like Monoculture economy and low level of science and technology. So, there are some initiatives which African Countries have to take like supporting local technology in order to reduce dependence to developed nations.	
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Extract 6.1: A sample of a good response for question 6

In extract 6.1, the candidate justified how economic exploitation was intensified in the colonies during and after the Second World War.

Candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks were aware of colonial intensification in various economic sectors. However, some had partial explanations, others mixed correct and incorrect responses while others explained various colonial exploitations without indicating how they were intensified during and after the said war.

Candidates who scored 0 to 6.5 marks were characterized by several weaknesses. Some of the weaknesses include, providing wrong explanation on the correct points and providing answers based on one sector of economy, mainly agriculture. Other candidates gave the effects of the Second World War, thus provided points like *depopulation, destruction of infrastructures and rise of nationalism*. Others wrote the causes of the Second World War such as *the effects of the Great Economic Depression and Versailles Peace Treaty*. Some candidates traced the reasons behind underdevelopment of Africa, while others provided reasons for intensifying

exploitations. Extract 6.2 represents an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

	Economic exploitation	
6	is the Act of a countries or the State's economy is being under controlled by a developed strong state for varrous reasons. Economic exploitation is done is several ways accounting for thrs. Economic was intensified in the colonies for some gains during and After the Second World war. The following are the reasons to how economic exploitation was intensified in the colonies during and after the Second World war.	
	Through Unequal exchange, in which, the economic exploitation was intensified through unequal exchange in trade that was done by the metropolitan states to the colonies who would take raw materials and import manufactured goods with high tariffs and also do exchange in goods to goods in the unequal situation due to the value or quality of a resource hence economic exploitation in the colonies.	

6	<p>Politian countries had to provide foreign aids as a chance to create debt burden so as to penetrate their western education and do economic exploitation in the colonies that had happened after the Second World war.</p> <p>Through Foreign investment, in which by supplying Aids and loans, the metropolitan states or the western countries use the chance to spread westernization and hence penetration of the Neo-colonialism and through the investments that they do in the colonies it becomes a greater benefit to their countries more than the colonies hence due to brain drain its difficult for the colonies to observe hence economic exploitation.</p> <p>Through trade liberalization in which this is one among the reasons for widening gap between nations and the trade liberalization activities still done to date and hence making intensification of economic exploitation of the colonies since it benefits the colonies in a low percent compared to the western countries with how they benefit from trade liberalization hence economic exploitation.</p>	
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Extract 6. 2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 6.

In Extract 6.2, a candidate explained the reasons for underdevelopment of African instead of showing how economic exploitation was intensified in the colonies during and after the Second World War.

2.1.7 The Rise of Nationalism

The question was set from the “Influence of External Forces and the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence topic”. The candidates in this question, were required to examine economic effects of the Second World War in the European economy. They were also to explain how Europeans' possession of African colonies was vulnerable after the war. Few candidates (43.9%) attempted the question. The general performance of the candidates for this question was good though relatively lower than other questions in this papers. Figure 7 summarizes the performance of the candidates.

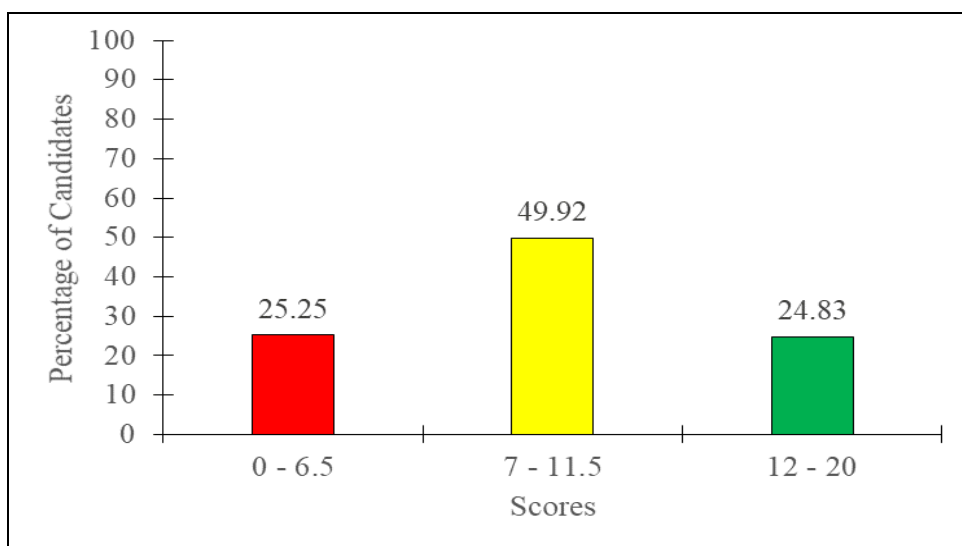


Figure 7: *Candidates' performance in question 7*

Candidates who scored 12 to 19 marks were conversant with the economic effects of the Second World War in the European economy, which ultimately led to the demise of colonialism in Africa. In the first part of the question, their responses focused on the consequences of the war on the European economy, thus provided responses like *high debts, loss of labour power and introduction of Marshal Plan*. Moreover, in the second part of the question, they showed why European possession of colonies was vulnerable after the war by showing the consequences of the war such as destruction of European economy, the rise of USA and USSR as super powers, and the formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO) which activated decolonization processes. The variation in their scores depended on the quality of explanations and relevant examples they

provided. Extract 7.1 portrays a correct response from one of the candidates.

7	<p>Second world war was the confrontation of political ideologies between the axis power of Germany, Italy and Japan and the allied power of France, Britain, and USA which occurred in 1939 to 1945 aiming at ensuring balanced balance of power. The second world war had affected the European economy as follows,</p> <p><u>Unemployment</u> - Due to the second world war Europeans faced unemployment problem since the war destructed many properties and firms which were too crucial since were employed many Europeans but its collapse and the failure of the government to control their economy and concentrating on the second world war resulted into the mass unemployment in Europe.</p> <p><u>Debt burden</u> - The second world war causes high debt crisis in Europe since during the second world war America provided loans with high interest rate to the Europeans and soon after the second war the United State of America provided 13 billion dollars as loans to revive the European economy with high interest rate through the Marshall aid plan of 1947 hence to the debt burden in Europe.</p> <p><u>Decrease in the gross domestic product (GDP)</u> - The GDP of Europeans decrease since there were low tax base soon after the war, large amount of money used to reconstruct their economy and also the</p>	
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7. living standard of people, production, investment and consumption rate reduced due to the depression caused by the second world war in Europe. The following are the reasons of Europeans' possession of African colonies to become vulnerable after the war.

Collapse of the European economy. Soon after the second world war the European economy collapsed leading to high overexploitation of the Africans which enabled the rise of nationalism among Africans causing high demand of independence by the colonies for example, due to overexploitation Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah highly demanded for decolonization. So, this made it vulnerable.

Rise of USA as a superpower. The second world war enabled the rise of USA as a superpower who provided material and moral support to Africa, promoted the principle of self-determination, used her veto power, provided scholarship, promoted human rights, condemned racism and also used marshall plan 1947 to force Europeans to open door for decolonization hence the Europeans' possession of African colonies become vulnerable.

Rise of USSR as a super power. Also the second world war enabled the rise of USSR as the super power who raised consciousness to the Africans through material support, provision of scholarship, use of veto

7	power, promotion of human rights and also	
	condemned racism which enabled the rise of	
	African nationalisms such as rise of nationalis-	
	-s in Angola hence demand for decolonization	
	causing Europeans' possession of African colonies	
	to become vulnerable.	
	Therefore, there are other factors which	
	made the Europeans' possession of African	
	colonies vulnerable including the role of UNO,	
	the principle of self-determination, the Versailles	
	peace treaty, the Bandung conference of 1955,	
	formation of NAM in 1961 and the role of	
	pan-Africanism.	

Extract 7.1: A sample of a good response for question 7

In Extract 7.1, despite a few linguistic errors, a candidate correctly examined how European economy was affected by the Second World War, and explained the inevitability of the termination of colonialism after the war.

The responses of the candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks were featured by varied strengths and weaknesses. Some candidates in this group provided partial explanations. Others provided some responses with historical errors, while others focused only on one part of the question.

The candidates who scored 0 to 6.5 marks showed numerous weaknesses. The notable ones include; giving general effects of the Second World War, providing partial explanations and a mixture of correct and incorrect responses. Moreover, some candidates failed to understand the requirements of the question, thus gave incorrect responses. For example, some candidates gave the causes of the Second World War such as the effects of *Versailles peace treaty*, *effects of economic depression*, *the rise of dictatorship nations* and *the weakness of League of Nations*. Others explained the social effects of the Second World War such as *depopulation*, *spread of diseases* and *separation of families*. Others explained the political

effects of the Second World War like the *formation of UNO and the rise of USSR and USA*.

On the other hand, some candidates explained how Africa was affected by the war and others explained how the war triggered various development. In the second part of the question, some candidates explained the concept of Berlin Conference by either providing the reasons for calling the meeting or explaining its resolutions. Other candidates explained the reasons for the underdevelopment of the Third World countries. Thus, they provided reasons like *neo colonialism, poor leadership, corruptions, laziness, diseases, natural disasters and lack of technology*. Other candidates pointed out the reasons behind the scramble and partition of Africa. Extract 7.2 is a sample of an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

7.		
	European economy; this is the	
	system of producing, distributing, cultivating	
	and consumption of goods and services. In 1945.	
	The following are three economic effects of the	
	second world war in the European economy and	
	in three. why European's possession of African	
	colonies was vulnerable after the war.	
	Development of science and techno	
	logy; the way of European economy affected	
	the economically were there was large machines	

7.	for the production the machines were as; tractors, plough use of subsidee work; pesticides, insecticide the way the science and technology improve on using of modern tools for production.	
	Development of Infrastructure; the way of the European economy were affected by improvement in Infrastructure such as; roads, railways, pipelines, Bridges. The way of development of Infrastructure this will help in transporting of raw-materials, manufactured goods and also the Europeans from one place to another especially in Africa.	
	Development of towns and cities; this is the development of urbanisation were the people were migrating from other countries to the European countries for better social services. The towns and cities are; Manchester, London and Liverpool. This are urbanisation were the development of economic in Europe is expanding by increasing of people / population growth in European economy.	
	Availability of cheap labour in Africa; there were cheap labour in Africa were the European were limited in working and they know their rights also they were attract to disease. The African labour were transported to European for the producing of production and made them not to make white on working so they had to increase of African labour were they were resistance to disease and physically fit.	

7.	Availability of areas for invest ments; the way of European possession of Africa can colonies "by the presents of areas for invest ments" that way the foreigners are attracted in the country because of the way of the attra ction of investments such as; social services provid sion, national parks and the waterfall in the attraction of people to tourism.
	Availability of raw-materials; the European economy were need of raw-mate rials that may help in producing of goods from one place to another the ... taking of mat erials such as; cotton, coffee, tea, tobacco, palm oil, Animal skin, Gold, Ivory coast to Europe and brings manufactured goods such as; shoes, perfumes, bags, mirrors, wine, soaps
	Generally; There are other effects of economic in European economy are; expansion of trade and commerce, Development of infrastru structure, Increase of agricultural production; promo ted employment opportunities, expansion of financial institutions such as world Bank and International Monetary fund.

Extract 7. 2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 7

In Extract 7.2 the candidate explained various developments attained by the European nations in the first part, and the reasons for the scramble and partition of African continent in the second part.

2.2 112/2 HISTORY 2

2.2.1 Question 1: Neo Colonialism and Underdevelopment

The question was derived from the “Neo Colonialism and the question of Underdevelopment to the Third World Countries topic”. It required the candidates to justify the statement that the freedom achieved by most African countries in 1960s was political by making reference on neo colonialism. The question was compulsory, thus all candidates attempted. The performance was encouraging since the majority of the candidates (86.17 %) passed and very few (13.83%) failed as shown in figure 8.

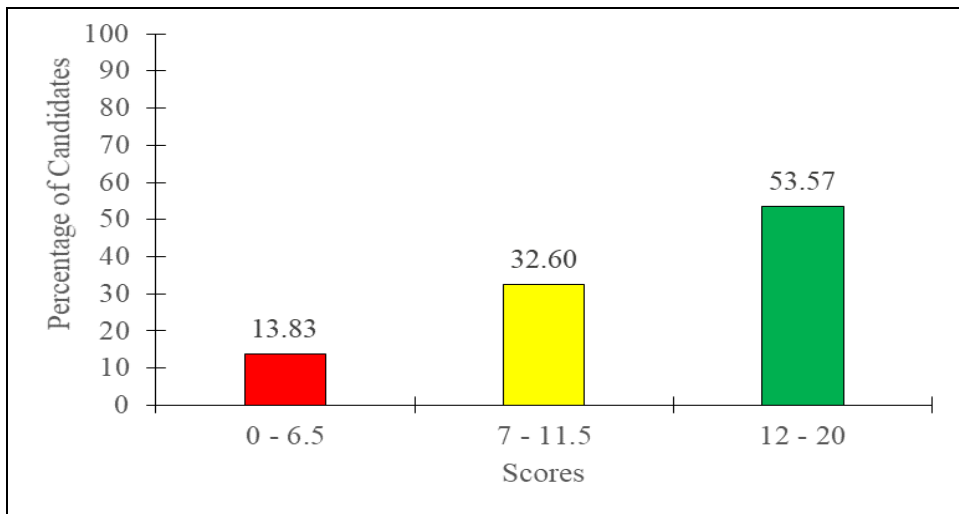


Figure 8: *Candidates' performance for question 1*

The candidates who scored 12 to 20 marks understood the concept of neo-colonialism and its manifestation to the Third World Countries. They justified that the independence of most African countries is political hence provided reasons like: *existence of puppet leaders, presence of multinational corporations and investments, existence military bases and presence of economic and technical dependence*. Other reasons provided were *the presence of free market economy, dominance of Western media and culture and brain drain*. Candidates elaborations revealed that the capitalist nations created an environment to control the Third World countries. However, candidates who scored relative higher marks than others in this group gave detailed explanations and supplemented them with relevant examples. Extract 8.1 is an example of a good response for question 8.

1. Neo-colonialism refers to the indirect form of colonialism in which ~~the~~ European country to control their former colonies in indirect way. It is true that the freedom which was achieved by African countries in 1960s was political since it has some element of colonialism and exploitation. Neo-colonialism operated to many African countries because they were not able to establish their political economic strategies so they remained dependent on foreign countries. So by referring to neo-colonialism African had ~~freedom~~ not achieved by most colonies was political by the following system.

Creation of puppet leaders in Africa; This means soon after independence of many African countries the European Capitalist created their puppet leaders who supported western policy. This created the strong division in the colonies.

Example: Jonas Savimbi in Angola opposed Augustino Neto. Also Mobutu Seseko in Congo so this were African who supported the western policy hence they opposed the African leaders who had good dreams towards the development of true independence. Moreover the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana all this was the effect of puppet leaders who supported the European political system.

1. Engineering political instabilities
This means that African independence in 1960's was political because the European Capitalist had more influence to the political stability of indigenous African so this reduced tension of African hence neo-colonialism. Example Civil war in Angola, was much influenced by capitalist who supported Jonas Savimbi and opposed Angolans' netto socialist policy so this led to the outbreak of political instabilities that is wars so this show that the African freedom in 1960's was the political it means it was not true freedom but it has some element of colonialist.
They influenced constitutional changes, This means that many European African countries made various amendment in their constitutional because of the influence from the European nations. Example Tanzania adopted the single party system and few years later advocated for multiparty although majority about 80% vote for single party system but because of influence from colonialist power Tanzania adopted multiparty system in 1992 so all this prove that African countries had achieved political independence but the real independence was not ready.

1 They influenced their education system. This means that the European power had much power to ~~European~~ Africa because they were the one to suggest the form of education to be operated in the colonies. Example they did not support the education for self reliance because they see it would be important education to develop the ~~European~~ African economy which could reduce their interest towards the exploitation of African continent. In this way prove that the ~~advised~~ freedom achieved by African states in 1960's was political since they have no power to control their own affairs like education system.

They created military bases in Africa. This means that European capitalist influence created military bases to ~~some~~ African dog which act as the watch dog of what African leader are doing in their countries. This because some time they oppose some actions of African leader. Example USA created her military bases in capitalist states like Kenya so due to presence of that military bases in Kenya this proves that African had no power to control their own affairs hence they depend on decisions of foreigners hence neo-colonialism.

1 They implant foreign embassies in Africa. This means that European capitalists create a diplomatic relationship with African countries in which the ambassadors from European nations emphasize and advise African political leaders to follow western policy hence neo colonialism. Example Kenya adopted the homosexual behaviour because of the influence of ambassadors who want African leaders to implement their policy so this led to the acceptance of that behaviour so this means that African leaders have no power to make their own decision to lead their countries instead they depend on foreign aid so this shows that the freedom achieved was political it was not real freedom.

Therefore, in order to get our real freedom we should strongly fight against neo-colonialism manifest like ~~the~~ fight foreign investments, fight foreign embassies, developing our own constitutional system not operating our country through the constitution which was made by European during the colonial era. So by doing all this it could help us to fight against neo-colonialism and get our real independence.

Extract 8.1: A sample of a good response for question 8

Extract 8.1 indicates a relatively good response from one of the candidates. Despite some grammatical errors, the candidate used manifestations of Neo-colonialism in the Third World Countries to justify how freedom achieved by African countries in 1960s was political.

The candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks provided some relevant reasons, though with some errors either in the explanations or in the examples given. Moreover, some candidates failed to exhaust the required number of points while others mixed the correct and incorrect responses. For instance, the incorrect examples given were like: *the establishment of military base in Tanzania by United States of America* and referring to some of the African patriotic leaders such as Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia as the examples of puppet leaders. This misconception was caused by the fact that the mentioned leaders were most popular in the African history, and a fallacy that all post-independent African states were under neo-colonial powers.

Some candidates had lowest scores that ranged from 0 to 6.5 marks. This was attributed by either the failure to understand the requirements of the question, or the provision of inadequate explanations and irrelevant examples. The candidates who provided insufficient explanations and poor examples, obtained few marks. Furthermore, some candidates scored zero because of deviating from the demands of the question. For example, some candidates justified that the freedom achieved by African countries in 1960s was political without making reference to neo-colonialism as the question demanded. For this case therefore, they provided some elements and symbols of a political independent state like: *Existence of national flag, presence of national anthem, existence of political leadership, and existence of political parties*. This was caused by a fact that these candidates ignored a word ‘neo-colonialism’ which was the basis of the question. In addition to that, few candidates explained the strategies used by African countries to get rid of neo-colonialism by providing reasons like; *to encourage the use of local technology and local industries, adoption of self-reliance policy, formation of regional integration, the use of good governance, discouraging importation of goods, investing more in agriculture and developing tourism industry*. Other candidates based their responses on the means employed by the African countries in the decolonization processes with respect to the nature of colonizers. Such

candidates used means of decolonization and their causes such as constitutional means, arm struggles and revolutionary means to answer the question. The words 'achieved' and 'freedom' as used in the question confused the candidates, thus interpreted the question as the means used by African countries to achieve their freedom, leading to such answers. Furthermore, other candidates deviated from the requirements of the question by referring it to the strategies used by African countries to get rid of neo-colonialism. Extract 8.2 is an example of a candidate who gave an incorrect response to this question.

1	<p>Neo-colonialism; Refers to the situation in which one country is indirectly dominated by another country in forms of social, political, and economical. It is said that the freedom achieved by most African countries in 1960s was political with reference to neo colonialism. There are alot of strategies used to get rid of neo colonialism. As follows,</p> <p>Avoid of western life standard; This means that one of the strategies used to get rid of neo colonialism in African countries it is avoid western life standard in which African countries are free because they avoid western life standard for instance buying expensive cars for leaders constructing expensive buildings for the state leaders. That caused African being free.</p> <p>Encourage local technologies; This means that one of the strategies used to get rid of neo colonialism in African countries it is encourage local technologies. This means that African countries achieved their freedom by encouraging the local technologies for instance manufacturing local scientist and supporting them financial. This contributed to abolition of foreign technological dependence.</p> <p>Adaption of self reliance policy; This means that one of the strategies used to get rid of neo colonialism and attain freedom it is adoption of self reliance policy in which they done various things for instance creation of upamao village, nationalisation of means of production. This means contributed alot in abolition of dependence syndrome and increased production.</p> <p>Readjustment of education; This means that one of the strategies that used by African countries so as to get rid of neo-colonialism and to attain freedom it is educational readjustment. In which in education various</p>	
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1 changes made for instance change in curriculum and abolition of colonial education. The strategies do contributed alot in abolition of neo colonialism by ending brain drain.

Encouragement of local investors; This means that one of the strategies that do used by African countries for the purpose of abolishing neo colonialism and attaining freedom it is encouragement of local investors. The African countries do encouraged local investors by providing enough and and financial support. This eliminated dependence of foreign investors.

Encourage bilateral trade relation with better terms; This means that one of the strategies that do used by African countries for the purpose of get rid of neo-colonialism and attaining freedom it is encouragement on bilateral relation with better terms. Example of bilateral relation it is China - Russia, Tanzania and Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania. This increased profit.

(Generally; The freedom achieved by most African countries in 1960s was political with reference of neo-colonialism there are alot of strategies used to get rid of neo colonialism for the purpose of attain freedom there are alot of them but those mentioned and do explained are some of them. And elimination of neo-colonialism had alot of good impact in African countries.

Extract 8.2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 1

In extract 8.2, the candidate explained the strategies used by African states to get rid of neo-colonialism, contrary to the demands of the question.

2.2.2 Question 2: The rise of Capitalism in Europe

This question was set from the “The rise of capitalism in Europe topic”. It obliged the candidates to show the contribution of marine technology to the development of capitalism in Europe. The question was attempted by the majority of candidates (83.70%). The performance was excellent as 97.34 per cent of the candidates passed with average and good scores and only 2.66 per cent failed as shown in figure 9.

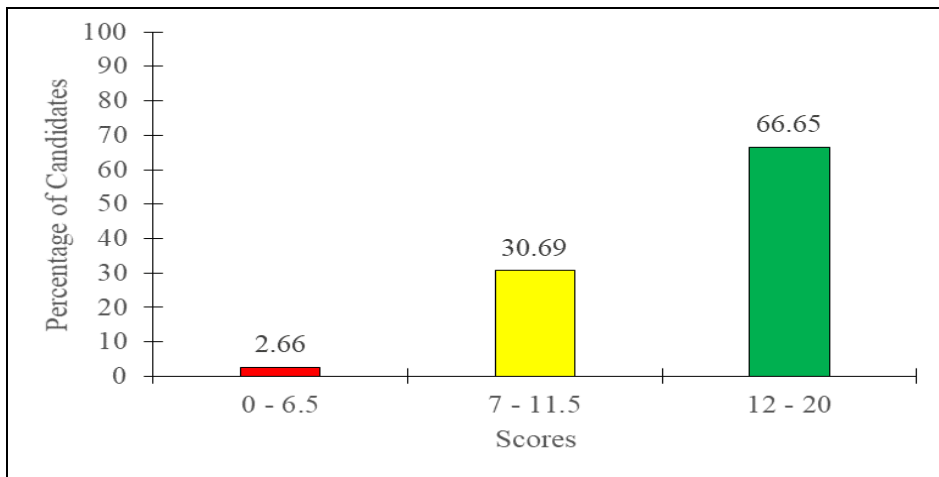


Figure 9: Candidates' performance for question 2

The candidates who scored 12 to 19.5 marks established a link between marine technology and the development of capitalism in Europe. They had a clear understanding of the question, thus provided usefulness of marine technology on: *geographical discoveries, European piracy, plundering and looting, acquisition of colonies, and development of financial institutions*. Moreover, they indicated *how marine technology enabled European merchants to control all the major seas, how it facilitated the transportation of labour to North America and West Indies* as well as *how it improved security in the seas*. These candidates analysed the required points and provided examples to support their arguments. Besides, some candidates in this category had relative lower scores because they could not provide sufficient explanations and relevant examples to complement their responses. Others failed to meet the required number of points to fulfill the question demands. Extract 9.1 provides a sample of a good response to this question.

Q2. Marine technology! Can be refer to the development of science and technology occurred in Europe in which advancement of technology lead the European nation to build and make strong with sea vessel ships that enable them to go beyond their boundaries overseas; and compass direction use to direct the ^{European} voyages to ~~transport~~ outside their boundaries. The following are the contribution of maritime technology to the development of Capitalism in Europe as they follows:-

Geographical discoveries! Through the advancement of European technology the European Explorers and scientist (geographicalist) were able to transport or voyage from various part of the world. Such as Christopher Columbus 1492 he discover the New world which is America (USA) that is full of abundant natural resource of fertile land and mineral. Hence European colonise the area for the exploitation of raw material and mineral for the development of Industrial production in Europe but also the North America which European established her industries. Hence lead to the rise of Capitalism in Europe.

Existence of Slave trade! Through maritime technology merchant were able to reach in Africa continent particularly in West Africa and Capture African giants (energetic people) for slavery. The Atlantic-trade ~~lead~~ lead the European merchant to accumulate a lot of wealth due to the fact that the slave were very valuable compared to other any commodity in the world. The wealth

02 accumulated from the trade by the merchants tended to reinvest in the industrial sector hence the development of European Capitalism.

Ensured availability of cheap labour: Through the technology the European voyagers of merchant tend to take or capture African people and transport to the America and Caribbean to work for the European plantation and mines since the Red Indians were weak and the European labour were expensive hence the technology facilitate easy movement of the African people to the New World working of the European production hence the rise of European Capitalism

Facilitate the acquisition of colonies: The maritime technology led and facilitate the European colonialism to ease movement from their home land to the other various area in the world for the colonization purpose. For instance in African continent the colonialist tend to voyage through ships from the Europe to African continent for the exploitation of the countries natural resources like mineral and raw materials hence rise of Capitalism in Europe

It facilitate import-export oriented: Since the colonialism encourage by the maritime technology but also the more European merchants tend to use the ships for transportation of billions of minerals and cargo from the Africa to Europe through the maritime technology (ships)

Q2	but also to import manufactured goods from the European industries to the colonies. Hence the development of Capitalism.	
	It lead to the increase of population. The ships builded were used to transport a big number of the people or to and slave from the Europe and Africa to America due to the fact that it was strategic area. The population increased on America tended to act as a source of market for European manufactured goods such as mirror, clothers and guns powder. Hence the development of European capitalism since had the presence of stable market for European goods.	
	Generally The maritime technology led to the growth of town and cities. In such areas where the ship tended to refuel or to stop merchant tend to conduct the trade activities such as areas like Mombasa, Dar-es-salaam and Bagamoyo become the trading cities.	

Extract 9.1: A sample of a good response for question 2

In Extract 9.1, the candidate correctly showed how marine technology contributed to the development of capitalism in Europe, despite few spelling errors and failure to indicate periods of the key events.

Candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks were familiar with the demands of the question, though, showed several inaccuracies in their responses. For instance, some failed to give in-depth explanations to their responses and others lacked appropriate examples to support their arguments while others repeated some points. This was likely contributed by their average knowledge of the subject matter in question

On the other hand, the candidates who scored 0 to 6.5 marks had varied weaknesses. Some of them associated marine technology with triangular trade. Thus, they focused on the contribution of Triangular trade to the development of capitalism, instead of the contribution of marine technology to the rise of capitalism in Europe. Therefore, such candidates scored marks from some points like: *development of financial institutions in Europe* and *transportation of labour*, which are the impact of both Triangular slave trade and marine technology. Mixing up the two concepts was due to the fact that, Triangular trade and marine technology contributed to the development of capitalism, and they were interdependent. For instance, the rise of marine technology stimulated the emergence of Triangular trade on one hand, and the expansion of Triangular trade led to the improvement of marine technology on the other hand.

Nevertheless, some candidates scored fewer marks by providing relatively correct points without exhaustive explanations and supportive examples. Some of them mistakenly responded on science and technology, instead of marine technology. The use of a word “technology” made some candidates generalize all other concepts taught in the sub-topic of scientific and technological revolution, and the way they contributed to the development of capitalism. Such concepts include; invention of locomotives and steam engine, establishment of textile industries, the improvement of agro-implements industries and establishment of iron and steel industries. Other candidates scored low marks because their responses contained the relevant points on the contribution of marine technology to the development of capitalism and the characteristics of mercantilism such as protectionism, bullionism, militarism, expansionism which are in fact interrelated. Moreover, some candidates who scored zero diverged from the demand of the question by explaining the stages of the development of capitalism such as merchantalism, industrial capitalism and monopoly capitalism. Other candidates explained the impact of mercantilism on Africa. Extract 9.2 shows a sample of a poor response for question 2.

02

Marine technology this refers to the technology which ship cross over the sea or ocean the introduction of Marine technology in Europe starting 15th century where by science and technology was developed this period the European started to use ship to cross over the sea or ocean to find different natural resources especially in Africa the following are the development: Contribution of Marine technology to the development of Capitalism in Europe.

Exploitation of natural resources, this is due to that it is the how Marine technology contributed to the development of Capitalism through exploitation of natural resources found in Africa for example human resources and also minerals such as gold and silver (Bullion) the collection of precious metals such as silver and gold.

Technological stagnation, this means that the development of Capitalism is due to the Marine technology stagnated the technology of Africa hence led to the development of through the Marine technology stagnation to the rise of Capitalism because led to the technological stagnation.

Depopulation, this means that the Depopulation led to the Marine technology because their transported people from Africa to America the aim was to introduce the big plantation which facilitates to get many production this is due to that through Depopulation led to the rise of Capitalism in Europe.

02. Decline of local industries, this is due to that the decline of local industry is caused by Marine technology because people were transported from one place to another. The aim to different resources in Europe, hence the decline of local industries facilitates the development of Capitalism in Europe.

Unequal exchange, through Marine technology facilitates unequal exchange because for example in Africa had Minerals resources like Gold and Silver. European Company Minors Minor to exchange between Gold and minor that transported in Europe through Marine technology. African people get minor and European get Gold and Silver hence the rise of Capitalism in Europe.

Decline in Agriculture system, this means that through depopulation led to the decline in Agriculture because of loss of man power, which also be transported from European, and after that decline in Agriculture are introduced the Enclosure system of Agriculture revolution which led to the fundamental change in Agriculture system. In Europe the aim is to increase food production and raw materials which needed in the industries hence the rise of Capitalism in Europe.

Through intensive exploitation, through Marine technology facilitates the or (complicated) the development of Capitalism in Europe because of intensive exploitation through forced labour, unemployment, lack of security of work, this led to the rise of Capitalism in Europe.

Q2. Decline of trade system, this means that the through the Marine technology led to the decline of trade system such as Barter trade, long distance trade through that Marine technology were product and introducing the Monetary System which led to the development of Capitalism in Europe.

Therefore Marine technology is among factors that facilitates or led to the collapse of European there are some factors such as Mercantilism, Slave Trade, Political revolution, Industrial revolution, Agrarian revolution, Rise of town and cities, this are few factors that led to the development of Capitalism in Europe, through that factors led to European power the war of Colonization of Africa, hence led to rise of Capitalism in European.

Extract 8. 2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 2

In Extract 8.2, a candidate deviated from the demand of the question by presenting the impact of mercantilism on Africa rather than the way marine technology contributed to the rise of capitalism in Europe.

2.2.3 Question 3: The rise of dictatorships in Italy, Germany and Japan

The question was set from the “The rise of dictatorships in Italy, Germany and Japan topic”. It demanded the candidates to explain the extent to which the Italian and Germany dictatorships affected the world after the First World War. The majority of candidates (74.90%) attempted the question, and the general performance was good as only 18.07 per cent of the candidates failed and 91.93 per cent passed. Figure 10 summarizes the performance for this question.

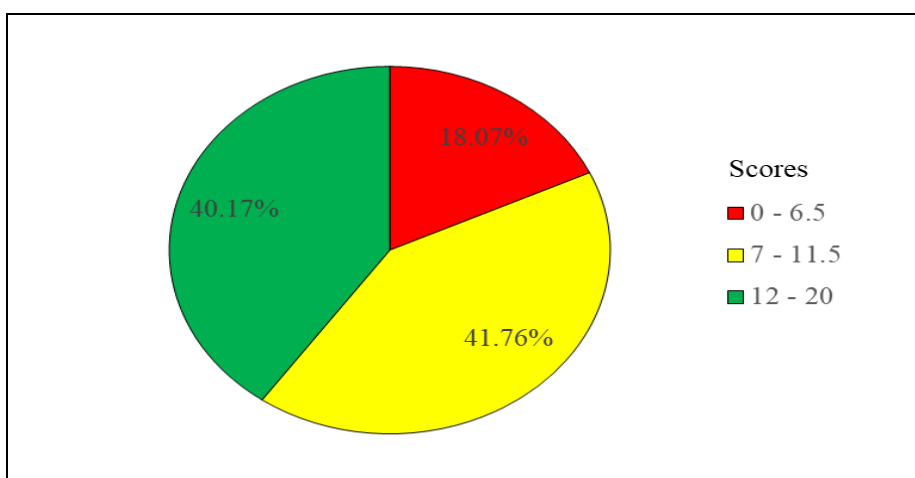


Figure 10: *Candidates' performance for question 3*

Candidates who scored 12 to 19.5 marks clearly explained the consequences of Italian and German dictatorships in the world. Some of the effects pointed out include: *destabilization of democracy and democratization, influenced the spread of the expansionist policies, weakened the League of Nations, the rise and the spread of extreme nationalism, containing the spread of communism, contributed to the outbreak of Second World War, and the spread of dictatorship governments*. However, the quality of their responses varied causing their marks to range from 12 to 19.5. Extract 10.1 is an example of the response from a candidate who performed well in this question.

3. Dictatorship is a system of autocratic rule where power is the hands of the few minority who have risen into power through violent means. After the first world war of 1914 to 1918, there was the rise of dictatorial governments in Italy and Germany which were referred to as fascism under Benito Mussolini and Nazism under Adolf Hitler. These governments had rose due to different reasons which include; presence of weak democratic governments, impacts of the first world war (1914-1918), the effects of the Great Economic Depression (1929-1933), harsh terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919 and the role played by individual leaders. The rise of the dictatorial government of Italy and Germany greatly affected the world, the following are some of these effects;

Massive killing of the Jews especially due to the principle of Nazi holocaust that was introduced by Adolf Hitler. He had a personal dislike for the Jews and he blamed them for the misfortunes in his life as well as for the defeat of Germany during the first world war of 1914 to 1918. Many of Jews were captured and taken to concentration camps where they were brutally tortured, starved to death or killed using the gas chambers. Over 100,000 Jews were killed in each concentration camp in Germany through the gas chambers.

Violation of human rights due to the limiting of democracy in Italy and Germany. There was suppression of opponents as well as mass

3. sensitization of mass media in both Italy and Germany so as to ensure the spread of fascist and nazi ideologies. As a result there was absence of freedom of expression, criticism, mass media as well as association. Both the nazi and fascist governments were strictly autocratic with no democracy even for decision making processes of the state affairs. Also most of the people were imprisoned, killed and assassinated under the suspicion of going against the dictatorial governments in Italy and Germany.

Spread of dictatorial policies and ideas to other parts of the world. Nazi and fascist policies spread to other parts with the aim of establishing dictatorial governments in such countries to serve the interests of the concerned groups. For example: Japan established a military dictatorial government under General Hideki Tojo in 1931. Also in some African countries such as Uganda where General Idi Amin Dada overthrew Milton Obote and established dictatorial rule in Uganda applying the nazi policies.

Expansionism of Italy and Germany to other parts of the world. To prove their superiority both Italy and Germany expanded their territories and influence in other areas for example; Italy under Benito Mussolini expanded to Ethiopia where Italy once was defeated (during the Adowa war). However in 1935, when Italy attacked Ethiopia for the second time, Ethiopia was firmly defeated. He also expanded to Abyssinia in 1939. Adolf Hitler expanded towards the Polish corridor

3. and waged an invasion on Poland and Czechoslovakia in 1939 despite the fact that Prime Chamberlain had allowed him to take back the promise of Robt that was largely important.

led to the outbreak of the second world war of 1939 to 1945 especially due to the aggressiveness of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini especially with their expansionism policies. The other western powers such as Britain, France and USA were also anxious with the presence of such autocratic dictators in the world and how they could maintain the balance of power among all the super Western countries. Therefore, the Second World War broke out against two antagonistic alliances of the Triple Axis and the Triple Alliance from 1939 to 1945.

Rise of state of fear and insecurity especially with the autocratic policies that were introduced by the dictators. The dictatorial government in Italy under Benito Mussolini failed to solve the economic hardships and political unrest that was present such that the Italians faced massive unemployment and more political unrest under Benito Mussolini's rule. This led to his assassination in 1941 together with his mistress. For Adolf Hitler, the state of fear and insecurity rose due to his hate for the Jews and the complete suppression of opponents of the Nazi policies who faced brutal killings and therefore created a tense atmosphere within Germany and even outside of Germany due to such autocratic policies introduced under Adolf Hitler.

3.	In conclusion, After the first world war, the establishment of dictatorial governments in Europe caused by multiple discontents had greatly affected the entire world at large just as well as how these governments under the dictatorial rule of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini has affected Germany and Italy respectively.	
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Extract 10.1: A sample of a good response for question 3

In Extract 10:1, the candidate correctly explained a degree to which Italian and Germany dictatorships affected the world as per question requirements.

The candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks were familiar 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, repeating some points and providing irrelevant examples. In most cases, many candidates in this group concentrated on Germany dictatorship, and were silent on the Italy and Japan dictatorships. These challenges limited their scores.

The candidates who scored 0.5 to 6.5 marks had partial knowledge on the concept of “Dictatorship governments”, and others diverted from the requirements of the question. Some candidates based on the effects of dictatorship governments in either Germany or Italy, instead of giving the effects of dictatorship governments in the entire world. For example, they provided the effects of dictatorships in Germany which are also found in other places such as: *the rise of extreme nationalism, undermining democracy and suppression of communism*. These candidates scored few marks. Surprisingly, other candidates explained the effect of Italian and Germany unifications and gave points like: *development of industries, the rise of imperialism with territorial demands, the formation of military alliances, militarism and colonization of Africa*. These candidates misconceived the Italian and Germany dictatorships with Germany and Italy states unifications. Other candidates focused on the causes of the rise

of dictatorships in Germany and Italy. They presented points like: *the role of NAZI and the Fascist parties, threat of communism, economic depression of 1929-33, weaknesses of existing political system, impact of First World War and the Versailles Peace treaty, the role of Hitler and Mussolini*, and the like. Extract 10.2 shows an incorrect response from one of the candidates.

Q3.	<p>Dictatorship; Refer to the ruling system without a democratic means. After the second world war dictatorship developed in Italy and Germany from 1922 under the leadership of Adolph Hitler of Germany and Benito Mussolini of Italy. The first world war of 1918 - 1919, was affected much European countries like Germany and Italy, hence lead to the rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy. The following are the explanation which shows how the first world war, contributed to the rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy.</p> <p>Economic hardship, After the war the Germany and Italian economic had declined much, due to the fact that Germany and Italy used a lot of money during the war, thus facilitated to the economic decline. For example, decline of industries, decline of financial institutions, decline of trade and the depopulation of people more than 6.5 million of people died during the war. For that reasons, Germany and Italian leaders decided to introduce the dictatorship (Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini) so as to regain their economy.</p>
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Q3. It facilitated the Versailles treaty of 1919. This was the treaty or conference occurred in Versailles, so as to regain peace and discuss about the war. The treaty affected more Germany since, Germany decided to pay for war, also the Germany forbidden to form any alliance, this situation humiliated more Germany and hence lead to the introduction of the dictatorship in Germany and Italy.

Fear of communism! Also, after the second world war USSR spreaded the communist idea, there fore Germany and Italy introduced the dictatorship government so as to reduce the spread of communism in Germany and Italy through different ways. For example; by creating high opy network and controlling the mass media.

Weakness of the ruling government. Also, the ruling government were weak since it failed to solve the problems caused by the second world war. For example, In Italy King William and Germany Weimer republic failed to solve the

03.	Problems faced Italy and Germany after the second world war. Therefore lead to the rise of dictatorship in Germany and Japan.
	The Role played by Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler; These dictator leaders which are Benito Mussolini of Italy and Adolf Hitler of Germany had lead to the rise of dictatorship after the war, since they introduced their political parties which were kill and burn other political parties for example; FASCISM in Italy and NAZISM in Germany during 1922 and 1933 respectively. Therefore lead to the rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy.
	League of Nations; After the second world war Germany and Italy removed from league of nations where for that reason increased the development of dictatorship in Germany and Italy under FASCISM and NAZISM.
	Generally; The dictatorship in Germany and Italy affected the world since it lead to the occurrence of the second world war, depopulation of people, and spread of dictatorship in other nations.

Extract 10.2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 3

In Extract 10.2, the candidate focused on the causes of the rise of dictatorships in Italy and Germany, instead of explaining the effects of the Italian and German dictatorships in the world after the First World War. Moreover, the candidate presented incorrect duration of events in the introductory part.

2.2.4 Question 4: Imperialism and Territorial Division of the World

This question was derived from the “Imperialism and territorial division of the world topic”. It tested the candidates’ ability to analyse the way political circumstances accelerated the formation of military alliances in Europe in the 19th century. The question attracted relatively few candidates (57.0%). The performance was, however, good since 90.88 per cent of the candidates passed, and only 9.12 per cent failed. Figure 11 indicates the percentages of candidates with good, average and poor performance.

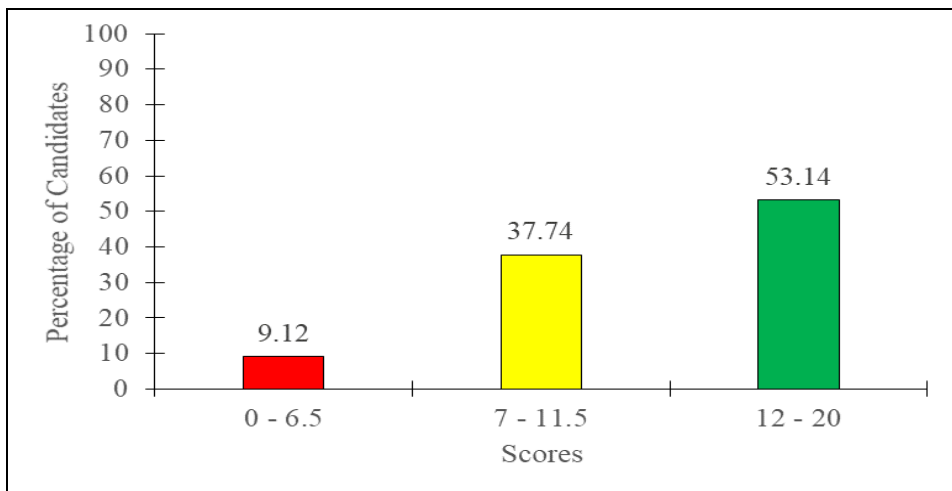


Figure 11: Candidates’ performance for question 4

Candidates who scored from 12 to 18.5 marks understood the requirements of the question. They correctly provided the reasons behind military alliances in Europe. Some of the points provided were; *protective purposes, isolation policy of Germany over France, self-ambitions of Otto Von Bismarck, balance of power among European nations, the rise of imperialism, the French revenge ambitions, the rise of strong nationalism in Europe* and the like. However, the magnitude of accuracy of their responses varied. Extract 11.1 shows one of the good responses for this question.

4

Military alliances refers to the military compacts formed by European countries in order to fight against the common enemies. They acted as a help to European powers to support each other during wars by fighting for the friendly countries against the common enemy. Example of military alliances formed on the 19th's include the Dreikaiserbund on 1873 and the Triple Alliance on 1887. The following are the political circumstances which accelerated the formation of military alliances.

Revenge motives, France being defeated on the Franco-Prussian war 1871 made her to form alliances in order to win over Germany and take her two lost provinces which were rich in coal and other resources. Notably the Alsace and Lorraine in which she wanted her pride to be back again. Example, she formed Alliance with Britain and Russia (The Triple Entente 1907) in order to take revenge to the Germany.

Germany Central Ambition was to isolate France, knowing that she took Alsace and Lorraine, Germany wanted to increase her military supremacy in any case the French wanted to revenge and regain her lost territories. Hence making her to form alliances with different nations. Example, he formed the League of three emperors in 1873. The alliance between Germany, Russia and Austria Hungary.

The need for defensive purposes, the alliances would help the member countries to have assured support during the war. As the common goal and aim was to defend each other during wars. Hence this could help them to get full support and win in different wars. Example, the Germany formed an alliance with Russia and Austria Hungary in order to get full support during the wars.

4.	<p>Increase of European nationalism, whereby the Imperialistic ambitions made them to create alliances as it symbolised power and authority together with ensuring the reinforcement of their nation and the alliance was for prestige. Hence leading to the formation. Example, Britain formed alliance with Japan (Anglo-Japanese 1904) for his need to exert in the far East.</p> <p>The need to maintain the European balance of power, whereby the unification of Germany and Italy, destabilised the existing balance of power. Hence it forced for the European nation to create alliances to attain the balance of power. Example Britain formed alliance with Russia only to be balanced with it being joined by other countries.</p> <p>Bismarck's need for self aggrandisement. He just wanted to be seen as a peace keeper and the best tactician in keeping up with the growing influence of the growth of Imperialism. He wanted to be seen as a mastermind in solving different problems in the whole Europe. Example being the first to initiate the formation it made him to be seen as a mastermind in keeping peace and balancing power in Europe.</p> <p>To conclude, the formation of military alliances led to the occurrence of division among European nations. As they were divided according to their military camps. Also it led to an increase in militarism and arms race hence raising tension and fear. More than that led to increase in recklessness and increase in aggression and aggression among European powers.</p>
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Extract 11.1 A sample of a good response for question 4

In Extract 11.1, the candidate correctly represented the ways through which political conditions speeded up the formation of military alliances in Europe in the 19th Century.

The candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks had few shortcomings in their responses. Some of them failed to differentiate between social and economic factors from political factors. Therefore, they presented economic and social reasons like; *industrial revolution, development of science and technology, the rise of economic imperialism and cultural imperialism*, along with some few correct points, hence scored few marks. Other candidates provided insufficient explanations and irrelevant examples to support their arguments.

The candidates who scored 0 to 6.5 marks encountered various challenges in answering the question. Some of them gave points with partial explanations and inappropriate examples. Furthermore, some responses given based on the impact of the formation of military alliances and the Cold War. Thus they provided points like; *the rise of tension in the world, division of the world, eruption of wars* and the like. Other candidates wrote the factors for the Berlin Congress of 1878 by providing factors such as *the Balkan crisis of 1875-1878, the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, weaknesses of the treaty of Paris of 1856, the impact of Crimean war and the role of British Prime Minister Disraeli*. This deviation was caused by the historical connection between military alliances and the Berlin Congress of 1878, and indeed the Russo -Turkish war and Crimean war which indirectly contributed to the emergence of military alliances in Europe. Extract 11.2 shows an irrelevant response.

4. Military alliance. These are the alliance that are under controlled of the developed countries that the U.S.A and the USSR (Russia). that the military alliance were the alliance which are basically base to the Europe. In which they attain In advance in the formation of the military alliance. In the Europe in such Century 19th Century. The following are the political circumstances accelerated the formation of military alliance.

Formation of military alliance raised tension in the world. It means that the formation of the military alliance had raised high tension in the world in which the Europeans wanted to raise their tension since they compete with other countries. In which they wanted to be known that who is superior than others. Since they wanted to bring high tension in the world but to the circumstance it had accelerated the formation of military alliance in the Europe in the 19th century.

The formation of military alliance had led to the Division of the world. It means that due to the military alliance had led to the classes between the Eastern bloc and western bloc. In which

4. the division had led to the creation of two Antagonistic that the USSR, and USA in which they due to the competition between each other. the socialism which was supported by the Russia and adopted by the Tanzania and the Capitalism which was adopted by the U.S.A. Hence led to the Political Circumstance that accelerated the formation of military alliance.

The formation of military alliance had led to the eruption of wars. It means the formation of military alliance had led to the occurrence of wars which were caused by the Europeans. Also the wars were the first world war and the second world war in which the military were the circumstance of the formation of military alliance in Europe in the 19th Century.

The formation of Military alliance led to the control of world market. It means that due to the circumstance that accelerated the formation of military alliance was the one that had control the world market through by selling their military bases expensive to the developing country for the purpose of exploiting the developing countries that the third world countries. Hence was the circumstances that accelerated the formation of military alliance in Europe in the 19th to 19th Century.

Generally apart from the political circumstance that accelerated the formation of military alliance in Europe there also the reason for the formation of the military alliance include the false of tension, promote security and peace and ensure enough division of the world.

Extract 11.2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 4

In extract 11.2, the candidate based on two historical phenomena which are closely related. These are the impact of armed camps and military alliance in Europe, contrary to the demands of the question.

2.2.5 Question 5: The Rise of Socialism in the World

The question was constructed from the “The Rise of Socialism in the World” topic. It demanded the candidates to analyse the effects of the collapse of USSR and the Communist bloc in the Third World Countries. The question was opted by 69.10 per cent of the candidates. The performance for this question was generally good as 82.17 per cent of the candidates passed and only 17.83 failed. Figure 12 shows the performance of the candidates for this question.

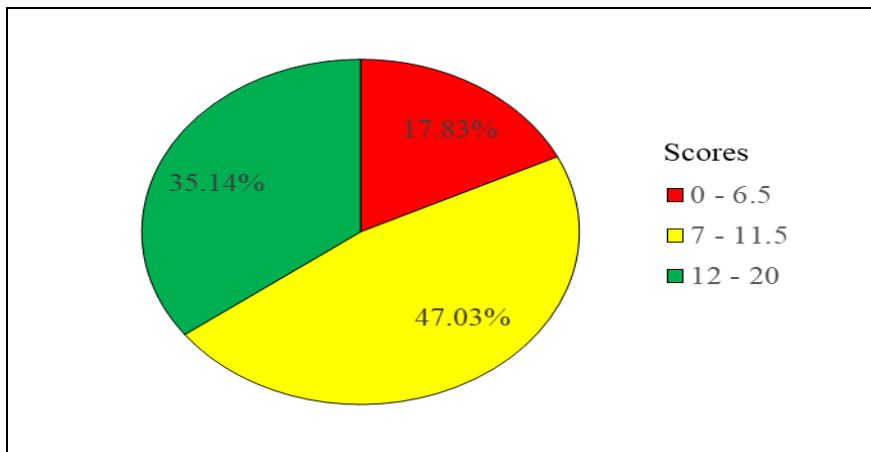


Figure 12: *Candidates' performance for question 5*

The candidates who scored higher marks (from 12 to 19) were able to provide clear and detailed responses with appropriate examples. These candidates had adequate knowledge on the influence of the socialist bloc led by USSR in the Third World countries thus, it was easy for them to trace the impact of its collapse. Some of the points explained include; *the reduction of economic assistances, change of political system, the spread of US domination and influence in the Third World Countries, the change of formal objectives of Non Aligned Movement, the introduction of free market economy and ending of Cold War*. Some of these candidates complemented their responses with vivid examples to justify their arguments. Nevertheless, varied accuracies of the responses and examples caused some candidates to score higher than others. Extract 12.1 shows a sample of a good response for this question.

It weakened the activities of NAM; The collapse of communist block and Russia weakened the activity of NAM whereby during the cold war NAM was neither allied to socialist camp nor capitalist camp, therefore NAM lost its original objectives whereby they are neutral states formed to be outside of ideological line of socialism and capitalism.

Reduction of economic assistance to third world countries; Since the communist block and Russia were provided moral and material support to third world countries especially African countries during decolonization campaign, example Russian were using COMECON to provide aid to third world countries so as to win their ideological influences over those countries. After the decline of communist bloc aid were not given to African and other third world countries.

Change in political and economic system in third world countries; The collapse of USSR and communist bloc made third world coun

5. tries political and economic system to be changed	
example in economic system they introduced	
liberation liberalization of the economy where by	
there is free trade and privatization of the economy	
to allow competition among the enterprises.	
Increased imperialist influence over	
the third world countries; Imperialist influence	
increased by providing aid and interference on	
social, political and economic affairs of the	
third world countries by introducing multi party	
democracy and control of the economy of the	
third world countries.	
Collapse of socialist government	
in third world countries; Those countries who	
had adopted socialism like Tanzania which	
adopted and create a policy of Ujamaa, were	
declined because their role models were the Russians	
therefore the collapse of socialism in Russia made	
other third world countries who adopted socialism	
to have no support from communist bloc	
Create puppet regimes in third	
world countries; The collapse of Russia and the	
communist bloc made capitalists to create puppet	
regimes or puppet leaders to work for their	
interests example they assassinate Patrice Lumumba	
who was a socialist and create puppet regime of	
Joseph Mobutu.	

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

Extract 12.1, indicates a part of the response from a candidate who correctly analysed the effects of the collapse of USSR and the Communist Bloc in the Third World Countries. However, the candidate provided a wrong example of the assassination of Patrice Lumumba who was murdered in 1961, thus his assassination is not related to the collapse of USSR and the Communist Bloc in early 1990s.

Candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks had moderate knowledge of the concept in question. Some failed to provide satisfactory explanations and

relevant examples, and others made repetitions of some points. Moreover, other candidates provided the general factors for the collapse of USSR and the socialist Bloc in the world.

Candidates who scored 0 to 6.5 marks had different levels of understanding the demands of the question. Some of them provided responses with partial explanations, while others provided correct points with wrong explanations. Some candidates diverged from the demands of the question. For example, some focused on the effects of the collapse of USSR on the Communist bloc. These candidates came up with some points like; *the collapse of Berlin Wall in 1989, Re-unification of Germany in 1990, the collapse of Warsaw Pact and the arresting of former communist leaders of Eastern Europe*. This uncertainty was caused by the fact that the effects of the collapse of USSR and the Eastern Bloc were more felt in the Eastern Europe than elsewhere. For instance, Yugoslavia broke into several new republics such as Serbia, Bosnia and Montenegro while Czechoslovakia broke into Czech Republic and Slovakia. Moreover, other wrote on the causes of the collapse of USSR and the communist bloc hence provided points like: *economic crisis in the Eastern European states, violation of human rights, infringement of democracy, the role of perestroika and glasnost, suppression of freedom of worship, deterioration of standard of living and nationalistic reasons*. Other candidates analysed the effect of Russian revolution to African countries. They gave points like: *spread of nationalism in Africa, formation of single party system, development of education system in Africa, formation of socialism in Africa and provision of moral and materials supports*. Extract 12.2 shows an incorrect response for question 5.

5. Russian and Communist blocs refers to the Russia socialist state that invenced the Communist ideas which emphasise on the socialist ideas of living brotherhood life without any characteristics of capitalism and exploitation of man by man. The following are the effects of the collapse of Russian Communist blocs in the third world countries.

Spread of Nationalism in Africa; the collapse of communist led to spread of awareness among African states where they started to demand for their rights and independence by organizing their own movements under the support of USSR.

Formation and development of socialism in Africa; the collapse of USSR led to the spread of socialism ideas in African countries where they decided to establish socialism in their countries so as to abolish capitalist system which involve exploitation of man by man. Example in Tanzania they established Ujamaa socialism under Mwal. J. Nyerere.

Formation of single party systems; the collapse of USSR led to formation of single party system in African countries especially in Tanzania example TANU under Mwal. Nyerere who cooperated with USSR so as to ensure political stability and to avoid opposition from other parties.

5.	cal parties.	
	It led to development of Education System where by many Asian student were given scholarship to study in Russia so as to ensure development of educated people in Africa to reduce the rate of ignorance in African country to facilitate economic development.	
	It led to spread of Atheism in Africa the collapse of USSR Russian communist block & led to spread of atheism ideas where by there was end of capitalism ideas / hence abolition of capitalism's ideas in the African countries	
	It led to provision of Moral and Material support to African also provision of Aids to African countries which had poor economy where by Russia provided and gave African ways on how to fight against exploitation done by capitalism also provided Material support in terms of financial support to the countries which experienced poor economic condition so as to rebuild their economic system in order to reduce dependence in African countries	
	Generally & A part from these impacts there are other impacts such as formation of political movements against exploitation also raised consciousness and awareness of African to demand for their rights and freedom due to its socialist ideas and ambitions.	

Extract 12.2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 5

Extract 12.2 shows the candidate who analysed the effects of Russian revolution particularly after the Second World war to the Third World Countries, instead of the effects of the collapse of USSR and the communist bloc.

2.2.6 Question 6: The Emergence of USA

This question was set from the “The Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Super Power” topic. The candidates were supposed to assess the effects of USA relations with Japan after the Second World War. A

relatively good number of candidates (68.20%) attempted the question and the general performance was good as the majority (93.89%) passed and only 6.11 per cent failed. Figure 13 summarizes the performance for this question.

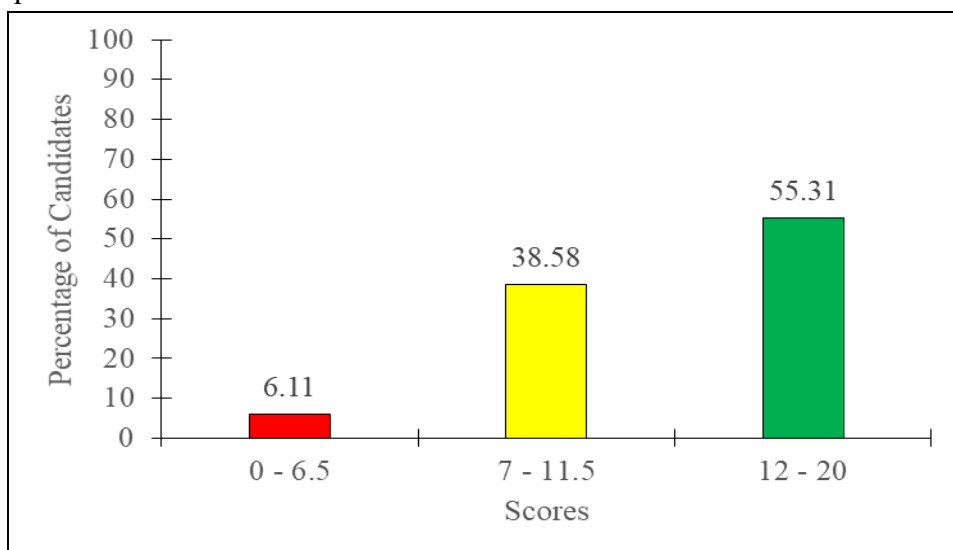


Figure 13: *Candidates' performance for question 6*

The candidates who scored 12 to 19 marks had knowledge about USA's relations with Japan during and after the Second World War. In return, they provided relevant points which signified that the inter war relationship between two territories improved. Some of the points explained include; *provision of financial and technical aid to Japan, the USA used Japan as a step ladder to contain the spread of communism in Asia, Japanese were forced by USA to outlaw their traditional religion "shinto" and USA introduced political and land reform in Japan.* However, other candidates in this group did not give the in-depth explanations and concrete examples. This caused disparities in the scores. Extract 13.1 portrays a sample of a good response from one of the candidates.

6. : USA and Japan relation was deteriorated immediately after the second world war due to that USA supported China when China fight with Japan over Manchuria, Japanese attack on pearl harbour in 1941, USA president Roosevelt placed embargo in oil supplies to Japan and the worse thing which cause the relationship to be worsened was USA bombing an atomic bomb to Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. But their relation started when USA took measure to administer Japan. The following are the effects of USA relation with Japan after the second world war;

Japan was put under USA domination; USA occupied Japan from 1945 to 1952 where by Japan was under the military leader General Mac Arthur and other troops who organized Japan and ruled the state until 1952 when Japan would be able to rule itself.

Expansion of USA influence in Asia; USA administer Japan so as to use it as her satellite to check on the spread of communism in Asia and use Japan to contain the spread of Communism example Japan wage war against North Korea with the support of USA to contain communism in the region.

Rise of anti-American feelings among the Japanese; The hatred expanded towards USA as the memory of atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki ringing in the heads of Japanese, the effects it brought such as death of many people, massive destruction of properties, unfertile land and life hardship made many people to hate USA.

6,	Ensuring peace and security in Japan; USA took a responsibility of ensuring peace and security over Japan. Japan was required to reduce her army and USA troops took the responsibility of maintaining peace and security against internal and external attack. Japan was admitted to the United Nations; USA use her VETO power in the United Nations to influence other powers like Britain and France, therefore Japan was admitted to the United Nations so as to popularize her social, political and economic affairs. Creation of democratic government in Japan; USA introduced parliamentary system and multiparty democratic system of the type of western democracy. This helps to remove autocratic regime in Japan which was ruled by a single party system and denied rights of many Japanese during the dictatorship system of Hideki Tojo. To sum up; USA took different measures to restructure Japanese economy like ensured market for their manufactured goods, ensure that Japan invest in USA and her allies like Canada together with ensuring peace and security in Japan in order to replace the hatred of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.
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Extract 13.1: A sample of a good response for question 6

In Extract 13.1, the candidate correctly assessed the effects of USA relations with Japan after the Second World War. There is a fallacy that Japan waged war against North Korea, rather it was USA that waged war against North Korea (Korean War) and used Japan as the base.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks managed to give some relevant points, but failed to explain them clearly due to language barriers. Other candidates repeated some points and, thus did not meet the required number of points. Some presented only the negative effects of USA and Japan relations after the Second World War. These candidates chose negative effects because of the bad memories which emanated from the atomic bombing at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Though these points were correct, they were too few to meet the required number of points.

Those who scored 0 to 6.5 marks had several weaknesses. Most responses were featured by a mixture of correct and incorrect points. Moreover, some correct points were not well explained. On the other hand, candidate who scored zero failed to understand the demands of the question. For example, some candidates focused on the effects of the Second World War on Japan and gave points like: *death of people, environmental pollution, destruction of properties and infrastructures and spread of diseases*. Other candidates explained the USA's imperialistic demands of raw materials, cheap labour and areas for investment from Japan. Extract 13.2 shows an example of poor responses for this question.

06	<p>Second World War; This was a crucial fight that occurred in 1939-1945 and it led to several effects the war was fought by different powerful countries that includes the two countries USA and Japan. The two nations fought leading to various effects to people because of the explosives used that are harmful to people. The following are the effects of the relation between USA and Japan after the second world war.</p> <p>Environmental pollution; The two nations since had conflicts to one another brought various conflicts and chaos that led to occurring of wars in the country. This wars brought pollution to the environment through land degradation, occurring of earth quakes.</p> <p>Formation of military Alliances; Also the two nation formed various alliances and arm races for defending themselves against each other attack. so the formation of military alliance it made the strong military bases and arm races</p> <p>Destruction of properties; The destruct of houses and other properties were made due to the outbreak of severe conflicts and wars that occur frequently. therefore the relation that the two countries had made alot of destruction of peoples properties</p> <p>Development of science and technology in weapons making since they were both developed but developed different weapons of different kind such as guns, bombs due to the new acquiring of science and technology the production of new military weapons was done.</p>
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06	led to occurrence of death; Due to the war	
	alot of people died in the war, this lead to the	
	decrease of man power and people. The war	
	killed mass of people the old, young and Adults both	
	died this made depopulation to occur.	
	Occuring of diseases; Also this is another	
	effect of the relation between japan and USA	
	where as the use of bombs emits harmful	
	gases that affects the health of human being	
	since they get diseases like cancer that kills them.	
	To conclude the relation between the japan	
	and USA after second world war was not that much	
	good since it led to various destructions and caused	
	death to people due to wars.	

Extract 13.2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 6

In extract 13.2, the candidate assessed the effect of the Second World War to Japan instead of the USA relations with Japan. Also she/he presented the effect of cold war and arm race.

2.2.7 Question 7: Threat to the World Peace

This question was set from the “Threat to the World Peace after the Second World War” topic. It required the candidates to provide an argument on the negative repercussions of the declaration of the new state of Israel on Palestine. Although the question attracted the least number of candidates (46.7%) in paper two, the performance was encouraging as 93.06 per cent passed and only 6.94 failed. The statistical data on good, average and poor performance are shown in figure 14.

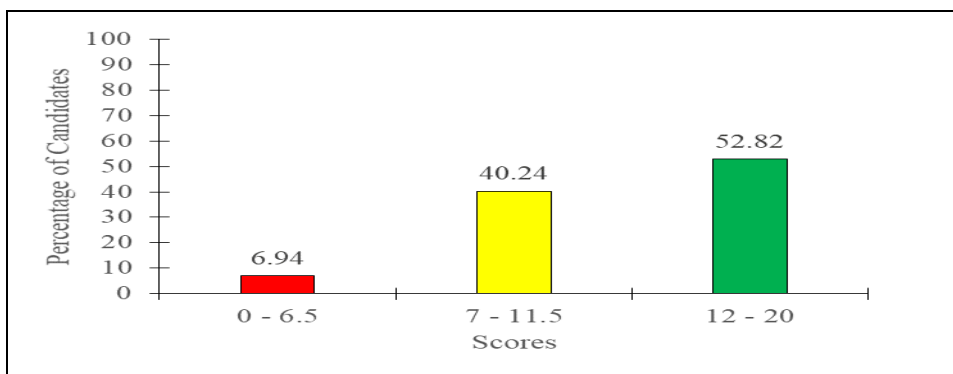


Figure 14: Candidates' performance for question 7

The candidates who scored 12 to 19 marks had sufficient knowledge on the basis of the Middle East crisis. These candidates were aware that, the creation of the Israel state in 1948 sparked off an armed conflict in the Middle East. The conflict not only developed among the Palestinians and the Israelis, but also the neighboring Arab states of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon. Moreover, the wars spread to other states including Iraq and Iran. These candidates knew how Palestinians were affected hence provided points like: *fulfilment of the Zionist dream against the Palestinian dream, Rise of terrorist attack, increase of Palestinian refugees and Construction of new Jewish settlements in Palestinian land*. Other points provided include; *Shrinking of the Palestinian state, subjecting Palestine and Middle East to endless wars and Consolidation of the imperialist position in the Middle East*. Some candidates in this category lacked sufficient details and appropriate examples in their responses which affected their scores accordingly. Extract 14.1 portrays an example of a correct response for this question.

07. The declaration of the new state of Israel, was the announcement made by the United Nations Organisation that a new state of Israel was created within Palestine on 14th May, 1948. This was done due to the pressing demand of the Jews for their ancestral home that is Palestine and the pressure from USA to UNO. The declaration of the new state of Israel was caused by the Jews need for an area where they could settle after the Nazi holocaust and mass killing of Jews by Adolf Hitler from 1933 to the second world war 1939-1945 in belief that the Jews were the cause for the defeat of Germany in the first world war 1914-1918. The declaration of the state of Israel had a number of effects that includes the following.

The explosion of the Arab-Jewish wars, after the declaration of the new state of Israel the Arabs who have been arguing against the introduction of Jews into their country were discontented and had the determination to remove the Jews from their land. Thus, on 15th May 1948 the Arabs attacked Jews who with the help of USA defeated the Arabs. The series of fighting between Arabs and Jews have been going on up to date. For example 1956, Suez Canal crisis, 1967, Six days war, 1973, Yom Kippur war and the ongoing Israel-Palestinians wars up to date. Thus, the declaration of the new state of Israel has led to the political instabilities in Palestine up to date.

Migration of Palestinian Arabs, due to the hostility between Arabs and Jews in Palestine and the ongoing wars most of the people especially of the upper class and the rich have been migrating to low

07. In other countries throughout the world in search of refuge and assistance. This has led to the depopulation of Palestinians in their country. It also leads to the domination of the Jews in Palestine. The migration of Arabs have been leading to the influx of refugees to different countries especially Arab countries such as Iraq, Iran and Yemen where they seek refuge to.

The demise of Arab state in Palestine, the declaration of the new state of Israel have been leading to the collapse of Arab state in Palestine. This has been caused by the massive migration of the Palestinians to other countries throughout the world. It is also caused by the expansionism tendencies of the Jews who keep on saying that Palestine was their ancestral land. For example up to 2010's the Palestine was occupied by the Jews by 75% of the whole nation. The Jews have been invading the Palestinian territory since the declaration of the new state of Israel in 1948 under the movement called Zionism whereby, different leaders who come onto power have been standing up for the movement. Thus, most Arabs have lost their lands and the Arab state is slowly disappearing from the map.

Rise of terrorism and terrorist attacks on Palestine, since 1950's Jews under Zionism movement have been developing terrorist groups that have been attacking the Arab states and people in demand of these lands claiming to be their ancestral lands. This is done by a number of groups such as Hagana, Irgun and Palmach on the side.

Q7. of the Jews. In response, the Arab population have also formed a number of terrorist groups that also made and attack the Jewish populations. The formation of terrorist groups and terrorism on Palestine have been accelerating political instabilities between the Jews and Palestinians as there are times when the groups attack for their personal interests. Thus, endless fights between the two sides.

Introduction of the middle East into cold war, from the rivalry between Jews and Palestinians and the endless fights, the superpowers that were in a cold war incorporated middle East into cold war. Israel was heavily supported by USA in terms of food, weapons and aids and from this, she could easily defeat Palestine in all the wars. In response, to this USSR decided to stand firm in support of the Arabs / Palestinians under the Arab League and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. This made Israel to be an ally of USA while Palestine and other Arab states allies of USSR thus, incorporating them into the cold war between the socialist and capitalist blocs.

Destruction of properties and infrastructures, due to the endless fights between Palestine and Israel with the use of weapons different infrastructures have been destroyed. For example, industries, transportation links, social services centres and houses have been highly destroyed in Palestine. Due to this most of the Arabs have become landless and homeless as their land is taken from day to day and their homes are being destroyed everyday. Destruction of properties and infrastructures have also led to

07.	poor production and hence, low development of the countries. This makes the countries to be highly dependent on other countries and face a lot of challenges economically. Hence, effects on Palestinian lives.
	Generally, most of the Palestinians are suffering and especially from the stubborn nature of the Jews.
	But, there are no efforts done by international bodies such as UN and the peacekeepers of the world USA to protect the rights of the Palestinians. Thus, a number of measures should be taken to improve the relations between Jews and Palestinian Arabs such as, the use of dialogues and talks and cooperation in social, economic, cultural and political matters between the two sides.

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

In Extract 14.1, the candidate gave negative repercussions of the declaration of the New State of Israel on the state of Palestine.

The candidates who scored 7 to 11.5 marks were able to give the relevant points, but failed to explain them clearly due to language barrier and mixing up the correct and incorrect responses. Furthermore, others repeated some points and, thus failed to meet the required number of points.

Candidates who scored 0 to 6.5 marks had different levels of understanding of the demands of the question. Some of them provided responses with partial explanations, while others provided correct points but their explanations were wrong since they associated issues of the involvement of both USSR and USA. This error, was mixed up by the candidates' little knowledge on socialist and capitalist ideologies during the Cold War, disregarding the fact that Israel was rather a greatest USA ally. Also, they did not grasp a historical fact that Jews were refugees before the creation of their state but not thereafter. However, some candidates diverged from the demand of the question. For example, some focused on the causes for the

creation of new state of Israel and thus provided points like: *the role of Zionism, Balfour declaration and United Nations*. Other points provided were: *formation of Jewish terrorist groups, the influence of NAZI holocaust, the impact of Second World War as well as historical and biblical reasons*. These candidates gave such answers because of their misconceptions of the words “repercussions” which was mistaken with “causes”. Nevertheless, other candidates focused on the positive outcomes of the declaration of a state of Israel to Israelis, such as: *creation of employment, improvement of transport and communication, improvement of science and technology, promoting unity among the people and improvement of other sectors*. Extract 14.2 shows a sample of a poor response to this question from one of the candidates.

7.	Declaration; Refer to the process which the one country unite with other countries for different purpose. The declaration of the new state of Israel had brought many development in their country because they where unit together and cooperate in different activities. The declaration of the new state of Israel had negative repercussion on palestine. The following were there negative repercussion on palestine.
	<p>Great employment to the people; This means that the declaration of the new state of Israel brought the development to the people because they were get employment opportunity and enable to improve the living standard also to get basic need in different aspect of life. so that the declaration of new state of Israel led to the employment opportunity to the people of palestine.</p> <p>Improvement of transport and communication; This means that the declaration of new state of Israel encourage the improvement of transport and communication because of the people to unite together and encourage the development in different sector. like road, railway and airport. so that the declaration of new state of Israel create the improvement of transport and communication.</p> <p>Improvement of advancement of science and technology; This means that</p>

7.	<p>the declaration of new state in israel led to the improvement of advanced science and technology from using hand hoes, axes and state to use modern machine. so that the declaration of new state of israel brought the development of science and technology to the country.</p> <p>promote unity among the people; This means that during the declaration of the new state of israel make people to promote the strong unity among themselves. so that declaration to the people of palestine and israel promote unity in different activities in their country.</p> <p>Improvement of other sectors; This means that the declaration of new state of israel led to the improvement of other sectors like industrial sector, trade, agriculture sector and others. so that during the declaration of israel in the new state the different sectors were improved in different purpose in order to increase the development of the country.</p> <p>Therefore; During the declaration of new state of israel many sectors were improved and people make peace and security among themselves also in other country also they were improve science and technology and others.</p>
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Extract 14.2: A sample of an incorrect response for question 7

In Extract 14.2, the candidate failed to show the negative impact of the declaration of a new state of Israel on Palestine, instead the candidate explained the positive impact of the creation of the state of Israel

3.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER TOPIC

The analysis of the topics shows that a total of 13 out of 15 topics in History subject in ACSEE 2023 were examined. These topics are: *Pre-colonial African Societies, Africa and Europe in the 15th century, From colonialism to the First World War (1880s – 1914), 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 2, topics which were examined are: *The Rise of Capitalism in Europe, the rise of Dictatorship in Germany, Italy and Japan, Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World, Rise of Socialism, Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower, Threats to World Peace after the Second World War* as well as *Neo-colonialism and the Question of Underdevelopment in the Third World*. However, the topics: *People of African Origin in the New World* (Paper 1) and *The Rise of Democracy in Europe* (Paper 2) were not examined.

The analysis indicates that all topics had good performance (See appendix). Good performance in these topics reveals the efforts which are being done by educational stakeholders in the teaching and learning processes. Moreover, the analysis further shows that the performance for the topics: *Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower* and *From colonialism to the First World War (1880s – 1914)* which was average in 2022, was improved to good in 2023, and other topics have maintained their good performance. Appendix A summarizes the performance of the candidates in each topic in 2023 while appendix B shows the comparison of performance in each topic between 2022 and 2023.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSION

The analysis revealed that, the majority of candidates (99.85%) passed the examination and all 13 topics were well performed. Most candidates answered the questions correctly, and hence scored good marks. Such candidates were able to identify the requirement of each question and had good knowledge of the subject matter as well as good mastery of the

English language. The analysis further indicates that, a few candidates' answers were of low quality due to their lack of knowledge of the concepts related to the questions, their inability to express themselves in English language and misinterpretations of some questions.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the general performance of candidates was good, few candidates (0.15%) failed. In order to maintain/improve performance in History subject, it is recommended that:

- (a) Students must be insisted to read relevant text and reference books so as to widen their understanding of various historical concepts.
- (b) Students should be encouraged to enhance their English language proficiency. This can be done through encouraging them to use English language in their day to day communication, participation in English debate sessions and the likes.
- (c) Before attempting the questions, candidates must be emphasised to read them carefully so as to comprehend their tasks.

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.	Pre - Colonial African Societies.	1	98.07	Good
2.	The Rise of Capitalism in Europe.	1	97.34	Good
3.	Africa and Europe in The 15 th Century.	1	95.05	Good
4.	From Colonialism to First World War (1880s – 1914)	1	94.68	Good
5.	Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower	1	93.89	Good
6.	Threats to World Peace	1	93.06	Good
7.	Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World.	1	90.88	Good

S/N	Topic	Number of questions per topic	Percentage of candidates who scored an average of 35 percent or more	Remarks
8.	Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War.	2	86.52	Good
9.	Neo colonialism and the Question of Underdevelopment in the Third World Countries	1	86.17	Good
10.	Political and Economic Development in Tanzania Since Independence.	1	85.25	Good
11.	The Rise of Socialism	1	82.17	Good
12.	The Rise of Dictatorships in Germany, Italy and Japan.	1	81.93	Good
13.	The Influence of External Forces, the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence.	1	74.75	Good

Comparison of the candidates' performance by topic in 2022 and 2023

S/N	Topic	2022			2023		
		Number of questions per topic	Percentage of scored an average of 35	Remarks	Number of questions per topic	Percentage of scored an average of 35	Remarks
1.	Political and Economic Development in Tanzania Since Independence	1	99.76	Good	1	85.25	Good
2.	Africa and Europe in The 15 th Century	1	97.1	Good	1	95.05	Good
3.	Neo Colonialism – the Question of Underdevelopment in Third World Countries	1	95.44	Good	1	86.17	Good
4.	Pre Colonial African Societies.	1	95.4	Good	1	98.07	Good
5.	The Rise of Capitalism in Europe	1	93.42	Good	1	97.34	Good
6.	The Influence of	1	91.11		1	74.75	

	External Forces, the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence			Good			Good
7.	The Rise of Democracy in Europe	1	89.31	Good			
8.	Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War	2	87.65	Good	2	86.50	Good
9.	The Rise of Socialism	1	75.72	Good	1	82.17	Good
10.	Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World	1	70.09	Good	1	90.88	Good
11.	Threats to World Peace After the Second World war	1	61.21	Good	1	93.06	Good
12.	Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower	1	57.86	Average	1	93.89	Good
13.	From Colonialism to the First World War (1880s –	1	41.98	Average	1	94.68	Good

	1914)						
14.	The rise of Dictatorship in Germany, Italy and Japan,				1	81.93	Good
15.	People of African Origin in the new world						

