

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

012

HISTORY

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 3 Hours

6 November 2000 P.M

Instructions

1. This paper has sections A and B. Answer EIGHT (8) questions. In section A choose any FOUR (4) questions while in section B choose any TWO (2) questions from part I and any TWO (2) questions from part II.

2. Write your Examinations Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).



SECTION A (40 Marks)

1. Under each of the sentences below, there are four statements. One of the statements wrongly explains the sentences. Identify the wrong statement and write down the letter of the statement in your answer booklet.

Example

- (i) The following were the basic reasons for the outbreak of the MAUMAU war in Kenya.

- A. Land grievances of the Kikuyu.
- B. Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops like coffee and pyrethrum.
- C. Struggle to regain political, economic and cultural independence.
- D. The execution of Dedan Kimathi and General China sparked the movement.

Answer 1 (i) D

- (ii) Three of the following are true about the Lyttleton constitution of 1954 in Kenya. Which one is not true?

- A. It said that Africans could elect their representatives in LEGCO.
- B. It created posts for ministers.
- C. It raised a number of Africans in the LEGCO.
- D. It said that Africans would be appointed as ministers.

- (iii) The Jihad of Usman dan Fodio had far reaching effects on the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Western Sudan. Which one of these was not one of the effects?

- A. Inspired the creation of large Political Units.
- B. Speeded up the spread of Islam throughout the region.
- C. Stimulated study in Islamic laws.
- D. Many people become muslims in the region.

- (iv) Which of the following was not a feature of colonial economies in Africa?

- A. Local industries were encouraged.
- B. Agricultural production played a dominant role.
- C. Imports come mostly from Europe.
- D. Basically cash crops were prioritized.

- (v) Three of the following statements about traditional education in Africa are correct. Which one is not correct?

- A. It was not confined to any one place or time.
- B. It placed great emphasis on individual freedom and rights.
- C. It was imparted through riddles and proverbs.
- D. It enabled the youth to be acceptable members of the society.

- (vi) Three of the following statements are true about Homo Sapiens. Which one is not true?

- A. He was technical and speculative.
- B. He got his food mainly by practising agriculture.
- C. He practised religion.
- D. He was a true man.

(vii) Three of the following statements about Neolithic age are correct. Which one is not true?

- A. Man learned to live in communities.
- B. Man practised religion.
- C. Man derived food entirely from hunting and gathering.
- D. Man developed the art of pottery and weaving.

(viii) One of the following reasons was not important for European colonisation of Africa.

- A. Desire to possess colonies for prestige and wealth.
- B. The search for a market for industrial products and source of industrial raw materials.
- C. Abolition of slavery and slave trade.
- D. Desire for room to invest surplus labour.

(ix) Which of these is not a problem facing the UNO now?

- A. Apartheid in South Africa.
- B. Financial constraints.
- C. The veto powers used for the interest of the big five.
- D. The economic differences between the rich North and the poor South.

(x) Which of the following is not true? The colonial education system in Africa

- A. was not enough to develop African personality.
- B. created a person who was both an African and European.
- C. suited the needs and demands of the community in which a recipient lived.
- D. was for the development of underdevelopment.

(xi) Which of the following is not true? The Berlin Conference of 1884-85

- A. brought together European and African chiefs to divide the African continent.
- B. was an imperialist meeting.
- C. facilitated the colonisation of Africa.
- D. legalised the division of Africa among European capitalists.

2. In the following statements put "T" for true statements and "F" for false statements in your answer booklet.

Example: (i) The British and French Missionary conflicts in Uganda stimulated the partition of East Africa.

Answer: (i) - T

- (a) From 1860 to 1870 profits in capitalist countries were falling, since the mechanization of industry threw thousands of workers out of employment and this weakened the home markets.
- (b) The penetration of manufactured goods via the waterways and the subsequent occupation of the western Sudan and Sahara by the French and the British put an end to the Trans Atlantic Slave trade.
- (c) Few slaves were sold from East Africa before 1700, and none from central Africa, but after 1700, there came a steady increase because of Oman and Portuguese demand.



(d) After W.W. I German East African Protectorate became a Mandate under the League of the Nations.

(e) Umkonto We Sizwe was the military wing of the Pan-African Congress (P.A.C) of South Africa.

3. The following passage is about Western Sudan and the Trans - Saharan trade. However there are 10 words Missing. These are numbered (i) - (xi). At the end of the passage, there are fifteen (15) words given. Ten words out of these are the ones which are missing in the passage. Match each number with the appropriate letter of the correct item. One of the letter is given as an example.

Example: (vii) - (g).

#### Passage:

Commercial contacts between West Africa and North Africa began in the pre-Christian era. The (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of Western Sudan lying between the forest zone and the Sahara became the centre for trade routes from both the North and South. Traders from the North brought (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ from the forest belt. This contact was which they exchanged with goods such as (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ of North Africa and Western Sudan. As Islam spread so did the given impetus by the (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ trans - Saharan trade.

By the (v) \_\_\_\_\_, the camel from North Africa and gold from the forest belt had become the two major commodities in this trade. The camel proved the most efficient means of travel and transportation compared to the use of horses and donkeys. Two factors are worth emphasizing in the discussion of the development of Trans-Saharan trade. The first is the (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Western Sudan. The fertility of the areas around the upper Niger and the forest regions to the south were ideal for a wide range of economic activities, these included crop and animal husbandry, the surplus from these activities formed the pillars of the Trans-Saharan trade.

The second factor which must be considered is the availability of (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ on the fringes of the forest belt. It was within this Savannah belt that traders from the contrasting ecological zones converged for the purposes of trade. Indeed it was due to this reason that some of the leading market-towns and administrative centres such (viii) \_\_\_\_\_ developed in this region.

Rulers in Western Sudan and forest belt were able to accumulate wealth hence able to form large armies which conquered neighbouring territories. It was from such beginnings that empires such as (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ emerged. As the time went on West Africa started to trade with North Africa. The Western Sudan and the whole of Savannah belt were thus commercially linked with North Africa until the (x) \_\_\_\_\_ when West Africa became increasingly oriented towards the European dominated trans - Atlantic trade. This Trans - Atlantic slave trade had great impact because many people died on the way to America and actually it led to the (xi) \_\_\_\_\_ of West Africa.

Missing words:

- (a) Islamic conquest
- (b) 10<sup>th</sup> century.
- (c) Ghana, Songhai, Mali, Kanem Bornu.
- (d) Equatorial climate.
- (e) 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- (f) Underdevelopment.
- (g) Rich gold deposits.
- (h) Favourable geographical environment.

- (i) Gao, Katsina, Audagost and Ouagadougou.
- (j) Coffee, cotton, cocoa, and rubber.
- (k) Salt, camels, hides and skins
- (l) 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- (m) Coastal belt.
- (n) The Savanna belt.
- (o) Gold, palm oil, kola nuts, ivory and slaves.

4. Study the time chart below which has two columns. Column I shows the period and column II shows the events which are related to the dates given in column I. Match the period with the corresponding letter of the event in column II.

Example (iv) - (d).

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
	Period	Event
(i)	1966	
(ii)	1965	
(iii)	1888	
(iv)	1886	
(v)	1902	
(vi)	1925	

#### Events

- (a) Large part of East Province of Uganda was transferred to the East African Protectorate and formed part of the rich Kenyan Highlands occupied by settlers.
  - (b) The outbreak of civil wars in Nigeria led by Odumegwu Emeka Ojukwu.
  - (c) South Africa Native National Congress (SANNC) changed its name to African National Congress.
  - (d) Anglo-German Agreement defined the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the European sphere of influence in East Africa.
  - (e) Charles Rudd obtained a concession from King Lobengula which granted Rudd monopoly over land and mines in Southern Rhodesia.
  - (f) Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Ian Smith.
  - (g) The Chimurenga war in Southern Rhodesia.
  - (h) The opening of Suez Canal.
  - (i) Slavery was made illegal in England.
  - (j) Constitutional independence in Gold Coast.
5. Briefly, point out five methods used to establish the colonial economy in East Africa.



6. Study the table given below, then pick the information provided in part II to complete the spaces missing (i) - (vi)

Example (i) - (c)

A	B	C	D	E	F
(i)	Control in gold	Between river senegal and river in Savannah belt	5 <sup>th</sup> C A.D	Tunka Manin	Almoravids invansion
Mali	Sosso revolt	The same location as above	(ii)	Mansa Kankan Musa	Mossi and Tuareq invasion
Songhai	Gao conquest	East-Kebbi West-Jenne South-Itambori	1472	(iii)	Morrozan invasion
Kanem Bornu	Trans-Saharan trade	(iv)	9 <sup>th</sup> or 10 <sup>th</sup> C. A.D	Sefawa	Succession disputes and Bornu attack.
Oyo	Unification of small states by Alafin	North-Savannah, around Nupe and Igala area	1000 A.D	Alaf	(v)
Ashanti	(vi)	N.W. bordered Mandinka -land. NE-Itawa	17 <sup>th</sup> century	Osei Tutu	Tuareq and Kwararafa invasion

#### PART I: CLUES

- A - Name of empire
- B - reasons for its rise
- C - location
- D - time for its rise
- E - famous leader
- F - reasons for its decline.

#### PART II:

- (a) Sundiata
- (b) 200 B.C
- (c) Ghana
- (d) Askia Muhamedi
- (e) Boardered Niger delta on the Western side.
- (f) Dahomey empire
- (g) Mandinka empire
- (h) Fulani and Dahomey invasion
- (i) 1180
- (j) North East South of Lake Chad.)
- (k) Gold and Kolanuts products.

## SECTION B (60 Marks)

### PART ONE

Answer any TWO (2) questions from this part

7. "While some societies resisted the imposition of the colonial rule in Africa others appeared to collaborate". Discuss this context giving concrete examples from East African.
8. Using a concrete example of any East African country show how the pattern of the physical and social infrastructures were largely determined by the system of the colonial economy.
9. How did the colonial government ensure constant supply of labour in their colonies in East Africa?
10. Discuss the effects of the two world wars on the countries of East African countries.
11. The East African Heads of State are trying all efforts necessary to re-establish the East African Community since 1996. Explain.
12. What were the notable effects of the abolition of slave trade in East Africa?

### PART TWO

Answer any TWO (2) questions from this part.

13. Explain the main sources of hostility between African societies and the White settlers from late 17<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century in South Africa.
14. Show the economic and political roots of Central African Federation and highlight the main oppositions which retarded the federation.
15. How has the membership in the Non-Aligned Movement helped independent African countries?
16. Assess the contribution of gold in the rise and consolidation of Ghana empire in West Africa.
17. Account for the state of political instability and coups d'état in many African countries since the attainment of independence.
18. Identify the external and internal forces which made Namibia to be the last country to eradicate colonialism in Africa.