

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

112/1

**HISTORY 1**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Thursday, 10<sup>th</sup> May 2018 p.m.**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions, choosing **two (2)** questions from each of sections A and B and **one (1)** question from section C.
3. Each question carries **twenty (20)** marks
4. Cellular phones and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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### **SECTION A (40 Marks)**

Answer **two (2)** questions from this section.

1. With examples, examine the objectives of pre-colonial education in African societies. (Give six points).
2. The level of development between Africa and Europe deviated from the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards. In six points, show the developmental variations which occurred.
3. Describe six major reasons for the rise of the Black American solidarity.
4. Frantz Fanon once remarked that, “the colonial state is the most violent”. In six points, justify this statement.

### **SECTION B (40 Marks)**

Answer **two (2)** questions from this section.

5. Explain six effects of colonial education in Africa.
6. In six points, describe the effects of expanding colonial trade in Africa after 1945.
7. The United Nations played a significant role towards the development of nationalism and the struggle for African independence. Substantiate this statement in six points.
8. Had it not been the role of capitalist and socialist antagonism, African countries would not have been conscious of their self-rule. In six points, argue against this statement.

### **SECTION C (20 Marks)**

Answer **one (1)** questions from this section.

9. In six points, analyse the impact of industrial backwardness in Tanzania.
10. Why Tanzania continued to have modest economic growth in spite of receiving aids from donor countries in the 1970s? Explain by giving six reasons.