

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

112/1

**HISTORY 1**

**ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN AFRICAN STATES**  
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Friday 10 May 2002 a.m.**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of **FIFTEEN (15)** questions.
2. Answer any **FIVE (5)** questions.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet.

1. According to Eurocentric historians African Societies had no history of its own, political organisation of any kind and technological advancement of their own. According to them, modes of production never existed until colonialism came to formalise everything in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Discuss this contention with concrete examples.
2. Discuss how basic political organisations in the pre-colonial social organisations in Africa were related to the environment where they evolved.
3. How did the achievement of the Berlin conference affect the African social, political and economic systems?
4. The establishment of colonial political and economic control was a peaceful process all over the African continent. Discuss.
5. With concrete examples, analyse the role played by the colonial state towards the establishment of the colonial economy in East Africa.
6. Analyse the significance and roles of indirect and direct rule in the colonial domination of Africa.
7. It is contended that "in some Africa colonies, the colonialists preferred using peasant agriculture rather than the other forms of agriculture". Discuss this contention with relevant examples.
8. The Afrocentric view that imperialism was the main source of total destruction of the African social, political and economic set up is unjustified. Discuss.
9. The characteristics of colonial economy in Kenya and Zanzibar were quite different. Justify.
10. Analyse the means by which colonialism destroyed itself.
11. Evaluate the contribution of the Pan Africanism, the Bandung conference and the Independence of India to the development of African nationalism.
12. Give a comparative analysis of liberation movements for independence in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika after 1945.
13. Despite the effort made by African States to promote political and economic co-operation among themselves, regional co-operation has been facing serious crises. Discuss.
14. Why are the efforts made by the African Heads of States, donor agencies and the citizens since 1960s to create economic sustainability still unsuccessful to the level of expectation?
15. "Political instability in Africa is inevitable." Identify the causes and discuss solutions to this problem.