

**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

ANSWERS

Tuesday 11 May 2004 p.m

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **fifteen (15)** questions.
2. Answer a total of **five (5)** questions.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. All writing should be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. “Long distance trade was an indispensable factor underlying political and economic development in East and Central Africa up to the 19th century”. Discuss this claim with the most relevant examples.

Long distance trade stimulated political development by strengthening central states such as Buganda, Bunyoro, and Karagwe. Control of trade routes and markets allowed rulers to expand their authority and accumulate wealth that was used to maintain armies and administration.

Economically, trade introduced new goods such as cloth, beads, and firearms, which transformed local economies and lifestyles. It also encouraged specialization, with some regions focusing on producing commodities like ivory or salt for exchange.

Long distance trade connected East and Central Africa to global commerce. For instance, the ivory and slave trades linked African traders to Swahili-Arab merchants on the coast, who then connected them to markets in Asia and the Middle East.

However, the trade also created social tensions, especially through the slave trade, which disrupted communities. Despite this, its role in shaping political structures and economic prosperity in the 19th century cannot be denied.

2. Though useful and relevant pre-colonial education had a considerable number of shortcomings. Discuss.

Pre-colonial education was useful because it equipped individuals with survival skills such as farming, hunting, and craftwork. It also transmitted cultural values, morals, and traditions, ensuring social cohesion.

However, it had shortcomings, including its oral nature, which limited preservation of knowledge compared to written systems. This made it difficult to pass knowledge accurately across generations.

It was also localized, focusing mainly on the immediate environment. This limited exposure to wider knowledge systems and technologies found in other regions of the world.

Furthermore, it lacked specialization in scientific and technological skills that could have accelerated material development. This left African societies at a disadvantage when Europeans arrived with advanced technologies.

3. Prior to the imposition and establishment of colonial rule, the African continent was dynamic and ever changing. Justify this argument with concrete examples.

African societies had vibrant trade networks, such as the trans-Saharan trade, which linked West Africa with North Africa and beyond. These exchanges brought wealth and cultural interaction.

Powerful states like the Asante Empire, the Oyo Empire, and the Zulu Kingdom were expanding their territories and centralizing power, showing political dynamism.

Technological changes were also evident, for example in ironworking industries in West, East, and Central Africa, which advanced agriculture and warfare.

Cultural exchange was dynamic, especially through Islam and Christianity, which spread and influenced African societies before colonial conquest. This shows that Africa was not stagnant but undergoing constant transformation.

4. Review analytically the forces that determined the nature of African reaction to the imposition of European colonialism.

One force was the degree of military superiority held by Europeans. Where Africans had strong armies, like the Zulu, they resisted fiercely, while in areas with weaker military structures, resistance was less sustained.

The level of political unity also shaped reactions. Centralized states like Ethiopia under Menelik II could mobilize stronger resistance, while fragmented societies were more vulnerable.

Economic motivations influenced responses, as communities that heavily depended on trade resisted colonial control that threatened their commercial interests.

Cultural and religious beliefs also shaped reactions. Some communities saw colonizers as invaders to their way of life and mobilized spiritually inspired resistance, such as the Maji Maji in Tanganyika.

5. Why did colonial powers hesitate to encourage settler or plantation agriculture in West Africa?

Colonial powers hesitated because West Africa had relatively high population densities and strong smallholder farming traditions. Forcing large-scale land alienation would have provoked massive resistance.

The climate and prevalence of diseases like malaria discouraged large numbers of European settlers from migrating and establishing plantations.

Economically, it was cheaper and more efficient to rely on African peasant farmers producing cash crops such as cocoa, groundnuts, and palm oil for export.

Thus, unlike in Kenya or Southern Africa, West Africa relied heavily on African smallholder agriculture rather than settler plantation systems.

6. Examine by giving plausible arguments, the motives for forced agricultural schemes; and show the characteristics of colonial development policy throughout Africa between 1945 and 1960.

Forced agricultural schemes aimed to increase export production to support metropolitan economies, especially after World War II. Colonial governments sought to stabilize their industries by securing raw materials from Africa.

They also wanted to control African farming methods and introduce new techniques, but often imposed them coercively. An example is the Tanganyika Groundnut Scheme.

The characteristics of development policy included emphasis on cash crops, investment in infrastructure like roads and railways to serve exports, and use of African labor under coercive conditions. Social services like schools and hospitals expanded slightly, but mainly in areas benefiting colonial production.

7. The colonising countries accumulated wealth from labour resource either within or outside colonial territories. Justify.

Within colonies, wealth was accumulated through forced labor systems, taxation, and wage labor. Africans worked in mines, plantations, and railways under exploitative conditions that maximized profits for colonizers.

Outside the colonies, wealth was also derived from the triangular trade system, where African labor supplied plantations in the Americas, enriching Europe through the export of sugar, cotton, and tobacco.

Even after the abolition of slavery, migrant labor systems in places like South Africa continued to channel wealth to European economies. Thus, both within Africa and abroad, African labor was the backbone of colonial accumulation.

8. What was the essence of racism in relation to colonial domination and exploitation of Africa?

Racism served as an ideology to justify colonial rule by portraying Africans as inferior and incapable of self-rule. This legitimized European domination.

It provided a basis for economic exploitation, as Africans were paid lower wages and denied opportunities for advancement compared to Europeans.

Racism also entrenched segregation in social services, ensuring Europeans had access to the best schools, healthcare, and housing, while Africans remained marginalized.

Thus, racism was not only a cultural prejudice but also a deliberate tool for sustaining exploitation and maintaining colonial authority.

9. Discuss the legitimacy of legitimate trade in Africa.

Legitimate trade, which replaced the slave trade in the 19th century, was seen as more humane because it involved export of raw materials like palm oil, cotton, and ivory rather than human beings.

It provided opportunities for African merchants and producers to engage in global commerce, especially in West Africa, where palm oil exports boomed.

However, it also increased Africa's dependency on European markets and intensified resource extraction. It did not necessarily improve living standards for the majority of Africans.

While legitimate trade was morally superior to the slave trade, it still served European capitalist interests more than African development.

10. Examine the social and economic impact of the Second World War on African societies.

Economically, the war increased demand for African resources such as minerals and cash crops, which boosted production but placed heavy burdens on African workers and farmers.

Taxes were raised to fund the war effort, and Africans were subjected to forced labor in many regions. This worsened poverty and resentment.

Socially, the war exposed African soldiers to new ideas of freedom and equality abroad, which they brought back home, fueling nationalist movements.

The hardships of war also stimulated strikes and protests as Africans demanded better wages and conditions. This laid the groundwork for post-war struggles for independence.

11. “The independent African church movements had an outstanding contribution to the emergence of nationalism in Eastern and Central Africa”. Verify.

Independent African churches provided a platform for Africans to express spiritual freedom outside missionary control. This gave communities confidence in their ability to manage their own institutions, which was an important step toward demanding political independence.

They challenged the cultural superiority promoted by European missionaries by integrating African traditions, languages, and leadership structures into worship. This affirmed African identity and pride, which were crucial elements of nationalism.

Independent churches also became centers for political discussion, as they created safe spaces where grievances against colonial rule could be shared without direct interference from colonial authorities.

Moreover, leaders of these churches, such as Simon Kimbangu in Congo, inspired mass movements that combined religious revival with anti-colonial sentiment. Their influence mobilized communities toward collective resistance and political awareness.

Thus, independent African churches did not only serve religious needs but became vital instruments in fostering nationalist consciousness in Eastern and Central Africa.

12. Describe the main forces which culminated in the collapse of the Portuguese colonial rule in Africa and show its impact on Africa.

One force was the prolonged liberation wars in Portuguese colonies such as Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea-Bissau. These wars drained Portugal's economy and exposed the limits of maintaining colonial control.

Another force was the weakness of Portugal itself. Unlike Britain or France, Portugal had a weak economy and relied heavily on its colonies. This made it more difficult to suppress nationalist uprisings.

The fall of the dictatorship in Portugal during the 1974 Carnation Revolution also triggered decolonization. The new democratic government was unwilling to continue expensive colonial wars.

The collapse of Portuguese colonial rule had profound impacts. It gave birth to new independent states, but these were soon engulfed in civil wars, often fueled by Cold War rivalries, as seen in Angola and Mozambique. The wars devastated economies and delayed development for decades.

Thus, the fall of Portuguese colonialism liberated Africa politically but left legacies of instability and economic hardship.

13. With concrete examples, show how the current political instability has caused economic crises in African countries.

In South Sudan, political instability since independence in 2011 has led to civil war, which destroyed oil production—the country's main source of revenue—and caused widespread poverty and displacement.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, decades of political conflict and weak governance have hindered exploitation of its vast mineral resources. Corruption and warlordism continue to prevent economic development.

In Somalia, persistent political instability has left the state weak and unable to regulate trade or collect taxes effectively. This has encouraged piracy and illegal exploitation of resources, undermining economic stability.

Political instability often scares away investors, disrupts trade, and diverts resources into military spending instead of development. Thus, instability directly translates into economic crises across Africa.

14. “Zanzibar Revolution was a logical culmination of the African grievances in the Isles”. Comment on the validity of this statement.

The Zanzibar Revolution of 1964 was indeed the result of longstanding African grievances. Under colonial rule and even after independence from Britain, political and economic power was concentrated in the hands of Arabs and South Asians, leaving the African majority marginalized.

Africans suffered from landlessness, unemployment, and exclusion from education and administrative positions. These inequalities created resentment that built up over decades.

The revolution was a violent expression of these grievances, as Africans overthrew the Arab-dominated government and redistributed land and property. It symbolized the demand for equality and justice that had been denied under colonial and post-colonial Arab dominance.

Therefore, the revolution was not a sudden outburst but the logical result of accumulated grievances among Africans in Zanzibar.

15. How applicable were socialist ideologies in creating ideal societies in post-independent African nations?

Socialist ideologies were attractive because they emphasized equality, collective ownership, and social welfare, which resonated with African traditions of communalism. Leaders like Julius Nyerere in Tanzania promoted Ujamaa socialism as a means of building national unity and reducing inequality.

In practice, socialism helped expand education, health services, and national pride in many countries. It also reduced dependence on foreign capital in the early years of independence.

However, socialist experiments faced challenges such as lack of resources, mismanagement, and resistance from elites who lost privileges. International pressures during the Cold War also undermined socialist policies through sanctions and economic sabotage.

Despite the shortcomings, socialist ideologies provided a vision for African development that rejected colonial exploitation and aimed to create societies based on justice and equality. Their applicability was real in principle but limited in execution due to internal weaknesses and external pressures.