

**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

Friday, March 11, 2005 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. How did the Neolithic Revolution affect the pre-colonial African societies?

The Neolithic Revolution transformed African societies by introducing settled agriculture, which replaced hunting and gathering as the primary means of subsistence. This change allowed people to establish permanent settlements, leading to the growth of villages and towns.

It also enabled the specialization of labor, since surplus food production freed some people to engage in other activities like tool-making, trade, and leadership. This laid the foundation for complex social structures.

The revolution fostered population growth, as stable food supplies supported larger communities. It also encouraged territorial expansion and sometimes conflicts over fertile land and water sources.

Furthermore, it led to technological advancements, such as pottery for food storage and improved farming tools. These innovations enhanced productivity and helped shape the development of early African civilizations.

2. Examine critically the features of pre-colonial education and its role in enhancing African cultural aspects.

Pre-colonial education was largely informal, practical, and community-based. It was transmitted orally and through observation, with elders, parents, and community leaders acting as teachers.

Its content emphasized survival skills such as farming, hunting, fishing, and craftwork, as well as moral values, customs, and traditions that reinforced cultural identity.

It also trained individuals in social responsibilities, including respect for elders, communal cooperation, and conflict resolution, which strengthened social cohesion.

However, its limitations included lack of written records, which sometimes restricted knowledge preservation, and exclusion of individuals from other communities, which reinforced ethnocentrism. Despite this, pre-colonial education was central in maintaining African heritage, cultural pride, and collective identity.

3. “The imperialist scramble for Africa in the second half of the 19th century was an inevitable outcome of capitalist development in Europe”. Substantiate.

Capitalist development in Europe led to overproduction in industries, creating the need for new markets. Africa was targeted as a region where surplus goods could be sold.

The industrial revolution also increased demand for raw materials such as cotton, copper, and rubber. Africa's resource wealth made it a prime destination for imperialist exploitation.

Capitalist accumulation produced surplus capital, which had to be invested overseas. Colonies in Africa offered opportunities for profitable investments in mines, railways, and plantations.

Competition among European powers also drove the scramble. Imperialism became a means of preventing economic crises by controlling markets and resources. Thus, the scramble for Africa was a logical extension of capitalist needs and rivalries in Europe.

4. Discuss the different forms and motives of African reactions to colonial occupation.

Some Africans resisted violently through wars, such as the Zulu resistance in South Africa and the Maji Maji rebellion in Tanganyika. These were motivated by the defense of land, freedom, and traditions.

Others used passive resistance, such as boycotts, migration, and refusal to pay taxes. This often aimed at undermining colonial authority without direct confrontation.

Some Africans collaborated with colonizers to gain political or economic advantages. Chiefs in certain areas allied with Europeans in exchange for protection or trade benefits.

Intellectual resistance also emerged, where educated Africans formed associations, wrote petitions, and later developed nationalist movements to fight for reforms and independence.

These varied responses reflected Africans' determination to protect sovereignty, defend resources, and adapt strategically to colonial rule.

5. Explore the socio-economic impact of the 1929 – 1933 capitalist crisis on Africa.

The crisis led to a collapse of commodity prices, which devastated African economies dependent on exports of crops like cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Farmers received very low incomes, leading to widespread poverty.

Colonial governments responded by increasing taxation to maintain revenue, which placed heavier burdens on African households already suffering from low earnings.

Unemployment rose as colonial industries and public works slowed down due to declining revenues. Many Africans were forced to return to rural areas where subsistence farming became the only option.

Social unrest increased as discontent grew over economic hardships. In some regions, this strengthened nationalist sentiments as Africans blamed colonial rule for their suffering.

Thus, the global capitalist crisis of 1929–1933 deepened Africa’s economic dependency, poverty, and social grievances.

6. Analyse the strategies used by the colonial states to promote trade and commerce in African colonies before 1945.

Colonial states built transport infrastructure such as railways, roads, and ports to facilitate the movement of goods from the interior to the coast for export.

They introduced cash crop farming, often through settler plantations or forced African production, to generate export commodities.

Colonial governments established marketing boards to regulate prices and ensure stable supply of key crops to European industries.

Trade policies also restricted Africans from engaging in certain lucrative businesses, reserving them for settlers and European firms, while encouraging imports of European manufactured goods.

These strategies ensured that trade and commerce served colonial interests, integrating African economies into the global capitalist system as suppliers of raw materials and consumers of European products.

7. Discuss the agricultural policies and strategies undertaken to improve agriculture in African colonies after the Second World War.

Colonial governments introduced land consolidation schemes to increase productivity, particularly in areas like Kenya. These aimed at modernizing African agriculture but often benefited settlers more than local farmers.

Mechanization and the introduction of new crop varieties, such as hybrid maize and improved coffee, were promoted to boost production for export.

Colonial administrations established agricultural research stations and extension services, though these were limited in reach and mainly targeted settler agriculture.

The policies also included coercive measures, such as compulsory cultivation of cash crops, which disrupted subsistence farming and worsened food insecurity.

Therefore, while colonial policies increased agricultural exports, they reinforced dependency and deepened inequalities between settlers and Africans.

8. How effective was colonial education in maintaining colonial relations of production in Africa?

Colonial education was effective in producing a small class of clerks, interpreters, and low-level administrators who supported the colonial bureaucracy. This sustained the system by providing cheap labor for government and business.

It reinforced class divisions by educating only a minority, creating an elite loyal to colonial interests while excluding the majority of Africans from higher education and professional opportunities.

The content of education promoted European values and discouraged critical thinking, making it a tool for cultural domination and social control.

Although limited, colonial education did inadvertently create an educated class that later spearheaded nationalist movements. However, during colonial rule, its main function was to sustain the economic and political dominance of the colonizers.

9. Examine critically the contribution of colonial bureaucracy in the establishment and maintenance of colonialism in Africa.

The colonial bureaucracy acted as the machinery of control by enforcing laws, collecting taxes, and ensuring African compliance with colonial policies. It maintained order through police, courts, and administrators.

It organized forced labor and taxation systems that tied Africans to the colonial economy. These measures ensured steady supplies of cheap labor for plantations, mines, and settler farms.

The bureaucracy also facilitated land alienation by registering land for settlers and restricting African access to fertile areas. This maintained economic inequalities that favored colonizers.

While effective in entrenching colonialism, the bureaucracy was criticized for being exploitative, repressive, and unresponsive to African welfare. It served the interests of the metropole rather than local development.

10. To what extent was the Second World War a factor for the rise of militant nationalism in Africa?

The war exposed the weakness of European powers, as colonial subjects saw their rulers defeated and dependent on external help. This reduced the aura of invincibility around colonial authority.

African soldiers who fought in the war returned with new ideas about freedom and equality, having experienced different political and social systems abroad. They were less willing to accept colonial domination.

The war also increased economic hardships in Africa, as resources were diverted to support the war effort. These hardships fueled resentment and demands for change.

Internationally, the war strengthened anti-colonial sentiments, with institutions like the UN promoting self-determination. This inspired African nationalists to intensify their struggles.

Therefore, while internal factors such as local resistance were crucial, the Second World War significantly accelerated the growth of militant nationalism by weakening colonial authority and empowering African aspirations.

11. Highlight the input of the Independent Church Movements and early Welfare Associations to the rise of modern nationalism in Africa.

Independent Church Movements played an important role in resisting European cultural domination. They gave Africans a sense of dignity and self-worth by breaking away from missionary churches that promoted European superiority. These churches became spaces where African identity and unity were nurtured, which later translated into political awareness.

They also provided leadership training grounds. Many church leaders later became political leaders because they had experience in organization, communication, and mobilization. For example, African Independent Churches in South Africa influenced early nationalist leaders.

Early Welfare Associations, such as ethnic unions and local welfare groups, laid the foundation for political mobilization by addressing community needs like education, housing, and workers' welfare. Though initially non-political, they eventually became platforms for demanding reforms from colonial governments.

Together, these movements and associations gave Africans organizational experience, strengthened collective identity, and built networks that fueled the rise of modern nationalism across the continent.

12. Giving relevant examples, discuss the central thesis that “the withering away of colonialism in Africa was partly engineered by the colonialists themselves”.

Colonialists contributed to the end of colonialism by creating contradictions within the colonial system. For example, they introduced education to train clerks and laborers, but this education produced an elite class that later spearheaded nationalist movements, such as Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana and Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya.

Colonial governments also introduced political reforms, such as legislative councils, which provided Africans with opportunities to demand more representation. Instead of pacifying Africans, these reforms encouraged greater political ambitions and demands for independence.

Economic exploitation created discontent that fueled resistance. By forcing Africans into cash crop production and labor migration, colonialists planted the seeds of mass grievances that nationalist leaders used to mobilize the population.

Moreover, colonial reliance on African soldiers in both World Wars gave Africans military experience and exposed them to ideas of self-determination. These soldiers returned determined to fight colonialism at home.

Therefore, while colonialists intended to strengthen their rule, their policies unintentionally empowered Africans, creating the very conditions that led to the withering away of colonialism.

13. “Post-colonial African states are besieged with multiple problems which call for historical explanations”. Discuss.

One major problem is political instability. The colonial legacy of artificial boundaries grouped diverse ethnic groups together, leading to tensions and conflicts after independence, such as the Nigerian civil war.

Economic dependency is another problem. Colonial economies were structured to export raw materials and import finished goods. After independence, African states inherited weak economies that remained tied to the global capitalist system, limiting self-sufficiency.

The problem of weak institutions also has historical roots. Colonial administrations were authoritarian and centralized, designed to serve the interests of the metropole. Independent states inherited this system, leading to dictatorship and corruption.

Underdevelopment in education, health, and infrastructure also stems from colonial neglect. Services were concentrated in settler or urban areas, leaving rural areas marginalized, and this imbalance persisted after independence.

Thus, the challenges facing post-colonial Africa are deeply rooted in the colonial experience, which left behind fragile economies, unstable political systems, and uneven development.

14. Most economies in Africa are characterized by lack of viable industrial and technological base. Explore the historical roots of this phenomenon.

The colonial system deliberately discouraged industrialization in Africa. Colonies were meant to supply raw materials and serve as markets for European manufactured goods, so industries that could compete with Europe were not allowed to develop.

Colonial education policies also contributed by limiting Africans’ access to technical and scientific training. Most Africans were trained only for low-skilled jobs, which stifled technological innovation.

Land alienation and forced cash crop production shifted African labor and resources towards exports rather than local industrial development. This left African economies narrowly based on agriculture and mining.

Additionally, infrastructure built during colonial rule, such as railways and ports, was designed to extract resources rather than promote internal industrialization. As a result, African economies remained export-oriented and technologically underdeveloped at independence.

15. Analyse the effects of Structural Adjustment Policies on African States.

Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs), introduced by the IMF and World Bank in the 1980s, had profound effects on African states. One effect was economic liberalization, which reduced government control and encouraged privatization of state-owned enterprises. While this attracted some foreign investment, it also led to massive job losses.

Another effect was the reduction of government spending on social services. Cuts in education, healthcare, and subsidies worsened poverty and inequality, as ordinary citizens could no longer access affordable services.

SAPs also increased dependency on foreign aid and loans. The conditions tied to these loans limited African states' economic sovereignty, as domestic policies were shaped by external institutions.

On the positive side, SAPs encouraged fiscal discipline and reduced inflation in some countries, but the social costs outweighed the benefits. Overall, SAPs deepened poverty, weakened state capacity, and made many African economies more vulnerable to global market fluctuations.