

**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**

**2006 February, 10 Friday p.m**

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**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. Slave trade was useful for early capital accumulation, but it was too rigid for industrial development of Western world from the end of the first half of the 19th century. Explain.

Slave trade was important for the early accumulation of capital because it provided enormous wealth to European merchants, plantation owners, and shipping industries. The profits made from transporting slaves, selling them in the Americas, and trading plantation produce such as sugar and cotton created a large pool of capital that funded the rise of commercial capitalism. This accumulation was a foundation for later European economic growth.

However, the slave trade was too rigid for industrial development because it tied the economy to a system that relied heavily on forced labor rather than innovation and mechanization. Industrial development required free labor markets where workers could be paid wages and consume manufactured goods, while slavery restricted markets by reducing Africans and slaves to non-consumers.

The system of slavery also focused too much on agricultural raw materials, which hindered industrial diversification. While it generated wealth, it did not encourage technological advancement, mechanization, or widespread industrial investment in Europe. By the mid-19th century, the growth of industrial capitalism required new methods of production, innovation, and broader consumer markets, which slavery could not provide.

Therefore, while slavery helped in the accumulation of early capital, it became an obstacle to industrialization because it locked capital into outdated systems of production that could not adapt to the needs of a growing industrial society.

2. Examine thoroughly the cardinal factors that determined the division of the African continent among imperialist powers in the second half of the 19th century.

One major factor was economic interests, as industrialized nations sought new sources of raw materials like cotton, rubber, copper, and gold to feed their industries. Africa became a key target because of its abundant resources that could not be found in Europe.

Another factor was the search for new markets. As industrial production in Europe expanded, imperialist powers needed wider markets for their manufactured goods. Colonizing Africa provided captive markets where European goods could be sold.

Strategic and political rivalries also influenced the division of Africa. European nations competed to expand their empires as a matter of prestige and national pride. The fear of losing ground to rival powers led to rapid colonization.

Technological superiority, such as advanced weapons, steamships, and railways, made it possible for Europeans to penetrate deep into Africa and enforce control. This superiority gave them confidence to divide and dominate territories.

Finally, the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 formalized the partition of Africa by laying down rules for claiming territories. This legal and diplomatic arrangement ensured that the division was recognized among European powers, reducing the risk of conflict between them.

### 3. Trace how the development of monopoly capitalism in Europe was related to the colonization of Africa.

The rise of monopoly capitalism in Europe, marked by the concentration of industries into trusts and cartels, created a strong demand for both raw materials and external markets. This led to the “scramble for Africa,” as powerful companies and industrial groups pressured their governments to secure African territories for exploitation.

Monopoly capitalism relied heavily on investment overseas. Africa provided new opportunities for investment in mines, plantations, and infrastructure such as railways. These investments ensured that surplus capital from Europe found profitable outlets.

Colonization also enabled monopolistic companies to dominate trade by establishing exclusive rights, concessions, and spheres of influence. For instance, companies like the British South Africa Company or the French Congo Company were given near-monopoly powers over African territories.

Furthermore, monopoly capitalism sought to reduce competition by securing colonial control, which guaranteed resources and markets for specific nations. This reduced the uncertainty of international competition and stabilized profits for monopolies.

Thus, the development of monopoly capitalism was directly tied to colonization, as Africa became both a resource base and a market for European monopolies, ensuring the continued expansion of capitalist economies.

4. Discuss the assertion that colonial activities first centered around those parts of Africa which had prior involvement in intercontinental exchange.

Colonial activities often started in regions that already had long histories of trade with Europe, Asia, or the Middle East. For instance, West Africa had centuries of trade through the trans-Saharan routes and later through the Atlantic slave trade. European powers first established their bases along the coastlines of West Africa before moving inland.

East Africa, particularly the coastal regions, had long been connected to the Indian Ocean trade system. The presence of well-established ports like Zanzibar made it attractive for colonial powers to penetrate the interior.

North Africa had deep connections with the Mediterranean world through trade, which also drew colonial interest. Regions that already had infrastructures of trade were easier to control and exploit, as Europeans could build on existing networks.

This prior involvement in intercontinental exchange meant that these areas were more accessible, both geographically and commercially. Colonizers prioritized them because they already offered channels for resource extraction and markets for goods.

Therefore, it is correct to say that colonial penetration initially focused on areas with established international connections, as these regions offered fewer barriers to exploitation.

5. Show, using examples, the changing roles of the colonial bureaucracy in Africa up to 1960.

In the early stages of colonialism, the bureaucracy mainly focused on establishing control through military conquest and administration. Chiefs and local leaders were used as intermediaries under systems like indirect rule, particularly in British colonies.

As colonies stabilized, the bureaucracy took on economic roles, organizing taxation systems to fund administration and infrastructure. For example, hut and poll taxes were imposed to force Africans into the money economy.

Later, the bureaucracy expanded into the provision of basic social services, though these were limited and mainly served settler or urban communities. For example, colonial administrators introduced schools and hospitals, though often segregated and unequal.

By the mid-20th century, with the rise of nationalism, the bureaucracy shifted again towards controlling political activity and suppressing dissent. Censorship, police surveillance, and restrictions on African political organizations became common.

Thus, from conquest and control, to economic exploitation, limited social services, and finally political repression, the colonial bureaucracy evolved in response to both colonial objectives and African resistance.

6. Show precisely why and how Kenya became the hub of East African colonial economic system.

Kenya became the hub due to its favorable climate and fertile highlands, which attracted large numbers of European settlers. These settlers established plantations growing cash crops like coffee and tea, which became central to the colonial economy.

The construction of the Uganda Railway, with its terminus in Mombasa and line passing through Nairobi, positioned Kenya as the transport and administrative hub of East Africa. This railway facilitated the movement of goods and people across the region.

Nairobi emerged as the colonial administrative capital, making Kenya the center of political and economic decision-making in East Africa. This status attracted investments and services that consolidated its central role.

Kenya's large settler population also meant more developed infrastructure, schools, and urban centers compared to neighboring colonies, reinforcing its dominance in the region.

Therefore, Kenya's agricultural potential, transport network, administrative importance, and settler population combined to make it the economic hub of East Africa.

7. Determine the factors which influenced the pattern of providing social services in East Africa.

The first factor was racial segregation, which ensured that Europeans received better quality services such as hospitals, schools, and housing, while Africans were given minimal and poorly funded services.

Economic priorities also influenced service provision, as areas that contributed more to the colonial economy, such as settler farming zones, received better services compared to remote rural areas.

Urbanization played a role because colonial governments concentrated services in towns and cities where administrators and settlers lived, leaving rural populations neglected.

Another factor was the availability of missionary support. Many schools and hospitals were first established by missionaries, meaning regions with strong missionary presence had better access to education and health.

Therefore, the distribution of social services was shaped by race, economic importance, urbanization, and missionary activities.

8. “Colonialism contributed much to the present Africa’s underdevelopment”. Substantiate this statement.

Colonialism distorted African economies by restructuring them to serve the needs of Europe. Cash crop production replaced food production, creating dependency on export markets and leaving African economies vulnerable to global price fluctuations.

Colonial powers exploited Africa’s resources without reinvesting in the continent. Infrastructure such as roads and railways were built mainly to extract resources, not to promote balanced development.

Colonial education systems were designed to produce clerks and laborers, not skilled professionals or innovators, leaving Africa with a weak foundation for independent development after independence.

Colonialism also created political instability by drawing artificial boundaries that grouped different ethnic groups together without consideration of unity. This fostered conflicts that continue to affect Africa today.

Thus, Africa’s present underdevelopment is strongly linked to the destructive legacy of colonialism, which left behind weak economies, poor infrastructure, and political divisions.

9. Show how the colonial state in Kenya advanced white settler interests and how such policies affected the African masses and their responses.

The colonial state in Kenya advanced settler interests by alienating fertile African lands, especially the “White Highlands,” and giving them to European settlers. Africans were pushed into reserves with poor land, which undermined their agricultural productivity.

The government imposed taxes such as the hut tax to force Africans into wage labor on settler farms. This system ensured a cheap supply of African labor to the settlers.

Policies also restricted African cash crop production, especially of lucrative crops like coffee, so that settlers could dominate export agriculture. This discrimination limited African economic opportunities.

These policies impoverished Africans, leading to widespread resentment. Many resisted through strikes, desertion from settler farms, and eventually organized rebellion such as the Mau Mau uprising.

Therefore, while settlers benefited from fertile land, favorable policies, and state support, Africans bore the burden of dispossession, forced labor, and repression, which shaped their strong resistance.

10. Examine the measures taken by the imperial powers to stabilize metropolitan crises ridden economies after the second world war.

After the Second World War, European economies were weakened, and imperial powers turned to colonies to aid recovery. One measure was the intensification of resource extraction from colonies, including minerals, cash crops, and timber, to rebuild European industries.

Colonial governments also encouraged agricultural schemes like the Groundnut Scheme in Tanganyika and large-scale coffee and tea farming in Kenya to supply metropolitan economies.

Imperial powers promoted foreign investment in colonies to generate profits that could be repatriated back to Europe. Infrastructure projects were expanded to facilitate more efficient exploitation of resources.

They also used colonial labor and taxation to sustain production and ensure a steady supply of raw materials.

Therefore, the stabilization of metropolitan economies after the war relied heavily on colonial exploitation, as imperial powers turned to Africa and other colonies to rebuild their weakened industrial bases.

11. Examine critically the contribution of external factors to the nationalist movements in Africa.

One external factor was the role of the Second World War, which weakened European powers militarily and economically. African soldiers who participated in the war returned home with broader worldviews and exposure to ideas of freedom and equality, which strengthened the nationalist struggle.

The spread of Pan-Africanism also contributed significantly. Leaders like W.E.B. Du Bois, George Padmore, and later Kwame Nkrumah used international platforms to emphasize African unity and independence. Their ideas inspired nationalist leaders within the continent.

The role of the United Nations was another factor. The UN Charter of 1945 emphasized the right to self-determination, and newly independent Asian countries like India raised the African independence question in international forums, putting pressure on colonial powers.

The Cold War rivalry between the USA and the USSR also helped nationalist movements. Both superpowers opposed colonialism, though for different reasons, and offered diplomatic, financial, and sometimes military support to African nationalists.

Thus, African nationalism was not only a product of internal conditions but was strongly influenced by global events, ideologies, and international institutions that challenged colonialism.

12. The major contradictions in the African colonial economies sharpened after 1945. Identify them and explain why they sharpened.

One contradiction was between the colonial powers' desire to exploit African resources and the growing demand by Africans for development. While colonial governments intensified production for export, Africans demanded better social services and economic inclusion.

Another contradiction was between settler interests and African welfare. In colonies like Kenya, settlers demanded more land and labor after 1945, yet Africans resisted dispossession, leading to increased conflicts such as the Mau Mau rebellion.

The contradiction between urbanization and rural neglect also deepened. Post-war expansion of industries attracted Africans to towns, but poor wages and inadequate housing led to strikes and protests.



Finally, the contradiction between colonial rhetoric of modernization and actual exclusion of Africans from political power sharpened. While colonial governments introduced limited reforms, Africans demanded full participation, which colonialists resisted.

These contradictions sharpened after 1945 because African consciousness had grown, colonial exploitation intensified to rebuild Europe after the war, and international support for decolonization increased.

13. With concrete examples examine the historical factors causing refugees in the African continent since independence.

One major factor has been ethnic and political conflicts created by colonial borders. For example, the Rwandan genocide of 1994 forced millions of refugees into neighboring countries like Tanzania, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Civil wars have also been a cause. In Sudan, decades of conflict between the north and south, and later in Darfur, displaced millions of people across borders.

Dictatorships and political persecution have produced refugees. Idi Amin's regime in Uganda during the 1970s forced thousands of Ugandans to flee to Kenya and Tanzania to escape killings and repression.

Natural resource conflicts have been another factor. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, struggles over mineral-rich areas have led to ongoing instability, forcing millions into refugee status.

Thus, Africa's refugee crisis has roots in colonial legacies, ethnic divisions, dictatorial regimes, civil wars, and resource conflicts that have persisted since independence.

14. Examine critically, the tactics used by neo-colonial powers to extend their control over the African states today.

One tactic is economic dependency. African countries rely on loans and aid from institutions like the IMF and World Bank, which impose structural adjustment programs that shape domestic policies, often at the expense of sovereignty.

Another tactic is trade dominance. Neo-colonial powers dictate terms of trade, ensuring Africa exports raw materials cheaply while importing expensive manufactured goods, which keeps African economies dependent.

Military alliances and interventions also serve as control mechanisms. Powerful countries provide military aid, establish bases, or intervene in African conflicts under the pretext of peacekeeping, ensuring influence over African governments.

Cultural influence is another tactic. Through education, media, and cultural exchanges, neo-colonial powers promote Western values and consumption patterns, weakening African cultural autonomy.

Therefore, neo-colonialism operates not through direct rule, but through subtle economic, political, military, and cultural control that maintains African dependence on former colonial powers.

15. (a) What do you understand by the idea of widening gap between the North and the South?

The widening gap refers to the growing economic inequality between developed countries in the Global North and developing countries in the Global South. The North continues to enjoy high levels of industrialization, technology, and income, while the South remains underdeveloped, dependent on raw material exports, and burdened by poverty.

This gap is visible in indicators such as GDP per capita, literacy levels, healthcare, and technological development, where Northern countries consistently outperform Southern countries. It also reflects structural inequalities in global trade and finance.

(b) How are the third world countries trying to narrow this gap?

Third world countries are pursuing industrialization and diversification of their economies to reduce dependence on raw material exports. Some, like newly industrialized countries in Asia, have invested heavily in manufacturing and technology.

They are also forming regional economic blocs such as the African Union and ECOWAS to strengthen collective bargaining power and promote intra-regional trade.

Efforts to demand fair trade practices at the international level have also been made, with countries pushing for better prices for commodities and greater access to global markets.

Additionally, investments in education, infrastructure, and health are aimed at building human capital that can drive development and help close the gap with the North.