

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

112/1

HISTORY 1

(for both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Friday, 10th February 2012.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **Fifteen (15)** questions
2. Answer **five (5)** questions.
3. Each question carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** every page of your answer booklet(s)

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1. Examine four strengths and four weaknesses of pre-colonial education.

Pre-colonial education in Africa was an informal system designed to impart cultural values, skills, and knowledge to prepare individuals for societal responsibilities. While effective in some aspects, it had limitations.

One strength was its practical nature. Pre-colonial education emphasized skills such as farming, hunting, and craftsmanship, ensuring individuals were equipped to contribute to their communities. For example, boys were trained in farming techniques, while girls learned domestic and artisanal skills.

It was culturally relevant. Education was deeply rooted in the traditions and customs of the community, fostering a strong sense of identity and unity. Storytelling, proverbs, and rituals were used to teach moral and social values.

Another strength was inclusivity. Pre-colonial education involved everyone in the community, with elders, parents, and peers playing active roles in the learning process.

Lastly, it emphasized character development. Lessons focused on building virtues such as respect, responsibility, and cooperation, essential for maintaining social harmony.

However, pre-colonial education had its weaknesses. One major limitation was the lack of written records. Knowledge was passed orally, making it vulnerable to distortion and loss over time.

It was localized and non-standardized. Educational practices varied widely between communities, limiting the exchange of knowledge and technological advancement.

Another weakness was its gender bias. Education for girls was often confined to domestic roles, restricting their opportunities for broader participation in society.

Finally, it lacked scientific and technological innovation. The focus on traditional methods hindered progress and adaptation to new challenges, leaving communities at a disadvantage compared to external influences.

2. Analyse four objectives and four weaknesses of the colonial state.

The colonial state was established to exploit African resources and control populations for the benefit of European powers. It had specific objectives but also inherent weaknesses.

One objective was resource extraction. The colonial state prioritized the exploitation of Africa's natural resources, such as minerals and cash crops, to fuel European industries.

Another objective was maintaining law and order. Colonial administrations created police and military forces to suppress resistance and ensure compliance with colonial policies.

The colonial state sought to integrate colonies into the global economy. Infrastructure such as railways and ports was developed to facilitate the export of goods and import of European products.

It also aimed to promote European culture and values. Missionary activities and education systems were used to spread Christianity and Western ideals, often at the expense of African traditions.

However, the colonial state had significant weaknesses. It was exploitative, prioritizing European interests over African welfare, which led to widespread poverty and inequality.

It was authoritarian, relying on coercion and repression to maintain control, fueling resentment and resistance among Africans.

The colonial state was also discriminatory. Policies favored Europeans while marginalizing Africans, creating social and economic disparities.

Lastly, it was unsustainable. The reliance on forced labor and resource extraction weakened local economies and left colonies ill-prepared for independence.

3. Appraise six achievements of the Civil Rights Movement in the USA.

The Civil Rights Movement in the USA, spanning the 1950s and 1960s, made significant strides in dismantling racial segregation and promoting equality.

One achievement was the abolition of segregation laws. The landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) decision declared racial segregation in schools unconstitutional, paving the way for integration.

The movement led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This legislation outlawed discrimination in public places, employment, and education, ensuring equal opportunities for all Americans.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was another milestone. It eliminated discriminatory practices such as literacy tests, enabling African Americans to exercise their voting rights.

The movement also raised awareness of racial injustice. Through protests, marches, and speeches, leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. highlighted the need for equality, inspiring global solidarity.

It empowered African Americans economically. Efforts to combat workplace discrimination opened doors to better job opportunities and economic advancement.

Finally, the movement inspired subsequent social justice efforts. Its success became a model for other marginalized groups, such as women and LGBTQ+ communities, to fight for their rights.

These achievements demonstrate the transformative impact of the Civil Rights Movement on American society.

4. Elaborate eight factors that favoured the development of Europe at the expense of Africa between the 15th and 20th centuries.

Europe's development during this period was fueled by its exploitation of Africa's resources, labor, and markets.

One factor was the transatlantic slave trade. The forced labor of millions of Africans enriched European economies, providing capital for industrialization.

Colonial resource extraction also played a role. Africa's minerals, such as gold and diamonds, were exported to Europe, bolstering its industrial and financial sectors.

Unequal trade relationships favored Europe. Raw materials from Africa were exchanged for manufactured goods, enriching Europe while impoverishing African economies.

The Industrial Revolution in Europe accelerated technological advancements, creating a production surplus and increasing Europe's global economic dominance.

Colonial taxation systems drained African wealth. Taxes imposed on Africans were used to fund European colonial administrations and infrastructure projects.

European political stability supported development. Strong centralized governments enabled efficient economic planning and expansion, while African societies were disrupted by colonialism.

Education and scientific progress in Europe fostered innovation. Meanwhile, African knowledge systems were suppressed under colonial rule, creating a developmental gap.

Finally, the establishment of global trade networks prioritized European interests. Africa's role as a supplier of raw materials and a market for European goods reinforced economic dependency.

5. After the Second World War, both USSR and USA advocated the dissolution of colonialism in Africa with different motives. Verify this statement by analysing three motives for each state.

The USSR and USA, as global superpowers, supported African decolonization after the Second World War, but their motives were shaped by the ideological and strategic contexts of the Cold War.

Motives of the USSR:

The USSR sought to expand its ideological influence by promoting socialism in Africa. Supporting decolonization allowed the Soviet Union to align newly independent African nations with its communist ideology.

The USSR aimed to weaken Western imperialism. By advocating for African independence, it sought to undermine the colonial powers, particularly Britain and France, which were aligned with the USA.

The Soviet Union also pursued access to Africa's resources and markets. Establishing alliances with African nations provided opportunities to secure raw materials and strategic partnerships.

Motives of the USA:

The USA emphasized its ideological commitment to freedom and democracy. Advocating for decolonization allowed it to present itself as a champion of self-determination and human rights.

The USA aimed to counter Soviet influence in Africa. By supporting independence, it sought to align African nations with the capitalist bloc during the Cold War.

Economic interests also motivated the USA. Decolonization opened new markets for American goods and investments, reducing European dominance in African trade.

These motives illustrate how both superpowers viewed African decolonization as a strategic opportunity during the Cold War.

6. Assess six effects of the 1939–1945 capitalist crisis on the development of the struggle for independence in Africa.

The capitalist crisis caused by the Second World War had profound effects on Africa's anti-colonial movements, accelerating the push for independence.

One effect was the weakening of European powers. The war drained the economic and military resources of colonial powers, making it difficult to maintain control over their colonies.

The war exposed the contradictions of colonialism. African soldiers who fought alongside Europeans witnessed democratic ideals abroad and questioned the legitimacy of colonial rule.

Global support for decolonization emerged. The establishment of the United Nations in 1945 provided a platform for anti-colonial advocacy, promoting self-determination and human rights.

Economic exploitation during the war fueled resentment. The forced extraction of resources and labor for the war effort highlighted the injustices of colonialism, inspiring resistance movements.

The war encouraged the rise of nationalist leaders. Figures like Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta emerged to lead independence struggles, drawing on the momentum created by the global crisis.

Finally, the ideological competition of the Cold War influenced African struggles. Both the USA and USSR supported decolonization to expand their spheres of influence, providing resources and moral backing to liberation movements.

These effects demonstrate how the capitalist crisis during the Second World War contributed to the acceleration of Africa's independence movements.

7. Colonial education was an instrument of consolidating colonialism in Africa. Elaborate six points to substantiate this statement.

Colonial education played a central role in entrenching colonial rule by shaping African societies to serve the interests of European powers.

One way colonial education consolidated colonialism was by promoting European culture and values. African traditions and knowledge systems were de-emphasized, creating a sense of inferiority among Africans.

It was designed to produce a compliant workforce. Africans were trained for subordinate roles, such as clerks and teachers, ensuring a steady supply of labor for the colonial administration.

Colonial education discouraged critical thinking. Curricula focused on rote learning and obedience rather than fostering analytical skills, reducing the capacity for resistance.

Access to education was limited and discriminatory. Only a small fraction of the population, often from specific ethnic or regional groups, received education, creating divisions and ensuring control.

Mission schools reinforced religious conversion. Christianity was promoted through education, undermining indigenous spiritual practices and aligning African societies with colonial ideologies.

Finally, colonial education centralized control over knowledge. By monopolizing educational content and delivery, colonial powers shaped the perspectives and aspirations of African societies to align with their interests.

These points highlight how colonial education was instrumental in maintaining colonial dominance.

8. Appraise the transformed economic strategic plans of the colonial state after the Second World War.

After the Second World War, colonial states adopted new economic strategies to maximize resource extraction and address post-war economic challenges.

One strategy was the expansion of cash crop production. Colonial governments encouraged the large-scale cultivation of crops like cocoa, coffee, and sisal to meet European industrial demands.

Infrastructure development was prioritized. Roads, railways, and ports were constructed to facilitate the transportation of raw materials from rural areas to export markets.

The introduction of agricultural modernization programs marked another change. Research stations were established, and improved seeds and fertilizers were promoted to boost productivity.

Colonial states expanded mining operations. The demand for minerals like gold, copper, and uranium increased, leading to intensified extraction activities in countries like South Africa and Zambia.

Industrialization efforts were limited but strategic. Some colonies developed small-scale industries to process raw materials, reducing costs for European industries.

Finally, labor policies were adjusted. Wage labor systems replaced forced labor in some areas, creating a more stable workforce for plantations and mines.

These economic strategies illustrate the colonial state's focus on resource exploitation and its limited commitment to African development.

9. Analyse six major economic changes that were adopted by Tanzania from 1967 to the 1990s.

Tanzania underwent significant economic transformations during this period, driven by the Arusha Declaration and subsequent reforms.

One major change was the nationalization of key industries. Banks, plantations, and factories were brought under state control to reduce foreign exploitation and promote equality.

The Ujamaa villagization program was introduced. Rural communities were reorganized into collective villages to enhance agricultural productivity and social services.

The government prioritized self-reliance. Policies focused on reducing dependency on foreign aid and imports by promoting local production and resource utilization.

Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) were implemented in the 1980s. These reforms, imposed by the IMF and World Bank, included privatization, trade liberalization, and reduced government spending.

Export diversification was encouraged. Efforts were made to expand exports beyond traditional cash crops, such as introducing minerals and manufactured goods to international markets.

Economic liberalization marked the late 1980s and 1990s. Market reforms encouraged private sector participation and foreign investment, transitioning Tanzania toward a mixed economy.

These changes reflect Tanzania's attempts to address economic challenges and adapt to global trends.

10. Explain six distinctive features of the economic situation of Tanganyika at independence.

At independence in 1961, Tanganyika faced several economic challenges and opportunities that shaped its early development.

One feature was the reliance on agriculture. The economy was predominantly agrarian, with cash crops like coffee and sisal being the main exports.

There was limited industrialization. Tanganyika lacked significant manufacturing infrastructure, relying on imports for most finished goods.

The economy was underdeveloped and dependent. Colonial policies had integrated Tanganyika into the global economy as a raw material supplier, creating economic dependency.

Infrastructure was inadequate. Roads, railways, and ports were underdeveloped, hindering efficient trade and communication.

Economic inequality was evident. Wealth was concentrated in the hands of European settlers, while most Africans lived in poverty with limited access to resources.

Finally, Tanganyika relied heavily on foreign aid. The newly independent state needed financial and technical assistance to build its economy and address developmental gaps.

These features illustrate the economic challenges Tanganyika faced at independence. Let me know if further elaboration is needed.