

**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**

**Wednesday, 07th May 2014**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C
2. Answer **five (5)** questions, choosing two from section A and B and one from section C
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. Analyse five characteristics of the first non-antagonistic mode of production which developed in pre-colonial Africa and elaborate three factors that show how African communal societies transformed to feudalism.

The first non-antagonistic mode of production in pre-colonial Africa, known as communalism, was a system where resources and labor were collectively owned and shared for the benefit of the entire community.

One characteristic was communal ownership of resources. Land, forests, and water sources were collectively owned, ensuring equitable access to all members of the community. This prevented the emergence of private property or social classes.

Another characteristic was collective labor. Community members worked together on tasks such as farming, hunting, and construction. The fruits of their labor were shared among the community, promoting mutual support and cooperation.

A third feature was a subsistence economy. Production focused on meeting the immediate needs of the community rather than generating surplus for trade. This ensured that resources were utilized sustainably.

There was also equality in resource distribution. No significant wealth disparities existed, as everyone had equal access to resources and goods. This minimized conflicts over resource ownership.

Finally, decision-making was collective. Elders or councils made important decisions through consensus, ensuring that the interests of the entire community were considered.

The transformation of communal societies to feudalism occurred due to factors such as the emergence of surplus production. As communities developed better farming techniques, surplus goods created wealth disparities, leading to the rise of dominant individuals or groups.

External trade also influenced the transition. Contact with traders introduced wealth and power imbalances as certain individuals controlled trade routes and resources.

Population growth further contributed. As populations increased, competition for resources intensified, leading to the establishment of hierarchical systems to regulate land and resource use.

2. Discuss six factors which accelerated disparity in development between Africa and Western Europe from the 15th century.

The development gap between Africa and Western Europe widened significantly from the 15th century due to several historical and economic factors.

One factor was the Industrial Revolution in Europe. This period brought technological advancements that increased productivity and economic growth in Europe, while Africa remained reliant on traditional methods.

The transatlantic slave trade also played a major role. Millions of Africans were enslaved and transported to the Americas, depriving Africa of its labor force while enriching Europe through the profits generated by slavery.

Unequal trade relationships further deepened the gap. Africa exported raw materials at low prices and imported expensive manufactured goods from Europe, draining wealth from African economies.

Colonial exploitation significantly contributed to the disparity. European powers extracted Africa's resources to fuel their own industrial growth, leaving African economies underdeveloped and dependent.

The Renaissance in Europe fostered advancements in education, science, and exploration, giving Europe a competitive edge in global development. Africa, meanwhile, experienced stagnation due to disruptions caused by the slave trade and colonization.

Finally, political organization differed. Europe developed centralized states with strong governance structures, while many African societies were decentralized, limiting their capacity for large-scale development.

### 3. Explain six reasons behind the rise of the Atlantic Slave Trade.

The Atlantic Slave Trade emerged due to economic, social, and technological factors that created a high demand for enslaved labor in the Americas.

One reason was the labor shortage in the Americas. The indigenous population had been decimated by diseases and harsh working conditions, creating a need for a new labor force, which was met by enslaved Africans.

The profitability of the trade incentivized its growth. European merchants and African intermediaries benefited from the exchange of goods for enslaved people, making it a lucrative enterprise.

The agricultural expansion in the Americas also contributed. Sugar, cotton, and tobacco plantations required large numbers of laborers, and enslaved Africans were seen as an ideal solution due to their familiarity with tropical climates.

Technological advancements in navigation and shipbuilding made transatlantic voyages feasible. Improved ships allowed the mass transportation of enslaved Africans, making the trade more efficient and profitable.

Racial ideologies justified the trade. Europeans propagated beliefs in African inferiority to legitimize the enslavement of Africans and sustain the trade.

Finally, political instability in Africa, fueled by wars and raids, provided a steady supply of captives. African leaders and traders captured and sold people to Europeans in exchange for goods like firearms and textiles.

#### 4. Assess the importance of agriculture in the colonial economy.

Agriculture was the foundation of the colonial economy, playing a central role in generating revenue and sustaining colonial administrations.

One importance was the production of cash crops for export. Crops such as coffee, cocoa, and sisal were grown on plantations and exported to European markets, generating substantial income for colonial powers.

Agriculture provided employment for the local population. Millions of Africans worked as laborers on plantations, ensuring a steady workforce to support colonial enterprises.

The sector supported the development of infrastructure. Roads, railways, and ports were built to facilitate the transportation of agricultural goods, enhancing the efficiency of trade.

Agriculture also contributed to the colonial governments' revenues. Taxes on land and agricultural produce provided funding for administrative and military expenses.

The exploitation of agriculture reinforced colonial control. By controlling land and farming activities, colonial powers maintained dominance over local populations and economies.

Finally, agricultural exports integrated African colonies into the global economy. This integration facilitated the flow of goods but also entrenched economic dependency on Europe.

#### 5. Examine six major social-economic changes which occurred in the colonial economy after the Second World War.

The Second World War brought significant changes to the colonial economy, driven by the shifting priorities of colonial powers and the global economic landscape.

One major change was the increased emphasis on cash crop production. Colonial governments encouraged the large-scale cultivation of crops like coffee, cocoa, and sisal to meet the demands of post-war European reconstruction.

The expansion of infrastructure was another significant change. Roads, railways, and ports were developed to facilitate the transportation of agricultural and mineral exports, integrating colonies more deeply into the global economy.

Labor systems also evolved during this period. Forced labor practices were reduced in some areas, replaced by wage labor systems that created an urban working class, although exploitation persisted.

The introduction of agricultural modernization programs marked another change. Colonial authorities established research stations and promoted the use of fertilizers and improved seeds to boost productivity.

Education systems were expanded to train Africans for administrative and technical roles. While still limited, these reforms aimed to create a semi-skilled workforce to support colonial economies.

Finally, social stratification intensified. The urbanization and wage labor systems created disparities between rural and urban populations, with better opportunities concentrated in towns and cities.

These changes reflected the adaptation of colonial economies to post-war demands and the beginnings of structural transformations.

6. Migrant laborers were preferred by the colonialists to other types of labor. Substantiate this statement with six points.

Colonialists favored migrant laborers due to economic and administrative advantages that aligned with their exploitation-driven policies.

Migrant laborers were cost-effective. Colonial authorities and employers did not have to provide permanent housing or social services, as migrants typically returned to their rural homes after seasonal work.

They were easy to control. Migrants, separated from their families and communities, were less likely to organize or resist exploitation, ensuring a compliant workforce.

The seasonal nature of migrant labor suited colonial agricultural cycles. For example, plantations required workers during specific harvesting periods, making migrants ideal for such short-term needs.

Migrant laborers reduced the pressure on colonial administrations to provide land for African workers. By maintaining ties to their rural areas, migrants continued subsistence farming on their own lands, easing colonial land allocation concerns.

Their temporary presence minimized social and political integration in urban areas. This reduced the risk of urban-based nationalist movements and unrest among the labor force.

Finally, migrant labor facilitated labor redistribution. Colonial authorities could redirect workers to areas with labor shortages, ensuring efficient resource utilization.

These factors explain why colonialists prioritized migrant labor systems in their economic strategies.

7. Show how external forces influenced the rise of African nationalism and the struggle for independence after 1945 (give six points).

External forces played a crucial role in inspiring and supporting African nationalism and independence struggles after 1945.

The establishment of the United Nations provided a platform for African leaders to advocate for self-determination. The UN's principles of equality and anti-colonialism inspired nationalist movements across the continent.

The success of decolonization in Asia, such as India's independence in 1947, motivated African leaders by demonstrating that colonial rule could be successfully challenged.

The ideological competition of the Cold War encouraged external support for African independence. Both the USA and the Soviet Union backed nationalist movements to expand their influence in the Global South.

Pan-Africanism, driven by diasporic African intellectuals, emphasized unity and resistance against colonial oppression. Conferences like the 1945 Pan-African Congress strengthened ties among African leaders.

The influence of returning World War II soldiers was significant. These soldiers, exposed to ideas of equality abroad, returned home determined to fight for independence and justice.

Global media also played a role. Radio broadcasts, newspapers, and international coverage of anti-colonial struggles raised awareness and garnered global sympathy for African causes.

These external influences accelerated the momentum for independence across Africa.

8. Analyse the roles of Bandung Conference to the development of African nationalism and the struggle for independence.

The Bandung Conference of 1955, held in Indonesia, was a turning point in the global anti-colonial movement, significantly influencing African nationalism.

One role was fostering solidarity among African and Asian nations. The conference emphasized unity among colonized peoples, encouraging collaboration in the fight against imperialism.

The conference provided African leaders with a platform to voice their grievances. Delegates from Africa articulated the injustices of colonialism, gaining international recognition and support for their struggles.

It promoted the principle of non-alignment, encouraging newly independent states to resist alignment with Cold War superpowers and focus on their development and independence.

The conference inspired confidence among African nationalists. Seeing the solidarity and success of Asian nations motivated African leaders to intensify their liberation efforts.

Economic collaboration was emphasized. The conference encouraged trade and economic ties among African and Asian nations, reducing dependency on colonial powers.

Finally, it highlighted the moral and ethical arguments against colonialism. The conference's resolutions condemned imperialism and racial discrimination, bolstering the legitimacy of African nationalist movements.

These roles illustrate the Bandung Conference's impact on the growth of African nationalism and the decolonization process.

#### 9. Analyse six effects of colonial education in Tanzania.

Colonial education in Tanzania had far-reaching effects, shaping the country's social and economic landscape.

One effect was the creation of an educated elite. Colonial education systems produced a small group of Tanzanians with administrative and clerical skills, which later played a crucial role in the independence movement.

The system marginalized indigenous knowledge. European curricula emphasized Western history and languages, eroding local traditions and cultural practices.

Colonial education deepened social inequality. Access to education was limited to a few, often those in urban areas or mission-controlled regions, leaving rural populations underserved.

It facilitated economic exploitation. By training Africans for subordinate roles, such as clerks and teachers, colonial education ensured a compliant workforce for colonial administrations.

Education promoted missionary work and religious conversion. Mission schools used education as a tool to spread Christianity, undermining traditional spiritual practices.

Finally, it influenced post-independence education policies. The unequal colonial system motivated leaders like Julius Nyerere to prioritize universal education and address disparities.

10. Explain by giving six points how Tanzanian Government has been combating her social and economic challenges to development since independence.

Since independence, the Tanzanian government has implemented various strategies to address its social and economic challenges.

One approach has been the promotion of universal education. Policies such as free primary education have increased literacy rates and improved access to learning opportunities for marginalized groups.

The government has invested in healthcare. Programs to combat diseases like malaria and HIV/AIDS, as well as the expansion of healthcare facilities, have improved public health outcomes.

Agricultural reforms have been prioritized. Initiatives to support smallholder farmers with subsidies, training, and improved seeds aim to boost food security and rural livelihoods.

Infrastructure development has been a focus. Investments in roads, railways, and energy projects have enhanced connectivity and supported economic growth.

Efforts to attract foreign investment have also been made. By creating favorable business environments, the government has sought to stimulate industrialization and job creation.

Lastly, anti-corruption campaigns have been launched. Tackling corruption has been central to improving governance and ensuring that resources are used efficiently.

These strategies reflect Tanzania's commitment to overcoming its development challenges.