

**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, 06th May 2015.**

**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 three similarities and three differences between African and European feudal systems during the 15th century.

African and European feudal systems during the 15th century shared structural similarities and functional differences, reflecting the specific socio-economic contexts of their regions.

One similarity was the hierarchical nature of both systems. In both African and European feudal societies, power and land were concentrated in the hands of a ruling elite, with peasants or commoners working for the benefit of these elites. For example, in Europe, lords controlled land and serfs worked on it, while in Africa, chiefs and kings managed territories with commoners providing labor and tribute.

Another similarity was the reliance on agrarian economies. Both systems were primarily based on agriculture, with wealth and power derived from the control of land and agricultural produce. In African societies, this was evident in kingdoms like Buganda, while European feudalism thrived in estates controlled by noble families.

Both systems also used land allocation as a basis for loyalty and military service. In Europe, vassals received fiefs in exchange for military support, while in Africa, local leaders and chiefs were granted territories to manage in return for allegiance to the king.

However, differences existed in the land tenure systems. In Europe, land ownership was hereditary and closely tied to the feudal hierarchy, while in Africa, land was communal, with chiefs overseeing its distribution for communal use.

The role of religion also differed. European feudalism was heavily influenced by Christianity, which justified the divine right of kings and the feudal order. In contrast, African feudal systems were shaped by indigenous beliefs and, in some regions, Islam, which influenced governance and social structures differently.

Finally, the level of economic integration varied. European feudalism was linked to emerging trade networks and towns, leading to early capitalism, whereas African systems remained more localized, with trade focused on inter-regional exchanges such as gold and salt.

2. Elaborate six factors which hindered the success of the "Back to Africa Movement."

The "Back to Africa Movement," spearheaded by leaders such as Marcus Garvey, aimed to encourage African descendants in the diaspora to return to Africa. However, several factors hindered its success.

One major factor was the lack of financial resources. Many African descendants in the diaspora faced economic hardships, making it difficult to afford the cost of relocation to Africa. For instance, many could not afford travel expenses or the resources needed to establish livelihoods in new territories.

The resistance of colonial powers also obstructed the movement. European colonial authorities in Africa were wary of the movement, fearing it could disrupt their control and inspire anti-colonial sentiments among local populations.

Cultural disconnection was another challenge. After centuries of enslavement and forced migration, many African descendants had lost ties to their ancestral homelands. This disconnection created uncertainty and reluctance to migrate.

Internal divisions within the movement weakened its impact. Differences in vision and strategy among leaders and participants hindered coordinated efforts to realize the movement's goals.

The political instability in some African regions further discouraged migration. Conflicts and lack of governance in parts of Africa made it an unattractive destination for resettlement.

Finally, limited support from African leaders posed a challenge. Some leaders were hesitant to accommodate large-scale migration due to economic and political concerns, such as resource scarcity and potential conflicts with local communities.

### 3. Explain six roles of Islamic religion in the formation of pre-colonial West African states.

Islam played a significant role in shaping the political, economic, and social structures of pre-colonial West African states.

One role was the centralization of political authority. Islamic principles of governance, such as justice and accountability, inspired rulers to adopt centralized systems. For instance, Mansa Musa of Mali used Islamic laws to strengthen his administration.

Islam facilitated trade and economic prosperity. Muslim merchants established trade networks across the Sahara, linking West Africa to North Africa and the Middle East. These interactions brought wealth and stability to states like Ghana and Songhai.

The religion promoted literacy and education. The adoption of Arabic script enabled record-keeping and the spread of knowledge. Cities like Timbuktu became centers of Islamic learning, attracting scholars and enhancing intellectual development.

Islam fostered unity and cohesion within states. The shared faith provided a common identity among diverse communities, reducing internal conflicts. For example, the rulers of Kanem-Bornu used Islam to unify their kingdom.

Diplomatic relations were enhanced through Islam. West African states engaged in alliances and trade agreements with other Muslim regions, strengthening their influence and security.

Lastly, Islamic religious leaders played advisory roles in governance. Imams and scholars guided rulers on ethical and religious matters, contributing to effective leadership.

#### 4. Examine four functions of the colonial state and explain its four characteristics.

The colonial state served as a mechanism for controlling African societies and exploiting resources to benefit European powers.

One function was resource extraction. The colonial state facilitated the exploitation of African raw materials, such as minerals and cash crops, to fuel European industries. For example, gold and diamonds from South Africa were exported to Europe.

Another function was maintaining law and order. Colonial authorities established police forces and judicial systems to suppress resistance and enforce compliance with colonial policies.

The state also played a role in infrastructure development, albeit to support colonial interests. Roads, railways, and ports were constructed to transport goods, with little regard for local needs.

Education and health services were provided to a limited extent, primarily to train Africans for subordinate roles in the colonial economy and administration.

The colonial state exhibited four key characteristics. It was exploitative, prioritizing the economic interests of the metropole over the well-being of African populations. It was authoritarian, relying on coercion and repression to maintain control. The state was also racialized, with discriminatory policies favoring Europeans and marginalizing Africans.

Lastly, it was centralized, with decision-making concentrated in the hands of colonial administrators.

#### 5. Assess three salient features and three effects of the colonial health services.

Colonial health services in Africa were designed primarily to protect the interests of colonial administrators and settlers rather than improve the well-being of the indigenous population.

One salient feature was the focus on urban centers and areas of economic significance. Health facilities were concentrated in towns and regions where colonial officials and settlers resided, leaving rural areas underserved.

Another feature was the prioritization of curative rather than preventive care. Health services targeted immediate diseases like malaria and yellow fever to maintain the labor force, with little investment in public health education or sanitation.

Colonial health services were also racially discriminatory. Africans received inferior care compared to Europeans, with separate facilities that were often underfunded and poorly equipped.

The effects of these services included the improvement of health conditions in urban areas. Diseases like smallpox and sleeping sickness were controlled through vaccination campaigns, benefiting both settlers and laborers.

However, the neglect of rural areas exacerbated health disparities. Many Africans in remote regions lacked access to basic healthcare, leading to high mortality rates and poor health outcomes.

Colonial health services also reinforced economic exploitation. The emphasis on disease control among laborers ensured a steady workforce for plantations and mines, aligning healthcare with colonial economic objectives.

#### 6. Explain six objectives of introducing Progressive Farmers in Africa after the Second World War.

Progressive Farmers programs were introduced by colonial governments to modernize agriculture and increase productivity after the Second World War.

One objective was to boost cash crop production. Colonial authorities sought to increase the supply of exportable crops like coffee, cotton, and cocoa to meet the demands of European industries.

Another goal was to demonstrate modern farming techniques. Progressive Farmers were trained in the use of fertilizers, improved seeds, and mechanization, serving as examples for other farmers.

The programs aimed to reduce food shortages. By improving agricultural efficiency, colonial governments hoped to stabilize food supplies and prevent famines.

Encouraging commercialization was another objective. The programs sought to transition African farmers from subsistence farming to market-oriented agriculture, integrating them into the global economy.

The programs also aimed to strengthen colonial control. By selecting and training loyal farmers, colonial authorities ensured compliance with agricultural policies.

Finally, Progressive Farmers initiatives sought to increase revenue for colonial administrations. Higher agricultural productivity translated into greater tax revenues and export earnings.

These objectives reflect the colonial emphasis on agricultural development as a tool for economic exploitation.

#### 7. Examine three causes of the rise of the Pan-African Movement and, by giving three points, show its significance in the rise of nationalism in Africa.

The Pan-African Movement emerged in response to the shared struggles of African descendants worldwide, seeking unity and liberation from oppression.

One cause was the experience of slavery and racism. African descendants in the Americas and Europe faced systemic discrimination, inspiring efforts to unite against racial injustice.

The influence of intellectuals and leaders also contributed. Figures like W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey advocated for African unity and empowerment, spreading Pan-African ideals globally.

Colonial oppression in Africa further fueled the movement. The exploitation of African resources and people by colonial powers underscored the need for collective resistance and solidarity.

The Pan-African Movement was significant in inspiring African nationalism. First, it fostered a sense of shared identity and purpose among Africans, transcending ethnic and regional divisions. Second, it provided a platform for African leaders to collaborate, as seen in the 1945 Pan-African Congress. Finally, it influenced the formation of nationalist organizations, such as the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa, which fought for independence.

#### 8. Why and how did the USSR support decolonization processes in Africa?

The USSR supported decolonization in Africa to advance its ideological and strategic interests during the Cold War.

One reason was the promotion of socialism. The USSR sought to counter capitalist influences by encouraging African countries to adopt socialist principles, aligning them with Soviet ideology.

Another reason was to expand geopolitical influence. Supporting African liberation movements allowed the USSR to establish alliances and increase its presence in the Global South.

Finally, the USSR viewed decolonization as a way to weaken Western powers. By undermining colonial empires, the USSR hoped to diminish the economic and political dominance of its Cold War rivals.

The USSR supported decolonization through military aid. Liberation movements such as the MPLA in Angola and FRELIMO in Mozambique received weapons and training from the Soviet Union. The USSR also provided financial support for infrastructure and education in newly independent states. Furthermore, it offered scholarships to African students, fostering ties and spreading socialist ideology.

#### 9. Analyse six challenges to industrial development in Tanzania.

Tanzania's industrial development faces significant challenges that hinder economic growth and diversification.

One major challenge is inadequate infrastructure. Poor roads, unreliable electricity, and limited access to water disrupt industrial operations and deter investment.

Limited access to capital is another issue. Many industries struggle to secure funding for modernization and expansion due to weak financial systems and high borrowing costs.

The reliance on imported raw materials affects competitiveness. Industries depend on foreign inputs, increasing production costs and vulnerability to global supply chain disruptions.

Lack of skilled labor hampers industrial efficiency. Many workers lack the technical expertise required for modern industrial processes, leading to low productivity.

Corruption and bureaucratic inefficiencies discourage investment. Lengthy procedures and bribery increase the cost of doing business, deterring both local and foreign investors.

Finally, market limitations restrict growth. Tanzania's industries face competition from imported goods and struggle to access international markets due to high tariffs and limited trade agreements.

10. Economic crises in Tanzania are inevitable. Justify this statement by giving six reasons.

Economic crises in Tanzania are recurring due to structural weaknesses and external vulnerabilities.

One reason is the overreliance on agriculture. Tanzania's economy depends heavily on agriculture, which is prone to fluctuations caused by climate change, pests, and market instability.

Limited diversification makes the economy vulnerable. The lack of robust manufacturing and service sectors reduces resilience against global economic shocks.

High levels of external debt strain the economy. Servicing debt obligations diverts resources from development projects, limiting economic growth.

Corruption undermines economic stability. Mismanagement of public funds and resources exacerbates inefficiency and reduces investor confidence.

Global market fluctuations also contribute to crises. Tanzania relies on the export of commodities whose prices are subject to international demand and supply changes.

Finally, inadequate infrastructure limits economic potential. Poor transport and energy systems constrain production and trade, hampering growth.