

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, 04th May 2016.

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 the characteristics of pre-colonial exploitative modes of production in Africa. (Give four characteristics in each mode of production).

Pre-colonial Africa witnessed various exploitative modes of production, including slavery and feudalism, each with distinct characteristics shaped by the needs and structures of societies.

Characteristics of slavery as a mode of production included the ownership of individuals as property. Slaves were considered assets, often traded or inherited, and lacked freedom or autonomy. Labor exploitation was central to this system, with slaves providing unpaid labor in agriculture, mining, and domestic service, generating wealth for their owners. Slavery also involved violent coercion, where physical punishment and threats were used to ensure compliance. Additionally, it facilitated economic and social stratification, creating sharp divisions between the enslaved and free populations.

Characteristics of feudalism as a mode of production included land-based power dynamics, where lords controlled vast estates and peasants worked the land in exchange for protection. The relationship between lords and peasants was hierarchical and exploitative, with peasants obligated to provide labor or a share of their produce. Feudalism was marked by localized economies, as production and trade were confined to self-sufficient estates. Lastly, feudalism reinforced social stratification, with rigid classes of nobility, clergy, and serfs, limiting upward mobility.

These characteristics reflect the exploitative nature of pre-colonial production systems in Africa, emphasizing control over labor and resources.

2. Describe six factors for the development of state organization in pre-colonial West African societies.

State organization in pre-colonial West African societies evolved due to various economic, social, and political factors.

The growth of trade networks significantly influenced state formation. Regions like the Sahel and Savannah thrived as trade hubs for goods such as gold, salt, and kola nuts. The wealth generated from trade enabled the rise of powerful states such as Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.

The availability of natural resources also contributed. Abundant resources, such as gold deposits in Mali and Ghana, attracted traders and enhanced state revenues, strengthening political institutions.

The need for centralized authority to manage trade and resources was another factor. Leaders like Mansa Musa of Mali established administrative systems to regulate commerce, ensuring the stability of their states.

Military organization played a key role. States developed armies to protect trade routes and defend against invasions. For example, Songhai's military strength under Sunni Ali facilitated its territorial expansion.

Religion fostered unity and legitimacy. The adoption of Islam by rulers such as those in Mali provided a common cultural and spiritual framework, enhancing cohesion and diplomatic relations with other Islamic states.

Finally, population growth and urbanization supported state development. Larger populations required organized governance to manage resources and maintain social order, as seen in cities like Timbuktu.

These factors collectively facilitated the emergence of well-structured states in West Africa.

3. By using six points, analyse the impact of international trade on the development of European political, social, and economic systems in the 15th century.

International trade during the 15th century profoundly shaped European systems, driving transformation in politics, society, and the economy.

Politically, trade enriched monarchies and strengthened centralized states. For example, revenues from trade enabled rulers like Portugal's Prince Henry the Navigator to fund explorations and consolidate power.

Economically, trade led to the accumulation of wealth and the rise of merchant classes. The influx of gold and silver from Africa and the Americas boosted European economies, laying the groundwork for capitalism.

Technological advancements were another impact. The demands of maritime trade encouraged innovations in shipbuilding and navigation, such as the caravel and the astrolabe, which facilitated further exploration.

Socially, trade contributed to urbanization. Ports like Lisbon and Venice flourished as trade centers, attracting diverse populations and fostering cultural exchange.

Trade also influenced European diets and lifestyles. Goods such as sugar, spices, and textiles from Africa and Asia became highly sought-after, altering consumption patterns and cultural practices.

Lastly, international trade fueled imperial ambitions. The competition for resources and markets led to colonial expansion, as European powers sought to dominate global trade networks.

4. Compare and contrast Black-Solidarity and Pan-Africanism. (Give three similarities and three differences).

Black-Solidarity and Pan-Africanism are movements that advocate for the rights and unity of people of African descent but differ in their scope and focus.

Similarities

Both movements emphasize the fight against racial discrimination. They aim to combat systemic oppression and promote equality for African-descended populations.

They share a goal of cultural preservation, advocating for the recognition and celebration of African heritage and identity.

Both movements foster international unity. Black-Solidarity unites African descendants globally, while Pan-Africanism emphasizes solidarity across the African continent and diaspora.

Differences

Black-Solidarity focuses primarily on the struggles of African descendants in the diaspora, particularly in the Americas and Europe. Pan-Africanism centers on uniting and liberating the African continent.

Pan-Africanism often incorporates political goals, such as the decolonization of Africa, whereas Black-Solidarity is more focused on civil rights and social justice.

Black-Solidarity emerged from the experiences of slavery and segregation in the diaspora, while Pan-Africanism has its roots in anti-colonial resistance within Africa.

5. Explain six factors that influenced the choice of location of industries in Africa during colonial time.

During colonial rule, the location of industries in Africa was strategically chosen to serve the economic interests of colonial powers, often prioritizing efficiency and exploitation over equitable development.

One key factor was proximity to raw materials. Industries were located near sources of resources such as minerals or agricultural products to reduce transportation costs. For instance, copper processing plants in Zambia were established close to mines.

Access to transport infrastructure was another important consideration. Industries were often situated along railways, ports, or roads to facilitate the export of goods. For example, ports like Mombasa in Kenya became industrial hubs due to their accessibility for exports.

Colonial governments prioritized locations with cheap labor. Industries were established in areas with dense populations to exploit readily available and inexpensive African labor. This was evident in plantation industries in regions like the Congo.

Access to markets also influenced industrial location. Industries were positioned near urban centers to supply goods to local populations and administrative centers, ensuring steady demand.

Political stability was another factor. Colonial powers preferred to establish industries in regions with minimal resistance to colonial rule, ensuring uninterrupted operations.

Finally, energy availability determined industrial placement. Industries requiring significant energy, such as mining, were located near hydroelectric plants or coal reserves, as seen in South Africa's gold mines.

These factors underscore the colonial focus on maximizing resource extraction and profitability at the expense of African development.

6. Assess the impact of the expansion of transport and communication systems in the colonies after 1945 by using six points.

The expansion of transport and communication systems in African colonies after 1945 significantly influenced economic, social, and political dynamics.

Economically, improved transport systems facilitated the export of cash crops and minerals. Railways and roads connected rural production areas to ports, boosting colonial revenues. For example, the Northern Railway in Tanganyika enhanced sisal exports.

Socially, better transport enabled mobility and interaction among communities. People could travel more easily for work, trade, and education, fostering regional integration and cultural exchange.

The systems also facilitated labor migration. Workers traveled to plantations, mines, and urban centers, fueling the colonial economy but disrupting traditional social structures.

Politically, enhanced communication systems strengthened colonial administration. Telephones, telegraphs, and postal services allowed for better coordination and control over vast territories.

Infrastructure development supported the spread of education and healthcare. Improved roads and railways allowed access to schools and hospitals, raising literacy and public health levels in some areas.

However, the systems reinforced economic dependency. The focus on export-oriented infrastructure neglected local development, leaving many regions underdeveloped after independence.

7. The year 1945 was the turning point towards nationalist struggles in Africa. Justify this statement by giving six points.

The year 1945 marked a significant shift in Africa's nationalist movements due to global events and changing colonial dynamics.

One key event was the establishment of the United Nations, which promoted self-determination and provided a platform for anti-colonial advocacy. African leaders used the UN to press for independence.

The Pan-African Congress of 1945 in Manchester brought together African and Caribbean leaders to strategize on decolonization. Figures like Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta gained inspiration and solidarity from this congress.

The economic decline of European powers after World War II weakened their ability to maintain colonies. Countries like Britain and France faced mounting debts, making colonial rule less sustainable.

The war exposed the contradictions of colonialism. African soldiers who fought in the war experienced equality abroad and returned home determined to challenge oppression.

Global decolonization movements inspired African leaders. The independence of India in 1947 demonstrated that colonial rule could be successfully resisted.

Lastly, the ideological competition of the Cold War motivated the USA and the Soviet Union to support African nationalist movements, providing resources and moral support.

8. Show how the decline of European capitalism accelerated African decolonization and explain why USA developed the anti-colonial tradition. Give three points in each part.

The decline of European capitalism after World War II accelerated African decolonization by weakening colonial powers and exposing the unsustainability of imperialism.

One reason was the economic exhaustion of European nations. The war left countries like Britain and France unable to finance colonial administration, prompting them to relinquish control.

The rise of labor movements in Europe also pressured governments to focus on domestic issues rather than overseas colonies. Workers demanded better wages and social services, diverting resources from colonial endeavors.

Declining profitability of colonies further encouraged decolonization. Exploitation became less lucrative as African resistance and global criticism mounted.

The USA developed an anti-colonial tradition due to its ideological commitment to freedom and democracy. The Declaration of Independence set a precedent for opposing imperialism.

Economic interests also motivated the USA. Decolonization opened new markets for American goods and investments, reducing Europe's dominance in global trade.

Finally, the Cold War influenced the USA's stance. Supporting decolonization helped counter Soviet influence in Africa and align newly independent nations with the West.

9. Discuss the major problems facing the agricultural sector in Tanzania.

Tanzania's agricultural sector faces several challenges that hinder its growth and productivity.

One major problem is inadequate infrastructure. Poor roads and storage facilities lead to post-harvest losses and limit farmers' access to markets.

Low use of modern technology affects productivity. Many farmers rely on traditional methods and tools, which are inefficient compared to mechanized farming.

Land degradation due to overcultivation and deforestation reduces soil fertility, lowering agricultural yields. This is exacerbated by climate change, which causes unpredictable rainfall and droughts.

Limited access to credit and financial services prevents farmers from investing in improved seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation systems.

The dominance of subsistence farming hinders commercialization. Most farmers produce for consumption rather than sale, limiting their income and economic contribution.

Finally, government policies often fail to support smallholder farmers adequately. Inconsistent subsidies and extension services leave many farmers without the resources needed to succeed.

Addressing these problems is critical for Tanzania's agricultural and economic development.

10. Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) are among the hurdles to Tanzanian social, political, and economic development. Argue for this statement by giving six points.

Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), introduced by the IMF and World Bank, imposed economic reforms that created challenges for Tanzania's development.

One impact was the reduction of government spending on social services. Cuts in healthcare and education led to declining public welfare and increased inequality.

Privatization under SAPs often benefited foreign investors rather than local populations. Key industries were sold off, reducing government revenue and employment opportunities.

The removal of subsidies hurt smallholder farmers. Many were unable to afford inputs like seeds and fertilizers, leading to lower agricultural productivity.

SAPs encouraged trade liberalization, exposing local industries to international competition. This undermined Tanzania's manufacturing sector, increasing dependency on imports.

Economic austerity measures caused widespread unemployment. Government layoffs and reduced spending left many without stable incomes.

Finally, SAPs weakened state sovereignty. The conditions attached to loans often prioritized donor interests over Tanzania's long-term development goals.