

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

Tuesday, 09th May 2017

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. By using six points, examine the influence of the Mfecane war in the formation of centralized states in Central and East Africa during the 19th century.

The Mfecane war, a series of conflicts in Southern Africa during the early 19th century, significantly influenced the formation of centralized states in Central and East Africa. It triggered migrations, state-building, and consolidation of power in these regions.

One major influence was the migration of displaced groups, which led to the establishment of new states. For instance, the Ngoni people moved northward, settling in areas of present-day Tanzania and Malawi, where they introduced military organization and centralized leadership.

The war disrupted existing political structures, paving the way for stronger centralized governance. Communities sought protection from the Ngoni and other aggressive groups, resulting in the rise of powerful leaders like Mirambo in Tanzania.

Military innovations brought by the Mfecane war played a key role. The Ngoni introduced the cowhide shield and short stabbing spear, which strengthened the military capacity of emerging states. These tools became symbols of centralized power and security.

The displacement of populations led to the absorption of smaller groups into larger entities, fostering unity under centralized rule. For example, the Hehe people consolidated power under Chief Mkwawa, forming a strong state in response to Ngoni pressures.

The Mfecane war also facilitated trade and resource control. Centralized states emerged to regulate commerce and ensure access to critical resources, such as cattle and land. These states used centralized authority to manage economic activities effectively.

Finally, the war created a sense of identity and unity within communities. Shared experiences of displacement and resistance against invaders encouraged alliances and the formation of cohesive political entities.

2. Analyse the social impact of trade contacts between Europe and Africa in the 15th century. (Give three points in each continent).

The trade contacts between Europe and Africa in the 15th century had profound social impacts on both continents, shaping cultural exchanges and societal changes.

In Africa, one impact was the introduction of European goods and technologies. Items such as firearms, iron tools, and textiles became widely used, influencing local economies and lifestyles. For example, firearms altered traditional warfare and increased inter-group conflicts.

The slave trade had devastating social consequences, as millions of Africans were forcibly removed from their communities. This led to the breakdown of families, depopulation, and the loss of skilled labor, which weakened African societies.

Cultural exchanges also occurred, with African art, music, and religion influencing European practices. For instance, African-inspired designs appeared in European textiles, reflecting the integration of African aesthetics.

In Europe, one impact was the expansion of cultural knowledge. Explorers and traders documented African societies, introducing new ideas about geography, people, and cultures to European audiences.

The influx of African resources, such as gold and ivory, enriched European economies and funded artistic and scientific advancements. For example, the wealth from African gold contributed to the European Renaissance.

Lastly, the trade contacts intensified racial prejudices. The dehumanization of Africans during the slave trade laid the foundation for systemic racism, which persisted in European societies.

These impacts illustrate the far-reaching social consequences of 15th-century trade contacts between Europe and Africa.

3. Explain three prejudices which faced People of African Origin in the New World and show their three legal struggles which brought about equal education.

People of African origin in the New World faced numerous prejudices rooted in slavery and systemic racism.

One prejudice was the perception of racial inferiority. African descendants were stereotyped as intellectually and morally inferior, justifying their subjugation and exclusion from societal progress.

Another prejudice was the denial of basic rights. Enslaved Africans and their descendants were denied access to education, property ownership, and voting, perpetuating cycles of poverty and dependency.

Social segregation further marginalized African Americans. They were barred from accessing public facilities, schools, and neighborhoods reserved for whites, reinforcing inequality.

Despite these challenges, legal struggles brought about equal education. The landmark case of *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) declared racial segregation in schools unconstitutional, paving the way for integration.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 further prohibited discrimination in education, ensuring equal opportunities for African Americans in schools and universities.

Affirmative action policies were implemented to address historical injustices, promoting access to higher education for African Americans.

These efforts highlight the resilience and determination of African descendants to achieve equality despite enduring systemic prejudices.

4. Elaborate four features of peasant agriculture and four features of plantation agriculture during colonialism.

During colonialism, peasant and plantation agriculture coexisted but were distinct in their structure and function.

Peasant agriculture was characterized by small-scale operations. Farmers cultivated small plots of land primarily for subsistence, producing food for their families and local markets. It relied heavily on manual labor and traditional tools, such as hoes and machetes.

Diversity in crops was another feature. Peasant farmers grew a variety of crops, including maize, millet, and yams, to meet nutritional and economic needs.

Limited access to resources marked another characteristic. Peasants faced challenges such as lack of modern inputs, credit facilities, and market access, which restricted productivity.

Peasant agriculture was deeply connected to cultural practices. Farming methods, crop selection, and land use were influenced by traditional knowledge and customs.

In contrast, plantation agriculture was large-scale and export-oriented. Plantations were established by colonial powers to grow cash crops such as coffee, tea, and sugar for international markets.

It relied on a labor-intensive system, often using coerced or cheap labor from local populations. Workers lived under harsh conditions, with minimal wages and poor living standards.

Plantation agriculture used modern inputs and techniques to maximize yields. This included the use of machinery, fertilizers, and irrigation systems, which were unavailable to peasant farmers.

Finally, plantations were monocultural, focusing on a single crop for export. This approach maximized profits but left economies vulnerable to market fluctuations and environmental risks.

5. Analyse six strategies which were undertaken by the colonial states to improve agriculture in Africa after the Second World War.

After the Second World War, colonial states implemented various strategies to improve agriculture in Africa, driven by the need to recover from the war and meet increasing demands for raw materials.

One strategy was the introduction of cash crop farming. Colonial governments encouraged the large-scale production of crops like coffee, tea, cocoa, and sisal for export. For example, in Tanganyika (Tanzania), sisal production expanded to meet European industrial demands.

Research stations were established to improve agricultural productivity. These institutions studied crop varieties, soil fertility, and pest control. For instance, agricultural research centers in Kenya focused on coffee and maize production to increase yields.

Irrigation schemes were introduced to enhance water supply for farming. Projects like the Gezira Scheme in Sudan provided consistent irrigation for cotton farming, boosting both productivity and exports.

Infrastructure development supported agricultural activities. Roads, railways, and ports were constructed to transport crops from rural areas to markets and export points. The development of the East African railway system facilitated the movement of agricultural goods in the region.

The mechanization of agriculture was another strategy. Colonial states introduced tractors and other machinery to increase efficiency in plantation and peasant farming. However, this mainly benefited European-owned farms.

Finally, forced labor policies ensured a steady workforce for plantations. Colonial authorities imposed taxes to compel Africans to work on plantations and large-scale farms. This strategy increased production but perpetuated exploitation and inequality.

6. Examine two roles of colonial trade and use four points to show how Africans were affected by this trade after the Second World War.

Colonial trade played a significant role in the economic dynamics of Africa, serving the interests of colonial powers while impacting African societies.

One role was the extraction of raw materials. Colonial trade systems focused on exporting African resources, such as minerals and cash crops, to European markets. For example, gold from South Africa and cocoa from Ghana became essential for European industries.

Another role was the importation of manufactured goods. Colonies became markets for European products, creating dependency on imported goods while stifling local industries.

Africans were profoundly affected by this trade system. First, the focus on cash crop production led to food insecurity, as farmland was diverted from subsistence farming to export-oriented crops. This resulted in frequent famines and malnutrition.

Second, the unequal terms of trade disadvantaged African economies. Raw materials were sold cheaply to Europe, while finished goods were imported at high prices, perpetuating economic dependency.

Third, forced labor systems exploited African workers. Africans were compelled to work on plantations and in mines under harsh conditions to meet trade demands.

Lastly, environmental degradation occurred due to overexploitation of resources. Intensive farming and mining activities damaged ecosystems, leaving long-term environmental challenges for African societies.

7. Show how the consequences of the Second World War accelerated nationalist struggles in Africa. (Give six points).

The Second World War significantly influenced the rise of nationalism in Africa by exposing the contradictions of colonial rule and inspiring demands for independence.

One consequence was the return of African soldiers. Having fought alongside Europeans during the war, African soldiers gained exposure to ideas of equality and democracy. Upon returning home, they became vocal advocates for independence, as seen in movements like the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya.

The war weakened European powers economically, reducing their ability to maintain colonies. Countries like Britain and France faced mounting debts, forcing them to reconsider their colonial policies.

The establishment of the United Nations provided a platform for anti-colonial advocacy. The UN supported self-determination and passed resolutions condemning colonialism, encouraging African nationalist movements.

The war heightened economic exploitation in Africa. Colonial powers intensified resource extraction and forced labor to support the war effort, fueling resentment among Africans and increasing calls for independence.

The success of decolonization in Asia, such as India's independence in 1947, inspired African leaders. These achievements demonstrated that colonial rule could be successfully challenged.

Finally, the ideological competition between capitalism and socialism during the Cold War encouraged external support for African independence movements. Both the United States and the Soviet Union backed nationalist struggles to expand their influence.

8. In six points, evaluate the role of socialism in championing the decolonization process in Africa after the Second World War.

Socialism played a crucial role in supporting decolonization in Africa by emphasizing equality, anti-imperialism, and self-determination.

Socialist ideology inspired African leaders to challenge colonial exploitation. Figures like Julius Nyerere and Kwame Nkrumah adopted socialist principles to advocate for independence and social justice in their nations.

Socialist countries provided material and moral support to liberation movements. The Soviet Union and China supplied arms, training, and funding to nationalist groups such as the MPLA in Angola and FRELIMO in Mozambique.

The emphasis on collective ownership and resource control resonated with African societies. Socialism offered an alternative to capitalist exploitation, promoting the idea that Africa's resources should benefit its people rather than foreign powers.

Socialist rhetoric emphasized solidarity among oppressed peoples. African leaders collaborated with socialist countries to form alliances, such as the Non-Aligned Movement, to resist imperialist policies.

Education and ideological training were central to socialism's role. Socialist countries established schools and programs to train African leaders and activists in governance and political mobilization.

Finally, socialism helped unite diverse ethnic and political groups within African countries. By focusing on common goals such as economic equality and national liberation, socialism fostered unity among fragmented populations.

9. Discuss six important issues which need changes in the 1977 Tanzanian constitution for strengthening Tanzania as a democratic society.

The 1977 Tanzanian constitution has been criticized for limiting democratic freedoms, necessitating reforms to strengthen governance and accountability.

One issue is the concentration of power in the presidency. Constitutional amendments are needed to limit presidential authority and enhance checks and balances within the government.

The constitution lacks sufficient guarantees for press freedom and free speech. Legal reforms should protect media independence and citizens' right to express their views without fear of persecution.

Electoral processes require strengthening. Provisions should ensure free, fair, and transparent elections by empowering independent electoral commissions and reducing government interference.

Judicial independence is another concern. Reforms should ensure that the judiciary operates free from political influence, safeguarding justice and the rule of law.

The constitution does not adequately address gender equality. Amendments should promote women's participation in leadership and protect their rights in areas such as education, employment, and property ownership.

Finally, the constitution should provide clearer mechanisms for public participation in governance. Provisions for referendums and public consultations would enhance citizens' involvement in decision-making.

10. Evaluate six challenges to Tanzania's economic growth.

Tanzania faces several challenges that hinder its economic growth, despite its potential for development.

One challenge is inadequate infrastructure. Poor roads, unreliable electricity, and limited communication networks restrict trade and investment, slowing economic progress.

Corruption remains a significant issue. Mismanagement of public funds and lack of transparency in governance deter foreign investment and undermine development projects.

The reliance on agriculture poses another challenge. With agriculture contributing a large share of GDP, Tanzania's economy remains vulnerable to climate change and global price fluctuations.

Unemployment, particularly among youth, hinders economic growth. The lack of job opportunities leads to social unrest and underutilization of the country's workforce.

Limited access to education and skills training constrains human capital development. Without a skilled workforce, Tanzania struggles to diversify its economy and attract high-value industries.

Finally, dependence on foreign aid creates economic vulnerability. Aid often comes with conditions that prioritize donor interests over local needs, limiting Tanzania's economic autonomy.

Addressing these challenges requires targeted reforms to unlock Tanzania's growth potential and improve living standards.