

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

Year: 2020.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **seven (7)** questions
2. Answer **five (5)** questions. Question **one (1)** is compulsory
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. Suggest six ways which Tanzania can use to eradicate neo-colonialism.

To effectively combat neo-colonialism, Tanzania can implement several strategic measures.

Firstly, the nation can strengthen its participation in international movements that advocate for sovereignty and resist external domination, such as the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). Historically, Tanzania joined NAM upon gaining independence in 1961, aligning itself with countries seeking to avoid the influence of major power blocs.

Secondly, Tanzania can focus on diversifying its economic partnerships to reduce dependency on any single foreign entity. By engaging with a variety of international partners, the country can enhance its economic autonomy and mitigate the risk of external control over its resources and policies.

Thirdly, the promotion of domestic industries is crucial. Implementing policies that encourage local production and value addition can decrease reliance on foreign goods and investments, fostering economic self-sufficiency and reducing the influence of neo-colonial economic structures.

Fourthly, revising the educational curriculum to emphasize national consciousness and self-reliance can empower citizens to resist neo-colonial ideologies. For instance, the "Education for Self-Reliance" policy advocated by Julius Nyerere aimed to align education with Tanzania's socio-economic realities and promote independence from foreign ideologies.

Fifthly, Tanzania can strengthen regional integration through active participation in organizations like the East African Community (EAC). Such collaboration can bolster collective bargaining power, promote mutual support among neighboring countries, and reduce susceptibility to external pressures.

Lastly, implementing land reforms that prioritize local ownership and control can prevent foreign entities from exploiting natural resources. Ensuring that land policies favor Tanzanian citizens helps maintain sovereignty over essential assets and curtails neo-colonial exploitation.

2. Pre-colonial African societies were static, classless, and unchanging. In six points, argue against this statement.

The assertion that pre-colonial African societies were static, classless, and unchanging is contradicted by substantial historical evidence. Firstly, these societies exhibited significant political evolution, developing various forms of governance ranging from centralized kingdoms to decentralized chiefdoms. For example, the formation of complex political organizations facilitated trade, urbanization, and technological advancements.

Secondly, pre-colonial African economies were dynamic and diverse, encompassing agriculture, trade, and craftsmanship. The existence of extensive trade networks facilitated cultural interactions and economic growth, indicating a capacity for adaptation and change.

Thirdly, social stratification was present in many African societies, with distinct classes such as rulers, nobles, artisans, and laborers. This complexity challenges the notion of classlessness and underscores the presence of hierarchical structures.

Fourthly, technological advancements were evident, including iron smelting and agricultural innovations. These developments demonstrate a progression in knowledge and skills, reflecting societies that were far from static.

Fifthly, cultural expressions through art, music, and oral traditions were rich and varied, evolving over time and contributing to a dynamic cultural landscape. The transmission of stories and histories through oral traditions indicates a society in constant flux.

3. Analyse three economic and three political impacts of trade on Africa by the 15th century.

Trade profoundly influenced both the economic and political structures of Africa by the 15th century.

Economically, trade facilitated the accumulation of immense wealth in regions that controlled key trade routes. For instance, the Mali Empire, under leaders like Mansa Musa, thrived on the trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt, turning cities like Timbuktu into economic powerhouses. The wealth generated from trade enabled these societies to build complex economies and support large populations.

Secondly, trade stimulated the growth of urban centers, transforming them into hubs of commercial activity. Coastal cities like Kilwa and Sofala on the Swahili Coast became bustling trade centers due to their involvement in the Indian Ocean trade network. These cities attracted merchants from Arabia, Persia, and India, who exchanged African ivory and gold for textiles, spices, and porcelain, creating vibrant multicultural societies.

Thirdly, the integration of Africa into global trade networks boosted technological and cultural exchange. For example, the introduction of new crops like Asian rice and bananas enhanced agricultural productivity in some African regions. The trade interactions also facilitated the spread of Islam, which became the dominant religion in areas such as the Sahel, profoundly shaping social and economic systems.

Politically, trade led to the centralization of power as leaders sought to control lucrative trade routes and resources. The Songhai Empire expanded its territory to dominate trans-Saharan trade routes, solidifying its political influence in West Africa. This consolidation of power often resulted in more organized and militarized states capable of defending their trade interests.

Secondly, trade fostered diplomatic ties with other regions. African states like Great Zimbabwe established connections with Asian and Middle Eastern traders, which not only strengthened their economies but also influenced their political structures. These interactions allowed rulers to gain access to foreign technology and cultural practices that enhanced governance.

Lastly, competition for control over trade routes frequently caused conflicts and territorial disputes. The rivalry between Mali and Songhai over trade dominance is an example, where wars reshaped political boundaries and ushered in new leadership structures. This competitive environment drove political innovation but also created instability in some regions.

4. Examine three causes and three objectives of the Civil Rights Movement in America.

The Civil Rights Movement in America was sparked by systemic inequalities deeply rooted in the nation's history. One significant cause was the pervasive racial segregation enforced through Jim Crow laws. African Americans were relegated to inferior public services, including segregated schools and transportation systems. For example, Rosa Parks' arrest in Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white passenger highlighted the indignities of segregation and catalyzed the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955.

Another cause was the widespread disenfranchisement of African Americans, particularly in the southern states. Discriminatory practices like literacy tests, grandfather clauses, and poll taxes effectively barred African Americans from voting. The systematic exclusion from political participation fueled frustration and demands for legislative reforms.

Economic exploitation was another driving factor. African Americans were confined to low-paying jobs and denied access to economic opportunities, perpetuating cycles of poverty. The lack of fair employment practices prompted initiatives such as the 1963 March on Washington, where Martin Luther King Jr. famously delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech, emphasizing the need for economic justice.

The objectives of the Civil Rights Movement were equally compelling. The first objective was to dismantle racial segregation and achieve legal equality. Landmark cases like *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, which declared segregated schools unconstitutional, exemplify the efforts to secure civil rights through legal avenues.

Secondly, the movement aimed to secure voting rights for African Americans. The Freedom Summer of 1964 and the subsequent Voting Rights Act of 1965 were pivotal moments in this struggle, ensuring federal protections for African American voters and outlawing discriminatory practices.

Lastly, the movement sought to achieve economic equity and improve living conditions for African Americans. Programs like the Poor People's Campaign, initiated by Martin Luther King Jr., highlighted the economic disparities faced by African Americans and demanded better access to jobs, housing, and education. This objective underscored the broader vision of the movement: to create a society where African Americans could enjoy the same opportunities and freedoms as their white counterparts.

5. Analyze six major transformations in the colonial economy prompted by the impact of the 1939–1945 imperialist war.

The Second World War (1939–1945) significantly reshaped colonial economies in Africa, leading to several notable transformations.

Firstly, there was an intensified exploitation of African resources to support the war efforts of colonial powers. Colonies were compelled to increase the production of essential raw materials, such as minerals and agricultural products, to meet the heightened demands of the war. This surge in production often led to the overutilization of resources and labor.

Secondly, the war prompted the expansion of infrastructure within colonies. To facilitate the efficient extraction and transportation of resources, colonial administrations invested in developing transportation networks, including roads, railways, and ports. While primarily serving the interests of the colonial powers, these infrastructural developments also laid the groundwork for post-war economic activities.

Thirdly, there was a shift towards the diversification of colonial economies. The disruption of global trade routes during the war forced colonies to reduce reliance on single cash crops or commodities. This diversification aimed to stabilize colonial economies against market fluctuations and supply chain interruptions.

Fourthly, the war led to increased urbanization in African colonies. The demand for labor in war-related industries and infrastructure projects attracted rural populations to urban centers. This migration contributed to the growth of cities and altered traditional social structures.

Fifthly, the colonial administrations expanded their bureaucratic apparatus to manage the war-driven economic activities. This expansion included the recruitment of more African intermediaries, such as clerks and tax collectors, to facilitate governance and economic management. The increased involvement of Africans in administrative roles inadvertently provided them with skills and experiences that later fueled nationalist movements.

Lastly, the war influenced monetary and fiscal policies within colonies. To finance the war efforts, colonial governments imposed higher taxes and introduced war bonds, affecting the financial landscape of the colonies. These measures had long-term economic implications, including inflation and public debt, which shaped post-war economic policies.

6. Examine six effects of expanding health, housing, and water supply services in Africa after 1945.

The expansion of health, housing, and water supply services in Africa after 1945 had profound socio-economic impacts.

Firstly, improved healthcare services led to a decline in mortality rates and an increase in life expectancy. The introduction of better medical facilities and disease control programs, such as vaccination campaigns, significantly reduced the prevalence of infectious diseases.

Secondly, the expansion of housing services aimed to accommodate the growing urban populations resulting from post-war urbanization. Efforts to provide adequate housing improved living conditions and reduced the proliferation of informal settlements.

Thirdly, enhanced water supply services increased access to clean drinking water, reducing waterborne diseases and improving public health. The development of water infrastructure, such as pipelines and treatment plants, was crucial in achieving this outcome.

Fourthly, these improvements contributed to economic productivity. Healthier populations were more capable of engaging in productive labor, and better living conditions attracted investments and facilitated economic activities in urban areas.

Fifthly, the expansion of social services played a role in fostering social stability. By addressing basic needs, governments could mitigate social unrest and build a foundation for cohesive communities.

Lastly, these developments laid the groundwork for future advancements. The establishment of health and infrastructure systems post-1945 provided a platform upon which subsequent administrations could build, leading to continued improvements in quality of life.

7. In six points, show how the United Nations facilitated decolonization processes in Africa.

The United Nations (UN) played a pivotal role in facilitating the decolonization of Africa through various initiatives and resolutions. Firstly, the UN Charter, established in 1945, enshrined the principle of self-determination, providing a foundational framework for colonies to seek independence. This principle empowered African nations to advocate for their sovereignty on an international platform.

Secondly, the UN created the Special Committee on Decolonization, also known as the Committee of 24, to monitor the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This committee was instrumental in assessing the progress of decolonization and ensuring that colonial powers adhered to international mandates.

Thirdly, the UN facilitated diplomatic pressure on colonial powers by providing a forum where newly independent African states could voice their concerns and garner support. The increasing number of African

nations joining the UN shifted the balance in the General Assembly, leading to more robust resolutions against colonialism.

Fourthly, the UN deployed peacekeeping missions to oversee transitions to independence and maintain stability in regions prone to conflict during the decolonization process. For example, the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) was established in 1960 to address the crisis following the Congo's independence from Belgium.

Fifthly, the UN provided technical assistance and advisory services to emerging African nations, aiding in the establishment of governance structures, legal systems, and economic frameworks necessary for independent statehood. This support was crucial in ensuring the sustainability of newly formed governments.

Lastly, the UN's adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in 1960 (Resolution 1514) marked a significant milestone. This declaration unequivocally called for the immediate end of colonialism, labeling it a violation of fundamental human rights, and set a clear agenda for the decolonization process.

Through these concerted efforts, the United Nations significantly advanced the decolonization agenda in Africa, leading to the independence of numerous nations and the dismantling of colonial empires.