

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: 2023

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. One of the obstacles of African development is the education systems inherited from the colonialists. In six points, show the strategies which were adopted by the Tanzanian government to overcome this problem after independence.

After gaining independence in 1961, Tanzania recognized that the colonial education system was inadequate for its developmental aspirations. To address this, the government implemented several strategies to reform and adapt the education system to better serve the nation's needs.

One significant strategy was the introduction of the "Education for Self-Reliance" policy in 1967. This policy aimed to make education more relevant to the socio-economic context of Tanzania by integrating practical skills and promoting self-sufficiency among students. The focus was on aligning education with the principles of Ujamaa (African socialism) to foster communal development.

The government also prioritized adult education to combat widespread illiteracy. Institutions such as the Kivukoni College (established in 1961) and the Institute of Adult Education (established in 1964) were instrumental in providing educational opportunities to adults, thereby enhancing their participation in national development.

Curriculum reforms were undertaken to decolonize the content and make it more relevant to Tanzanian society. The Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE) was established to develop curricula that reflected national values, culture, and development goals, moving away from the Eurocentric focus of the colonial era.

To address the shortage of skilled professionals, the government expanded teacher training programs. This initiative aimed to produce a sufficient number of qualified teachers to meet the demands of an expanding education system, ensuring quality education across the country.

The introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in the 1970s was another critical strategy. This policy aimed to provide free and compulsory primary education to all children, significantly increasing enrollment rates and promoting equitable access to education.

Furthermore, the government emphasized the importance of Kiswahili as the medium of instruction in primary schools. This move was intended to promote national unity and ensure that education was accessible to the majority of Tanzanians, as Kiswahili was widely spoken across the country.

2. Examine six factors which contributed to the emergence and development of strong centralized feudal states in the interlacustrine region before colonialism.

Before colonialism, the interlacustrine region of East Africa, encompassing areas around the Great Lakes, witnessed the rise of strong centralized feudal states. Several factors contributed to this development.

The region's fertile land supported productive agriculture, leading to surplus food production. This agricultural abundance allowed for population growth and the establishment of settled communities, which facilitated the development of centralized authority structures.

The control and management of long-distance trade routes were crucial. States like Buganda and Bunyoro capitalized on their strategic locations to control trade in goods such as salt, iron, and ivory. The wealth generated from trade bolstered the power of centralized authorities and enabled the expansion of their territories.

The development of military organization and technology played a significant role. The ability to field disciplined armies equipped with iron weapons allowed emerging states to defend their territories and subjugate neighboring communities, thereby consolidating power and expanding their influence.

The establishment of hierarchical political structures facilitated centralized governance. Kings and chiefs exercised authority over defined territories, implementing systems of taxation and tribute that reinforced their control and provided resources for administrative and military functions.

The influence of religion and ideology also contributed to state formation. Rulers often claimed divine right or ancestral legitimacy, which helped to legitimize their authority and unify diverse communities under a common belief system, strengthening social cohesion within the state.

Lastly, environmental factors such as the presence of the Great Lakes provided natural defense mechanisms and facilitated communication and transportation. These geographical advantages enabled centralized states to maintain control over their domains and manage resources effectively.

3. In six points, show how slave trade contributed to the rise of the gap in development between Africa and Europe during Merchant Capitalism.

The transatlantic slave trade, spanning from the 15th to the 19th century, significantly widened the developmental gap between Africa and Europe during the era of Merchant Capitalism. Several factors contributed to this disparity:

Firstly, the massive forced migration led to a severe depopulation in many African regions. The loss of a substantial portion of the young and able-bodied population disrupted local economies and agricultural productivity, hindering Africa's economic development. In contrast, Europe benefited economically from the labor provided by enslaved Africans, which fueled industrial growth and wealth accumulation.

Secondly, the slave trade fostered an atmosphere of lawlessness and violence in Africa. Economic incentives for warlords and tribes to engage in the slave trade promoted internal conflicts and societal instability. This environment impeded the establishment of stable political institutions necessary for development, while European nations experienced increasing political stability and economic growth.

Thirdly, the focus on capturing and selling slaves diverted attention from other economic activities. Communities that might have engaged in trade, craftsmanship, or other productive enterprises were instead consumed by the slave trade. This diversion stunted the growth of diverse economic sectors in Africa, whereas Europe diversified and expanded its economic activities.

Fourthly, the slave trade disrupted traditional social structures and networks. The constant threat of enslavement eroded trust within and between communities, weakening social cohesion. This social fragmentation made collective economic endeavors and large-scale projects difficult to undertake, setting back development.

Fifthly, the profits amassed from the slave trade were invested in European industries and infrastructure. The capital accumulation from this trade financed technological advancements and industrialization in Europe, creating a stark economic contrast with Africa, which was being depleted of its human and material resources.

Lastly, the long-term psychological impact of the slave trade cannot be overlooked. The trauma and societal disruption left lasting scars on African communities, affecting their ability to organize and develop effectively. In contrast, European societies reaped the benefits of the trade, further entrenching the developmental divide.

4. Appraise the role played by the colonial state in Kenya in the establishment of settler agricultural production.

In colonial Kenya, the state played a pivotal role in establishing and promoting settler agricultural production through various strategic interventions:

The colonial government implemented policies of land alienation, expropriating fertile lands from indigenous communities and reallocating them to European settlers. This process often involved the displacement of local populations to less arable areas, thereby facilitating large-scale settler farming.

To ensure a steady supply of labor for settler farms, the colonial state imposed taxes such as the hut and poll taxes on African households. These taxes compelled Africans to seek wage employment on European-owned farms to meet their tax obligations, effectively creating a labor reservoir for settler agriculture.

The state also enacted legal frameworks that favored settlers, including laws that restricted African participation in certain lucrative cash crop markets. By limiting African farmers' access to profitable crops and markets, the colonial administration reduced competition for settler producers, thereby bolstering the settlers' economic dominance.

Furthermore, the colonial government invested in infrastructure development, such as the construction of railways and roads, primarily serving settler agricultural areas. This infrastructure facilitated the efficient transport of agricultural produce to export markets, enhancing the profitability of settler farming enterprises.

Additionally, the state provided financial support and subsidies to settlers, including access to credit facilities and agricultural research services. These measures were designed to promote the adoption of modern farming techniques and increase productivity on settler farms.

Moreover, the colonial administration established marketing boards and pricing mechanisms that favored settler produce. By controlling the marketing channels and setting favorable prices for settler-grown crops, the state ensured that settlers received higher returns on their agricultural investments.

Through these concerted efforts, the colonial state in Kenya systematically created an enabling environment for settler agricultural production to thrive, often at the expense of indigenous communities' land rights and economic opportunities.

5. In six points, show how colonial social services were used to maintain colonialism in Africa.

Colonial social services in Africa were strategically designed to reinforce and perpetuate colonial dominance. These services, while seemingly benevolent, served multiple functions that consolidated colonial rule:

Firstly, colonial education systems were established to produce a limited cadre of African clerks, interpreters, and low-level administrators who facilitated the functioning of the colonial apparatus. By providing minimal education tailored to subordinate roles, colonial powers ensured a compliant workforce to support their administrative needs.

Secondly, health services were primarily developed to maintain the productivity of African laborers essential for colonial economic enterprises. Medical facilities and interventions were concentrated in areas of economic importance, aiming to reduce disease-related disruptions in labor supply and safeguard the health of European settlers.

Thirdly, the provision of water and housing services was often racially segregated, with superior amenities reserved for Europeans. This segregation reinforced racial hierarchies and underscored the supremacy of the colonizers, fostering an environment of dependency and inferiority among the indigenous populations.

Fourthly, missionary activities, sanctioned and supported by colonial governments, played a role in disseminating Western cultural and religious values. By promoting Christianity and Western norms, missionaries contributed to the erosion of indigenous cultures and facilitated the acceptance of colonial authority.

Fifthly, social services were unevenly distributed, favoring regions of economic significance to the colonial powers. This selective allocation ensured that resources were concentrated in areas that maximized economic extraction, while neglecting other regions, thereby maintaining control over economically vital zones.

Lastly, colonial social policies often aimed to create divisions within African societies. By offering limited privileges to certain groups or tribes, colonial administrations fostered internal rivalries, weakening potential unified resistance movements and ensuring a more manageable populace.

Through these strategies, colonial social services functioned as instruments of control, embedding colonial structures deeply within African societies and sustaining foreign dominance.

6. How was economic exploitation intensified in the colonies during and after the Second World War? Explain by giving six points.

The period during and after the Second World War saw a marked intensification of economic exploitation in African colonies, driven by the colonial powers' need to rebuild their war-torn economies:

Firstly, there was an increased extraction of raw materials. Colonial powers intensified the exploitation of Africa's mineral and agricultural resources to supply the reconstruction efforts in Europe. This surge in demand led to overexploitation of resources without corresponding benefits to the local populations.

Secondly, the colonial administrations implemented development schemes aimed at boosting the production of cash crops. These schemes often involved coercive measures to ensure African farmers prioritized export-oriented agriculture over subsistence farming, aligning local economies more closely with the needs of the colonial metropolises.

Thirdly, labor policies became more oppressive. To meet the heightened demand for raw materials, colonial governments enforced stricter labor controls, including forced labor and increased taxation, compelling Africans to work in mines and plantations under harsh conditions.

Fourthly, infrastructure development during this period was primarily geared towards facilitating resource extraction. Railways, roads, and ports were constructed to connect resource-rich areas to export points, serving the interests of the colonial economies while offering minimal benefit to local development.

Fifthly, the colonial powers established marketing boards to control the purchase and pricing of African produce. These boards often set prices unfavorable to African farmers, ensuring that the bulk of the profits were repatriated to Europe, thereby deepening economic exploitation.

Lastly, industrial development in the colonies was deliberately stifled. Colonial policies discouraged the establishment of local industries to prevent competition with European manufacturers, ensuring that colonies remained dependent on imported goods and served solely as sources of raw materials.

These measures collectively intensified the economic exploitation of African colonies, entrenching economic structures that prioritized European recovery and growth at the expense of African development.

7. Examine three economic effects of the Second World War on the European economy and, in three points, explain why European possession of African colonies was vulnerable after the war.

The Second World War had profound economic impacts on Europe and significantly altered the dynamics of colonial possession in Africa:

Economic Effects on Europe:

Firstly, the war caused widespread destruction of infrastructure and industrial capacities across Europe. Cities, factories, and transport networks were heavily damaged, leading to a substantial decline in production and economic output.

Secondly, European nations faced enormous financial burdens due to war expenditures. The cost of military operations and post-war reconstruction led to increased national debts and weakened economies, limiting their ability to maintain overseas colonies.

Thirdly, there was a significant shift in global economic power. The United States emerged as an economic superpower, and European countries became increasingly dependent on American financial aid, such as the Marshall Plan, to rebuild their economies.

Vulnerability of European Possession of African Colonies:

Firstly, the weakened European economies struggled to finance the administrative and military costs of maintaining colonies. The economic strain made it challenging to suppress growing nationalist movements demanding independence.

Secondly, the ideological shift towards self-determination gained momentum after the war. The Atlantic Charter of 1941, endorsed by the Allies, advocated for the right of all people to choose their government, emboldening African nationalist movements to demand independence.

Thirdly, the demonstration of European vulnerability during the war, with colonial powers suffering defeats and occupations, undermined the myth of European superiority. This shift empowered colonized populations to challenge colonial rule, leading to increased pressure for decolonization.

These factors collectively made European colonial possessions in Africa increasingly untenable in the post-World War II era, paving the way for widespread decolonization movements.