

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: 2024

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 can be used to eradicate challenges facing the industrial sector in Tanzania.

The industrial sector in Tanzania faces several challenges that hinder its growth and development. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach to create a conducive environment for industrialization.

One effective strategy is the development of comprehensive industrial policies and strategies. The Tanzanian government has recognized the importance of industrialization in its development agenda. For instance, the Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP) 1996–2020 was adopted to guide industrial development. Additionally, the Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025 aims to provide concrete strategies to implement the SIDP and build a competitive industrial sector by creating a favorable business environment.

Another crucial measure is investing in infrastructure development. Adequate infrastructure, including transportation networks, energy supply, and communication systems, is essential for industrial growth. The government has been working on improving infrastructure to support industrialization, as highlighted in various development plans.

Enhancing access to finance for industrial enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), is also vital. Implementing financial instruments and incentives can support industrial development. The Tanzania Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme (IUMP) aims to strengthen the capacity of the manufacturing sector and improve competitiveness.

Developing a skilled workforce is essential for industrial productivity. Reversing the trend of converting polytechnic and technical institutions into universities and strengthening vocational education can provide the necessary technical skills for industrial development.

Improving market access for industrial products through trade agreements and infrastructure development is crucial. Enhancing integrated market access in the industrial and business sectors can contribute to the growth of Tanzania's industrial sector.

Lastly, fostering local investment in the industrial sector can drive growth. The government's efforts to create an enabling environment for local investors, as seen in the expansion of the Serengeti Cigarette Company (SCC) factory in Morogoro Region, demonstrate the significance of local investment in industrial progress.

2. In six points, explain how pre-colonial education benefited its recipients.

Pre-colonial education in Africa was an indigenous system of learning that imparted essential skills, values, and knowledge to individuals within the community. This form of education was integral to the social, economic, and cultural development of its recipients.

One significant benefit was the acquisition of vocational skills. Pre-colonial education emphasized practical skills necessary for daily life and survival. Individuals learned farming, hunting, fishing, and craftsmanship, enabling them to contribute effectively to the community's economy.

Another advantage was cultural preservation. Through oral traditions, storytelling, and rituals, pre-colonial education transmitted cultural values, beliefs, and customs. This ensured the preservation and continuity of the community's heritage across generations.

Pre-colonial education also fostered social cohesion and identity. By learning about their history, lineage, and societal roles, recipients developed a strong connection to their community and its social structures.

Moral and ethical development was another key benefit. Pre-colonial education instilled moral values and ethical principles. Through proverbs, folktales, and communal activities, individuals learned about respect, honesty, justice, and other virtues essential for harmonious living.

Additionally, pre-colonial education prepared individuals for leadership and governance roles. Future leaders were educated in governance, conflict resolution, and diplomacy. This prepared them to take on leadership roles and manage communal affairs effectively, ensuring stability and order within the society.

Lastly, pre-colonial education promoted environmental awareness. Education included knowledge about the environment, such as understanding local ecosystems, sustainable farming practices, and medicinal uses of plants. This ecological knowledge promoted sustainable living and resource management.

3. Why did the developmental gap between Africa and Europe increase after the 15th century? Explain by giving six reasons.

The developmental disparity between Africa and Europe widened significantly after the 15th century due to a combination of historical, economic, and social factors.

One major reason was the transatlantic slave trade. The transatlantic slave trade led to the forced removal of millions of Africans, resulting in a significant loss of human capital. This depopulation disrupted societies and economies, hindering development.

Another contributing factor was colonial exploitation. European colonization imposed economic systems that prioritized resource extraction over local development. Colonial economies were structured to serve European interests, leading to underdevelopment in African regions.

Technological advancements in Europe also played a role. The Industrial Revolution propelled Europe ahead technologically. In contrast, Africa's technological development was stifled due to colonial policies that discouraged industrialization, creating a technological gap.

The imposition of artificial borders by colonial powers further exacerbated the situation. Colonial powers drew arbitrary borders without regard for ethnic or cultural boundaries, leading to conflicts and political instability post-independence. This instability diverted resources from development efforts.

Unequal trade relationships also contributed to the widening gap. Africa was integrated into the global economy as a supplier of raw materials, while Europe exported manufactured goods. This trade imbalance hindered industrial growth in Africa and perpetuated economic dependency.

Lastly, the lack of investment in education and infrastructure during the colonial period left African nations ill-prepared for development post-independence. Colonial administrations focused on extractive industries with minimal investment in human capital or infrastructure, resulting in a developmental lag compared to Europe.

4. In six points, analyze the economic strategies which were used by the colonial states to establish the colonial economy in Africa between the 1880s and 1914.

Between the 1880s and 1914, European colonial powers implemented various economic strategies to establish and consolidate colonial economies in Africa, primarily aimed at extracting resources and integrating African territories into the global capitalist system.

One significant strategy was the introduction of cash crop economies. Colonial administrations encouraged or coerced African farmers to cultivate export-oriented crops such as cotton, coffee, cocoa, and rubber. This shift from subsistence farming to cash crop production ensured a steady supply of raw materials for European industries. For instance, in British West Africa, the cultivation of cocoa became predominant, with Ghana emerging as a leading exporter by the early 20th century.

Another strategy involved the development of infrastructure to facilitate resource extraction and export. Colonial governments invested in the construction of railways, roads, and ports to connect resource-rich areas with coastal export points. In Nigeria, the British built railway lines from the interior to Lagos and Port Harcourt, enabling efficient transportation of agricultural produce and minerals to European markets.

The imposition of taxation systems was also a critical economic strategy. Colonial authorities introduced taxes, such as hut and poll taxes, payable in cash. This policy compelled Africans to engage in wage labor or produce cash crops to earn the necessary money, thereby integrating them into the colonial monetary economy. In French West Africa, the head tax was instrumental in pushing local populations into the cash economy and labor market.

Colonial powers established labor policies to ensure a steady supply of cheap labor for colonial enterprises. Mechanisms such as forced labor, labor conscription, and migrant labor systems were employed. In the Congo Free State, under King Leopold II, the exploitation of rubber was facilitated through brutal forced labor practices, leading to significant human suffering and population decline.

The creation of monopolistic trading companies was another strategy. Colonial administrations granted concessions to European companies, giving them exclusive rights to exploit certain resources or conduct

trade in specific regions. These companies often operated with significant autonomy and were instrumental in extracting resources. For example, in the Congo Free State, companies like the Anglo-Belgian India Rubber Company (ABIR) were granted vast territories to harvest rubber, leading to severe exploitation of local populations.

Lastly, the establishment of land tenure systems facilitated economic control. Colonial governments redefined land ownership, often declaring vast areas as "terra nullius" (nobody's land) and appropriating them for the state or European settlers. In settler colonies like Kenya, fertile highlands were designated as "White Highlands," reserved exclusively for European settlers, displacing indigenous communities and restructuring agricultural production to serve colonial interests.

5. Analyze six factors which determined the distribution of social services during colonial time in Africa.

During the colonial period in Africa, the allocation of social services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure was influenced by several key factors aligned with the objectives and interests of the colonial powers.

One significant determinant was the presence of urban centers. Colonial administrations often concentrated social services in urban areas where European settlers and administrative offices were located. This urban focus facilitated efficient governance and economic exploitation, as these centers served as hubs for trade and administration.

Economic interests also played a crucial role in the distribution of social services. Regions that were economically significant, particularly those involved in the production of cash crops or resource extraction, received more attention from colonial authorities. The development of infrastructure and services in these areas aimed to facilitate the efficient exploitation and export of valuable resources, thereby maximizing economic gains for the colonial powers.

The existence of settler communities influenced the allocation of social services as well. Areas with substantial European settler populations were more likely to receive enhanced services, including better healthcare, education, and housing. This preferential treatment was intended to create comfortable living conditions for settlers, thereby encouraging their continued presence and investment in the colonies.

Missionary activities significantly impacted the distribution of educational services. Missionaries established schools primarily in regions where they sought to spread Christianity. Consequently, areas with active missionary presence benefited from educational facilities, which often became the foundation for formal education systems in those regions.

Geographical factors, including accessibility and the availability of natural resources, also determined where social services were provided. Colonial administrations were more inclined to develop infrastructure and services in areas that were easily accessible and held strategic importance, such as ports, mining zones,

or fertile agricultural lands. This strategic placement facilitated efficient administration and economic exploitation of the colonies.

Lastly, the colonial economic policies themselves influenced the distribution of social services. The focus on establishing economies that complemented the needs of the colonial powers meant that services were developed in areas that directly contributed to these economic objectives. This often resulted in a skewed distribution, with certain regions receiving more attention and resources based on their economic utility to the colonizers.

6. Describe six characteristics of the colonial migrant laborers in Africa.

During the colonial period in Africa, migrant laborers exhibited several distinct characteristics shaped by the socio-economic and political dynamics imposed by colonial administrations.

Firstly, the labor force was predominantly male. Colonial economies favored male laborers for physically demanding tasks in mines, plantations, and construction projects. This gender-specific recruitment led to demographic imbalances in rural areas, with women often left to manage households and subsistence farming.

Secondly, migrant laborers were typically subjected to exploitative working conditions. They often worked long hours for minimal wages under strict supervision, with limited rights or avenues for grievance. For example, in South Africa, African migrant laborers faced harsh conditions and were victims of abuse by their white supervisors.

Thirdly, the employment of migrant laborers was often regulated through coercive systems. In Kenya, the kipande system required African laborers to carry identification documents detailing their employment history, restricting their movement and confining them to specific areas to ensure a steady supply of cheap labor to settler farms.

Fourthly, migrant laborers frequently maintained strong ties to their home communities. Despite working in distant locations, they often returned home during off-seasons or after contract completion, bringing back earnings and goods, which played a significant role in the rural economies. This cyclical migration pattern was prevalent in various regions, including Southern Africa.

Fifthly, the labor migration system contributed to significant social changes. The absence of a large male population in rural areas led to shifts in traditional gender roles, with women taking on increased responsibilities in agriculture and community leadership. Additionally, exposure to different cultures and urban environments influenced the social dynamics within home communities upon the laborers' return.

Lastly, migrant laborers were instrumental in the development of early labor movements. Shared experiences of exploitation and poor working conditions fostered a sense of solidarity among workers, leading to the formation of labor unions and movements that advocated for better wages and working conditions. These movements laid the groundwork for future labor rights activism in post-colonial Africa.

7. In six points, show the contributions of the Capitalist Bloc to the nationalist struggles and African independence.

During the mid-20th century, the Capitalist Bloc, led by Western nations such as the United States and its allies, played a multifaceted role in supporting African nationalist movements and facilitating the continent's path to independence.

Firstly, the Capitalist Bloc provided political support for decolonization. In the post-World War II era, the United States, emerging as a leading capitalist nation, championed the decolonization process in Africa. This support was partly motivated by the desire to spread capitalist ideology and counter the influence of the Soviet Union. The U.S. applied its "open door policy" to support decolonization, recognizing that the economic and political weakening of European colonial powers post-war made it more difficult for them to maintain control over their colonies.

Secondly, economic assistance was extended to newly independent African nations. The United States and its allies provided aid packages aimed at fostering economic development and stability. This assistance was designed to integrate these nations into the global capitalist economy, offering an alternative to socialist models promoted by the Eastern Bloc. Such economic support was crucial in helping nascent African states build infrastructure and institutions necessary for self-governance.

Thirdly, educational opportunities were offered to African students. Western countries facilitated scholarships and exchange programs, allowing Africans to study abroad. This exposure to Western education systems equipped future African leaders with skills and ideologies aligned with capitalist principles, influencing the political and economic frameworks they would later adopt in their home countries.

Fourthly, the Capitalist Bloc utilized diplomatic pressure to encourage European colonial powers to grant independence to African territories. The United States, for instance, leveraged its position in international forums to advocate for self-determination and the end of colonial rule, aligning with its anti-imperialist stance and strategic interests during the Cold War.

Fifthly, media and cultural exchanges were employed to promote capitalist ideals. Western nations disseminated information highlighting the benefits of capitalist economies and democratic governance. This cultural diplomacy aimed to sway public opinion in African nations towards adopting capitalist-oriented policies post-independence.

Lastly, strategic alliances were formed with African nationalist leaders. The Capitalist Bloc engaged with emerging African political figures, offering support and establishing relationships that would influence the ideological leanings of new governments. By aligning with these leaders, Western nations sought to ensure that the political landscape of post-colonial Africa would be favorable to capitalist interests, thereby countering the spread of communism on the continent.