

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

112/2

HISTORY 2

AFRICA IN WORLD HISTORY UP TO 1945
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Monday 13 May 2002 p.m

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **fifteen (15)** questions.
2. Answer a total of **five (5)** questions.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. All writing should be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

maktaba.tetea.org



1. Evaluate the argument that maritime technology was the main causative factor for widening gap in social and economic development between Africa and Europe between 15th and 18th centuries.

Maritime technology allowed Europeans to build strong navies, explore overseas routes, and establish global trade networks. This gave them access to new wealth from the Americas and Asia, which accelerated their development.

Africa, by contrast, relied largely on land and river transport, which limited the extent of long-distance trade compared to Europe's global outreach.

The control of seas also enabled Europeans to dominate the trans-Atlantic slave trade, extracting human resources from Africa and enriching European economies further.

Therefore, maritime technology was a decisive factor in widening the gap, though internal African disruptions caused by slave trade also played a role.

2. Discuss the contention that “although Africa and Europe had reached the same level of development by the 15th century, Europe was still ahead of Africa in some aspects.”

By the 15th century, Africa had advanced civilizations such as Mali, Songhai, and Great Zimbabwe, with strong trade networks and governance comparable to Europe.

However, Europe had begun advancing in scientific knowledge, metallurgy, and especially maritime exploration, which Africa lacked at the same scale.

The development of firearms and oceanic navigation gave Europe military and commercial advantages.

Thus, while Africa and Europe were broadly comparable, Europe's early technological innovations positioned it slightly ahead.

3. The rise and expansion of guilds and towns in Europe were signs which showed that feudalism was giving way to the rise of capitalism in the 15th century. Justify.

Guilds organized artisans and merchants, creating regulated markets and promoting specialization. This laid the groundwork for capitalist enterprise.

Towns became centers of trade, weakening feudal dependence on rural manors and creating a money-based economy.

The growth of commerce and wealth in towns allowed investment in banking, long-distance trade, and manufacturing, which marked the transition toward capitalism.

Thus, guilds and towns reflected the decline of feudalism and the emergence of capitalist relations.

4. “Britain has been referred to as the Industrial Workshop of Europe, but by 1870s the tables had been turned against her industrial hegemony.” Account for this trend.

Britain led industrialization in the 18th and early 19th centuries, dominating global trade and manufacturing.

By the 1870s, however, new industrial powers like Germany and the USA caught up by adopting advanced technologies, larger industries, and better organization.

Britain’s reliance on older machinery and slower adaptation to new methods reduced its competitive advantage.

Thus, while Britain pioneered industrialization, it lost its dominance as rivals emerged stronger.

5. Britain was the first great nation to sponsor slave trade and also the first great nation to advocate for the abolition of it worldwide. Why?

Britain supported slave trade initially because its colonies in the Caribbean required cheap labor for sugar plantations. The profits enriched Britain’s economy.

By the late 18th century, however, industrial capitalism required free labor markets and expanding consumer bases, which slavery undermined.

Moral and religious movements, such as those led by William Wilberforce, also pressured for abolition.

Thus, economic changes combined with humanitarian campaigns led Britain to abolish the trade it once dominated.

6. Analyse the forces behind the rise and eventually the collapse of “free trade” in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Free trade rose in Europe after the repeal of tariffs like the Corn Laws in Britain, promoting global commerce and specialization.

However, by the late 19th century, economic crises, competition, and the rise of protectionist policies led to its decline. Nations like Germany and the USA imposed tariffs to protect industries.

Colonialism also undermined free trade by promoting exclusive control over markets and resources.

Thus, while free trade expanded capitalism, its contradictions led to protectionism and imperial rivalries.

7. Relate the emergence of competitive capitalism with the underdevelopment of the African continent.

Competitive capitalism drove Europe to seek cheap raw materials and new markets, which Africa provided.

This led to exploitation through slave trade, colonialism, and resource extraction, leaving Africa dependent and underdeveloped.

While Europe industrialized and accumulated wealth, Africa lost labor, resources, and opportunities for independent growth.

Thus, Africa’s underdevelopment was directly tied to Europe’s capitalist expansion.

8. “The export of capital is a key feature of Imperialism.” V.I LENIN in Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism. Justify the above statement and show its effects on Africa.

Lenin argued that advanced capitalist nations exported surplus capital abroad to secure profits. In Africa, this took the form of investment in mines, plantations, and infrastructure.

This tied African economies to European monopolies, ensuring that profits flowed out of Africa rather than benefiting locals.

It also reinforced exploitation, as colonial states structured economies to serve foreign investors.

Thus, the export of capital deepened Africa's dependency and fueled imperial domination.

9. Refute the fallacy that African societies were not affected by the capitalist crises of early 20th century.

The Great Depression of 1929 caused sharp declines in prices of African exports such as cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Farmers and traders suffered greatly.

Colonial governments increased taxes to maintain revenues, worsening African poverty.

The crises fueled strikes, protests, and stronger nationalist movements across Africa.

Therefore, Africa was deeply affected by capitalist crises despite being colonized.

10. What was the impact of both fascism and NAZISM to Africa?

Fascism and Nazism promoted racist ideologies that justified European domination of Africans as "inferior peoples."

During World War II, African soldiers were conscripted into fighting against Axis powers, exposing them to global struggles for freedom.

The defeat of fascism delegitimized racist colonial ideologies, fueling African nationalism and independence struggles.

Thus, fascism both oppressed Africa and indirectly accelerated its liberation.

11. The Marshall plan of 1947 was a solution to the war-torn western European nations and intensification of world economic interdependence. Discuss this statement with relevant examples.

The Marshall Plan provided US financial aid to rebuild Western Europe after World War II, reviving industries and stabilizing economies.

It also tied Europe more closely to the US economy, strengthening capitalist alliances during the Cold War.

This interdependence had global effects, as colonial territories were pressured to align with US-led capitalist systems.

Thus, the Marshall Plan was both a European recovery project and a strategy to expand global economic interdependence.

12. Show the international significance of the October Socialist Revolution to the struggles of the working class in the world.

The October Revolution of 1917 in Russia inspired workers worldwide by demonstrating that capitalism could be overthrown.

It provided ideological and material support to socialist and communist movements globally.

In Africa and Asia, it gave hope to anti-colonial movements that linked liberation with socialist ideals.

Thus, its significance was global, shaping labor struggles, revolutionary movements, and anti-colonial nationalism.

13. How did the policy of Socialism in Russia affect the colonial and post-colonial peoples of the Third World?

Soviet socialism inspired liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America by offering an alternative to capitalism.

The USSR provided material aid, training, and political support to anti-colonial struggles.

In the post-colonial period, many African states, such as Tanzania and Ethiopia, adopted socialist policies influenced by the Soviet model.

Thus, Soviet socialism was central to shaping Third World resistance and development strategies.

14. Trace carefully the origins and problems of the Black people in the new world.

Black people in the New World originated from the trans-Atlantic slave trade, which forcibly brought millions of Africans to the Americas.

They faced slavery, racial discrimination, and exclusion from political and economic systems.

Even after emancipation, problems persisted, including segregation, economic marginalization, and systemic racism.

Despite these challenges, Black people built strong cultural and political identities, contributing significantly to global struggles for equality.

15. Discuss the genesis of the “Back to Africa Movement.”

The Back to Africa Movement emerged in the 19th century as a response to slavery, racism, and exclusion in the Americas.

Leaders like Marcus Garvey promoted the idea that people of African descent should return to Africa to rebuild and reclaim their heritage.

It grew out of Pan-Africanist ideals, emphasizing unity, pride, and independence for African people globally.

Although not many physically returned, the movement inspired African nationalism and pride, laying foundations for independence movements in Africa.