

**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

Wednesday 12 May 2004 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).

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1. Give an analysis on the different political systems in Africa by the 15th century.

By the 15th century, Africa had diverse political systems. In West Africa, centralized empires such as Mali and Songhai had kings with elaborate administrations, armies, and taxation systems.

In East Africa, the Swahili city-states like Kilwa and Mombasa had coastal trade-based governments, run by merchant elites and influenced by Islam.

In Southern Africa, Great Zimbabwe demonstrated centralized authority with a ruling elite supported by tribute from surrounding areas.

In other parts of Africa, especially forest and pastoral areas, political systems were more decentralized, with clan or kinship-based leadership. This diversity reflected Africa's varied environments and economies.

2. Compare and contrast the level of development reached by the African societies to that of European societies during the medieval period.

African societies achieved high levels of development, comparable in many respects to Europe. The universities of Timbuktu rivaled European centers of learning, while Great Zimbabwe showcased advanced architecture.

In terms of trade, African societies like the Swahili coast and West African empires were well integrated into global networks, just like European states engaged in Mediterranean and northern trade.

However, Europe experienced greater technological advancements in weaponry and navigation by the end of the medieval period, giving it an edge in later centuries.

Thus, while Africa was not "backward," Europe's faster pace in military and maritime technology eventually shifted the balance in its favor.

3. Evaluate the contribution of the Agrarian Revolution to the rise of the capitalist mode of production in Britain.

The Agrarian Revolution introduced enclosure, which consolidated land and displaced peasants, creating a class of wage laborers essential for capitalism.

It improved agricultural productivity through crop rotation, selective breeding, and new tools, producing surpluses that sustained population growth.

The surplus capital from agriculture was invested in industries, helping to fund mechanization and factories.

Thus, the Agrarian Revolution provided the labor, capital, and food security necessary for the rise of industrial capitalism in Britain.

4. Why was Luddism dominated and characterized by violence?

Luddism arose in early 19th century Britain as workers protested against mechanization that threatened their jobs. The destruction of textile machines was their main form of protest.

It was violent because workers felt excluded from political processes, as voting rights were limited and legal avenues for protest were weak.

The harsh working conditions in factories and declining wages intensified anger, pushing workers to violent resistance rather than peaceful reform.

Therefore, Luddism reflected desperation and frustration in the face of industrial capitalism.

5. Discuss the trend of development of capitalism in Germany and show how it affected the development of the world.

Capitalism in Germany developed later than in Britain, but by the late 19th century it was marked by rapid industrialization, heavy industries, and strong cartels.

The close link between the state, banks, and industries created a powerful capitalist system that rivaled Britain's dominance.

Globally, German capitalism intensified imperial rivalries, especially in Africa, contributing to the scramble for colonies. It also played a role in the tensions that led to World War I.

Thus, Germany's capitalist development reshaped the balance of power in Europe and the world.

6. What were the main features of capitalism under finance capital?

Capitalism under finance capital, as described by Lenin, involved the merging of industrial and banking capital into monopolies and cartels.

It was characterized by the export of capital, not just goods, as surplus capital was invested abroad in colonies.

It emphasized imperialism, with monopolistic powers securing colonies to guarantee resources and markets.

Thus, finance capital marked the global expansion of capitalism, leading to colonialism and imperial rivalries.

7. How did the development of capitalism help the rise and development of European nationalism?

Capitalism required unified national markets, which encouraged the consolidation of fragmented states into nation-states.

The bourgeoisie supported nationalism as a means of securing economic policies favorable to trade and industry.

Competition between capitalist states for markets and resources fostered national rivalries, strengthening nationalist sentiment.

Thus, capitalism and nationalism developed hand in hand, reinforcing each other in Europe.

8. Why and how did colonialism underdevelop Africa?

Colonialism restructured African economies to serve Europe, emphasizing cash crop and mineral exports while neglecting local industries.

It exploited African labor through forced work, taxation, and wage suppression, leaving Africans impoverished.

Colonial powers built infrastructure such as railways and ports only to facilitate export, not to promote balanced development.

Education and healthcare were limited, leaving Africa without the human capital needed for independent growth.

Thus, colonialism created dependency and underdevelopment that persisted after independence.

9. “The intensification of migrant labour in the 1920s in Africa was a direct consequence of the First World War”. Justify.

The war created demand for African resources, leading to expansion of mines and plantations in the 1920s. These industries relied on migrant labor.

Colonial governments imposed taxes to force Africans into wage labor, especially in South Africa, Kenya, and Rhodesia.

The economic dislocation of the war reduced traditional livelihoods, compelling more Africans to seek migrant labor opportunities.

Therefore, the expansion of migrant labor in the 1920s was directly linked to the war’s impact on African economies.

10. Outline the terms of the Paris Peace Treaty and show how they affected the future prospects of Europe.

The Treaty of Versailles (1919) imposed heavy reparations on Germany, limited its military, and stripped it of colonies.

It created new states in Eastern Europe, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, under the principle of self-determination.

The League of Nations was established to maintain peace, though it proved weak.

These terms weakened Germany but also sowed resentment that fueled the rise of Nazism, setting the stage for World War II.

11. Examine the timing of the Great Economic Depression and evaluate its impact on Africa.

The Great Depression began in 1929 and spread globally, devastating African economies that relied on exports of raw materials.

Commodity prices collapsed, leaving African farmers impoverished. Colonial governments raised taxes to maintain revenue, worsening hardships.

Unemployment rose as industries contracted, leading to urban poverty and unrest.

Thus, the Depression deepened Africa's dependency and sparked early nationalist demands for economic justice.

12. Account for the transition from Utopian to Scientific socialism. How far was Africa affected by such development?

Utopian socialism emphasized ideal cooperative communities, while Scientific socialism, advanced by Marx and Engels, emphasized class struggle and materialist analysis.

The transition occurred as industrialization revealed deep class inequalities, making Marx's ideas more applicable.

Africa was later influenced by Scientific socialism during independence struggles, with leaders like Nyerere in Tanzania and Nkrumah in Ghana applying socialist principles to development policies.

13. Socialism and Communism are nothing but aggressiveness against capitalism. Discuss.

This view reflects a capitalist bias, since socialism and communism arose as critiques of capitalism's exploitation.

They oppose capitalism by advocating collective ownership, equality, and social welfare, which challenges capitalist dominance.

While they can appear aggressive in rhetoric and revolutionary action, their aim was to create alternatives to capitalism, not simply to attack it.

Thus, socialism and communism were oppositional but also constructive in envisioning new societies.

14. How did the struggles of the Black American civil rights movements differ from the Black nationalist movements against the former racist regime in South Africa?

In the USA, the civil rights movement focused on ending segregation, achieving voting rights, and ensuring equal opportunities within an already democratic framework.

In South Africa, Black nationalist movements fought against a settler colonial regime and apartheid system, aiming not just for rights but also for majority rule and political liberation.

Thus, while both opposed racism, the American struggle sought integration, while the South African struggle sought total dismantling of a racial state.

15. African Union is a reaffirmation of Kwame Nkrumah's assertion that AFRICA MUST UNITE. Discuss.

The African Union (AU), established in 2001, reaffirmed Nkrumah's vision of African unity as essential for development, peace, and global influence.

It replaced the OAU, giving stronger emphasis on economic integration, conflict resolution, and collective security.

Although challenges remain, such as dependency and internal conflicts, the AU reflects Nkrumah's call for continental unity to resist neo-colonialism and promote self-reliance.

Thus, the AU embodies the continuation of the Pan-Africanist dream that Africa must unite for progress.