

**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**

**2006 February, 13 Monday p.m**

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**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. It is false to contend that by the 15th century African societies had no development at all compared to any European society. Justify this statement with concrete examples.

African societies had significant development by the 15th century. The Mali Empire under Mansa Musa was a powerful state with a strong economy based on gold trade, advanced administration, and world-renowned centers of learning such as Timbuktu.

In Southern Africa, Great Zimbabwe was a thriving state with monumental stone architecture that rivaled European constructions of the time. It demonstrated advanced building techniques and social organization.

In East Africa, the Swahili city-states like Kilwa and Mombasa were flourishing trade centers, connected to Asia and the Middle East. Their economies were based on trade in ivory, gold, and spices, showing integration into global commerce.

Thus, Africa had political organization, trade, education, and technology that were comparable in many ways to Europe during the same period.

2. Account for the widening gap in socio-economic development between Europe and Africa during the period between the 15th and the 18th centuries.

One reason was the trans-Atlantic slave trade, which drained Africa of millions of its most productive people while enriching Europe with capital that financed industrialization.

Europe experienced agricultural revolutions and early industrial developments, which increased productivity, while Africa's economies were distorted toward supplying slaves and raw materials.

The discovery of the Americas shifted global trade routes to the Atlantic, reducing Africa's role in trans-Saharan and Indian Ocean trade and making it more dependent on European commerce.

Colonial exploitation began during this period, as European powers established coastal forts and monopolized trade, undermining African economic independence.

Thus, while Europe advanced in science, agriculture, and commerce, Africa was increasingly weakened by exploitation and dependency.

3. Highlight the causes of the French Revolution and assess its contribution to the rise of capitalism in France.

The French Revolution was caused by economic crises, including heavy taxation on peasants, rising bread prices, and government debt. Political factors included resentment of absolute monarchy and lack of representation for the Third Estate.

Social inequality, embodied in the privileges of the clergy and nobility compared to the suffering majority, fueled revolutionary sentiments. Enlightenment ideas also encouraged demands for liberty and equality.

The Revolution dismantled feudal structures, abolished privileges of the nobility, and promoted equality before the law. This opened the way for free markets and capitalist enterprise.

It encouraged industrial growth by liberating labor from feudal restrictions and creating conditions for investment and commerce. Thus, the French Revolution was instrumental in paving the way for capitalism in France.

4. To what extent did the development of capitalism facilitate the rise of European nationalism?

Capitalism created a powerful middle class that sought political power and national unity to protect its economic interests. Industrialists and traders supported nationalism as a way to secure larger markets.

Economic competition fostered national rivalries, with states promoting nationalism to mobilize populations for industrial and military strength.

Capitalist expansion also required strong centralized states to regulate trade and protect investments, encouraging the consolidation of national identities.

Therefore, capitalism and nationalism reinforced each other, as capitalist development both depended on and promoted nationalist sentiments across Europe.

5. Development of capitalism in Britain was a direct consequence of the Agrarian Revolution. Explain.

The Agrarian Revolution introduced enclosure of land, which displaced peasants and created a large pool of wage laborers necessary for capitalist industries.

It also improved farming techniques, such as crop rotation and selective breeding, which increased food production and supported population growth. This provided labor and consumers for capitalist industries.

Surplus capital from agricultural productivity was invested in industrial ventures, fueling the growth of factories and mechanization.

Thus, the Agrarian Revolution created the social and economic conditions—labor, capital, and demand—that directly led to the rise of capitalism in Britain.

6. In what ways did the Berlin Conference facilitate the exploitation and occupation of Africa?

The Berlin Conference of 1884–85 legalized the partition of Africa, allowing European powers to claim territories without African consent. This created a framework for colonial exploitation.

It established rules of effective occupation, which encouraged powers to establish military and administrative presence in Africa.

By drawing arbitrary boundaries, the conference divided African societies and facilitated European control over resources and labor.

Thus, the Berlin Conference institutionalized European imperialism and opened the way for systematic exploitation of Africa.

7. Characterise imperialism and show how it is linked to the colonization of Africa.

Imperialism is the policy of extending a nation's power through territorial acquisition or economic and political dominance over other regions.

In Africa, imperialism was driven by economic needs for raw materials, markets, and investment opportunities created by industrial capitalism.

It was also motivated by political rivalries among European states and cultural ideologies like racism and the civilizing mission.

Colonization was the practical outcome of imperialism, as European powers established control over African territories to serve imperialist goals.

8. Explain the notion of the European “balance of power” in relation to the colonization of Africa.

The balance of power was a European principle aimed at preventing any one state from becoming too dominant. In the context of Africa, it meant that colonial territories were divided to maintain equilibrium among European powers.

For example, Britain and France competed but also compromised during the partition to avoid direct war in Europe. The Berlin Conference institutionalized this by setting rules to manage rivalry.

Thus, colonization of Africa became a means of maintaining European balance of power, as overseas expansion was used to settle rivalries without destabilizing Europe.

9. Discuss the motive forces, alliances and results of the First and Second world wars.

The First World War was driven by nationalism, imperial rivalries, militarism, and the alliance system (Triple Entente vs. Triple Alliance). It ended with the defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary, redrawing of European borders, and the Treaty of Versailles.

The Second World War was driven by unresolved grievances from the First World War, rise of fascism in Germany and Italy, and expansionism in Asia by Japan. Alliances included the Axis Powers against the Allies.

Both wars reshaped global politics, weakened European powers, and contributed to the rise of the USA and USSR as superpowers. They also stimulated independence movements in Africa and Asia.

10. Highlight the salient features of contemporary colonialism and suggest a possible solution for the problem.

Contemporary colonialism, or neo-colonialism, is characterized by economic dependency of developing countries on developed nations. It manifests through unequal trade, foreign debt, and dominance of multinational corporations.

It also appears in political influence, with powerful countries interfering in the governance of weaker states through aid conditions and military interventions.

Cultural domination is another feature, as Western values and lifestyles overshadow indigenous cultures through media and education.

A solution lies in strengthening regional cooperation among developing countries, promoting industrialization and self-reliance, and reforming international economic systems to ensure fair trade.

11. What were the positive and negative contributions of the World War II to colonial Africa?

Positively, World War II exposed African soldiers to ideas of freedom and equality, which they brought back, inspiring nationalism. It also weakened European powers economically and politically, creating opportunities for independence.

Negatively, the war increased exploitation as Africans were forced to supply labor, taxes, and resources for the war effort. Many endured poverty and hardships, with little benefit from their contributions.

Thus, while the war accelerated decolonization, it also inflicted significant suffering on African populations.

12. Examine the major factors which hindered achievement of Socialist Revolutions in the advanced capitalist countries by the early 20th century.

Strong capitalist institutions and state power suppressed socialist movements, often through laws, police, and military force.

The rise of reformist movements, such as trade unions and social democracy, addressed workers' grievances without overthrowing capitalism.

Nationalism also divided the working class, as workers often supported their national governments in wars instead of uniting internationally.

The success of capitalism in improving living standards for sections of the working class reduced revolutionary zeal.

Thus, socialism failed to take hold in advanced capitalist states, though it succeeded in less industrialized countries like Russia.

13. Examine the contents of Utopian socialism and evaluate its contribution to world socialism.

Utopian socialism, advanced by thinkers like Robert Owen and Charles Fourier, emphasized cooperative communities, equality, and social harmony without reliance on class struggle.

Its ideas included communal ownership, improved working and living conditions, and education as a means of creating a just society.

While criticized as unrealistic, Utopian socialism inspired later socialist movements by highlighting injustices of capitalism and offering alternative visions.

It laid the moral and intellectual groundwork for scientific socialism developed by Marx and Engels.

14. Explain the relationship between the Back to Africa Movement and Pan Africanism.

The Back to Africa Movement, led by Marcus Garvey, encouraged people of African descent in the diaspora to return to Africa and rebuild the continent.

Pan Africanism, while broader, also emphasized unity among Africans and people of African descent in fighting colonialism and racism.

Both movements shared the goal of African empowerment and liberation, though Pan Africanism focused more on political solidarity, while Garvey's movement emphasized physical return.

Thus, the Back to Africa Movement can be seen as part of the larger Pan Africanist struggle.

15. Analyse the achievements of Marcus Garvey's "Back to Africa Movement".

The movement created a strong sense of racial pride and identity among Africans in the diaspora, countering racism and promoting unity.

Garvey founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), which became one of the largest black organizations, mobilizing millions globally.

He promoted economic self-reliance by establishing enterprises such as the Black Star Line shipping company, though it faced challenges.

His ideas inspired future leaders of African independence and civil rights movements, including Kwame Nkrumah and Malcolm X.

Thus, even though Garvey's practical plans for return to Africa were not fully realized, his movement left a lasting legacy of empowerment, pride, and global Pan African solidarity.