

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

112/2

HISTORY 2

(for both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

2009 February, 11 Wednesday

Instructions

1. This paper consists of section A, B and C
2. Answer **five (5)** questions, choosing **two (2)** questions from each of section A and B and **one (1)** question from section C.
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. By the 15th century, the level of science and technology was high in Africa. Using the pre-colonial African industrial sector, verify this statement.

By the 15th century, pre-colonial Africa demonstrated significant advancements in science and technology through various industries.

Iron smelting and metallurgy were highly developed. Societies such as the Nok in West Africa and the Great Zimbabwe region excelled in producing iron tools and weapons, which were essential for agriculture, construction, and warfare.

Textile production showcased technological innovation. For instance, the Ashanti of Ghana and the Swahili coast produced fine woven fabrics, dyed using techniques like indigo dyeing, which required advanced knowledge of chemistry.

Gold mining and processing were prominent industries. West African empires like Mali and Songhai extracted and refined gold, which was a key export in trans-Saharan trade.

Agricultural technologies advanced through irrigation systems. The Kingdom of Kush and Egypt employed techniques such as basin irrigation to maximize crop production.

Construction demonstrated engineering expertise. The stone cities of Great Zimbabwe and the pyramids of Egypt highlight Africa's architectural achievements.

These examples verify that pre-colonial Africa possessed a high level of science and technology by the 15th century.

2. Show the validity of the fact that the feudal mode of production was unprogressive.

The feudal mode of production is considered unprogressive due to its inherent limitations in fostering economic and social development.

The system relied on subsistence agriculture, which limited surplus production and hindered trade and industrial growth. For instance, European peasants were tied to the land, producing only enough to sustain their lords and themselves.

Feudalism lacked technological innovation. The emphasis on traditional farming methods and resistance to change stifled advancements in tools and machinery.

The hierarchical nature of feudalism restricted social mobility. Serfs remained tied to the land, unable to improve their economic or social status.

Feudal economies were localized, with minimal trade. The absence of interconnected markets prevented the expansion of commerce and the development of capitalism.

These characteristics illustrate why feudalism is regarded as unprogressive compared to later modes of production like capitalism.

3. What developments gave rise to the working class in Britain?

The rise of the working class in Britain was driven by several developments during the Industrial Revolution.

The enclosure movement displaced rural workers. Land previously used for communal farming was privatized, forcing many peasants to seek employment in urban factories.

The growth of factories created demand for labor. The mechanization of industries such as textiles and mining required a large workforce, giving rise to the working class.

Urbanization concentrated laborers in cities. Towns like Manchester and Birmingham grew rapidly, becoming hubs of industrial activity.

Technological advancements, such as the spinning jenny and steam engine, transformed production methods, necessitating a new class of skilled and unskilled workers.

These developments established the working class as a distinct social and economic group in Britain.

4. Explain how the navigation laws strengthened British mercantilism.

The navigation laws of the 17th century were a cornerstone of British mercantilism, designed to maximize national wealth by controlling trade.

The laws required that goods imported to or exported from British colonies be carried on British ships. This ensured that profits from shipping remained within Britain's economy.

They restricted colonial trade to Britain. Colonies could only export raw materials, such as tobacco and sugar, to Britain, ensuring a steady supply for British industries.

The laws limited foreign competition. By excluding Dutch and French ships from colonial trade, Britain secured its dominance in global markets.

The accumulation of wealth from controlled trade fueled Britain's industrialization, demonstrating the success of the navigation laws in strengthening mercantilism.

5. How did the development of capitalism lead to the rise of European nationalism?

The development of capitalism fostered European nationalism by linking economic interests with national identity and pride.

Capitalism created industrial and commercial elites who sought state support to protect their markets and investments. For example, British industrialists supported imperial expansion to secure raw materials and markets.

The expansion of trade networks fueled competition among nations. Economic rivalries, such as those between Britain and France, heightened nationalistic sentiments.

The wealth generated by capitalism funded national projects, such as infrastructure and military buildup, which became sources of national pride.

The capitalist class used nationalism to unify fragmented states. For example, in Germany, industrialists supported unification under Bismarck to create a strong national market.

These factors show how capitalism contributed to the rise of nationalism in Europe.

6. State the reasons for the collapse of world free trade in the last quarter of the 19th century.

The collapse of world free trade in the late 19th century was driven by economic, political, and social factors.

The rise of protectionism saw nations impose tariffs to protect domestic industries from foreign competition. For example, Germany's adoption of tariffs under Bismarck limited free trade.

Economic crises, such as the Long Depression (1873–1896), led nations to prioritize self-sufficiency over international trade.

Colonial competition disrupted global trade. European powers focused on trading within their colonies, reducing the flow of goods between independent nations.

The collapse of free trade reflected a shift toward national economic policies and imperial preferences.

7. The scramble for Africa was uneven among imperialist powers. Why were some areas intensively scrambled?

Some regions in Africa were intensively scrambled due to their strategic and economic value.

Areas rich in natural resources, such as the Congo Basin (rubber and ivory) and South Africa (gold and diamonds), attracted fierce competition among powers like Belgium, Britain, and Germany.

Strategic locations, such as Egypt (Suez Canal) and coastal regions, were vital for controlling trade routes, leading to rivalries among imperial powers.

Regions with favorable climates and fertile land, such as Kenya and Rhodesia, were highly contested for agricultural purposes.

8. Explore the factors that made the partition of Africa among imperialist powers take place in the 1880s and not before.

The partition of Africa in the 1880s was prompted by economic, political, and technological factors.

The industrial revolution increased demand for raw materials and markets, driving European powers to expand into Africa.

Advances in medicine, such as quinine, allowed Europeans to survive in Africa's interior, previously inaccessible due to diseases like malaria.

The Berlin Conference (1884–85) formalized colonization, providing a framework for dividing Africa among imperial powers.

These factors explain why the partition occurred in the 1880s rather than earlier.

9. “No alliances, no First World War.” Discuss.

Alliances played a critical role in the outbreak of World War I by creating blocs that escalated conflicts.

The Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy) and the Triple Entente (Britain, France, and Russia) divided Europe into opposing camps.

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand triggered a chain reaction, as alliances obligated countries to support their allies.

Without alliances, localized conflicts like the Balkan wars might not have escalated into a global conflict.

This demonstrates how alliances were integral to the outbreak of World War I.

10. The imperialistic and nationalistic ambitions rendered the League of Nations ineffective. Discuss.

Imperialistic and nationalistic ambitions undermined the League of Nations' ability to maintain peace.

Imperialist powers prioritized their interests over collective security. For example, Britain and France failed to act decisively against Japan's invasion of Manchuria and Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Nationalistic rivalries, such as those between Germany and France, weakened the League's ability to foster cooperation.

The League's inability to enforce decisions, due to the self-interest of its members, rendered it ineffective in preventing conflicts like World War II.

These ambitions highlight the League's limitations in achieving its goals.

11. Account for the rise of fascism and Nazism in Europe.

The rise of fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany during the interwar period was influenced by economic, political, and social factors.

The Great Depression created widespread economic hardship. Unemployment and inflation left citizens desperate for solutions, making extremist ideologies appealing. In Germany, hyperinflation and reparations under the Treaty of Versailles fueled resentment.

The Treaty of Versailles humiliated Germany. The harsh terms, including territorial losses and reparations, created anger, which Hitler exploited to gain support for his nationalist agenda.

Political instability in democratic governments made authoritarian regimes attractive. In Italy, frequent changes in government undermined public trust, paving the way for Mussolini's rise.

Fear of communism pushed elites and the middle class to support fascists. The Russian Revolution of 1917 heightened fears of communist uprisings in Europe, leading to the backing of right-wing movements.

Nationalist rhetoric inspired pride. Both Mussolini and Hitler promised to restore their nations' past glory, resonating with citizens disillusioned by post-war conditions.

Propaganda played a significant role. The use of mass media to spread messages of nationalism, militarism, and anti-Semitism bolstered support for these regimes.

These factors combined to give rise to fascism and Nazism in Europe.

12. To what extent was the Soviet Union's aid to Africa an act of considerable generosity?

The Soviet Union's aid to Africa during the Cold War era was motivated by both ideological and strategic interests, raising questions about its generosity.

To a large extent, Soviet aid supported African independence movements. For example, the USSR provided military and financial assistance to liberation groups in Angola, Mozambique, and South Africa, helping them resist colonial rule.

The USSR funded infrastructure projects in newly independent nations. For instance, it built schools, hospitals, and factories in countries like Ethiopia and Ghana, promoting economic development.

Educational opportunities were expanded. The Soviet Union offered scholarships to African students, who received training in medicine, engineering, and political science.

However, Soviet aid often served strategic purposes. It sought to counter Western influence in Africa by aligning nations with socialist ideologies, as seen in its support for leaders like Kwame Nkrumah.

Aid was sometimes tied to political conditions. Countries receiving support were expected to adopt Soviet-style governance, limiting their autonomy.

While Soviet aid contributed significantly to Africa's struggles for independence and development, its motivations were not entirely altruistic.

13. Assess the concept of African socialism and show how it succeeded in harmonizing post-colonial African societies.

African socialism, as developed by leaders like Julius Nyerere and Kwame Nkrumah, sought to adapt socialist principles to African traditions of communal living and mutual support.

The concept emphasized equality and social justice. It rejected Western individualism, focusing on collective ownership and shared resources, reflecting traditional African values.

It promoted self-reliance. African socialism encouraged nations to reduce dependency on foreign aid and build local industries, as seen in Tanzania's Ujamaa villages.

African socialism fostered national unity. By emphasizing common goals, it reduced ethnic divisions in post-colonial societies. For instance, Nyerere's policies in Tanzania united diverse ethnic groups under shared economic initiatives.

However, its implementation faced challenges. Ujamaa villages disrupted traditional agricultural practices, leading to food shortages. Corruption and mismanagement also hindered progress.

Despite these challenges, African socialism succeeded in creating a sense of identity and purpose in newly independent nations.

14. Compare and contrast struggles against racism between the USA and the Republic of South Africa.

The struggles against racism in the USA and South Africa share similarities but also have distinct differences shaped by their unique contexts.

Similarities: Both struggles were marked by systemic racial discrimination. In the USA, Jim Crow laws segregated African Americans, while South Africa institutionalized apartheid, denying rights to non-whites.

Nonviolent resistance was a key strategy. Martin Luther King Jr. led peaceful protests in the USA, while Nelson Mandela's African National Congress initially pursued nonviolent methods.

International pressure played a role in both struggles. Sanctions and boycotts against South Africa mirrored global support for the US Civil Rights Movement.

Differences: Racial segregation in the USA was largely de facto (social and economic), while in South Africa, apartheid was a legally enforced system.

In South Africa, the struggle involved armed resistance, as seen in the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, whereas the US movement largely remained peaceful.

The timeline differed. The US Civil Rights Movement peaked in the 1950s and 1960s, while apartheid lasted until 1994.

These comparisons highlight the shared and distinct aspects of anti-racism struggles.

15. The "Back to Africa Movement" managed to achieve its desired goals. Discuss.

The "Back to Africa Movement," led by Marcus Garvey, aimed to foster pride among African descendants and encourage a return to Africa as a homeland.

The movement succeeded in promoting African pride and unity. Garvey's teachings inspired cultural movements like the Harlem Renaissance and Pan-Africanism, celebrating African heritage and identity.

It mobilized African descendants globally. The Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) became one of the largest black-led organizations, spreading Garvey's message to millions.

The movement encouraged economic self-reliance. The Black Star Line, though short-lived, symbolized black entrepreneurship and independence.

However, it failed to achieve mass repatriation. Logistical challenges and opposition from colonial powers and African leaders limited the return of African descendants to the continent.

Despite its limitations, the movement laid the foundation for future Pan-African initiatives and civil rights struggles, achieving some of its broader goals.