

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

Monday, 13th February 2012

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. Appraise eight effects of the Germany unification in Europe.

The unification of Germany in 1871 had profound political, economic, and social impacts on Europe, reshaping its landscape significantly.

The balance of power in Europe shifted drastically. Germany emerged as a powerful state, challenging the dominance of Britain and France. For instance, Germany's rapid industrial growth outpaced other European powers, sparking economic and military competition.

Nationalism spread across Europe, inspired by Germany's success. For example, nationalist movements in the Balkans gained momentum as ethnic groups sought independence from empires like Austria-Hungary.

Militarization increased following unification. Germany's focus on building a strong military under leaders like Bismarck set a precedent for other nations, contributing to the arms race that led to World War I.

The unification weakened Austria's influence in Central Europe. The Austro-Prussian War (1866) excluded Austria from the German Confederation, diminishing its regional power.

Imperialist rivalries intensified as Germany pursued colonies in Africa and Asia. This led to tensions with Britain and France, particularly during the Scramble for Africa.

Diplomatic relations were reshaped, particularly with the formation of alliances. For example, Germany's alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy (Triple Alliance) countered France and Russia's Entente Cordiale.

Economic competition surged as Germany's industrial base expanded. German goods flooded European markets, challenging Britain's dominance in trade and manufacturing.

The Catholic Church's influence in Germany diminished under Bismarck's Kulturkampf policies, which aimed to reduce the Church's political power in the newly unified state.

These effects demonstrate how German unification altered Europe's political and economic dynamics.

2. Elaborate six contributions of the Agrarian Revolution to the growth of capitalism in Europe.

The Agrarian Revolution, characterized by significant agricultural advancements in the 17th and 18th centuries, contributed to the growth of capitalism in multiple ways.

The enclosure movement transformed agriculture. Consolidating land into private holdings allowed for efficient farming methods and surplus production. For example, landowners invested in new machinery like Jethro Tull's seed drill, increasing productivity and creating surplus goods for markets.

Improved farming techniques boosted food production. Practices like crop rotation and selective breeding supported population growth, providing labor for emerging industries and markets for goods.

The commercialization of agriculture integrated farming into the capitalist system. Farmers shifted from subsistence farming to producing cash crops, like wheat and barley, for sale in growing urban markets.

Rural workers displaced by enclosures migrated to cities, forming a labor force for industrialization. For example, these workers became the backbone of Britain's textile and mining industries.

Capital accumulation occurred as landowners invested profits from agriculture into emerging industrial ventures, such as factories and railways.

Technological innovations in agriculture spurred industrial advancements. Mechanized tools like threshing machines demonstrated efficiency gains that influenced industrial production.

These contributions show how the Agrarian Revolution laid the foundation for capitalism in Europe.

3. Analyse six causes of the Glorious Revolution of 1680s in Britain.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688 was driven by political, religious, and economic factors that led to a constitutional transformation in Britain.

James II's attempts to establish absolute monarchy alienated Parliament. His policies, such as bypassing parliamentary authority, undermined the balance of power and sparked resistance.

Religious tensions arose from James II's open Catholicism. His appointment of Catholics to key positions alarmed the Protestant majority, who feared the establishment of Catholic dominance.

The birth of James II's Catholic heir heightened fears of a Catholic dynasty. This event galvanized Protestant leaders to invite William of Orange to intervene and secure Protestant rule.

Political alliances against James II played a significant role. Influential figures like John Churchill, later Duke of Marlborough, shifted their loyalty to William of Orange, ensuring support for the revolution.

Economic concerns emerged from James II's unpopular policies, such as granting monopolies that harmed merchants and landowners.

The influence of the Dutch Republic on British politics and trade also encouraged the revolution. William of Orange, married to James's Protestant daughter Mary, promised to defend Protestantism and parliamentary governance. These causes led to a bloodless revolution that reshaped Britain's political system.

4. "Africa helped to develop Western Europe in the same proportion as Western Europe helped to underdevelop Africa during the mercantile era." Justify this statement.

The mercantile era created a reciprocal but exploitative relationship between Africa and Western Europe, benefiting Europe while hindering Africa's development.

Africa supplied labor through the transatlantic slave trade. Enslaved Africans worked on plantations in the Americas, producing goods like sugar and tobacco that fueled Europe's economic growth. For example, profits from the Caribbean plantations financed British industrialization.

Raw materials from Africa enriched European industries. Goods like gold, ivory, and rubber were exported to Europe, providing the resources needed for manufacturing and technological advancements.

European trade networks expanded due to African involvement. For instance, the triangular trade allowed Europe to dominate global commerce, consolidating wealth in Western economies.

Conversely, the slave trade depopulated Africa. Millions of young, productive individuals were forcibly taken, leaving societies weakened and unable to progress.

Traditional economies in Africa were disrupted. The focus on exporting slaves and raw materials undermined local industries and agricultural practices.

Colonial exploitation ensured Africa's underdevelopment. European powers extracted wealth without reinvesting in infrastructure or education, creating long-term economic challenges.

This dual dynamic highlights the exploitative nature of Africa-Europe relations during the mercantile era.

5. Elaborate six factors accounting for the demise of European capitalism.

European capitalism's decline was influenced by structural weaknesses and external pressures.

The Great Depression exposed vulnerabilities. Economic instability in the 1930s, marked by mass unemployment and failing industries, revealed flaws in the capitalist system.

World Wars disrupted European economies. The destruction of infrastructure and loss of labor during the wars weakened industrial productivity and trade.

The rise of socialism challenged capitalism. Revolutionary movements, such as the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, offered alternative economic models that attracted global attention.

Colonial independence movements reduced resource exploitation. For example, the loss of colonies in Africa and Asia deprived European powers of cheap labor and raw materials.

The emergence of the USA and USSR as superpowers shifted global dominance. Europe's economic influence waned as these new powers dictated global trade and politics.

Technological advancements altered production systems. Automation reduced the reliance on traditional capitalist industries, changing labor dynamics.

6. Explain three similarities and three differences between Germany and Italy dictatorship policies after the First World War.

Similarities:

Both regimes were authoritarian, suppressing opposition and consolidating power. For example, Mussolini's Blackshirts and Hitler's Gestapo eliminated dissent.

Both promoted aggressive nationalism. Mussolini's emphasis on Roman glory and Hitler's focus on Aryan supremacy fueled expansionist agendas.

Both prioritized militarization. Heavy investments in military strength supported territorial ambitions, as seen in Germany's rearmament and Italy's invasion of Ethiopia.

Differences:

Germany's policies were racially motivated, targeting Jews and other minorities, while Italy's policies emphasized state power without a racial focus.

Hitler sought global domination, while Mussolini's ambitions were primarily regional, focusing on Mediterranean and African territories.

Germany's economy was more centralized under state control, whereas Italy relied on a corporatist model that integrated private businesses with the state.

7. Analyse four successes and four challenges encountered by Tanzania from adopting Ujamaa and Self-reliance policies.

Successes:

Ujamaa villages improved rural infrastructure. Schools, clinics, and water projects reached remote areas, enhancing community welfare.

National unity was strengthened by emphasizing equality and reducing ethnic divisions through shared national goals.

Education expanded significantly, with free primary education introduced to increase literacy rates.

Dependency on foreign aid reduced as Tanzania prioritized local production of goods and services.

Challenges:

Economic productivity declined due to forced collectivization, which disrupted traditional farming practices.

Corruption and mismanagement wasted resources meant for Ujamaa projects, hindering their success.

Dependency on imports persisted, as Tanzania struggled to produce enough goods locally to meet demand.

Resistance to forced relocations caused social unrest, with many communities opposing the policy.

8. Discuss six factors that led to the improvement of relations between the antagonists of the Cold War after 1953.

The thawing of Cold War tensions after 1953 resulted from several diplomatic, political, and economic factors.

The death of Stalin marked a shift in Soviet leadership. Khrushchev's policies of de-Stalinization and peaceful coexistence fostered dialogue with the West.

The Korean War armistice reduced active conflict, allowing both blocs to focus on diplomacy.

Economic pressures encouraged détente. The costly arms race strained both economies, prompting efforts to reduce tensions.

The Cuban Missile Crisis highlighted the dangers of nuclear war, leading to agreements such as the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Cultural exchanges, including scientific cooperation and sports diplomacy, built trust between the blocs.

The Helsinki Accords promoted human rights and cooperation, laying the foundation for improved East-West relations.

9. Explain six negative effects of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) in the Developing Nations.

Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) introduced by the IMF and World Bank imposed significant challenges on developing nations:

Social services were severely cut. Governments reduced spending on education and healthcare, leading to declining literacy rates and worsening public health. For example, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the quality of education and access to medical facilities deteriorated.

Privatization caused unemployment. Many state-owned enterprises were sold to private investors, who often downsized operations, leaving thousands jobless. For instance, in Tanzania, the privatization of public companies resulted in significant job losses.

Currency devaluation increased the cost of imports. Devaluing local currencies made essential goods like fuel and medicine unaffordable for the majority of citizens, exacerbating poverty.

Trade liberalization harmed local industries. Opening markets to foreign competition led to the collapse of many small-scale industries in Africa and Latin America.

Debt burdens persisted. Despite SAPs' aim to reduce debt, many nations became trapped in cycles of borrowing to meet repayment obligations, as seen in countries like Zambia and Ghana.

Economic inequality widened. The benefits of reforms often concentrated in the hands of elites and multinational corporations, leaving marginalized populations further impoverished.

These effects demonstrate how SAPs contributed to socioeconomic challenges in developing nations.

10. Assess six internal causes of underdevelopment in the Third World Countries.

The underdevelopment of Third World countries is often attributed to internal challenges that hinder economic and social progress:

Corruption and poor governance divert resources meant for development into private hands. For instance, in Nigeria, embezzlement of public funds has undermined investments in infrastructure and public services.

Political instability disrupts economic activities. Frequent coups and civil conflicts, such as in the Democratic Republic of Congo, deter foreign and local investments.

Inadequate infrastructure restricts industrial growth and trade. Poor roads, electricity, and water supply make it difficult for businesses to operate efficiently, as seen in many parts of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Low levels of education limit human capital development. High illiteracy rates and lack of technical skills reduce productivity and innovation, especially in rural areas of developing nations.

Dependence on subsistence agriculture leaves economies vulnerable to climatic changes. Many African nations rely on rain-fed agriculture, which is easily disrupted by droughts or floods.

Rapid population growth strains limited resources. High birth rates in countries like Uganda overwhelm healthcare, education, and housing systems, impeding development.

These internal factors contribute to the persistent challenges of underdevelopment in Third World countries.