

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

Thursday, 14th February 2013

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. Explain three causes of the 1848 Revolutions in Europe and elaborate three contributions of these Revolutions in the development of democracy in Europe.

The 1848 Revolutions in Europe were driven by political, economic, and social factors.

Political repression was a major cause. Many European countries were ruled by autocratic monarchs who denied citizens political freedoms and representation.

Economic hardships fueled discontent. The 1840s saw widespread unemployment and food shortages, exacerbated by poor harvests, leading to social unrest.

Nationalism inspired uprisings. Ethnic groups, such as Italians and Germans, sought unification and independence from foreign rule.

The revolutions contributed to democracy in several ways:

They promoted the idea of constitutional governance. Many monarchies introduced constitutions to appease the demands for representation.

The revolutions highlighted the importance of civil liberties. Freedom of speech, press, and assembly became key components of democratic systems.

They inspired later democratic movements. The events of 1848 laid the foundation for the broader expansion of voting rights and parliamentary reforms in Europe.

2. Analyse three causes of the Demographic Revolution between 1600s and 1850 in Europe and assess three contributions of this Revolution in the development of capitalism.

The Demographic Revolution was caused by several factors:

Advancements in agriculture increased food production. The Agricultural Revolution introduced crop rotation and better tools, reducing famine and supporting population growth.

Improvements in medicine and sanitation reduced mortality rates. Vaccines, such as for smallpox, and cleaner living conditions helped people live longer.

Urbanization provided economic opportunities. Cities grew as people moved for jobs, creating higher birth rates and expanding the labor force.

The revolution contributed to capitalism through:

The availability of surplus labor. Growing populations supplied industries with workers, driving the Industrial Revolution.

Increased demand for goods. Larger populations created markets for mass-produced items, stimulating trade and commerce.

The expansion of financial systems. Population growth required banking systems to manage investments and wages, fostering capitalist development.

3. Unification in Germany and Italy in 1870s brought several consequences in Europe. Substantiate this statement by giving six points.

The unifications of Germany and Italy in the 1870s had significant political, economic, and social consequences in Europe.

The balance of power shifted. Germany's emergence as a strong state under Bismarck disrupted the equilibrium established after the Napoleonic Wars.

Nationalist movements were inspired. The success of unification motivated other groups in Europe, such as the Balkans, to pursue independence.

Colonial rivalries intensified. Unified Germany and Italy sought colonies in Africa and Asia, increasing competition with established powers like Britain and France.

Militarization increased. Germany's unification relied on military strength, which set a precedent for other nations to expand their armies.

The Papal States' loss of territory created tensions. Italy's annexation of the Pope's land led to disputes between the Catholic Church and the Italian government.

Economic growth was stimulated. Unified markets in Germany and Italy supported industrialization and trade, enhancing their roles in the global economy.

4. Analyse six effects of the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in Africa.

The abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in the 19th century had profound effects on Africa's societies and economies.

African economies diversified. The end of the slave trade prompted a shift to legitimate trade in goods like palm oil, cocoa, and ivory.

Population decline weakened societies. The loss of millions of people to slavery left long-term demographic imbalances in many regions.

Internal conflicts decreased in some areas. With reduced demand for enslaved people, intertribal wars and raids for captives declined.

Colonial influence increased. European powers intensified their presence in Africa, seeking to control resources and establish political dominance.

Labor systems transformed. African labor shifted to agricultural production for export markets, though exploitation remained common under colonial rule.

Cultural resilience emerged. Freed slaves in the Americas maintained African traditions, influencing cultures in Brazil, the Caribbean, and the USA.

5. Explain four weaknesses and four strengths of scientific socialism.

Scientific socialism, based on Marxist principles, has both strengths and weaknesses.

Strengths:

It promotes equality. Scientific socialism seeks to eliminate class differences, ensuring fair distribution of wealth and resources.

It emphasizes workers' rights. The system advocates for labor protection, fair wages, and better working conditions.

It provides a planned economy. Resources are allocated based on societal needs rather than market demands, reducing waste.

It addresses social welfare. Public services like healthcare and education are prioritized under socialist systems.

Weaknesses:

It discourages innovation. Centralized planning and lack of competition often reduce incentives for creativity and efficiency.

It leads to bureaucracy. Large, state-controlled systems can become inefficient and unresponsive to citizens' needs.

It restricts individual freedoms. Strict state control may limit personal choices in careers, consumption, and political expression.

It struggles in global markets. Socialist economies often face challenges competing with capitalist nations in trade and technology.

6. Elaborate six circumstances which accelerated the rise of dictatorships in Europe during the interwar period.

Several factors contributed to the rise of dictatorships in Europe after World War I.

Economic instability was a major factor. The Great Depression caused widespread unemployment and poverty, making extremist solutions appealing.

Political disillusionment weakened democracies. Many citizens lost faith in democratic systems, which seemed incapable of addressing crises.

Fear of communism drove support for authoritarian leaders. The Russian Revolution alarmed elites, who backed fascists to prevent similar uprisings.

National humiliation fueled resentment. Defeats in World War I and treaties like Versailles created anger, which leaders like Hitler exploited.

Propaganda manipulated public opinion. Dictators used media to promote nationalism and suppress dissent.

Weak democratic institutions failed to resist authoritarianism. In countries like Italy and Germany, fragile governments were easily overthrown.

7. Analyse four factors that led to the 1920s economic crisis and explain four of its effects in the USA.

Causes:

Overproduction created economic imbalances. Factories and farms produced more goods than the market could absorb, leading to falling prices.

Speculative investments destabilized the stock market. Excessive speculation caused a bubble that burst in the 1929 crash.

Wealth inequality reduced purchasing power. Concentrated wealth among elites left most Americans unable to sustain demand for goods.

Global trade disruptions worsened the crisis. High tariffs like the Smoot-Hawley Act reduced international trade, harming the economy.

Effects:

Unemployment skyrocketed. Millions lost their jobs as businesses failed and factories closed.

Bank failures destroyed savings. The collapse of financial institutions wiped out deposits, deepening the crisis.

Homelessness increased. Many Americans lost their homes and lived in makeshift communities called “Hoovervilles.”

Government intervention expanded. Programs under the New Deal aimed to stabilize the economy and create jobs.

8. Appraise six signs which revealed the existence of Cold War between the Eastern and Western blocs from 1945.

The Cold War was marked by ideological, political, and military tensions between the USA and USSR.

The arms race intensified competition. Both sides stockpiled nuclear weapons, threatening global security.

Proxy wars demonstrated hostility. Conflicts like the Korean War (1950–1953) reflected indirect confrontations between the blocs.

The space race symbolized technological rivalry. The USSR launched Sputnik, while the USA aimed to land on the moon.

Military alliances revealed divisions. NATO and the Warsaw Pact formalized the split between Western and Eastern blocs.

Espionage heightened mistrust. Agencies like the CIA and KGB conducted covert operations against each other.

Propaganda campaigns promoted ideological superiority. Each side used media to spread their worldview and discredit the other.

9. Elaborate three reasons for the launching of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) and explain three SAPs' contributions in promoting African economy.

Reasons:

Economic crises in the 1980s prompted SAPs. Many African nations faced debt burdens and stagnant growth, requiring intervention.

Global financial institutions advocated for reforms. The IMF and World Bank pushed for SAPs to stabilize economies and promote growth.

Dependence on foreign aid necessitated restructuring. SAPs aimed to reduce reliance on aid by fostering self-sufficient economies.

Contributions:

Trade liberalization expanded markets. SAPs encouraged African countries to open markets and boost exports.

Privatization increased efficiency. State-owned enterprises were sold to private investors, improving productivity in some sectors.

Fiscal discipline reduced deficits. Governments cut unnecessary spending, stabilizing budgets and attracting foreign investment.

10. Evaluate five external causes of underdevelopment in Africa.

Underdevelopment in Africa is influenced by several external factors:

The transatlantic slave trade drained human resources. The loss of millions of people weakened societies and economies.

Colonial exploitation extracted wealth. Colonizers used Africa's resources to fuel their economies, leaving local economies underdeveloped.

Neocolonialism perpetuates dependency. Former colonial powers maintain control through trade, aid, and multinational corporations.

Unfair global trade systems disadvantage African exports. Low prices for raw materials and high tariffs hinder economic growth.

Foreign debt burdens African economies. Loans from international institutions come with conditions that prioritize creditors over development.

These external causes highlight the challenges Africa faces in achieving sustainable development.