

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, 07th May 2014

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)

maktaba.tetea.org



1. Explain three reasons that accelerated the transition from competitive to monopoly capitalism and appraise five economic features of imperialism from the Marxist-Leninist view.

The transition from competitive to monopoly capitalism was driven by several factors:

One factor was the concentration of capital. Large corporations absorbed smaller competitors, creating monopolies and eliminating competition in key industries.

Technological advancements facilitated economies of scale. Industries with advanced machinery could produce goods more efficiently, allowing dominant firms to outcompete smaller enterprises.

The expansion of markets globally increased capital accumulation. Larger firms required overseas markets and resources, leading to the monopolization of trade and production.

From the Marxist-Leninist perspective, five economic features of imperialism include:

Monopoly dominance, where a few large corporations control production and markets, limiting competition.

Export of capital instead of goods. Advanced economies invest in colonies and underdeveloped countries, extracting wealth and resources.

Control of natural resources by imperialist powers. Colonies are exploited for raw materials to fuel industries in developed nations.

Economic dependence of colonies. Imperial powers create trade systems that make colonies reliant on foreign goods and capital.

Economic inequality, where profits from colonial exploitation concentrate wealth in imperial centers, leaving colonies impoverished.

2. Elaborate six reasons that propelled the British industrial hegemony.

Britain's industrial hegemony in the 18th and 19th centuries was propelled by several factors:

Abundant natural resources, such as coal and iron, provided essential inputs for industrial machinery and production.

A stable political system protected property rights and encouraged investment, creating a favorable environment for industrialization.

The Agricultural Revolution increased food production, freeing labor for factories and fueling population growth to support industries.

Britain's colonial empire supplied raw materials like cotton and created vast markets for finished goods, boosting trade and industrial output.

Technological innovation, such as James Watt's steam engine and mechanized textile production, improved efficiency and productivity.

Advanced infrastructure, including roads, canals, and railways, facilitated the movement of goods and resources, enhancing industrial development.

3. Explain three political causes of the 1789 French Revolution and evaluate its three contributions to the development of democracy in Europe.

Political causes of the French Revolution include:

The absolutist monarchy under Louis XVI alienated citizens. Centralized power excluded the public from decision-making, leading to widespread resentment.

Unfair representation in the Estates-General frustrated the Third Estate. The voting system favored the clergy and nobility, ignoring the majority population.

Corruption and inefficiency within the government created mistrust. The inability to address economic crises or implement reforms fueled public anger.

The revolution's contributions to democracy include:

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen articulated fundamental rights, such as liberty, equality, and fraternity, influencing democratic movements.

It promoted the principle of popular sovereignty, where power lies with the people rather than monarchs.

The abolition of feudal privileges established equality before the law, inspiring constitutional reforms across Europe.

4. Assess six significances of the European Commercial Revolution to the rise of capitalism in Europe.

The European Commercial Revolution between the 11th and 18th centuries laid the groundwork for capitalism through economic transformations.

It introduced banking and credit systems. Institutions like the Medici banks facilitated large-scale trade, enabling capital accumulation.

Joint-stock companies allowed pooling of resources for overseas ventures, reducing individual risk and promoting investment in global trade.

The emergence of a merchant class fostered entrepreneurship. Merchants reinvested profits into production and trade, driving economic growth.

Trade networks expanded. The discovery of new trade routes increased the flow of goods, creating global markets for European products.

Urbanization boosted commerce. Growing cities became centers of trade and production, supporting industrialization.

The shift from barter to monetary economies facilitated market exchanges. The use of currency streamlined transactions and encouraged investment.

5. Elaborate six points that show how the Cold War developed between 1945 and 1953.

The Cold War between the USA and USSR developed during this period due to ideological, political, and military tensions.

The division of Germany created conflict. The USA and its allies controlled West Germany, while the USSR dominated East Germany, symbolizing ideological divides.

The Truman Doctrine marked a shift in US policy. It pledged support to countries resisting communism, intensifying tensions.

The Marshall Plan provided economic aid to rebuild Western Europe, countering Soviet influence and strengthening capitalist economies.

The Berlin Blockade (1948–1949) highlighted hostility. The USSR's blockade of West Berlin prompted an airlift by Western powers, showcasing Cold War rivalries.

The establishment of NATO (1949) formalized Western alliances against Soviet expansion, prompting the USSR to form the Warsaw Pact.

The Korean War (1950–1953) intensified the conflict. It became a proxy war between the capitalist USA and communist USSR.

These events shaped the early stages of the Cold War.

6. Analyse six factors accounting for the rise of USA capitalism.

USA capitalism rose due to unique geographical, political, and economic factors.

Abundant natural resources, such as coal, oil, and fertile land, provided raw materials for industrial growth and agriculture.

The availability of cheap labor, including immigrants and freed slaves, supported industries and expanded the workforce.

Technological innovation played a key role. Inventions like the telegraph, steam engine, and assembly line revolutionized production and trade.

A stable political system encouraged investment. Laws protecting property rights and patents fostered entrepreneurship.

The expansion of infrastructure, such as railroads and canals, connected markets and facilitated the movement of goods.

The USA's policy of minimal government intervention in the economy allowed market forces to drive growth, fostering capitalism.

7. Explain six reasons to justify the inevitability of the rise of fascism in Italy.

The rise of fascism in Italy was driven by political instability, economic challenges, and societal discontent.

Post-World War I economic struggles, including unemployment and inflation, created frustration, making Mussolini's promises appealing.

Political instability weakened democracy. Frequent changes in government eroded public trust, paving the way for authoritarian leadership.

Fear of communism drove support for fascism. The success of the Russian Revolution alarmed elites, who backed Mussolini as a counterforce.

Nationalist sentiment grew. Italians resented the perceived humiliation of the Treaty of Versailles and sought strong leadership to restore pride.

Propaganda played a significant role. Mussolini used media to promote fascist ideals and portray himself as a savior of Italy.

Mussolini's Blackshirts intimidated opponents. Violence against socialists and liberals ensured fascist dominance.

These reasons illustrate why fascism's rise in Italy was inevitable.

8. Analyse six effects of the Bolshevik revolution on Africa.

The 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia had significant effects on Africa's political and social landscape.

It inspired anti-colonial movements. The revolution's emphasis on self-determination motivated Africans to resist colonial rule.

Communist ideology influenced liberation leaders. Figures like Kwame Nkrumah adopted Marxist ideas to promote equality and independence.

The USSR supported African liberation movements. Material and ideological backing strengthened resistance against imperial powers.

It exposed the failures of capitalism. The revolution highlighted economic exploitation in colonies, fueling demands for reform.

Trade unions and workers' movements gained momentum. African workers organized strikes, inspired by Soviet examples of labor rights.

Education and propaganda spread communist ideas. African students in Soviet institutions returned with socialist perspectives, influencing local politics.

These effects demonstrate the revolution's impact on Africa.

9. With examples, explain six ways on how neo-colonialism is implemented in Africa.

Neo-colonialism in Africa is implemented through economic, political, and cultural strategies.

Foreign aid often comes with conditions. Loans from institutions like the IMF require policies favoring donor interests, such as privatization.

Multinational corporations control resources. Companies like Shell dominate industries like oil, extracting wealth without significant local reinvestment.

Trade imbalances persist. African nations export raw materials at low prices and import expensive manufactured goods, perpetuating dependency.

Military support influences governance. Western powers back regimes that align with their interests, ensuring control over strategic regions.

Cultural imperialism erodes traditions. Western media and education promote foreign values, diminishing African cultural identity.

Technological dependence limits autonomy. African nations rely on imported technology, restricting innovation and self-sufficiency.

These methods sustain neo-colonial influence in Africa.

10. Appraise the challenges of the South-South Dialogue.

The South-South Dialogue, aimed at fostering cooperation among developing nations, faces several challenges.

Economic disparities among member states hinder collaboration. Wealthier nations are often reluctant to share resources with poorer ones.

Political instability disrupts dialogue. Conflicts and governance issues in some countries limit consistent participation.

Dependency on the Global North persists. Many developing nations rely on Western aid and trade, undermining efforts for self-reliance.

Cultural and linguistic differences complicate integration. Diverse traditions and languages make policy coordination difficult.

Weak infrastructure restricts trade and communication. Poor transportation networks and limited technology hinder effective collaboration.

Limited institutional capacity reduces effectiveness. Many nations lack the administrative resources to implement joint initiatives.

These challenges highlight the obstacles to achieving the goals of the South-South Dialogue.