

**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 2015

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. Analyse the impact of the English Glorious Revolution on the development of democracy in Europe.

The English Glorious Revolution of 1688–1689 marked a significant turning point in the development of democracy in Europe by limiting monarchical power and promoting constitutional governance.

It established parliamentary supremacy. The revolution transferred legislative authority from the monarchy to Parliament, ensuring that laws required parliamentary approval.

The Bill of Rights (1689) institutionalized individual freedoms. It guaranteed rights such as freedom of speech and the right to petition the king, serving as a model for democratic charters across Europe.

The revolution promoted the idea of a constitutional monarchy. This balance of power between the monarchy and Parliament inspired similar systems in other European nations.

It reduced the influence of divine rule. The Glorious Revolution emphasized that rulers derived their power from the people, not from God, encouraging calls for democratic reforms.

It strengthened the principle of representation. The growing power of Parliament highlighted the importance of elected representatives in governance.

The Glorious Revolution served as an example for other movements. It inspired later events like the American and French Revolutions, which further spread democratic ideals.

These impacts demonstrate how the Glorious Revolution contributed to the evolution of democracy in Europe.

2. Examine six factors that led to the rise of Commercial Capitalism.

Commercial capitalism emerged in Europe during the late Middle Ages, driven by several factors that reshaped trade and economy.

The expansion of trade networks fostered growth. The discovery of new sea routes to Asia, Africa, and the Americas allowed merchants to access new markets and resources.

The establishment of colonial empires provided raw materials. Colonies became sources of wealth for European merchants, who profited from resources like spices, sugar, and gold.

Advancements in banking and finance supported trade. Institutions like banks, credit systems, and joint-stock companies enabled merchants to fund large-scale ventures.

Urbanization increased demand for goods. Growing cities created markets for manufactured and imported products, driving commerce.

The decline of feudalism opened opportunities. As feudal structures weakened, land and labor became more accessible, facilitating commercial activities.

Technological advancements, such as improved ships and navigation tools, reduced risks and costs in trade, encouraging merchant activities.

These factors collectively contributed to the rise of commercial capitalism.

3. With examples, give five reasons which made some areas in Africa to have stiff colonial rivalries during the process of scramble and partition of Africa.

Certain areas in Africa witnessed intense colonial rivalries during the scramble for the continent due to their strategic and economic importance.

Rich natural resources intensified competition. The Congo Basin, with its wealth of rubber and minerals, attracted interest from Belgium, Britain, and France.

Strategic locations fueled rivalries. Control of regions like Egypt and the Suez Canal was crucial for securing trade routes to Asia.

Economic potential in fertile lands heightened interest. Regions like Kenya and Zimbabwe offered favorable conditions for agriculture, drawing multiple colonial powers.

Political influence motivated competition. Colonial powers sought to expand their empires by controlling significant African territories, such as South Africa.

Cultural and religious ambitions played a role. Missionary activities in areas like West Africa led to rivalries between European nations seeking to spread Christianity.

These reasons highlight why some African regions experienced intense colonial rivalries.

4. Elaborate six reasons for the inevitability of the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in the 19th century.

The abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in the 19th century was inevitable due to moral, economic, and political factors.

Humanitarian campaigns gained momentum. Activists like William Wilberforce in Britain and Frederick Douglass in the USA highlighted the inhumanity of slavery, swaying public opinion.

Economic changes reduced dependency on slave labor. The Industrial Revolution introduced machines that replaced human labor, reducing the need for enslaved workers.

Slave revolts pressured abolition. Uprisings like the Haitian Revolution demonstrated the resistance of enslaved people, making the trade increasingly unviable.

International treaties opposed the trade. Agreements such as the 1807 British Slave Trade Act banned the practice in key countries, leading to its decline.

Religious groups advocated for abolition. Quakers and other Christian organizations condemned slavery as morally wrong, influencing legislation.

New economic systems favored wage labor. Capitalist economies viewed free labor as more efficient and profitable than enslaved labor.

These factors made the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade inevitable.

5. Explain three aims of the New Deal and examine its five effects in the USA.

The New Deal, introduced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s, aimed to address the economic challenges of the Great Depression.

The first aim was economic recovery. The New Deal sought to revitalize industries and create jobs through programs like the Public Works Administration (PWA).

The second aim was financial reform. Measures like the Glass-Steagall Act stabilized the banking system and restored public confidence in financial institutions.

The third aim was social relief. Programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided direct assistance to unemployed Americans, improving their living conditions.

One effect was the reduction of unemployment. Public works projects created millions of jobs, revitalizing local economies.

The New Deal improved infrastructure. Roads, bridges, and schools were built, laying the foundation for long-term economic growth.

Social security programs were established. The Social Security Act provided pensions and unemployment insurance, improving social welfare.

Government intervention in the economy increased. The New Deal expanded federal oversight of industries and agriculture.

It strengthened workers' rights. Legislation like the Wagner Act protected unions and promoted collective bargaining.

6. Analyse six effects of the Nazi dictatorship in Germany during the 1930s.

The Nazi dictatorship under Adolf Hitler had significant political, social, and economic effects in Germany during the 1930s.

The regime suppressed political opposition. The Nazis banned rival parties and arrested opponents, creating a one-party state.

Economic recovery was prioritized. Public works programs, rearmament, and job creation reduced unemployment and revitalized industries.

Civil liberties were eroded. The Nazi government curtailed freedoms, controlled the press, and implemented censorship to maintain control.

Racism and anti-Semitism intensified. Jews and other minority groups faced persecution, including discriminatory laws and eventual deportation to concentration camps.

Militarization increased. The Nazis expanded the military in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, preparing for territorial expansion.

Education and propaganda were used to control society. Schools and media promoted Nazi ideology, ensuring loyalty to the regime.

These effects demonstrate the profound impact of Nazi rule on Germany.

7. Examine six reasons that contributed to the demise of Russia and the Communist Bloc.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the Communist Bloc in the 1990s resulted from various internal and external factors.

Economic stagnation weakened the bloc. Centralized planning and inefficiencies led to shortages and declining living standards.

Reforms like Perestroika and Glasnost backfired. Gorbachev's policies exposed systemic flaws and fueled public dissent.

Nationalist movements gained momentum. Ethnic groups within the Soviet Union and satellite states demanded independence, undermining unity.

The arms race drained resources. Competing with the USA during the Cold War left the Soviet economy overburdened.

The decline of communist ideology eroded support. Citizens lost faith in the promises of socialism, seeking democratic reforms.

External pressures accelerated the collapse. Western support for pro-democracy movements in Eastern Europe destabilized communist regimes.

8. Explain three factors which initiated the Cold War and analyse three reasons that forced the USSR to set a nuclear missile in Cuba.

The Cold War began due to ideological, political, and military tensions between the USA and USSR.

One factor was ideological conflict. The USA promoted capitalism and democracy, while the USSR supported communism, creating global divisions.

Geopolitical rivalry intensified tensions. Both superpowers sought to expand their influence, leading to confrontations in Europe and Asia.

The arms race heightened mistrust. The development of nuclear weapons by both sides created a climate of fear and competition.

The USSR set a nuclear missile in Cuba for strategic reasons. It sought to deter US aggression following the failed Bay of Pigs invasion.

Cuba's proximity to the USA provided a tactical advantage, allowing the USSR to threaten American cities directly.

The missile deployment was also a response to US missiles in Turkey, which posed a similar threat to Soviet security.

These factors highlight the causes of the Cold War and the Cuban Missile Crisis.

9. Explain four advantages and four disadvantages of privatization policy in Tanzania.

Privatization in Tanzania has had mixed outcomes, offering both benefits and challenges.

One advantage is improved efficiency. Privatized companies often operate more effectively than state-owned enterprises.

It attracted foreign investment. Privatization opened up sectors like telecommunications and energy to international investors.

Government revenues increased. The sale of state assets generated funds for development projects.

Privatization stimulated competition. Private ownership encouraged innovation and better services.

However, privatization also had disadvantages. Job losses occurred as private companies prioritized efficiency over employment.

Public access to services decreased. Privatized utilities often became too expensive for low-income citizens.

Wealth inequality widened. Privatization disproportionately benefited elites, leaving the majority marginalized.

Foreign control of key industries reduced national sovereignty, as profits were often repatriated rather than reinvested locally.

10. Explain six indicators of underdevelopment.

Underdevelopment in nations can be identified through several economic, social, and political indicators.

Low GDP per capita reflects limited economic productivity and widespread poverty.

High unemployment rates indicate a lack of industrialization and job opportunities.

Overdependence on agriculture suggests economic vulnerability, as subsistence farming dominates production.

Poor infrastructure, including inadequate roads, electricity, and communication networks, hampers trade and development.

Low literacy rates highlight limited access to education, reducing human capital and innovation. High levels of poverty and inequality show economic disparities and poor wealth distribution.

These indicators collectively reveal the challenges faced by underdeveloped nations.