

**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, 05th May 2016.**

**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 six factors which accelerated the rise of merchant capitalism in Europe.

The rise of merchant capitalism in Europe was driven by several factors that reshaped economic and social structures.

The growth of trade networks was pivotal. The discovery of new trade routes, such as those to the Americas and Asia, expanded markets for European goods and allowed merchants to accumulate wealth.

Colonial expansion fueled capitalism. European powers established colonies that provided raw materials and served as markets for manufactured goods, enhancing global trade.

The emergence of banking systems supported merchants. Financial institutions in cities like Amsterdam and Venice provided loans, credit, and safe currency exchange, enabling large-scale trade.

The Agricultural Revolution increased productivity. Surplus production allowed farmers to sell goods in markets, supporting the growth of commerce and urban centers.

Urbanization created demand for goods. The rise of cities brought together consumers and producers, fostering a culture of trade and specialization.

Technological advancements, such as improved shipbuilding and navigation tools, made long-distance trade more efficient and less risky.

These factors collectively accelerated the rise of merchant capitalism in Europe.

2. Examine six factors which favoured British industrial progress in the 18th century.

Britain's industrial progress in the 18th century was facilitated by unique geographical, economic, and political advantages.

Abundant natural resources, such as coal and iron, provided essential raw materials for industrial machinery and infrastructure.

A stable political system supported industrial growth. Britain's constitutional monarchy ensured property rights and fostered innovation and investment.

The Agricultural Revolution increased food production. This led to population growth and freed up labor for factories, fueling industrialization.

Britain's extensive colonial empire supplied raw materials like cotton and provided markets for manufactured goods.

The development of infrastructure, including roads, canals, and later railways, improved transportation and trade efficiency.

Innovative entrepreneurs, such as James Watt and Richard Arkwright, developed technologies like the steam engine, which revolutionized production methods.

These factors made Britain the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution.

3. In six points, show the contributions of philosophers in the development of democracy in France in the 1780s.

Philosophers played a crucial role in shaping democratic ideals in France during the 1780s, inspiring the French Revolution.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau emphasized the concept of the general will and popular sovereignty, advocating for governance based on the collective interests of the people.

Voltaire championed freedom of speech and religion, challenging the absolute power of the monarchy and the church.

Montesquieu introduced the idea of separation of powers. His work *The Spirit of the Laws* inspired calls for checks and balances in governance.

Denis Diderot's *Encyclopédie* spread Enlightenment ideas, making knowledge accessible to the public and fostering critical thinking.

John Locke's ideas, though English, influenced French thought. His emphasis on natural rights and the social contract shaped the demand for liberty and equality.

The philosophers criticized feudal privileges and advocated for merit-based systems, inspiring the Third Estate to demand reforms.

These contributions laid the intellectual foundation for democracy in France.

4. Analyse six reasons which accelerated European rivalries in Africa.

European rivalries in Africa during the late 19th century were driven by political, economic, and social factors.

The quest for raw materials intensified competition. Resources like gold, diamonds, and rubber were essential for Europe's industrial economies, leading to conflicts over resource-rich territories.

Strategic locations were contested. Control of areas like the Suez Canal was crucial for maintaining trade routes and military advantages.

Nationalism fueled imperial ambitions. European powers viewed colonies as symbols of national prestige, prompting competition to expand empires.

Economic interests played a significant role. Colonies provided markets for European goods, reducing dependency on rival nations.

Missionary activities and cultural superiority ideologies justified colonization. European nations competed to spread Christianity and Western values in Africa.

The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 formalized competition. The scramble for Africa escalated as European powers partitioned the continent, vying for territorial control.

These reasons highlight the complexity of European rivalries in Africa.

#### 5. Explain six factors which triggered off the rise of dictatorship in Japan.

The rise of dictatorship in Japan during the early 20th century was driven by internal and external factors.

Economic hardships following the Great Depression created discontent. Widespread unemployment and poverty led many to support militaristic solutions.

Japan's desire for territorial expansion fueled militarism. Leaders believed control of resources in China and Southeast Asia was essential for economic growth.

Weaknesses in democratic institutions allowed the military to dominate politics. Civilian governments struggled to address crises, losing public trust.

Nationalism played a role. Propaganda emphasized Japan's cultural superiority and destiny to lead Asia, justifying authoritarian policies.

The failure of international diplomacy, such as the League of Nations, emboldened militarists. Japan's withdrawal from the League in 1933 demonstrated its rejection of global norms.

Military successes, such as the invasion of Manchuria, increased public support for authoritarian leaders who promised strength and stability.

These factors paved the way for dictatorship in Japan.

6. Show how the agreements of the 1919 Paris Peace Conference activated extreme nationalism in Western Europe.

The 1919 Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles had unintended consequences that fueled nationalism in Western Europe.

Germany's humiliation under the treaty was a major factor. The war guilt clause and heavy reparations created resentment, which nationalist groups like the Nazis exploited.

Territorial adjustments angered several nations. Germany lost key territories like Alsace-Lorraine, fueling nationalist calls for revisionism.

Economic hardship from reparations weakened Germany's economy. Hyperinflation and unemployment created fertile ground for extremist ideologies.

The treaty's failure to address minority rights caused unrest. Ethnic Germans in newly created states like Czechoslovakia felt alienated, fueling irredentist movements.

The exclusion of certain powers, such as Russia, from the conference undermined international cooperation, leading to further divisions.

The treaty's perceived unfairness inspired nationalist rhetoric. Leaders like Adolf Hitler capitalized on public anger to promote aggressive policies.

These agreements indirectly contributed to the rise of nationalism in Western Europe.

7. Analyse eight factors which led to the Great Economic Boom of 1920s in the USA.

The Great Economic Boom of the 1920s in the USA, known as the "Roaring Twenties," was fueled by various factors.

Mass production techniques revolutionized industries. Innovations like assembly lines increased efficiency, reducing costs and making goods affordable.

The rise of consumer culture boosted demand. Advertising and installment plans encouraged Americans to buy cars, appliances, and other goods.

The automobile industry experienced rapid growth. Companies like Ford produced affordable cars, stimulating related sectors like steel, rubber, and oil.

Electricity expanded into homes and factories. The availability of electric power enabled the production and use of modern appliances.

Post-war economic policies favored growth. Low taxes and minimal government regulation encouraged entrepreneurship and investment.

Urbanization created new markets. Cities became centers of economic activity, driving demand for goods and services.

Technological advancements spurred innovation. Industries like aviation and radio broadcasting emerged, creating jobs and wealth.

Speculative investments in the stock market generated wealth, though this eventually contributed to the 1929 crash.

8. Why the thawing of Cold War between the Eastern and Western blocs was frozen again in the 1980s? Give six reasons.

The thawing of the Cold War during the 1970s was reversed in the 1980s due to renewed tensions between the Eastern and Western blocs.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 escalated hostilities. Western nations viewed the invasion as Soviet aggression, leading to increased military spending.

The election of Ronald Reagan in 1980 marked a shift in US policy. Reagan's aggressive rhetoric and military buildup reignited Cold War tensions.

The arms race intensified. The development of new weapons, such as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), heightened fears of conflict.

Economic struggles in the Eastern bloc weakened détente. The USSR faced stagnation, making it harder to sustain cooperative agreements with the West.

NATO's deployment of missiles in Europe provoked Soviet responses. Both sides increased military presence, undermining diplomatic efforts.

Ideological conflicts persisted. The West criticized the USSR's human rights record, while the Soviets opposed Western capitalism and democracy.

These factors froze the thawing of the Cold War.

9. Analyse six reasons for the economic dependence of developing nations.

Developing nations often face economic dependence due to structural and historical factors.

Colonial legacies created unequal trade relationships. Developing nations export raw materials and import finished goods, leaving them at an economic disadvantage.

Overreliance on foreign aid fosters dependency. Loans and assistance come with conditions that prioritize donor interests, limiting self-sufficiency.

Weak industrial bases hinder diversification. Many developing countries lack manufacturing sectors, making them reliant on resource exports.

Foreign control of resources restricts economic autonomy. Multinational corporations dominate industries like mining and agriculture, extracting wealth from developing nations.

Debt burdens exacerbate dependence. High levels of debt require developing nations to prioritize repayments over investments in development.

Global trade policies favor developed nations. Tariffs and subsidies in wealthy countries disadvantage exports from developing nations.

These reasons explain the persistent economic dependence of developing nations.

10. “Africa’s extreme poverty is partly attributed to historical phenomena.” Validate this statement by giving six points.

Africa’s extreme poverty can be traced to historical events that shaped its economic and social systems.

The transatlantic slave trade disrupted societies. The loss of millions of people weakened economies and created long-term demographic imbalances.

Colonial exploitation drained Africa’s resources. Colonizers extracted wealth without investing in infrastructure or human capital, leaving nations underdeveloped.

The partition of Africa created artificial borders. Ethnic divisions and political instability stemming from colonial boundaries continue to hinder development.

The focus on cash crops during colonialism limited industrial growth. Africa’s economies became dependent on exporting raw materials, reducing self-sufficiency.

Post-colonial neo-colonialism perpetuated dependency. Former colonial powers maintained economic influence through trade and aid.

Global trade inequalities disadvantage Africa. Unfair pricing and barriers to trade prevent African nations from competing in global markets.

These historical factors have contributed to Africa's persistent poverty.