

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, 04th May 2017

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 factors which made Britain adopt the enclosure system and discard the open field system during the Agrarian Revolution. (Give six factors).

The transition from the open field system to the enclosure system in Britain during the Agrarian Revolution was driven by several factors.

One factor was the need for higher agricultural productivity. The enclosure system allowed landowners to implement crop rotation, selective breeding, and better farming techniques, leading to increased yields.

Population growth increased the demand for food. Enclosures enabled large-scale farming, which was more efficient and capable of feeding the growing population.

The rise of commercial agriculture incentivized land consolidation. Enclosures allowed landowners to specialize in profitable crops like wheat and barley, integrating farming into the capitalist economy.

Technological advancements played a role. Tools such as seed drills and horse-drawn plows were more effective on enclosed fields than on fragmented open fields.

Landowners sought greater control over land use. Enclosures eliminated communal decision-making, giving individual farmers the freedom to adopt modern farming practices.

The need for labor reorganization influenced the shift. Enclosures displaced many small farmers and laborers, pushing them to cities where they became part of the industrial workforce.

These factors explain Britain's adoption of the enclosure system during the Agrarian Revolution.

2. In six points, show how the growth of the factory system accelerated the rise of workers' consciousness in Britain in the 18th century.

The factory system introduced during the Industrial Revolution significantly influenced workers' awareness of their rights and conditions.

One factor was the concentration of workers. Factories brought laborers together in large numbers, fostering communication and solidarity among workers.

Poor working conditions heightened awareness. Long hours, low wages, and unsafe environments prompted workers to question their treatment and demand improvements.

Economic disparities became more visible. Factory owners accumulated immense wealth, while workers struggled, highlighting social inequalities and fueling resentment.

The introduction of machinery led to job insecurity. Workers who lost their jobs to machines began organizing protests, such as the Luddite movement.

Trade unions emerged from the factory system. Workers realized the need to unite and collectively bargain for better wages and conditions, giving rise to labor unions.

Educational opportunities expanded for workers. Some reformers advocated for worker education, enabling them to understand their rights and participate in social and political movements.

These factors demonstrate how the factory system contributed to the rise of workers' consciousness.

3. Examine six effects of the 1789 French Revolution on the development of Europe.

The French Revolution of 1789 had profound effects on Europe's political, social, and economic landscape.

One effect was the spread of revolutionary ideas. Concepts of liberty, equality, and fraternity inspired democratic movements across Europe.

The revolution ended feudalism in France, setting an example for other European countries to abolish serfdom and feudal privileges.

It influenced the rise of nationalism. The revolution's emphasis on popular sovereignty motivated other nations to fight for self-determination and unity.

The Napoleonic Wars spread reforms. French military campaigns introduced legal and administrative changes, such as the Napoleonic Code, to occupied territories.

The revolution altered the balance of power. The fall of the French monarchy and the rise of Napoleon reshaped European alliances and rivalries.

It encouraged social reforms. The revolution promoted secularism, education, and the rights of citizens, which influenced other European societies.

These effects highlight the transformative impact of the French Revolution on Europe.

4. Explain the events which led to the Berlin Congress of 1878.

The Berlin Congress of 1878 was convened to address territorial disputes and maintain peace in Europe following the Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878).

One event was the decline of the Ottoman Empire. The weakening of Ottoman control over the Balkans created a power vacuum, leading to conflicts among European powers.

The Treaty of San Stefano (1878) was a key trigger. The treaty, which granted significant gains to Russia and its Balkan allies, alarmed Britain and Austria-Hungary, prompting demands for its revision.

Nationalist uprisings in the Balkans escalated tensions. Movements in Bulgaria, Serbia, and Romania sought independence, threatening regional stability.

The rivalry between Britain and Russia over influence in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean heightened the need for negotiations.

Germany's rising influence under Bismarck encouraged diplomatic solutions. Bismarck offered to mediate the disputes, leading to the Berlin Congress.

European powers sought to prevent war. The Congress aimed to balance interests in the Balkans and avoid a major conflict among great powers.

These events culminated in the Berlin Congress of 1878.

5. Explain six strategies used by the Nazi Government to improve the German economy in the 1930s.

The Nazi government implemented various strategies to revitalize Germany's economy during the 1930s.

One strategy was massive public works programs. Projects like the construction of the Autobahn created jobs and improved infrastructure.

Rearmament boosted the economy. The Nazis expanded military production, providing employment and stimulating industrial growth.

The government promoted autarky (economic self-sufficiency). Efforts to reduce reliance on imports included developing synthetic substitutes for oil and rubber.

Labor reforms were introduced. The Nazi-controlled German Labor Front regulated wages and working conditions, although workers' rights were restricted.

Trade policies supported economic growth. Bilateral trade agreements with countries like Hungary ensured the supply of raw materials while boosting exports.

The Nazis suppressed labor unions. By controlling unions, the government eliminated strikes and ensured uninterrupted industrial productivity.

These strategies helped the Nazis reduce unemployment and stabilize the economy, albeit with long-term consequences.

6. In six points, show how Tanzanians benefited from a new economic strategy adopted in 1967.

The Arusha Declaration of 1967 introduced significant changes that impacted Tanzania's economy and society.

Nationalization of key industries gave Tanzanians control over resources like banks, plantations, and factories, reducing foreign dominance.

The introduction of Ujamaa villages promoted rural development. These collective farming communities provided infrastructure, education, and healthcare.

Emphasis on self-reliance encouraged local production. Tanzanians were motivated to reduce dependency on imports by utilizing domestic resources.

Education reforms expanded access to basic education. The government prioritized literacy programs and vocational training, equipping citizens with skills.

Healthcare services improved under socialism. The government invested in clinics and hospitals, extending services to rural areas.

Infrastructure development facilitated economic activities. Roads and communication networks were built to connect remote areas and enhance trade.

These benefits reflect the positive impacts of Tanzania's 1967 economic strategy.

7. Show how the United States of America was negatively affected by the 1920s great boom. (Give six points)

The economic boom of the 1920s in the USA had several negative consequences, despite its prosperity.

The boom created economic inequality. Wealth concentrated among the elite, leaving farmers and industrial workers struggling.

Overproduction in agriculture and industry led to falling prices. Farmers and manufacturers faced declining profits, leading to financial crises.

Speculative investments destabilized the stock market. Excessive speculation created an economic bubble that burst during the 1929 crash.

The rise of consumer debt became problematic. Easy credit allowed Americans to buy on installment plans, leading to widespread debt when the economy collapsed.

Urban-rural disparities widened. Cities benefited from industrial growth, while rural areas faced stagnation and poverty.

Environmental degradation increased. Intensive farming practices during the boom contributed to the Dust Bowl of the 1930s.

These issues show the challenges associated with the 1920s boom.

8. Explain three causes and three outcomes of the 1956 Jewish-Arab war.

The 1956 Jewish-Arab War, also known as the Suez Crisis, was caused by several geopolitical and economic factors.

One cause was Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal. President Nasser's decision angered Britain, France, and Israel, who relied on the canal for trade.

Tensions over Israeli access to the Straits of Tiran escalated. Egypt's blockade of Israeli ships was seen as an act of aggression.

Cold War rivalries influenced the conflict. The USSR supported Egypt, while Western powers backed Israel, creating a proxy war.

One outcome was the withdrawal of British and French forces. International pressure, particularly from the USA and UN, forced them to retreat.

Israel achieved military success. It captured the Sinai Peninsula, though it later withdrew under international agreements.

The crisis strengthened Nasser's position. He became a symbol of Arab nationalism and resistance to Western imperialism.

These causes and outcomes illustrate the significance of the 1956 war.

9. Examine six conditions of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) in the Developing World.

Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), implemented by the IMF and World Bank, imposed several conditions on developing nations.

One condition was fiscal austerity. Governments were required to reduce public spending on services like healthcare and education to control deficits.

Trade liberalization was mandated. Countries had to reduce tariffs and open markets to foreign competition, often harming local industries.

Privatization of state-owned enterprises was required. Public assets were sold to private investors to increase efficiency.

Currency devaluation was enforced. This made exports cheaper but increased the cost of imports, worsening inflation.

Labor market reforms were implemented. Restrictions on wages and job security were loosened to attract foreign investment.

Governments had to reduce subsidies. Support for essential goods like food and fuel was cut, increasing the cost of living for the poor.

These conditions often created economic hardships for developing nations.

10. Assess six recommendations of the (1980) Brandt Report on the Third World Poverty.

The 1980 Brandt Report proposed solutions to address poverty in the Third World.

One recommendation was increased foreign aid. Wealthy nations were urged to allocate 0.7% of their GDP to support developing countries.

Debt relief was advocated. The report called for restructuring or canceling the debts of poor nations to ease financial burdens.

Trade reforms were suggested. Fair trade practices and better access to global markets were emphasized to boost exports from developing nations.

Investment in education and healthcare was prioritized. The report stressed the need for social services to improve human capital.

Technology transfer was encouraged. Sharing modern technologies with developing nations could enhance productivity and innovation.

Regional cooperation was promoted. The report highlighted the importance of South-South collaboration to address common challenges.

These recommendations aimed to reduce global poverty and inequality.