

**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**

**Friday, 11st May 2018.**

**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. In six points, validate the conditions which forced European merchants to enslave Africans in the New World during the mercantile period.

European merchants resorted to enslaving Africans in the New World due to a combination of economic and social conditions.

The high demand for labor in the New World was a key factor. Large-scale plantations growing sugar, tobacco, and cotton required vast amounts of labor, which indigenous populations and European settlers could not fulfill due to disease and conflicts.

Africans were perceived as suitable laborers. They were believed to be resistant to tropical diseases like malaria, making them ideal for the harsh conditions in the Americas.

Economic competition among European powers fueled the slave trade. Countries like Britain, France, and Spain sought to maximize profits from colonies, relying on cheap African labor to boost plantation productivity.

The lack of alternative labor sources played a role. The decimation of indigenous populations by European diseases and the unavailability of voluntary European laborers forced merchants to turn to Africa.

The profitability of the slave trade encouraged its continuation. Merchants earned substantial profits by trading goods such as guns, textiles, and alcohol for enslaved Africans, creating a lucrative triangular trade system.

Racial ideologies justified enslavement. Europeans promoted the idea of African inferiority to legitimize their exploitation, ensuring a steady supply of enslaved people.

These conditions highlight why European merchants enslaved Africans during the mercantile period.

2. Show how Africans were affected by the trade relations with America and Europe by the 15th century. (Give six points).

Trade relations between Africa, America, and Europe during the 15th century profoundly affected African societies.

One impact was the disruption of traditional economies. The focus on trading slaves and goods like ivory and gold weakened local industries and agriculture.

Social structures were destabilized. The transatlantic slave trade tore apart families and communities, leaving long-lasting social scars.

Political instability increased. The demand for enslaved people encouraged wars and raids among African states, as leaders sought captives to trade with Europeans.

The introduction of European goods altered lifestyles. Items such as firearms and textiles changed local economies and created dependencies on European products.

Population decline was significant. The forced export of millions of Africans weakened societies, reducing their ability to resist colonial conquest.

Cultural exchanges occurred. African art, music, and traditions spread to the Americas, shaping cultures in regions like Brazil and the Caribbean.

These effects illustrate how trade relations with Europe and America transformed African societies.

### 3. Explain six causes of the French Revolution of 1789.

The French Revolution was driven by a combination of social, economic, and political factors.

Economic hardship was a major cause. France's economy suffered due to heavy debts from wars, including the American War of Independence, leading to high taxes and food shortages.

Social inequality fueled resentment. The rigid feudal system placed the burden of taxation on the Third Estate (commoners), while the clergy and nobility enjoyed privileges.

Political discontent was widespread. The monarchy's inability to implement reforms and the absolutist rule of Louis XVI alienated both elites and commoners.

Enlightenment ideas inspired revolutionary thought. Philosophers like Voltaire and Rousseau advocated for equality, liberty, and democracy, influencing the public.

The influence of the American Revolution was significant. France's support for the American colonists demonstrated that overthrowing an oppressive government was possible, motivating French revolutionaries.

Unfair representation in the Estates-General caused frustration. The Third Estate demanded a fair voting system, but the refusal of reforms led to the formation of the National Assembly.

These causes culminated in the French Revolution, a transformative event in European history.

### 4. Elaborate six reasons that propelled the unification of Italian states by 1870.

The unification of Italy by 1870 was propelled by various political, social, and economic factors.

Nationalism inspired unity. Shared language, culture, and history motivated Italians to work toward a single nation-state.

The role of key leaders was crucial. Figures like Giuseppe Garibaldi, Count Camillo di Cavour, and Giuseppe Mazzini provided leadership and vision for unification.

The decline of foreign powers created opportunities. Austria's weakening after wars with Prussia and France allowed Italian states to consolidate.

The rise of Piedmont-Sardinia was central. Under King Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour, it became the driving force behind unification, providing resources and military strength.

Support from foreign allies was significant. France's assistance during the Second Italian War of Independence helped expel Austria from northern Italy.

Economic integration strengthened the unification movement. Improved infrastructure, trade, and industrialization fostered cooperation among Italian states.

These factors contributed to the successful unification of Italy.

5. In six points, examine the foreign policies in Italy, Germany, and Japan between the First and Second World War.

The foreign policies of Italy, Germany, and Japan during the interwar period reflected their ambitions for expansion and revision of the post-World War I order.

Italy pursued expansionist policies. Mussolini sought to recreate the Roman Empire by annexing territories like Ethiopia (1935) and influencing the Balkans.

Germany aimed to overturn the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler's foreign policy focused on rearmament, reclaiming lost territories, and pursuing Lebensraum (living space) in Eastern Europe.

Japan pursued imperialist policies in Asia. Its invasion of Manchuria (1931) and China (1937) demonstrated its ambition to dominate the region and access resources.

All three nations withdrew from the League of Nations. They rejected collective security and pursued unilateral actions to achieve their goals.

They formed alliances to strengthen their positions. The Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis united the three powers in their opposition to Western democracies.

Their policies emphasized militarization. Italy, Germany, and Japan heavily invested in their armed forces to support their aggressive foreign agendas.

These foreign policies contributed to the outbreak of World War II.

#### 6. Describe six causes of the 1949 Chinese Revolution.

The 1949 Chinese Revolution was caused by long-standing grievances and socio-political conditions.

Land inequality was a major cause. Peasants, who made up the majority of the population, suffered under exploitative landlords, fueling support for the Communist Party.

Widespread poverty and famine exacerbated discontent. Economic hardships during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945) highlighted the Nationalist government's inefficiency.

Corruption in the Nationalist government eroded public trust. The Kuomintang (KMT) was viewed as corrupt and out of touch with the needs of ordinary Chinese.

Communist ideology appealed to the masses. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) promised land redistribution, equality, and reforms, attracting peasants and workers.

The CCP's military strategy was effective. Mao Zedong's use of guerrilla warfare against both the Japanese and Nationalists earned widespread support.

Foreign intervention influenced the revolution. Soviet support for the CCP and declining American aid to the KMT shifted the balance of power.

These causes led to the CCP's victory and the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

#### 7. Assess six impacts of the rise of USA's capitalism in the world.

The rise of USA's capitalism reshaped global economic and political systems, influencing industries, trade, and international relations.

The USA became a global economic leader. Innovations in technology, manufacturing, and finance positioned it as a hub for trade and investment.

Capitalism encouraged globalization. American companies expanded overseas, spreading capitalist practices and creating interconnected markets.

The USA promoted free trade policies. Institutions like the World Bank and IMF, influenced by American capitalism, pushed for market liberalization globally.

Consumer culture spread worldwide. Products like Coca-Cola, Hollywood movies, and American fashion became symbols of capitalism and modernity.

It intensified Cold War dynamics. The USA's promotion of capitalism conflicted with the Soviet Union's communist ideology, shaping global alliances.

Economic inequalities emerged. While capitalism drove growth, it also widened the gap between developed and developing nations.

These impacts highlight the transformative nature of American capitalism.

8. Explain six effects of the Jewish-Arabs war of 1967.

The 1967 war, also known as the Six-Day War, had significant regional and global effects.

Israel's territorial expansion was a major outcome. It captured the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai Peninsula, and Golan Heights, creating long-term disputes.

The war worsened the Palestinian refugee crisis. Thousands were displaced, intensifying humanitarian challenges and fueling resentment.

Arab nations faced political instability. The defeat weakened regimes like Egypt's Nasser government, leading to leadership changes in the region.

The war heightened global tensions. The USA supported Israel, while the USSR backed Arab states, deepening Cold War rivalries.

It spurred the rise of Palestinian resistance movements. Groups like the PLO gained prominence, advocating for Palestinian self-determination.

Peace negotiations became more complex. The captured territories and ongoing conflict created obstacles to lasting solutions.

These effects illustrate the far-reaching consequences of the war.

9. Evaluate six obstacles hindering implementation of the South-South Commission's goals.

The South-South Commission aimed to promote cooperation among developing nations, but several obstacles hindered its effectiveness.

Political instability in member states disrupted collaboration. Frequent coups and governance issues limited consistent participation.

Economic disparities among members created challenges. Wealthier nations were reluctant to share resources with poorer counterparts.

Dependency on the Global North persisted. Many member states relied on Western aid and trade, undermining the commission's goals of self-reliance.

Lack of infrastructure hampered trade and communication. Poor transportation and communication networks restricted inter-regional cooperation.

Cultural and linguistic differences complicated integration. Diverse languages and traditions made policy coordination difficult.

Weak institutional capacity reduced effectiveness. Many nations lacked the administrative resources to implement agreed-upon programs.

These obstacles limited the success of the South-South Commission.

10. Explain six economic indicators of underdevelopment in developing nations.

Underdevelopment in developing nations can be identified through several economic indicators.

Low GDP per capita is a key indicator. Many developing countries have low income levels, reflecting limited economic productivity.

High unemployment rates highlight underdevelopment. A lack of industries and job opportunities leaves a significant portion of the population idle.

Overdependence on agriculture is another sign. Economies relying heavily on subsistence farming lack diversification and resilience.

Limited industrialization hampers growth. Developing nations often lack manufacturing sectors, restricting economic advancement.

Poor infrastructure, such as roads and electricity, hinders trade and industrialization, slowing development.

Finally, high levels of poverty and inequality reflect underdevelopment. Wealth is concentrated among elites, leaving the majority in poor living conditions.

These indicators reveal the economic challenges faced by developing nations.