

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, 09th May 2019.

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. Assess six impacts of the enclosure system on the development of agriculture and technology in Britain.

The enclosure system, which involved consolidating common lands into individual holdings, significantly influenced agriculture and technology in Britain.

One impact was the increase in agricultural productivity. Enclosed lands allowed farmers to implement crop rotation and better farming practices, resulting in higher yields.

The system encouraged the adoption of new technologies. Farmers invested in equipment like seed drills and improved plows to maximize efficiency on their enclosed plots.

It led to the specialization of farming. With larger, privately owned lands, farmers could focus on specific crops or livestock, enhancing productivity and market value.

Labor patterns changed as a result of enclosures. Many small farmers and laborers were displaced, leading to a rural-to-urban migration that fueled industrialization.

The enclosure system facilitated experimentation. Landowners had the freedom to try new farming methods, such as selective breeding, which improved livestock quality.

Finally, it contributed to the commercialization of agriculture. Farmers began producing surplus crops for sale in markets, integrating agriculture into the capitalist economy.

These impacts made the enclosure system a cornerstone of Britain's Agricultural Revolution.

2. In six points, show how invention of machines activated the rise of Luddism and Chartism in Britain.

The invention of machines during the Industrial Revolution had profound social effects, leading to movements like Luddism and Chartism.

Machines displaced skilled workers. The introduction of mechanized looms and spinning frames reduced the demand for artisans, causing widespread unemployment and resentment.

Workers faced wage reductions. Machines increased efficiency, allowing employers to cut labor costs and reduce wages, intensifying dissatisfaction among workers.

The factory system created poor working conditions. Long hours, low pay, and dangerous environments fueled anger, prompting movements like Luddism to destroy machinery.

Economic inequalities widened. The concentration of wealth in the hands of factory owners left workers struggling, driving them to seek political reforms through Chartism.

Chartists demanded voting rights. As workers realized their economic grievances were tied to political exclusion, they pushed for parliamentary reforms to gain representation.

The movements were fueled by industrialization's social impact. Rapid urbanization and poor living conditions in industrial towns amplified worker discontent, leading to organized protests.

These factors show how technological advancements contributed to the rise of Luddism and Chartism.

3. In six points, assess the influence of the 1789 French Revolution on the rise of political consciousness in Western Europe.

The French Revolution of 1789 significantly influenced political thought and awareness across Western Europe, inspiring democratic and revolutionary ideas.

The revolution popularized the concept of equality. It challenged the privileges of the aristocracy and clergy, promoting the idea that all citizens should have equal rights.

It emphasized the importance of constitutions. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen inspired demands for written laws that guaranteed individual freedoms.

The revolution spread ideas of nationalism. French citizens' loyalty to their nation rather than a monarch encouraged other Europeans to embrace national identities.

It highlighted the power of collective action. The revolution demonstrated that ordinary people could overthrow oppressive regimes, motivating similar uprisings across Europe.

Revolutionary movements gained momentum. The ideas of liberty, fraternity, and equality inspired uprisings such as the 1848 revolutions, which aimed to end autocracy.

Finally, it influenced reforms in governance. Monarchies across Europe began adopting constitutional frameworks and democratic principles to avoid revolts.

The French Revolution was a catalyst for political change throughout Western Europe.

4. In six points, show how Europe was affected by the 1870 Italian unification.

The unification of Italy in 1870 had significant political and economic effects on Europe.

It altered the balance of power. The emergence of a unified Italy added a new player to European politics, challenging Austria and France's influence.

Italy's unification inspired other nationalist movements. Groups in countries like Germany and the Balkans were motivated to pursue their own unification or independence.

The Papal States' loss of power created tensions. The reduction of the Pope's territorial control led to conflicts between the Italian government and the Catholic Church.

It increased competition for colonies. A unified Italy sought to expand its influence overseas, adding to the scramble for Africa and intensifying European rivalries.

The unification influenced alliances. Italy eventually joined Germany and Austria-Hungary in the Triple Alliance, reshaping diplomatic relations.

Economic integration improved Italy's development. The unification allowed for the creation of a national economy, improving infrastructure and trade within Europe.

These effects highlight the wide-reaching impact of Italian unification.

5. Show how the Versailles Peace Treaty accelerated the rise of German Nazism.

The Treaty of Versailles of 1919 had several unintended consequences that contributed to the rise of Nazism in Germany.

The harsh reparations imposed on Germany crippled its economy. Widespread poverty and unemployment created fertile ground for extremist ideologies like Nazism.

The treaty's war guilt clause humiliated Germany. The perception of unjust blame fostered resentment among Germans, which Adolf Hitler exploited to rally support.

Territorial losses weakened Germany's influence. The loss of key territories, such as Alsace-Lorraine, undermined national pride and increased frustration.

The disarmament clause left Germany defenseless. Restrictions on its military capabilities fueled anger and a desire for revenge, sentiments Nazi propaganda amplified.

The treaty created political instability. The Weimar Republic struggled to govern under the weight of economic and social crises, enabling the Nazis to gain power.

Finally, the treaty alienated German citizens. Many felt betrayed by their leaders for signing the treaty, allowing Hitler to position himself as a savior of the nation.

6. The disintegration of the Soviet bloc in the 1990s was inevitable. Verify this statement by giving six points.

The collapse of the Soviet bloc was driven by internal and external factors that made its disintegration inevitable.

Economic stagnation weakened the Soviet Union. Centralized planning and inefficiency led to shortages and declining living standards, undermining the bloc's stability.

Reforms like Glasnost and Perestroika backfired. Mikhail Gorbachev's policies aimed at openness and restructuring exposed the government's failures, fueling dissent.

Nationalist movements gained strength. Ethnic groups within the Soviet Union, such as the Baltic states, demanded independence, further destabilizing the region.

The arms race strained resources. The competition with the USA during the Cold War drained the Soviet economy, leaving little for domestic development.

The decline of communist ideology weakened unity. Citizens lost faith in socialism, leading to demands for democratic governance and market reforms.

External pressures accelerated the collapse. Western countries supported pro-democracy movements in Eastern Europe, contributing to the fall of communist regimes.

These factors collectively ensured the Soviet bloc's disintegration.

7. Assess the trend of America's economy during the Second World War.

The American economy experienced significant growth during the Second World War due to increased industrial and military production.

War production created jobs. Factories operated at full capacity to produce weapons, vehicles, and supplies, reducing unemployment.

The agricultural sector expanded. Increased demand for food supplies to support troops and allies boosted farming output and revenues.

Technological innovation advanced rapidly. Research for military purposes, such as radar and aviation, led to technological breakthroughs that benefited the economy post-war.

Government spending surged. Massive investments in defense and infrastructure stimulated economic growth and laid the groundwork for prosperity.

Women entered the workforce in large numbers. The labor shortage created by men going to war brought women into industries, diversifying the workforce.

Exports increased significantly. The USA supplied allies with goods and materials, strengthening its global trade position.

These trends highlight how the war revitalized the American economy.

8. Analyse six causes of the 1956 Arab-Jewish war.

The 1956 Arab-Jewish war, also known as the Suez Crisis, was caused by a combination of political, economic, and territorial disputes.

Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal. President Gamal Abdel Nasser's decision angered Britain, France, and Israel, who relied on the canal for trade and strategy.

Israeli-Egyptian tensions escalated. Egypt's blockade of Israeli shipping through the Straits of Tiran increased hostilities.

Arab nationalism rose under Nasser's leadership. His efforts to unite Arab nations against Israel created a regional coalition opposed to Israeli interests.

Western interference fueled the conflict. Britain and France supported Israel's military action to regain control of the Suez Canal.

The Palestinian refugee crisis worsened tensions. The displacement of Palestinians during the 1948 war continued to fuel resentment against Israel.

Cold War dynamics influenced the war. The USSR supported Egypt, while the USA initially opposed the tripartite aggression, highlighting superpower rivalry.

These causes illustrate the complexity of the 1956 conflict.

9. African relationship with the external world is the major cause of the persisting poverty in Africa. With reference to the post-colonial period, validate this statement by giving six points.

Post-colonial Africa's ties to the external world have perpetuated poverty due to exploitative economic and political relationships.

Dependency on raw material exports has hindered industrialization. Africa continues to export unprocessed goods, earning minimal revenue while importing expensive finished products

Foreign debt burdens many African nations. Loans from international institutions come with conditions that prioritize creditor interests, diverting resources from development.

Trade imbalances persist. Unfair global trade practices disadvantage African economies, limiting their ability to compete internationally.

Multinational corporations exploit resources. Foreign companies dominate sectors like mining and agriculture, extracting wealth without reinvesting in local communities.

Neocolonial influence affects governance. External powers often manipulate African politics to maintain access to resources, undermining local development.

Aid dependency creates vulnerabilities. Over-reliance on foreign aid discourages self-sufficiency and fosters cycles of dependency.

10. Show six effects of the programmes launched by the IMF and World Bank in solving the Third World Poverty.

The IMF and World Bank have launched numerous programs aimed at reducing poverty in Third World countries, but their effects have been mixed.

Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) have reduced government spending. While aimed at economic stability, cuts in healthcare and education have worsened living conditions.

Economic liberalization policies promoted foreign investment. However, they also exposed local industries to competition, leading to job losses.

Privatization of state enterprises improved efficiency in some cases but often resulted in higher costs for essential services like water and electricity.

Debt relief initiatives provided temporary relief. Some countries benefitted from reduced debt burdens, freeing resources for development.

Trade reforms increased exports. Programs encouraged export-oriented policies, but reliance on volatile global markets created economic vulnerabilities.

Social inequality widened. While programs boosted growth in some sectors, benefits often concentrated among elites, leaving marginalized groups behind.

These effects demonstrate the complex outcomes of IMF and World Bank programs in addressing Third World poverty.