

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

Year: 2020.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **seven (7)** questions
2. Answer **five (5)** questions. Question **one (1)** is compulsory
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, show how Africa was affected by the new trade relations which developed after the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.

The abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade led to significant changes in Africa's economy, society, and international relations.

One major effect was the shift to legitimate trade. African economies transitioned from slave trading to the export of goods such as palm oil, cocoa, and rubber, which became essential for European industries.

There was an increase in cash crop farming. African societies were encouraged to cultivate crops like peanuts, cotton, and coffee for export, leading to changes in agricultural practices.

The end of the slave trade caused economic disruption in some regions. Communities that had relied on the trade experienced economic decline, forcing them to find alternative livelihoods.

Colonial influence intensified. European powers expanded their control over African economies by dominating trade and establishing monopolies on resources.

New trade relations introduced Western technology and goods into African societies, altering traditional lifestyles and creating dependency on imported items.

Finally, there was a shift in labor systems. African labor was redirected from slave trading to producing goods for export, though exploitation and forced labor remained prevalent under colonial rule.

These effects highlight how Africa's integration into global trade changed after the abolition of the slave trade.

2. In six points, assess the contributions of intellectuals to the rise of democracy in Europe.

Intellectuals played a crucial role in promoting democratic ideals in Europe, influencing political systems and societal values.

One contribution was the advocacy for individual rights. Thinkers like John Locke emphasized natural rights to life, liberty, and property, forming the foundation of democratic governance.

Intellectuals challenged absolute monarchy. Philosophers such as Montesquieu argued for the separation of powers, inspiring constitutional reforms across Europe.

They promoted the concept of social contracts. Jean-Jacques Rousseau's ideas on collective governance and the general will empowered citizens to demand participation in decision-making.

The Enlightenment fostered critical thinking. Intellectuals encouraged questioning authority and traditions, leading to movements for political and social reform.

Writings by intellectuals spread democratic ideas. The printing press allowed works like Voltaire's critiques of injustice and Thomas Paine's *The Rights of Man* to reach a broad audience.

Lastly, they influenced revolutionary movements. Intellectual ideas directly inspired events like the French Revolution, which established democratic principles that spread across Europe.

These contributions underscore the pivotal role of intellectuals in the rise of democracy.

3. Examine six factors which facilitated the unification in Germany and Italy.

The unification of Germany and Italy in the 19th century was achieved through a combination of political, social, and economic factors.

Nationalism played a key role. A shared cultural identity and language motivated Germans and Italians to unite and form cohesive nation-states.

The leadership of strong figures facilitated unification. Otto von Bismarck in Germany and Giuseppe Garibaldi in Italy were instrumental in organizing and leading efforts for unity.

Economic integration supported unification. In Germany, the Zollverein (customs union) fostered economic ties between states, creating interdependence and a sense of unity.

Military campaigns were crucial. Prussia's victories in wars such as the Franco-Prussian War strengthened German unity, while Italy's wars against Austria solidified its independence.

The decline of external powers enabled unification. The weakening of Austria and France created opportunities for German and Italian states to consolidate their territories.

Finally, diplomatic strategies ensured success. Bismarck's use of *realpolitik* and Italy's alliances with France and Prussia helped secure territorial gains.

These factors combined to achieve unification in Germany and Italy.

4. Analyse six impacts of the Chinese Communist Revolution in China.

The Chinese Communist Revolution of 1949 had profound impacts on China's political, economic, and social landscape.

One impact was the establishment of a communist government. The revolution replaced the Nationalist regime with the Communist Party under Mao Zedong, reshaping governance.

Land reforms redistributed land to peasants. The revolution ended feudal land ownership, reducing inequality and empowering rural communities.

The revolution initiated state control of the economy. Industries and businesses were nationalized, and central planning became the basis of economic policy.

Social reforms promoted equality. The government worked to eliminate practices like foot binding and enhance women's rights, including access to education and employment.

The revolution emphasized collectivization. Agriculture was reorganized into communes, although this led to challenges such as famine during the Great Leap Forward.

Finally, the revolution strengthened China's international position. It aligned with the Soviet Union initially, challenging Western dominance and influencing other communist movements globally.

These impacts transformed China and its role in the world.

5. Analyse six factors that led to USA's great economic prosperity after the First World War.

The USA experienced unprecedented economic growth after the First World War due to several key factors.

Industrial expansion played a major role. Advances in technology and mass production techniques, such as Henry Ford's assembly line, boosted productivity and reduced costs.

The growth of consumer culture fueled demand. The availability of credit allowed Americans to purchase cars, appliances, and other goods, stimulating economic activity.

The USA benefited from global trade. As European economies recovered from the war, they relied on American goods and loans, bolstering US exports.

Natural resource abundance supported industries. The USA had vast supplies of coal, oil, and iron, essential for manufacturing and infrastructure development.

Urbanization created new markets. Growing cities increased demand for housing, transportation, and consumer goods, driving economic growth.

Finally, government policies favored businesses. Low taxes and minimal regulation encouraged entrepreneurship and investment, further fueling prosperity.

These factors explain the USA's economic boom during the post-war period.

6. The Jewish–Arab war of 1967 was inevitable. Justify this statement by giving six points.

The 1967 Jewish–Arab War, also known as the Six-Day War, was inevitable due to deep-seated political and territorial tensions.

One reason was the unresolved Palestinian refugee crisis. Displacement after the establishment of Israel in 1948 created hostility among Arab nations.

Territorial disputes fueled tensions. Arab countries opposed Israel's control of territories like the Negev Desert and sought to reclaim land lost during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

Military buildups escalated the conflict. Both Israel and Arab states, such as Egypt and Syria, increased their military capabilities, preparing for confrontation.

The rise of Arab nationalism, led by Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, sought to unify Arab states against Israel, intensifying hostilities.

Blockades and provocations heightened tensions. Egypt's closure of the Straits of Tiran to Israeli ships was seen as an act of war.

Finally, international rivalries played a role. The Cold War rivalry between the USA (supporting Israel) and the USSR (backing Arab states) exacerbated regional conflicts.

These factors made the 1967 war almost unavoidable.

7. Underdevelopment of Third World Countries is a result of internal dynamics. Validate this statement by giving six points.

The underdevelopment of Third World countries is often attributed to internal challenges that hinder economic and social progress.

One factor is poor governance. Corruption, mismanagement, and lack of accountability weaken institutions and slow development efforts.

Ethnic and political conflicts disrupt stability. Civil wars and disputes over power and resources divert attention and resources from development.

Limited investment in education and healthcare affects human capital. Poor literacy rates and inadequate healthcare systems reduce productivity and economic growth.

Dependence on subsistence agriculture limits economic diversification. Many Third World economies rely on low-yield farming, making them vulnerable to climate change and market fluctuations.

Rapid population growth strains resources. High birth rates increase demand for services like education, healthcare, and housing, which governments struggle to provide.

Finally, inadequate infrastructure hinders development. Poor transportation, electricity, and communication networks restrict trade and industrial growth.