

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: 2021.

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 the influence of mercantilism in the development of capitalism in Western Europe.

Mercantilism, a dominant economic theory during the 16th to 18th centuries, laid the groundwork for the development of capitalism in Western Europe by shaping trade, industry, and finance.

One influence was the emphasis on accumulating wealth. Mercantilist policies prioritized the acquisition of gold and silver, which became the foundation of capital for investment in emerging industries and enterprises.

Colonial expansion under mercantilism provided raw materials for European industries. Colonies supplied resources like cotton, sugar, and timber, fueling production and trade, essential elements of capitalism.

The protection of domestic industries encouraged growth. Mercantilist governments-imposed tariffs on imports to shield local businesses, enabling them to thrive and compete internationally.

Mercantilism promoted trade monopolies. European nations granted exclusive rights to companies, such as the British East India Company, fostering the rise of large commercial enterprises, a hallmark of capitalism.

The emphasis on shipping and trade networks advanced capitalism. Investments in naval power and shipping infrastructure facilitated global trade, creating wealth for merchants and governments.

Lastly, mercantilism introduced financial innovations. Practices like banking, credit systems, and joint-stock companies emerged to support trade and industry, forming the financial backbone of capitalism.

These influences demonstrate how mercantilism transitioned Western Europe toward a capitalist economy.

2. Analyse six aims of the Glorious Revolution of 1689.

The Glorious Revolution of 1689 in England was a significant political event aimed at reshaping governance and limiting monarchical power.

One aim was to establish constitutional monarchy. The revolution sought to reduce the absolute powers of the king, ensuring that governance was based on laws and a constitution.

It aimed to secure parliamentary supremacy. By transferring key powers to Parliament, the revolution ensured that decisions on taxation and laws required parliamentary approval.

Another goal was to protect Protestantism. The revolution sought to prevent Catholic dominance in England by replacing the Catholic King James II with Protestant monarchs William III and Mary II.

The revolution aimed to protect individual rights and freedoms. The Bill of Rights (1689) was introduced to guarantee civil liberties, such as free speech and protection from cruel punishment.

It sought to prevent arbitrary rule. The revolution ensured that monarchs could no longer imprison individuals or levy taxes without legal justification.

Lastly, the revolution aimed to maintain political stability. By resolving disputes over succession and religion, it avoided further civil wars and unrest.

These aims highlight the transformative nature of the Glorious Revolution in shaping modern governance.

3. European alliances in the 19th century were inevitable. Substantiate this statement by giving six points.

The formation of alliances in 19th-century Europe was driven by political, economic, and security considerations, making them inevitable.

Nationalism and unification efforts created tensions. Newly unified nations like Germany and Italy sought alliances to secure their positions and counterbalance rival powers.

Colonial rivalries fueled alliances. European powers competed for control of territories in Africa and Asia, prompting nations to seek military partnerships for strategic advantage.

The decline of the Ottoman Empire created instability. European powers formed alliances to secure influence in the Balkans and protect their interests.

The rise of militarism encouraged alliances. Nations increased their military capabilities and sought allies to strengthen their defense and deter potential aggressors.

Economic competition intensified rivalries. Industrialized nations competed for markets and resources, aligning with others to protect their economic interests.

Lastly, diplomatic failures led to alliances. Ineffective treaties and conferences failed to resolve disputes, making alliances a practical solution for maintaining balance.

These factors demonstrate why alliances were a necessary response to 19th-century European dynamics.

4. In six points, examine effects of the Russian Revolution of 1917 in the world.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 had profound global effects, influencing politics, economics, and social movements worldwide.

One major effect was the establishment of the Soviet Union. The revolution replaced the monarchy with a socialist government, introducing a new political system that inspired similar movements globally.

It intensified class struggles. The success of the Bolsheviks motivated workers and peasants in other countries to demand better rights, leading to the rise of labor unions and socialist parties.

The revolution contributed to the spread of communism. The Soviet Union actively supported communist movements in Europe, Asia, and Latin America, shaping global politics.

It reshaped international relations. The rise of the Soviet Union as a superpower created ideological conflicts with capitalist nations, laying the groundwork for the Cold War.

Economically, the revolution promoted state control. The Soviet model of centralized planning influenced countries like China and Cuba, transforming their economies.

Lastly, the revolution undermined colonialism. Soviet anti-imperialist propaganda inspired nationalist movements in Africa and Asia, accelerating decolonization.

These effects highlight the global significance of the Russian Revolution.

5. Describe reasons which made USA to establish good relationship with Japan after the Second World War. (Give six points).

The USA pursued strong relations with Japan after World War II for strategic, political, and economic reasons.

One reason was to prevent the spread of communism. Japan became a key ally in the USA's strategy to counter Soviet influence in Asia during the Cold War.

The USA aimed to rebuild Japan's economy. A strong Japanese economy would serve as a buffer against communism and create a stable trading partner.

Military strategy influenced the relationship. Japan provided a strategic base for American forces in Asia, crucial for operations during the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

The USA sought to promote democracy in Japan. By supporting democratic reforms, it aimed to establish a model of governance that aligned with Western values.

Japan's geographical location made it a vital partner. Its proximity to China, Korea, and the Pacific islands made it essential for maintaining regional stability.

Lastly, trade and economic ties motivated the USA. Japan's industrial growth created opportunities for American businesses and strengthened bilateral trade.

These reasons explain why the USA prioritized its relationship with Japan.

6. Explain six consequences of the rise of the Jewish State of Israel in the world history.

The establishment of Israel in 1948 had significant global consequences, shaping politics, economics, and social dynamics.

One consequence was the Palestinian refugee crisis. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were displaced, creating long-term humanitarian challenges.

The Arab-Israeli conflict intensified. Wars such as the Six-Day War (1967) and Yom Kippur War (1973) destabilized the Middle East and drew international attention.

It strained global relations. Western support for Israel, particularly by the USA, created tensions with Arab nations and affected energy policies, such as the 1973 oil embargo.

The conflict inspired global solidarity movements. Both pro-Israel and pro-Palestinian groups formed worldwide, influencing politics and public opinion.

Israel's technological and military advancements impacted global trade. Its innovations in technology and defense industries have influenced economies worldwide.

Lastly, it shaped United Nations policies. The Israel-Palestine conflict has been a central focus of UN resolutions and peacekeeping efforts.

These consequences highlight Israel's impact on world history.

7. In six points, show the influence of the 1979 Non-Aligned Conference in solving the problems of underdevelopment in the Third World Countries.

The 1979 Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Conference addressed underdevelopment in Third World countries by promoting cooperation and independence.

One influence was the promotion of South-South cooperation. NAM encouraged trade and economic collaboration among developing nations to reduce dependency on Western powers.

The conference advocated for fair trade. It called for reforms in global trade practices to ensure better terms for Third World exports.

NAM supported the demand for a New International Economic Order. This sought to address economic inequalities by redistributing global wealth and resources.

The movement emphasized self-reliance. Member states were encouraged to develop their industries and reduce reliance on foreign aid.

NAM highlighted the importance of education and technology. It promoted investment in education and scientific research to boost development.

Lastly, the conference condemned neo-colonialism. It united Third World countries in resisting external control and exploitation by former colonial powers.

These efforts reflect NAM's role in addressing underdevelopment.