

**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: 2022.**

**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. Why Neo-colonialism persists in the Third World Countries despite achieving their political independence? Explain by giving six reasons.

Neo-colonialism persists in Third World countries because they remain tied to their former colonial powers economically and politically.

One reason is economic dependence. Many Third World countries still rely on exporting raw materials to former colonial powers while importing finished goods, creating an unbalanced relationship.

Debt dependency is another issue. These countries take loans from international institutions like the IMF and World Bank, which come with conditions that favor Western economies.

Foreign control of resources also contributes. Multinational companies from powerful nations control key sectors like mining and agriculture, benefiting their economies rather than local populations.

Weak governance plays a role. Corruption and poor leadership in many Third World countries make them vulnerable to external influence and control.

Military dependence is another factor. Some countries rely on foreign powers for weapons and security, giving those powers leverage over their policies.

Lastly, cultural imperialism persists. Western media, education, and values dominate, reducing the influence of local traditions and ideas.

These reasons explain why neo-colonialism continues in many Third World countries.

2. Analyse six measures which were taken to overcome the obstacles which hindered the development of the agricultural sector in Britain during feudalism.

During feudalism in Britain, several measures were implemented to address challenges in agriculture.

The introduction of the three-field system improved productivity. This method rotated crops, allowing soil to remain fertile and produce higher yields.

Enclosure of common lands was another measure. Large plots of land were fenced off, enabling landowners to farm more efficiently and increase output.

The use of better tools, such as plows and sickles, made farming easier and faster, improving productivity.

Selective breeding of livestock helped produce stronger and healthier animals, increasing meat and milk production.

Crop diversification was encouraged. Farmers grew different crops to reduce the risk of failure and meet the growing demand for food.

Improved irrigation techniques ensured water availability, especially during dry seasons, supporting consistent agricultural production.

These measures laid the foundation for the agricultural revolution in Britain.

3. In six points, show how the 1848 revolutions crumbled the despotic and divine rule in Europe.

The 1848 revolutions significantly weakened absolute monarchies and divine rule across Europe.

One impact was the spread of democratic ideals. Protesters demanded constitutions, elected parliaments, and expanded voting rights, challenging the authority of monarchs.

The revolutions led to the abolition of feudal privileges in many regions, empowering peasants and reducing the influence of nobles.

Monarchs were forced to compromise. For example, in France, King Louis-Philippe abdicated, and a republic was established.

The uprisings inspired the rise of nationalism. People in fragmented states like Italy and Germany began fighting for unification and self-determination, opposing monarchs who resisted change.

The revolutions also exposed the vulnerability of divine rule. Citizens increasingly rejected the idea that monarchs had a God-given right to rule, favoring secular governance.

Finally, the revolts encouraged reforms. Even where monarchs retained power, they introduced changes like limited constitutions to appease demands for representation.

These events marked the decline of despotic and divine rule in Europe.

4. In six points, analyse the political and economic changes that necessitated the transition from competitive to monopoly capitalism in Europe.

The shift from competitive to monopoly capitalism in Europe was driven by significant political and economic changes.

Industrialization created large-scale industries. Small businesses could no longer compete with the efficiency and output of large corporations, leading to monopolies.

The accumulation of capital allowed businesses to merge. Wealthy entrepreneurs combined their resources to dominate markets and eliminate competition.

Technological advancements increased productivity. Companies that could afford modern machines gained an advantage, forcing smaller competitors out of the market.

Colonial expansion provided resources and markets. European powers supported monopolies to control raw materials and trade routes in their colonies.

Government policies favored large corporations. Laws and tariffs were introduced to protect big businesses, enabling them to consolidate their dominance.

Labor organization and strikes pressured companies to reduce competition. Employers combined forces to resist unions and maintain control over the workforce.

These changes led to the rise of monopoly capitalism, reshaping Europe's economic landscape.

#### 5. Examine six challenges emanating from the 1967 Arusha Declaration.

The Arusha Declaration introduced socialist policies in Tanzania, but it also faced several challenges.

One challenge was inefficiency in state-owned enterprises. Many businesses struggled with poor management and low productivity, leading to economic losses.

The villagization program disrupted traditional communities. Forced relocation into collective villages caused resistance and reduced agricultural output.

Dependence on foreign aid increased. Despite promoting self-reliance, Tanzania relied on external funding to sustain its development projects.

Limited industrialization hindered economic growth. The focus on agriculture left the industrial sector underdeveloped, reducing economic diversification.

Corruption and mismanagement weakened implementation. Resources intended for development were often misused, slowing progress.

Lastly, the global economic downturn of the 1970s affected Tanzania. Falling commodity prices and rising oil costs worsened the country's financial challenges.

These obstacles limited the success of the Arusha Declaration.

6. Why did the New Deal Programmes fail to achieve economic recovery in the USA? Explain by giving six reasons.

The New Deal programs aimed to address the Great Depression but fell short in achieving full economic recovery.

One reason was limited funding. Many programs lacked the financial resources to provide widespread relief and stimulate the economy.

The programs faced political opposition. Critics argued that the New Deal expanded government power too much, leading to delays and restrictions.

Unemployment remained high. Despite job creation initiatives, many Americans remained jobless due to the scale of the economic crisis.

Economic inequality persisted. The programs did not adequately address disparities in wealth and income, leaving many without support.

The reliance on deficit spending created skepticism. Concerns about increasing national debt discouraged further investments in recovery programs.

Finally, global factors hindered recovery. The Great Depression affected economies worldwide, limiting trade and the effectiveness of domestic policies.

These limitations explain the mixed results of the New Deal.

7. The Middle East Crisis negotiations face a number of impediments. In six points, validate this statement.

The Middle East peace process has encountered numerous challenges that hinder successful negotiations.

One impediment is territorial disputes. Conflicts over borders, such as the status of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, remain unresolved.

Religious tensions complicate talks. The region's diverse religious groups have conflicting claims to holy sites, making compromise difficult.

The presence of extremist groups undermines negotiations. Organizations opposing peace agreements use violence to derail progress.

Political instability in the region hinders consistent dialogue. Frequent leadership changes and internal conflicts make sustained negotiations challenging.

External influence adds complexity. Countries like the USA, Russia, and Iran have conflicting interests in the region, influencing the negotiation process.

Mistrust between parties prevents agreements. Historical grievances and failed past agreements create skepticism about the intentions of opposing sides.

These challenges highlight the difficulties in resolving the Middle East Crisis.