

**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: 2023.**

**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. The freedom achieved by most African countries in the 1960s was political. With reference to neo-colonialism, justify this statement by giving six points.

The independence achieved by African countries in the 1960s was largely political, as neo-colonialism continued to influence their economic and social structures.

One point is the continued economic dependence. African nations remained reliant on former colonial powers for trade, aid, and investment, limiting their economic sovereignty.

Foreign control of natural resources persisted. Multinational corporations from former colonial countries dominated resource extraction, benefiting external economies at the expense of local development.

Political systems were manipulated. Western powers often influenced elections and policies in African nations to ensure leaders aligned with their interests, undermining true self-rule.

Cultural imperialism continued. Western education, media, and values dominated, eroding African traditions and fostering dependency on foreign ideals.

Debt dependency was a key tool of neo-colonialism. Loans from international institutions like the IMF and World Bank came with conditions that prioritized creditor nations' interests.

Military intervention and influence also showcased neo-colonialism. Some African nations relied on Western powers for security, allowing them to exert control over domestic and foreign policies.

These factors illustrate how African independence in the 1960s was primarily political, with economic and social structures still under external control.

2. In six points, show how marine technology contributed to the development of capitalism in Europe.

Marine technology played a significant role in the emergence and growth of capitalism in Europe by facilitating trade and exploration.

The invention of advanced ships, such as caravels, enabled long-distance voyages, allowing Europeans to access new markets and resources, such as those in Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Navigation tools, including the compass and astrolabe, improved maritime precision. This reduced risks in sea trade and encouraged investment in overseas ventures.

Maritime advancements enabled the establishment of colonial empires. European powers gained control of territories rich in raw materials, which fueled industrial growth and capitalism.

The slave trade, facilitated by marine technology, provided cheap labor for plantations in the Americas, generating immense profits for European investors and merchants.

Improved shipping efficiency reduced transportation costs. Faster and larger ships allowed bulk goods to be transported, increasing trade volumes and profitability.

The creation of joint-stock companies, such as the British East India Company, was directly tied to maritime trade. These entities exemplified the capitalist model by pooling resources for profit through overseas trade.

Marine technology thus laid the foundation for the expansion of European capitalism.

3. In six points, explain the extent to which the Italian and German dictatorships affected the world after the First World War.

The rise of dictatorships in Italy under Benito Mussolini and Germany under Adolf Hitler had profound global impacts after the First World War.

The dictatorships contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War. Aggressive expansionist policies, such as Germany's invasion of Poland and Italy's invasion of Ethiopia, destabilized global peace.

Fascist ideologies inspired similar movements worldwide. Leaders in countries like Spain adopted authoritarian models, leading to conflicts such as the Spanish Civil War.

The regimes disrupted international diplomacy. Both countries withdrew from organizations like the League of Nations, undermining collective efforts to maintain peace.

The Holocaust, orchestrated by Nazi Germany, resulted in the genocide of six million Jews and millions of others, leaving a lasting scar on humanity.

Economic instability was exacerbated globally. Protectionist policies and rearmament programs in Germany and Italy disrupted international trade.

Finally, the dictatorships led to significant geopolitical realignments. The Allied victory in World War II ended these regimes but reshaped global politics, leading to the Cold War.

These impacts highlight the far-reaching effects of Italian and German dictatorships.

4. In six points, show how political circumstances accelerated the formation of military alliances in Europe in the 19th century.

The political landscape of 19th-century Europe created conditions that drove the formation of military alliances.

The rise of nationalism heightened tensions. Ethnic groups and nations sought independence or dominance, creating conflicts that necessitated alliances for protection.

The unification of Germany and Italy disrupted the balance of power. These newly unified nations sought alliances to consolidate their positions, while existing powers formed counter-alliances.

Colonial rivalries fueled alliances. Competition for overseas territories, especially in Africa and Asia, increased tensions among European powers, prompting them to seek military support.

The decline of the Ottoman Empire created instability. The scramble to control its territories, particularly in the Balkans, led to alliances to secure strategic interests.

Arms races among European powers escalated fears of conflict. Nations formed alliances to deter aggression and ensure mutual defense in case of war.

The failure of diplomacy also played a role. The inability of treaties and conferences to resolve disputes led countries to rely on alliances for security.

These circumstances set the stage for military alliances, such as the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente, which shaped European politics.

5. Analyse six effects of the collapse of Russia and the Communist bloc in the Third World countries.

The collapse of Russia and the Communist bloc in 1991 had significant repercussions for Third World countries.

One effect was the decline in ideological support. Many African and Asian nations that aligned with socialism lost a key ideological and financial backer.

Economic aid and trade partnerships were disrupted. The collapse ended preferential trade agreements and financial support from the USSR, straining Third World economies.

Political instability arose in some nations. Without Soviet backing, socialist regimes faced internal dissent and external pressure, leading to coups and regime changes.

Western influence increased. With the absence of a counterbalance, the USA and its allies expanded their political and economic dominance in the Third World.

Debt dependency worsened. Third World countries turned to Western institutions like the IMF and World Bank for assistance, often under stringent conditions.

Finally, globalization accelerated. Formerly socialist nations embraced market-oriented reforms, integrating into the global economy and influencing Third World development strategies.

These effects reshaped the dynamics of Third World politics and economies.

6. In six points, assess the effects of USA relations with Japan after the Second World War.

The USA's relations with Japan after World War II had significant effects on both nations and the broader global order.

One effect was the economic recovery of Japan. The USA provided financial aid through programs like the Dodge Plan, enabling Japan to rebuild its economy.

Japan became a key ally in the Cold War. The USA used Japan as a strategic base to counter communist influence in Asia, particularly in Korea and Vietnam.

Cultural exchange flourished. American influence introduced new ideas, technologies, and lifestyles in Japan, shaping its post-war identity.

The USA promoted democratic reforms in Japan. The adoption of a new constitution ensured civil rights, women's equality, and limited military power.

Japan's industrialization accelerated. With American support, Japan developed a robust manufacturing sector, becoming an economic powerhouse by the 1970s.

Finally, Japan became a major trading partner of the USA. Bilateral trade agreements boosted economic ties, though tensions occasionally arose over trade imbalances.

These effects highlight the transformative nature of USA-Japan relations after the war.

7. The declaration of the new State of Israel had negative repercussions on Palestine. In six points, argue for this statement.

The establishment of Israel in 1948 had profound and lasting impacts on Palestine, leading to widespread repercussions.

One repercussion was the displacement of Palestinians. Hundreds of thousands were forced to flee their homes, creating a refugee crisis that persists today.

The declaration led to territorial loss for Palestinians. Large portions of historic Palestine were annexed by Israel, reducing Palestinian control over land.

Conflict and violence escalated. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, marked by wars and uprisings, has resulted in significant casualties and destruction on both sides.

Palestinian sovereignty was undermined. The establishment of Israel disrupted efforts to create an independent Palestinian state, leaving Palestinians under occupation.

Economic hardships ensued. Restrictions on movement, trade, and access to resources in occupied territories have stifled Palestinian economic development.

Finally, the declaration strained regional relations. Neighboring Arab countries opposed Israel's creation, leading to wars and prolonged instability in the Middle East.

These repercussions underscore the profound impact of Israel's establishment on Palestine and the broader region.