

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: 2024.

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)

maktaba.tetea.org



1. In six points, reveal the existence of underdevelopment in the Third World countries.

Underdevelopment in Third World countries is evident through several economic, social, and political indicators.

One indicator is widespread poverty. Many countries in the Third World experience high levels of income inequality, with a significant portion of the population living below the poverty line, unable to afford basic necessities.

Illiteracy and limited access to education are pervasive. Inadequate educational infrastructure and low literacy rates hinder human capital development, perpetuating cycles of underdevelopment.

Third World countries often rely on subsistence agriculture. The dominance of low-productivity farming practices, coupled with a lack of mechanization, limits economic diversification and industrial growth.

Dependency on foreign aid and loans is another sign. These countries frequently rely on external financial assistance to fund development projects, leading to debt accumulation and economic dependency.

Poor infrastructure reflects underdevelopment. Inadequate roads, electricity, and communication networks restrict economic activity and access to markets and services.

Political instability and governance issues are prevalent. Corruption, weak institutions, and frequent conflicts undermine development efforts and discourage investment.

These factors collectively reveal the persistent challenges faced by Third World countries.

2. Slave trade was incompatible with industrial development and humanity. Justify this statement in six points.

The incompatibility of the slave trade with industrial development and humanity is evident through its economic and ethical implications.

The slave trade stifled technological innovation. The reliance on forced labor reduced the incentive to develop labor-saving technologies, delaying industrial progress.

It disrupted social cohesion in Africa. The capture and export of millions of individuals devastated communities, weakening their capacity for economic and social development.

The trade violated basic human rights. Enslaved people were subjected to inhumane treatment, including physical abuse, separation from families, and denial of freedom.

It undermined long-term economic growth. By depleting Africa of its workforce, the trade hindered agricultural and industrial development on the continent.

The trade created economic dependency. European economies became reliant on the exploitation of enslaved labor rather than fostering sustainable industrial practices.

Finally, the slave trade entrenched racial inequality. The dehumanization of Africans during the trade laid the foundation for systemic racism, which persisted long after its abolition.

These points illustrate the incompatibility of the slave trade with industrial progress and ethical principles.

3. In six points, show how the 1920s – 1930s economic crisis influenced the rise of totalitarian government in Germany after the First World War.

The economic crisis of the 1920s and 1930s played a pivotal role in the rise of totalitarianism in Germany by creating conditions of instability and discontent.

Mass unemployment during the Great Depression left millions of Germans jobless, fueling anger and despair that extremist groups like the Nazi Party exploited.

Hyperinflation eroded public trust in the Weimar Republic. The devaluation of the German currency caused widespread poverty and resentment toward democratic governance.

The collapse of industry and trade weakened the economy. Economic hardships made radical solutions proposed by the Nazi Party appealing to the masses.

The Treaty of Versailles exacerbated the crisis. Harsh reparations payments crippled the economy, fostering nationalist sentiments and a desire for revenge.

The failure of democratic institutions to address the crisis created a political vacuum. This allowed Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party to position themselves as saviors of the German nation.

Propaganda exploiting economic fears played a key role. The Nazis blamed minority groups and foreign powers for Germany's woes, rallying support for authoritarian rule.

These factors demonstrate how economic turmoil contributed to the establishment of a totalitarian government in Germany.

4. In six points, show how economic aspects accelerated European colonial rivalries in the 19th century.

Economic motivations were at the heart of European colonial rivalries in the 19th century, driving competition for resources and markets.

The need for raw materials was a key factor. Industrialized European nations sought colonies rich in resources like rubber, gold, and cotton to fuel their factories.

Colonies provided markets for manufactured goods. European countries competed for territories where they could sell their industrial products, ensuring economic dominance.

The search for investment opportunities also fueled rivalries. Colonies offered lucrative opportunities for investing in infrastructure, plantations, and mining operations.

Strategic trade routes became contested. Control over critical locations, such as the Suez Canal, ensured access to global markets and safeguarded economic interests.

The desire for economic prestige motivated expansion. Possessing colonies was seen as a symbol of national power and wealth, intensifying competition among European powers.

Finally, economic protectionism played a role. Nations established colonies to secure exclusive trading rights, blocking competitors from accessing resources and markets.

These economic aspects drove the scramble for colonies and intensified European rivalries.

5. In six points, evaluate the economic impact of the Arusha Declaration in Tanzania by 1985.

The Arusha Declaration, introduced in 1967, had profound economic impacts on Tanzania, shaping its development trajectory.

It nationalized key sectors of the economy. Industries, banks, and plantations were brought under state control, aiming to reduce foreign exploitation and promote equality.

The declaration emphasized self-reliance. Efforts to minimize dependency on foreign aid and imports encouraged local production and resource utilization.

Agricultural reforms, including the Ujamaa villagization program, aimed to boost productivity by organizing rural communities into collective villages.

However, the policy led to inefficiencies in state-owned enterprises. Mismanagement and lack of competition reduced productivity and profitability.

It constrained private sector growth. Nationalization discouraged private investment, limiting economic diversification and innovation.

Finally, the declaration increased rural development initiatives. Infrastructure projects in education, healthcare, and transportation improved living standards in rural areas.

By 1985, the Arusha Declaration had mixed economic outcomes, with progress in social services but challenges in industrial and agricultural productivity.

6. In six points, examine the influence of the Second World War in promoting the United States of America's economy.

The Second World War had a transformative impact on the USA's economy, establishing it as a global economic powerhouse.

War production boosted industrial growth. Factories produced weapons, vehicles, and other war supplies, creating jobs and revitalizing industries.

The demand for labor reduced unemployment. Women and minorities entered the workforce in large numbers, contributing to economic expansion.

The war stimulated technological innovation. Research in areas such as aviation, radar, and medicine advanced significantly, benefiting post-war industries.

The USA became a leading global exporter. Supplying allied nations with goods and materials strengthened trade and expanded economic influence.

The establishment of the Bretton Woods system cemented the USA's economic dominance. The dollar became the global reserve currency, facilitating international trade.

Post-war reconstruction provided economic opportunities. Programs like the Marshall Plan opened European markets to American goods and services, boosting exports.

These factors illustrate how the Second World War accelerated the USA's economic growth.

7. Explain six aspects which would have made someone reveal the existence of Cold War between Eastern and Western blocs from 1945 to 1990s.

The Cold War was characterized by ideological, political, and military tensions between the Eastern and Western blocs, evident through various aspects.

The arms race was a key indicator. Both blocs developed and stockpiled nuclear weapons, creating a climate of mutual suspicion and fear.

Proxy wars highlighted Cold War tensions. Conflicts such as the Korean War and Vietnam War involved support from either the USA or USSR, reflecting their global rivalry.

The space race symbolized technological competition. Achievements like the Soviet launch of Sputnik and the American moon landing showcased their desire for supremacy.

Ideological propaganda was pervasive. Both blocs promoted their systems—capitalism in the West and communism in the East—through media and education.

Military alliances revealed the divide. NATO represented Western interests, while the Warsaw Pact united Eastern bloc countries under Soviet influence.

Finally, espionage and intelligence activities underscored the rivalry. Agencies like the CIA and KGB engaged in covert operations to undermine each other's influence.

These aspects provide clear evidence of the Cold War's existence and its impact on global affairs.