

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**  
**ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

**112/2**

**HISTORY 2**

(For Both Private and School Candidates)

**Duration: 3 Hour.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2025**

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**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. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).



**1. Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) brought more challenges than solutions in the African economy. Validate this statement in six points.**

Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), introduced by the IMF and World Bank in the 1980s, aimed to revive African economies through liberalization and privatization. However, they brought significant challenges. First, SAPs led to massive retrenchments in the public sector, increasing unemployment and poverty among civil servants and their dependents.

Second, the removal of subsidies on essential goods such as food and fuel caused a sharp increase in the cost of living, disproportionately affecting the poor and vulnerable in society.

Third, the privatization of state-owned enterprises benefited foreign investors and local elites while excluding the majority of citizens, leading to economic inequality and marginalization of the poor.

Fourth, SAPs emphasized reduction in government spending, which severely weakened sectors like education and health, leading to deteriorated public services and increased illiteracy and mortality rates.

Fifth, SAPs focused on export-oriented economies at the expense of domestic needs, leaving many African countries vulnerable to global market fluctuations and food insecurity.

Sixth, SAPs were designed externally without sufficient consideration of African socio-political contexts, leading to poor implementation and limited ownership by the local governments and citizens.

**2. Demographic revolution was an obstacle to the existence of feudalism in Europe. In six points, justify this statement.**

The demographic revolution, particularly the rapid population growth and urbanization in Europe, undermined the foundations of feudalism. First, the population increase put pressure on land, leading to disputes between feudal lords and peasants over land usage and rights.

Second, urbanization shifted economic activities from rural agricultural-based systems to towns and cities, where trade and craft industries thrived, reducing dependence on feudal lords.

Third, the rise in population increased labor supply, weakening the control that lords previously had over a limited labor force, thus giving peasants more bargaining power.

Fourth, outbreaks like the Black Death reduced the population dramatically, increasing the value of labor and forcing feudal lords to offer better conditions to retain workers, ultimately weakening the manorial system.

Fifth, towns became centers of political and economic power, providing an alternative system to feudal authority, thus eroding the influence of the feudal nobility.

Sixth, the rise in literacy and spread of ideas through urban centers challenged traditional feudal ideologies and supported more liberal and humanistic views that encouraged individual freedom and ownership.

**3. In six points, show how social and economic circumstances accelerated the 1789 revolution in France.**

First, the French society was divided into rigid estates where the Third Estate (commoners) bore heavy tax burdens while the First and Second Estates (clergy and nobility) enjoyed privileges, creating social injustice and discontent.

Second, the monarchy lived in extravagance and wasted national resources, while the majority of the population suffered from poverty and hunger, increasing the gap between the rulers and the ruled.

Third, France was in deep economic crisis due to debts from previous wars, including the American Revolution, leading to increased taxation and harsh economic policies that angered the public.

Fourth, poor harvests in the years before the revolution led to food shortages and skyrocketing bread prices, making life unbearable for the poor and fueling public anger.

Fifth, the influence of Enlightenment ideas that emphasized liberty, equality, and fraternity inspired the Third Estate to challenge the legitimacy of the monarchy and demand political reforms.

Sixth, the failure of the Estates-General meeting in 1789 to address the grievances of the Third Estate led to the formation of the National Assembly and a collective call for revolution.

**4. Analyse six circumstances that propelled the formation of “Armed Camps” in Europe in the 19th century.**

First, the rise of nationalism fueled competition and rivalry among European powers, as each nation sought to prove its superiority and protect its interests militarily.

Second, the unification of Germany under Prussia altered the balance of power in Europe, prompting countries like France and Britain to strengthen their alliances and military readiness.

Third, the arms race between European powers, including the buildup of large standing armies and navies, created a climate of mutual suspicion and preparation for war.

Fourth, the formation of military alliances such as the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente divided Europe into hostile blocs, making conflict more likely.

Fifth, imperial competition for overseas colonies intensified tensions among European countries, leading them to militarize to defend their global interests.

Sixth, political instability and the decline of diplomatic solutions to conflicts increased reliance on military strength, prompting countries to maintain readiness through armed camps.

**5. Why did the Sino-America relations after 1949 deteriorate? Explain by giving six points.**

First, the victory of the Communist Party in China in 1949 under Mao Zedong was viewed by the U.S. as a threat to democracy and capitalism, leading to strained relations.

Second, the U.S. refused to recognize the People's Republic of China and instead supported the Nationalist government in Taiwan, deepening hostilities.

Third, China's entry into the Korean War in support of North Korea against U.S.-backed South Korea intensified the conflict between the two nations.

Fourth, China's alliance with the Soviet Union during the early Cold War period positioned it as a strategic enemy to U.S. interests in Asia.

Fifth, the U.S. imposed trade sanctions and blocked China's entry into the United Nations, further isolating it from the international community.

Sixth, ideological differences between communism and capitalism led to propaganda wars and mutual mistrust, preventing diplomatic engagement between the two nations.

**6. Analyse three factors which accelerated the 1920s economic boom in USA and in three points show how the economic boom accelerated the economic depression.**

The first factor was mass production and the introduction of the assembly line by companies like Ford, which increased production efficiency and reduced costs, leading to economic growth.

Second, the rise of consumer culture and easy credit encouraged mass consumption of goods such as automobiles, radios, and household appliances, stimulating industry and trade.

Third, government policies of low taxation and minimal regulation created a favorable environment for businesses and investors to thrive.

However, the boom also laid the groundwork for the Great Depression. First, overproduction led to surplus goods that couldn't be sold, causing businesses to reduce output and lay off workers.

Second, the excessive reliance on credit created unsustainable debt levels among consumers and investors, leading to defaults when income declined.

Third, rampant speculation in the stock market inflated asset prices, and the eventual crash in 1929 triggered a financial crisis that collapsed the economy.

**7. Why was it necessary for the USSR to install missiles in Cuba? Explain by giving six points.**

First, the USSR wanted to counterbalance the U.S. missiles stationed in Turkey and Italy, which threatened Soviet territory directly.

Second, installing missiles in Cuba was a strategic move to deter another U.S.-led invasion like the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

Third, the USSR aimed to protect Cuba, its communist ally in the Western Hemisphere, from U.S. aggression and regime change efforts.

Fourth, placing missiles in Cuba would enhance Soviet global influence by projecting power near the U.S. mainland.

Fifth, the move was intended to shift the balance of power during the Cold War by demonstrating that the USSR could match U.S. military capabilities globally.

Sixth, it was also a response to U.S. nuclear superiority at the time, providing the USSR with leverage in arms control negotiations and global diplomacy.