

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION 1994

012/1

HISTORY - PAPER 1
ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN SOCIETIES
(For both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 3 Hours.

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer EIGHT questions, FOUR from SECTION A and FOUR from SECTION B. In SECTION A choose any FOUR questions while in SECTION B choose any TWO from PART I and any TWO from PART II.

ALL answers must be given in the answer book provided.

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

SECTION A

1. Lists A and B below comprise of historical facts. Six of the facts in List B match with the facts in List A. Pick and match the five pairs. One pair is completed as an example.

Example: (a) - (v)

List A:

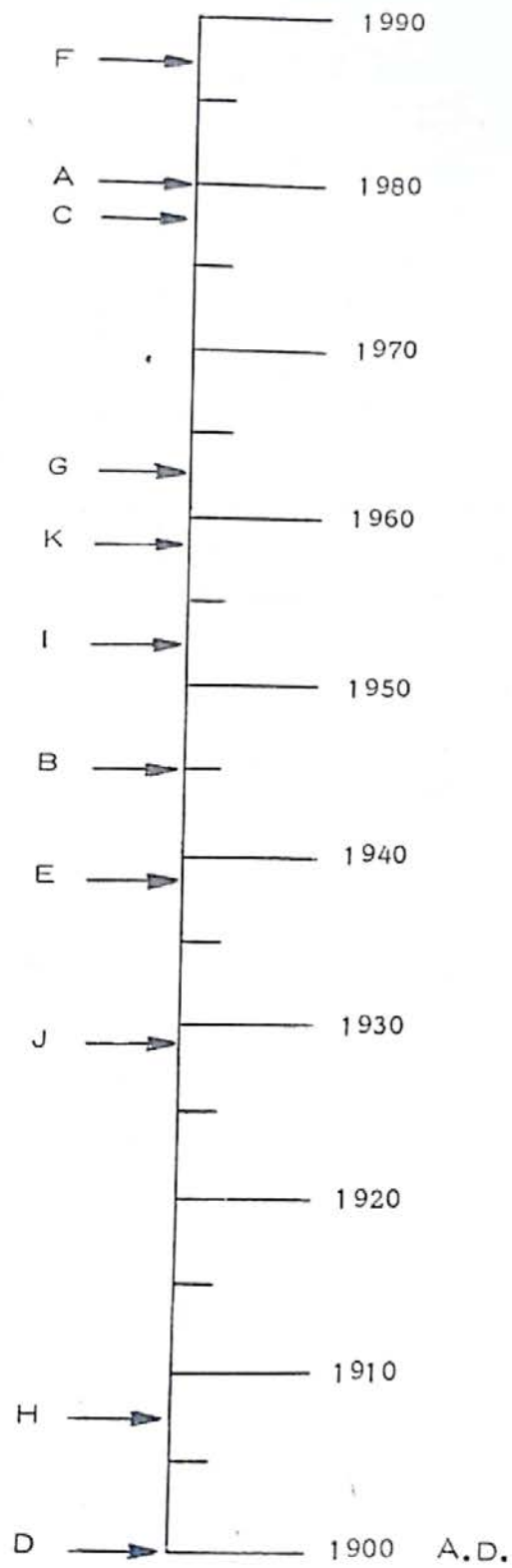
- (a) Slave trade
- (b) 1652
- (c) November 15th 1884 to February 20th 1885
- (d) The International African Association
- (e) The Golden stool
- (f) Mwanamutapa

List B:

- (i) King Leopold II and colonization of the Congo
- (ii) The Asante Empire
- (iii) The Berlin African Conference
- (iv) Establishment of the Dutch Settlement at the Cape
- (v) The exchange of human beings
- (vi) Master of the conquered land
- (vii) Opening of the Suez Canal
- (viii) Formation of the Central African Federation
- (ix) The Anglo-German Agreement.

2. Below is a time line which represents eleven events in the 20th century marked with arrows and labelled with letters A to K. Below the time-line there is a list of eighteen events numbered 1 - 18. Identify events which correspond with letters on the time - line, and then write down the numbers of the events against the letters they correspond with.

Example: 9 - A



LIST OF EVENTS:

1. The Birth of OAU
 2. The end of the Maji Maji Resistance
 3. The end of the Second World War
 4. The outbreak of the First World War
 5. Establishment of the Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union (KNCU)
 6. The Buganda Agreement
 7. The Birth of TAA
 8. Independence of Mozambique
 9. Independence of Zimbabwe
 10. The Ethiopian Revolution
 11. The Accra Pan-African Congress
 12. The 20th Anniversary of the Arusha Declaration
 13. The Birth of ANC in South Africa
 14. The collapse of the East African Community
 15. The assassination of Patrice Lumumba
 16. The Outbreak of the Second World War
 17. The creation of the Central Africa Federation
 18. Official declaration of apartheid policy.
3. In the following statements A to E write T if the statement is historically true and F if it is false.

Example:

- (a) Tshaka was a Zulu King who conducted wars of the Mfetsane in South Africa in the 19th Century. One of the outcomes of these wars was Tshaka's migrations with his followers into Central and East Africa.

Answer: (a) - F

- A. The Trans-Saharan trade was one of the major factors for the creation and consolidation of the Empires of Ghana, Mali and Songhai in Western Sudan.
- B. The Atlantic triangular trade grew to its highest position in the 15th Century when the demand for slaves from West Africa to the plantations and mines in the Americas was very great.
- C. The King of Congo exchanged diplomats with King Emmanuel of Portugal because by the end of the 15th Century the Congo Kingdom had been colonized by the Portuguese.
- D. The Ngoni were able to conquer and raid many societies in Central and East Africa in the 19th Century because they were militarily strong due to new types of weapons and fighting techniques.

- E. In the Olduvai gorge Dr. Leakey discovered a skeleton of one of the earliest stone - age man known as Zinjanthropus.

4. Under each of the five leading sentences below there are five responses. One of the responses best explains the leading sentence. Single out that response and write down its letter.

Example :

1. One of the main factors for the Nandi Resistance in Kenya was :
- (a) Struggle by the Nandi to defend their cattle and land from alienation by the British.
 - (b) Nandi traditional conflicts with the Masai
 - (c) Nandi belief that the Uganda Railway was a big snake
 - (d) Nandi hatred against Indian railway builders
 - (e) Nandi's tradition of warfare.

Answer: 1 - (a)

- (i) Fire was discovered during the :
- (a) Early or Old Stone Age
 - (b) Middle Stone Age
 - (c) New Stone Age
 - (d) Iron Age
 - (e) Beginning of this millenium.
- (ii) The Heligoland Island was ceded to Germany during the :
- (a) 1886 Anglo-German Agreement
 - (b) 1890 Anglo-German Agreement
 - (c) Hamerton Treaty
 - (d) Moresby Treaty
 - (e) end of the First World War
- (iii) When the Portuguese arrived along the East African Coast they plundered city states because :
- (a) the city states were ruled by Oman Arabs
 - (b) they wanted to capture and control coastal trade with Asia
 - (c) they wanted to construct Fort Jesus
 - (d) the city states were dominated by Islam
 - (e) they wanted to capture gold of Sofala

- (iv) In East Africa the Ntami system of political organisation was developed in the 18th century mainly among the :
 - (a) Nyamwezi, Masai, Gogo and Kamba
 - (b) Sukuma, Gogo, Swahili and Ngoni
 - (c) The Sandawe, Nyamwezi, Baganda and Kikuyu
 - (d) The Hehe, Sukuma, Nyamwezi and Sangu
 - (e) The Bena, Luguru, Kwavi and Zigua
 - (v) The attainment of political independence in East Africa implied that East African :
 - (a) societies had achieved economic independence
 - (b) countries had achieved political federation
 - (c) countries were politically independent but economically dependent
 - (d) countries were both politically and economically advanced
 - (e) countries could launch East African Community.
5. Give an outline of the major factors for the emergence of centralized states in East Africa during the 19th century.
6. The table below represents some pre-colonial African kingdoms. The table also carries a number of facts related to the kingdoms as the key below the table indicates. Some of the facts are missing and these are represented by numbers 1 – 6 on the diagram. Identify the missing facts from the list of facts provided, labelled (a) to (k), and write their letters against the corresponding numbers.

Example: 6 - a

I	BUGANDA	MWANA - MUTAPA	ASHANTI	SOKOTO CALIPHATE	ZULU	UKIMBU
II	18 th C	15 th C	18 th C	19 th C	19 th C	1
III	Southern Uganda	Zimbabwe	Present Ghana	Northern Nigeria	2	Western Tanzania
IV	Permanent crops and trade	Gold Industry	3	Islamic Revival	Mfetsane Wars	Agriculture and long dist. trade
V	British Colonisa- tion	4	British Occupa- tion	British Colonisa- tion	British Occupa- tion	German Occupa- tion
VI	Early 20 th C	18 th C	19 th C	5	19 th C	19 th C
VII	6	Changamire Moyo	Prempeh	Hamad Bello	Tshaka	Nyungu-ya- - mawe

KEY

- I = Name of Kingdom or Empire
 II = Time it was formed
 III = Geographical position
 IV = Main factors for rise and consolidation
 V = Main reason for decline
 VI = Time of decline
 VII = Famous ruler

List of facts

- (a) Kabaka Mutesa
 (b) 8th Century
 (c) Portuguese intrusion
 (d) Natal Region in South Africa
 (e) The Niger Delta
 (f) Othman dan Fodio
 (g) German occupation of S.W. Africa
 (h) 20th Century
 (i) Trade in ivory and colanuts
 (j) Trade in gold and slaves
 (k) Second half of the 19th Century.

SECTION B

PART I

7. Outline the factors for the rise of the Kingdom of Karagwe.
8. Why did Germany manage to colonize Tanganyika inspite of strong resistances from the people ?
9. What were the main effects of the Maji Maji Uprising in Tanganyika ?
10. Explain any three of the following concepts in relationship to the colonial history of East Africa.
 - (a) Collaboration
 - (b) Armed resistance
 - (c) Indirect rule
 - (d) Settler economy
 - (e) Nationalist struggle
11. What was the significance of the Buganda Agreement in the history of colonialism in Uganda ?
12. Show the main features and characteristics of colonial education in East Africa.

PART II

13. Discuss the main factors for the rise of the Mali Empire in Western Sudan.
 14. What were the causes of the Great Trekk in South Africa ?
 15. Why did the Shona and Ndebele take up arms against the British in 1896 - 97 ?
 16. Discuss the effects of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Southern Rhodesia in 1965.
 17. "The history of the Organisation of African Unity is characterized by a number of problems". Elaborate.
 18. Why was Ghana among the earliest African countries to achieve independence ?
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