

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
EXAMINATION 1995

012

HISTORY

(For both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 3 Hours.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper has Sections A and B. Answer EIGHT (8) questions as follows:
In Section A choose any FOUR (4) questions while in Section B choose any TWO (2) questions from Part I and any TWO (2) questions from Part II.
2. All answers must be given in the answer book provided.

This paper consists of 7 printed pages.

SECTION A

1. Under each of the sentences below are five statements. One of the statements best explains the sentences labelled (ii) to (vi). Identify the statement and write down the letter of the statement.

Example: (i) Man's basic needs are:

- A. shelter, water and electricity
- B. warmth, air and fire
- C. food, cloth and shelter
- D. food, soil and light
- E. food, water and heat.

Answer: (i) _____ C

(ii) History is about:

- A. the action of heads of states and governments
- B. the existence of Ujamaa in traditional society
- C. how colonialists came to Africa
- D. the actions of great men in society
- E. man's activities through various stages of his development.

(iii) The Mandinka people managed to resist the French for a long time because they:

- A. used scotch - earth tactics in fighting
- B. employed superior fire power
- C. moved their state from place to place
- D. were the majority in West Africa
- E. were the cleverest people in West Africa.

(iv) The material basis of any class society is:

- A. plunder and conquest
- B. caravan trading activities
- C. generosity of the rulers
- D. polygamous marriages
- E. the existence of surplus production.

(v) Kabaka Mutesa asked Stanley to send missionaries to Buganda because the Kabaka wanted:

- A. to keep the French and Arabs away from Buganda
- B. the missionaries to come and abolish slave trade
- C. European Civilization to spread in Buganda
- D. to gain Britain's support in wars against Bunyoro
- E. the Baganda to be converted to Christianity.

(vi) One of the main reasons why Europeans went to Zimbabwe was:

- A. to trace the whereabouts of Dr. David Livingstone
- B. to establish a base for the Cairo — Cape Town road.
- C. to spread christianity
- D. the expectation of being able to exploit the country's mineral resources.
- E. to recruit cheap labour from the mining industry.

2. The items in List A correspond with six of the items in List B. Write down the pairs which correspond. One of the pairs is completed as an example.

Example: B ————— 8

List A

- A. The Berlin Conference
- B. The Kwavi
- C. Jihad of Uthman dan Fodio
- D. Queen Nzinga
- E. George Goldie
- F. The assassination of Patrice Lumumba.

List B

- 1. Imperialist plan against progressive and revolutionary leadership in Zaire.
- 2. The Royal Niger Company
- 3. Ruler of Kongo who established alliances with the Portuguese
- 4. A Mbundu leader who resisted the Portuguese in 1663
- 5. Outbreak of Civil War in Nigeria
- 6. Rise of Sokoto Caliphate
- 7. Societies purely engaged in pastoralism
- 8. Primarily agricultural section of Masai
- 9. The scramble for Congo Basin
- 10. Scramble and partition of Africa.

3. Each of the following paragraphs is supposed to have five sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences is missing. Identify this missing sentence from the sentences below each paragraph labelled A to E. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the answer booklet.

Example:

- (i)
- 1. Migrant labour in East Africa was associated with settler plantations and mining activities.
 - 2. Labourers were recruited from distant places.

3. _____
4. The colonial state was involved in recruiting labour
5. Exploitation of migrant labour was based on low wages.
 - A. Where African labour was not available Europeans were recruited.
 - B. Africans refused to be recruited because they did not value money.
 - C. Others came from reserves adjacent to plantations
 - D. The Chagga especially liked to volunteer for migrant labour.
 - E. Migrant labourers were exempted from taxation.

Answer: (i) _____ C

- (ii)
1. The colonial economy in East Africa was externally oriented.
 2. _____
 3. Many peasants were forced into wage labour in mines and plantations.
 4. The industrial sector in the colonies was not adequately developed.
 5. The commercial sector was firmly in the hands of Asians.
 - A. It greatly helped the African peasants
 - B. Peasant producers received satisfactory returns
 - C. It was based on the export of raw materials and import of cheap consumer goods.
 - D. Peasants immediately responded to wage labour
 - E. Peasants stopped working for their own good.
- (iii)
1. Colonialism exploited East Africa by establishing different economic systems.
 2. It established settler agriculture in Kenya, plantation economy in Tanganyika and peasant farming in Uganda.
 3. _____
 4. The different economic systems resulted in the uneven development within and beyond each territory.
 5. In all cases the subsistence nature of African economies was undermined.
 - A. Uganda and Kenya mostly used migrant labour
 - B. Tanganyika mostly used voluntary labour from Mozambique
 - C. In all three territories migrant labour was the single chief source of supply.
 - D. Local supply of labour was adequate, plentiful and quite reliable.
 - E. African labour in Kenya was mostly recruited by European settlers.

- (iv)
1. The prosperity and growth of Kilwa greatly depended on the trade from Zimbabwe.
 2. The middlemen traders in Kilwa bought the gold from Zimbabwe and exported it to Asia.
 3. Sofala was a transit port in Mozambique for this gold.
 4. The middlemen therefore accumulated a lot of wealth
 5. _____
 - A. The wealth enabled the middlemen to construct huge stone buildings.
 - B. This wealth made Kilwa very prosperous between the 11th and 15th Centuries.
 - C. The wealth created a lot of quarrels among traders
 - D. The wealth enabled inhabitants of Kilwa to travel far
 - E. There were some rich African middlemen in Kilwa.
- (v)
1. Before 1500 the Swahili city states of East Africa were trading with the hinterland.
 2. Ivory and Gold were the principal items of trade from the interior.
 3. The city states traded cotton cloth, porcelain and gun powder
 4. _____
 5. These trading activities exposed East Africa to the outside world.
 - A. Most of the gold and ivory came from Central Africa and Mozambique.
 - B. The gold came from the Mwaui mines in Tanzania
 - C. The Baganda were the most active middlemen
 - D. During this period Mirambo rose to prominence
 - E. Slave trading activities in East Africa began during this period.
- (vi)
1. The first millenium A.D. marks the introduction and the spread of new ways of life that were associated with iron making and cultivation.
 2. _____
 3. It brought developments in many ways
 4. One such development was food growing and animal husbandry
 5. Another was in the area of metal working.
 - A. This is the period when the first Europeans appeared in Africa.
 - B. This period is called the iron age

- C. These thousand years are called the Golden Age
- D. This was the period of phenomenal discoveries in Africa
- E. This was the period of Kush and Mwenemutapa.

4. In the following group of sentences A to E write T if the statement is historically true and F if it is false.

Example:

- (a) The caravan routes linking the coast and the interior of East Africa were pioneered by interior people prominent among whom were the Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba.

Answer: (a) _____ T.

- (b) The ruling classes in the Kingdoms of Buganda, Bunyoro, Ruanda - Burundi and Karagwe appropriated surplus produced by peasants and artisans through tributes and labour services.
- (c) Tshaka was an important leader of the Ngoni who migrated to Central and Eastern Africa.
- (d) The Buganda Agreement of 1900 confirmed the doubling of the area of Buganda that had occurred since 1890.
- (e) In some quarters indirect rule has been viewed as beneficial to Africans. However, the system was meant to divide and rule the Africans.
- (f) Capitalist financial institutions like the World Bank and IMF are geared towards social and economic improvement of Third World Countries.

5. Study the time - chart below which has two columns. Column I shows the periods and column II shows a number of events which are related to the dates given in column I. Match the number of the period with the corresponding letter of the event in column II.

Example: (i) _____ (d)

	COLUMN I	C O L U M N II
(i)	1652	(a) Constitutional Independence in Gold Coast
(ii)	1965	(b) Flag Independence in Uganda
(iii)	1957	(c) The coming of Ngoni to East Africa
(iv)	1962	(d) The coming of Dutch to South Africa
(v)	1967	(e) Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Southern Rhodesia
(vi)	1840	(f) The Boer Great Trek
		(g) Jameson raid in Zimbabwe
		(h) The formation of the East African Community
		(i) The shift of capital from Muscat to Zanzibar
		(j) The defeat of Portuguese by Arabs in East African Coast.

6. List down FIVE causes of the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya. ✓

SECTION B

PART I

7. With examples from East Africa, to what extent was the British colonial system of Indirect rule indirect?
8. Explain the part played by missionaries in the colonisation of Uganda by Britain.
9. "The East African resistances against the imposition colonial rule failed because of technological backwardness". Analyse this statement.
10. How did climate and economy determine the level and type of political organizations in pre-colonial East Africa?
- ✓ 11. Explain the causes and effects of the 1964 Zanzibar Revolution.
12. Discuss the efforts made by Tanzania government to bring about economic freedom since 1961.

PART II

13. Account for the rise and downfall of the Asante Empire.
14. What were the effects of the Triangular trade in West Africa.
15. "Chief Lobengula's close relationship with John Moffat created colonialism in Zimbabwe in the late 19th Century". Explain this statement.
- ✓ 16. Show the relationship between the discovery of minerals and the growth of imperialism in South Africa.
17. The present political nature of Nigeria is the outcome of its pre-colonial and colonial history. Explain.
- ✓ 18. What were the causes and effects of the 1884/1885 Berlin Conference?