

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 1997

012

HISTORY

(For both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 3 Hours.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper has Sections A and B. Answer FOUR (4) from Section A and FOUR (4) from Section B. In Section A choose any FOUR (4) questions while in Section B choose any TWO (2) from Part I and any TWO (2) from Part II.
2. All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.

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SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer any FOUR (4) questions.

1. In the following statements put "T" for true and "F" for false in your answer booklet.

Example:

- (F) When European imperialists invaded East Africa in the 1880's they established colonies which were ruled by commercial companies.

(F) - T

- (A) In 1902 the control of the Eastern Region of Uganda was transferred to Kenya to place the railway under one administration; also they did this because this area had rich land suitable for White settlement.
- (B) In the 1890s European imperialist companies were relieved of their administrative duties in the colonies because they were operating at a loss.
- (C) The caravan routes which linked the coast and the interior of East Africa were pioneered by interior peoples, prominent among whom were Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba.
- (D) The Uganda Agreement of 1900 confirmed the doubling of the area of Buganda that had occurred since 1890.
- (E) During the First World War European settlers in Kenya passed favourable laws for themselves, including labour laws that forced Africans to work on European farms; land leases, however were reduced from 999 to 99 years and racial segregation was vigorously fought by the White settlers.

2. Each of the following paragraphs labelled I - XI consists of five statements. One of the statements is WRONG. Identify the wrong statement from each paragraph and write down its letter in your answer booklet.

Example:

- I. A. For ages man has used salt as an ingredient and food preservation.
B. In the Interlucustrine region it was obtained by trapping sea water.
C. At Taghaza and Bilma salt bearing rock was extracted.
D. Some societies in Central Africa obtained salt by evaporating spring water.
E. Over time salt also became an important item of trade.

Answer: I - B

- II. A. The Berlin Conference was called by Bismarck in 1884.
B. Germany, France and Holland agreed not to colonize East Africa.
C. They agreed that European influence would grow with the development of trade.
D. They also agreed to stop slave trade.
E. Companies were assigned the duty of administering the colonies.

- III.
- A. The Kingdom of Kongo grew out of agricultural communities.
 - B. At a certain stage these communities developed heavy manufacturing industries including the making of raffia cloth.
 - C. The handicraft industries enabled them to trade with neighbours.
 - D. Trade brought much wealth to the kingdom.
 - E. When the Portuguese introduced slave trade, the kingdom started to decline.

- IV.
- A. Some African traditional rulers controlled major trade routes.
 - B. They also monopolized essential items of trade.
 - C. Most of them spent their profits on luxurious goods.
 - D. Loss of control over trade led to the decline of their states.
 - E. Conquest by powerful neighbouring states was also a factor for their disintegration.

- V.
- A. Explorers, Missionaries and traders came to Africa to establish colonial rule.
 - B. Explorers supplied important geographical information.
 - C. Missionaries urged Africans not to resist foreign rule.
 - D. Traders introduced capitalist money exchange economy.
 - E. They urged their governments to come and colonize Africa.

- VI.
- A. Historical information can be obtained through cultural practices.
 - B. These include music, proverbs, and religious beliefs and practices.
 - C. It can also be obtained through information narrated about past events by elders.
 - D. These are the only reliable methods through which history can be learnt.
 - E. Archaeology is a valuable source of such information.

- VII.
- A. The abolition of slave trade was necessitated by merchant capital.
 - B. This capital required a constant expansion of markets.
 - C. It also wanted a regular supply of raw materials.
 - D. Profitable investment areas was another demand of this capital.
 - E. All these could not be obtained if slave trade continued.

- VIII.
- A. The discovery of precious minerals in South Africa had great political and economic effects.
 - B. It led to heavy industrialization.
 - C. It was one of the causes of the Great Boer Trek.
 - D. Migrant labourers from neighbouring states came to seek jobs in the mines.
 - E. It led to the development of the apartheid policy.

- IX. A. Archaeological evidence suggests that the history of ancient Egypt goes as far back as between 1500 and 500 B.C.
- B. Tombs along the Nile Valley show that by that time there were village communities of self-sufficient food producers.
- C. These communities' ability to utilize the floods of the Nile enabled them to grow wheat and barley apart from keeping livestock.
- D. Population growth stimulated permanent settlements.
- E. The basis of achievements of man in Egypt was the length of the Nile Valley.
- X. A. Like the West African states, Kongo had no standing army.
- B. Instead a strong belief in the spiritual and magic power of the Mani Kongo was spread.
- C. It acted as a sufficient coercive power to compel the different provinces to pay tribute regularly.
- D. In addition, the kingdom derived income from fines and tolls from traders.
- E. This was paid in ivory and hides.
- XI. A. The introduction and spread of Islam affected the growth of the Hausa states in a number of ways.
- B. In the first place it inspired the Kings to embark on the conquest of pagan states.
- C. Secondly, it introduced a new legal system and a new system of taxation.
- D. Thirdly, it introduced literacy and indirect rule system.
- E. Islam helped Hausa rulers to come into contact with Muslim scholars and philosophers.
3. Study the following passage on some aspects of the history of South Africa. The passage contains eleven numbered gaps. Below the passage there are a number of words from which you can pick the 11 words to make the sentences in the passage meaningful. Write down in your answer book the number of the missing word and the correct word against it.

Example: (1) - White

The African societies in the Mfecane area were already affected by two forces coming from European expansionism of the time. First, there was the penetration of (1) _____ colonists northwards from the (2) _____ as farmers and cattle herders. Their contact with Africans was constantly (3) _____. They killed, enslaved and robbed Africans of their (4) _____ and cattle. The farther they pushed into the (5) _____ the more the African societies were affected by this violence.

The second force came from the Portuguese, especially through the (6) _____ Bay region. It involved trade organised by Portuguese traders through (7) _____ intermediaries touching many societies in the interior. Therefore, in order to understand the Mfecane, one has to take into account these (8) _____ factors and the way they interacted with the internal dynamics of the societies in the region. In order to comprehend this process of change, one has to get a clear view of the (9) _____ and how the African societies had developed their (10) _____ forces in order to survive and (11) _____ themselves.

LIST OF WORDS

Limpopo	African
Cape	interior
Oyster	Coast
land	racial
peaceful	Asian
external	Violent
reproduce	Delagoa
Wives	armed
environment	homestead
depopulate	productive
White	

4. Under each of the sentences below there are four statements. One of the four statements best explains or completes one of the sentences labelled (i) to (x). Identify the best statement and write down its letter in your answer book.

Example:

- (xi) Homo Habilis is believed to be a direct ancestor of modern man because:
- (a) his body resembled that of the chimpanzee
 - (b) he had a bigger brain and was a more systematic tool maker
 - (c) he walked on two limbs
 - (d) he lived in the Olduvai Gorge.

Answer: (xi) - (c)

- (i) Societies which were purely pastoralist in East Africa were:
- (a) Masai, Barbaig, Pokot and Karamajong
 - (b) Pokot, Gogo, Sukuma and Gikuyu
 - (c) Nyakyusa, Nandi, Luhya and Karamajong
 - (d) Nandi, Gikuyu, Sambaa and Masai.
- (ii) One of the important things Seyyid Said did for Zanzibar was:
- (a) Signing treaties with Britain, Germany and U.S.A.
 - (b) encouraging clove plantations.
 - (c) encouraging sugar cane plantations
 - (d) introducing coconuts and cloves.

4. Cont.

- (iii) Which of the following was not the function of a clan head?
- (a) To preserve clan land
 - (b) To defend the borders of the chiefdom
 - (c) To settle clan disputes over pastures and livestock
 - (d) To preserve the traditions and customs of the clan.
- (iv) The Portuguese were mostly interested in the following activities in East Africa:
- (a) Spreading Christianity
 - (b) Destroying the towns along the coast
 - (c) Adventure and tourism
 - (d) Controlling the wealth of this part of Africa.
- (v) A small kingdom called Kangaba was developed into a large empire known as:
- (a) Mali
 - (b) Ghana
 - (c) Songhai
 - (d) Karnes - Bornu.
- (vi) Before the 19th century, most African Kings expanded their empires through:
- (a) making contacts with foreigners for military aid
 - (b) making rain in order to facilitate agriculture in their kingdoms.
 - (c) conquering neighbouring clans, villages or states.
 - (d) signing treaties of friendship with different European nations.
- (vii) The main factor that carried the Kongo Kingdom to its height in the 16th century was the:
- (a) ability of the Manicongo to control long distance trade.
 - (b) ability of the Mbundu people to conquer other societies.
 - (c) presence of the Portuguese supporters invited to assist in wars.
 - (d) expansion of agriculture and trade following the introduction of iron technology.
- (viii) The main factor which changed the economy of South Africa in the 19th century was that:
- (a) the Boers started dominating the African majority.
 - (b) gold and diamonds were discovered in large quantities.
 - (c) the coloureds became more prosperous than the Boers.
 - (d) Transkei achieved its independence under chief Buthelezi.

(10) The 11th
Africa

(11)

(12)

(13)

(14)

(15) World

(16)

(17)

(18)

(19)

5. Find below
are assoc
List A
write ou
with each

LIST A

(a) T

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

LIST

(1)

(11)

(11)

(ix) The first people who lived in the interlucustrine region of East Africa were the:

- (a) Bantu
- (b) Luo (Lwo)
- (c) Bachwezi
- (d) Batembuzi.

(x) Muslims came to the East African coast for the first time in:

- (a) 700 A.D.
- (b) 622 A.D.
- (c) 570 A.D.
- (d) 632 A.D.

5. Find below list A and list B historical facts. Six facts in list A are associated with 6 of the facts in list B. For example, fact (f) in List A is associated with fact (vii) in List B. In the answer booklet write out in pairs, the six letters and numbers which are associated with each other.

LIST A

- (a) The establishment and commissioning of concession and chartered companies like the UNION MINIERE, ABIRC, ANVERSOISE and the British South African Company.
- (b) In 1896 - 7 the Matabele and Mashona put up decisive struggles against colonialism.
- (c) Samori Toure of Guinea and his agents, the Dyula merchants, controlled the nerve centre of commercial transactions from Gyaman to the Atlantic coast.
- (d) Apartheid works to the benefit of imperialism.
- (e) Church Missionary Society's activities in Yorubaland laid the groundwork for the latter's annexation by Britain.
- (f) "The Fish River area in South Africa, before it became a frontier zone marking the Eastern limit of the trekboer expansion from the Cape, had for many years been a frontier zone marking the Southern limit of the Bantu speaking peoples."

LIST B

- (i) The discovery of diamonds and particularly gold in South Africa in 1865 heralded into the Southern and Central African zone an increasing wave of land grabbing and prospecting activities by International Monopoly companies.
- (ii) Control of trade in palm oil, groundnuts and gold from the interior and the seizure of markets on the coast of West Africa, were the decisive centres of conflict between the French and local African ruling classes.
- (iii) Racism in South Africa can be explained by the fact that there were both black and white trekkers; trekkers conflicted at the frontiers.

5. Cont.

- (iv) African resistance movements defied European technological superiority; they were able to oppose this superiority confidently, because of their supposed ability to shape the world.
- (v) Humanitarian elements and philanthropic motives very much explain the pattern and establishment of development activities like mining.
- (vi) The civilizing mission was much more decisive in determining French colonial conquest in West Africa.
- (vii) Frontier tradition and what it implies in South Africa mystifies a lot; it was not the cause underlying racism. Racism in South Africa has to be explained by the unique development of capitalism in the South African situation.
- (viii) The British South Africa Company robbed massive chunks of African occupied lands and dispossessed the African masses most of their cattle.
- (ix) By perpetuating separate development policies the South African regime keeps the majority of the African population in the homelands; that way achieving extremely cheap labour supplies.
- (x) Missionary activities with regard to colonization have to be understood in relation to other factors.
- (xi) By keeping the majority black population in the homelands, the South African Regime intends to achieve racial harmony.
- (xii) British annexation of Yorubaland was mainly a result of a leadership vacuum caused by internecine local wars.

6. The table below represents colonial conquest in Africa through the use of Chartered Companies and Associations. In the table, six of the numbers 1 - 54 each corresponds with one of the Company Association leaders A to F listed below the table. Identify the numbers which correspond with the leaders and in the answer booklet provided, write down the numbers against their letters in pairs. Number 5 is given as an example.

Example: 5 - F

Chartered Company and Associat
German East Afr Company
Imperia British Africa
British Africa Company
Royal Company
German South Africa Compan
Africa Intern Associ

- 9 -

Chartered Companies and Associations	COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA IN WHICH CHARTERED COMPANIES CONQUERED AND OPERATED BEFORE THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS' TAKE-OVER								
	S.W. Africa	Kenya	Niger	Nigeria	Tanga-nyika	South Africa	Southern Rhodesia	Gabon	Congo
German East Africa Company	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imperial British East Africa Company	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
British South Africa Company	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Royal Niger Company	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
German South West Africa Company	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Africa International Association	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54

LIST OF LEADERS OF THE CHARTERED COMPANIES:

- A. King Leopold
- B. William Mackinnon
- C. George Goldie
- D. Cecil Rhodes
- E. Herr Luderitz
- F. Carl Peters.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

PART I

Answer any TWO (2) questions.

7. Explain how the discovery of iron led to changes in the lives of most people in East Africa.
8. Explain the aims and results of the Portuguese invasion of East Africa in the 16th and 17th centuries.
9. How was slave trade organised in East Africa?
10. What were the causes and effects of the Mau Mau movement in Kenya?
- + 11. Explain the factors which enabled Tanganyika to get independence before Kenya and Uganda.
12. Discuss the causes of religious conflicts in Buganda during the last quarter of the 19th century.

PART II

Answer any TWO (2) questions.

13. Discuss the causes of the Boer Trek and its consequences on the people of South Africa.
 14. Explain the consequences of the development of the triangular trade on Africa.
 15. How did the missionaries, explorers and traders contribute to the scramble and partition of Africa by Western Europeans?
 16. What do you understand by the French policy of assimilation and association?
 17. What was the contribution of African Independent Church Movements in the struggle against colonialism in Central Africa?
 18. Discuss the factors which led to the rise and fall of different states in the Western Sudan up to the end of the 15th century A.D.
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