

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

012

HISTORY

1998

TIME: 3 hours

18 January 1999 P.M.

Instructions

1. This paper has sections A and B. Answer EIGHT (8) questions, 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 on the answer booklet provided.

SECTION A (40 marks)

Answer any FOUR (4) questions

1. Below are lists A and B of historical facts. The eleven (11) facts in list A correspond with eleven (11) facts in list B. Write down the corresponding pairs.

Example: (vi) - (a)

List A

- (i) King John I
- (ii) The Kwavi
- (iii) Semei Kakunguru
- (iv) Second Anglo - Boer War
- (v) The material basis of any class society
- (vi) The Berlin Conference
- (vii) Frontier wars in South Africa
- (viii) Famous long-distance traders in East Africa
- (ix) Feudal system practised among the Bahaya
- (x) Settlement of freed slaves in West Africa
- (xi) Family

List B

- (a) The Climax for the scramble for Africa
- (b) Sierra Leone and Liberia
- (c) Ubugabire
- (d) Surplus production
- (e) The Chagga
- (f) Nyarubanja
- (g) Wars between Boers and the British
- (h) Agricultural Masai
- (i) Ruler of Luba Lunda
- (j) Helped the British to conquer Uganda
- (k) Father and Children
- (l) 1652
- (m) Sometimes referred to as Kaffir wars
- (n) Nyamwezi
- (o) Title given to ruler of Kongo after being baptised
- (p) 1899-1902
- (q) Smallest unit of production in earliest agricultural societies

(10 marks)

2. 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.

Example:

- (i) The first major area of contact between East Africa and the capitalist world was trade.
- (ii) East Africa was integrated into the system of international trade through the operation of merchant capital.
- (iii) _____
- (iv) Before the 1850's the major commodities sought from East Africa were slaves and ivory.
- (v) Rulers of states in the interior of East Africa never participated in the slave trade.

- A the major area
- B the major area
- C the major area
- D the major area
- E the major area

Answer: A

- I
- (i) Migrant labour

- (ii) Labourers were

- (iii) Others came

- (iv) _____

- (v) Exploitation

- A Where

- B African

- C The col

- D The Ch

- E Migran

- II
- (i) Before 15

- (ii) Ivory and

- (iii) The city

- (iv) _____

- (v) These tr

- A Mos

- B The

- C The

- D Dur

- E Slav

- III

- (i) The ind

- freedom

- (ii) The pr

- (iii) These

- freedom

- (iv) _____

- (v) All the

- A Effor

- B Effor

- devel

- C Effo

- D Effo

- E Effo

- A the major agents were Arab and Indian merchants
- B the major agents were African businessmen and Arabs
- C the major agents included all coastal people
- D the major agents were people from Zanzibar
- E the major agents were African and Shirazi merchants.

Answer: A

I

- (i) Migrant labour in East Africa was associated with settler plantations and mining activities.
- (ii) Labourers were recruited from distant places.
- (iii) Others came from reserves adjacent to plantations.
- (iv) _____
- (v) 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 The colonial state was involved in recruiting labour.
- D The Chagga especially liked to volunteer for migrant labour.
- E Migrant labourers were exempted from taxation.

II

- (i) Before 1500 the Swahili city states of East Africa were trading with the hinterland.
 - (ii) Ivory and gold were the principal items of the trade from the interior.
 - (iii) The city states traded cotton cloth, porcelain and gunpowder.
 - (iv) _____
 - (v) 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 Mwanusi Mines in Tanzania.
 - C The Baganda were the most active middlemen.
 - D During this period Mirambo rose to prominence.
 - E Slave trade activities in East Africa began during this period.

III

- (i) The independence attained by East African states in the 1960's was mere constitutional freedom.
 - (ii) The pre-existing socio-economic links with the colonial power remained intact.
 - (iii) These states were therefore faced with a major task of attaining true political and socio-economic freedom.
 - (iv) _____
 - (v) All these states had obtained independence in the same year.
- A Efforts were thus made only to establish stable political systems.
 - B Efforts were made both to stabilize political systems and structures and to create viable economic developmental strategies.
 - C Efforts were made to remove all whites from important political positions.
 - D Efforts were made to establish industries run by nationals.
 - E Efforts were made to remove all Asians from essential political and economic positions.

- IV
- (i) The colonial invaders faced strong resistance from many East African Societies.
 - (ii) Many East African societies put up stiff resistance against the invaders.
 - (iii) Some of the strongest resistances came from centralised military states.

(iv) _____

- (v) Resistances delayed the establishment of colonial rule.

- A The Mau Mau in Kenya is an example of strong resistance against British colonial invasion.
- B In Tanganyika the Germans faced stiff resistance from the strong military state of the Hehe.
- C The Maji Maji war was another example of resistance against British invasion.
- D Africans were finally defeated because they believed in witchcraft.
- E In any case the colonialists decided to withdraw from East Africa.

V

- (i) The Nyamwezi people became famous traders from the 18th to the 19th centuries.

(ii) _____

- (iii) When slave trade started the Nyamwezi became agents of the Arab slave traders.

- (iv) The Nyamwezi conducted long distance trade caravans from the interior to the coast.

- (v) The Nyamwezi stopped slave trade activities at the start of the 19th century.

- A The Nyamwezi people became great participants in the Zimbabwe gold trade.
- B The Gogo were forced to pay "hongo" to the Nyamwezi.
- C The people who specialised as traders among the Nyamwezi were known as Wandewa.
- D The Nyamwezi rulers specialised in trade activities only.
- E The Nyamwezi trade influence extended as far south as Northern Rhodesia.

(10 marks)

3. The Triangular Trade was one of the major causes of the underdevelopment of Africa. Write down five points which show that the underdevelopment of West Africa was due to the European slave trading activities in the region.

(10 marks)

4. Below are two lists of historical facts on West Africa. The lists are A and B. The six facts in list A correspond with six of the facts in list B. Write down the five (5) corresponding pairs.

Example: (iv) - (g)

List A

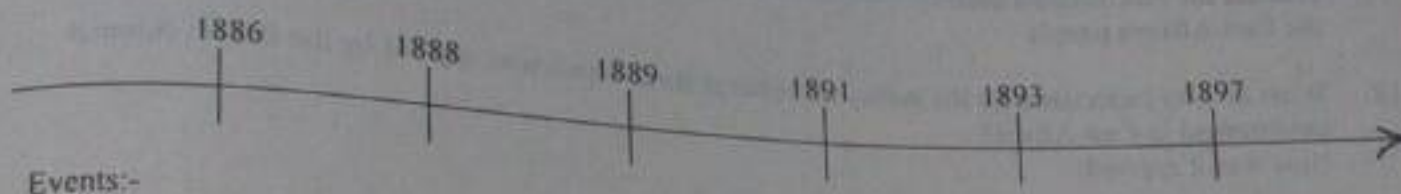
- (i) Moroccan invasion
- (ii) Nok culture
- (iii) The Soninke
- (iv) The Middle passage
- (v) Samori Toure
- (vi) Royal Niger Company

LIST B

- (a) African cultural resistance to assimilation policy
- (b) A dispute caused by Askia the Great
- (c) A West African hero who fought the French intruders
- (d) Staged a protest to prevent the British from declaring the Oil Rivers a protectorate
- (e) Led to the end of the Songhai Empire
- (f) A trading firm given a charter to establish colonial administration in West Africa
- (g) The Atlantic Triangular trade
- (h) Founders of the Old Ghana Empire
- (i) Name given to early iron age way of life

5. The following time-line shows the years in which important events in South and Central Africa took place. The events are numbered 1 to 6. Match the event with the year in which it took place.

Example: 1888 - (iii)



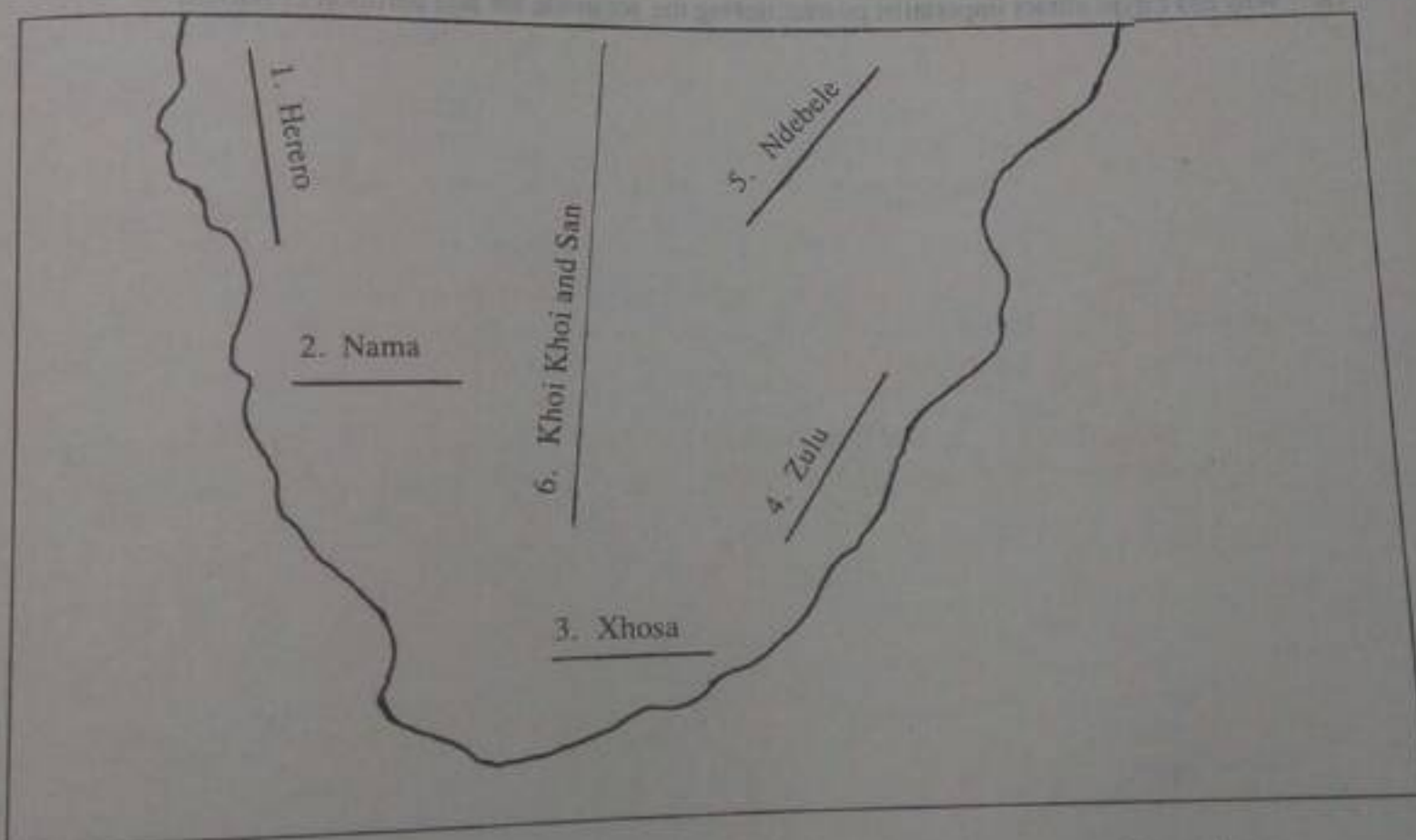
Events:-

- (i) The British declared protectorate over MASHONALAND.
- (ii) A combined Mashona-Ndebele uprising against British invaders in the Chimurenga war.
- (iii) Formation of the British South Africa Company.
- (iv) Discovery of gold in the Transvaal.
- (v) White mercenaries, led by Jameson, invaded Lobengula at Bulawayo.
- (vi) Cecil Rhodes secured a charter for the British South Africa Company.

(10 marks)

6. On the sketch map of Southern Africa below are given names of the ethnic groups who resisted European invasion at different times since the middle of the 17th century. But the names of the European invaders are not given. In your answer booklet write in pairs the name of the ethnic group and the invader (nationality).

Example: 3. Xhosa - Boers; British.



(10 marks)

SECTION B (60 marks)

PART 1

Answer any TWO (2) questions - (15 marks for each question)

7. In which ways were the Iron Age people different from the Stone Age people?
8. Examine the factors which led to the establishment of state systems in East Africa.
9. How did the Omani Sultanate stimulate the expansion of trade in East Africa?

10. What were the decisions reached in the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890?
11. Discuss the mechanisms used by the colonialists to break up the natural (indigenous) economy of the East African people.
12. What do you understand by the policy of Indirect Rule which was applied by the British colonial government in East Africa?
How was it applied.

PART II

Answer any TWO questions - (15 marks for each question)

13. Discuss the effects of the discovery and mining of diamonds and gold in South Africa.
14. Why did Europeans take measures to abolish slave trade in the 19th century?
15. Why did the colonial powers oppose the development of manufacturing industries in the colonies?
16. Explain the policy adopted by the Portuguese colonialists in her colonies before the launching of armed struggle by the Africans in the 1960's.
17. Identify the problems which have faced most African countries since attaining independence at the beginning of the second half of the 20th century.
18. Why did Egypt attract imperialist powers during the scramble for and partition of Africa?

