

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

012

**HISTORY**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**5 November 2001 p.m.**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer ALL questions in sections A and B and THREE (3) questions from section C.
3. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.



SECTION A (20 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) – (x) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

- (i) Though the Italians were late in joining in the scramble for colonies in 1882, they gained a strong hold in

A Somaliland  
B Eritrea  
C Abyssinia  
D Tunis  
E Libya.

- (ii) One of the main aims of today's Non-Alignment movement is to

A accelerate liberation of colonial societies  
B balance the influence of the two super powers  
C propagate nuclear armament among its members  
D promote economic development in world's poor countries  
E settle the Middle East crisis.

- (iii) What made Bismarck show more interest in the question of colonies in 1880s?

A Germany was being left behind in the colonial scramble  
B The financial situation was sound enough to afford the costly expense of colonialism  
C Bismarck having completed his system of alliances was free to advance his colonial Policy  
D Bismarck was ordered by Kaiser to take part in the colonial scramble  
E The treaties made by Karl Peters in East Africa

- (iv) Which of the following is not among the principal organs of the United Nations Organization?

A The General Assembly  
B The Trusteeship Council  
C International Labour Organisation  
D The Security Council  
E The Secretariat

- (v) The Kingdom of Axum declined between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries because

A it was subjected to constant attacks by the Egyptian Christians  
B its rulers became corrupt and inefficient  
C many of its warriors died in wars against Muslim invaders  
D it lost its importance during the rise of Islam  
E of migration of most of its people towards East Africa.

- (vi) Scholars whose work is to study historical remains are called
- A Archaeologists
  - B Anthropologists
  - C Geologists
  - D Ethnographers
  - E Herbalists.
- (vii) The scramble, partition and colonisation of African continent in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was due to the
- A advancement of feudalism
  - B development of industrial capitalism
  - C emergency of monopoly capitalism
  - D development of neo-colonialism
  - E development of mercantilism.
- (viii) Which one of the following is **not** a factor for military intervention in political systems and coups de' tat in Africa?
- A Corruption
  - B Politicization of the military
  - C Abuse of power
  - D Tribalism
  - E Weak leadership
- (ix) The feudal lords and traders reacted against the Portuguese along the East African coast because they wanted to
- A safeguard their serfs
  - B protect gold mines in Mwenemutapa empire
  - C protect their economic and political interests
  - D protect their religions and cultural freedom
  - E expand trade in slaves.
- (x) Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) is a term used to explain one of the following:
- A Independence given illegally by Britain to the settlers in Rhodesia
  - B The settlers in Rhodesia declared themselves independent against the authority of Britain
  - C Britain refused to give independence to settlers in Rhodesia.
  - D Settlers acquired independence from Britain by force in Rhodesia
  - E The internal settlement between the settlers minority regime and puppet African nationalists in Rhodesia.



2. (a) Match the stems in List A with the correct responses in List B by writing the letter of the response beside the item number.

**LIST A**

- (i) Patriotic Front
- (ii) The Vimbundu
- (iii) Nkomati Accord of 1984
- (iv) Merchant Capital
- (v) Kingship Organization

**LIST B**

- A Stopped ANC freedom fighters from using Mozambique as a spring board into South Africa
- B Motivated overseas discovery journeys in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries
- C Ruling party in Rwanda
- D A loose alliance between ZANU and ZAPU in the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe
- E Social Organization among the nomadic societies
- F The famous long distance traders in Central Africa in the pre-colonial era
- G Practised by feudal societies
- H The peace agreement between FRELIMO and RENAMO
- I Supported agents of colonialism in Africa
- J Confronted with the Boers during the Boer Trek

- (b) Arrange the following statements in a chronological order.

- (i) The transition from white forms of unfree labour to African slave labour from the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century was prompted by two related factors.
- (ii) These had been obtained or recruited in Europe for different reasons including some convicts who were sent to the West Indies to serve their sentences.
- (iii) First was the development of industrial production in Europe especially Britain and second was the booming of capitalist agriculture in the Caribbean Islands and America which called for massive supply of cheap labour.
- (iv) Up to the 17<sup>th</sup> century the mines and plantations, the major pillar of European mercantilism had relied on white European slaves and indentured labour.
- (v) Others were men running away from unhealthy political and economic conditions. Some were banished as vagrants while others went to West Indies as religious non-conformists.

### SECTION B (20 marks)

Answer ALL question from this section

3. The time chart below shows dates in column I and the events in column II. Match the dates in column I with the corresponding events by writing the letter of the event beside the number of the date in your answer booklet.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
(i) 1886	A. The British monarch gave Tanganyika republican status with an elected executive president
(ii) 1945	B. Introduction of monoparty political system in Tanzania
(iii) 1958	C. Formation of COMESA which replaced the former PTA
(iv) 1960	D. The Harare NAM summit formed the South-South commission
(v) 1962	E. Sharpville Massacre in South Africa
(vi) 1965	F. Berlin conference for the partition of Africa
(vii) 1976	G. TANU held a historical NEC meeting in Tabora
(viii) 1986	H. Tanganyika got its independence
(ix) 1993	I. Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar
(x) 1995	J. The first multiparty election in Tanzania after independence
	K. The territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the European sphere of influence in East Africa were defined through the Anglo-German Agreement
	L. Former Mandate colonies of the League of Nations became Trusteeship territories of the UNO
	M. Soweto Massacre in South Africa
	N. Rivonia Trial



COLUMN I	COLUMN II
	<p>O. Beginning of German rule along the East African coast</p> <p>P. The Zanzibar Resolution which nullified Arusha Declaration was passed</p> <p>Q. Independence of Mozambique</p> <p>R. The Pan Africanist movement was formed in the Carribeans</p> <p>S. The first president of Tanzania J.K. Nyerere stepped down heroically</p> <p>T. Kofi Annan was elected as the first UNO Secretary General from Africa</p>

4. Under each of the sentences (i) – (x) below are five statements. One of the statements wrongly explains the sentence. Identify the wrong statement and write down the letter of the statement beside the sentence number.

- (i) The following were the basic reasons for the out-break of Mau Mau.

- A Land grievances by the Kikuyu
- B Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops
- C Struggle to regain political, economic and cultural independence
- D The execution of Dedan Kimathi
- E Forceful taxation

- (ii) During the trading connections of the 8<sup>th</sup> century traders who came to East Africa were from

- A The Middle east
- B Portugal
- C China
- D Indonesia
- E India.

- (iii) The Indirect rule system

- A formed the basis of local government in the British colonies in East Africa
- B made African chiefs their main instrument in the local government
- C enabled the British officials to collect taxes from the local people
- D made the chief and his officials remain responsible to British officials
- E was introduced in Uganda by Lord Lugard.

- (iv) Some East African societies formed strong centralised states in 1800 because

- A the states had strong armies
- B good climate helped the formation of some of them
- C the interlacustrine region had similar states
- D Ntemiship and Age-set systems were some of the forms of centralised states
- E in such states there were paid officials eg. Katikiro.



- (v) At its formation the Organisation of African Unity adopted the following principles:
- A Recognition of territorial borders as set during the colonial period
  - B Non interference of internal affairs of member states
  - C Total eradication of colonial domination
  - D Respect of human rights in accordance with the United Nations Charter
  - E Equality of member states irrespective of their geo-political differences.
- (vi) Up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century the British were the leading slave traders because
- A they controlled more than half of the Atlantic triangular trade
  - B early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century they started campaign to abolish slave trade
  - C at this time commercial capitalism was giving way to industrial capitalism
  - D Britain had accumulated enough slaves so she needed no more
  - E development of industrial capitalism meant more raw materials and markets hence it was more profitable to abolish slave trade.
- (vii) The following are techniques used by Western powers in perpetuating neo-colonial relations with their former colonies in Africa:
- A Denying them aid and grants
  - B Instituting commonwealth organisations
  - C Discouraging effective regional integrations
  - D Instigating civil conflicts
  - E Propounding economic conditionalities through donor agencies and organisations.
- (viii) The year 1945 is one of the milestones in the development of African nationalism because
- A the ideas of Pan Africanism movement were brought back to Africa through its Manchester Congress
  - B the UNO which advocated sovereignty of all states was born
  - C there emerged two super powers, USA and former Soviet Union both of which agitated decolonisation of Africa
  - D many political parties which struggled for independence were formed
  - E the ex-soldiers who fought in the second World War returned with new liberal ideas and spearheaded nationalist movements.
- (ix) The following strategies were introduced by the South African Boers and their Western allies in controlling liberation struggles in Southern Africa:
- A Bantustan policy in South Africa
  - B Internal settlement government in Zimbabwe
  - C Constructive Engagement policy in Namibia and Angola
  - D Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa
  - E Encouraging formation of Patriotic Front.
- (x) The Berlin Conference of 1884-85
- A was an imperialist conference which brought together Europeans and African Chiefs to divide Africa
  - B legalised the division of African countries among European capitalist powers
  - C solved the conflicts among European powers over African territorial satellites
  - D declared the basins of Nile, Niger and Congo rivers as free zones
  - E resolved to abolish slave trade in all European occupied territories.

**SECTION C (60 marks)**

Answer THREE (3) questions from this section

5. Critically examine the social and economic effects of long distance trade on West African societies.
6. How did the Great Depression affect East Africa and what were solutions to the problems?
7. Despite its role in the international community, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) had several weaknesses. Explain.
8. Why was it necessary for African countries to change the political, ideological and administrative systems after gaining independence?
9. How did the discovery of precious gems in South Africa bring about drastic changes which transformed South Africa from mercantile system of the 17<sup>th</sup> century to industrial capitalism?
10. Show advantages and disadvantages of Archaeology and Oral Traditions as methods of reconstruction of history.