

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

012

HISTORY

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

05 November 2002 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. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. Electronic calculators are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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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) What does anthropology as one of the principal sources of historical facts deal with? It deals with
 - A analysis of languages i.e. sound, structure and formation
 - B the relationship between various language groups
 - C the study of society as far as cultural system, beliefs and ideas are concerned
 - D the remains of fossils excavated from different historical sites
 - E very famous historical sites in the world.
 - (ii) In which stage of the evolution of man did agriculture and domestication of animals evolve?
 - A Iron Age
 - B Middle Stone Age
 - C Early Stone Age
 - D Late Stone Age
 - E Industrial Age
 - (iii) The downfall of Maravi Kingdom was attributed to two main factors which include
 - A the Mangaja revolts led by Lunda and the intensification of slave trade in the Zambezi valley
 - B loss of control of long distance trade and the change of trade pattern
 - C Portuguese invasion and loss of the grip over the vassal kingdoms
 - D poor leadership and loss of the grip over the trans-atlantic slave trade
 - E loss of control of the east african slave trade and colonialism.
 - (iv) To what extent was the coming of the whites in South Africa a result of the economic development in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries?
This was the period of
 - A industrial revolution in Western Europe
 - B merchant capital in Europe
 - C transition from competitive capitalism to monopoly capitalism
 - D industrial revolution in Europe
 - E scramble and partition of Africa.
 - (v) Mfecane was inevitable in the history of South Africa societies because of
 - A population pressure and the struggle for control of land
 - B pressure of apartheid policy
 - C Anglo-Boerwar
 - D the discovery of diamond and gold
 - E the impact of the Boer Trek.

- (vi) What made the African continent a focus of most capitalists in Western Europe during the 19th Century?
- A Commercial capitalism
 - B The growth of Industrial revolution
 - C The opening of the Suez Canal
 - D Improvement in maritime technology
 - E The problem of unemployment in Europe.
- (vii) Which of the following was not among the techniques employed by Germans during the process of conquest and colonization.
- A Forced labour and taxation
 - B Divide and conquer technique
 - C Divide and rule technique
 - D Use of African mercenaries in the process of conquest
 - E Administrative principles
- (viii) Before the outbreak of the World War I the following African countries were German colonies:
- A Rwanda, Tanganyika, South West Africa and Angola
 - B Angola, Burundi, Tanganyika and South West Africa
 - C South West Africa, Tanganyika, Burundi and Rwanda
 - D Tanganyika, Angola, Burundi, Rwanda and South West Africa
 - E Angola, Rwanda, Burundi and Mozambique.
- (ix) The birth of the United Nations Organization (UNO) took place in
- A Munich
 - B San Francisco
 - C New York
 - D Washington
 - E Paris.
- (x) _____ was the O.A.U. longest serving Secretary General.
- A Chief Emeka Anyouko
 - B Nzo Ekangaki
 - C Salim Ahmed Salim
 - D Edem Kodjo
 - E Dr. Amara Essy.

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) International Court of Justice
- (ii) EEC
- (iii) Sultan Seyyid Said Commercial Empire
- (iv) Productive forces
- (v) Portuguese intrusion in East African Coast

LIST B

- A Is an organization for economic cooperation between France, Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, the Irish Republic, Greece and Belgium
- B European Social, Political and Economic Organization established to encourage trade and friendly relations between its member countries
- C Technological development reached by a society at a given time
- D The judicial body of the United Nations
- E Marked the beginning of Arab and Swahili economic domination of the interior of East Africa
- F Disrupted all the trading activities along East African Coast hence the decline of the Coastal City States
- G Humanitarian Court of Justice dealing with the mass killing of Rwanda and Burundi based in Arusha
- H Include the producers, their skills, experience and the level of technology attained by society at a given time
- I An Arab king from Oman who ruled Zanzibar
- J Portuguese ruled Mozambique for five centuries
- K Built fort-Jesus at Mombasa and a Church near Malindi

- (b) Arrange the following statements in a chronological order:
- (i) Through the Heligoland Treaty Uganda and Witu were incorporated in the British sphere of influence and Germany bought part of the Sultan's coastal strip
 - (ii) The Berlin Conference divided Africa into 'spheres of influence'
 - (iii) The Anglo-German Agreement defined the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the European spheres of influence in East Africa
 - (iv) The German government took over the affairs of the Company
 - (v) The German East African Company attempted, unsuccessfully, to develop the German sphere.

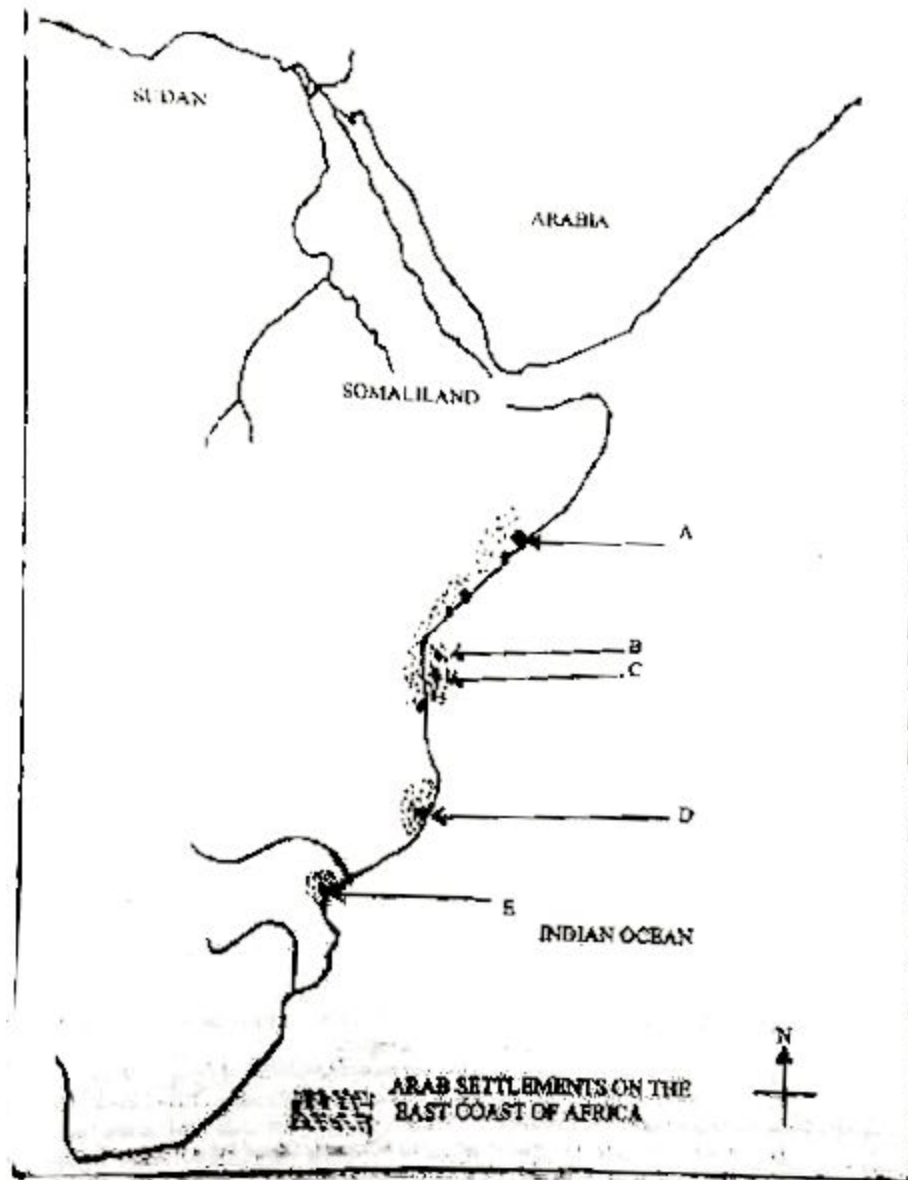
SECTION B (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. (a) Study the time-chart below. Column I shows the periods and column II shows events which are related to periods given in column I. Match the letter of the event in column II with the corresponding period in column I.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
(i) 1888	A The Ndebele war
(ii) 1896	B The founding of A.N.C.
(iii) 1921	C The second Anglo-Boer war
(iv) 1960	D Rudd concession
(v) 1939	E The establishment of East African community
	F Italians were defeated by Ethiopians under Emperor Menelik II
	G The end of state of emergency in Kenya
	H Delimitation treaty
	I The dock-workers strikes in Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa
	J The opening of Suez Canal

(b) Study the map provided below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) The three coastal city states marked A, B and C are
A _____
B _____
C _____
- (ii) Name the major trade commodities brought to the city states marked D and E from the interior.

4. In each of the following passages one sentence is historically incorrect. Identify the incorrect statement.
- (i) A The Portuguese tried to conquer East African Coast between 1500 and 1520.
B Turkish Corsairs came to help the coastal cities in raids between 1547 and 1588
C Ali Bey, the Corsairs' leader was defeated in 1570
D Later, the Persians, Omanis, Dutch and British all arrived to try and conquer and control the East Coast trade
E The Portuguese were finally forced out of East African coast in 1698.
- (ii) A The Atlantic slave trade was begun by the Portuguese early in the 16th century
B At the time only few Africans were shipped across the Atlantic Ocean to the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in South America
C By the end of the 17th century the slave trade had increased in number
D The trade increased due to the rise of competitive capitalism in Europe
E Trans Atlantic trade contributed to emergence of large port cities in both Europe and America.
- (iii) A The abolition of slave trade was necessitated by the development of merchant capital in Europe.
B This capital required a constant expansion of trade
C It also needed regular supply of raw materials
D Areas for investment of their surplus for more profits made the abolition of slave inevitable
E Need for markets was another reason for the abolition of slave trade
- (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 luxuriously
D The chiefs used their wealth to strengthen their powers
E Loss of control over trade led to the demise of their states.
- (v) A Between 1000 and 1500 A.D. gold and ivory were sent from the East African coast to Egypt
B From China ivory, silk and clothes came to East Africa
C Hardware, clothes and beads were imported from India at the same time
D East African coast also exported rhinoceros horns, skins, bees wax, tortoise shells and coconut oil to the Far and Middle East
E This trade was interrupted by the Portuguese who invaded the region in the late 15th century.
- (vi) A Federation of Central Africa was aimed at serving as a means of combining the White minority's strength against the African masses
B It would serve as a means of achieving more independence from London
C The merging of the three territories would help the resources found in one country to complement those in others
D It was also meant to improve the social economic life of the Africans
E The Federation collapsed due to increased resistance from the Africans.

- (vii) A The use of armed struggle in Mozambique and Angola was a result of tribal differences and civil wars
 B Since Portugal was financially weak and industrially backward exploitation of African labour was inevitable to generate profits in colonies
 C The anti-colonial opposition gained strength in Mozambique after the outbreak of the second world war.
 D Intensified exploitation and repression contributed immensely towards the awakening of African consciousness in Mozambique and Angola
 E In spite of the repression both Mozambique and Angola attained their independence in 1975.
- (viii) A Colonization of Namibia by the British was engineered by Cecil Rhodes under the influence of British South Africa company
 B The company highly encouraged White settlers especially the British to find colonies in Africa
 C The colonialists faced stiff resistance but by the year 1907 the Namibians were completely defeated
 D The colonialists then started a campaign for exterminating the Herero Nama and Berg – Damara all whom had put stiff resistances
 E After the First World War Namibia became a mandate territory under the League of Nations.
- (ix) A The arrival of the Portuguese in Kongo, their introduction of Catholicism and involvement in slave trade eroded the foundation upon which the Kingdom had been established.
 B The Portuguese indirect rule in Kongo allowed traditional authority to exercise some of their traditional power, using their traditional laws
 C About 1485, the Mani Kongo, Nzinga Nkuwu opened up embassy in Portugal and sent young Bakongo for training in Lisbon
 D In the 1620s Queen Ninga Mbandi was opposed to the policy of cooperating with the Portuguese and fled away to the East where she established the Kingdom of Matamba
 E The Kingdom disintegrated once the Mani Kongo lost control over the Nzimbu trade.
- (x) A Long distance trade played a very important role in the growth of many pre-colonial African states
 B Three ethnic groups namely Yao, Nyamwezi and taita dominated the major routes of long distance trade in East Africa
 C In central Africa long distance trade took the form of Trans-continental trade
 D Trans-Saharan trade was a very famous form of long distance trade in West Africa
 E Intrusion of the Europeans both in West and East Africa is what culminated to the decline of long distance trade.

SECTION C (60 marks)

Answer **THREE (3)** questions from this section.

5. With relevant examples show the reasons for the emergence and downfall of the Kongo-Zambeian states in Central Africa.
6. The independence of Tanganyika in 1961 was an inevitable development given the nature of the colonial state and the global situation that existed after 1945. How far is this true? (Substantiate).
7. Examine the reasons for the changing nature of the French colonial policy of assimilation in controlling African colonies.
8. How has the International community involved itself in maintaining peace in East and Central African regions since 1960?
9. Show the extent to which the people of Zanzibar have benefited from the 1964 Zanzibar Revolution.
10. Why was settler economy a success in Kenya but a failure in Uganda?