

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

012/1

HISTORY - PAPER 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN SOCIETIES

UP TO THE PRESENT

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year : 1990

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B.
2. Answer EIGHT (8) questions, FOUR (4) from section A and FOUR (4) from section B.
3. Non-programmable calculators may be used.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. Each of the following paragraphs is supposed to have four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences is missing. Identify this sentence from the sentences below the paragraph labelled (i) to (iii). Write down the letter of the missing sentence. Paragraph (A) has been given out as an example.

A.

The colonial economy in East Africa was basically externally oriented. 1. It was based on the export of raw materials and importation of consumer goods. 2. 3. The industrial sector in the colonies was also not adequately developed.

- (i) It greatly helped the individual African peasant.
- (ii) Most of the local population was forced to enter into cash crop production or to offer labour to the plantations and mines.
- (iii) The colonial subjects who produced the raw materials were adequately paid.

Answer: A – (ii)

B.

The first millennium A.D (from 0 to 1000 A.D) marks the introduction and spread of new ways of life especially associated with iron making and farming. 1. 2. It brought a series of improvements in life. 3. There was a gradual improvement of food supplies as more people learnt cattle raising, iron smelting, growing and metal working.

- (i) This is the period when the first Europeans appeared in Africa.
- (ii) These thousand years are called the Early Iron Age.
- (iii) These thousand years are called the Early Stone Age.

Answer: B – (ii)

C.

Discoveries at the Olduvai Gorge provide us with the best examples in the evolution of man. 1. The Olduvai Gorge is located in East Africa, on the Eastern branch of the Great Rift Valley, in Northern Tanzania. 2. 3. In this gorge there are several layers of soil where the ancient fossils are found.

- (i) The oldest layer is over 300ft deep and so it cannot be reached or excavated by archaeologists.
- (ii) The oldest layer is about 300ft deep.
- (iii) The discoveries made at different layers reveal fossils which are found in other places in the world.

Answer: C – (ii)

D.

Sultan Said's most lasting contribution to Zanzibar was the development of the clove industry. 1. He knew that Zanzibar could become rich in agriculture as well as in trade. 2. He encouraged his subjects to clear the ground for new farming and the plantation owners grew cloves instead of coconuts. 3.

- (i) Much of the island was cleared though it meant forcing the African farmers into the less fertile areas or to turn them into clove pickers.
- (ii) Much of the land was cleared and Africans were forced to leave the island to settle in the mainland.
- (iii) Cloves that were planted speeded up the process of abolishing slave trade.

Answer: D – (i)

E.

Kilwa remained for many years the principal centre of the East African slave trade. 1. 2. The end of the 19th century saw the beginning of this process of internal slave trading which, within 50 years was so vast in large areas. 3. Slavery by this time was still important in the islands, especially that of Pemba where plantation agriculture was more pronounced.

- (i) It was mainly the Yao who kept the mainland supplied with men, women and children which either came from raids or when people had been captured for slave markets.
- (ii) The Ngoni also played a vital role in bringing slaves to Kilwa in exchange for guns and coarse shells much needed by the African chiefs.
- (iii) It was mainly the Ngoni, during their wandering wars and raids, who captured men, women and children and took them to the merchants at Kilwa.

Answer: E – (i)

2. Below are two lists of historical facts; List A and List B. The six facts in List A correspond with six of the facts in List B. Write down the corresponding pairs.

List A

1. Moroccan invasion
2. Nok culture
3. The Mamluks
4. The Middle Passage
5. Samori Toure
6. Royal Niger Company

List B

- (a) African cultural resistance to assimilation policy
- (b) The Atlantic Triangular trade
- (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 beginning of the old Ghana Empire
- (h) Name given to early iron age way of life in Central Nigeria

Answers:

1. **Moroccan invasion → (e) Led to the end of the Songhai Empire**

The Moroccan invasion of 1591, led by Judar Pasha, ended the Songhai Empire by defeating Askia Ishaq II at the Battle of Tondibi.

2. **Nok culture → (h) Name given to early iron age way of life in Central Nigeria**

The Nok culture, dating back to around 500 BC in Central Nigeria, is famous for early iron smelting and terracotta art.

3. **The Mamluks → (a) African cultural resistance to assimilation policy**

The Mamluks resisted foreign domination and preserved Islamic-African cultural systems, showing resistance to assimilation.

4. **The Middle Passage → (b) The Atlantic Triangular trade**

The Middle Passage was the horrific transatlantic journey of enslaved Africans, a key element of the Atlantic Triangular trade.

5. **Samori Toure → (c) A West African hero who fought the French intruders**

Samori Toure of the Mandinka Empire resisted French colonial expansion in West Africa during the late 19th century.

6. **Royal Niger Company → (f) A trading firm given a charter to establish colonial administration in West Africa**

The Royal Niger Company, under George Goldie, was chartered in 1886 and played a big role in consolidating British rule in Nigeria.

3. In the passage below there are 11 missing facts numbered 1 to 11. The facts are provided at the end of the passage in form of letters a to k. Match the fragment of the missing fact in the passage with the correct letter below.

Passage (with gaps):

It was the revolt of the coastal Arush under the leadership of [1] _____ which first forced the German government to take over the direct administration from German East Africa Company. The revolt started in November 1888 and soon spread to other coastal towns including Dar es Salaam as [2] _____ imperial commissioner was assassinated and beheaded.

December 1888 witnessed the first heavy battle. The Germans sent [3] _____ to suppress the rising. In the meantime, between 1891 and 1898, caravan battles were fought against Chagga and by 1892 caravan country. Again in 1892 the Chagga people under the leadership of [4] _____ son of Chief Meli resisted. Fighting went on till January 1893 when the [5] _____ were defeated and their chief Kiwakwi

captured. The Germans then cut off his head and sent it to [6] _____. Persistent demands were being made by [7] _____ for its return, and it was not until 1954 [8] _____ that Mkwawa's head was brought back.

Missing facts (to be matched):

- (a) Germans
- (b) Von Wissmann
- (c) 1889
- (d) Siki
- (e) The Hehe
- (f) Germany
- (g) Abushiri
- (h) Pangani
- (i) Chaga
- (j) 1954
- (k) Mangi Sina

Answers:

1. **Abushiri → (g)**

The revolt was led by Abushiri bin Salim in Pangani.

2. **Germans → (a)**

Dar es Salaam was attacked after the Germans' commissioner was assassinated.

3. **Von Wissmann → (b)**

Von Wissmann, a German soldier, was sent to crush the revolt.

4. **Mangi Sina → (k)**

Mangi Sina, the Chagga leader, resisted German invasion.

5. **Chaga → (i)**

The Chagga were defeated in 1893.

6. **Germany → (f)**

Chief Kiwakwi's head was taken to Germany.

7. **The Hehe → (e)**

The Hehe persistently demanded the return of Chief Mkwawa's head.

8. **1954 → (j)**

The head was returned in 1954.

9. **Siki → (d)**

Siki was captured during the resistance.

10. **1889 → (c)**

The year 1889 was when many of these key battles happened.

11. **Pangani → (h)**

The main base of the revolt was Pangani.

4. In each of the following paragraphs there is one historical error. In each case write down the error and a brief explanation why it is an error as shown in the example below.

(a) The Kingdom of the Kongo grew out of agricultural communities. At a certain stage of development these communities evolved heavy manufacturing industries including the making of raffia cloth. The handicraft industries enabled them to trade with neighbours.

Error: "Heavy manufacturing industries."

Explanation: The Kongo kingdom did not have heavy industries; instead it had simple handicraft industries like raffia weaving and iron smelting.

(b) After the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa, white settlers pushed South hoping to find precious metals there. Some gold was discovered in Mashonaland and this led to the scramble of concession seekers at Lobengula's Kraal at Bulawayo. The white settlers acquired a number of concessions.

Error: "White settlers pushed South."

Explanation: The settlers actually pushed northwards from South Africa into Mashonaland, not south.

(c) About 1600 Kalonga Mazura of Malawi gained prominence over all the other chiefs. He did not take advantage of his temporary friendship with the Portuguese to defeat his rivals, Lunda and Kololo. He further tried to win control of the lands of Monomotapa but failed.

Error: "Lunda and Kololo."

Explanation: The rivals were not Lunda and Kololo; rather, they were the Maravi chiefs and the Portuguese.

(d) The Berlin Conference was called by Bismarck in 1884, Germany, France and the Netherlands agreed not to colonize East Africa. They agreed that European influence would grow with development of trade and establishment of mission stations.

Error: "Agreed not to colonize East Africa."

Explanation: The Berlin Conference legitimized colonization of Africa by European powers under the principle of effective occupation.

(e) The Bantu originated in South East Ethiopia. As they multiplied they spread out and divided into many separate groups. Each group developed its own language but related to one another.

Error: "South East Ethiopia."

Explanation: The Bantu originated in the Cameroon-Nigeria borderlands (West Africa), not South East Ethiopia.

5. Under each of the sentences below are five statements. One of the statements best explains or completes the sentences labelled (i) to (vi). Identify that statement and write down the letter of the statement.

(i) The mixture of Bantu culture with that of the Arabs led to the formation of:

- A. Islamic culture
- B. Negro culture
- C. Shiraz culture
- D. Swahili culture
- E. Afro-Shiraz culture

Answer: D. Swahili culture

(ii) Some societies that had developed Mtemi systems of government by the 18th century in the interior of East Africa include the:

- A. Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Hehe and Sangu
- B. Sandawe, Nyamwezi, Ganda and Masai
- C. Arabs, Nyamwezi, Gogo and Swahili
- D. Nyamwezi, Giriama, Sukuma and Kamba
- E. Sambaa, Pare, Ngindo and Kalenjin

Answer: A. Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Hehe and Sangu

(iii) Two types of labour used by the Arab clove and coconut plantation owners in Zanzibar were:

- A. youths under 18 years and Indians
- B. wage employment and women
- C. sugar plantation workers and settlers
- D. slaves and squatters
- E. housekeepers and slaves

Answer: D. slaves and squatters

(iv) Trade across the Sahara was one of the major causes for the:

- A. spread of Jihads in West Africa
- B. rise of the Empire of Ghana
- C. rise of the Kingdom of Oyo
- D. fall of the Empire of Sokoto
- E. rise of the Kingdom of Opoopo

Answer: B. rise of the Empire of Ghana

(v) 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

Answer: A. used scotch-earth tactics in fighting

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

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

Answer: A. their expectation of being able to exploit the country's mineral resources

6. The following is a Time Chart dealing with a number of aspects of the history of East Africa, some of which are missing. Below the chart are the missing facts. Arrange them in their proper order.

Chart (missing facts to fill):

a = Maji Maji uprising (3)

b = Devonshire White Paper (3)

c = Governor Cameron declares Indirect Rule in Tanganyika (6)

d = State of Emergency declared in response to Mau Mau (1)

e = Republic declared to an East African country (5)

f = 1962 (2)

Answer order:

a = 4, b = 3, c = 6, d = 1, e = 5, f = 2

7. Show how environment and economic activities influenced differences in the evolution of political organization in pre-colonial Tanzania.

The fertile highlands of Kilimanjaro and Usambara encouraged intensive agriculture. This led to strong centralized political systems such as the Chagga and Pare, which needed organization to manage irrigation and land.

In the dry and semi-arid regions like Maasailand, pastoralism was dominant. This encouraged decentralized political systems led by age-set organizations instead of centralized kings.

Fishing communities around Lake Victoria and Tanganyika, such as the Jita and Haya, relied on clan-based organizations because the scale of their activities did not require centralized structures.

Trade routes in coastal areas encouraged centralized states such as Zanzibar and Kilwa, where sultans ruled with authority to control commerce and defend against rivals.

Iron-working communities such as the Fipa and Gogo established centralized authority to protect mining and production centers and control their distribution.

Regions with constant external threats like the Hehe of Iringa developed strong centralized military states under leaders like Chief Mkwawa.

8. Why did Company Rule in East Africa fail?

Company rule lacked sufficient capital to finance large-scale administration and infrastructure. This made it ineffective in governing vast areas.

The companies were more profit-oriented and ignored the welfare of Africans, leading to resistance such as the Abushiri revolt.

There was poor management and corruption within the company officials, leading to inefficiency and collapse.

The territories were too vast and difficult to control with the limited manpower and resources available to the companies.

The companies faced strong African resistance, which increased the cost of administration and weakened their control.

European governments themselves realized companies could not guarantee long-term colonial objectives, so they shifted to direct government control.

9. What enabled the Ngoni to invade a wide region of East Africa?

They had superior military organization with disciplined regiments arranged in age-sets.

They used new fighting techniques such as the cow-horn formation, which was highly effective in battle.

The Ngoni were armed with efficient weapons such as short stabbing spears and large shields, giving them an advantage.

They employed hit-and-run tactics and surprise attacks that weakened their opponents.

The Ngoni constantly migrated, which gave them flexibility and made it hard for enemies to predict their movements.

Weaker and divided African communities were unable to resist them effectively, allowing the Ngoni to expand widely.

10. Briefly analyse the pattern of colonial infrastructure (railways, roads, and ports) in mainland Tanzania showing how it facilitated the exploitation of the country.

Railways such as the Central Line from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma were built mainly to transport raw materials like cotton and coffee from the interior to the coast for export.

Roads were constructed primarily around settler farms and mining areas to ease the movement of goods to railway stations and ports.

Ports such as Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara were expanded to handle the increased export of cash crops and minerals to European industries.

The infrastructure connected areas of economic interest while neglecting others, showing its purpose was economic exploitation rather than balanced development.

It facilitated the importation of manufactured goods into Tanzania, increasing dependency on European products.

The infrastructure also supported military control by enabling quick movement of troops to suppress African resistance.

11. What contributed to the consolidation of nationalist struggles in East Africa?

The experience of oppression under colonialism united Africans against a common enemy. Heavy taxation, land alienation, and forced labour increased resentment.

World War II exposed African soldiers to new ideas of freedom and equality, motivating them to fight for independence.

The influence of Pan-Africanism, especially leaders like Kwame Nkrumah, inspired East African leaders to demand independence.

Trade unions and cooperative societies gave Africans experience in organization and mobilization for political struggle.

The rise of educated elites like Julius Nyerere, Jomo Kenyatta, and Milton Obote provided ideological guidance and leadership.

The support from international bodies such as the United Nations, which condemned colonialism, strengthened nationalist movements.

12. Outline the steps the people of Tanzania have taken in solving their political, economic, and social problems since independence.

Politically, Tanzania adopted one-party rule under TANU and later CCM to promote unity and stability.

The Arusha Declaration of 1967 was introduced to promote socialism and self-reliance as a strategy to solve economic dependency.

The government nationalized major means of production such as banks, industries, and plantations to reduce foreign control.

Education for Self-Reliance policy expanded schools and emphasized universal primary education to solve illiteracy.

Healthcare services were expanded, with dispensaries and hospitals built in rural areas to improve social welfare.

In the 1980s and 1990s, Tanzania adopted economic liberalization policies under Structural Adjustment Programs to address economic crises and promote growth.

13. Account for the Ndebele–British war of 1893.

The British wanted to control the rich mineral resources in Matabeleland, leading to conflict.

The Ndebele resisted the imposition of colonial rule and foreign domination.

The British South Africa Company wanted to expand its territory from Mashonaland to Matabeleland.

There was a clash between the Ndebele traditional system and the new colonial system being introduced.

The arrogance and provocations of European settlers angered the Ndebele, pushing them into war.

King Lobengula mobilized his people to defend their independence, leading to the outbreak of war.

14. Discuss the colonial labour system and taxation in Central Africa.

Colonial governments imposed hut tax and poll tax to force Africans into the money economy.

Africans were compelled to work in mines and plantations to earn money for taxes.

The colonial labour system involved forced labour, where Africans were required to provide free or cheap labour for European projects.

Recruitment methods were often coercive, including conscription and pass laws restricting African movements.

Taxes and labour policies disrupted traditional African economies and societies, weakening subsistence farming.

The ultimate aim was to provide a steady supply of cheap labour for colonial industries and settlers.

15. Describe the trans-Saharan trade routes and how the trade affected life in the Western Sudan.

The main routes connected cities like Timbuktu, Gao, and Kano to North African centers like Tripoli and Marrakesh.

Camel caravans transported goods across the desert, carrying salt, textiles, and horses to the south, and bringing gold, slaves, and ivory to the north.

The trade stimulated the growth of powerful states like Ghana, Mali, and Songhai, which taxed and controlled trade routes.

It spread Islam to the Western Sudan through Arab traders and scholars.

The trade encouraged urbanization, with great cities like Timbuktu becoming centers of learning and commerce.

However, the trade also intensified slavery, as captives were sold across the desert to North Africa and the Middle East.

16. Describe the growth and operation of the Atlantic slave trade.

The Atlantic slave trade grew because of the demand for labour on plantations in the Americas.

African rulers and traders captured and sold slaves to European merchants at coastal forts.

Slaves were transported across the Atlantic in horrific conditions known as the Middle Passage.

European goods such as guns, textiles, and alcohol were exchanged for slaves, creating a triangular trade system.

The trade depopulated parts of Africa, weakened states, and caused social disintegration.

The profits from the trade contributed to the industrial revolution in Europe and enriched American plantation owners.

17. What do you understand by the term "legitimate trade"? Discuss the view that this type of trade led to European colonization of West Africa.

Legitimate trade was the trade in commodities such as palm oil, cotton, and groundnuts that replaced the slave trade in the 19th century.

It encouraged Africans to expand cash crop production for export instead of human beings.

However, legitimate trade increased European interest in West Africa's raw materials and markets.

The expansion of European trading companies created a need to secure territories and protect investments.

The rivalry among European powers over control of resources led to the Berlin Conference and partition of Africa.

Thus, legitimate trade acted as a stepping stone to full colonial domination of West Africa.

18. Outline the development of racial discrimination in the South African mining industry since the last quarter of the 19th century.

After the discovery of gold and diamonds, Africans were restricted to unskilled, low-paid jobs in the mines.

Pass laws were introduced to control the movement of Africans and ensure they provided cheap labour.

Colour bars were established, reserving skilled and supervisory jobs for whites only.

Living conditions in mining compounds were harsh, with Africans forced into overcrowded hostels.

Trade unions for Africans were either banned or restricted, while whites enjoyed strong union representation.

This system institutionalized racial discrimination, laying the foundation for apartheid policies in the 20th century.