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HISTORY
PAPER 1

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN
SOCIETIES

(For both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 3 Hours.

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer EIGHT questions, FOUR from SECTION A and FOUR from SECTION B. In SECTION A choose any FOUR questions while in SECTION B choose any TWO from PART I and any TWO from PART II.

ALL answers must be given in the answer book provided.

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

SECTION A

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 each paragraph labelled i to iii. Write down the letter of the missing sentence. Paragraph (A) has been given out as an example.

Example:

- A. 1. The colonial economy in East Africa was basically externally oriented. 2. It was based on the export of raw materials and importation of consumer goods. 3. 4. 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. 1. The first millennium A.D (from 0 to 1000 AD) marks the introduction and spread of new ways of life especially associated with iron making and farming 2. 3. It brought a series of developments. 4. There was a gradual improvement of food supplies as more people learnt cattle raising, food growing and metal working.

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

- C. 1. Discoveries made at the Olduvai Gorge provide us with the best examples in the evolution of man. 2. The Olduvai Gorge is located in the eastern arm of the Rift Valley in North - Eastern Tanzania. 3. 4. In this gorge one can see several layers of soil where the ancient fossils can be found

- (i) That gorge is over 3000 feet deep and so it cannot be easily reached by archaeologists
- (ii) The gorge itself is 300ft deep
- (iii) The gorge is sometimes referred to as the Ngorongoro Crater.

- D. 1. Sultan Said's most lasting contribution to Zanzibar was the development of the clove industry.
2. He knew that Zanzibar could become rich in agriculture as well as in trade. 3. He encouraged his subjects to clear the ground for new farming and made the plantation owners grow cloves instead of coconuts. 4.

- (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.

E.

1. Kilwa remained for many years the principal centre of the East African slave trade. 2. 3. The end of the 18th century saw the beginning of this process of internal slave raiding which, within 50 years was to empty large areas. 4. Slavery by this time was vitally important in the islands, especially that of Pemba where plantation agriculture was more pronounced.

- (i) It was mainly the Yao who kept the merchants there well supplied with men, women and children who either came from among their own people or had been captured from slave raids.
- (ii) The Hehe played a vital role in bringing slaves to Kilwa in exchange for guns and cowrie shells much needed in Hehe society.
- (iii) It was mainly the Ngoni, during their wandering wars and invasions, who captured men, women and children and took them to the merchants at Kilwa.

F.

1. Mirambo was a Nyamwezi prince. 2.

3. He inherited the chiefdoms of Uyowa and Uhankuru.

4. He used Ngoni battle tactics and formed a rugaruga army.

- (i) He spent part of his early life as a Ngoni captive
- (ii) He was captured by German soldiers and spent some time in a German boma
- (iii) His relations with the Germans ended when the Germans were defeated in the First World War.

2. Below are two lists of historical facts on West Africa A and B. The six facts in list A correspond with six of the facts in list B.

Write down the 5 corresponding pairs

Example: 4 - g

- 1. Moroccan invasions
- 2. Nok culture
- 3. The Soninke
- 4. The Middle passage
- 5. Samori Toure
- 6. Royal Niger Company.

2. Contd...

List B

- (a) African cultural resistance to assimilation policy
- (b) A dispute led 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 in Central 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 number of the missing fact in the passage with the correct letter below.

Example: 7 - a

It was the revolt of the coastal Arabs under the leadership of (1) _____ which first forced the German government to take over the direct administration of German East Africa. Fighting broke out at (2) _____ in November 1888 and soon spread to other coastal towns including Dar es Salaam. (3) _____ the Imperial Commissioner soon suppressed the rising. In the year (4) _____ December their leader was arrested and hanged.

Between 1891 and 1893 resistance battles were also fought around Bagamoyo and in the Zaramo country. Again in 1892 the Chagga of Moshi led by (5) _____ son of Chief Mandara and the Nyamwezi of Unyanyembe under (6) _____ resisted. Fighting went on till January, 1893 when the (7) _____ captured his capital. In the year (8) _____ Chief Mkwawa committed suicide to avoid being captured. The Germans then cut off his head and sent it to (9) _____. Persistent demands were made by (10) _____ for its return, and it was not until the year (11) _____ that Mkwawa's head was brought back.

Missing facts:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (a) Germans | (g) Abushiri |
| (b) Von Wissmann | (h) Pangani |
| (c) 1889 | (i) Meli |
| (d) Siki | (j) 1898 |
| (e) The Hehe | (k) 1954 |
| (f) Germany | |

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:

Example:

Moffat, a Christian Missionary, had settled among the Ndebele for nearly thirty years by the time of colonization. King Lobengula treated him as an enemy throughout the thirty years. When the British under Cecil Rhodes came to colonize Zimbabwe, Moffat betrayed this relationship by playing the role of an agent of colonialism.

Error: King Lobengula treated him as an enemy throughout the thirty years.

Explanation - Moffat was treated as a friend.

- (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.
- (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.
- (c) About 1600 Kalonga Mzura 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.
- (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.
- (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.
5. Under each of the sentences below are five statements. One of the statements best explains or completes the sentences labelled (i) to (v). Identify that statement and write down the letter of the statement.

Example: (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: (i) - D



5. Contd...

- (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, Giryama, Sukuma and Kamba
 - E. Sambaa, Pare, Ngindo and Kalenjin.
- (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. house keepers and slaves.
- (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 Opopo.
- (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.
- (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.

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.

Example: e - 2

DATE	UGANDA	KENYA	TANGANYIKA
1905-1907	Cotton growing Started	Kikuyu - Embu Uprising	a
1914	World War I	World War I	World War I
1923	Bataka unrest in Buganda	b	Bukoba - Bahaya Union started
1926	Resignation of Sir Apolo Kagwa (Katikiro)		c
1953-1955	Kabaka Crisis	d	Formation of TANU
e	Self-government: UPC Kabaka Yekka	Second Lancaster House Conference. Coalition Govt. formed	Republic declared Nyerere - first President
1963	f	Elections KANU gains majority	Independence for Zanzibar under Sultan Jamshid

Missing facts:

1. State of Emergency declared in response to Mau Mau
2. 1962
3. Devonshire White Paper
4. Maji Maji uprising
5. Republic declared to an East African country
6. Governor Cameroon declares Indirect rule in Tanganyika.

SECTION B

PART ONE

7. Show how environment and economic activities influenced differences in the evolution of political organization in pre-colonial Tanzania.
8. Why did Company Rule in East Africa fail?
9. What enabled the Ngoni to invade a wide region of East Africa?
10. Briefly analyse the pattern of colonial infrastructure (railways, roads and ports) in mainland Tanzania showing how it facilitated the exploitation of the country.
11. What contributed to the consolidation of nationalist struggles in East Africa?

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

PART TWO

13. Account for the Ndebele - British war of 1893.
14. Discuss the colonial labour system and taxation in Central Africa.
15. Describe the trans-Sahara trade routes and how the trade affected life in the Western Sudan.
16. Describe the growth and operation of the Atlantic slave trade.
17. What do you understand by the term "legitimate trade?" Discuss the view that this type of trade led to European colonisation of West Africa.
18. Outline the development of racial discrimination in the South African mining industry since the last quarter of the 19th century.