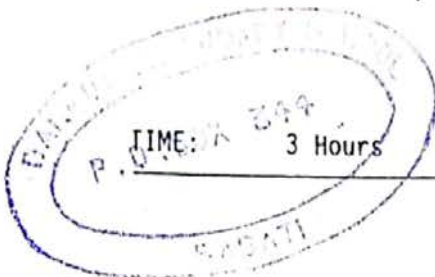


THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION, 1992

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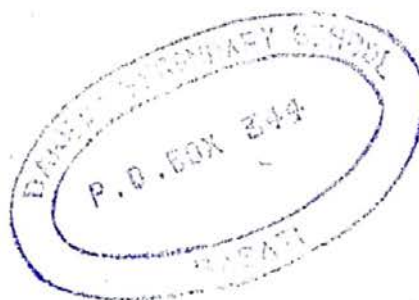
HISTORY - PAPER 1

(For both School and Private Candidates)



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer EIGHT (8) 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
2. All answers must be written in the answer book provided.



This paper consists of 10 printed pages.

- 2 -
SECTION A

- ✓ 1. Under each of the sentences below are five statements. One of the five statements best explains or completes sentences labelled (i) to (v). Identify the best statement and write down its letter.

Example: (i) The main purpose of building the Uganda railway line was to:-

- (a) attract European settlers to Kenya
- (b) compete with German railway builders
- (c) provide cheap means of transport in E. Africa
- (d) avoid attacks from hostile peoples and wild animals
- (e) gain easy access to Lake Victoria.

Answer: (i) - a.

(ii) Portuguese rule in the coast of East Africa failed because:

- (a) they participated in the abolition of slave trade
- (b) they became more interested in their colonies in West Africa
- (c) they could not face the competition of European and Arab traders.
- (d) they found alternative routes to India and the Far East.
- (e) Sultan Said of Zanzibar was too strong for them.

(iii) The groundnuts scheme in Kongwa, Nachingwea and Urambo failed due to:

- (a) technical problems and crop diseases.
- (b) lack of a reliable market for groundnuts
- (c) lack of adequate rainfall
- (d) a and c above.
- (e) failure to transport the groundnuts to the coast.

(iv) Tanganyika achieved independence earlier than Uganda and Kenya because she was:

- (a) poorer than Uganda and Kenya
- (b) a trusteeship territory
- (c) bigger and difficult to rule
- (d) led by a stronger party than KANU and UPC
- (e) not a colony.

(v) Kabaka Mutesa asked Stanley to send missionaries to Buganda because the Kabaka wanted:

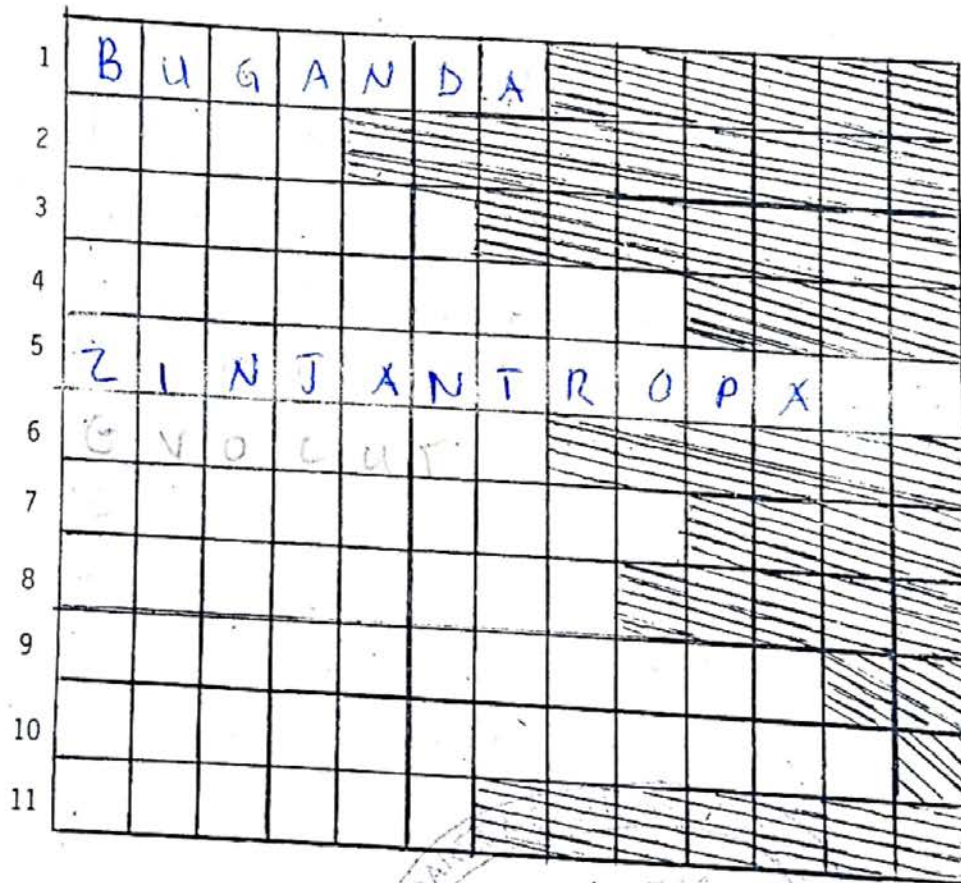
- (a) the Baganda to be converted to Christianity
- (b) to gain Britain's support in wars against Bunyoro.
- (c) European civilization to spread in Buganda
- (d) the missionaries to come and abolish slave trade
- (e) to keep the French and Arabs away from Buganda

(vi) Many kings in West Africa participated in the slave trade because it:

- (a) forced their subjects to become Moslems
- (b) encouraged trade in gold and salt
- (c) encouraged the construction of local industries
- (d) enabled kings to visit Europe and America
- (e) brought them wealth and power.

✓ 2. Study this puzzle below carefully. Each of the lines 1 to 11 can be filled with one word using the clues below the puzzle. The numbers of the lines correspond to the numbers of the clues. In your answer book write the required word for each line of the puzzle. Number 1 is given as an example i.e. BUGANDA (7 letters)

Example: 1 = BUGANDA



CLUES

- 1. A strong feudal state in East Africa during the 19th century.
- 2. One of the major means of production in feudal societies.
- ✓ 3. The simplest unit of social organization in the early agricultural societies.

- ✓ 4. A form of feudal production relations which developed among the
-Waha of Tanzania.
5. The earliest ancestor whose fossil was discovered in 1959 by
Dr. Leakey in the Olduvai gorge.
6. A study of the relationship between man and his environment as he
struggles for survival.
7. The policy of racial segregation made official in South Africa in
1948.
8. A country in Southern Africa formerly dominated by European settler
farmers.
9. An ancient kingdom in Central Africa famous for gold production.
10. The major goal of colonialism
11. A colonial organization established to recruit labour for sisal
plantations.
- ✓ 3. The items in List A correspond with six of the items in List B. Write
down the pairs which correspond. One of the pairs is completed as an
example.

Example: B = 9

List A

- A. 1896 - 7
- B. The year 1873
- C. Trans-Saharan trade
- D. George Goldie
- E. 1958 referendum
- F. Growth of trade in Palm oil, cotton and groundnuts.

List B

- 1. The French community was born.
- 2. The rise of the Sudanic states ✓
- 3. MajiMaji resistance against German oppression
- 4. The Royal Niger Company
- 5. Legitimate trade
- 6. Slave caravans carrying copper from Katanga
- 7. Deportation of King Jaja to Cape Verde island.
- 8. Mashona and Matebele war against British colonialists
- 9. Closure of the slave market in Zanzibar ✓
- 10. British South Africa Company given a royal charter.

- (iii)
- (1) The independence attained by East African states in the 1960s was mere constitutional freedom.
 - (2) The pre-existing socio-economic links with the colonial powers remained intact.
 - (3) These states were therefore faced with a major task of attaining true political and socio-economic freedom.
 - (4) _____

- 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)
- (1) The colonial invaders faced strong resistance from many East African societies.
 - (2) Many East African societies put up stiff resistance against the invaders
 - (3) Some of the strongest resistances came from centralised military states
 - (4) _____
 - (5) 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 MajiMaji 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). (1) The Nyamwezi people became famous traders from the 18th to the 19th centuries.
- (2) _____
- (3) When slave trade started the Nyamwezi became agents of the Arab slave traders.
- (4) The Nyamwezi conducted long distance trade caravans from the interior to the coast.
- A. The Nyamwezi people became great participants in the Zimbabwe gold trade.
- B. Wagogo were forced to pay "hongo" to the Nyamwezi
- C. The people who specialized as traders among the Nyamwezi were known as Wandewa.
- D. The Nyamwezi rulers specialized in trade activities only.
- E. The Nyamwezi trade influence extended as far South as N. Rhodesia.

6. The statements below are about the history of Namibia. However, they are not presented in a logical sequence. Arrange them logically.

Example: Stages in the development of capitalism:

	ANSWER
1. Competitive capitalism	2
2. Monopoly capitalism	3
3. Commerical capitalism (mercantilism)	1

The History of Namibia

1. After the Berlin Conference of 1884-85 Germany declared Namibia its colony.
2. Under Boer domination the Namibians faced oppression and exploitation.
3. By the late 1960s nationalist movements struggling against Boer domination had emerged.
4. Towards the end of the nineteenth century Namibia had started experiencing an influx of the agents of imperialism.
5. After the First World War Namibia was entrusted to South Africa as a mandate territory by the League of Nations.

6. Under U.N.O. Resolution number 2145, South Africa's presence in Namibia was declared illegal.
7. After the Second World War South Africa refused to grant independence to Namibia.
8. SWAPO, one of the nationalist movements in Namibia, demanded unconditional independence for Namibia.
9. Thus, on 21st March, 1990 Namibia became independent.
10. The U N O passed Resolution number 435 which demanded unconditional independence for Namibia.

SECTION B

PART I

7. Why did Sultan Said move his capital from Oman to Zanzibar in 1840?
8. Identify and explain THREE of the main forms of feudal production relations in East Africa in the nineteenth century.
9. What were the effects of the activities of European Missionaries in East Africa since the second half of the nineteenth century?
10. How effective was the Uganda railway in the colonization of Kenya and Uganda?
11. How did the development of iron technology in East Africa help bring social and economic changes?
12. What were the shortcomings of indirect rule in British colonies in East Africa?

PART II

13. Discuss the rise and fall of Oyo empire in Yorubaland.
14. Mention and discuss any three of the motives of imperialism in South Africa in the second part of the nineteenth century.

15. Describe the pattern of the economy established by Britain in her West African colonies.
 16. What have been the major successes and problems of the O.A.U. since its formation?
 17. Why was the Berlin Conference of 1884-85 held and what were the decisions reached?
 18. How has membership in the Non-Aligned Movement helped independent African countries?
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