

**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 : 1993

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. (i) One of the most important landmarks in the technical development among the precolonial East African societies was the art of making and using tools. Such tools greatly facilitated improvement in agriculture and handicraft production.
- a. stone
 - b. wooden
 - c. iron
 - d. hunting

Correct answer: c. iron

- (ii) During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Portuguese occupied important trading city states along the East African Coast. One of the effects of Portuguese occupation was This is because suppliers of commodities on the East African coastal hinterland resisted Portuguese intrusion.
- a. the decline of prosperous trade in gold between Kilwa and Zimbabwe
 - b. the decline of Bagamoyo as a slave port
 - c. the construction of Fort Jesus at Mombasa
 - d. the decline of caravan trade between the East African Coast and Katanga

Correct answer: c. the construction of Fort Jesus at Mombasa

- (iii) By the second half of the nineteenth century social and political organisation of many societies of East Africa was based either on clan institutions as was or on age set organisation as was
- a. the Baganda
 - b. the Hehe
 - c. the Shambaa
 - d. Kikuyu

Correct answer: b. the Hehe

- (iv) By the eighteenth century many societies in Tanzania could be classified into three main economic groups. One group constituted societies that were mainly engaged in pastoralism. The second group was of societies that mainly practised crop cultivation. The third group comprised societies that mainly preoccupied themselves with This third group practised both crop and animal husbandry.
- a. hunting and gathering
 - b. mixed agriculture or farming

- c. cultivation of mixed crops
- d. mixed animal husbandry

Correct answer: b. mixed agriculture or farming

(v) The process of state formation in nineteenth century East Africa is associated with great names such as Mkwanywika (Mkwawa) and Merere. Mkwanywika was a famous military leader of the Hehe Empire and Merere is greatly remembered for the expansion and consolidation of

- a. the Sangu state
- b. the Bena state
- c. the Ngoni Kingdom
- d. the Kingdom of Ankole

Correct answer: b. the Bena state

(vi) Among important developments in East Africa up to the nineteenth century was the transformation from communalism to feudalism. Such socio-economic transformation was typical of societies in the interlacustrine region. was one of the important features of feudal relations of production.

- a. Communal ownership of cattle
- b. Co-operative ownership of land
- c. Private ownership of land and cattle
- d. Private ownership of sisal estates

Correct answer: a. Communal ownership of cattle

2. Against the letters of the following statements write “C” if the statement is correct and “I” if the statement is incorrect in the answer book provided.

(a) Kano was one of the cities that emerged and thrived as a result of trade across the Sahara.

Correct answer: C

(b) Tschaka was an important leader of the Ngoni who migrated to Central and East Africa.

Correct answer: I

(c) Meroe and Kush are famous as ancient centres of iron industry in the Congo Basin.

Correct answer: I

(d) Queen Nzinga Mbandi is remembered and respected in African history because of her fierce resistance against Portuguese slave trade activities in Angola.

Correct answer: C

(e) The golden stool was an important symbol of authority of the Ashanti Kings.

Correct answer: C

3. Each of the five historical events is followed by four statements each of which tries to give an explanation for the event. One of the statements provides the most appropriate explanation for the event. Identify that statement and write down the letter of that statement against its number in the answer book provided.

(i) In South Africa the consolidation of capitalism took place in the second half of the nineteenth century after

- a. the rise of apartheid as a racial segregation system
- b. the establishment of a strong trade union movement by South African mine workers
- c. the establishment of the Union of South Africa
- d. the discovery of minerals, especially gold and diamonds
- e. the discovery of minerals, especially gold and uranium

Correct answer: d. the discovery of minerals, especially gold and diamonds

(ii) The partition and colonization of the African continent in the last quarter of the nineteenth century was due to

- a. the development of mercantile capitalism
- b. development of neo-colonialism
- c. the development of capitalism into its monopoly stage
- d. the development of competitive industrial capitalism
- e. the development of feudalism

Correct answer: c. the development of capitalism into its monopoly stage

(iii) David Livingstone and Henry Stanley carried out intensive explorations in the interior of East and Central Africa because

- a. they represented European tourist interests
- b. they represented interests of the African people
- c. they wanted to meet at Ujiji
- d. they represented various interests arising out of the development of capitalism in Europe and America
- e. they represented the interests of Oman sultanate

Correct answer: d. they represented various interests arising out of the development of capitalism in Europe and America

(iv) The Congo and Niger Basins occupied a special position in the imperialist scramble for colonies in Africa because

- a. they were very rich in gold
- b. both basins were potential centres of sources of slaves and ivory
- c. both river basins were potential sources of agricultural raw materials and markets
- d. the rivers were potential means of producing hydroelectric power
- e. the rivers were potential means of providing trade links between East and West Africa

Correct answer: e. the rivers were potential means of providing trade links between East and West Africa

(v) The principle of "effective occupation" that was established during the imperialist conference in Berlin was intended to

- a. put a stop to the process of scramble for colonies in Africa
- b. ensure that claims of colonial occupation by the colonizing powers were backed by concrete steps
- c. empower the Berlin Conference to draw boundaries for all colonies in Africa
- d. ensure that the Anglo-French conflict over Egypt was settled without fighting
- e. to facilitate the process of treaty-making between the European colonizers and African chiefs

Correct answer: b. ensure that claims of colonial occupation by the colonizing powers were backed by concrete steps

4. The time-chart below on the colonial era in Tanzania bears two columns. In column I there are six blocks A to G each of which represents an export crop as the key below the chart indicates. Column II shows the system of production for each export crop. After studying the time-chart, two conclusions labelled (a) to (l) have been made and listed below the time-chart. Only six of the twelve conclusions are valid historical facts and true reflections of the time-chart. For example, conclusion (k) is a valid one. Identify the remaining five valid conclusions and write down their letters in the answer book provided.

Key to Chart:

- A: Cloves
B: Rubber
C: Sisal
D: Coffee
E: Cotton
F: Cashewnuts
G: Groundnuts

Conclusions:

- (a) Production of cloves started earlier in the 19th century before Tanzania was colonised.
(b) Production of cloves started by the Arabs ended when the Arabs were expelled from Zanzibar in 1964.
(c) Production of export crops by peasants started only during the period of British colonialism.
(d) Production of export crops by peasants started later than plantation and settler production during the period of German colonialism.
(e) Production and extension of rubber was an economic activity that thrived for only about two and half decades during the period of German colonialism.
(f) The decline of rubber as an export crop was possibly due to the defeat of Germans during the First World War.
(g) Cashewnuts produced by peasants was one of the export crops introduced during British colonialism.
(h) Introduction of cashewnuts in Tanzania was a direct consequence of the Second World War.
(i) Production of groundnuts as an export plantation crop began together with the outbreak of the Second World War.
(j) Introduction of groundnuts as a plantation crop for export was due to the economic problems which Britain was experiencing immediately after the Second World War.

- (k) Cotton was one of the few export crops produced only by the peasants.
- (l) Cotton production lasted for only four decades.

Correct valid conclusions:

- (a) Production of cloves started earlier in the 19th century before Tanzania was colonised.
 - (e) Production and extension of rubber was an economic activity that thrived for only about two and half decades during the period of German colonialism.
 - (f) The decline of rubber as an export crop was possibly due to the defeat of Germans during the First World War.
 - (g) Cashewnuts produced by peasants was one of the export crops introduced during British colonialism.
 - (k) Cotton was one of the few export crops produced only by the peasants.
5. Below there are two lists of historical facts; List A and List B. Facts in List B help to show historical contexts of facts in List A. For each of the facts in List A pick a fact in List B that shows its historical context. Write down the corresponding pairs in the answer book provided.

List A

- (a) The founding of ANC in 1912
- (b) The coming of Cuban forces in Angola
- (c) Ghana achieves national independence in 1957
- (d) The dock-workers' strikes in Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mombasa in 1939
- (e) The assassination of Patrice Lumumba
- (f) The Mau Mau war in Kenya

List B

- 1. Low wages as part of the colonial system of exploitation of cheap labour in East Africa.
- 2. The Sharpeville massacre in South Africa.
- 3. Portuguese colonialism and dictatorship.
- 4. Anti-colonial political consciousness and struggle of the people under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah.

5. The imprisonment of Jomo Kenyatta.
6. Invasion of Angola by South African forces.
7. The white minority attain political power through the Union of South Africa Act of 1910.
8. Brutal Belgian colonialism under King Leopold II.
9. Formation and organisation of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour.
10. Imperialist plan against progressive and revolutionary leadership in Zaire.

Correct Pairings:

- (a) The founding of ANC in 1912 → (7) The white minority attain political power through the Union of South Africa Act of 1910.
 - (b) The coming of Cuban forces in Angola → (6) Invasion of Angola by South African forces.
 - (c) Ghana achieves national independence in 1957 → (4) Anti-colonial political consciousness and struggle of the people under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah.
 - (d) The dock-workers' strikes in Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mombasa in 1939 → (1) Low wages as part of the colonial system of exploitation of cheap labour in East Africa.
 - (e) The assassination of Patrice Lumumba → (10) Imperialist plan against progressive and revolutionary leadership in Zaire.
 - (f) The Mau Mau war in Kenya → (5) The imprisonment of Jomo Kenyatta.
6. Establishment of the East African Community is one of the various efforts among East African countries to effect post-independence economic development through regional economic co-operation. But the Community lasted for only one decade, 1967 – 1977. In the answer book provided write down five reasons (in form of short statements (a) – (e)) in order to explain why the Community collapsed.

Answer:

- (a) One reason for the collapse of the East African Community was the existence of ideological differences among the member states. Tanzania followed socialism under Ujamaa, Kenya pursued capitalism, while Uganda under Idi Amin adopted militarism. These conflicting systems made it difficult to agree on common policies.

- (b) Another reason was unequal distribution of benefits among the three countries. Kenya, with a stronger industrial base, was seen as benefiting more from the Community's common market than Tanzania and Uganda, creating resentment and dissatisfaction.
- (c) The political instability in Uganda during Idi Amin's rule also weakened the Community. Uganda's conflicts with its neighbours, including strained relations with Tanzania, led to mistrust and hostility that undermined cooperation.
- (d) Leadership rivalries among the heads of state contributed to the collapse. Personal conflicts between Julius Nyerere, Jomo Kenyatta, and Idi Amin created divisions that prevented smooth operation and decision-making within the Community.
- (e) Financial constraints and poor management further weakened the organization. The three countries failed to adequately finance the Community's joint institutions and infrastructure, leading to inefficiency and eventual breakdown of operations.

7. Give reasons why most pastoral societies evolved age-set political organisations in East Africa.

One reason pastoral societies evolved age-set systems was to ensure security and defense. Age-sets allowed young men to be organized into warriors responsible for protecting their communities and livestock against enemies, raiders, and wild animals.

Another reason was to manage livestock effectively. Since pastoral societies depended on animals for survival, the age-set system provided an organized way of grazing, watering, and herding animals in turns under responsible age-groups.

A third reason was to create social cohesion. Age-sets promoted unity, loyalty, and cooperation among people of the same age group. This system reduced divisions and allowed individuals to identify closely with their age-mates, fostering communal harmony.

Age-set organizations also ensured leadership succession. Elders who graduated from warrior status to elderhood were responsible for decision-making, conflict resolution, and guiding the younger generation, ensuring continuity in leadership.

Finally, age-sets provided a system of education and initiation. Through initiation ceremonies, young men and women learned their cultural values, responsibilities, and social roles, preparing them for adulthood and leadership within the society.

8. What were the main factors for the rise of the Kimbu Empire in the second half of the nineteenth century?

One factor was the existence of strong and able leadership. The Kimbu leaders united their people, organized the empire, and ensured peace and security, which allowed the empire to grow.

Another factor was the empire's involvement in trade. The Kimbu controlled local and long-distance trade routes, particularly in ivory and slaves, which brought wealth and resources to the state.

Military strength was also significant. The Kimbu had a strong army that defended their empire from external enemies and enabled them to expand their territory through conquest.

A further factor was the empire's favorable geographical location. Situated in areas with fertile land and access to trade routes, the Kimbu benefited economically and politically, encouraging growth.

Lastly, social unity contributed to the rise. The Kimbu people had common cultural and religious practices that bound them together, reducing internal divisions and promoting stability.

9. Why were European and American trading companies interested in East Africa in the nineteenth century?

One reason was the demand for raw materials. European and American industries required raw materials such as ivory, hides, and cloves for their factories, which East Africa could supply.

Another reason was the market for manufactured goods. East Africa provided a ready market for textiles, guns, beads, and other goods produced in Europe and America, stimulating commercial interest.

The strategic location of East Africa along the Indian Ocean coast was also a factor. Trading companies sought to use the coast as a base for trade between the interior and the wider world, including Asia.

Additionally, the abundance of slaves attracted trading companies. Although the slave trade was declining, there were still demands in certain regions, and traders sought to exploit this for profit.

Lastly, competition among European powers increased interest. Britain, Germany, and other nations encouraged companies to establish trading stations to strengthen their economic and political influence in East Africa.

10. Account for the special significant role of Kinjikitile in the history of Tanzania.

Kinjikitile Ngwale played a significant role as a spiritual leader. He inspired unity among different ethnic groups by preaching that they were all children of the same God, hence equal and united.

He also contributed to the outbreak of the Maji Maji resistance. By spreading the belief in “maji” (water mixed with millet) that was said to protect people from bullets, Kinjikitile gave courage to communities to rise against German colonial rule.

Another important role was his message of liberation. Kinjikitile encouraged his followers to reject oppression, taxation, and forced labor imposed by the Germans, stirring nationalist spirit.

His leadership promoted inter-ethnic cooperation. Different groups in southern Tanzania, who had never united before, came together under his guidance to resist colonial rule.

Finally, although he was executed early, his legacy remained strong. His teachings and the resistance he inspired marked an important stage in Tanzania’s struggle against colonialism, laying a foundation for later nationalist movements.

11. Why and how were peasant marketing co-operatives established from the 1930s in East African colonies?

One reason was to improve marketing of crops. Colonial governments established cooperatives to help peasants sell cash crops like cotton, coffee, and tobacco more effectively.

Another reason was to protect peasants from exploitation by middlemen. Co-operatives allowed farmers to sell their produce directly through associations, ensuring fairer prices.

Peasant co-operatives were also established to increase government control over agricultural production. Through them, colonial administrators supervised quality, standardized weights, and taxation.

In addition, co-operatives were encouraged to increase production. By providing loans, inputs, and training, co-operatives boosted cash crop yields for the benefit of the colonial economy.

Lastly, the rise of co-operatives was linked to African self-help movements. Africans used them not only for marketing but also as a way of organizing themselves economically and socially against colonial domination.

12. Describe the historical events that led to the formation of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in April 1964.

One event was the independence of Tanganyika in 1961. Tanganyika became a sovereign state under Julius Nyerere, setting the stage for regional cooperation with neighbors.

Another event was the independence of Zanzibar in December 1963. The islands attained independence from Britain under the Sultan, though his rule faced opposition from African majority groups.

A crucial event was the Zanzibar Revolution in January 1964. The Afro-Shirazi Party, with support from the Umma Party, overthrew the Sultan's government, creating the People's Republic of Zanzibar.

Another step was the fear of communist influence. Western powers and Tanganyika worried that Zanzibar's ties with communist states like Cuba and the USSR could destabilize the region.

Finally, Julius Nyerere and Abeid Karume agreed to unite their two countries. On April 26, 1964, the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar was formed, creating the United Republic of Tanzania.

13. Assess the contribution of gold in the rise and consolidation of the Ghana Empire in West Africa.

Gold contributed to Ghana's rise by providing wealth. The empire controlled rich gold mines in Bambuk and Wangara, which made it prosperous and powerful.

Another contribution was control of trans-Saharan trade. Ghana taxed traders who carried gold and other goods across its territory, gaining revenue and strengthening its economy.

Gold also enhanced Ghana's political power. With wealth from gold, Ghana's kings built strong armies to defend and expand their empire, consolidating their authority.

Additionally, gold gave Ghana international recognition. Arab and North African merchants regarded Ghana as a rich and powerful kingdom, which increased its influence abroad.

Finally, gold encouraged urban growth. Trading towns like Kumbi Saleh flourished as centers of commerce and administration, helping consolidate Ghana's empire.

14. Explain why African societies and the white settlers were engaged in continuous clashes from the late seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries in South Africa.

One reason was land alienation. European settlers seized African lands for farming and settlement, displacing African communities and sparking conflicts.

Another cause was cattle raids. Africans valued cattle as wealth, while settlers also wanted livestock for farming; this competition created hostility.

The introduction of taxation also caused clashes. Settlers and colonial authorities forced Africans to pay taxes, which Africans resisted, leading to confrontations.

Racial discrimination was another factor. Settlers treated Africans as inferior and imposed harsh labor conditions, fueling resentment and resistance.

Finally, expansion of settler farms clashed with African traditional systems. As settlers expanded, they interfered with grazing and hunting grounds, leading to further wars.

15. Relate the opening of the Suez Canal with the scramble for colonies in Eastern Africa.

The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 reduced the distance between Europe and Asia, making Eastern Africa more strategically important as a stopping point.

The canal increased European interest in controlling the Red Sea and Indian Ocean routes, leading to occupation of East African coastal areas.

It also encouraged economic exploitation. With a shorter route to Asia, Europeans needed colonies in Eastern Africa to supply raw materials and food for ships.

Competition intensified after the canal opened. European powers like Britain, France, and Germany scrambled to secure colonies around East Africa to strengthen their influence.

Finally, the canal increased strategic military importance. Eastern Africa became a key zone for protecting the trade route to India and Asia, motivating colonial expansion.

16. Why was it necessary for Zimbabwe to use armed struggle in order to achieve national independence?

One reason was the presence of settler colonialism. White settlers controlled land, economy, and government, refusing to grant Africans independence peacefully.

Another reason was racial discrimination. Africans were denied political rights and subjected to segregation, leaving no alternative but armed resistance.

Peaceful methods had already failed. Nationalist leaders tried petitions, negotiations, and strikes, but the settler regime ignored them.

Armed struggle was also encouraged by external support. Neighboring countries like Mozambique and Zambia provided bases and training for guerrilla fighters.

Finally, the determination of the people pushed for armed struggle. Zimbabweans were committed to regaining their land and rights, making violent resistance the only viable option.

17. Account for the state of political instability and coups in many African countries since the attainment of political independence.

One reason is weak political institutions. Many new African states lacked strong democratic structures, making them vulnerable to coups and instability.

Another cause is ethnic divisions. Colonial borders grouped different ethnic groups together, leading to rivalry and conflicts after independence.

Economic problems also contributed. Poverty, unemployment, and unequal distribution of resources created dissatisfaction that fueled unrest.

Military ambition played a role. Soldiers in many countries saw themselves as better rulers and staged coups to seize power from civilians.

Lastly, foreign interference encouraged instability. Superpower rivalry during the Cold War often saw external powers supporting coups or rebellions to protect their interests.

18. Why has it taken so long for Namibia to achieve independence?

One reason was South African occupation. After World War I, South Africa took control of Namibia and resisted international pressure to grant independence.

Another reason was apartheid policies. South Africa imposed apartheid in Namibia, suppressing Africans politically and economically, and prolonging colonial rule.

International divisions also delayed independence. Although the United Nations called for Namibian independence, powerful countries were slow to pressure South Africa effectively.

The presence of rich resources made South Africa reluctant to leave. Namibia's minerals, especially diamonds and uranium, were valuable to South Africa's economy.

Finally, Cold War rivalries complicated the struggle. South Africa argued it was fighting communism in Namibia, gaining support from Western powers that delayed independence.