

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION, 1993

012/1

HISTORY - PAPER 1

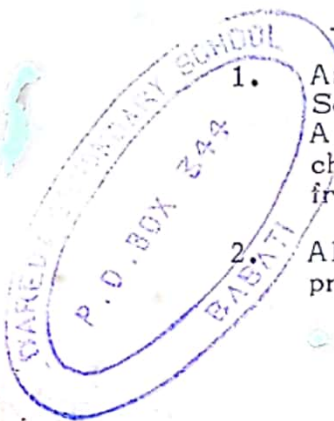
(For both School and Private Candidates)

ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN SOCIETIES
UP TO THE PRESENT

TIME: 3 Hours.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer EIGHT (8) questions, FOUR (4) from Section A and FOUR (4) from Section B. In Section A choose any FOUR (4) questions while in Section B choose any TWO (2) from Part I and any TWO (2) from Part II.
2. All answers must be written in the answer book provided.



This paper consists of 9 printed pages.

- (v) The process of state formation in nineteenth century East Africa is associated with great names such as Mkwavinyika (Mkwawa) and Merere. Mkwavinyika 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.
- (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.
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.
- Example: F. Gold mining in Old Zimbabwe was started by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century.
- Answer: F - I
- (a) Kano was one of the cities that emerged and thrived as a result of trade across the Sahara.
 - (b) Tschaka was an important leader of the Ngoni who migrated to Central and East Africa.
 - (c) Meroe and Kush are famous as ancient centres of iron industry in the Congo Basin.
 - (d) Queen Nzinga Mbandi is remembered and respected in African history because of her fierce resistance against Portuguese slave trade activities in Angola.
 - (e) The golden stool was an important symbol of authority of the Ashanti Kings.
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.

Example:

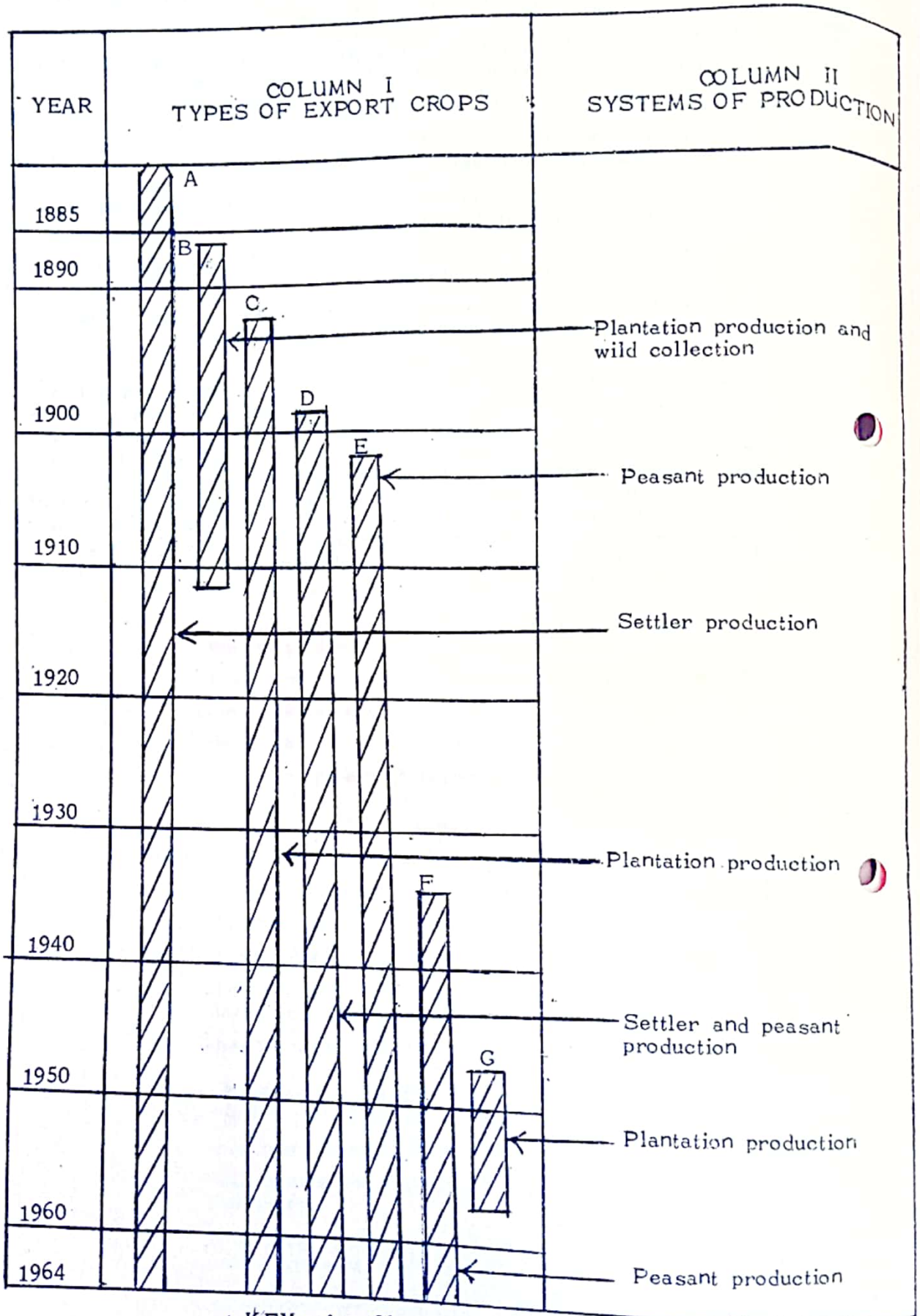
- (vi) Karl Peters signed a number of treaties with African chiefs on the coastal hinterland of Tanganyika because
- he wanted to please Chancellor Bismarck of Germany
 - he wanted to accomplish colonial economic motives of the German East African Company.
 - he wanted to accomplish the signing of the Heligoland Treaty
 - he wanted to recruit the Sultan of Msowero to become member of the German East African Company.

Answer: (vi) - b

- (i) In South Africa the consolidation of capitalism took place in the second half of the nineteenth century after
- the rise of apartheid as a racial segregation system
 - the establishment of a strong trade union movement by South African mine workers.
 - the establishment of the Union of South Africa
 - the discovery of minerals, especially gold and diamonds
 - the discovery of minerals, especially gold and uranium.
- (ii) The partition and colonization of the African continent in the last quarter of the nineteenth century was due to
- the development of mercantile capitalism
 - development of neo-colonialism
 - the development of capitalism into its monopoly stage
 - the development of competitive industrial capitalism
 - the development of feudalism.
- (iii) David Livingstone and Henry Stanley carried out intensive explorations in the interior of East and Central Africa because
- they represented European tourist interests
 - they represented interests of the African people
 - they wanted to meet at Ujiji
 - they represented various interests arising out of the development of capitalism in Europe and America.
 - they represented the interests of Oman sultanate.
- (iv) The Congo and Niger Basins occupied a special position in the imperialist scramble for colonies in Africa because
- they were very rich in gold
 - both basins were potential centres of sources of slaves and ivory.
 - both river basins were potential sources of agricultural raw materials and markets.
 - the rivers were potential means of producing hydroelectric power.

- (iv) 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.
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 twelve conclusions labelled a to l have been made and are 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.

Example: (vi) - k.



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 extraction 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.

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.

Example: f - 5

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 Sharpsville 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 Kenyetta
 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.
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.

SECTION B

Part I

7. Give reasons why most pastoral societies evolved age-set political organisations in East Africa.
8. What were the main factors for the rise of the Kimbu Empire in the second half of the nineteenth century?
9. Why were European and American trading companies interested in East Africa in the nineteenth century?
10. Account for the special significant role of Kinjikitile in the history of Tanzania.
11. Why and how were peasant marketing co operatives established from the 1930s in East African colonies?
12. Describe the historical events that led to the formation of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in April 1964.

Part II

13. Assess the contribution of gold in the rise and consolidation of the Ghana Empire in West Africa.
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.
15. Relate the opening of the Suez Canal with the scramble for colonies in Eastern Africa.
16. Why was it necessary for Zimbabwe to use armed struggle in order to achieve national independence?
17. Account for the state of political instability and coups in many African countries since the attainment of political independence.
18. Why has it taken so long for Namibia to achieve independence?

