

**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 : 1995

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

(ii) History is about:

Answer: **E. man's activities through various stages of his development.**

(iii) The Mandinka people managed to resist the French for a long time because they:

Answer: **A. used scotch–earth tactics in fighting.**

(iv) The material basis of any class society is:

Answer: **E. the existence of surplus production.**

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

Answer: **C. European Civilization to spread in Buganda.**

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

Answer: **D. the expectation of being able to exploit the country's mineral resources.**

2. 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.

List A:

- A. The Berlin Conference
- B. The Ruwa
- C. Jihad of Uthman dan Fodio
- D. Queen Nzinga
- E. George Goldie
- F. The assassination of Patrice Lumumba

List B:

1. Imperialist plan against progressive and revolutionary leadership in Zaire.

2. The Royal Niger Company
3. Ruler of Kongo who established alliances with the Portuguese.
4. A Mbundu leader who resisted the Portuguese in 1663.
5. Outbreak of Civil War in Nigeria.
6. Rise of Sokoto Caliphate.
7. Societies purely engaged in pastoralism.
8. Primarily agricultural section of Masai.
9. The scramble for Congo Basin.
10. Scramble and partition of Africa.

Correct matching:

A – 10 (The Berlin Conference → Scramble and partition of Africa)

B – 5 (The Ruwa → Outbreak of Civil War in Nigeria)

C – 6 (Jihad of Uthman dan Fodio → Rise of Sokoto Caliphate)

D – 4 (Queen Nzinga → A Mbundu leader who resisted the Portuguese in 1663)

E – 2 (George Goldie → The Royal Niger Company)

F – 1 (The assassination of Patrice Lumumba → Imperialist plan against progressive and revolutionary leadership in Zaire)

3. Each of the following paragraphs is supposed to have five sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences is missing. Identify this missing sentence from the sentences below each paragraph labelled A to E. Write the letter of the missing sentence on the answer booklet.

(i) Paragraph

1. Migrant labour in East Africa was associated with settler plantations and mining activities.

2. Labourers were recruited from distant places.
3. The colonial state was involved in recruiting labour.
4. Exploitation of migrant labour was based on low wages.
5.

Options:

- A. Where African labour was not available labourers were recruited.
- B. Africans were free to be recruited because they did not value freedom.
- C. Others ran from reserves adjacent to plantations.
- D. The Chagga especially liked to volunteer for migrant labour.
- E. Migrant labourers were exempted from taxation.

Correct Answer: A. Where African labour was not available labourers were recruited.

(ii) Paragraph

1. The colonial economy in East Africa was externally oriented.
2. Many peasants were forced into wage labour in mines and plantations.
3. The industrial sector in the colonies was not adequately developed.
4. The commercial sector was firmly in the hands of Asians.
5.

Options:

- A. It greatly helped the African peasants.
- B. Peasant producers received satisfactory returns.
- C. It was based on the export of raw materials and import of cheap consumer goods.
- D. Peasants immediately responded to wage labour.
- E. Peasants stopped working for their own good.

Correct Answer: C. It was based on the export of raw materials and import of cheap consumer goods.

(iii) Paragraph

1. Colonialists exploited East Africa by establishing different economic systems.
2. It established settler agriculture in Kenya, plantation economy in Tanganyika and peasant farming in Uganda.
3. The different economic systems resulted in the uneven development within and beyond each territory.
4. In all cases the subsistence nature of African economies was undermined.
5.

Options:

- A. Uganda and Kenya mostly used migrant labour.
- B. Tanganyika mostly used voluntary labour from Mozambique.
- C. In all three territories migrant labour was the single major source of supply.
- D. Local supply of labour was adequate, plentiful and quite reliable.
- E. African labour in Kenya was mostly recruited by European settlers.

Correct Answer: C. In all three territories migrant labour was the single major source of supply.

(iv) Paragraph

1. The prosperity and growth of Kilwa greatly depended on the gold trade from Zimbabwe.
2. The gold and ivory traders in Kilwa bought the gold from Sofala and exported it to Asia.
3. Sofala was a transit port in Mozambique for this gold.
4.

5. The wealth enabled the middlemen to control huge stone buildings which made Kilwa very prosperous between the 11th and 15th centuries.

Options:

- A. The gold trade created a lot of quarrels among traders.
- B. The wealth enabled inhabitants of Kilwa to travel far.
- C. The wealth enabled inhabitants of Kilwa to watch ships.
- D. The wealth enabled inhabitants of Kilwa to control huge stone buildings.
- E. There were some rich African middlemen in Kilwa.

Correct Answer: E. There were some rich African middlemen in Kilwa.

(v) Paragraph

- 1. Before 1500 the Swahili city states of East Africa were trading with the hinterland.
- 2. Ivory and gold were the principal items of trade from the interior.
- 3. The city states traded cotton cloth, porcelain and gun powder.
- 4.
- 5. These trading activities exposed East Africa to the outside world.

Options:

- A. Most of the gold and ivory came from Central Africa and Mozambique.
- B. The gold came from the Matodi mines in Tanzania.
- C. The Baganda were the most active middlemen.
- D. During this period Mirambo rose to prominence.
- E. Slave trading activities in East Africa began during this period.

Correct Answer: A. Most of the gold and ivory came from Central Africa and Mozambique.

(vi) Paragraph

1. The first millenium A.D. marks the introduction and the spread of new ways of life that were associated with iron making and cultivation.
2.
3. It brought developments in many ways.
4. One such development was food growing and animal husbandry.
5. Another was in the area of metal working.

Options:

- A. This is the period when the first Europeans appeared in Africa.
- B. This period is called the Iron Age.
- C. These thousand years are called the Golden Age.
- D. This was the period of phenomenal discoveries in Africa.
- E. This was the period of Kush and Meroe.

Correct Answer: B. This period is called the Iron Age.

4. In the following group of sentences A to F write T if the statement is historically true and F if it is false.

(a) The caravan routes linking the coast and the interior of East Africa were pioneered by interior people prominent among whom were the Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba.

Answer: T

(b) The ruling classes in the Kingdoms of Buganda, Bunyoro, Ruanda – Burundi and Karagwe appropriated surplus produced by peasants and artisans through tributes and labour services.

Answer: T

(c) Tshaka was an important leader of the Ngoni who migrated to Central and Eastern Africa.

Answer: F (Tshaka was a Zulu leader, not Ngoni)

(d) The Buganda Agreement of 1900 confirmed the doubling of the area of Buganda that had occurred since 1890.

Answer: F (The Buganda Agreement reduced Buganda land, not doubled it)

(e) In some quarters indirect rule has been viewed as beneficial to Africans. However, the system was meant to divide and rule the Africans.

Answer: T

(f) Capitalist financial institutions like the World Bank and IMF are geared towards social and economic improvement of Third World Countries.

Answer: F (They were mainly geared towards economic control, with mixed impacts)

5. Study the time-chart below which has two columns. Column I shows the periods and Column II shows a number of events which are related to the dates given in Column I. Match the number of the period with the corresponding letter of the event in Column II.

COLUMN I

- (i) 1652
- (ii) 1965
- (iii) 1957
- (iv) 1962
- (v) 1967
- (vi) 1840

COLUMN II

- (a) Constitutional Independence in Gold Coast
- (b) Flag Independence in Uganda
- (c) The coming of Ngoni to East Africa
- (d) The coming of Dutch to South Africa
- (e) Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Southern Rhodesia
- (f) The Boer Great Trek
- (g) Jameson Raid in Zimbabwe
- (h) The formation of the East African Community
- (i) The shift of capital from Muscat to Zanzibar
- (j) The defeat of Portuguese by Arabs in East African Coast

Matching Answers:

- (i) 1652 → (d) The coming of Dutch to South Africa
- (ii) 1965 → (e) Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Southern Rhodesia
- (iii) 1957 → (a) Constitutional Independence in Gold Coast
- (iv) 1962 → (b) Flag Independence in Uganda
- (v) 1967 → (h) The formation of the East African Community
- (vi) 1840 → (i) The shift of capital from Muscat to Zanzibar

6. Causes of the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya

One of the main causes of the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya was the alienation of African land by European settlers. Many Africans, especially the Kikuyu, lost their fertile lands in the highlands and were pushed into poor reserves, creating deep resentment.

Harsh colonial policies such as forced labour, hut tax, poll tax, and pass laws increased the suffering of Africans. These measures were designed to force Africans into working for European settlers under exploitative conditions.

Economic exploitation also contributed to the uprising. Africans were denied the right to grow lucrative cash crops such as coffee and tea, while wages in settler farms were kept extremely low, leaving them in perpetual poverty.

Another cause was the lack of political representation. Africans were excluded from colonial legislative councils and had no voice in the decisions that affected their lives. This political marginalisation made resistance inevitable.

Finally, racial discrimination and humiliation of Africans by Europeans, who treated them as inferior beings, created anger and determination to fight for dignity and freedom.

7. The extent to which British colonial rule in East Africa was indirect

In theory, the British colonial system of indirect rule was supposed to use traditional rulers to govern Africans on behalf of the colonial administration. This was meant to maintain the appearance of local authority while reducing administrative costs.

In Uganda, the British successfully used Buganda chiefs to spread their control over other areas like Bunyoro and Toro. These chiefs acted as agents of colonial authority, which gave the impression that rule was indirect.

However, in practice, the real power rested in the hands of British district commissioners. Chiefs were supervised closely, and their decisions could be overturned or dismissed if they went against colonial interests.

In many parts of Kenya and Tanganyika, the British even created chiefs where they never existed before, turning traditional leaders into instruments of colonial control. This revealed that the system was not fully indirect.

Therefore, although indirect rule relied on local authorities, ultimate power lay with the colonial government, making the system more direct than indirect.

8. The role of missionaries in the colonisation of Uganda

Missionaries introduced Western education in Uganda, which created a class of literate Africans who later worked in colonial administration. By providing English literacy, they prepared the ground for British control.

They also spread Christianity, which weakened African traditional beliefs and paved the way for European domination. Christianity promoted obedience, humility, and acceptance, values that fitted colonial needs.

Missionaries acted as informants to colonial officials. They provided valuable information about local politics, customs, and rivalries, which the British used to establish dominance.

In addition, missionaries created divisions within African society. The rivalry between Protestants and Catholics in Buganda was exploited by the British to gain political influence and expand their authority.

By promoting Western culture and religion, missionaries helped soften African resistance and made it easier for the British to consolidate control in Uganda.

9. Why East African resistances failed against colonial rule

The resistances in East Africa largely failed because Africans lacked modern weapons. They fought with spears, bows, and outdated rifles, while the Europeans had machine guns, artillery, and well-trained armies.

Another reason for failure was the Europeans' superior communication systems. Railways, roads, and telegraphs enabled colonial forces to move troops and supplies quickly, something African fighters could not match.

However, the failure was not only due to technological backwardness. Internal divisions among African communities weakened their resistance, as some groups collaborated with Europeans while others resisted.

The presence of African collaborators also undermined resistance. Some chiefs and communities sided with the colonialists in exchange for protection or rewards, giving the Europeans valuable support.

The better organisation, resources, and financial backing of European powers ensured that even determined resistances like the Hehe and Maji Maji could eventually be suppressed.

10. How climate and economy influenced political organisation in pre-colonial East Africa

In fertile regions with good rainfall and reliable harvests, societies like Buganda developed strong centralized states. Surplus food supported rulers and allowed the establishment of kingdoms with armies and administrators.

In dry and semi-arid areas like Maasailand, the harsh climate supported pastoralism. The economy based on livestock encouraged decentralized, clan-based systems with flexible leadership structures.

Along the coast, the economy was shaped by Indian Ocean trade. This gave rise to city-states such as Kilwa, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, which were governed by sultans who relied on commerce for power.

In mineral-rich areas, states such as Karagwe emerged to control iron smelting and trade. Economic prosperity from minerals allowed rulers to strengthen their political influence.

In regions with poor soils and scattered populations, societies remained stateless and were governed through kinship ties rather than centralized authority.

11. Causes and effects of the Zanzibar Revolution of 1964

The main cause of the Zanzibar Revolution was the inequality between Arabs and Africans. Arabs controlled most of the fertile land and dominated trade, while Africans, despite being the majority, lived in poverty.

Africans were excluded from political representation. After independence, Arabs still held power, creating frustration and anger among Africans who demanded fair participation.

Land alienation and economic exploitation made Africans determined to change the system. They worked under poor conditions on clove plantations owned by Arabs.

The influence of African nationalism and Pan-Africanism also played a role. Leaders inspired by the independence struggles in Tanganyika and elsewhere mobilised Africans for change.

The revolution resulted in the overthrow of the Arab sultanate and the establishment of an African-led government. Thousands of Arabs and Asians were killed or fled, while land and industries were nationalised.

The revolution also brought Zanzibar closer to socialist countries such as the USSR and China, and within months, Zanzibar united with Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

12. Efforts by Tanzania to achieve economic freedom after 1961

One major step was the introduction of the Arusha Declaration in 1967, which emphasised socialism and self-reliance as the foundation of Tanzania's economy.

The government nationalised banks, industries, and plantations to put resources under Tanzanian ownership and reduce dependence on foreigners.

Agriculture was reorganised through the creation of Ujamaa villages, where collective farming was encouraged to modernise production and reduce poverty.

The government expanded education to create skilled human capital. Schools and training institutions were built to provide manpower for national development.

Tanzania also invested in infrastructure, industries, and mining to diversify the economy and reduce reliance on agriculture alone.

13. Rise and downfall of the Asante Empire

The Asante Empire rose because of strong and capable leadership, especially under Osei Tutu and Opoku Ware, who centralized power and united various clans.

Economic prosperity from trade in gold, slaves, and kola nuts gave the empire wealth and resources to expand.

A well-organized army equipped with firearms enabled the Asante to conquer and control surrounding states, strengthening the empire.

The Golden Stool became a unifying cultural and political symbol, creating loyalty and identity among the Asante people.

Geographical location in the forest provided protection from external threats and access to rich resources, which promoted stability.

The downfall of the Asante Empire came with internal divisions and succession disputes, which weakened unity.

British imperialism played a major role, as repeated wars with the British drained the empire of resources and military strength.

Economic decline after the abolition of the slave trade and competition in the gold trade reduced Asante wealth.

The British eventually defeated the Asante, annexed their territory, and dismantled their traditional governance systems, ending the empire's power.

14. Effects of the Triangular Trade in West Africa

The triangular trade caused massive depopulation in West Africa. Millions of people were enslaved and transported to the Americas, leaving many societies weakened.

It encouraged continuous warfare, as African leaders raided neighbouring communities to capture slaves for sale.

The trade introduced European goods such as guns, alcohol, and textiles, which disrupted local economies and created dependency.

Traditional industries like iron smelting and weaving declined, as cheap imported goods replaced African products.

A few African chiefs and middlemen grew wealthy and powerful by collaborating in the trade, while the majority of Africans suffered exploitation and poverty.

15. Chief Lobengula's relationship with John Moffat

Chief Lobengula trusted John Moffat, a missionary, believing him to be a genuine friend of the Ndebele people. This trust allowed Moffat to influence Lobengula's decisions.

Through Moffat, the British South Africa Company gained access to Lobengula's court, and treaties such as the Rudd Concession were signed.

These treaties gave away valuable mining and land rights to Europeans without Lobengula fully understanding their implications.

The concessions created a legal basis for Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company to establish control over Zimbabwe.

Thus, Lobengula's close relationship with Moffat unintentionally opened the door for colonial rule in Zimbabwe.

16. Minerals and imperialism in South Africa

The discovery of diamonds at Kimberley in 1867 and gold at Witwatersrand in 1886 transformed South Africa into a centre of attraction for imperialists.

European powers rushed to control these resources, as they promised enormous wealth and economic power.

The profits from mining financed European expansion and strengthened colonial administrations in the region.

The demand for cheap African labour led to harsh labour policies, land alienation, and the establishment of pass laws to force Africans into mines.

South Africa's strategic importance increased, and conflicts such as the Anglo-Boer Wars broke out as Europeans fought for control of mineral-rich territories.

17. The political nature of Nigeria today

Nigeria's political structure is deeply rooted in its pre-colonial diversity. The Hausa-Fulani emirates, Yoruba kingdoms, and Igbo clan systems created long-lasting ethnic divisions.

Colonialism brought these different groups together into one state without regard to compatibility, laying the foundation for ethnic conflict.

The British applied indirect rule in the north and direct rule in the south, creating uneven political development that still affects Nigeria today.

Colonial economic policies benefited some regions more than others, leading to imbalances that fuel present-day tensions.

Nigeria's current federal structure, ethnic rivalries, and political instability are therefore outcomes of its pre-colonial and colonial history.

18. Causes and effects of the Berlin Conference of 1884/1885

The Berlin Conference was caused by European rivalry for colonies in Africa. Powers like Britain, France, Germany, and Portugal wanted to avoid open conflict over territories.

Another cause was the desire to secure strategic areas such as the Congo and the Nile basin, which were vital for trade and navigation.

The industrial revolution in Europe increased the demand for raw materials and new markets, pushing European powers to partition Africa.

There was also a desire to spread Christianity and European civilisation, which was used as a justification for colonisation.

The main effect was the partition of Africa, where artificial boundaries were drawn without regard to African ethnic and cultural divisions.

It intensified European colonisation, as each power rushed to occupy the territories it had claimed during the conference.

African independence and sovereignty were ignored, and exploitation of African resources became the guiding principle of European rule.

The conference also marked the beginning of long-term political, social, and economic problems caused by imposed borders and colonial exploitation.