

**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 : January 1999

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).

maktaba.tetea.org



1. Below are lists A and B of historical facts. The eleven (11) facts in list A correspond with eleven (11) facts in list B. Write down the corresponding pairs.

Example: (vi) – (a)

List A

- (i) King John I
- (ii) The Kwavi
- (iii) Semei Kakunguru
- (iv) Second Anglo-Boer War
- (v) The material basis of any class society
- (vi) The Berlin Conference
- (vii) Frontier wars in South Africa
- (viii) Famous long-distance traders in East Africa
- (ix) Feudal system practised among the Bahaya
- (x) Settlement of freed slaves in West Africa
- (xi) Family

List B

- (a) The Climax for the scramble for Africa
- (b) Sierra Leone and Liberia
- (c) Ubugabire
- (d) Surplus production
- (e) The Chagga
- (f) Nyarubanja
- (g) Wars between Boers and the British
- (h) Agricultural Masai
- (i) Ruler of Luba Lunda
- (j) Helped the British to conquer Uganda
- (k) Father and Children
- (l) 1652
- (m) Sometimes referred to as Kaffir wars
- (n) Nyamwezi
- (o) Title given to ruler of Kongo after being baptised

(p) 1899–1902

(q) Smallest unit of production in earliest agricultural societies

Answers

(i) King John I – (o) Title given to ruler of Kongo after being baptised.

(ii) The Kwavi – (h) Agricultural Masai.

(iii) Semei Kakunguru – (j) Helped the British to conquer Uganda.

(iv) Second Anglo-Boer War – (p) 1899–1902.

(v) The material basis of any class society – (d) Surplus production.

(vi) The Berlin Conference – (a) The Climax for the scramble for Africa.

(vii) Frontier wars in South Africa – (m) Sometimes referred to as Kaffir wars.

(viii) Famous long-distance traders in East Africa – (n) Nyamwezi.

(ix) Feudal system practised among the Bahaya – (c) Ubugabire.

(x) Settlement of freed slaves in West Africa – (b) Sierra Leone and Liberia.

(xi) Family – (k) Father and Children.

2. 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.

(i) The first major area of contact between East Africa and the capitalist world was trade. (ii) East Africa was integrated into the system of international trade through the operation of merchant capital. (iii) Before the 1850's the major commodities sought from East Africa were slaves and ivory. (iv) _____. (v) Rulers of states in the interior of East Africa never participated in the slave trade.

A. The major agents were Arab and Indian merchants

B. The major agents were African businessmen and Arabs

C. The major agents were British coastal people

D. The major agents were people from Zanzibar

E. The major agents were African and Shirazi merchants

(i) Migrant labour in East Africa was associated with settler plantations and mining activities. (ii) Labourers were recruited from distant places. (iii) Others came from reserves adjacent to plantations. (iv) Exploitation of migrant labour was based on low wages. (v) _____.

- A. Where African labour was not available Europeans were recruited.
- B. Africans refused to be recruited because they did not value money.
- C. The colonial state was involved in recruiting labour.
- D. The Chagga especially liked to volunteer for migrant labour.
- E. Migrant labourers were exempted from taxation.

(i) Before 1500 the Swahili city states of East Africa were trading with the hinterland. (ii) Ivory and gold were the principal items of the trade from the interior. (iii) The city states traded cotton cloth, porcelain and gunpowder. (iv) _____. (v) These trading activities exposed East Africa to the outside world.

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

(i) The independence attained by East African states in the 1960's was mere constitutional freedom. (ii) The pre-existing socio-economic links with the colonial power remained intact. (iii) These states were therefore faced with a major task of attaining true political and socio-economic freedom. (iv) _____. (v) All these states had obtained independence in the same year.

- A. Efforts were thus made only to establish stable political systems.
- B. Efforts were made both to stabilize political systems 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.

(i) The colonial invaders faced strong resistance from many East African societies. (ii) Many East African societies put up stiff resistance against the invaders. (iii) Some of the strongest resistances came

from centralised military states. (iv) _____. (v) 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 strong resistance from the strong military state of the Hehe.
- C. The Maji Maji 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.

(i) The Nyamwezi people became famous traders from the 18th to the 19th centuries. (ii) When slave trade started the Nyamwezi became agents of the Arab slave traders. (iii) The Nyamwezi conducted long distance trade caravans from the interior to the coast. (iv) _____. (v) The Nyamwezi stopped slave trade activities at the start of the 19th century.

- A. The Nyamwezi people became great participants in the Zimbabwe gold trade.
- B. The Gogo were forced to pay “hongo” to the Nyamwezi.
- C. The people who specialized as traders among the Nyamwezi were known as Wanyamwezi.
- D. The Nyamwezi rulers specialized in trade activities only.
- E. The Nyamwezi trade influence extended as far south as Northern Rhodesia.

Answers

- (i) – A. The major agents were Arab and Indian merchants.
- (ii) – C. The colonial state was involved in recruiting labour.
- (iii) – A. Most of the gold and ivory came from Central Africa and Mozambique.
- (iv) – B. Efforts were made both to stabilize political systems and to create viable economic developmental strategies.
- (v) – B. In Tanganyika the Germans faced strong resistance from the strong military state of the Hehe.
- (vi) – E. The Nyamwezi trade influence extended as far south as Northern Rhodesia.

Great, I can see this is another **History exam paper** with both **structured and essay questions**. Let me copy the visible questions clearly, then provide essay-style answers with five strong points each, as per your instructions.

2. The Triangular Trade was one of the major causes of the underdevelopment of Africa. Write down five points which show that the underdevelopment of West Africa was due to the European slave trading activities in the region.

Answer

The Triangular Trade led to massive depopulation in West Africa. Millions of strong men, women, and children were captured and sold as slaves, leaving behind a weakened population unable to develop their societies effectively.

The trade destroyed African industries and agriculture. Skilled workers and farmers were taken away, and the remaining people were forced into slave raids and wars, rather than engaging in productive economic activities.

It encouraged political instability and endless wars. European slave traders armed some African rulers with guns, which they used to raid neighboring communities for captives, creating violence and weakening unity among African states.

The slave trade drained Africa of human resources while enriching Europe. The profits gained by Europeans were invested in European industries, while Africa was left without manpower to build its own economy.

It also discouraged technological advancement in Africa. Instead of focusing on improving agriculture, crafts, or mining, African societies concentrated on capturing people for sale, which delayed Africa's economic growth for centuries.

4. Below are two lists of historical facts on West Africa. The lists are A and B. The six facts in List A correspond with six of the facts in List B. Write down the five (5) corresponding pairs.

List A

- (i) Moroccan invasion
- (ii) Nok culture
- (iii) The Soninke
- (iv) The Middle passage
- (v) Samori Toure
- (vi) Royal Niger Company

List B

- (a) African cultural resistance to assimilation policy
- (b) A dispute raised 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) Founders of the old Ghana Empire
- (f) A trading firm given a charter to establish colonial administration in West Africa
- (g) African triangular trade
- (h) Founders of the Old Ghana state
- (i) Iron working and sculpture
- (j) Name given to early iron age way of life in Central Nigeria

Answer

- (i) Moroccan invasion – (b) A dispute raised by Askia the Great
- (ii) Nok culture – (i) Iron working and sculpture
- (iii) The Soninke – (e) Founders of the old Ghana Empire
- (iv) The Middle passage – (g) African triangular trade
- (v) Samori Toure – (c) A West African hero who fought the French intruders
- (vi) Royal Niger Company – (f) A trading firm given a charter to establish colonial administration in West Africa

6. The following time-line shows the years in which important events in South and Central Africa took place. The events are numbered 1 to 6. Match the event with the year it took place.

Time line:

1886 → 1888 → 1890 → 1891 → 1893 → 1897

Events:

- (i) The British declared protectorate over MASHONALAND
- (ii) A combined Mashona-Ndebele uprising against British invaders in the Chimurenga war
- (iii) Formation of the British South Africa Company
- (iv) Discovery of gold in the Transvaal
- (v) White mercenaries, led by Jamieson, invaded Lobengula at Bulawayo
- (vi) Cecil Rhodes secured a charter for the British South Africa Company

Answer

1886 – (iv) Discovery of gold in the Transvaal

1888 – (vi) Cecil Rhodes secured a charter for the British South Africa Company

1890 – (iii) Formation of the British South Africa Company

1891 – (i) The British declared protectorate over Mashonaland

1893 – (v) White mercenaries, led by Jamieson, invaded Lobengula at Bulawayo

1897 – (ii) A combined Mashona-Ndebele uprising against British invaders in the Chimurenga war

7. On the sketch map of Southern Africa below are given names of the ethnic groups who resisted European invasion at different times since the middle of the 19th century. But the names of the European invaders are not given. In your answer booklet write in pairs the name of the ethnic group and the invader (antagonist).

Answers

1. Herero – Germans
2. Nama – Germans
3. Xhosa – Boers / British
4. Zulu – British
5. Ndebele – British
6. Shona – British

7. In which ways were the Iron Age people different from the Stone Age people?

The Iron Age people had more advanced tools and weapons compared to the Stone Age people. They used iron to make hoes, axes, and spears, which were stronger and more durable than the stone tools used earlier.

Iron Age people practiced settled farming, while Stone Age people depended mainly on hunting and gathering. The use of iron hoes improved agriculture and allowed them to cultivate larger areas of land.

The Iron Age people lived in permanent settlements, building houses from mud and wattle, unlike the Stone Age people who were mostly nomadic and moved from one place to another in search of food.

Iron Age societies developed specialized skills such as blacksmithing and pottery, which made them more productive and led to early trade, whereas the Stone Age people had very limited specialization.

Iron Age people also had stronger political and social organization, with chiefs and councils, while Stone Age communities were organized in small groups with simple leadership based on family or clan heads.

8. Examine the factors which led to the establishment of state systems in East Africa.

The growth of trade was a major factor in the establishment of state systems. Long-distance trade brought wealth to rulers and enabled them to build powerful states such as Buganda and Karagwe.

The introduction of iron technology allowed communities to produce surplus food and weapons. This supported population growth and provided strong armies to defend and expand states.

Fertile soils and favorable climate in areas like Buganda and Bunyoro encouraged agriculture, which supported large populations and strong kingdoms.

The role of strong leaders was also important. Rulers like Kabaka Mutesa in Buganda or Mirambo in Nyamwezi organized their societies and centralized authority.

Finally, external influences such as trade with Arabs and interaction with neighbors encouraged stronger political structures to control resources and manage relations with outsiders.

9. How did the Omani Sultanate stimulate the expansion of trade in East Africa?

The Omani Sultanate moved its capital from Muscat to Zanzibar, which strengthened the control of coastal trade. Zanzibar became a major trade center for goods like cloves, ivory, and slaves.

The Sultan encouraged the growth of clove plantations in Zanzibar and Pemba, which created high demand for slave labor and expanded regional trade networks.

The Omani rulers provided security along the Indian Ocean coast, making trade routes safer and encouraging more merchants to engage in trade.

They developed trading links with the interior, especially through caravans that reached areas like Tabora and Ujiji, increasing the supply of ivory and slaves.

The Sultan also built alliances with African chiefs in the interior, which helped to expand and control caravan routes, linking the coast with inland trade centers.

10. What were the decisions reached at the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890?

The Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 divided spheres of influence between Britain and Germany in East Africa. Britain took control of Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar while Germany retained Tanganyika.

The agreement gave Britain control over the island of Zanzibar, recognizing the Sultan's authority under British protection, while Germany received Heligoland Island in Europe.

It resolved territorial disputes between the two powers and reduced the risk of direct conflict, allowing both to expand their colonial administration in Africa.

The agreement also affected the boundaries of present-day Malawi, Zambia, and Mozambique, shaping colonial borders that still exist today.

Finally, it marked the official recognition of colonial rule in East Africa, strengthening the partition of the continent under European powers.

11. Discuss the causes and effects of the 1964 Zanzibar Revolution.

The revolution was caused by deep social and racial inequalities. The Arab minority dominated political power and land ownership, while the African majority lived in poverty.

The influence of political parties also fueled the revolution. The Afro-Shirazi Party, representing Africans, opposed the Arab-led Zanzibar Nationalist Party, leading to tensions.

The revolution was influenced by global movements against colonialism and racial oppression, inspiring Africans in Zanzibar to fight for equality and justice.

The immediate effect was the overthrow of the Arab Sultan's government and the establishment of a new African-led administration under Abeid Karume.

In the long run, the revolution led to the unification of Zanzibar with Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania, reshaping the political map of East Africa.

12. Discuss the efforts made by Tanzania government to bring about economic freedom since 1961.

The government introduced Africanization policies to replace foreign dominance in the economy with local Tanzanians, creating more opportunities for citizens.

Through the Arusha Declaration of 1967, Tanzania adopted socialism and self-reliance, nationalizing major industries and banks to ensure state control of the economy.

The government invested in education by expanding schools and universities, believing that skilled manpower was key to economic freedom.

Agricultural policies like Ujamaa villages were introduced to increase food production and collective farming, though with mixed results.

Tanzania also sought international cooperation through organizations like the OAU and Non-Aligned Movement to secure aid and fair trade for economic independence.

13. Account for the rise and downfall of the Asante Empire.

The Asante Empire rose due to its control of the gold trade. The empire became wealthy and powerful by trading gold with Europeans along the coast.

The use of a strong military organization helped the Asante expand their territory and protect their trade routes from rivals.

Centralized leadership under the Asantehene promoted unity and efficient administration, making the empire stable and influential.

The downfall came as a result of internal divisions and succession disputes that weakened the empire's unity.

European colonial expansion, especially British military campaigns, eventually defeated the Asante and incorporated their land into the Gold Coast colony.

14. What were the effects of the Triangular trade in West Africa?

The trade led to severe depopulation as millions of Africans were captured and transported as slaves to the Americas.

It destroyed African industries and agriculture since manpower was taken away and societies focused on slave raids instead of production.

The trade caused widespread insecurity and wars as African rulers fought each other to capture slaves for sale to Europeans.

It shifted the economic benefits to Europe and America, leaving Africa underdeveloped while enriching Western economies.

It also introduced firearms into African societies, which increased violence and destabilized kingdoms for many years.

15. How did the missionaries, explorers and traders contribute to the scramble and partition of Africa by Western Europeans?

Missionaries softened African resistance by preaching obedience and discouraging wars, making it easier for Europeans to colonize.

Explorers like David Livingstone provided geographical information about Africa's interior, which was later used by colonizers to map territories.

Traders established commercial links with African chiefs and introduced Europeans to valuable resources, encouraging colonial interest.

Missionaries also built schools and hospitals, which created dependency on Europeans and opened the way for colonial influence.

Finally, their presence was used by European governments as justification for intervention, claiming they were protecting missionaries and their converts.

16. What do you understand by the French policy of assimilation and association?

Assimilation was a French colonial policy aimed at making Africans adopt French culture, language, and laws, treating them as French citizens if they abandoned their traditions.

It was applied mainly in Senegal where some Africans were granted rights like voting, but only if they lived according to French culture.

Association, on the other hand, recognized African traditions but placed them under French control, allowing indirect administration.

Assimilation sought to erase African identity, while association allowed limited African participation in governance under European supervision.

Both policies aimed at maintaining French dominance, though assimilation largely failed because most Africans resisted abandoning their culture.

17. What was the contribution of African Independent Church Movements in the struggle against colonialism in Central Africa?

The churches gave Africans a sense of dignity and freedom, breaking away from missionary churches that were controlled by Europeans.

They provided a platform for Africans to express opposition to colonial injustices through sermons and religious teachings.

The movements promoted African leadership in religious affairs, which inspired political independence and self-rule.

They united Africans around common beliefs and encouraged solidarity against oppression.

Some churches actively participated in nationalist struggles, mobilizing communities to resist colonial policies.

18. Discuss the factors which led to the rise and fall of different states in the Western Sudan up to the end of the 15th century A.D.

The rise of states like Ghana, Mali, and Songhai was supported by control of trans-Saharan trade, especially in gold and salt.

Fertile lands and good climate in the Niger valley encouraged agriculture and supported large populations in these states.

Strong leaders such as Sundiata Keita of Mali and Askia Muhammad of Songhai provided unity and military strength.

The fall of these states was partly caused by internal conflicts and weak succession systems, which led to divisions.

Foreign invasions, such as the Moroccan attack on Songhai in 1591, also contributed to the decline of Western Sudanese states.