

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
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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 : November 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).

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1. The following pictures show the different stages in the Evolution of Man. The stages in the Evolution are labelled A, B, C, D, E. However, this evolution is not presented in its chronological order. From the following list of historical terms, arrange the stages in the Evolution of Man in its chronological sequence by matching the letter with its appropriate number.

- (i) Gorillas and chimpanzees
- (ii) Zinjanthropus
- (iii) Homo Habilis
- (iv) Homo Erectus
- (v) Homo Sapiens

The first stage in the evolution of man is represented by gorillas and chimpanzees. These were the earliest primates and closest relatives to humans, although they did not evolve into humans directly. They represent the common ancestry between man and apes.

The second stage is Zinjanthropus, which was discovered at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania. This stage is marked by the use of simple tools, upright walking, and adaptation to the savannah environment. Zinjanthropus lived around 1.75 million years ago.

The third stage is Homo Habilis. This group is known as the "handy man" because they were the first to make and use stone tools effectively. They also had a slightly larger brain size compared to Zinjanthropus and showed early signs of organized living.

The fourth stage is Homo Erectus. They walked fully upright, discovered the use of fire, and developed more advanced tools. Homo Erectus also migrated out of Africa to Asia and Europe, spreading human settlement beyond the continent.

The fifth and final stage is Homo Sapiens, which represents modern man. Homo Sapiens developed advanced language, social structures, and complex tools. They created art, practiced agriculture, and built civilizations, marking the peak of human evolution.

2. On the sketch map of Tanganyika given below there are areas numbered 1 to 6. The African rulers of these areas led resistances against German occupation of their countries. In each case, write down the name of the area and match the number with the name of the ruler who resisted. Example: 5 Iringa – Mtwā Mkwawa.

The first area on the map is Bukoba, where the resistance was led by the Nyamwezi under Chief Kahigi. They resisted German occupation by organizing attacks against colonial forces but were eventually suppressed.

The second area is Uhehe, where Chief Mtwā Mkwawa of the Hehe people resisted the Germans fiercely. He organized guerrilla warfare and defeated German forces at Lugalo in 1891 before being hunted down and committing suicide in 1898.

The third area is Kilosa, where Chief Isike led the Nyamwezi resistance. Isike fought bravely against German troops but eventually died in battle, symbolizing resistance against colonial conquest.

The fourth area is Tabora, which was led by Chief Mirambo. Mirambo was a strong military leader who resisted external control and fought to defend his trade and territory from both Germans and Arabs.

The sixth area is Majimaji, where the uprising was led by Kinjekitile Ngwale in southern Tanganyika. He used spiritual mobilization to encourage people to resist German rule, but the rebellion was brutally crushed, leading to mass killings.

3. The following passage is about the Portuguese invasion of East Africa. However there are six sentences missing. These are numbered (i) to (vi). At the end of the passage there are 12 sentences given. Six sentences out of these are the ones which are missing in the text. Match each number with the appropriate sentence. One of them is given here as an example.

The Portuguese invaded the coast of East Africa at the beginning of the 16th century. The main aim of the Portuguese was to capture and control trade in the Indian Ocean. They aimed particularly at controlling trade in gold and ivory.

At first the Portuguese defeated almost all the city states. Even Kilwa, the most important city state along the coast, was put under Portuguese control. Wars were fought between the Portuguese and the city states. This showed the hostility of Africans and Arabs who did not accept foreign domination easily.

It was in Mombasa that the Portuguese built the famous Fort Jesus. They lived in this fort for protection against attacks. This fort later became a symbol of Portuguese power in East Africa for over 200 years.

The Portuguese invasion of East Africa led to the decline of the city states. The major trade routes were diverted away from the coast, and African and Arab traders who were acting as middlemen lost business.

Gold and copper were now shipped from Sofala to Portugal. The city states began to decline because this invasion disturbed trading activities between East Africa and Asia. The decline meant that the East African coast, once a thriving center of Indian Ocean trade, was weakened permanently.

They were required to obtain trading licenses and permits from the Portuguese. This marked the beginning of control over commerce which reduced the independence of the African traders and benefited Europeans.

4. In form of short statements (a) to (e) write down five principles reached at the Berlin Conference, held in Berlin by the imperialist powers from November 1884 to February 1885.

One principle agreed upon at the Berlin Conference was that European powers were free to colonize any part of Africa provided they informed other powers. This was intended to prevent conflicts among the colonizers themselves.

Another principle was the recognition of the Congo Free State under King Leopold II of Belgium. This gave him personal ownership of the Congo, which later became one of the most exploited colonies in Africa.

It was also agreed that any effective occupation of African territories had to be backed by actual presence of administration. This meant that European powers had to establish government structures and not just claim territories.

The conference recognized freedom of navigation on important African rivers such as the Congo and Niger. This was to ensure that all powers had access to the interior of Africa for trade and colonization.

Lastly, the conference emphasized the need to stop the slave trade in Africa. Though this was largely symbolic, it provided a justification for European colonization, claiming it would bring "civilization" and end slavery.

5. The Evolution of Man has passed through four main periods of development, known in history as Ages, before reaching the present stage. These are Old Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, New or Late Stone Age, and Iron Age. Below are listed 11 achievements made by man during these periods. Match the number of the achievement with the letter of the corresponding period or Age.

In the Old Stone Age, man began to use simple stone tools. These were crude implements used mainly for cutting and scraping. Man lived a simple life as a hunter and gatherer, moving from place to place in search of food.

In the Middle Stone Age, man discovered how to make fire. This discovery enabled man to cook food, provide warmth, and protect himself from wild animals. It was a turning point in human survival.

In the New Stone Age, man began to tame animals and cultivate crops. This period marked the beginning of settled life, pottery making, and improved division of labour. It laid the foundation for agriculture and permanent settlements.

In the Iron Age, man discovered how to make iron tools and weapons. These were lighter, stronger, and more efficient than stone tools. They enabled expansion of farming and animal husbandry, which supported population growth.

Finally, the Iron Age also marked the beginning of organized communities. With the use of advanced tools, man could produce surplus food, engage in trade, and develop social institutions, which prepared the way for early states.

6. The time-line below represents eleven historical events marked with arrows and labeled with letters A to F. Identify events which correspond with the letters on the time-line.

The event corresponding to F (1300) is the growth of city states along the coast of East Africa. This was a period when towns such as Kilwa, Malindi and Mombasa developed into major centers of Indian Ocean trade.

The event corresponding to C (1600) is the ancient empire of Ghana being invaded by the Almoravids. The Almoravid movement from North Africa weakened Ghana, leading to the decline of its power and prosperity.

The event corresponding to A (1700) is Mombasa establishing an independent sheikhdom. After years of Portuguese control, local rulers reasserted authority and established political independence.

The event corresponding to E (1800) is the death of Uthman dan Fodio. As the leader of the Sokoto Caliphate, his leadership marked one of the strongest Islamic revivalist movements in West Africa.

The event corresponding to B (1879) is British forces being defeated by the Zulu at the Battle of Isandhlwana. This was a rare victory of an African force against European imperial armies in Southern Africa.

7. How did Seyyid Said's Zanzibar based commercial empire affect East Africa?

Seyyid Said's empire led to the expansion of the clove plantation economy along the East African coast. Large tracts of land were converted into plantations which increased exports and tied the region into global trade.

The empire also facilitated the growth of slave trade and slavery within East Africa. Thousands of Africans were captured from the interior to work on the clove plantations and to be sold to foreign markets.

Zanzibar became the leading trading hub of East Africa. Goods such as ivory, cloves and slaves were exported while textiles, guns and beads were imported, making Zanzibar a vibrant international port.

The political influence of Zanzibar spread deep into the East African interior. Through trade routes and alliances, Seyyid Said extended control as far as modern-day Tanzania, Kenya and even inland territories.

Finally, his commercial empire created new social classes. Arab elites and Swahili merchants grew wealthy, while many Africans were subjected to harsh conditions as slaves or porters in the caravan trade.

8. Explain the reasons that led to the collapse of the East African Community in 1977.

One major reason was ideological differences among member states. Tanzania followed socialism, Kenya leaned towards capitalism, and Uganda was under unstable military leadership, making cooperation difficult.

There was also unequal distribution of benefits. Kenya was seen as gaining more due to its stronger industrial base while Tanzania and Uganda felt marginalized in trade.

Political instability in Uganda under Idi Amin contributed to mistrust. His dictatorial regime clashed with leaders of Kenya and Tanzania, paralyzing joint decision-making.

Economic challenges also weakened the Community. Shortages of resources, trade imbalances, and lack of efficient revenue sharing mechanisms made integration unsustainable.

Finally, border closures and withdrawal of Tanzania and Uganda led to the collapse. By 1977, mistrust had reached a point where the Community could no longer function effectively.

9. What was the contribution of long distance trade to the formation of states in the interior of Tanganyika in the 19th century?

Long distance trade created wealth for African chiefs who controlled trade routes. This wealth enabled them to build stronger armies and consolidate power, leading to the rise of states.

The trade also introduced firearms which enhanced military strength. States that acquired guns became more dominant and expanded their territories by conquering neighbors.

Trade encouraged political centralization. To regulate caravans and markets, leaders developed administrative systems, creating stronger state structures.

It also introduced new goods such as cloth and beads, which were used to strengthen alliances. Chiefs who distributed these goods gained loyalty and authority from their followers.

Finally, the slave and ivory trade connected interior states with the global economy. This external recognition increased their political influence and legitimacy.

10. Why did the Germans manage to colonize Tanganyika in spite of strong resistances from the people?

The Germans had superior weapons compared to the African fighters. They used modern rifles, artillery and warships, which gave them a decisive advantage.

They exploited divisions among African communities. Some local chiefs collaborated with the Germans for personal gain, weakening united resistance.

The Germans used harsh methods of suppression. They destroyed villages, confiscated food supplies, and executed leaders, which broke the morale of many resistors.

Resistance movements often lacked centralized leadership. Many uprisings were localized and uncoordinated, making it difficult to sustain long wars.

Finally, Germany had strong financial and military support from Europe. This allowed them to reinforce troops and sustain long-term campaigns until Tanganyika was subdued.

11. Why was armed struggle necessary in order to attain independence in Zanzibar?

The political system in Zanzibar was dominated by Arab elites who were unwilling to share power with Africans. Peaceful negotiations failed to dismantle this entrenched system.

The Africans faced severe social and economic inequalities. Land ownership and political representation were concentrated in the hands of a small Arab minority.

Elections before independence were manipulated to favor Arab parties. Africans felt marginalized and concluded that only force could bring real change.

The Zanzibar Nationalist Party refused to address African grievances. This hardened attitudes and pushed African movements towards violent solutions.

The revolution of 1964 became the ultimate armed struggle. It ended centuries of Arab domination and led to independence under African leadership.

12. What is the historical significance of the Arusha Declaration?

The Arusha Declaration of 1967 established the policy of Ujamaa socialism in Tanzania. It emphasized self-reliance and collective ownership of resources.

It promoted national unity by discouraging ethnic and class divisions. The declaration created a sense of common identity among Tanzanians.

The policy encouraged rural development. Villagization programs were introduced to bring people together for collective farming and provision of social services.

It limited foreign exploitation by nationalizing major industries and banks. This gave Tanzanians greater control over their economy.

Finally, the declaration inspired other African nations. It became a reference point in debates on African socialism and strategies for economic independence.

13. Explain the effects of the West African slave trade.

The slave trade led to depopulation in West Africa. Millions of able-bodied men and women were taken, weakening the productive capacity of societies.

It caused constant wars and insecurity. Communities raided each other to capture slaves, leading to instability.

Economically, it disrupted traditional industries. Instead of producing goods, societies concentrated on slave raiding, which damaged economic development.

Socially, it created divisions between those who collaborated with Europeans and those who resisted, weakening unity.

However, it also linked West Africa to the global economy. Despite the destruction, it introduced new goods and wealth to collaborating rulers.

14. Give an outlined account of the Trans-Saharan trade using the following subheadings:

(a) The people involved: The trade was mainly conducted by Arab and Berber traders who used camels to cross the desert, and West African rulers who supplied goods.

(b) The articles of exchange: Gold, slaves and ivory were exchanged for salt, horses, textiles and beads from North Africa.

(c) Timing of rise, development and decline: The trade flourished between the 8th and 16th centuries, peaking during the Mali and Songhai empires before declining due to Atlantic trade.

(d) Methods used: Caravans of camels were used, carrying goods across long distances, with trading centers established at oasis towns.

(e) Effects: The trade led to the rise of powerful empires like Ghana and Mali, spread of Islam, and cultural exchange between North and West Africa.

15. Taking Nigeria and Uganda as examples discuss the immediate and long term effects of the British system of Indirect Rule.

In Nigeria, indirect rule preserved the authority of traditional rulers such as emirs. This gave the British cheap administration but created tensions between rulers and their subjects.

In Uganda, indirect rule strengthened Buganda chiefs who became powerful allies of the British. This created resentment from other ethnic groups.

The system created uneven development. Areas with strong traditional rulers benefited more from indirect rule, while decentralized societies were neglected.

In the long term, indirect rule encouraged tribalism. By ruling through ethnic leaders, the British deepened divisions that persisted after independence.

It also left weak central governments after independence. Since the British had not built inclusive institutions, new states struggled with unity and stability.

16. Trace the factors which contributed to the rise, expansion and fall of the empire of Mali between the 13th and 15th centuries.

The rise of Mali was due to control of gold and salt trade routes. This wealth financed the empire's growth.

Strong leadership, especially by rulers like Sundiata Keita and Mansa Musa, expanded Mali's territory and prestige.

The expansion was aided by a strong army which conquered neighboring states and protected trade.

The empire also promoted Islam, which strengthened ties with North Africa and increased cultural influence.

Its decline came from weak leadership, internal rebellions, and external attacks from groups such as the Mossi and Tuareg.

17. Discuss the impact of the mineral revolution in South Africa.

The discovery of diamonds and gold transformed South Africa's economy. It attracted large foreign investments and made South Africa a major mining center.

It led to rapid urbanization. Towns like Johannesburg grew quickly as thousands flocked to mining areas.

The revolution entrenched racial segregation. Africans were forced into cheap labor through taxes and pass laws.

It created conflicts between the British and the Boers over control of mineral wealth, eventually leading to wars.

Finally, it linked South Africa more closely to the global capitalist economy, making it strategically important to European powers.

18. Portuguese colonialism in Africa was the last to be eradicated. Why was this the case?

Portugal had a long history of colonization and considered its colonies as overseas provinces, not territories to be freed. This made decolonization difficult.

Portugal was economically weak but relied heavily on its colonies for resources. It resisted giving them up to preserve its economy.

The dictatorship in Portugal under Salazar refused to recognize independence movements. Unlike other European powers, it held on rigidly to empire.

The colonies in Africa, such as Angola and Mozambique, had to fight long wars of liberation against Portuguese rule. This delayed independence.

Finally, Portuguese colonialism only collapsed after the 1974 revolution in Portugal itself, which overthrew the dictatorship and allowed independence movements to succeed.