

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

012

HISTORY

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year : 2000

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer all questions in section A and B and **two (2)** question from section C.
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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(ii) Three of the following are true about the Lyttelton constitution of 1954 in Kenya. Which one is not true?

- A. It said that Africans could elect their representatives in LEGCO.
- B. It created posts for ministers.
- C. It raised a number of Africans in the LEGCO.
- D. It said that Africans would be appointed as ministers.

Answer: D

(iii) The Jihad of Usman dan Fodio had far reaching effects on the 19th Century Western Sudan. Which one of these was not one of the effects?

- A. Inspired the creation of large Political Units.
- B. Speeded up the spread of Islam throughout the region.
- C. Stimulated study in Islamic laws.
- D. Many people become Muslims in the region.

Answer: A

(iv) Which of the following was not a feature of colonial economies in Africa?

- A. Local industries were encouraged.
- B. Agricultural production played a dominant role.
- C. Imports come mostly from Europe.
- D. Basically cash crops were prioritized.

Answer: A

(v) Three of the following statements about traditional education in Africa are correct. Which one is not correct?

- A. It was not confined to any one place or time.
- B. It placed great emphasis on individual freedom and rights.
- C. It was imparted through riddles and proverbs.
- D. It enabled the youth to be acceptable members of the society.

Answer: B

(vi) Three of the following statements are true about Homo Sapiens. Which one is not true?

- A. He was technical and speculative.
- B. He got his food mainly by practising agriculture.
- C. He practised religion.

D. He was a true man.

Answer: B

(vii) Three of the following statements about Neolithic age are correct. Which one is not true?

- A. Man learned to live in communities.
- B. Man practised religion.
- C. Man derived food entirely from hunting and gathering.
- D. Man developed the art of pottery and weaving.

Answer: C

(viii) One of the following reasons was not important for European colonisation of Africa.

- A. Desire to possess colonies for prestige and wealth.
- B. The search for a market for industrial products and source of industrial raw material.
- C. Abolition of slavery and slave trade.
- D. Desire for room to invest surplus labour.

Answer: C

(ix) Which of these is not a problem facing the UNO now?

- A. Apartheid in South Africa.
- B. Financial constraints.
- C. The veto powers used for the interest of the big five.
- D. The economic differences between the rich North and the poor South.

Answer: A

(x) Which of the following is not true? The colonial education system in Africa

- A. was not enough to develop African personality.
- B. created a person who was both an African and European.
- C. suited the needs and demands of the colonial system in which a recipient lived.
- D. was for the development of underdevelopment.

Answer: B

(xi) Which of the following is not true? The Berlin Conference of 1884-85

- A. brought together European and African chiefs to divide the African continent.
- B. was an imperialist meeting.
- C. facilitated the colonisation of Africa.

D. legalised the division of Africa among European capitalists.

Answer: A

3. The following passage is about Western Sudan and the Trans-Saharan trade. Ten words are missing. You are to match each missing number with the correct letter from the list of words.

Passage with answers filled:

Commercial contacts between West Africa and North Africa began in the pre-Christian era. The **(i) Equatorial climate** of Western Sudan lying between the forest zone and the Sahara became the centre for trade routes from both the North and South. Traders from the North brought **(ii) Salt**, which they exchanged with goods such as **(iii) Gold** from the forest belt. This contact was given impetus by the **(iv) Islamic conquest** of North Africa and Western Sudan. As Islam spread so did the trans-Saharan trade.

By the **(v) 10th century** the camel from North Africa and gold from the forest belt had become the two major commodities in this trade. The camel proved the most efficient means of travel and transportation compared to the use of horses and donkeys. Two factors are worth emphasizing in the discussion of the development of Trans-Saharan trade. The first is the **(vi) Favourable geographical environment** of Western Sudan. The fertility of the area around the upper Niger and the forest regions to the south were ideal for a wide range of economic activities. These included crop and animal husbandry. The surplus from these activities formed the pillars of the Trans-Saharan trade.

The second factor which must be considered is the availability of **(vii) Rich gold deposits** on the fringes of the forest belt. It was within this savannah belt that traders from the contrasting ecological zones converged for the purposes of trade. Indeed, it was due to this reason that some of the leading market towns and administrative centres such as **(viii) Ghana, Songhai, Mali, Kanem Bornu** developed in this region.

Rulers in Western Sudan and forest belt were able to accumulate wealth hence able to form large armies which conquered neighbouring territories. It was from such beginnings that empires such as **(ix) Ghana** emerged. As the time went on, West Africa started to trade with North Africa. The Western Sudan and the whole of the savannah belt were thus commercially linked with North Africa until the **(x) 19th century** when West Africa became increasingly oriented towards the Europeans dominated Trans-Atlantic trade. This Trans-Atlantic slave trade had great impact because many people died on the way to America and actually it led to the **(xi) Underdevelopment** of West Africa.

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

COLUMN I (Period)

- (i) 1966
- (ii) 1965
- (iii) 1888
- (iv) 1886
- (v) 1902
- (vi) 1925

COLUMN II (Events)

- (a) Large part of East Province of Uganda was transferred to the East African Protectorate and formed part of the rich Kenyan Highlands occupied by settlers.
- (b) The outbreak of civil wars in Nigeria led by Odumegwu Emeka Ojukwu.
- (c) South Africa Native National Congress (SANNC) changed its name to African National Congress.
- (d) Anglo-German Agreement defined the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the European sphere of influence in East Africa.
- (e) Charles Rudd obtained a concession from King Lobengula which granted Rudd monopoly over land and mines in Southern Rhodesia.
- (f) Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Ian Smith.
- (g) The Chimurenga war in Southern Rhodesia.
- (h) The opening of Suez Canal.
- (i) Slavery was made illegal in England.
- (j) Constitutional independence in Gold Coast.

Answers with Explanation:

(i) 1966 → (b) The outbreak of civil wars in Nigeria led by Odumegwu Emeka Ojukwu.

Explanation: The Nigerian Civil War (Biafran War) began in 1966.

(ii) 1965 → (f) Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Ian Smith.

Explanation: Ian Smith declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain in 1965.

(iii) 1888 → (e) Charles Rudd obtained a concession from King Lobengula.

Explanation: The Rudd Concession was signed in 1888.

(iv) 1886 → (d) Anglo-German Agreement.

Explanation: The Anglo-German Agreement defining spheres of influence in East Africa was signed in 1886.

(v) 1902 → (a) Large part of East Province of Uganda transferred to the East African Protectorate.

Explanation: This transfer occurred in 1902.

(vi) 1925 → (c) South Africa Native National Congress (SANNC) changed its name to African National Congress.

Explanation: SANNC officially changed its name to ANC in 1925.

6. Study the table given below, then pick the information provided in part II to complete the spaces missing (i) – (vi).

TABLE

A (Name of empire)	B (Reasons for rise)	C (Location)	D (Time of rise)	E (Famous leader)	F (Reasons for decline)
(i)	Control in gold, between river Senegal and river in Savannah belt	5th C A.D	Tunka Manin	Almoravids invasion	
Mali	Sosso revolt	The same location as above	(ii)	Mansa Kankan Musa	Mossi and Tuareg invasion
Songhai	Gao conquest	East-Kebbi West, Jenne, South-Itambori	1472	(iii)	Morrozan invasion

Kanem Bornu	Trans- Saharan trade	(iv)	9th or 10th C. A.D	Sefawa	Succession disputes and Bornu attack
Oyo	Unification of small states by Alaḥin	North- Savannah, around Nupe and Igala area	1000 A.D	Alaḥ	(v)
Ashanti	(vi)	N.W. bordered Mandinka land, NE- Itawa	17th century	Osei Tutu	Tuareg and Kwararafa invasion

PART II: CLUES

- (a) Sundiata
- (b) 200 B.C
- (c) Ghana
- (d) Askia Muhamed
- (e) Boardered Niger delta on the Western side
- (f) Dahomey empire
- (g) Mandinka empire
- (h) Fulani and Dahomey invasion
- (i) 1180
- (j) North East South of Lake Chad
- (k) Gold and Kolanuts products

ANSWERS

- (i) Ghana

Explanation: Ghana empire rose due to control of gold trade. So (i) = Ghana.

- (ii) 1180

Explanation: Mali rose after the Sosso revolt around 1180. So (ii) = 1180.

(iii) Askia Muhamed

Explanation: Famous leader of Songhai was Askia Muhamed. So (iii) = Askia Muhamed.

(iv) North East South of Lake Chad

Explanation: Kanem Bornu was located in NE, South of Lake Chad. So (iv) = North East South of Lake Chad.

(v) Fulani and Dahomey invasion

Explanation: Oyo empire declined due to Fulani and Dahomey invasions. So (v) = Fulani and Dahomey invasion.

(vi) Gold and Kolanuts products

Explanation: Ashanti empire rose due to trade in gold and kolanuts. So (vi) = Gold and Kolanuts products.

7. “While some societies resisted the imposition of the colonial rule in Africa others appeared to collaborate”. Discuss this context giving concrete examples from East Africa.

Some societies in East Africa resisted colonial rule because they valued their political sovereignty. The Hehe under Chief Mkwawa strongly resisted German rule in Tanganyika, waging battles such as the famous battle of Lugalo in 1891. Their resistance was driven by a desire to protect their independence and traditional way of life.

Other societies resisted colonial rule due to oppressive practices by the colonizers. The Nandi of Kenya resisted the British from 1890 to 1905 under the leadership of Koitalel Arap Samoei. They fought against the construction of the Uganda railway through their territory and the forceful seizure of their land.

At the same time, some societies chose to collaborate with colonialists. The Baganda of Uganda collaborated with the British, allowing missionaries and administrators to settle in Buganda. This collaboration was influenced by internal political rivalries and the need to gain British support against neighboring kingdoms.

The Maasai also collaborated with the British in Kenya. They entered into treaties with the British, such as the 1904 and 1911 agreements, which allowed the British access to land for settlement while the Maasai were confined to reserves. This collaboration was motivated by the Maasai's interest in securing protection against hostile neighboring communities.

Thus, resistance and collaboration were both responses to colonial intrusion in East Africa. Resistance was driven by the defense of sovereignty and land, while collaboration was shaped by internal politics and the search for security.

8. Using a concrete example of any East African country show how the pattern of the physical and social infrastructures were largely determined by the system of the colonial economy.

In Kenya, the pattern of physical infrastructure such as roads and railways was influenced by the colonial economy. The British built the Uganda Railway, which stretched from Mombasa to Kisumu and later to Uganda, primarily to facilitate the movement of raw materials like coffee, tea, and sisal from the interior to the coast for export. This shows how infrastructure was developed mainly to serve colonial economic interests.

The construction of feeder roads in Kenya was also tied to plantation agriculture. Roads connected settler farms in the fertile highlands to the railway, ensuring efficient transportation of agricultural products to markets and ports. This made infrastructure highly concentrated in economically productive areas, leaving other regions underdeveloped.

Social infrastructure such as schools was also shaped by colonial economic priorities. Mission schools were established mainly to train Africans for low-level clerical jobs and as skilled laborers on European farms. The colonial government did not prioritize higher education, as it feared producing a politically aware African elite.

Health facilities followed a similar pattern. Hospitals and clinics were concentrated in settler and urban areas to serve Europeans and African laborers working in colonial enterprises. Remote African communities received little or no medical attention.

Therefore, the infrastructure in Kenya during the colonial period was not designed for balanced national development, but rather to sustain the colonial economy by ensuring labor supply, agricultural exports, and administrative control.

9. How did the colonial government ensure constant supply of labour in their colonies in East Africa?

The colonial government used taxation as a means of ensuring a constant supply of labor. Africans were required to pay taxes such as hut tax and poll tax in cash. Since money was not widely available in rural communities, Africans were compelled to seek wage employment on European plantations and in colonial projects to earn the cash needed for taxes.

Land alienation was another strategy used by the colonial government. Large tracts of fertile land were taken from Africans and allocated to European settlers, particularly in Kenya. This forced Africans into reserves with limited resources, pushing them to seek employment on European farms for survival.

The introduction of forced labor also ensured a supply of workers. In Tanganyika, the Germans and later the British imposed compulsory labor policies, where Africans were required to work for a certain period on colonial plantations, railways, or road construction.

The colonial government also restricted African cash crop production in some areas. In Kenya, Africans were initially prohibited from growing lucrative crops like coffee, ensuring that they worked on European plantations where those crops were grown. This limitation of African economic opportunities created dependency on wage labor.

Pass laws and movement restrictions further strengthened labor supply. Africans were required to carry passes to move outside their reserves, and these passes were tied to proof of employment. Those found without passes risked arrest, which made them seek and remain in colonial employment.

Through these measures, the colonial government successfully maintained a steady flow of cheap African labor for plantations, settler farms, and other colonial enterprises.

10. Discuss the effects of the two world wars on the countries of East African countries.

One major effect of the world wars was the growth of nationalism. Many East African soldiers who fought abroad during World War I and World War II were exposed to new political ideas and the weakness of European powers. When they returned, they demanded political reforms and contributed to the rise of independence movements.

Another effect was economic hardship. During the wars, colonial governments increased taxation to finance military campaigns. In addition, African labor was conscripted for war efforts, leading to food shortages and suffering in rural communities.

The wars also stimulated infrastructure development. Railways, roads, and ports were expanded to facilitate the movement of troops and war supplies. Although primarily built for military purposes, these developments later benefited local economies.

Socially, the wars brought about urbanization. Many Africans were recruited into urban centers to work in industries and supply war materials. This led to the growth of towns such as Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, and Kampala, which became centers of political agitation after the wars.

Finally, the wars weakened European colonial powers. Countries like Britain and Germany emerged economically drained, which reduced their ability to maintain strict colonial control. This created opportunities for African leaders and political organizations to push more strongly for independence.

11. The East African Heads of State are trying all efforts necessary to re-establish the East African Community since 1996. Explain.

One effort has been the signing of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (EAC) in 1999, which brought together Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. This treaty laid the foundation for political, economic, and social integration in the region.

The member states established common institutions such as the East African Legislative Assembly and the East African Court of Justice. These institutions provide platforms for joint decision-making and dispute resolution within the community.

The EAC has also pursued economic integration through the establishment of a Customs Union in 2005. This agreement removed tariffs on goods traded between member states, encouraging intra-regional trade and investment.

Another effort was the creation of the Common Market Protocol in 2010, which allows the free movement of goods, services, labor, and capital across member countries. This has promoted regional cooperation and mobility of workers and businesses.

Additionally, infrastructure development projects have been undertaken jointly. Roads, railways, and energy projects have been planned and implemented to link member states more effectively and support regional economic growth.

The EAC has also expanded its membership, admitting Rwanda, Burundi, and South Sudan, which shows efforts to broaden cooperation and strengthen the regional bloc.

12. What were the notable effects of the abolition of slave trade in East Africa?

The abolition of slave trade led to the decline of coastal cities that depended on the trade. Cities such as Kilwa and Zanzibar, which had thrived on slave trading, experienced economic decline as their main source of income was lost.

It also resulted in the introduction and growth of legitimate trade. Former slave traders shifted to exporting goods such as cloves, ivory, and later cash crops like sisal and cotton. This created new economic patterns and integrated East Africa into global markets.

Socially, the abolition reduced human suffering caused by raids and captures. Communities that had previously lived in fear of slave raiders began to enjoy greater security, which encouraged agricultural production and settlement stability.

The abolition also promoted the spread of Christianity and Western education. Missionaries who had campaigned against slavery established schools, churches, and hospitals, influencing East African societies in both religious and cultural aspects.

Politically, the abolition increased European influence in East Africa. Britain and other European powers used the fight against slavery as a justification for deeper involvement in East Africa, which eventually paved the way for colonial rule.

Lastly, the abolition created opportunities for freed slaves to integrate into society. Some returned to their original homes, while others settled in new areas where they contributed to cultural and economic diversity.

13. Explain the main sources of hostility between African societies and the White settlers from late 17th century to the 19th century in South Africa.

The first source of hostility was land alienation. White settlers forcibly took fertile land from African societies, displacing local communities and leaving them with less productive areas, which created resentment and resistance.

Another source of hostility was labor exploitation. Africans were forced to work on settler farms and in mines under harsh conditions, often for very low wages, which bred tension between the two groups.

The introduction of discriminatory laws and policies also fueled hostility. Africans were denied political rights and subjected to racial segregation, which deprived them of freedom and dignity.

Competition over resources such as cattle and grazing land intensified hostility. Settlers introduced large-scale farming that clashed with the traditional pastoral practices of African communities.

Religious and cultural suppression also caused conflict. Missionaries and settlers attempted to replace African traditions with European beliefs and practices, leading to loss of identity and resistance from African societies.

14. Show the economic and political roots of Central African Federation and highlight the main oppositions which retarded the federation.

The economic root of the Central African Federation was the desire to exploit mineral resources. Territories such as Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia had rich deposits of copper and other minerals, which settlers wanted to control collectively.

Another economic root was the need to create a large settler-controlled market. By joining the territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, settlers believed they could increase economic opportunities and infrastructure development.

Politically, the federation was rooted in the desire of European settlers to maintain dominance over African populations. They wanted to unite so as to have a stronger voice in Britain and reduce African influence in governance.

However, the federation faced strong opposition from African nationalists. Africans rejected the federation because it denied them political participation and sought to entrench settler rule.

Opposition also came from Britain itself, where some politicians viewed the federation as a way of prolonging colonialism at a time when decolonization was sweeping Africa.

Additionally, economic inequality within the federation fueled opposition. Africans realized that wealth from resources mainly benefited settlers, while locals remained poor and marginalized.

15. How has the membership in the Non-Aligned Movement helped independent African countries?

Membership in the Non-Aligned Movement helped African countries maintain independence in foreign policy. By not aligning with either the Western or Eastern blocs during the Cold War, African states could avoid being dragged into superpower conflicts.

The movement provided a platform for African countries to collectively voice their concerns about colonialism, apartheid, and racism at the international level. This strengthened their diplomatic influence.

It also promoted economic cooperation among member states. African countries were able to establish trade, cultural exchanges, and technical support with other non-aligned nations.

The Non-Aligned Movement helped to safeguard sovereignty. It encouraged African leaders to resist external domination and to focus on self-reliance in their development agendas.

Furthermore, the movement provided political solidarity. African countries gained moral support from Asian and Latin American states in struggles against neo-colonialism and external interference.

16. Assess the contribution of gold in the rise and consolidation of Ghana empire in West Africa.

Gold was a major factor in the rise of Ghana empire. It attracted traders from North Africa and beyond, who exchanged salt, cloth, and other goods for gold, making Ghana a wealthy and powerful state.

The gold trade allowed Ghana to accumulate resources to build a strong army. This military strength enabled the empire to expand its territories and maintain security along trade routes.

Revenue from gold was used to develop administrative structures. The rulers of Ghana could afford to govern efficiently by employing officials and collecting taxes.

Gold also enhanced Ghana's international reputation. The empire became known as the "land of gold," which increased its influence and prestige in the wider region.

Finally, the control of gold mines and trade routes allowed Ghana to consolidate power. By monopolizing trade and taxing foreign merchants, Ghana maintained its dominance in West Africa.

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

One major cause of political instability has been weak governance structures. After independence, many African states inherited fragile institutions from colonial powers, which could not effectively manage diverse societies.

Ethnic divisions have also fueled instability. Politicians often manipulated tribal loyalties to gain power, leading to conflict, mistrust, and in some cases, violent coups.

Economic hardships have contributed to instability. Poverty, unemployment, and inequality created discontent among citizens, which provided fertile ground for military interventions.

Corruption among leaders further weakened legitimacy. Mismanagement of resources and embezzlement of public funds undermined trust in governments, leading to unrest and frequent overthrows.

Cold War politics played a role too. Both the USA and USSR supported coups in African countries that favored their ideological or strategic interests, thereby destabilizing the continent.

18. Identify the external and internal forces which made Namibia to be the last country to eradicate colonialism in Africa.

An external force was South African occupation. Despite UN resolutions, South Africa continued to control Namibia and imposed its apartheid policies, delaying independence.

Another external factor was the Cold War. Namibia's struggle became entangled in the global rivalry, with foreign powers supporting different factions, which prolonged the conflict.

The presence of valuable resources such as diamonds and uranium attracted external interests. These economic stakes motivated South Africa and its allies to resist Namibia's independence.

Internally, Namibia faced divisions among liberation movements. Rivalries between SWAPO and other groups weakened the unity of the independence struggle, slowing progress.

Geographical challenges also delayed independence. Namibia's vast deserts and sparse population made it difficult to wage a coordinated liberation war.

Finally, the use of excessive military repression by South Africa crushed local resistance movements for many years, delaying the achievement of full independence until 1990.