

**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 : 2001

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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SECTION A (20 Marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) – (x) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) Though the Italians were late in joining in the scramble for colonies in 1882, they gained a strong hold in

- A. Somaliland
- B. Eritrea
- C. Abyssinia
- D. Tunis
- E. Libya

Correct Answer: B. Eritrea

(ii) One of the main aims of today's Non-Alignment movement is to

- A. accelerate liberation of colonial societies
- B. balance the influence of the two super powers
- C. propagate nuclear armament among its members
- D. promote economic development in world's poor countries
- E. settle the Middle East crisis

Correct Answer: B. balance the influence of the two super powers

(iii) What made Bismarck show more interest in the question of colonies in 1880s?

- A. Germany was being left behind in the colonial scramble
- B. The financial situation was sound enough to afford the costly expense of colonialism
- C. Bismarck having completed his system of alliances was free to advance his colonial policy
- D. Bismarck was ordered by Kaiser to take part in the colonial scramble
- E. The treaties made by Karl Peters in East Africa

Correct Answer: A. Germany was being left behind in the colonial scramble

(iv) Which of the following is not among the principal organs of the United Nations Organization?

- A. The General Assembly
- B. The Trusteeship Council
- C. International Labour Organisation
- D. The Security Council
- E. The Secretariat

Correct Answer: C. International Labour Organisation

(v) The Kingdom of Axum declined between the 8th and 9th centuries because

- A. it was subjected to constant attacks by the Egyptian Christians
- B. its rulers became corrupt and inefficient
- C. many of its warriors died in wars against Muslim invaders
- D. it lost its importance during the rise of Islam
- E. of migration of most of its people towards East Africa

Correct Answer: D. it lost its importance during the rise of Islam

(vi) Scholars whose work is to study historical remains are called

- A. Archeologists
- B. Anthropologists
- C. Geologists
- D. Ethnographers
- E. Herbalists

Correct Answer: A. Archeologists

(vii) The scramble, partition and colonisation of African continent in the last quarter of the 19th century was due to the

- A. advancement of feudalism
- B. development of industrial capitalism
- C. emergency of monopoly capitalism
- D. development of neo-colonialism
- E. development of mercantilism

Correct Answer: C. emergency of monopoly capitalism

(viii) Which one of the following is not a factor for military intervention in political systems and coups d'état in Africa?

- A. Corruption
- B. Politicisation of the military
- C. Abuse of power
- D. Tribalism
- E. Weak leadership

Correct Answer: B. Politicisation of the military

(ix) The feudal lords and traders reacted against the Portuguese along the East African coast because they wanted to

- A. safeguard their serfs
- B. protect gold mines in Mwenemutapa empire
- C. protect their economic and political interests
- D. protect their religions and cultural freedom
- E. expand trade in slaves

Correct Answer: C. protect their economic and political interests

(x) Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) is a term used to explain one of the following:

- A. Independence given illegally by Britain to the settlers in Rhodesia
- B. The settlers in Rhodesia declared themselves independent against the authority of Britain
- C. Britain refused to give independence to settlers in Rhodesia
- D. Settlers acquired independence from Britain by force in Rhodesia
- E. The internal settlement between the settlers minority regime and puppet African nationalists in Rhodesia

Correct Answer: B. The settlers in Rhodesia declared themselves independent against the authority of Britain

2. (a) Match the items in List A with the correct responses in List B by writing the letter of the response beside the item number

LIST A

- (i) Patriotic Front
- (ii) The Vimbundu
- (iii) Nkomati Accord of 1984
- (iv) Merchant Capital
- (v) Kingship Organization

LIST B

- A. Stopped ANC freedom fighters from using Mozambique as a spring board into South Africa
- B. Motivated overseas discovery journeys in the 15th and 16th centuries
- C. Ruling party in Rwanda
- D. A loose alliance between ZANU and ZAPU in the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe
- E. Social organization among the nomadic societies
- F. The famous long distance traders in Central Africa in the pre-colonial era
- G. Practised by feudal societies
- H. The peace agreement between FRELIMO and RENAMO
- I. Supported agents of colonialism in Africa
- J. Confronted with the Boers during the Boer Trek

Answers:

- (i) Patriotic Front → D. A loose alliance between ZANU and ZAPU in the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe
- (ii) The Vimbundu → F. The famous long distance traders in Central Africa in the pre-colonial era
- (iii) Nkomati Accord of 1984 → A. Stopped ANC freedom fighters from using Mozambique as a spring board into South Africa
- (iv) Merchant Capital → B. Motivated overseas discovery journeys in the 15th and 16th centuries
- (v) Kingship Organization → G. Practised by feudal societies

2. (b) Arrange the following statements in a chronological order.

- (i) The transition from white forms of unfree labour to African slave labour from the beginning of the 17th century was prompted by two related factors.
- (ii) These had been obtained or recruited in Europe for different reasons including some convicts who were

sent to the West Indies to serve their sentences.

(iii) First was the development of industrial production in Europe especially Britain and second was the booming of capitalist agriculture in the Caribbean Islands and America which called for massive supply of cheap labour.

(iv) Up to the 17th century the mines and plantations, the major pillar of European mercantilism had relied on white European slaves and indentured labour.

(v) Others were running away from unhealthy political and economic conditions. Some were banished as vagrants while others went to West Indies as religious non-conformists.

Correct Chronological Order:

(ii) → (v) → (iv) → (i) → (iii)

3. The time chart below shows dates in column I and the events in column II. Match the dates in column I with the corresponding events by writing the letter of the event beside the number of the date in your answer booklet.

COLUMN I

- (i) 1886
- (ii) 1945
- (iii) 1958
- (iv) 1960
- (v) 1962
- (vi) 1965
- (vii) 1976
- (viii) 1986
- (ix) 1993
- (x) 1995

COLUMN II

- A. The British monarch gave Tanganyika republican status with an elected executive president
- B. Introduction of one-party political system in Tanzania
- C. Formation of COMESA which replaced the former PTA
- D. The Harare NAM summit formed the South-South commission
- E. Sharpeville Massacre in South Africa
- F. Berlin conference for the partition of Africa

- G. TANU held a historical NEC meeting in Tabora
- H. Tanganyika got its independence
- I. Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar
- J. The first multiparty elections in Tanzania after independence
- K. The territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the European sphere of influence in East Africa were defined through the Anglo-German Agreement
- L. Former Mandate colonies of the League of Nations became Trusteeship territories of the UNO
- M. Soweto Massacre in South Africa
- N. Rivonia Trial
- O. Beginning of German rule along the East African coast
- P. The Zanzibar Resolution which nullified Arusha Declaration was passed
- Q. Independence of Mozambique
- R. The Pan Africanist movement was formed in the Caribbean
- S. The first president of Tanzania J.K. Nyerere stepped down heroically
- T. Kofi Annan was elected as the first UNO Secretary General from Africa

Answers:

- (i) 1886 → K. The territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the European sphere of influence in East Africa were defined through the Anglo-German Agreement
- (ii) 1945 → R. The Pan Africanist movement was formed in the Caribbean
- (iii) 1958 → G. TANU held a historical NEC meeting in Tabora
- (iv) 1960 → L. Former Mandate colonies of the League of Nations became Trusteeship territories of the UNO
- (v) 1962 → A. The British monarch gave Tanganyika republican status with an elected executive president
- (vi) 1965 → B. Introduction of one-party political system in Tanzania
- (vii) 1976 → M. Soweto Massacre in South Africa
- (viii) 1986 → J. The first multiparty elections in Tanzania after independence
- (ix) 1993 → C. Formation of COMESA which replaced the former PTA
- (x) 1995 → T. Kofi Annan was elected as the first UNO Secretary General from Africa

4. Under each of the sentences (i) – (v) below are five statements. One of the statements wrongly explains the sentence. Identify the wrong statement and write down the letter of the statement beside the sentence number.

(i) The following were the basic reasons for the out-break of Mau Mau.

- A. Land grievances by the Kikuyu
- B. Africans were not allowed to grow cash crops
- C. Struggle to regain political, economic and cultural independence
- D. The execution of Dedan Kimathi
- E. Forceful taxation

Answer: D. The execution of Dedan Kimathi

(Reason: Dedan Kimathi's execution occurred after the uprising had already started, so it was not a cause.)

(ii) During the trading connections of the 8th century traders who came to East Africa were from:

- A. The Middle East
- B. Portugal
- C. China
- D. Indonesia
- E. India

Answer: B. Portugal

(Reason: Portuguese traders only arrived at the East African coast in the late 15th century, not the 8th century.)

(iii) The Indirect rule system

- A. Formed the basis of local government in the British colonies in East Africa
- B. Made African chiefs their main instrument in the local government
- C. Enabled the British officials to collect taxes from the local people
- D. Made the chief and his officials remain responsible to British officials
- E. Was introduced in Uganda by Lord Lugard

Answer: C. Enabled the British officials to collect taxes from the local people

(Reason: In indirect rule, Africans, especially chiefs, were used to collect taxes, not British officials directly.)

(iv) Some East African societies formed strong centralised states in 1800 because:

- A. The states had strong armies
- B. Good climate helped the formation of some of them
- C. The interlacustrine region had similar states
- D. Ntami-ship and Age-set systems were some of the forms of centralised states
- E. In such states there were paid officials e.g. Katikiro

Answer: B. Good climate helped the formation of some of them

(Reason: Good climate alone did not lead to centralisation; strong leadership, armies, and administrative systems did.)

(v) The following were reasons for the abolition of slave trade:

- A. The rise of industrial capitalism
- B. Humanitarian activities
- C. The rise of legitimate trade
- D. Discovery of iron and copper in Europe
- E. The influence of Christian missionaries

Answer: D. Discovery of iron and copper in Europe

(Reason: Discovery of iron and copper was not connected to the abolition of slave trade.)

(vi) At its formation the Organisation of African Unity adopted the following principles:

- A. Recognition of territorial borders as set during the colonial period
- B. Non-interference of internal affairs of member states
- C. Total eradication of colonial domination of member states
- D. Respect of human rights in accordance with the United Nations Charter
- E. Equality of member states irrespective of their geo-political differences

Wrong statement: D. Respect of human rights in accordance with the United Nations Charter (This was not one of the original OAU principles).

(vii) Up to the 18th century the British were the leading slave traders because:

- A. They controlled more than half of the Atlantic triangular trade
- B. Early in the 19th century they started campaigns to abolish slave trade
- C. At this time commercial capitalism was giving way to industrial capitalism

- D. Britain had accumulated enough slaves so it needed no more
- E. Development of industrial capitalism meant more raw materials and markets hence it was more profitable to abolish slave trade

Wrong statement: B. Early in the 19th century they started campaigns to abolish slave trade (That happened later, not in the 18th century).

(viii) The following are techniques used by Western powers in perpetuating neo-colonial relations with their former colonies in Africa:

- A. Denying them aid and grants
- B. Instituting commonwealth organisations
- C. Discouraging effective regional integrations
- D. Instigating civil conflicts
- E. Propounding economic conditionalities through donor agencies and organisations

Wrong statement: A. Denying them aid and grants (Western powers used aid as a tool to control, not deny it).

(ix) The year 1945 is one of the milestones in the development of African nationalism because:

- A. The ideas of Pan Africanism movement were brought back to Africa through its Manchester Congress
- B. The UNO which advocated sovereignty of all states was born
- C. There emerged two super powers, USA and former Soviet Union both of which agitated decolonisation of Africa
- D. Many political parties which struggled for independence were formed
- E. The ex-soldiers who fought in the Second World War returned with new liberal ideas and spearheaded nationalist movements

Wrong statement: D. Many political parties which struggled for independence were formed (They began to rise later, after 1945).

(x) The following strategies were introduced by the South African Boers and their Western allies in controlling liberation struggles in Southern Africa:

- A. Bantustan policy in South Africa
- B. Internal settlement government in Zimbabwe
- C. Constructive Engagement policy in Namibia and Angola

D. Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa

E. Encouraging formation of Patriotic Front

Wrong statement: E. Encouraging formation of Patriotic Front (That was an anti-colonial strategy, not a Boer/Western control measure).

(xi) The Berlin Conference of 1884-85:

A. Was an imperialist conference which brought together Europeans and African Chiefs to divide Africa

B. Legalised the division of African countries among European capitalist powers

C. Solved the conflicts among European powers over African territorial satellites

D. Declared the basins of Nile, Niger and Congo rivers as free zones

E. Resolved to abolish slave trade in all European occupied territories

Wrong statement: A. Was an imperialist conference which brought together Europeans and African Chiefs to divide Africa (African chiefs did not attend).

5. Critically examine the social and economic effects of long distance trade on West African societies.

The long-distance trade promoted interaction among different ethnic groups, which helped in spreading cultures, languages, and intermarriages. This led to greater social integration in West African societies.

It facilitated the spread of Islam as traders from North Africa introduced religion, building mosques and Quranic schools in the trading centers. This influenced the culture and administration of many societies.

The trade encouraged the growth of towns such as Timbuktu, Gao, and Kano. These became important urban centers with mixed populations, attracting scholars, artisans, and political leaders.

Economically, the trade stimulated specialization, as societies produced specific goods such as kola nuts, slaves, or gold for exchange. This created wealth for rulers and elites who controlled trade routes.

It also led to class differentiation, as the rich merchants and rulers accumulated wealth while ordinary people provided labor. This sometimes caused social inequalities and dependence on the trade system.

6. How did the Great Depression affect East Africa and what were solutions to the problems?

The Great Depression caused a drastic fall in the prices of export crops like coffee, cotton, and sisal. Farmers in East Africa faced reduced incomes while colonial governments collected lower revenues.

Unemployment rose as colonial companies reduced labor demands, leading to widespread poverty. Many workers migrated back to rural areas, increasing pressure on land.

Settlers in Kenya faced bankruptcy as the export market collapsed, and many abandoned their farms. This weakened European dominance in agriculture.

Colonial governments introduced measures such as crop diversification, encouraging peasants to grow food crops instead of relying on single export crops.

Cooperatives were formed among Africans to strengthen their bargaining power and stabilize prices of agricultural produce.

The depression also forced colonial governments to invest in infrastructure and promote industrialization in East Africa to reduce reliance on fluctuating export markets.

7. Despite its role in the international community, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) had several weaknesses. Explain.

The OAU lacked an effective mechanism to enforce its resolutions since it depended heavily on the goodwill of member states. This limited its ability to resolve conflicts.

It adhered to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, which allowed dictatorial regimes to continue oppressing their citizens without external intervention.

The OAU suffered from financial constraints as most of its funding depended on contributions from poor member states, limiting its programs.

There was disunity among African states caused by ideological differences, such as capitalist vs. socialist orientations, which weakened collective action.

It was slow and ineffective in solving conflicts such as those in Rwanda, Liberia, and the Congo, reducing its credibility.

8. Why was it necessary for African countries to change the political, ideological, and administrative systems after gaining independence?

Colonial systems were designed to serve the interests of the colonizers, so after independence, Africans needed systems that reflected their own sovereignty and aspirations.

The political systems had to be changed to promote participation and self-rule instead of foreign domination. This included creating constitutions that emphasized democracy and representation.

Ideologically, colonialism promoted racial superiority and exploitation. Independent African states had to develop new ideologies like Pan-Africanism, socialism, or nationalism to unite their people.

Administratively, colonial structures concentrated power in European officials. African states had to train and employ their own citizens to take over government responsibilities.

Changing these systems was also necessary to foster economic development, promote cultural identity, and restore dignity to Africans who had been oppressed under colonial rule.

9. How did the discovery of precious gems in South Africa bring about drastic changes which transformed South Africa from mercantile system of the 17th century to industrial capitalism?

The discovery of diamonds in Kimberley (1867) and gold in the Witwatersrand (1886) attracted massive European investment, transforming South Africa's economy.

It led to the rise of large mining companies that required heavy machinery and large amounts of capital, pushing the economy towards industrial capitalism.

The mines created demand for cheap African labor, leading to the establishment of the migrant labor system and pass laws to control African workers.

Towns and cities such as Johannesburg grew rapidly around mining centers, supporting industries, banks, and transport systems.

The discovery of minerals increased British interest in South Africa, leading to wars such as the Anglo-Boer War, and eventually the consolidation of British dominance in the region.

The export of minerals created immense wealth for settlers and international companies, transforming South Africa into one of the most industrialized economies in Africa.

10. Show advantages and disadvantages of Archaeology and Oral Traditions as methods of reconstruction of history.

Archaeology provides physical evidence of past human activities, such as tools, pottery, and ruins, which give reliable information about ancient societies. It helps to reconstruct pre-literate societies where no written records exist.

It allows historians to date events through techniques like carbon dating, providing a scientific basis for history. Archaeology also helps to uncover migration patterns, trade routes, and technological developments.

However, archaeology is expensive and requires skilled specialists and equipment. It also provides incomplete information since artifacts cannot explain all aspects of culture, politics, or beliefs.

Oral traditions preserve the memories, customs, and histories of people passed from generation to generation. They give insights into social organization, kingship, and cultural values that are not recorded elsewhere.

However, oral traditions can be unreliable because they are influenced by exaggeration, bias, or forgetting over time. Different narrators may provide conflicting accounts, making verification difficult.