

**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 : 2002

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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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) What does anthropology as one of the principal sources of historical facts deal with?

- A. The study of fossils of animals and plants
- B. The study of languages, their origin and development
- C. The study of society as far as cultural system, beliefs and ideas are concerned
- D. The study of physical structures and substances which compose the earth
- E. The study of material remains of the past

Correct answer: C. The study of society as far as cultural system, beliefs and ideas are concerned

(ii) In which stage of the evolution of man did agriculture and domestication of animals evolve?

- A. Early Stone Age
- B. Middle Stone Age
- C. First Homo erectus stage
- D. Late Stone Age
- E. Homo habilis stage

Correct answer: D. Late Stone Age

(iii) The downfall of Maravi Kingdom was attributed to two main factors which include

- A. Loss of trade to the Portuguese and internal conflicts
- B. Loss of control of long distance trade and the change of trade pattern
- C. The rise of gold mining and control of ivory trade
- D. The increasing power of Mwene Mutapa and external invasions
- E. The rise of powerful kingdoms of Dahomey and Yoruba

Correct answer: B. Loss of control of long distance trade and the change of trade pattern

(iv) To what extent was the coming of the whites in South Africa a result of the economic development in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries? This was the period of

- A. Feudalism
- B. Merchant capital in Europe
- C. Capitalism of monopoly stage

- D. Industrial revolution
- E. Primitive communalism

Correct answer: B. Merchant capital in Europe

(v) Mfecane was inevitable in the history of South Africa societies because of

- A. Population pressure and the struggle for control of land
- B. The coming of the Dutch settlers
- C. The discovery of gold and diamond in South Africa
- D. The introduction of Apartheid system
- E. The British conquest of the Cape

Correct answer: A. Population pressure and the struggle for control of land

(vi) What made the African continent a focus of most capitalists in Western Europe during the 19th Century?

- A. The growth of agriculture in Europe
- B. The growth of Industrial revolution
- C. The decline of feudalism in Europe
- D. The emergence of primitive communalism
- E. The expansion of religious missions

Correct answer: B. The growth of Industrial revolution

(vii) Which of the following was not among the techniques employed by Germans during the process of conquest and colonization?

- A. Diplomacy
- B. Military force
- C. Alliances with local chiefs
- D. Divide and rule
- E. Administrative principles

Correct answer: E. Administrative principles

(viii) Before the outbreak of the World War I the following African countries were German colonies:

- A. Tanganyika, Gambia, Cameroon and Togo
- B. Rwanda, Burundi, Morocco and Tanganyika
- C. South West Africa, Tanganyika, Burundi and Rwanda
- D. Tunisia, Tanganyika, Cameroon and Namibia
- E. Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Tanganyika

Correct answer: C. South West Africa, Tanganyika, Burundi and Rwanda

(ix) The birth of the United Nations Organization (UNO) took place in

- A. London
- B. San Francisco
- C. Berlin
- D. Paris
- E. New York

Correct answer: B. San Francisco

(x) _____ was the O.A.U. longest serving Secretary General.

- A. Edem Kodjo
- B. William Tubman
- C. Salim Ahmed Salim
- D. Julius Nyerere
- E. Kwame Nkrumah

Correct answer: C. Salim Ahmed Salim

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

List A

- (i) International Court of Justice
- (ii) E.E.C.
- (iii) Sultan Seyyid Said Commercial Empire

(iv) Productive forces

(v) Portuguese intrusion in East African Coast

List B

A. Is an organization for economic cooperation between France, Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, the Irish Republic, Greece and Belgium

B. Is a political movement that started in Ghana

C. Caused underdevelopment in Mozambique

D. The judicial body of the United Nations

E. Was established by O.A.U. to help African refugees

F. Disrupted all the trading activities along East African Coast hence the decline of the Coastal City States

G. Established OAU Liberation Committee

H. Include the producers, their skills, experience and the level of technology attained by society at a given time

I. An Arab king from Oman who ruled Zanzibar

J. Was the economic community of East African countries

Answers:

(i) D

(ii) A

(iii) I

(iv) H

(v) F

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

(i) The Berlin Conference divided Africa into 'spheres of influence'.

(ii) The German East African Company attempted, unsuccessfully, to develop the German sphere.

(iii) The German government took over the affairs of the Company.

(iv) The Anglo-German Agreement defined the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the European spheres of influence in East Africa.

(v) Through the Heligoland Treaty Uganda and Witu were incorporated in the British sphere of influence and Germany bought part of the Sultan's coastal strip.

Correct chronological order: (i) → (ii) → (iii) → (iv) → (v)

3. (a) Study the time chart below. Match the letter of the event in column II with the corresponding period in column I.

Column I

- (i) 1888
- (ii) 1896
- (iii) 1921
- (iv) 1960
- (v) 1939

Column II

- A. The founding of A.N.C.
- B. The second Anglo-Boer war
- C. The dock-workers strikes in Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa
- D. Rudd concession
- E. Italians were defeated by Ethiopians under Emperor Menelik II

Answers:

- (i) 1888 → D
- (ii) 1896 → E
- (iii) 1921 → C
- (iv) 1960 → A
- (v) 1939 → B

(b) The three coastal city states marked A, B and C are:

- A. Kilwa
- B. Mombasa
- C. Zanzibar

The major trade commodities brought to the city states marked D and E from the interior were ivory and gold.

4. In each of the following passages one sentence is historically incorrect. Identify the incorrect statement.

- (i) A. The Portuguese tried to conquer East African Coast between 1500 and 1520.
- B. They succeeded in 1502 when they defeated the Arabs.
- C. They built fortresses along the coast.
- D. They imposed taxes on all goods imported into East Africa.
- E. They disrupted the East African trade and economy.

Incorrect statement: A

- (ii) A. The Atlantic slave trade was begun by the Portuguese early in the 16th century.
- B. Later, other European powers such as Britain, France, Holland, Denmark and Sweden also took part in it.
- C. Slaves were exported from West Africa to work on plantations in America.
- D. Slaves were obtained through raids, wars, and selling of criminals.
- E. Africans suffered depopulation due to slave trade.

Incorrect statement: A

- (iii) A. The abolition of slave trade was necessitated by the development of merchant capital in Europe.
- B. Humanitarian movements also advocated for its abolition.
- C. Industrialists argued that wages were cheaper than maintaining slaves.
- D. The Christian missionaries also preached against the trade.
- E. Slave trade was replaced by legitimate trade.

Incorrect statement: A

- (iv) A. Indian traders from Gujarat came to East Africa.
- B. They sold beads, cloth, and iron products.
- C. Most of them spent their profits luxuriously.
- D. Some invested in building permanent houses.
- E. Others lent money to Africans and Arabs at high interest.

Incorrect statement: C

- (v) A. From India beads, clothes and spices came to East Africa.
- B. From China ivory, silk and clothes came to East Africa.
- C. From East Africa ivory, tortoise shell and gold were exported.
- D. From Arabia slaves and dates came to East Africa.
- E. From Persia cloth and beads came to East Africa.

Incorrect statement: B

- (vi) A. The League of Nations was formed after the First World War.
- B. It was intended to keep world peace.
- C. It had its headquarters at Geneva in Switzerland.
- D. It was also meant to improve the social economic life of the Africans.
- E. It failed to prevent the outbreak of the Second World War.

Incorrect statement: D

- (vii) A. The use of armed struggle in Mozambique and Angola was a result of tribal differences and civil wars.
- B. FRELIMO fought against the Portuguese in Mozambique.
- C. MPLA fought against the Portuguese in Angola.
- D. Liberation wars in both countries took long because of Portuguese determination to remain in Africa.
- E. Mozambique became independent in 1975.

Incorrect statement: A

- (viii) A. Colonization of Namibia by the British was engineered by Cecil Rhodes under the influence of British South Africa Company.
- B. The Boers also penetrated into Namibia during the 19th century.
- C. The Berlin Conference declared Namibia a German colony.
- D. After the First World War, Namibia was placed under South Africa as a mandate territory of the League of Nations.
- E. Namibia finally got independence in 1990.

Incorrect statement: A

- (ix) A. The Portuguese introduced indirect rule in the Kongo Kingdom.
B. The Portuguese indirect rule in Kongo allowed traditional authority to exercise some of their traditional power, using their traditional laws.
C. The Portuguese missionaries converted some of the Kongo leaders to Christianity.
D. They also introduced European education and culture.
E. They introduced trade which exploited the Africans.

Incorrect statement: B

- (x) A. Long distance trade in East Africa involved traders from the interior and the coast.
B. Three ethnic groups namely Yao, Nyamwezi and Taita dominated the major routes of long distance trade in East Africa.
C. Trade commodities included ivory, slaves, copper and salt.
D. Arab traders brought cloth, beads, and guns.
E. Long distance trade contributed to the rise of powerful states like Buganda and Karagwe.

Incorrect statement: B

5. Explain six effects of long distance trade in East Africa.

Long distance trade led to the growth of towns and trading centers such as Tabora, Ujiji, and Zanzibar. These towns became important as resting places for traders, centers of exchange, and points where cultures interacted.

It stimulated the introduction of new foreign goods like cloth, beads, guns, and cowrie shells, which changed the material culture of East African societies. These items were exchanged for ivory, slaves, and other products from the interior.

The trade encouraged the spread of Islam in the interior. Arab traders who dominated the routes introduced their religion, language, and culture, leading to the conversion of many Africans to Islam.

It contributed to the development of slavery and slave trade within East Africa. Many African communities captured and sold their fellow Africans to meet the demand of Arab and Swahili traders.

The trade weakened some African communities through depopulation, wars, and raids. Communities lost many young and energetic members who were taken away as slaves, thereby affecting their productivity.

It also encouraged the rise of strong leaders and states. Some chiefs and kings, like Mirambo and Tippu Tip, gained wealth and power from controlling trade routes, which strengthened their political influence.

6. Analyse six reasons for the decline of Portuguese rule in East Africa.

The Portuguese faced stiff resistance from the local people who resented their harsh administration, heavy taxation, and interference with existing trade. Coastal city-states like Mombasa led successful revolts against Portuguese authority.

They were challenged by the Oman Arabs who wanted to control the East African coast. After years of fighting, the Oman Arabs managed to expel the Portuguese from most of the coast by the end of the 17th century.

The Portuguese engaged in exploitative trade practices which made them unpopular. They focused on forcing Africans into the slave trade and neglected mutual and beneficial trade that the locals preferred.

Natural calamities such as diseases and food shortages also affected Portuguese settlements. Malaria, harsh tropical conditions, and famine weakened their communities and made it difficult for them to survive in East Africa.

Their empire became overstretched, as Portugal was a small European power with limited resources. It was difficult to maintain control over vast overseas territories, including those in Asia and South America.

The Portuguese also faced competition from other European powers such as the British, Dutch, and French. These powers gradually took over trade in the Indian Ocean, leaving the Portuguese isolated and weak in East Africa.

7. Give six factors which stimulated the rise of nationalism in Africa.

The oppression and exploitation by colonial powers stimulated nationalism. Africans were subjected to forced labor, high taxation, and land alienation, which created resentment and the desire for freedom.

The role of educated elites was very significant. Educated Africans such as Nyerere, Nkrumah, and Azikiwe mobilized their people, challenged colonial injustices, and led nationalist parties.

The spread of Pan-Africanism inspired unity among Africans. Leaders such as W.E.B. Du Bois, Marcus Garvey, and later George Padmore emphasized the common struggle of Africans worldwide against colonialism.

The role of World War II cannot be underestimated. African soldiers who fought in the war were exposed to liberal ideas abroad and returned home determined to fight for independence.

The formation of political parties and movements provided platforms for Africans to organize themselves. These parties mobilized the masses, demanded reforms, and eventually pushed for independence.

Support from international organizations and the decline of colonial powers also aided nationalism. The United Nations and the emergence of the USA and USSR as superpowers pressured colonial powers to grant independence.

8. Assess six political challenges which faced independent African states after independence.

One major challenge was tribalism and ethnic divisions. Colonial borders grouped different ethnicities together, leading to tensions and competition for political dominance in many countries.

The problem of military coups and political instability emerged in many African countries. Weak democratic institutions made it easier for the military to overthrow governments, as seen in Nigeria, Ghana, and Uganda.

Dictatorship became common as many leaders consolidated power. They banned opposition parties, imposed one-party states, and suppressed political freedoms in order to maintain control.

Civil wars erupted in several countries due to ethnic divisions and struggles over resources. Examples include the Biafra war in Nigeria and conflicts in Sudan and Somalia.

External interference also posed political challenges. Former colonial powers and superpowers often interfered in African politics, supporting regimes that aligned with their interests.

The absence of strong political institutions made governance difficult. Many new states lacked effective constitutions, independent judiciaries, and accountable parliaments, resulting in authoritarianism.

9. Explain six contributions of the Nyamwezi in long distance trade in East Africa.

The Nyamwezi acted as middlemen in long distance trade. They transported goods such as ivory, copper, and slaves from the interior to the coast, and returned with beads, cloth, and guns.

They were skilled caravan traders and porters. They organized long caravans, which carried goods across long distances, making them key players in sustaining the trade.

The Nyamwezi chiefs such as Mirambo controlled trade routes. They provided protection, security, and organized systems that enabled traders to move safely through their territories.

They supplied slaves to Arab and Swahili traders. Many Nyamwezi were involved in capturing and selling slaves to meet the high demand at the coast.

They contributed ivory which was in high demand in international markets. The Nyamwezi were hunters and ivory collectors, and this became an important export commodity.

The Nyamwezi also facilitated cultural exchange. Through their interactions with Arabs and coastal people, they spread Islam, Kiswahili language, and new ideas into the interior of East Africa.

10. Examine six economic problems facing Tanzania since independence.

One problem is dependence on agriculture. Tanzania's economy relies heavily on agriculture, which is vulnerable to droughts, pests, and fluctuating world prices.

Shortage of capital for investment has limited industrial growth. The country inherited very few industries from colonial rule and has struggled to raise enough funds for development.

Rapid population growth has strained resources. The demand for jobs, education, health, and housing has exceeded the government's capacity.

The problem of poor infrastructure has persisted. Roads, railways, and ports have been inadequate, affecting trade and economic integration within the country.

Dependence on foreign aid and loans has created debt problems. Tanzania has often relied on external funding to finance development projects, leading to heavy debt burdens.

Corruption and mismanagement of resources have also hindered economic progress. Funds meant for development are often misused, reducing efficiency and discouraging investment.