

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

012

HISTORY

(For Both School and Private Candidate)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2021

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, and C
2. Answer all questions in section A and B and **two** questions from section C
3. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

maktaba.tetea.org



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

- (i) Man's basic needs consist of
- A. food, clothing, and television
 - B. food, water, and soil
 - C. shelter, medicine, and food
 - D. shelter, food, and clothing
 - E. cars, food, and television

Correct Answer: D. shelter, food, and clothing

Reason: Shelter, food, and clothing are the basic necessities required for human survival.

- (ii) In Africa, Monarchies still exist in
- A. Nigeria and Botswana
 - B. South Africa and Saudi Arabia
 - C. Ethiopia and Ivory Coast
 - D. Algeria and Gambia
 - E. Morocco and Swaziland

Correct Answer: E. Morocco and Swaziland

Reason: Morocco and Swaziland (now Eswatini) have traditional monarchies still governing.

- (iii) Archaeologists help us to know when and how men lived through the study of
- A. bones and tools
 - B. tools and riddles
 - C. stories and riddles
 - D. riddles and bones
 - E. bones and music

Correct Answer: A. bones and tools

Reason: Archaeologists analyze physical remains such as bones and tools to study past human life.

- (iv) In which places were the method of remembering changes and historical events very common?
- A. In areas where there was famine and drought
 - B. In areas where there was written history
 - C. In areas where much of the history was not written
 - D. In areas where there were few European settlers
 - E. In areas where there were many agents of colonialism

Correct Answer: C. In areas where much of the history was not written

Reason: Oral traditions were used to preserve history in areas where written records were absent.

(v) When did the industrial revolution take place in Europe?

- A. 1000s to 1200s
- B. 1300s to 1400s
- C. 1500s to 1650s
- D. 1890s to 1950s
- E. 1750s to 1850s

Correct Answer: E. 1750s to 1850s

Reason: The Industrial Revolution began in the mid-18th century, marking the start of significant industrial and technological advancements.

(vi) The best example of the evolution of man is represented by the discoveries made at

- A. Fort Jesus
- B. Olduvai Gorge
- C. Bagamoyo
- D. Uvinza
- E. Zanzibar

Correct Answer: B. Olduvai Gorge

Reason: Olduvai Gorge is a significant archaeological site where early human fossils and tools have been discovered.

(vii) Who migrated into East Africa from South Africa in the second half of the 19th century due to Mfecane wars?

- A. Arabs
- B. Boers
- C. Portuguese
- D. Ngoni
- E. Nilotes

Correct Answer: D. Ngoni

Reason: The Ngoni migrated into East Africa after being displaced by the Mfecane wars in Southern Africa.

(viii) Which one was an effect of the arrival of the French in the Indian Ocean in the 18th century?

- A. Abolition of slavery and slave trade in East African coast
- B. Establishment of legitimate trade on imported goods
- C. Acceleration of the struggle for independence in Africa
- D. Increase of slave labour in Reunion and Mauritius island
- E. Formation of independent African churches

Correct Answer: D. Increase of slave labour in Reunion and Mauritius island

Reason: The French introduced intensive plantation agriculture that increased the demand for slave labor in these islands.

(ix) Settler agriculture failed to be practiced in Uganda when her eastern part was parcelled out to form part of

- A. East African Community
- B. German East Africa territory
- C. Western Uganda and Eastern Republic of Congo
- D. Western Kenyan highlands
- E. Western and Eastern Kenyan highlands

Correct Answer: E. Western and Eastern Kenyan highlands

Reason: This region was transferred to Kenya and became suitable for settler agriculture under British rule.

(x) Tanganyika was handed over to Britain as a mandate territory by

- A. League of Nations
- B. Trusteeship territory
- C. United Nations
- D. Pan-Africanism
- E. Berlin conference

Correct Answer: A. League of Nations

Reason: After World War I, Tanganyika was mandated to Britain by the League of Nations to administer.

(xi) Who were defeated by the East Africans through the help of the Oman Arabs?

- A. Ngoni from South Africa
- B. Germans from Europe
- C. Portuguese from Europe
- D. Boers from Holland
- E. Zimba from Zambia

Correct Answer: C. Portuguese from Europe

Reason: The Oman Arabs assisted East Africans in expelling the Portuguese from the East African coast.

(xii) The leader who is associated with the formation of the League of Nations is

- A. Adolf Hitler
- B. Otto von Bismarck
- C. Woodrow Wilson
- D. David Livingstone
- E. Carl Peters

Correct Answer: C. Woodrow Wilson

Reason: Woodrow Wilson, the U.S. president, was a key advocate for the formation of the League of Nations after World War I.

(xiii) Which societies in Africa waged wars against German invasion?

- A. Xhosa and Khoikhoi
- B. Nama and Herero
- C. Nandi and Hehe
- D. Zulu and Asante
- E. Shona and Ndebele

Correct Answer: B. Nama and Herero

Reason: The Nama and Herero resisted German colonial rule in present-day Namibia during the early 20th century.

(xiv) During which age did Homo Erectus become a complete upright creature and could communicate through speech?

- A. Middle Stone Age
- B. Late Stone Age
- C. Old Stone Age
- D. New Stone Age
- E. Iron Age

Correct Answer: A. Middle Stone Age

Reason: Homo Erectus, during the Middle Stone Age, developed the ability to communicate through rudimentary speech.

(xv) Which organ approves the United Nations budget?

- A. Security Council
- B. International Court of Justice
- C. Secretariat
- D. Economic and Social Council
- E. General Assembly

Correct Answer: E. General Assembly

Reason: The General Assembly is responsible for approving the UN's budget as part of its functions.

2. Match the descriptions in List A with the corresponding historical terms in List B by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A:

- (i) A name given to the process of exchanging goods for goods.
- (ii) A name given to the process of exchanging goods between people living in the same village or town.
- (iii) A process that involved the exchange of goods between two different geographical regions.
- (iv) A name of the trade that involved the exchange of goods between the people of Northern Africa and Western Africa.
- (v) A name given to the trade that involved Africa, America, and Europe before the industrial revolution.

List B:

- A. Early trade contacts
- B. Barter trade
- C. Long distance trade
- D. Slave trade
- E. Local trade
- F. Legitimate trade
- G. Trans-Saharan trade
- H. Trans-Atlantic slave trade

Answers:

- (i) B
- (ii) E
- (iii) C
- (iv) G
- (v) H

3. Briefly answer the following questions:

(i) How did the establishment of colonialism lead to the collapse of Buganda Kingdom?

Answer: It weakened the traditional power structure and imposed colonial administration, which undermined the kingdom's sovereignty.

(ii) Differentiate between nomadic pastoralism and sedentary pastoralism.

Answer: Nomadic pastoralism involves the movement of herders with their livestock in search of pasture, while sedentary pastoralism involves keeping livestock in a fixed area.

(iii) Why did the nature of colonial economy in Portuguese colonies force Africans in those countries to use guns in demanding their political independence?

Answer: The harsh exploitation and forced labor systems led to armed resistance against colonial rule.

(iv) Why did Germany cease to rule Tanganyika in 1919?

Answer: Germany lost Tanganyika as a mandate territory after being defeated in World War I.

(v) What caused the Great Economic Depression of the 1920s to spread worldwide?

Answer: Global interconnectedness in trade and finance caused the economic collapse to spread beyond its origins.

(vi) Why did Idd Amin's seizure of power in Uganda lead to the collapse of the former East African Community?

Answer: His dictatorship and regional instability disrupted cooperation among member states.

4. Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number.

- (i) The period when most of man's tools were made of stone is called Stone Age.
- (ii) It is divided into Early, Middle, and Late Stone Ages.
- (iii) In the Early Stone Age, chopping and pebble tools were made and used by man.
- (iv) Sharper tools were made during the Middle Stone Age.
- (v) The use of iron tools increased the ability of man to produce more food.
- (vi) Such tools included spears, arrows, knives, needles, and stone-picks.

Correct Order:

- (i) 1
- (ii) 2
- (iii) 3
- (iv) 4
- (v) 6
- (vi) 5

5. Draw a sketch map of the new East African Community and locate the following by using roman numbers:

- (i) The member state whose ideology was Common Man's Charter.
- (ii) The country in which Socialism and Self-Reliance became her ideology.
- (iii) The former French colony in which the 1994 genocide took place.
- (iv) The country in which Mau Mau movement occurred.
- (v) The greatest slave market in East Africa which was closed in 1873.

Answers:

- (i) Uganda
- (ii) Tanzania
- (iii) Rwanda
- (iv) Kenya
- (v) Zanzibar

6. Explain six characteristics of the second exploitative mode of production.

The second exploitative mode of production refers to the economic system during the colonial period where colonial powers exploited African resources and labor to maximize their wealth. This system was characterized by forced labor, taxation, cash crop production, and the establishment of infrastructure to extract resources for export.

- (i) Forced labor systems were implemented, where Africans were compelled to work on plantations and mines. For example, in the Congo, forced labor was used for rubber extraction, leading to significant exploitation and suffering.

- (ii) The economy was monetized to replace traditional systems of trade. Taxes like hut taxes in Kenya forced Africans to earn money by working in colonial industries or on plantations.
- (iii) The focus on cash crop production replaced subsistence farming. In Tanganyika, coffee and cotton became major exports, while local food production declined.
- (iv) Infrastructure was developed to extract and transport resources. For example, the Uganda Railway was constructed to move goods like cotton and tea to ports for export.
- (v) Land alienation was widespread, with fertile lands taken from Africans and allocated to European settlers, as seen in the Kenyan highlands.
- (vi) Colonial markets were created, compelling Africans to buy imported goods while their local industries were suppressed. For instance, in West Africa, British textiles replaced traditional fabrics.

7. "Indirect rule policy was very advantageous to the British." Justify this statement by using six points.

Indirect rule is a system of governance where colonial powers used local leaders and traditional structures to administer their colonies. This system was advantageous to the British as it allowed them to maintain control with minimal costs and resistance.

- (i) It was cost-effective as the British relied on local leaders, reducing the need for a large colonial administration. In Nigeria, chiefs were used to implement colonial policies.
- (ii) Resistance was minimized since traditional rulers were seen as legitimate by their people. For example, in Northern Nigeria, the emirs continued to rule under colonial supervision.
- (iii) Local rulers were responsible for tax collection, ensuring a steady revenue stream for the colonial administration. In Uganda, hut taxes were collected by chiefs.
- (iv) Traditional rulers' local knowledge made administration more efficient. The Buganda Kingdom's administrative structure was used effectively by the British.
- (v) By preserving traditional institutions, the British avoided cultural upheaval, which could have led to rebellion.
- (vi) Local leaders supported British policies, including labor mobilization for projects like the construction of the Uganda Railway.

8. Explain six techniques used to acquire slaves during the slave trade.

The slave trade involved the acquisition and transportation of people to be used as forced labor. Various techniques were employed to capture and enslave individuals during this period.

- (i) Raiding villages was common, where armed groups attacked and captured people. For example, raiders targeted communities in West Africa for the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
- (ii) Tribal wars often led to the enslavement of prisoners of war. During the Yoruba wars, captives were sold to European traders.
- (iii) Deception was used to trick individuals into captivity. Traders lured people with goods, only to enslave them.

- (iv) Debt bondage was another method, where individuals were enslaved to repay debts. Families who owed debts were forced to give up members as slaves.
- (v) Local judicial systems were manipulated to sentence people to slavery. In Dahomey, minor offenses were used as justification for enslavement.
- (vi) Bartering with goods such as firearms and alcohol facilitated the acquisition of slaves. European traders exchanged these items for slaves in coastal regions.

9. Examine six factors that determined the establishment of peasant agricultural systems in colonial Africa.

Peasant agricultural systems refer to small-scale farming by individuals or families, often under colonial policies that prioritized cash crop production for export. The establishment of such systems was influenced by various factors.

- (i) Fertile lands in some regions were suitable for cash crop production, as seen in Uganda, where cotton became a key export.
- (ii) The availability of cheap labor from peasant families reduced production costs. In Tanganyika, families worked on sisal plantations.
- (iii) Colonial taxation policies forced Africans into farming cash crops to pay taxes. For instance, hut taxes in Kenya encouraged coffee production.
- (iv) The high demand for cash crops in Europe, such as cocoa and cotton, incentivized peasant farming. In Ghana, cocoa farming thrived under this system.
- (v) In regions without European settlers, peasant farming was the primary method of production. In Nigeria, peasants grew palm oil for export.
- (vi) The introduction of new crops like groundnuts and maize encouraged cash crop farming. Senegal became a major groundnut producer under French colonial rule.