

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: 2022

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.

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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) Who studies the society's cultural system, behavior, beliefs, and ideologies?

- A. Archaeologists
- B. Linguists
- C. Anthropologists
- D. Humanitarians
- E. Philanthropists

Correct Answer: C. Anthropologists

Reason: Anthropologists study human societies, including their culture, behavior, beliefs, and ideologies, while the other options focus on different areas.

(ii) By 1914, European powers had managed to establish effective colonial control in Africa. In which decade was that year?

- A. First decade of the nineteenth century
- B. Fourteenth decade of the nineteenth century
- C. Nineteenth decade of the fourteenth century
- D. Second decade of the nineteenth century
- E. Second decade of the twentieth century

Correct Answer: E. Second decade of the twentieth century

Reason: The year 1914 falls in the second decade of the twentieth century.

(iii) Which revolution was featured by fraternity, liberty, and equality as its core ideas?

- A. Egyptian revolution
- B. Industrial revolution
- C. Zanzibar revolution
- D. Libyan revolution
- E. French revolution

Correct Answer: E. French revolution

Reason: The French Revolution (1789–1799) was characterized by the ideals of fraternity, liberty, and equality.

(iv) Whose theory explains the 'origin of man by describing the changes that our ancestors underwent until they were like a modern man'?

- A. Louis Leakey
- B. Mary Leakey
- C. David Livingstone
- D. Australopithecus
- E. Charles Darwin

Correct Answer: E. Charles Darwin

Reason: Charles Darwin's theory of evolution explains the origin of man and the changes leading to modern humans.

(v) Which nation could no longer exploit the United States of America after getting her political independence in 1776?

- A. Britain
- B. Russia
- C. Germany
- D. Japan
- E. France

Correct Answer: A. Britain

Reason: The United States gained independence from Britain in 1776.

(vi) Samora Machel and Agostinho Neto took up arms to fight against foreign domination during the 1970s. Whose colonial rule were they fighting against?

- A. British
- B. German
- C. French
- D. Portuguese
- E. Belgian

Correct Answer: D. Portuguese

Reason: Samora Machel (Mozambique) and Agostinho Neto (Angola) led struggles against Portuguese colonial rule.

(vii) What were the objectives of establishing national military institutions in Tanzania?

- (i) To protect the country from external aggression
 - (ii) To promote internal security and integrity
 - (iii) To participate in national building activities
 - (iv) To urge states to conform to peaceful settlement of disputes
- A. (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - B. (i), (iii) and (ii)
 - C. (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - D. (i) and (iv) only
 - E. (iii), (ii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: B. (i), (iii) and (ii)

Reason: National military institutions in Tanzania were established primarily to protect against external threats, contribute to internal stability, and participate in nation-building efforts.

(viii) Which countries played an important role in the nationalist movement due to the question of land?

- A. Kenya, South Africa, Algeria and Zimbabwe

- B. Kenya, South Africa, Tanganyika and Mozambique
- C. Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Mozambique
- D. Algeria, Zambia, Tanganyika and South Africa
- E. Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda and Zimbabwe

Correct Answer: A. Kenya, South Africa, Algeria and Zimbabwe

Reason: These countries had significant nationalist movements centered around land alienation and dispossession by colonial settlers.

(ix) Who was the first British man to round the Cape of Good Hope?

- A. Vasco da Gama
- B. Bartholomew Diaz
- C. Francis Drake
- D. Ferdinand Magellan
- E. David Livingstone

Correct Answer: C. Francis Drake

Reason: Francis Drake was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe and pass the Cape of Good Hope during his voyages.

(x) Which nation purchased the Cape from the Netherlands for six million pounds sterling?

- A. Britain
- B. Belgium
- C. France
- D. Germany
- E. Portugal

Correct Answer: A. Britain

Reason: Britain purchased the Cape Colony from the Netherlands in 1814 as part of the Treaty of Vienna.

(xi) In which countries did armed struggle characterize their independence struggle?

- A. Zanzibar, Zimbabwe and Ghana
- B. Zimbabwe, Kenya and Mozambique
- C. Zimbabwe, South Africa and Tanganyika
- D. Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanganyika
- E. Mozambique, Angola and Ghana

Correct Answer: B. Zimbabwe, Kenya and Mozambique

Reason: Armed struggle played a central role in the independence movements in these countries against colonial rule.

(xii) All of the following are true about Julius Nyerere except

- A. He was one of the Pan-Africanism leaders.

- B. He was one of the founders of Organization of African Unity.
- C. He played a key role in the formation of United Nations Organization.
- D. He campaigned and supported black majority rule in South Africa.
- E. He was one of the leaders of the Front Line States.

Correct Answer: C. He played a key role in the formation of United Nations Organization.

Reason: Julius Nyerere was not involved in the formation of the United Nations; his focus was on Pan-Africanism and African liberation.

(xiii) Why the United States of America did not accept membership of the League of Nations though she pioneered its formation?

- A. She was invited as an overseer, thus she had no role to play
- B. She did not like to be involved in European issues
- C. She had a weakened economy due to the impact of the First World War
- D. She feared that Germany under Adolf Hitler would attack her
- E. She was still feeling the shame she suffered in the Berlin conference

Correct Answer: B. She did not like to be involved in European issues

Reason: The U.S. pursued a policy of isolationism and did not want to entangle itself in European affairs.

(xiv) All of the following are true about Zimbabwe except

- A. Robert Mugabe declared unilateral independence in Zimbabwe.
- B. Ian Smith unilaterally declared independence in 1965.
- C. ZANU and ZAPU were the major political parties.
- D. Zimbabwe attained her independence in 1980.
- E. Zimbabwe was a British colony.

Correct Answer: A. Robert Mugabe declared unilateral independence in Zimbabwe.

Reason: Ian Smith declared unilateral independence in 1965, not Robert Mugabe.

(xv) Who named the Southern tip of Africa ‘Cape of Good Hope’?

- A. Vasco da Gama
- B. Prince Henry
- C. Cecil Rhodes
- D. John Moffat
- E. Bartholomew Diaz

Correct Answer: E. Bartholomew Diaz

Reason: Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese explorer, named it the Cape of Good Hope during his voyage in 1488.

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

List A

- (i) He pioneered the idea of forming a stronger African organization in the 1990s.
- (ii) He formulated 14 points of the League of Nations.
- (iii) He ordered in the 'Final Solution' that the Jewish population should be eliminated.
- (iv) The Italian fascist who provoked the Second World War.
- (v) He chaired the conference which aimed at resolving the conflicts among the European powers in the 19th century.

List B

- A. Woodrow Wilson
- B. Otto von Bismarck
- C. David Livingstone
- D. Cecil Rhodes
- E. Adolf Hitler
- F. Muammar Gaddafi
- G. Benito Mussolini
- H. Carl Peters

Answers

- (i) F
- (ii) A
- (iii) E
- (iv) G
- (v) B

3. Answer the following questions briefly:

(i) Differentiate between mixed farming and shifting cultivation.

Mixed farming refers to a system where crops and livestock are raised on the same farm, while shifting cultivation involves moving from one piece of land to another after depleting soil fertility.

(ii) Why did the Maasai organize themselves in the age-set system?

The Maasai organized themselves in age-set systems to divide responsibilities and roles within their society, ensuring social cohesion and defense.

(iii) What is the difference between 'Nyarubanja' and 'Ubugabire'?

Nyarubanja refers to a feudal land tenure system where chiefs controlled land, while Ubugabire was a form of clientship where individuals offered labor in exchange for protection or land use.

(iv) How did population pressure in Natal region lead to Ngoni migration?

Population pressure in the Natal region, caused by limited resources and Mfecane wars, forced the Ngoni to migrate in search of better land and security.

(v) Explain two demerits of feudalism.

Feudalism created inequality by concentrating land and power in the hands of a few and oppressed peasants through forced labor and high taxation.

(vi) Why HIV/AIDS is regarded as a burden to health services provision in Africa?

HIV/AIDS is considered a burden because it strains healthcare resources, requires expensive treatment, and reduces the workforce, impacting economic productivity.

4. Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number in your answer booklet(s).

(i) Chief Lobengula and Mtwi Mkwana resisted actively against the imposition of colonial rule in Africa.

(ii) Piet Retief and Jan Van Rensburg were the leaders of the trekking parties in South Africa.

(iii) David Livingstone was one of the influential individuals in Europe who encouraged the creation of overseas empires.

(iv) Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta were the most effective and vocal spokesmen for Africa during the Pan-Africanist conference held in Manchester.

(v) Julius Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda were the prominent leaders of the Front Line States during decolonization in Southern Africa.

(vi) Presidents Benjamin Mkapa and Yoweri Museveni were the key leaders who signed the treaty to create the new East African Community.

Correct Order

(ii) 1

(iii) 2

(i) 3

(iv) 4

(v) 5

(vi) 6

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using roman numbers:

(i) A country whose military force took part in the military campaign against the forces of Idi Amin in 1978.

(ii) An East African country that had the only institution offering higher education until the 1960s.

(iii) A country which was connected by a new railway line from Tanzania through the assistance of the Chinese government.

(iv) A British colony that attained her political independence in 1957.

(v) A Portuguese colony that adopted a socialist economic strategy.

Answers

- (i) Tanzania
- (ii) Uganda
- (iii) Zambia
- (iv) Ghana
- (v) Mozambique

6. Explain six factors that determined the forms of decolonization in Africa.

Decolonization refers to the process by which African nations gained independence from colonial rule. The forms of decolonization in Africa varied depending on several factors, including the nature of the colonial system, resistance movements, and international dynamics.

- (i) The strength of nationalist movements played a key role. Countries like Ghana had strong political organizations such as the Convention People's Party (CPP) under Kwame Nkrumah, which pressured colonial powers to grant independence.
- (ii) The willingness of the colonial power influenced the process. For example, Britain negotiated with its colonies like Nigeria and Ghana, allowing for peaceful transitions.
- (iii) The level of settler population affected the form of decolonization. In Kenya and Algeria, large settler populations resisted independence, leading to violent conflicts like the Mau Mau uprising and the Algerian War of Independence.
- (iv) International pressure, including the role of the United Nations, pushed colonial powers to decolonize. For instance, the UN supported Namibia's independence from South Africa.
- (v) The impact of World War II weakened European colonial powers, making it difficult for them to maintain control over their colonies. For example, France lost much of its influence in West Africa after the war.
- (vi) The Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union encouraged support for independence movements, as both superpowers sought allies in Africa. For example, the Soviet Union supported Angola's MPLA during its fight for independence.

7. The discovery of fire was very beneficial to man from the Middle Stone Age to the Iron Age. Justify this statement by giving six points.

The discovery of fire was a revolutionary development in human history, significantly improving the quality of life and advancing technological progress from the Middle Stone Age to the Iron Age.

- (i) Fire provided warmth, which allowed humans to inhabit colder regions. For example, it enabled early humans to expand their territories into areas with harsh winters.
- (ii) It offered protection from predators, as animals were often deterred by flames. This ensured the safety of human settlements at night.
- (iii) Fire facilitated cooking, making food more digestible and safer to eat by killing pathogens. For instance, roasted meat became a staple food.

- (iv) It improved tool-making, especially during the Iron Age, by providing the heat necessary to smelt and shape metal tools.
- (v) Fire enhanced socialization, as people gathered around it, leading to the development of languages and stronger communal bonds.
- (vi) It was used in hunting by setting fire to vegetation to flush out animals. This technique was commonly employed in grasslands and savannahs.

8. Why did France apply assimilation policy in her colonies in Africa? Explain by giving six points.

The assimilation policy was a strategy used by France to integrate its colonies into French culture and governance, aiming to create a uniform French empire.

- (i) France sought to spread its language and culture to African colonies, believing in the superiority of French civilization. For instance, French became the official language in countries like Senegal and Ivory Coast.
- (ii) The policy aimed to create loyal subjects who identified as French citizens, ensuring the stability of the colonial administration.
- (iii) It was used to suppress African traditions and cultures, which were seen as inferior. This led to the marginalization of local customs and practices.
- (iv) France wanted to increase its influence globally by expanding the number of territories that fully embraced French values.
- (v) Assimilation facilitated the recruitment of educated Africans into the colonial administration, such as Blaise Diagne of Senegal, who became a French politician.
- (vi) It was part of France's broader goal of economic exploitation, as assimilated Africans were expected to adopt European work ethics and contribute to the colonial economy.

9. Colonial economy had its own characteristics. Substantiate this statement by giving six points.

The colonial economy in Africa was designed to benefit European powers through resource extraction, labor exploitation, and market creation, leaving African economies dependent and underdeveloped.

- (i) It was export-oriented, focusing on cash crops and minerals for European markets. For example, cocoa from Ghana and diamonds from South Africa were major exports.
- (ii) Infrastructure development was limited to areas that facilitated resource extraction and export. Railways like the Uganda Railway connected resource-rich regions to ports.
- (iii) Forced labor systems were implemented to ensure a steady supply of workers for plantations and mines. In the Congo, forced labor was used to extract rubber.
- (iv) Land alienation displaced African communities, reserving fertile lands for European settlers. In Kenya, the White Highlands were taken for settler agriculture.
- (v) Dependency on imported goods was created by suppressing local industries. For instance, textiles in West Africa were replaced by British imports.
- (vi) The colonial economy was characterized by heavy taxation, which compelled Africans to engage in wage labor. Hut taxes in Tanganyika forced locals to work on colonial plantations.