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: 2023**

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.

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 in the answer booklet provided.

(i) Tanzania is expected to conduct the next general election in 2025. In which millennium will this general election be conducted?
A. 20th millennium
B. 21st millennium
C. 2nd millennium
D. 25th millennium
E. 3rd millennium

Correct Answer: C. 2nd millennium

(ii) Why did the British introduce indirect rule in their African colonies?
A. To educate Africans about human rights
B. To stop the aggressiveness of the Germans
C. To reduce administrative costs
D. To encourage the Africans to accept the rule of law
E. To maximize industrial development in the British colonies

Correct Answer: C. To reduce administrative costs

(iii) In which period was man a scavenger?
A. Late Stone Age
B. Early Stone Age
C. Middle Stone Age
D. New Stone Age
E. Iron Age

Correct Answer: B. Early Stone Age

(iv) Which of the following statements best describe Boro, Engaruka, and Ugweno?
A. Centralized states in Africa
B. Chiefdoms that resisted the intrusion of colonialism in Africa
C. Early salt mining centres in Africa
D. Major iron centres in Africa
E. Historical sites where the fossils of ancient man have been found

Correct Answer: C. Early salt mining centres in Africa

(v) Which one of the following comprises the Bantu communities of East Africa?
A. Kikuyu, Kamba, Somali and Luo
B. Kikuyu, Kamba, Baganda and Nyamwezi

C. Baganda, Luo, Kalenjin and Banyoro
D. Baganda, Basoga, Banyoro and Luo
E. Nyamwezi, Makonde, Chagga and Maasai

Correct Answer: B. Kikuyu, Kamba, Baganda and Nyamwezi

(vi) The following were the weaknesses of one-party system except:
A. It encouraged authoritarianism
B. It lacked checks and balances on government
C. It discouraged alternative opinions
D. It operated without opposition parties
E. It promoted national unity by minimizing conflicts

Correct Answer: E. It promoted national unity by minimizing conflicts

(vii) What was the responsibility of the young boys among the Maasai who aged between 8 and 18 years old?
A. To travel far with the herd in search of pasture and water
B. To raid neighboring herds in order to increase the size of their herds
C. To protect livestock against enemies and wild animals
D. To settle all disputes emerging in the pastoral society
E. To graze and milk cattle

Correct Answer: E. To graze and milk cattle

(viii) Which of the following led to the rise of Nazism in Germany?
A. Franco-Prussian war
B. Heligoland treaty
C. Cold war
D. Versailles treaty
E. Second World War

Correct Answer: D. Versailles treaty

(ix) Why did the Portuguese rule in East Africa decline?
A. Attacks from the Zimba warriors
B. Scramble and partition of East Africa
C. Emergence of the Second World War
D. Effects of the Great Economic Depression
E. Abolition of slave trade along the coast of East Africa

Correct Answer: A. Attacks from the Zimba warriors

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(x) Which statements are true on the characteristics of communalism?
(i) Nobody benefited at the expense of the other.
(ii) There was specialization.
(iii) The society was highly stratified.
(iv) Nobody was given special privileges because of their lineage or wealth.

A. (i) and (ii)
B. (i) and (iii)
C. (i) and (iv)
D. (ii) and (iii)
E. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: C. (i) and (iv)

2. Match the historical explanations in List A with the corresponding cities in List B by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number.

List A
(i) The city that was not captured by the German army due to strong resistance and freezing temperature during the Second World War.
(ii) The city in which the United States of America destroyed by an atomic bomb during the Second World War.
(iii) The city that became the headquarters of the United Nations Organization after the Second World War.
(iv) A military base whose attack forced the United States of America to support Britain and USSR in fighting against the Germans in 1941.
(v) The town in which the terms to punish Germany for causing the First World War were created.
(vi) The headquarters of the League of Nations.

List B
A. New York
B. Geneva
C. Washington
D. Moscow
E. Versailles
F. Pearl Harbor
G. Nagasaki
H. Warsaw
I. Paris

Answers
(i) H. Warsaw
(ii) G. Nagasaki
(iii) A. New York

(iv) F. Pearl Harbor
(v) E. Versailles
(vi) B. Geneva

3. Briefly, answer the following questions:

(i) Why was there a rise of African nationalism after the return of ex-soldiers from the Second World War?

The return of ex-soldiers after the Second World War significantly contributed to the rise of African nationalism. These soldiers, who had fought alongside Europeans, experienced the same risks but returned to societies where they faced discrimination and exploitation under colonial rule. Their exposure to ideas of equality and freedom during the war made them aware of the contradictions of colonialism, leading them to demand similar rights for Africans. Their participation in the war also increased their political awareness and ability to organize anti-colonial movements.

(ii) How did the educated Africans facilitate decolonization in Africa?

Educated Africans played a crucial role in facilitating decolonization by acting as leaders, thinkers, and organizers of nationalist movements. They used their knowledge to articulate the grievances of the African people and challenge colonial powers through diplomacy and political advocacy. Educated leaders like Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta mobilized mass support for independence movements. They also formed political parties, engaged in negotiations with colonial governments, and represented Africa in international forums like the United Nations.

(iii) Why did the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) support African decolonization after the Second World War? Give two reasons.

The USSR supported African decolonization for ideological and strategic reasons. Firstly, it opposed Western imperialism and sought to promote socialism as an alternative to colonial capitalism. Supporting African liberation movements aligned with its goal of challenging Western dominance. Secondly, the USSR aimed to expand its influence in newly independent African nations by providing them with economic and military aid, creating allies in the global Cold War rivalry.

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

(i) The outcome of these meetings was the formation of an international organization comprising independent states from all over the world.
(ii) The organization is made up of organs like the Security Council whose five permanent members have veto powers.
(iii) A series of meetings were held between the Allied Powers which had defeated fascism in Germany, Italy, and Japan.

(iv) Some African countries have also demanded that some African countries also acquire this veto power in order to level the status of the international relations.
(v) The weaknesses of the League of Nations facilitated the outbreak of the Second World War.
(vi) The outbreak of the Second World War convinced the world that an organization stronger than the League of Nations was needed.

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

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

(i) An East African country that specialized in sisal production during the colonial period.
(ii) A British colony that specialized in copper production during colonial economy.
(iii) A Sultan's spheres of influence that specialized in cloves.
(iv) A British colony whose eastern region was curved out to become the west highlands of Kenya.
Answer:
The following should appear on your map:
(i)Tanzania: Specialized in sisal production during the colonial period, particularly in regions like Tanga.
(ii)Zambia: A British colony known for copper production in the Copperbelt region.
(iii)Zanzibar: Under the Sultan's rule, Zanzibar specialized in clove cultivation.
(iv)Uganda: Its eastern region contributed to the formation of Kenya's western highlands during colonial times.

6. Briefly explain three impacts of the civil wars that have been taking place in Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Civil wars in Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo have had significant and devastating impacts on the populations and economies of these nations. One of the primary consequences is the displacement of millions of people. Civilians have been forced to flee their homes due to violence, seeking refuge in neighboring countries or internally displaced persons' camps. This has led to a humanitarian crisis, with refugees struggling to access basic necessities such as food, clean water, and shelter, further exacerbating their suffering.

Another major impact is the destruction of infrastructure and economic systems. Civil wars have targeted key infrastructures such as roads, schools, and hospitals, disrupting essential services. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, for example, mining operations, a critical sector of the economy, have been severely

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affected by conflicts, leading to loss of revenue and economic decline. Similarly, in Somalia, agricultural activities have been disrupted, causing widespread food insecurity and famine.

Political instability is another consequence of these civil wars. Prolonged conflicts have weakened governance structures and created power vacuums, leading to lawlessness and the rise of armed groups. In Somalia, the central government has struggled to assert control over the country, while in the Democratic Republic of Congo, warlords and militias continue to challenge state authority, hindering efforts to rebuild and restore stability. These factors collectively prolong the suffering of the affected populations and undermine prospects for long-term development.

7. In three points, briefly distinguish passive resistance from active resistance.

Passive resistance and active resistance are two distinct methods of opposing oppressive systems, differing in their approaches and outcomes. Passive resistance is characterized by non-violent actions such as protests, boycotts, and petitions. For example, Mahatma Gandhi's movement in India against British colonial rule employed passive resistance by organizing peaceful marches and promoting the boycott of British goods. This method aims to challenge authority through moral and economic pressure, often gaining international sympathy and support for the cause.

On the other hand, active resistance involves direct confrontations that can include violent uprisings, armed struggles, and physical defiance. An example of active resistance is the Mau Mau movement in Kenya, where freedom fighters used armed tactics to resist British colonial rule and reclaim their land. Active resistance tends to escalate conflicts, leading to faster but more destructive outcomes compared to the non-violent nature of passive resistance.

While both forms of resistance aim to challenge oppression, their effectiveness often depends on the context and the level of opposition faced. Passive resistance requires patience and a unified strategy to achieve long-term goals, whereas active resistance, though riskier, can yield quicker results in situations where negotiation and peaceful means are impossible.

8. Briefly explain three objectives of establishing colonial economy in Africa.

The colonial economy in Africa was established with specific objectives that primarily served the interests of European powers. One of the main objectives was the extraction of raw materials for export to Europe. Africa was rich in resources such as gold, diamonds, and agricultural products like cocoa and coffee, which were crucial for fueling industrial growth in European countries. For instance, the Congo under Belgian rule became a significant supplier of rubber, which was vital for manufacturing tires and other products in Europe.

Another objective of the colonial economy was to create markets for European manufactured goods. Colonies were used as dumping grounds for surplus industrial products from Europe. For example, textiles produced in Britain were sold in West Africa, replacing traditional fabrics and making African economies

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dependent on European imports. This ensured a steady demand for European goods and restricted the growth of local industries.

Exploitation of cheap African labor was also a key objective of the colonial economy. Colonial administrations imposed taxes such as hut taxes, forcing Africans to work in plantations, mines, and construction projects to pay these levies. For instance, in Kenya, many Africans were employed on European-owned coffee and tea plantations under harsh conditions and low wages. This exploitation ensured high profits for European investors while keeping African workers in poverty.

These objectives collectively shaped the colonial economy, benefiting European powers while leaving African nations economically dependent and underdeveloped, with lasting consequences that continue to affect the continent today.

9. Why the Portuguese delayed the independence of their African colonies? Explain by giving six points.

The delay in granting independence to Portuguese colonies in Africa was largely due to Portugal's political, economic, and strategic interests. One key reason was Portugal's belief in maintaining its colonial empire as a symbol of national pride and global status. Unlike other European powers that began decolonization after World War II, Portugal viewed its colonies as integral parts of its territory, refusing to relinquish them easily.

Another reason was Portugal's economic dependence on its colonies. Colonies like Angola and Mozambique were rich in resources such as oil, diamonds, and agricultural products, which contributed significantly to Portugal's economy. Granting independence would have resulted in economic losses for Portugal, which was already struggling financially.

The political ideology of the Portuguese government also contributed to the delay. Under the authoritarian regime of António de Oliveira Salazar, Portugal pursued a policy of colonial assimilation, claiming that the colonies were part of a unified nation. This policy rejected the idea of independence and suppressed nationalist movements.

Additionally, Portugal's military efforts to suppress independence movements prolonged the decolonization process. Armed resistance from groups like MPLA in Angola and FRELIMO in Mozambique was met with prolonged military campaigns, which delayed independence. The wars were costly and destructive but showcased Portugal's reluctance to negotiate.

International isolation also played a role. Portugal resisted international pressure from organizations like the United Nations to grant independence, arguing that it was internal policy. This defiance further extended the colonial rule.

Finally, the lack of strong internal opposition within Portugal itself delayed the process. It was not until the Carnation Revolution of 1974, which overthrew the authoritarian government, that a new leadership initiated negotiations for independence. This change in political leadership was crucial in ending Portuguese colonialism.

10. Analyze six factors for military coups in the early independent African countries.

Military coups in early independent African countries were driven by a combination of political, social, and economic factors. One significant factor was weak political institutions. Many African nations lacked well-established democratic systems after independence, creating opportunities for military leaders to seize power and address governance challenges.

Another factor was the prevalence of tribalism and ethnic divisions. Post-independence governments often failed to address ethnic inequalities, leading to favoritism and marginalization. This fueled resentment, prompting military interventions as a way to restore balance or protect the interests of certain groups.

Economic mismanagement was another driving force. Corruption, inflation, and lack of development under civilian governments led to widespread dissatisfaction. For example, military coups in Nigeria were partly motivated by frustration over economic crises and perceived inefficiency of civilian leaders.

The influence of colonial legacies also contributed to instability. Colonial powers often favored certain ethnic groups or regions, creating divisions that persisted after independence. These divisions sometimes made the military see itself as the only neutral force capable of uniting the nation.

The role of external influences cannot be ignored. During the Cold War, global powers like the United States and the Soviet Union supported military coups to align African nations with their ideological blocs. For instance, external funding and weapons were provided to militaries willing to overthrow governments seen as aligning with rival blocs.

Lastly, the ambition of military leaders themselves was a key factor. Many leaders sought power for personal gain or to establish authoritarian regimes. These ambitions were often justified by claims of protecting national interests or correcting governance failures.

11. Analyze six challenges which face the African Union.

The African Union (AU) faces numerous challenges in fulfilling its mandate of promoting unity, peace, and development across the continent. One major challenge is the prevalence of conflicts and insecurity. Armed conflicts in regions like the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes continue to undermine peacebuilding efforts and drain the AU's resources.

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Economic disparity among member states is another challenge. The AU relies heavily on funding from wealthier member states and international donors, which limits its independence and ability to implement policies effectively. Poorer nations struggle to contribute financially, weakening the organization's capacity.

The lack of political will among member states also hinders the AU's effectiveness. Some governments prioritize national sovereignty over regional cooperation, delaying the implementation of AU policies and agreements. This has been evident in slow progress toward achieving goals like free trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Weak institutional capacity is another significant issue. The AU's administrative structures often lack the efficiency and resources needed to address the continent's challenges. For example, slow responses to crises like the Ebola outbreak have highlighted institutional weaknesses.

Corruption within member states further complicates the AU's efforts. Corruption undermines governance and development initiatives, making it difficult for the AU to foster accountability and transparency. It also erodes public trust in the organization.

Finally, external interference in African affairs poses a challenge. The influence of global powers in shaping policies and decisions within member states often conflicts with the AU's objectives. This external interference undermines the AU's ability to act as a truly independent and united body.