

**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 : 2024

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).

maktaba.tetea.org



1. (i) How long does a millennium last?

- A. 10 years
- B. 100 years
- C. 1000 years
- D. 10,000 years
- E. 2000 years

Correct answer: C. 1000 years

Reason: A millennium is defined as a period of one thousand years. This is derived from the Latin words "mille" meaning thousand and "annum" meaning year.

(ii) Which theories describe the origin of human beings?

- A. Creation theory and Lackey's theory
- B. Evolution theory and Social Development theory
- C. Evolution theory and Evolution theory
- D. Revolution theory and Creation theory
- E. Evolution theory and Human development theory

Correct answer: A. Creation theory and Lackey's theory

Reason: The origin of human beings is explained by the Creation theory, which attributes human origin to divine creation, and Lackey's theory, which considers human evolution based on anthropological findings.

(iii) Why traders preferred the use of camels to horses during the Trans-Saharan trade?

- A. They were resistant to desert conditions
- B. They could walk easily in equatorial climate
- C. They were faster during rainy seasons
- D. They could be bought cheaply compared to horses
- E. They could survive without food and water for a short time

Correct answer: A. They were resistant to desert conditions

Reason: Camels were able to withstand harsh desert conditions. They could stay for many days without water, tolerate extreme heat, and carry heavy loads across long distances, unlike horses.

(iv) Which one of the following factors facilitated the rise and expansion of Buganda Kingdom?

- A. Good leadership of Mukama Kabarega

- B. Strong standing army as constituted by Sundiata
- C. Using fighting techniques learned from the Second World War
- D. Good geographical and climatic conditions
- E. Accumulation of wealth from Trans-Saharan trade

Correct answer: D. Good geographical and climatic conditions

Reason: Buganda Kingdom expanded because of fertile soils, reliable rainfall, and favorable location near Lake Victoria, which supported agriculture, fishing, and trade.

(v) Why did the Dutch migrate from the Cape colony?

- A. Due to introduction of apartheid
- B. Due to availability of arable land
- C. Due to the rise of Shaka Zulu
- D. Due to the First World War
- E. Due to introduction of partition of Africa

Correct answer: A. Due to introduction of apartheid

Reason: The Dutch, also called Boers, migrated inland during the Great Trek because of British control and apartheid-like policies in the Cape Colony. They wanted to preserve their independence.

(vi) Which economic activities facilitated interactions in pre-colonial African societies?

- A. Mining, agriculture, trade and metal working
- B. War, agriculture, trade and medicine
- C. War, agriculture, trade and medical works
- D. Medicine, music and war
- E. Agriculture, migration, fishing and music

Correct answer: A. Mining, agriculture, trade and metal working

Reason: These activities brought communities into contact with each other. Surplus produce led to trade, mining produced goods for exchange, metal working provided tools and weapons, and agriculture sustained societies.

(vii) The following are features of communalism, except:

- A. Existence of exploitation
- B. Low productivity

- C. Collective ownership of the means of production
- D. Absence of social classes
- E. Absence of exploitation

Correct answer: A. Existence of exploitation

Reason: Communalism was based on equality and cooperation. There was no exploitation because resources were collectively owned and shared equally.

(viii) Which evidence will you give to justify that Africa benefitted from the early commercial contacts with the Middle and Far East?

- A. Exploitation of resources
- B. Emergence of slave trade and importation of clothes
- C. Adoption of new technology
- D. Growth of coastal city states
- E. Abolition of slave trade

Correct answer: D. Growth of coastal city states

Reason: Trade with Arabs, Persians, Indians and Chinese led to the growth of city-states like Kilwa, Sofala, and Mombasa which became important commercial centers.

(ix) Which statement explains the weakness of Berlin conference of 1884–1885?

- A. It forced Germany to pay for damages of war
- B. It fulfilled its third orders given by Adolf Hitler
- C. It failed to recognize existing African political and cultural structures
- D. It based its decisions on the Open Door Policy
- E. It failed to protect African interests

Correct answer: C. It failed to recognize existing African political and cultural structures

Reason: The Berlin conference divided Africa into colonies ignoring existing African kingdoms, ethnic groups, and boundaries, which later caused conflicts.

(x) Which concept best indicates the situation where an independent country is dominated by another?

- A. Colonialism
- B. Neo-colonialism

- C. Feudalism
- D. Militarism
- E. Scorched earth policy

Correct answer: B. Neo-colonialism

Reason: Neo-colonialism is a situation where a country appears independent politically but is still controlled economically and culturally by foreign powers.

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

List A	List B
(i) The stage of capitalism where the merchants were the key people	A. Industrial capitalism
(ii) The stage of capitalism where large companies dominated production	B. Monopoly capitalism
(iii) The economic system in which the major means of production are privately owned	C. Capitalism
(iv) The stage of capitalism when machines were used to a large extent and bourgeoisie owned factories	D. Slavery
(v) The mode of production whose collapse led to the emergence of capitalism	E. Socialism
(vi) The political and economic system where all people are equal and own everything collectively	F. Communalism
(vii) The political and economic system which advocates equal ownership of resources and wealth distribution	G. Feudalism
(viii) The stage of capitalism when merchants dominated trade	H. Mercantile capitalism

Answers:

(i) H, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) A, (v) G, (vi) F, (vii) E

3. (a) How does the study of History promote patriotism?

The study of History promotes patriotism by enabling people to understand the sacrifices made by their ancestors in the struggle for independence and national development. This awareness builds pride in their heritage and encourages loyalty to their country.

It also reminds citizens of the achievements of national leaders and freedom fighters, which strengthens unity and the spirit of defending their nation.

Through learning about the challenges faced in the past, citizens are inspired to protect their country's sovereignty and work towards its progress.

(b) Briefly, explain the rationale for using oral traditions as a method of getting historical information.

Oral traditions provide valuable information in societies where there were no written records. They ensure that historical events, customs, and beliefs are preserved and passed on from one generation to another.

They reflect the experiences, values, and culture of communities, which helps historians to reconstruct the past.

Oral traditions also capture community identity and heritage in a way that written records alone may not reflect, making them important sources of African history.

(c) Two Form Four students in a neighboring country discovered the fossil whose age is estimated to be 6,000 years ago:

(i) The instrument to use in determining the fossil's age is Carbon-14 dating.

(ii) Carbon-14 dating is recommended because it can measure the amount of radioactive carbon left in organic material, making it reliable for dating fossils up to about 50,000 years old.

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

The murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife was the immediate cause. This comes first because it directly triggered the outbreak of the First World War.

The scramble for colonies among the European powers was characterized by conflicts and quarrels. This intensified rivalries and tensions in the years before the war.

Conflicts associated with the scramble for colonies planted the seeds which caused the outbreak of the First World War. This step shows how colonial rivalries translated into global conflict.

The war spread worldwide due to the existence of military alliances. This expanded the conflict beyond Europe to other parts of the world.

One of the effects of the First World War was that Tanganyika was declared a mandate territory and placed under the League of Nations. This was a result of Germany's defeat.

Failure of the League of Nations to prevent the growing militarism and armament of Germany and Italy contributed to the occurrence of the Second World War. This came last, showing how unresolved issues led to another global conflict.

5. (i) Otto von Bismarck succeeded to resolve a conflict that could have led to a great war among the European powers which were scrambling for colonies during the 19th century. Suggest one strategy that he used.

He organized the Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 where European powers divided Africa peacefully. This reduced direct confrontations and delayed war among the colonizers.

(ii) The Versailles Treaty was signed by the Central Powers in 1919. Give a reason for its creation.

The treaty was created to officially end the First World War and impose punishment on Germany. It aimed at reducing Germany's military power, demanding reparations, and redistributing its territories.

(iii) The Great Economic Depression caused the failure of the League of Nations. Justify this statement by giving one point.

During the depression, countries prioritized solving their domestic economic crises. This weakened international cooperation and the effectiveness of the League of Nations.

(iv) Adolf Hitler played a key role in the rise of the Second World War. Support this statement by giving three points.

He violated the Treaty of Versailles by expanding the German army and rearming the nation.

He pursued aggressive expansionist policies, such as the invasion of Poland in 1939, which directly led to war.

He used nationalist propaganda and promoted militarism to mobilize the German people for conquest.

6. (a) Differentiate direct rule system from indirect rule system. Give two points.

Direct rule involved replacing African traditional leaders with European officials, while indirect rule maintained African chiefs but placed them under colonial supervision.

Direct rule emphasized assimilation into European culture, while indirect rule preserved local customs but used them as tools for colonial administration.

(b) Give two advantages of the indirect rule system to the British.

It was cheap because it relied on existing traditional leaders, reducing the cost of administration.

It minimized resistance as people were governed by their own local leaders who were familiar to them.

(c) How is assimilation policy different from association policy? Give two points.

Assimilation aimed at turning Africans into French citizens by imposing French culture and institutions, while association recognized African traditions but controlled them under colonial systems.

Assimilation disregarded local practices, while association tolerated them as long as they did not threaten colonial rule.

7. Briefly, explain three forms of decolonization during the struggle for independence in African countries.

Some countries gained independence through constitutional negotiations, where African leaders engaged in peaceful dialogue with colonial governments, such as Ghana.

Other countries achieved independence through armed struggle, where liberation movements fought against colonial powers, such as Algeria, Kenya, and Zimbabwe.

There were also countries that achieved independence through peaceful demonstrations, strikes, and boycotts, as seen in Tanganyika.

8. Identify two societies from East Africa which were still practicing the communal way of life by the 19th century and specify the countries in which each one is found.

The Hadzabe of Tanzania practiced hunting and gathering under a communal system where resources were shared among members.

The Dorobo of Kenya also practiced a communal lifestyle based on hunting and gathering without individual ownership of land or resources.

9. “Colonial transport and communication networks affected Africa.” Justify this statement by giving six points.

They were constructed mainly to facilitate the exploitation and export of African resources, not to benefit local people.

They linked mineral-producing and agricultural areas directly to ports for export.

They enabled colonial administrators and soldiers to move quickly and enforce control over Africans.

They opened up interior regions for European settlement and plantation farming.

They caused uneven development, focusing only on economically important regions while neglecting others.

They disrupted traditional African trade routes and communication networks, weakening local economies.

10. Explain six challenges which face Africa due to her participation in the United Nations’ Organization.

African countries are underrepresented in the permanent membership of the Security Council, limiting their influence in global decisions.

Most African nations lack financial strength to contribute effectively to UN operations, making them dependent on wealthier nations.

Internal conflicts within Africa weaken its bargaining power at the UN.

Dependence on foreign aid undermines African priorities in international negotiations.

Language barriers and lack of skilled personnel reduce Africa's effectiveness in participating fully in UN matters.

Neocolonial interests from powerful states often override African concerns in the UN.

11. In six points, explain the effects of slave trade in East Africa.

Slave trade caused depopulation as large numbers of people were captured and sold, leaving some areas almost empty.

It increased insecurity since communities lived in fear of slave raiders and constant wars.

It led to the decline of African industries such as iron smelting and textile production because skilled workers were captured.

It destroyed unity among communities, as some groups collaborated with traders to raid others.

It introduced firearms, which increased violence and conflicts within the region.

It weakened societies economically and politically, paving the way for easy colonization by European powers.