

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

**012**

**HISTORY**

(For Private Candidate Only)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**monday 12th October 2009**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, and C
2. Answer all questions in section A and B and **three** 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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- (i). Homo Habilis is believed to be a direct ancestor of modern man because
- A. his body resembled that of an ape.
  - B. he had a bigger brain and was a more systematic tool-maker.
  - C. he lived in the Olduvai Gorge.
  - D. he walked on two limbs.
  - E. he lived during the last stone age.

Correct Answer: B. he had a bigger brain and was a more systematic tool-maker.

Reason: Homo Habilis is considered a significant evolutionary ancestor due to his ability to make tools systematically, which demonstrates advanced cognitive development compared to earlier hominids.

- (ii). During the first phase of trading connections, traders who came to East Africa were from
- A. China, Oman, Mauritius, and Comoro.
  - B. China, Indonesia, India, and the Middle East.
  - C. Sahara, India, Katanga, and Meroe.
  - D. China, Indonesia, Katanga, and Sofala.
  - E. Britain, Yemen, Sahara, and India.

Correct Answer: B. China, Indonesia, India, and the Middle East.

Reason: Historical records indicate that traders from these regions were active in East Africa during the early trading phases, especially in the Indian Ocean trade network.

- (iii). Which of the following kingdoms had no standing army in the history of the pre-colonial African states?
- A. Luba and Lunda.
  - B. Kongo and Mwenemutapa.
  - C. Kongo Kingdom.
  - D. Ovimbundu and Imbangala.
  - E. Zulu and Ndebele.

Correct Answer: C. Kongo Kingdom.

Reason: The Kongo Kingdom primarily relied on alliances and spiritual authority rather than maintaining a large standing army, unlike other kingdoms that emphasized militarism.

- (iv). Where did the first European Missionaries to Africa come from?
- A. Britain.
  - B. Germany.
  - C. Italy.
  - D. Portugal.
  - E. Holland.

Correct Answer: D. Portugal.

Reason: Portuguese explorers and missionaries were among the earliest Europeans to interact with Africa, especially during their expeditions along the West African coast and into the interior.

(v) The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 was held in order to

- A. draw up territorial boundaries in colonial Africa.
- B. enforce the anti-slave trade campaign.
- C. prevent conflicts between European nations over territorial claims in Africa.
- D. assess the form of administration which colonial regimes would follow in Africa.
- E. support the activities of the European missionaries in Central Africa.

Correct Answer: C. prevent conflicts between European nations over territorial claims in Africa.

Reason: The Berlin Conference aimed to regulate European colonization and prevent conflicts by setting rules for territorial claims in Africa.

(vi) Which of the following elements were the backbones of the colonial economy?

- A. Labour and Minerals.
- B. Land and Industry.
- C. Cattle and Land.
- D. Money and Crops.
- E. Land and Labour.

Correct Answer: E. Land and Labour.

Reason: Colonial economies were built on exploiting African land for agriculture and minerals, while African labor was used to sustain plantations and infrastructure development.

(vii) Land Improvement Schemes and Extension Services were applied in African colonies after the

- A. Great Depression.
- B. First World War.
- C. Second World War.
- D. Rise of Fascism and Nazism.
- E. Maji Maji War.

Correct Answer: C. Second World War.

Reason: After World War II, colonial governments introduced agricultural schemes to improve productivity and address food shortages in their colonies.

(viii). The following were motives for the USA in supporting decolonization in Africa except

- A. USA had no colonies in Africa, hence she had nothing to lose.
- B. USA being the dominant power after the 2nd World War wanted to see more members join UNO.
- C. The emerging independent states of Africa were expected to be vital economic satellites of USA.
- D. The Marshall Plan was to compensate what other nations would lose from their former colonies.
- E. The former European colonial powers were to be principal military bases in preventing Socialist expansionism.

Correct Answer: E. The former European colonial powers were to be principal military bases in preventing Socialist expansionism.

Reason: This statement contradicts the USA's decolonization stance, which aimed to counter Soviet influence and not reinforce European colonial powers.

(ix). Which of the following was not a strategy for promoting manpower development policies taken by newly independent states of Africa?

- A. Using former traditional rulers.
- B. Africanization.
- C. Abolition of chieftainship.
- D. Decentralization.
- E. Villagization.

Correct Answer: A. Using former traditional rulers.

Reason: Newly independent African states sought to modernize governance by reducing reliance on traditional rulers, emphasizing Africanization and new administrative systems.

(x). In 1961 the Republic of South Africa was forced to withdraw from the Commonwealth Organization due to

- A. apartheid policy.
- B. independence of Natal.
- C. Sharpeville massacre.
- D. death of Dr. D.F. Malan.
- E. Rivonia Trial.

Correct Answer: A. apartheid policy.

Reason: South Africa's apartheid regime was widely condemned, leading to its exclusion from the Commonwealth as part of international opposition to racial segregation policies.

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

List A

- (i) Nzinga Nkuwu
- (ii) NAM
- (iii) Abraham Lincoln
- (iv) Amir Ali Bey
- (v) Rudd Concession
- (vi) Mputa Maseko
- (vii) William Mackinnon
- (viii) Microliths
- (ix) 1952
- (x) 1923

#### List B

- A. Came out as a result of conflicts between two ideologically opponent blocks.
- B. Granted to British South Africa Company monopoly rights of mining in Matabeleland.
- C. Associated with the coming of Indians in East Africa.
- D. Boer Trek leader.
- E. The first German Governor in Tanganyika.
- F. Estates given to loyal supporters as rewards for services provided to the king in Buganda.
- G. Turkish pirate who attacked the Portuguese ships and settlements in 1585.
- H. Party formed by non-whites in South Africa in 1912 to fight against colonial exploitation and racial discrimination.
- I. Nationalist party in Nigeria.
- J. He freed all slaves in America in 1863.
- K. Lead the Nguni-speaking people who crossed Zambezi and went along the eastern side of Lake Nyasa.
- L. Formed a trading company of British East Africa Association based in Zanzibar.
- M. Smaller and more refined stone tools like stone knives.
- N. Formation of Uganda National Congress.
- O. Devonshire White Paper.
- P. Lead the Nguni-speaking people who came to settle in Ufipa between Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika.
- Q. Opened up an embassy in Portugal.
- R. Important iron smelting centers around 200 B.C.
- S. Emergence of Nationalistic struggle in Nigeria and Burundi.
- T. Establishment of a Railway line from Tabora to Kigoma.

#### Answers

- (i) Nzinga Nkuwu - Q. Opened up an embassy in Portugal.
- (ii) NAM - A. Came out as a result of conflicts between two ideologically opponent blocks.
- (iii) Abraham Lincoln - J. He freed all slaves in America in 1863.
- (iv) Amir Ali Bey - G. Turkish pirate who attacked the Portuguese ships and settlements in 1585.
- (v) Rudd Concession - B. Granted to British South Africa Company monopoly rights of mining in Matabeleland.
- (vi) Mputa Maseko - P. Lead the Nguni-speaking people who came to settle in Ufipa between Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika.
- (vii) William Mackinnon - L. Formed a trading company of British East Africa Association based in Zanzibar.
- (viii) Microliths - M. Smaller and more refined stone tools like stone knives.
- (ix) 1952 - O. Devonshire White Paper.
- (x) 1923 - N. Formation of Uganda National Congress.

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Kongo Kingdom and locate the following chiefdoms: Mpemba, Nsundi, Mbamba, Soyoye, Mpangu, and Mbata.

To draw the map:

- Mpemba is in the central region of the Kongo Kingdom.
- Nsundi lies in the northeast.
- Mbamba is located in the south.
- Soyo is to the west, near the Atlantic coast.
- Mpangu is in the central-west.
- Mbata is in the east.

(b) Explain why Kongo kingdom crumbled.

The Kongo Kingdom crumbled due to various reasons. Firstly, the arrival of the Portuguese disrupted the kingdom's political and economic systems. The Portuguese exploited internal rivalries to establish control, weakening central authority. Secondly, the trans-Atlantic slave trade caused depopulation and destabilized communities, undermining the kingdom's labor base and social structure.

Thirdly, the kingdom faced continuous internal conflicts as rival factions vied for power. This weakened the monarchy and made it susceptible to external pressures. Additionally, the introduction of European goods and firearms altered traditional power dynamics, increasing dependency on foreign powers.

Finally, the depletion of resources and the decline of trade routes further eroded the economic base of the kingdom, leading to its eventual collapse.

4. (a) The items (i–iv) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences given after each set of items and write its letter beside the item number.

- (i) 1. Germany need for colonies came later after Britain and France.  
2. The entering of Germany in the scramble strengthened and heightened the scramble.  
3. Carl Peters became champion for Germany colonization of Africa through GEACO.  
4. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Carl Peters decided to call the Berlin Conference to solve the competition problem.  
B. Finally, Namibia, Cameroon, and Togo became Germany colonies.  
C. Carl Peters presented the already signed treaties at the Berlin Conference in 1884/1885.  
D. Carl Peter was part of the early explorers who pretended to be the mechanics.  
E. After the Heligoland Treaty of 1890, Carl Peters became the first German Governor in East Africa.

Correct Answer: C. Carl Peters presented the already signed treaties at the Berlin Conference in 1884/1885.

(b) Transport and communication was essential during the colonial period.

- (i) Railways and roads were established running perpendicularly to the coast.  
(ii) In some places feeder roads were constructed to facilitate transportation of raw materials and goods.  
(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) Such roads include:

- A. Dar es Salaam–Dodoma road, Lushoto–Mombo, and Kondoa–Arusha road.
- B. Nairobi–Arusha and Tanga–Muheza roads.
- C. Dar es Salaam–Dodoma–Singida–Mwanza road.
- D. Moshi–Arusha–Tanga–Mombasa road.
- E. Dar es Salaam–Morogoro–Iringa–Songea road.

Correct Answer: E. Dar es Salaam–Morogoro–Iringa–Songea road.

(c) Reaction towards the imposition of colonialism in Africa took different forms.

- (i) Treaty making was one of the methods used by some African societies to maintain their freedom.
- (ii) Other societies collaborated as a way to avoid war with Europeans.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Those who collaborated were able to maintain their independence.
- B. Regardless of which method opted no single African society accepted colonization.
- C. The treaties were bogus because African societies were not the contents through their interpreters.
- D. In most cases, societies were used in the signing of treaties, African interest was considered.
- E. In East Africa most societies in Southern Tanganyika collaborated with Germany.

Correct Answer: C. The treaties were bogus because African societies were not the contents through their interpreters.

(d) Establishment of colonial economy in Africa went through stages.

- (i) Bee wax, wild rubber, pigeon peas were among the commodities.
- (ii) The next export crops like cotton, sisal, coffee, and rubber were introduced.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The first stage was creation, destruction, and preservation.
- B. The first stage was extraction of traditional commodities.
- C. These commodities such as cloth, spirits, mirror, and guns came from the North.
- D. Slaves, salt, dates, and indigo were highly demanded in exchange.
- E. Establishment of strong colonial economy was halted by slave trade activities.

Correct Answer: B. The first stage was extraction of traditional commodities.

(e) One of the drawbacks of African nationalism in East Africa was religious conflicts.

- (i) The problem was more noted in Uganda than in German East Africa.
- (ii) In British East Africa, the conflicts were more tribal than religious.
- (iii) The conflict was between Buganda against Toro, Ankole, and Nyoro.

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The Moslems, Protestants, Catholics, and the traditionalists each wanted to influence Kabaka.
- B. The conflict led to the signing of the Buganda Agreement of 1900 as a solution to the problem.
- C. To avoid more conflicts both the East African territories were put under the British through the 1890 Heligoland Treaty.
- D. To avoid more conflicts, Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda was deported to Mauritius.

Correct Answer: B. The conflict led to the signing of the Buganda Agreement of 1900 as a solution to the problem.

(f) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing numbers 1 to 5 beside the item number.

- (i) Violence, intimidation, and diplomacy were used by colonial powers in occupying different parts of Africa.
- (ii) Colonial economy was then established so as to meet the requirements of colonialism such as the demand for raw materials and markets.
- (iii) Missionaries, explorers, and traders came to Africa for the purpose of getting different information about the African continent.
- (iv) Colonial political control was established over African territories through the use of different principles such as military, administrative, and ideological principles.
- (v) Chancellor Bismarck of Germany convened the Berlin Conference so as to partition Africa among the imperialist powers peacefully.

Correct Order:

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

5. Explain the obstacles that faced the abolitionists of the slave trade along the coast of West Africa.

One major obstacle faced by abolitionists was the resistance from African leaders and merchants who profited significantly from the slave trade. These individuals opposed the abolition movement to safeguard their economic interests, making it difficult for abolitionists to gain local support.

Another challenge was the lack of effective enforcement mechanisms to stop illegal slave trading. The vast coastline of West Africa made it nearly impossible for naval patrols to monitor and intercept all slave ships. This allowed the trade to persist despite legal bans and treaties.



Additionally, cultural and social acceptance of slavery in some African societies posed a challenge. In many communities, slavery was deeply ingrained and considered a normal practice, which made efforts to abolish it seem like an external imposition.

The economic dependency on slavery also hindered abolition efforts. Coastal economies were structured around the trade, and transitioning to legitimate commerce proved difficult due to a lack of infrastructure and alternative economic activities.

Lastly, European traders often found ways to circumvent anti-slavery regulations, continuing their operations through secretive and illegal channels. This undermined the efforts of abolitionists to end the practice completely.

6. "The Berlin Conference had nothing beneficial to Africans." Justify this statement by showing clearly the significance of the Berlin Conference in regard to the partition of Africa.

The Berlin Conference, held from 1884 to 1885, was primarily organized to divide Africa among European powers, disregarding the welfare and sovereignty of African societies. One significant outcome was the arbitrary partitioning of Africa without considering existing ethnic, cultural, and political boundaries. This led to long-term conflicts and disunity among African communities.

The conference facilitated the colonization and exploitation of Africa's resources. European powers gained access to Africa's raw materials, such as gold, rubber, and ivory, while Africans were subjected to forced labor and oppressive colonial policies. This further impoverished the continent and enriched European economies.

Moreover, the agreements reached during the conference legitimized colonial domination, stripping African societies of their autonomy and self-governance. Traditional systems of leadership were undermined, and foreign systems were imposed, leading to cultural and political disruption.

The conference also ignored the interests and voices of Africans, who were not represented in the deliberations. It institutionalized the exploitation and oppression of African people under the guise of "civilizing missions." Thus, the Berlin Conference offered no benefits to Africans but rather laid the foundation for colonial exploitation and oppression.

7. "Decolonization process in Africa gained momentum after the Second World War." Verify the statement.

The Second World War significantly contributed to the acceleration of the decolonization process in Africa. One reason was the weakening of European colonial powers. Countries like Britain and France were economically and militarily drained by the war, making it difficult for them to maintain control over their colonies.

The formation of the United Nations in 1945 also played a vital role in promoting self-determination and human rights. African leaders used this platform to demand independence, aligning their struggles with global principles of equality and freedom.

Returning African soldiers who had fought in the war became vocal advocates for independence. Their experiences of discrimination and inequality during the war fueled nationalist sentiments and strengthened anti-colonial movements.

Furthermore, the Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union created an environment conducive to decolonization. Both superpowers supported African independence movements to expand their spheres of influence, providing moral, material, and diplomatic support.

Finally, the war exposed the hypocrisy of colonial powers that preached democracy and freedom while denying these rights to their colonies. This contradiction emboldened African leaders and movements to intensify their push for independence, making the post-war period a turning point in the decolonization process.

#### 8. Give an account of Sharpeville massacre in South Africa in 1960 and its aftermath.

The Sharpeville massacre occurred on March 21, 1960, in South Africa, when police opened fire on peaceful protesters opposing apartheid pass laws. Organized by the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), the protest aimed to challenge the oppressive system that required black South Africans to carry passes restricting their movement. The police killed 69 unarmed protesters and injured over 180, sparking outrage both locally and internationally.

The aftermath of the massacre was significant. Domestically, it marked a turning point in the anti-apartheid struggle. The South African government declared a state of emergency, banning liberation movements like the African National Congress (ANC) and the PAC. This forced these organizations to adopt underground and militant strategies, such as forming armed wings like Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Internationally, the Sharpeville massacre drew widespread condemnation, leading to economic sanctions and diplomatic isolation of the apartheid regime. The United Nations adopted resolutions condemning South Africa's policies, and many countries began to sever ties with the apartheid government.

The massacre also galvanized the global anti-apartheid movement, with activists and organizations around the world intensifying their campaigns against racial segregation in South Africa. It became a symbol of resistance and the resilience of those fighting for justice.

9. Describe the achievements and problems of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

ECOWAS has achieved several milestones since its establishment in 1975. One notable achievement is the promotion of regional economic integration through the establishment of free trade zones, which have facilitated the movement of goods and people across member states. This has strengthened intra-regional trade and economic cooperation.

The organization has also played a critical role in maintaining peace and security in the region. It has intervened in conflicts in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Mali, demonstrating its commitment to regional stability. Additionally, ECOWAS has promoted democratic governance by mediating political crises and supporting electoral processes in member states.

Despite these achievements, ECOWAS faces numerous challenges. Political instability in some member states has hindered its efforts to achieve its objectives. Economic disparities among member states create difficulties in implementing uniform policies, while inadequate funding limits the scope of its programs.

Furthermore, corruption and poor governance in some member states undermine the organization's credibility and effectiveness. These problems highlight the need for stronger institutional frameworks and greater political will to address the challenges facing ECOWAS.

10. Examine the impacts of First World War (1914–1918) on Africa.

The First World War had significant impacts on Africa, both during and after the conflict. Economically, the war disrupted trade routes and redirected resources to support the European war effort. African colonies were forced to supply raw materials, food, and labor, often under exploitative conditions, which strained local economies.

Politically, the war led to the redistribution of German colonies in Africa, which were placed under League of Nations mandates and administered by Allied powers. This created new colonial powers and altered the political landscape of the continent.

Socially, the war caused widespread suffering as many Africans were conscripted to fight in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. Those who returned from the war became more aware of the inequalities of colonial rule, fueling the growth of nationalist movements.

Culturally, the war exposed Africans to new ideas and technologies, which influenced their perspectives on governance and development. However, the economic hardships and political changes brought by the war also deepened colonial exploitation and oppression, laying the groundwork for future struggles for independence.