

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

Wednesday 06th October 2010

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) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) The following statement does not give the definition of history:

- A. A record of past human activities.
- B. A record of human mastery of the environment through technology.
- C. A record of relationships which man developed in social and political organizations.
- D. A record of events in application to the course of struggle and development.
- E. A record of past events in relation to present and future.

Correct Answer: B. A record of human mastery of the environment through technology.

(ii) Which of the following shows stages of man's evolution in the correct order?

- A. Homo sapiens, Homo habilis, Homo erectus.
- B. Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Homo sapiens.
- C. Homo erectus, Homo sapiens, Homo habilis.
- D. Homo habilis, Homo sapiens, Homo erectus.
- E. Homo sapiens, Homo erectus, Homo habilis.

Correct Answer: B. Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Homo sapiens.

(iii) One of the following is not true about the Kongo state:

- A. The Kongo state was a product of Iron Age and the revolution in agriculture.
- B. The kingdom disintegrated once the Mani Kongo lost control over the Nsimbu trade.
- C. The arrival of the Portuguese contributed greatly to the prosperity of Kongo.
- D. Kongo had no standing army; instead, they had a strong belief in spiritual and magical powers to defend the state.
- E. The state was very famous in Central Africa.

Correct Answer: C. The arrival of the Portuguese contributed greatly to the prosperity of Kongo.

(iv) To what extent did the introduction of clove plantations in Zanzibar by the Oman Sultanate bring greater impact to the local masses?

- A. Africans lost their lands.
- B. There was unity between Africans and Arabs.
- C. Production was advanced with few defects.
- D. Africans were turned into serfs and tenants.
- E. Arabs and Indians lost business.

Correct Answer: D. Africans were turned into serfs and tenants.

(v) Why did the Khoikhoi resist the settlement of the Dutch at the Cape right from 1652?

- A. Dutch killed the Khoikhoi in the process of capturing slaves.
- B. Khoikhoi hated the white people.
- C. Khoikhoi got military support from the British soldiers.
- D. Dutch alienated land and turned the Khoikhoi into squatters and slaves.
- E. Khoikhoi obtained military support from Shaka.

Correct Answer: D. Dutch alienated land and turned the Khoikhoi into squatters and slaves.

(vi) Which of these is not a problem facing the United Nations Organisation?

- A. Apartheid in South Africa.
- B. Difference between East and West.
- C. The Veto Nations putting their interest first.
- D. The economic division of the world into two: the North and the South.
- E. Civil wars.

Correct Answer: A. Apartheid in South Africa.

(vii) Which of the following was true on French policy of administration in Africa?

- A. African colonies were to be independent.
 - B. African colonies were to remain with their local ruling institution and African culture had to be valued.
 - C. The administration of communes was to be under African chiefs loyal to France.
 - D. The administration of communes was to be under Africans whose loyalty was to France.
 - E. African colonies were regarded as an overseas commune of France.
- Correct Answer: E. African colonies were regarded as an overseas commune of France.

(viii) The principle of effective occupation that was established during the imperialist Berlin conference was intended to:

- A. Put a stop to a process of scramble for colonies in Africa.
- B. Ensure that claims of colonial occupation by colonizing powers were backed by concrete steps.
- C. Enable the drawing of boundaries for the colonies to minimize conflicts among the powers.
- D. Ensure peaceful settlement of the rivalries among the imperialist powers.
- E. Ensure that all capitalist countries had equal numbers of colonies.

Correct Answer: B. Ensure that claims of colonial occupation by colonizing powers were backed by concrete steps.

(ix) The use of ideology as an instrument to mobilize the oppressed economically is evident in one of the following historical events in Africa.

- A. The Great Boer Trek.
- B. The Maji Maji war of 1905–1907.
- C. The Dar es Salaam Dock workers' strike of 1948.
- D. The fall of Bisandugu in Mandinka Empire in the 19th century.
- E. Mkwawa war against the Bena and Sangu.

Correct Answer: C. The Dar es Salaam Dock workers' strike of 1948.

(x) One of the following organs does not belong to the East African Community.

- A. East African Development.
- B. East African Court of Justice.
- C. International Court of Tribunal for Rwanda.
- D. East African Parliament.

E. Defense and security of East Africa.

Correct Answer: C. International Court of Tribunal for Rwanda.

2. The time chart below shows dates in Column I and events in Column II. Match the dates in Column I with the events in Column II by writing the letter of the correct event beside the item number.

Column I

- (i) 1975
- (ii) 1822
- (iii) 1830–1850
- (iv) 1845
- (v) 1888
- (vi) 1897
- (vii) 1898
- (viii) 1899
- (ix) 1910
- (x) 1922

Column II

- A. Mfecane Wars
- B. Anglo-Boer War
- C. T.T.A.C.S.A. was formed
- D. Boer Trek
- E. Charles Rudd Concession
- F. Moffat-Lobengula Treaty
- G. Royal Niger Company conquered Northern Nigeria
- H. British arrival at the Cape
- I. Chimurenga war
- J. Union Act in South Africa
- K. Death of Mwawa Mkwawa, the Hehe chief
- L. Death of Zwangendaba in Ufipa
- M. Zanzibar slave market was closed
- N. Outbreak of Mau Mau War
- O. Death of David Livingstone
- P. Establishment of Oman Sultanate in East Africa
- Q. The Berlin Conference
- R. The League of Nations was formed
- S. Beginning of Apartheid system in South Africa
- T. Beginning of British rule in Zanzibar

Answers

- (i) 1975 - S. Beginning of Apartheid system in South Africa
- (ii) 1822 - P. Establishment of Oman Sultanate in East Africa

- (iii) 1830–1850 - C. T.T.A.C.S.A. was formed
- (iv) 1845 - D. Boer Trek
- (v) 1888 - E. Charles Rudd Concession
- (vi) 1897 - F. Moffat-Lobengula Treaty
- (vii) 1898 - K. Death of Mwawa Mkwawa, the Hehe chief
- (viii) 1899 - M. Zanzibar slave market was closed
- (ix) 1910 - J. Union Act in South Africa
- (x) 1922 - R. The League of Nations was formed

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Interlacustrine region and locate the following Kingdoms: Busoga, Bunyoro, Buzinza, Buhaya, and Karagwe.

To draw the map:

- Busoga is located in present-day Uganda, east of Lake Victoria.
- Bunyoro is located northwest of Lake Victoria in Uganda.
- Buzinza is near the southern shores of Lake Victoria, in present-day Tanzania.
- Buhaya is situated west of Lake Victoria, in Tanzania.
- Karagwe is located southwest of Lake Victoria, also in Tanzania.

(b) Name forms of feudal system found in East Africa before the onset of colonialism.

Feudal systems in East Africa included:

- Nyarubanja system in Karagwe and Buhaya, where land was distributed by rulers to chiefs and nobles.
- Busulo system in Buganda, where peasants paid rent to chiefs for using land.
- Umwinyi system in coastal areas, where tenants worked on land owned by elders or nobles in return for protection.
- Corvée labor in regions like Rwanda and Burundi, where subjects provided labor to their leaders as a form of tribute.

4. (a) In each item (i–v) there are four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences given below each item and write its letter beside the item number.

- (i) 1. History is a record of human activities.
- 2. These activities enable man to obtain his needs from nature.
- 3. Man's basic needs consist of food, clothing, and shelter.
- 4. _____

A. Hence the actions man takes upon nature have one major role to change natural objects into conditions where they can satisfy human needs.

B. Man found that there was no need to struggle against nature.

C. Nature was so accommodative to human beings.

D. Development could only be brought if man preserved nature.

Correct Answer: A. Hence the actions man takes upon nature have one major role to change natural objects into conditions where they can satisfy human needs.

- (ii) 1. In East Africa, the forms of state organization varied from one place to another.
2. In the Interlacustrine area, there was the establishment of Kingdoms under the Mwami in Rwanda, Burundi, and Buha.
3. In Kagera region and Ankole, the supreme political authority was the Omukama who was known as the “Kabaka” in Buganda.
4. _____

- A. In Zanzibar, the state was established by the Portuguese traders.
B. In central Tanzania, the village rulers became known as the Mtemi.
C. Along the coastal society of East Africa, the ruler became known as Jumbe and Akida.
D. In southern part of Tanganyika, the ruler was originated from among agriculturalist society and became known as Mtwā.

Correct Answer: C. Along the coastal society of East Africa, the ruler became known as Jumbe and Akida.

- (iii) 1. The prosperity and growth of some East African Coastal city-states depended on the trade from the Great Zimbabwe.
2. The Swahili and Arab traders in these city-states bought gold from Zimbabwe and exported it to Asia with Sofala in Mozambique serving as a transit port.
3. The traders thus accumulated a lot of wealth.
4. _____

- A. Wealth enabled the traders to build modern houses.
B. Wealth made Kilwa city to become prosperous.
C. Wealth enabled the Arabs to shift their trading activities from Oman to Sofala.
D. Wealth enabled people from China, Portugal, Spain, and Indonesia to arrive in East Africa and establish their military base.

Correct Answer: B. Wealth made Kilwa city to become prosperous.

- (iv) 1. West African societies came into contact with European merchants during the early phase of development of capitalism.
2. This early phase of capitalism was called the phase of primitive accumulation of capital.
3. In Europe, it was known as the age of discovery and overseas expansion.
4. _____

- A. The motives which propelled European merchants and soldiers across the Atlantic were to stop slave trade.
B. West African societies benefited much from these early contacts.
C. It was this contact which brought about the Trans-Atlantic economic system based on slave trade.

D. The Red Indians for the first time came to trade in West Africa.

Correct Answer: C. It was this contact which brought about the Trans-Atlantic economic system based on slave trade.

- (v) 1. Nationalism in East Africa emerged from the contradictions of colonial production.
2. The colonial production placed people of different ethnic origins under the same oppressive conditions.
3. The soldiers returning from the first and second world wars provided a major impetus to nationalist struggle for independence.
4. _____

- A. The colonialist exploited the African resources in order to improve infrastructure in their colonies.
B. The colonial subjects developed common interest and identity which culminated in the formation of national-wide political movements.
C. The colonial subjects collaborated with their colonial masters in order to acquire manufactured goods, guns, and security.
D. The nationalistic African leader managed to organize struggle against colonial rule by using ex-soldiers of Second World War.

Correct Answer: B. The colonial subjects developed common interest and identity which culminated in the formation of national-wide political movements.

(b) Arrange the following historical facts about the history of Namibia in a chronological order by using number 1 to 5 to write beside the item number.

- (i) The Germans declared a protectorate over the area in 1885 following the Berlin Conference of 1884–1885.
(ii) In their wake, came fortune seekers, traders, prospectors, settlers, and later administrators.
(iii) By 1900 German traders, settlers, and companies had seized by trickery and force almost all agricultural land and cattle.
(iv) The first group of Europeans to visit Namibia were missionaries in the 19th century.
(v) This was followed by systematic looting of the Africans' wealth.

Correct Order:

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

5. The downfall of Fort Jesus in Mombasa in 1698 marked the end of the Portuguese rule in East Africa. Show the main factors which led to the end of the Portuguese rule in East Africa.

The Portuguese rule in East Africa ended due to several factors. Firstly, the continuous resistance by local communities weakened Portuguese control. Coastal city-states like Mombasa and Kilwa consistently rebelled against Portuguese dominance. Secondly, the rise of the Omani Arabs posed a significant military threat to the Portuguese. The Omani Arabs, armed with superior weapons, successfully ousted the Portuguese from Fort Jesus.

Thirdly, the Portuguese faced financial constraints as maintaining their presence in East Africa was costly. This hindered their ability to fund military campaigns. Fourthly, the harsh and exploitative policies imposed by the Portuguese alienated the local populations, leading to widespread discontent. Additionally, the Portuguese lacked sufficient manpower to maintain their vast empire, relying heavily on mercenaries who were often unreliable.

Lastly, the discovery of alternative trade routes, such as the Cape of Good Hope route, reduced the significance of East Africa as a trading hub, diminishing Portuguese interest in the region.

6. Discuss the impact of the external contact on East African societies before the advent of colonialism.

External contact had profound effects on East African societies. Economically, the Indian Ocean trade network brought prosperity to coastal city-states like Zanzibar and Kilwa. These cities became wealthy from trade in gold, ivory, and slaves. Socially, external contact introduced new religions, particularly Islam, which influenced the culture, laws, and governance of coastal communities.

Culturally, the interactions led to the development of the Swahili culture, a blend of African and Arab influences. This unique culture is evident in language, architecture, and customs. Politically, external contact led to the rise of powerful city-states that controlled trade routes and engaged in diplomacy with foreign powers. However, it also introduced new forms of slavery, as captured Africans were sold to Arab and Asian markets.

The external contact also had negative impacts, such as the depopulation of certain regions due to the slave trade. Furthermore, it increased competition and conflicts among African societies as they vied for control of trade routes.

7. Examine the effects of the great depression (1929–1933) on Africa.

The Great Depression had significant impacts on Africa. Economically, it led to a decline in demand for African raw materials such as coffee, cotton, and minerals, resulting in falling prices. This hurt African economies, which were heavily dependent on exports. Secondly, many Africans lost jobs as colonial governments cut expenditures and companies reduced their workforce.

Socially, the economic hardship caused widespread poverty and increased discontent among Africans. This contributed to the rise of anti-colonial movements. Politically, colonial governments implemented austerity measures, such as increased taxation, which further alienated the local populations.

Additionally, the Great Depression exposed the vulnerability of African economies, which were tied to global markets controlled by colonial powers. This led to calls for economic diversification and self-reliance in later years.

8. How effective was the building of the Uganda railway in the colonization of both Uganda and Kenya by the British?

The construction of the Uganda railway was highly effective in facilitating British colonization. Firstly, it connected the interior regions to the coast, enabling the transportation of troops, administrators, and settlers. This strengthened British control over the region. Secondly, the railway facilitated the exploitation of resources by providing an efficient means of transporting raw materials like coffee and tea to the ports.

Thirdly, the railway attracted European settlers to Kenya, leading to the establishment of settler economies. Additionally, it helped suppress local resistance, as troops could be quickly deployed to quell uprisings. However, the railway also caused displacement of local communities as land was taken for its construction.

Lastly, the railway played a role in uniting Uganda and Kenya under British administration, creating a shared economic and administrative framework.

9. Describe the Africans' grievances in South Africa against white rule up to 1990.

Africans in South Africa had several grievances against white rule. Firstly, apartheid policies marginalized black South Africans, denying them political representation and basic rights. Secondly, Africans were forcibly removed from their land and confined to overcrowded and underdeveloped homelands. This disrupted traditional livelihoods and caused economic hardship.

Thirdly, the pass laws restricted the movement of black South Africans, subjecting them to constant harassment and arrests. Additionally, African workers faced discrimination in the labor market, receiving low wages and being excluded from skilled jobs.

Lastly, the education system under apartheid was designed to limit opportunities for black South Africans, ensuring they remained subservient to the white minority. These grievances fueled resistance movements, culminating in the end of apartheid in 1994.

10. Why is the year 1945 regarded as an important turning point of African nationalism?

The year 1945 is significant for African nationalism due to several reasons. Firstly, the end of World War II exposed the weaknesses of colonial powers, as many European countries were economically weakened. This created an opportunity for Africans to push for independence. Secondly, the Pan-African Congress held in Manchester in 1945 brought together African leaders who demanded self-determination and independence.

Thirdly, returning African soldiers from the war became active in nationalist movements, having experienced discrimination while fighting for colonial powers. Additionally, the formation of the United Nations in 1945 emphasized the principles of self-determination and human rights, which African leaders used to advocate for independence.

Lastly, the Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union led both powers to oppose colonialism, providing moral and material support to African nationalist movements.