THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

712 HISTORY

Time: 3 Hour. ANSWERS Year: 2002

Instructions

- 1. This paper has Section A, B and C with a total of Sixteen (16) questions.
- 2. Answer all questions from Section A and two (2) questions from Section B and C each.
- 3. Section A carries forty (40) marks and Section B and C carries thirty (30) marks each.
- 4. Mobile phones are not allowed inside the examination room.
- 5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet.



SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section.

1. State four reasons why the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade was abolished in the 19th century.

Humanitarian campaigns led by abolitionists in Europe and America exposed the cruelty of the slave trade and demanded its end.

The Industrial Revolution reduced the economic importance of slave labor as industrialized economies began favoring wage labor in factories.

Slave rebellions in the Americas, such as the Haitian Revolution, demonstrated the dangers and instability associated with maintaining slavery.

Religious groups like the Quakers condemned the trade as morally wrong and pressured governments to abolish it.

2. Mention four features of a good History syllabus for secondary schools.

It should be comprehensive, covering both local and international historical events and themes relevant to students' contexts.

The syllabus must be sequential, with topics arranged from simple to complex to facilitate progressive learning.

It should state clear and measurable objectives that define what students are expected to achieve after each topic.

A good syllabus should be flexible, allowing teachers to adjust teaching methods and resources based on classroom realities.

3. Identify four factors that contributed to the success of the Hehe resistance against German rule.

The Hehe had a strong, centralized leadership under Chief Mkwawa, who organized and unified the people for effective resistance.

They used guerrilla warfare tactics, including ambushes and surprise attacks, which made it difficult for German forces to defeat them.

The Hehe fighters were well-disciplined and courageous, with a strong commitment to defending their land and freedom.

Geographical knowledge of their homeland gave them an advantage in planning attacks and evading enemy troops.

4. List four reasons why a History teacher should prepare a scheme of work before teaching.

A scheme of work ensures systematic coverage of the syllabus by outlining topics to be taught and the sequence to follow.

It helps the teacher allocate appropriate time for each topic, preventing rushed or incomplete lessons.

The scheme serves as a planning tool, indicating the teaching methods, resources, and assessment strategies to use.

It provides a framework for monitoring teaching progress and makes it easier to adjust the teaching plan when necessary.

5. Give four reasons why Tanzania adopted the policy of self-reliance after independence.

The government sought to reduce dependence on foreign aid and investment, which often came with political conditions.

Self-reliance aimed to build national unity and dignity by encouraging Tanzanians to rely on their own resources and efforts.

The policy was designed to promote equitable development by involving all citizens in national production and community projects.

It was a response to the economic challenges inherited from colonialism, which left the country underdeveloped and dependent.

6. Outline four ways a History teacher can use storytelling to enhance lesson delivery.

The teacher can narrate significant historical events in story form, making the content more engaging and memorable.

Using stories about local heroes and events connects students emotionally to their history, fostering cultural pride.

Storytelling can simplify complex historical concepts, making them easier for students to understand.

Involving students in retelling or creating their own historical stories encourages participation and strengthens comprehension.

7. Identify four social effects of the Boer Trek in Southern Africa.

The movement led to conflicts with African communities, resulting in displacement, loss of life, and destruction of property.

It caused land dispossession as Boers seized fertile lands from indigenous populations for settlement and farming.

New communities and settlements established by the Boers disrupted traditional African social structures and leadership systems.

The Boer Trek spread Christianity and European cultural practices in the regions they occupied, affecting local traditions.

8. Enumerate four advantages of using case studies in teaching History.

Case studies provide real-life historical examples, making abstract concepts easier to understand.

They encourage critical thinking as students analyze events, causes, effects, and outcomes in specific situations.

Using case studies makes lessons interactive, as students discuss and debate historical decisions and consequences.

They help students link historical events to current issues, promoting relevance and application of knowledge.

9. Mention four economic objectives of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

To achieve a strong and competitive economy capable of sustaining broad-based growth and poverty reduction.

To transform the agricultural sector from subsistence to modern, commercialized, and productivity-based farming.

To improve industrial development by promoting value addition and expanding manufacturing industries.

To attract both local and foreign investment by creating a conducive and stable economic environment.

10. Outline four considerations for selecting guest speakers for a History lesson.

The speaker should possess relevant expertise or firsthand experience on the historical topic being discussed.

They must have good communication skills to engage and interact effectively with students.

The guest should be available at a suitable time and willing to adjust their presentation to the class level and objectives.

Their views and content should align with the educational values and curriculum requirements of the school.

SECTION B (30 Marks)

Answer two questions from this section.

11. Discuss six impacts of the Industrial Revolution in Europe on African colonization.

The Industrial Revolution increased demand for raw materials like cotton, rubber, and minerals, prompting European powers to seek colonies in Africa to secure a steady supply.

It created a need for new markets to sell manufactured goods, which encouraged European countries to establish colonies in Africa where they could control trade.

The technological advancements from the Industrial Revolution, such as steamships, railways, and advanced weaponry, made it easier for Europeans to conquer and control African territories.

Industrialization caused population growth and urban unemployment in Europe, leading some Europeans to migrate to African colonies in search of land and economic opportunities.

European industries required reliable sources of cheap labor, leading to the exploitation of African labor through forced labor and colonial taxation systems.

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The desire for national prestige and international power, driven by industrial strength, pushed European countries to expand their empires by acquiring African colonies.

12. Explain six measures Tanzania can adopt to promote sustainable economic development.

Tanzania can invest in renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydroelectric power to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels and protect the environment.

The government should modernize agriculture by introducing irrigation, improved seeds, and farming technologies to increase productivity and food security.

Promoting industrialization focused on value addition to agricultural and mineral products can boost exports and create jobs.

Strengthening vocational and technical education will equip the workforce with skills needed for diverse economic sectors.

Encouraging domestic and foreign investment by improving infrastructure, reducing bureaucratic barriers, and ensuring political stability can stimulate economic growth.

Tanzania should implement effective natural resource management policies to prevent overexploitation and ensure resources benefit current and future generations.

13. Analyze six effects of the Second World War on African nationalist movements.

The war exposed African soldiers to ideas of freedom and equality abroad, which they later demanded in their own countries.

Economic hardships caused by the war, including inflation and food shortages, fueled discontent and strengthened nationalist sentiments.

The war weakened European colonial powers, making it harder for them to maintain control over their colonies after the conflict.

Allied propaganda about democracy and self-determination contradicted colonial rule, inspiring African nationalists to demand independence.

The establishment of international organizations like the United Nations provided African leaders with a platform to voice anti-colonial grievances.

African ex-servicemen who fought in the war became active in nationalist movements, using their military experience and organizational skills to lead protests and campaigns.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer two questions from this section.

14. Describe six ways a History teacher can use technology to enhance teaching and learning.

The teacher can use digital projectors and presentation software to display maps, charts, and historical images, making lessons visually engaging.

Documentaries and historical films available online can be shown to help students visualize past events and understand complex topics.

Creating interactive quizzes and exercises using educational apps and online platforms can improve student participation and learning assessment.

The teacher can guide students in using online archives, databases, and virtual museums for research projects and assignments.

Utilizing social media and class blogs allows for discussions, sharing of resources, and updates on history-related activities beyond the classroom.

Virtual reality tools can simulate historical environments or events, offering students immersive learning experiences that deepen historical understanding.

15. Analyze five reasons why a History teacher should maintain accurate student records.

Accurate records help track students' academic progress, identifying strengths and weaknesses to provide appropriate support and guidance.

They provide evidence for evaluating the effectiveness of teaching strategies and making necessary adjustments for improvement.

Student records support fair and transparent grading by documenting performance across different tasks and assessments.

Maintaining records ensures accountability in cases of disputes over marks, attendance, or classroom behavior.

Records are essential for preparing reports for parents, school administrators, and education inspectors, reflecting students' academic history and achievements.

16. Explain in six points how the gallery walk strategy can be used to teach the sub-topic "The Role of Missionaries in East Africa."

The teacher divides the class into small groups, assigning each group a specific aspect of missionary work, such as education, health, religion, or social changes.

Each group prepares a poster, chart, or written summary on their assigned topic using textbooks, reference materials, and discussions.

The groups display their work at different stations around the classroom, creating a "gallery" for students to visit and observe.

Students move around the room in small groups, reading and discussing the displays, noting important points and asking questions where necessary.

The teacher facilitates the walk by clarifying misconceptions, answering questions, and encouraging students to link different ideas.

After the gallery walk, the teacher leads a class discussion to summarize the key points, reinforce learning, and address any gaps identified during the activity.