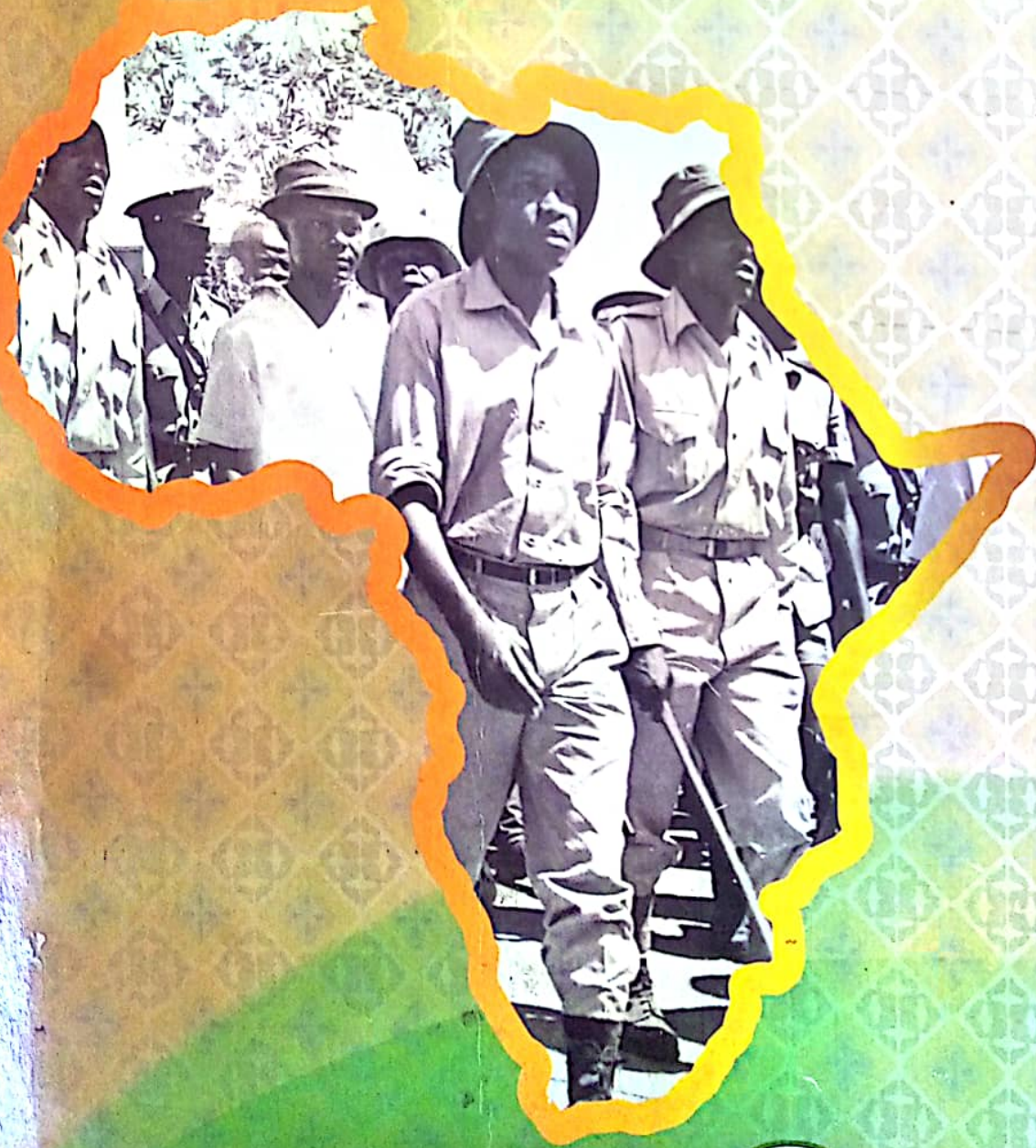


History

for Advanced Secondary Schools

Student's Book Form Five



Tanzania Institute of Education



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Revision exercise 1

1. "Supernatural powers did not impose states in pre-colonial African societies. Rather, states were produced by the material conditions which existed in such societies." Discuss.
2. Using specific examples, show how African societies evolved from communalism to the feudal mode of production in the period between 1000 and 1800 CE.
3. With vivid examples, examine six main features of pre-colonial African societies.
4. "The slave mode of production and the feudal mode of production are one and the same thing." Comment on this contention.
5. Differentiate between antagonistic and non-antagonistic modes of production.
6. Explain why some African societies did not develop a feudal mode of production.
7. To what extent was the Neolithic Revolution a revolution among the people of pre-colonial Africa?
8. "Slavery never existed in pre-colonial African societies." Argue for or against this statement.
9. What are the similarities and differences between *umwinyi* and *nyarubanja*?
10. With examples, explain the different forms of feudal relations that existed in East Africa.
11. Examine the characteristics of pre-colonial education.
12. What was the impact of *Mfecane* in East, Central and Southern African societies?

Revision exercise 2

1. What is development? Analyse the social, political and economic levels of development that African societies had reached by the 15th century.
2. Explain the importance of trade and exchange systems to Africa and Europe by the 15th century.
3. Compare and contrast the levels of political development reached by Africa and Europe by the 15th century.
4. Discuss the impact of the exchange and trade relations on the socio-economic systems of pre-colonial African societies.
5. How had trade led to state formation in Africa by the 15th century?
6. "By the 15th century, Africa and Europe had reached similar levels of scientific and technological development." Discuss.
7. Examine the factors for the development disparity between Africa and Europe beginning in the 15th century.
8. Examine the impact of the Portuguese mercantilist activities on Africa's social, political and economic systems.
9. To what extent did the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade disrupt, or rather changed, the pre-colonial systems of exchange and trade relations in West Africa?
10. Discuss the consequences of the different levels of development between Africa and Europe which began after the 15th century.
11. Discuss with examples the levels of agricultural development that the African continent had reached by the 15th century.
12. Explain the various technological innovations that Africa had made by the 15th century. What is their significance to the development of African countries today?
13. In what ways did the slave trade retard African economies?
14. In your opinion, why did Africans surrender to colonialism?

Revision exercise 3

1. With vivid examples, trace the origin of the African Americans who are in the New World.
2. Explain the historical events that led to the enslavement of African Americans in the New World during the mercantile period.
3. Highlight five major attempts made by African Americans to liberate themselves.
4. Why did African Americans form the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s?
5. Describe three techniques used in the struggle for Civil Rights in the USA.
6. How did African Americans develop solidarity with other African people through Pan-Africanism?
7. Discuss the similarities between Black Solidarity, the Back-to-Africa Movement and the Civil Rights Movement.
8. Assess the achievements of and the challenges that the Civil Rights Movement faced.
9. What lessons have you learnt from the history of African Americans in relation to the 19th century (the 1800s) and the 20th century (the 1960s)?

10. Through the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), African Americans struggled to have a home in Africa, but this idea did not materialise. However, the Jews, who had suffered in Europe, managed to establish the Jewish state in 1948. Why did the African Americans fail to establish their own state in Africa?
11. The Civil Rights Movement was a struggle for genuine reasons. Account for six problems that it faced. ✓
12. Explain three prejudices that faced the people of African origin in the New World and show how their legal struggles brought about equal education.
13. To what extent did the Back-to-Africa Movement achieve its goal?

Revision exercise 5

1. Explain the rationale for making major reforms in the colonial education sector in Africa after 1945.
2. Account for the expansion of colonial education in Africa after the Second World War.
3. Give five reasons why the colonial economy had the characteristics it had.
4. Why did the provision of health, housing and water services thrive after the Second World War?
5. Describe three features of the colonial industrial sector of the post-World War Two period. Explain why it had the features you have described.
6. What were the significant of the strategies that the Europeans adopted to modernise agriculture after the Second World War?
7. It is said that "the low industrial production in most African countries today is the legacies of the colonial economy" Validate the statement with vivid examples.
8. Why did most of the agricultural development schemes in Tanganyika fail? If the schemes were started today, would they thrive?
9. Examine the long-term effects of colonial migrant labour in any African country of your choice.
10. Assess three weaknesses of the agricultural reforms made after the Second World War in Tanzania.
11. Why was the distribution of social services uneven during the colonial era?
12. Show how the workers' unions and welfare associations fought for the interests of the African working class after the Second World War.

13. "Housing became a chronic problem in urban centres after the Second World War." Discuss the origin of this problem and how the colonial policies tried to address it.
14. Explain the motives of the colonial cooperative unions and the marketing boards of the period after 1945. What do you think were their major weaknesses?
15. Why did Africans protest against the agricultural modernisation projects of the Second World War period? Mention the forms of protests that Africans adopted.

Revision exercise 6

1. Discuss the view that there were both internal and external factors that gave rise to nationalism in Africa.
2. Explain the contribution of the Versailles Peace Treaty to the decolonisation process in Africa.
3. Assess the influence of external forces on the rise and development of nationalism in Africa.
4. To what extent were the fourteen points of US President Woodrow Wilson important to world peace after the First World War?
5. Discuss the role of the USA in the liberation of African countries.
6. "The principle of self-determination played a vital role in the development of nationalism and the struggle for independence in Africa." Discuss.
7. "The Second World War had some impact on the development of nationalism in colonial Africa." Evaluate this statement.
8. How and why did the USA and the USSR support decolonisation efforts in Africa?

9. Using any two Asian countries of your choice, assess their contribution to the struggle for independence in Africa.
10. Examine the influence of the Pan-African Movement on the struggle for independence in Africa.
11. Explain different factors that determined the nature and characteristics of nationalist struggles in Africa.
12. What were the contributions of African nationalist leaders to the decolonisation process?
13. To what extent did the global politics of decolonisation shape the nature of nationalist struggles in Africa?
14. Discuss the triumph of African nationalist struggles after the Second World War.
15. In your opinion, what were the major achievements of the Pan-African Movement in the 1940s and 1960s in Africa?

Revision exercise 7

1. Provide a brief history of the constitutional changes made in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar from 1961 to the 2000s.
2. What do you understand by “colonial education policy”.
3. Evaluate the effects of the colonial education policy up to 1961.
4. Explain briefly the philosophy of Education for Self-Reliance and assess its strengths and weaknesses.
5. Evaluate the validity of the government’s six recommendations with respect to Education for Self-Reliance.
6. Discuss the challenges that hinder the development of Tanzania today.
7. How did Tanzania address the challenges of economic development in the 1970s and 1980s?
8. What were the justifications for introducing the Arusha Declaration in Tanzania?
9. What do you think was the best way of implementing the villagilisation programme in Mainland Tanzania? Why do you think so? .
10. Why was Tanzania reluctant to accept the comprehensive SAPs in the early 1980s?
11. “The 1970s and 1980s economic crises were caused by Tanzania’s internal policy deficiency.” Discuss.
12. Examine the indicators of the economic crises of the 1970s and 1980s.