



History ACSEE

**Past Paper Questions and
Answers by Topic**

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Form V

1.0 PRECOLONIAL AFRICAN SOCIETIES

2021 PAST PAPERS

2. In six points, account for the development of the second exploitative mode of production in pre-colonial Africa.

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| 2 | <p>Feudalism or second Exploitative mode of production, refers to the mode of production which existed in pre-colonial era whereby the major means of production were depended on Land as the major means of production. It included rent in labour and rent in kind in which the feudal lords exploited the peasants or serfs. Example in Africa it existed in Zanzibar as Ummwinyi, Buhaya and Karagwe as Ubugabing, Burundi and Rwanda as Nyanubanja also in Buganda Kingdom existed which depended on Land. So the following are the factors for the development of second-exploitative mode of exploitation in pre-colonial Africa.</p> <p>Environmental factor, feudalism was well developed in Fertile soil than in the areas of Unfertile soil. Since fertile soil was used in growing crops and food crops example banana in Buhaya and Buganda were grown and Yam due to fertile land so nature of the environment such</p> |
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2

Fertile soil led to the development of feudalism.

Presence of high population, also large population it helped in development of Feudalism in pre-colonial Africa in which high population created strong armies and military also labour or presence of enough labourers due to the presence of high population example in Buganda Kingdom feudalism developed due to presence of high population.

Presence of Capable Leadership, also Feudalism developed to the areas with capable leadership example Buganda Kingdom under Kabaka Ishaka II under King of Zul Umpinge, whereby the capable leadership helped in organizing people to the society hence led to away from conquest and war which caused good political instability so capable leadership played a great role towards Feudalism.

Availability of Enough natural resources, natural resources such as mineral or gold formed a strongest state and feudalism easy to exist due to the enough availability of natural resources example gold, diamond in Buganda kingdom, also

2 in Mali Empire under Mansa Musa developed Feudalism due to enough natural resources like Land and minerals hence led to the development of Feudalism.

Availability of Iron technology, Iron technology played a great role toward development of Feudalism as Iron technology played a great role in making agricultural implements such as hand hoes, pangas, also military weapons such as spears, arrows to safeguard their commodities example Iron technology existed in Buganda Kingdom, Zanzibar, Burundi, Urundi and Rwanda hence led to the development of Feudalism in pre-colonial Africa.

Trade, refers to the selling and buying of commodities or goods. Trade also facilitated the development of Feudalism in which people conducted trade such as exchanging commodities through barter trade example long distance trade, Trans-Saharan trade in which the goods which was exchanged were hand hoes, pangas, ox-ploughs also spears arrows which led to the accumulation of wealth in the state with Feudalism example Buganda Kingdom, Shaka state hence development of Feudalism in pre-colonial Africa.

Generally, there some features of Feudalism such as emergence of antagonistic classes, land was the major means of production. It used advanced tools than other means of production. Feudalism collapsed after the coming of colonizers in Africa which disturbed African economy such as local industries example the British, French and Portuguese.

Extract 2.1: A sample of a good response to question 2

2020 PAST PAPERS

2. Pre-colonial African societies were static, classless and unchanging. In six points, argue against this statement.

3.

Development of trade. However the pre colonial African societies practised in different trade activities which made them to accumulate wealth and improve their life style. These traders include Trans-Saharan trade conducted in Saharan desert by western African societies such as Ghana, Mali and Songhai, hence through trade developing their states. Also long distance trade by Yao, Bambara and Mwembezi as well. Barter trade exchange of goods to goods gave the African societies were not static but changed as time goes.

Development of science and technology. Also the African societies had their science and technology though was poor compared to that of Europe but they had, for instance the discovery of fire in the middle stone age that made them starting to eat cooked food like meat, they also discovered iron tools and start using it in production activities, hence increase surplus of production for the trade, so the science and technology slow were growing. changing over time.

Development of the mode of production. The pre colonial African societies also practised from different mode of production as European countries, for instance the joint mode of production was prevalent mode of production which by then develop a balanced communal mode of production in which all major means of production owned by all members in the society, by then Africa shift to gentile mode of production in which the classes, specialization, exploitation

2) man by man opited, few apican paid in the second mode of production. Poverty especially in trading centers like Egypt and coastal areas like Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, hence they were changing.

Existence of positive revolution.

This is the period when man started to use iron tools in agricultural production, this brought about the development of agriculture, permanent settlement, encourage speculations such as trade, iron smelting, agriculture, introduction of surplus, development of trade, hence the positive revolution proved that the pre colonial African societies were not static and classless.

Generally, the pre colonial African societies changed slowly as time goes by and some improvement before the arrival of colonialism but the coming of colonialism is the major factor for the decline of African economic development such as through destruction of African local industries, destruction of African trade, uneven exploitation of African resources through unequal exchange hence African remain under development.

Extract 2.1: A sample of a good response to question 2

2019 PAST PAPERS

- Analyse six challenges of pre-colonial African education.

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| ①. | <p>Pre-colonial African education was the education system that was in Africa before the coming of Europeans. There were two types of pre-colonial African education which included formal and informal education. Formal education belonged to few areas like Mali that had Timbuktu university. Informal education dominated most of the areas where education was passed from the old to the young. It aimed at promoting moral values, teaching the young about their environment, among other objectives. Pre-colonial African education was faced with a number of challenges that include the following;</p> <p>Lack of uniformity; There was not uniformity as different societies had different activities and historical backgrounds. For example, people from Uganda were mainly taught how to dig, make bark cloth while those from the Fulani in Nigeria were taught how to look after cattle. Hence, pre-colonial African education lacked uniformity in its transmission.</p> <p>Gender biased; Pre-colonial African education was gender biased where specific roles were assigned to the males and females. For example, the females in many societies dealt with looking after their homes and doing domestic work while the boys or male were assigned to work outside home like hunting, building, among others. Hence, pre-colonial African education was gender biased. This promoted inequality in the societies where the males in many societies were given more and better status than females because of the work they do.</p> <p>Based on memory; Pre-colonial African education based on someone's memory. In case he or she forget, that knowledge could not be passed on to the next generation. Hence basing on memory was not an effective way of transmitting knowledge as many things could be forgotten compared to when knowledge is put into writing and is to be transmitted formally. Hence basing on memory was a weakness of pre-colonial African education.</p> |
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Lacked an organised syllabus. The pre-colonial African education was not an organised syllabus. One was taught according to what his or her elder decided upon. Hence the young acquired different skills and other skills were left out which could be beneficial. This has been due to factors like forbidding basing on ones memory hence transmission of the education is not "organised" syllabus for all two children to enrol.

Promoted bad cultural practices. Societies that had bad cultural practices were taught and passed on to the next generation despite the fact that according to them the practices were good. For example, mistreating females by the males, use of witchcraft to harm other people, among others that instead destroyed the society instead of building it, hence becoming a weakness of pre-colonial African education.

Traditional resistance in pre-colonial African education; In traditional resistance, societies were not ready to adjust to activities of other societies despite the fact that they could be more beneficial. This is because most of these societies believed in their cultural, traditions and customs teachings hence could not adjust and make improvements in their ways of life. For example, a member from a society that practiced farming did not easily change to an activity like trading or craft making of another society hence it was a weakness of pre-colonial African education.

Generally, the pre-colonial African education had challenges but it was advantageous in a way that it promoted good morals, taught the young about their societies and environment, promoted unity, preserved the African culture, among others.

Extract 1.1.1 an example of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS

- With examples, examine the objectives of pre-colonial education in African societies. (Give six points).

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| 1. | <p>Education refers to the system of transferring knowledge and skills from one person to another or one generation to another. Pre-colonial education in African societies were the education practised by the Africans before the arrival of the white colonizer in Africa.</p> <p>Pre-colonial education was based on informal system and had the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">To train Africans on various economic activities; Pre-colonial education as it was informal based it focused on training the Africans on various economic activities like agriculture, fishing and hunting. It aimed to create specialization of Africans since trained them on various economic activities.To train youths on adulthood duties in the family; Furthermore pre-colonial education aimed at training the youths on adulthood duties of family in the society. The youths taught on how to handle and run their families in adulthood so as to make them prepared and familiar on their duties.To transmit the social values; The social values like norms and traditions were to be transmitted or imbibed within the society through pre-colonial education. Thus pre-colonial African societies transmitted their social values as norms and traditions using pre-colonial education. For example through transmitting the history of the particular society.To train youth in administration; pre-colonial education also aimed at training the youths on administration system through inheritance. They trained African youths as administrators for the future governance. Using informal education through pre-colonial education the administrators of youths trained. |
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| 1 | <p>To create well round personalities of the society;</p> <p>Pre-colonial education also aimed at creating the well round personalities of the society. This was by creating the society with good moral values according to the norms and traditions of the society. Thus through pre-colonial education helped to create a well round personality of the society.</p> <p>To train Aymans on the defence of the society;</p> <p>The Aymans were trained through pre-colonial education on how to defend the Community for security. They trained so as to promote peace and harmony within the society.</p> <p>To impart knowledge and skills:</p> <p>The pre-colonial education aimed to transmit knowledge and skills from generation to generation. For instance they taught on the importance of forests as to get food and medicines and also fruits for their betterment in the society.</p> <p>In general pre-colonial education was characterized by having many siddness, collective in nature, practical and informal system hence helped to teach Aymans on various economic activities, transmitted social values and furthermore taught youth of adult hood duties in the family.</p> |
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Extract 1.1.1 portrays an example of a good answer to this question. Though he/she repeated some of the points, the candidate showed great ability of explaining the objectives of pre-colonial education.

2017 PAST PAPERS

1. By using six points, examine the influence of Mfecane war in the formation of centralised states in Central and East Africa during the 19th century.

01

Mfecane war this was intertribe war between Nguni native speakers in South Africa. The war started in 1816 to 1840s. The war involved Nguni speakers like Zulu under Shaka, Ndwandwe under Sobhuza and Ndwandwe under Zwane. Mfecane war caused not in a number of reasons like population pressure, Boer trek, Shaka expansionism. The war was important in state formation as it contributed as follows:

It led to the emergence of strong leaders, Example Mshikazi of Mzene mutapa kingdom. After the war led to the emergence of strong leaders who led to the early formation and control of the state. These leaders they were strong to conquer other weak state and amalgamated them under their control thus the formation of state.

It led to the Nguni Migration, this was the movement of nguni from South Africa to Central and East of Africa. This was the result after the war there was insecurity and land shortage at the Cape. So the solution to Ingosi they started to move to other places like in Tanganyika (Songea) where they settled thus state formation.

Q1 It Led to the improvement of Armies

After the mfecane war different Societies were involving into improvement of their armies since for then armies were used for security against their enemies and it was for conquering other weak Societies and for expanding. So the improvement of armies led to the state formation due to Conquering weak states.

It act as a unifying factor, Also the war acted as a unifying factor among different nguni native speaker example Swazi, Sothoza and Zulu a unifying their power to fight Shaka Zulu. Thus led to the formation of strong empire hence formation of state.

It led to the emergence of new war techniques, Example cow horn, Due to war there was introduction of different war techniques so as to worn their enemy like cow horn which was introduced by Shaka Zulu. These war techniques helped different Societies to win their enemy hence put them under their control thus state formation.

It led to the emergence of strong states, Example Ndwandwemto pa kingdom under Misikazi, Also Mfecane war led to the emergence

| Q1 | of strong empire in central Africa like Mwemamutapa Kingdom hence state formation. | use only |
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| | Moreover, Mfecane war this was just a wonderful war that was fought in South Africa which was caused by a number of reasons like Boer treks, the rise of Shaka Zulu, population pressure and shortage of land at the Cape. | |

In Extract 1.1, the candidate tried to adhere to the questions task though with some shortcoming of misplacing examples and grammatical errors in his/her essay.

2016 PAST PAPERS

1. Analyse the characteristics of pre-colonial exploitative modes of production in Africa. (Give four characteristics in each mode of production).

The following are the features of pre-colonial modes of production which practiced exploitation of man by man & analysed below:

by starting with the features of feudal mode of production.

Land was the major means of production, during the period of pre-colonial era in Africa. In feudal mode of production land was depended on the agricultural activities such as cultivation of crops. This is the feature of feudal mode of production.

It was practiced through the payment of taxes, during this period people were required to pay taxes to their land lords and these taxes were paid through rent and categorised into two categories first was payed through rent in kind and the second was rent in labour.

Major means of production were owned or controlled by land lords, during this period under this mode of production kind was controlled by the land lords which other society members had to pay

A. Labour for their land lords. Example of the major means of production were land and tools of production.

Production for surplus. This also is another feature of mode feudal mode of production in which during this period there was high development of iron technology which intensified productive forces and according to that there was also expansion of agriculture and hence production for surplus.

Apart from the above but also the following are the features of other pre-colonial mode exploitative modes of production which is slavery.

The existence of antagonistic class - see, this is among the features of this pre-colonial exploitative mode of production. Under this mode there were the class of slave master and the class of slaves. The slave master controlled all productive activities, for example in Zanzibar slaves were used to produce cloves.

Also the slave masters controlled all major means of production, this also was among of the features of this mode. The major means of Nat were, controlled by the slave master include land and other productive forces.

A part of response in extract 1.1, indicates the candidate who elaborated relatively well the features of the exploitative modes of production, such as existence of antagonistic classes.

2016 PAST PAPERS

2. Describe six factors for the development of State Organization in Pre-Colonial West African Societies.

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| Q. | <p>The state refers to the political organization with centralized authority headed by king or queen or any other ruler. Pre-colonial West African societies were the societies that existed in western part of Africa before the colonial invasion. The state organization in pre-colonial West African societies started from the 4th century onwards due to various factors such as follows:-</p> <p>Environmental factors, such as good climate, fertile soil, adequate rainfall and temperature facilitated the agricultural activities that made people to practice the permanent settlements hence population growth due to availability of food. As a result, state organization were developed such as Mud, Nahomay, Mandinka and others in West Africa.</p> <p>Good leadership who were able to organize their people and lead them as well as able leaders personnel who lead and protect their people and making a good decisions. Examples of the leaders were; Ogun, San Pedro, Saramant Town and others hence developments of state organization in pre-colonial West African Societies.</p> <p>Iron technology that mechanized and agriculture through the use of iron tools such as hoes, hoes, spear, etc. during the Iron age. Through the discovery of iron, iron tools, agriculture developed which</p> |
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2. led to the production of slippage that led to the population growth and trading activities has been development of state organization in West Africa such as Nanjing, Mali, Songhai and others.

Cultural holy war, this was the war fought by muslims against non muslims that aimed at strengthening and consolidating the Islamic faith as well to overthrow the African state which was corrupt, centralized through Islam, led by Ottoman Tanzils. Hausa led by northern leaders to the developments of other states such as Marcinla, Gossi, Damare, Taire, Dahomey, and Opar states in West Africa.

Trading activities picture, it had so that existed before Union of trading between trans Saharan trade where by, leaving the trade, much capital were accumulated that were used in the development of state as well as various equipments of war such as guns, gunpowder were accumulated that included with them security and defense hence developments of state operation in pre-colonial West African states, such as Igbo, Owo, Mali, Oyo, and others.

Military conquest and invasion for the state - states. In West Africa, the three states listed in former, a weaker states and of course in them, this was due to the developed number in military.

Extract 2.2 shows the candidate who abided to the question needs by giving the factors for development of states in pre-colonial West Africa, such as environmental factors and good leadership.

2015 PAST PAPERS

Answer two (2) questions from

1. Analyse three similarities and three differences between African and European feudal systems during the 15th century.

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| 1. | <p>Feudalism, is the mode of production which was adopted by both Africa and European states. This mode of production was exploitative, it had classes and the major means of production was mainly land for agriculture. African feudalism took place after the collapse of Communism and the European feudalism took place after the collapse of the Roman Empire especially in the 7th Century. The following are the similarities between the African and European feudal systems during the 15th century.</p> <p>Agriculture was the major means of production, in both African and European feudal systems agriculture was the major mode of production through accumulation of Land. In African feudal systems including Ntemi, Nyarubanja the feudal lords owned large tracts of land which were rented to the serfs who had no land as well as in European feudal systems the church and the other feudal lords owned land which was also rented to the tenants with no land.</p> <p>Existence of exploitation, in both the African feudal systems and that of Europe there existed exploitation between those land owners and those with no land. Those with land exploited the poor serfs. For instance the Mwinyi in East African Coast exploited the tenants especially by renting them land with the payment in terms of both labour and kind which is also the</p> |
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1. same applied to the European feudal systems in the 15th Century.

Existence of classes, in both the African and the European feudal systems there was the existence of classes especially among the land owners and those with no land such that the land owners exploited those with no land. For instance in African feudal systems like Nyarubanja there was the class of landlords and the serfs and in European feudalism there was the class of nobility, the clergy and the tenants. The following are the difference between the African and European feudal systems.

Role of church, in African feudal systems like Ubuyagire, Nyarubanja and Mtemi the church had no strong influence in terms of land ownership but in Europe in feudal systems the church especially the Roman Catholic Church owned a large tract of land and has strong influence in terms of land ownership something which was different in African feudal systems.

Rent systems, in African feudal systems like the Umwinyi there were only two types of rent in 15th century which were rent in labour and the rent in kind by which the serfs had to offer to their landlords unlike in European feudal systems there were three types of rents which were rent in kind, rent in labour and rent in money.

1. Widespread of the feudal system, in European feudal systems the feudalism had spread across almost the whole Europe and many societies in Europe had adopted it unlike in African feudal systems the feudalism had spread only in different places and other states were just in transition or not adopting at all especially the Hadzabe of Tanzania. In Africa the feudalism had spread in areas like that around East African Coast, around Lake Victoria, Rwanda and Burundi, Egypt as well as in South Africa.

Generally, the feudal systems in both Africa and Europe were almost approaching to be similar however they had the differences among them. For instance the rent systems and the role of Church. The change of European feudal system to the adoption of Capitalism in Europe was a root factor for the total lagging behind of Africa in terms of development between the two continents of Africa and Europe.

Extract 1.1 shows an example of a candidate who managed to analyse the three similarities and differences between the African and European feudal systems during the 15th Century.

2015 PAST PAPERS

3. Explain six roles of Islamic religion in the formation of Pre-colonial West African states.

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| 3. | <p>Islamic religion originated from the middle East countries. It spread in different parts of the World in which West Africa adopted the Islamic faith in 8th century. Islamic religion in West Africa contributed to the state formation through the Holy war known as Jihad war of 19th century which involve Mandika people and Fulani in West Africa. Islamic religion contributed to the state formation in West Africa during 19th century through the following:</p> <p>It led to the emergence of strong leaders in West Africa. After Jihad war they emerged strong leaders who had great influence in organizing their people hence state formation. For example Dan Fodio, Senege Toure and Omar Bellar were able to organize their people to high development economically and politically hence state formation.</p> <p>It led to political transformation. Due to Islam religion in West Africa Muslim scholars took over the power. These Muslim scholars had great influence to make changes of development in West Africa. They eliminated corrupt leaders who resisted development and state formation. For example Hausa ruling families which were corrupt.</p> <p>Islamic religion led to military development. This was possible through Mandika manufactured goods including weapons which they used for conquering and expanding their empire into large one hence state formation was possible.</p> |
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| 3. | <p>It maintained peace and security.</p> <p>For example the Mandinka manufactured weapons helped them to resist neighbouring invasion from neighbor states. Through this security they were in good position to engage in production of different economic sectors peacefully hence state formation.</p> <p>Islamic religion created Unity and Solidarity among the people of west Africa. For example After Jihad war of 19th century, Islamic religion became the national religion due to this people were Unified by having one religion. This eradicated all classes existed before and conflict between Mandika and Hausa were over due to Unity. That is why state formation was possible.</p> <p>Islamic religion Commanded respect in West Africa. After Islamic religion in West Africa, muslim scholars who took over the power, Commanded respect among the people of West Africa. This was because, Islamic religion was against conflict with one another among the people of west Africa. This made people of west Africa feel one and act cooperatively hence state formation.</p> <p>Conclusively, State formation in West Africa was possible after the Jihad war of 19th century which was caused by both religion, economic and political factor. For example, the corrupt leaders of Hausa ruling family taxation as well as the control of trade were the cause.</p> |
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Extract 3 is an example of a candidate who elaborated the contributions of Islamic religion in the development of pre-colonial West African States.

2.0 AFRICA AND EUROPE IN THE 15TH CENTURY

2021 PAST PAPERS

3. By the 15th century, the level of development between Africa and Western Europe was almost the same. Substantiate this statement by giving six points.

3

Development, b the gradual change from low level of living condition to high or advanced level of living standard. Or Development is the situation achieved by either individual or national in income generation and well living standard. It is true that the level of development between Africa and Western Europe was almost the same by 15th Century. The Western Europe nations included Britain, France, Germany, Portugal and others. While in Africa there were states like Mali, Ghana, Oyo, Buganda and others. The following were the level of development reached by both Africa and European countries:-

Trade, refer to the process of buying and selling goods from one person to another. This can be either goods by goods or good by Money. Both Africa and Western Europe conducted trade. Africa conducted trade like Long distance trade, local trade and Trans-Saharan Trade, and Western Europe involved in inter continental trade system for search of billions as slave gold and silver. They trade with Africa, Asia and other continents.

Education, This refer to the transmission of knowledge, skills, norms, attitude and culture from one person to another. Both formal and informal education were practiced in Africa and Europe. Formal education provided according to the environment. Example of high learning institution in Africa by 15th Century include, Fez university in Morocco, Timbuktu in Mali and Al-Azizil in Egypt. In Western Europe there were universities like Oxford in Britain and Harvard University.

Transport development, This refer to the movement of people and goods from one place to another. Both Africa and Western Europe developed in the transport.

3 Art and Com system. Europe were able to manufacture ocean going vessels (Marine technology) that helped them to transport from one continent to another. In Africa animals like Camels, horses were used to transport traders and people from one place to another.

Agriculture development, This refer to the fundamental activity that involve the cultivation of crops and keeping of animals. Both Africa and Western Europe had focus in agricultural development. For example the American revolution adopted by Britain in 1776 that involved the use of scientific method of farming like crop breeding, fertilization and others. In Africa there was irrigation technology that used by Egyptian along Nile River.

Political organizations, This refer to the system in which a society is governed through. In Africa and Western Europe there were development but Both Centralized and non centralized states: Centralized states in Africa included Buganda, Oyo, Benin and others under king. While in Europe developed strong nation states like French, Italy and Austria that controlled by Monarchical leaders. Also there were existence of feudalism.

Technology advancement, This refer to the application of science in the production of goods or services. Both Africa and Western Europe were having the same level of technological development. For example there were Iron technology in Meroe, Axum and Nok that made Metal weapons like hoes, axes, arrows and others also in Europe there were existence of technology like Manufacturing of guns, bullet, and Iron Works and Many Others.

Generally, The gap between Africa and Western Europe in the level of development was caused by historical factors like Colonialism, Slave trade, Mercantilism, globalisation and others. The contact between these two continents undermined Africa level of development such that they led to technological stagnation, depopulation and exploitation of African resources.

Extract 3.1: A sample of a good response to question 3

2020 PAST PAPERS

3. Analyse three economic and three political impacts of trade on Africa by the 15th Century.

3.

Trade was to the system of exchanging commodities. By the 15th century African societies developed trade systems such as barter trade, monetary trade, regional trade, long distance trade and many others. So people exchanged various commodities. There were factors which influenced development of trade in Africa such as increase of production, population increase and many others. The following are the economic impacts of trade on Africa by the 15th century:-

It led to the accumulation of wealth. Due to trade activities some of African societies and people who engaged in trade activities, they became rich and wealth which helped them to build their societies. For example Kongo engaged in trade activities like Henry which led him to accumulate lots of wealth which contributed to the development of Burundu Kingdom. So, accumulation of wealth is one of the impact of trade on Africa by the 15th century.

It stimulated agricultural activities in African societies; trade activities stimulated agricultural activities because people they depend much on agriculture so that they can get product which they can use in exchange and also they developed agriculture because due to trade people opt agricultural tools which facilitated agricultural activities. So, one of the impacts is that trade stimulated agricultural activities in African societies.

It led to the availability of products and increase of food production; Meaning that due to trade activities it led to the availability of products to the market such as tools, military weapons, and also food

3 Production increased due to development of agriculture
and activities. Incentivization of production in the market
is one of the economic impact of trade on Africa.
The following are the political impact of
trade on Africa by the Ushambashi:-

It led to the rise and emergence of money
market in Africa; Due to trade activities it led to the
rise of strong traders. Strong leaders in Africa they
used to trade so they participated effectively in
trade activities and also they controlled trade activities
hence they accumulated lot of wealth which helped
them to build strong kingdoms and states example
Mwambutsa of Uganda who one among the strong leaders
Ching Mbembo was the among the strong leaders and
many other.

It led to the creation of strong state in Africa;
Some of the states in Africa have developed due to
trade because they accumulated military weapons which
helped them to conquer their enemies hence they are
the strong states example Buganda conquered Bunyoro
Kingdom of Buganda Kingdom and also due to
the increase of population in one case led to the rise
of strong state. So creation of strong state in Africa was
one of the political impact of trade activities.

It led to the rise of strong military in African countries; African countries developed strong military
due to trade because some of the countries were developed
and had good military weapons which they exchanged
with other people hence they developed strong military
which they used to conquer their fellow countries
and built strong political states. So, the rise of strong military
was one of the political impact of trade in Africa.

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| 3 | <p>Generally, trade activities in Apito had both economic and political impacts such as accumulation of capital, growth of town and cities, population increase and also trade contributed to the rise of strong states both centralized states and decentralized states. In their turn a import of trade in Apito by the 18th century.</p> |
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Extract 3.1: A sample of a good response to question 3

2019 PAST PAPERS

2. In six points, assess the achievements of pre-colonial African technology.

02

Pre-Colonial African technology refers to the application of scientific knowledge and skills in production of goods and services before the coming of the whites or before colonial domination. This is one of the things which prove the dynamic state of development of Africa before the coming of the whites.

The following are the achievements of the pre-colonial African technology:-

Development in Agriculture :- In Africa there was the scientific & technological agriculture which was conducted for the aim of improving production a good example is irrigation schemes in Egypt this was pure technology but also there were animal husbandry in Congo therefore this is the achievement of Pre-Colonial African technology.

Achievements in Manufacturing Industries:- Also wonderful enough the manufacturing industry was also developed for example there were clothes which were made in leather in Morocco but also there were bark cloth making as well as pottery in Uganda therefore there were manufacturing industries which produced different goods.

Achievements in Architecture or Construction activities! - Also pre-colonial African technology managed the construction of houses of various types for instance the small city in Mandika but also another good example in constructing activities is pyramids in Egypt this was the high level technology of construction especially in infrastructures.

02

In medicine technology :- Also pre-colonial African managed to develop some medicines to cure various diseases for example in East Africa where there is tropical disease there were herbal medicines which cured Malaria and also there were herbal medicines for curing stomach pain and coughing.

Weapon technology :- In case of weapons pre-African managed to create weapons which were from iron for example in Meroë here there were iron smelting they managed to create arrows, Machettes or pangas as well as iron shields this was great technology which was very important for protection of the societies.

Achievements in Transport and Communication :- Since Africans were moving from place to place those of mainland largely used animal like camels in North Africa especially in desert areas but the great technology was canoe making technology especially those who lived in lacustrine area for example the Kerewe and Buganda in east Africa who were along Lake Victoria used canoe for transport also in communication large drums were made out of animal skins when they beatens it meant a call or summons.

Finally we can see that pre-colonial African society was not simple as it usually taken and apart from technology in political aspect pre-colonial Africa developed Centralised as well as Uncentralised states such as Sutuwa and Yao.

Extract 1.2.1 is a sample of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS

2. The level of development between Africa and Europe deviated from the 15th century onwards. In six points, show the developmental variations which occurred.

Q1 Development refers to the gradual change from the low stage to the upper level. In terms of Africa and Europe up to 15th were at the same level with the Agriculture level but from 15th onward they deviated this were caused by some circumstances like frequent exchange made by European and slave trade. The following are the development variations which occurred between Africa and Europe.

Agricultural development All pipeline Agriculture but Europe were most developed because of having the developed productive force. Agricultural development reached the level it was called Feudalism revolution where one person own the large holder of land. But in Africa the agriculture were owned by small farmers and tools used were crude. Example the Agriculture produced in Buganda Kingdom differ on what produced in England. England produced Monoculture in Africa this thing were nothing.

Trade development Also Europe and Africa differ in term of trading activities. The trade conducted in Africa were only based locally and internally, also were seasonally because during the main season they engage in agriculture. While Trade in Europe based external and internal operated over year. Example the trade route from Europe to India and Africa. Example of trade existed in Africa were East Africa long distance trade and Trans-Saharan trade, which facilitated development to Africa.

Manufacturing Industries They also differ in the Manufacturing Industries, In Africa there were exist of Handcraft Industries such as Basketry, pottery, cloth Making Industry and salt making. While in Europe the Manufacturing Industries reached the level of using machine, like spinning machine, weaving machine which were very progressive because led the Europe to become Industrialized.

2. Education Development, Europe and Africa also differ in the level of education. In Africa education system were informal compare to European. It was more practical learning imparted skill from one generation to another example bantu people taught their son to know at least 100 species of medicine tree. At some extent formal education existed in Africa but were few due to Islamic religion like presence of Timbuktu and Fez university. Unlike the European personalised formal education and there were several ~~united~~ large universities like Oxford and Cambridge.

Political development, There were also different in political development. In the state formation aspect were best because扁平化 in small area compare to Europe. They had no large unity in Africa and states were based on the clan. While in Europe the states were developed to the regional level. Example Scotland, Wales, Saxony, Ireland. In Britain and Germany. Example of states formed in Africa were Mali, Songhai, Asante, Kongo, Benin, Nigeria, Egypt and Ottoman state.

Marine/Maritime development. The development which based on diversity and innovation, when Europe focusing on ship building industries Africa were busy on innovation of canoes which use on transportation of people in the river. But presence of large boat in Europe facilitated growth easy transportation and mobility of white.

Finally, the development variations are those caused the gap between Africa and Europe. Because the level reached by Europe were very far away. It will take a long time to reach so the result Africa remain as the dumping area of European manufacturing goods.

Extract 1.2.1 shows a candidate who provided correct arguments to justify developmental variations which occurred between Europe and Africa from the 15th century onwards in spite of some grammatical errors and irrelevant examples.

2017 PAST PAPERS

2. Analyse the social impact of trade contacts between Europe and Africa in the 15th century. (Give three points in each continent).

Q. Trade is the system of exchange where by Commodities are exchanged either by commodities or money. Before the contact Africa was practiced trade which was informal trade and the system of exchange is barter trade. After the contact trade of Europe and Africa in the 15th century the good was exchanging by goods and Money and the trade was known as triangular slave trade which were conducted among the continents. Trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century have their impact. The following are the impact of trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century by starting with the ^{society} impact of Africa as following.

The trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century led to the Dispopulation among the African. Many Africans were dead due to the trade contact because the items which European took from Africa is slaves and going to buy them that led to death because they travel for long time and long journey without eating any thing and they do not provide the right to the slaves that led to death of many people. So this is the one among the social impact of trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century.

The trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century led to destruction of African culture; when the traders from Europe come with their culture and contact the trade in Africans or taken the slaves in Africa this led people to adopt their culture it means the European culture spread through those traders who are conducting trade in Africa for example wearing style, speaking and more so.

2. This is another social impact of trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century.
Also trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century led to the separation of families. Many African families were separated due to the contact trade because they taken people and buying them in different place so that a father can not see the children and the children can not see their parents so that due to the trade contact between Europe and Africa many African family were separated and this is the one among the social impact of Africa in the 15th century.

Apart from the social impact of trade contact in Africa also the following are the social impact of trade contact in Europe between Europe and Africa in the 15th century.

Trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century led to population growth in Europe. Due to the trade many people in Europe increase and conduct the trade others from outside who come and buy different things in Europe and others are slaves who taken from Africa as labourers and going to buy in Europe so this led to the population growth and it is the social impact of trade contact in Europe between Europe and Africa in the 15th century.

Also trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century led to the growth of town and cities in Europe. Due to the trade contact led to the growth of town and cities like Manchester and Liverpool due to many industries and people who made the cities and town to develop and this can lead to the

2. development of the country so this is the another social impact of trade contact.

Trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century led to the intermarriage; This is the contact between different people who are nationality are different. For example the slaves which were taken from Africa and buying them in Europe that can lead the intermarriage between African and European so this is the another social impact in Europe between Europe and Africa in the 15th century.

Finally not only social impact of trade contact between Europe and Africa in the 15th century also there is the political impact like improvement of security, decline of some states like Bunyoro and economic impact it led to the industrial growth in Europe, decline of local industries in Africa and led to economic stagnation, technological stagnation and unequal exchange in Africa.

Extract 2.1, is an illustration of a relatively well presented response in this question whereby a candidate was able to examine the social consequences of the 15th century trade on Africa and Europe. However, this candidate failed to appreciate the fact that slaves were mostly exported to America and not Europe.

2016 PAST PAPERS

3. By using six points, analyse the impact of the international trade on the development of European political, social and economic systems in the 15th century.

Q.

International trade refers to the trade which were conducted over sea countries. It also was known as Merchantilism. It was the trade whereby there were accumulation of wealth in form of gold and silver. It was characterised by bullionism. The trade were conducted through plundering, looting and piracy. It was developed due to development of Maritime technology. It started early during 15th century. The International trade has various impact on development of European as follows:

led to Industrial revolution in Europe which started from 1750 up to 1850-1870, the trade facil-

3. It's developments of industries through available of raw materials and cheap labour in the industries.

Example, q, raw materials which were gold, silver, cotton which used to feed European industries.

Led to development of towns and cities, also international trade contributed to the rise of towns and cities in Europe, where by those towns became the center of trade in Europe. Example, q, such towns were Liverpool and Rochester.

Accumulation of wealth, also the international trade contributed people/traders to become rich and more rich. This was due to accumulation of capital through unequal exchange trades were done by the traders. Example, clothes, wines, bread and Mirror were charged by Silver and gold, this led the traders to becomes richer.

Led to development of social services, like transport and communication services, health services, education services, power and water supply in European societies, this were due to the capital which accumulated during this trade were used to improvement of such services.

Extract 3.2 is part of a candidate's works that reveals a good example of the candidates who performed well in question 3. The candidate was able to analyse the impact of mercantilism, such as development of towns and accumulation of wealth on the development of Europe in the 15th century.

3.0 PEOPLE OF AFRICAN ORIGIN IN THE NEW WORLD

2021 PAST PAPERS

4. In six points, show the extent to which the back to Africa movement was beneficial to Afro - Americans.

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| 4 | <p><u>Back to Africa Movement</u>; this was the movement engineered by Marcus Mosiah Garvey. This movement was aiming to bringing back some of Africans to their mother land (Africa) because of the problem that they were faced. Afro-Americans were get many troubles on America. example exploitation, humili- ation and Oppression and Discrimination. That's why Marcus Garvey was think that the only way to liberate Africans (Afro-Americans) is to bringing them Back to their mother land.</p> <p>Bringing Back some of Afro-Americans to African Continent. The African continent was seen as the Coolest place that the Afro-Americans they will live without any problem thus they were transported to Liberia. They Afro-Americans they were benefited because they were entitled to go to their home and all evils like Humiliation, Discrimination and exp- oitation were ended up.</p> <p><u>Formation of UNIA</u>; this was an association formed by Marcus Garvey. This organization was aiming on finding the way to liberate Africans. The Universal negroes association (UNIA) was one of benefit that Afro-Americans they get because it was entitled to gave the Africans their Rights and supporting on their movement to Africa.</p> <p><u>Formation of Black Star shipping Agent</u>; The Black Star shipping agent is the one of the Benefit that the Afro-A</p> |
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Americans they got from Back to Africa movement. This shipping agent was the one that is responsible for transporting Africans to their mother land (Africa) especially Liberia. This shipping agent was formed on the Back to Africa Movement under Marcus Garvey.

It raise Awareness and consciousness of Afro-Americans; The Afro-Americans they get awareness and consciousness through this movement by knowing that all people on this world at the time to that had Afro-Americans to start to fight for their Rights. In Africa so this is the one of benefit that the Afro-Americans get from Back to Africa movement.

It promoted Unity; Unity and Solidarity is the one of the Benefit that Back to Africa movement had. Many of Afro-Americans they were united and form a one thing -that the unity they wasn't having before. The Back to Africa Movement is Unity and solidarity is the one of the best fit up Back to Africa movement.

It was creating employment to Afro-Americans; The Back to Africa Movement under Marcus garvey had paved a way to the employment through which the movement was leading to the establishment of Restaurants and Cafes. That the labour were Afro-Americans. So this shows that Afro-Americans they were developed benefited from this movement.

4 out of history garvey of Back to Africa movement. But until that was Reduse depend once to America.

Generally; The Back to Africa movement was having some of the problems that facing them example of two problems are lack of fund, Importation of Marcus garvey and opposition from Indigenous and with all Afro-American who wanted to bring back to Africa

Extract 4.1. A sample of a relatively good response to question 4

2020 PAST PAPERS

4. Examine three causes and three objectives of the Civil Rights Movement in America.

4 Examine 3 causes and Objectives of Civil Rights Movement

Civil Rights Movement was the movement waged by the people of African Origin in America so as to be able to fight for their rights. the Afro-American were tired of enduring the violence that is close to them by the Americans and hence decided to fight for their rights. The following are the causes of the Civil Rights movement in America:

Racial discrimination, this means that the Afro-Americans were facing discrimination from the white people in America due to the fact that they are black. They were isolated and led to the differentiation of areas for the black people and the white people and when they black stay in white people areas they were prohibited and hence this made them to start the movement.

They were living and working in poor condition, this means that black people were working for very long hours and in dangerous and poor condition also were living in areas that were dangerous for their area health without being concerned by the government hence this made them to start the movement so as to demand for good living and working condition.

Lack of security, this means that the black people were not given security at work such as proper methods for preventing them from dangerous thing also there was no human dignity for them hence waged so as to be able to demand security at work. The following are the objectives of Civil Rights Movement:

To fight for equal economic opportunities, this means the civil rights movement wanted the people African origin to get more economic opportunities as the white people as the white people were given the highest and reappent position in working areas while the black were given low and dangerous position.

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| 4 | <p>to get right to participate in political activities. This means that the African-Americans also wanted to get the right to vote and participate in government activities when a person reaches the voting age;</p> <p>to fight for the right of property qualification. This means that the movement was trying to ask the government to grant them right to own property such as house, farm like the white people.</p> <p>However this Civil Right Movement faced problems such as Oppression from the government and the Ku-Klux Klan but still managed to achieve some of its objectives such as right to Own Property.</p> |
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Extract 4.1: A sample of a relatively good response to question 4

2019 PAST PAPERS

3. Explain six factors that enabled the Europeans to discover the New World in the 15th century

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| 3. | <p>New World are the states which were not previously known by Europeans before the discovery made by Christopher Columbus in the 15th century when he was about to find the routes to reach India in 1490s. It includes North and South America, the Caribbean Islands and other areas. The discovery was made due to different factors as follows;</p> <p>The development of Maritime technology in 15th century, which includes the use of boats, compass bearing which directed them and engines. Through this knowledge the Europeans were able to transport in different parts of the world through water bodies and finally during the 15th century, unexpectedly Christopher Columbus with his fellow discovered the</p> |
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| | <p>new world.</p> <p>Merantilism, which also developed in 15th century which made the ^{overseas} trade by European Mercants to search for raw materials particularly bullions like gold and silver also enabled the Europeans to discover the New world. For example during the 15th century, when various Mercants including Christopher and his fellow were about to transport to reach India to accumulate bullions, they finally found themselves reaching in the New World. Hence discovery of the new world by the Europeans.</p> <p>Crusade war, also enables the Europeans to discover the New World since the war led to the close of shorter border used by Europeans in reaching Asia, particularly India. The war was between muslims and Christians in which Muslim leaders decided to close the border (way) for Europeans. For example, during 13th century war closing of the border European decided to find another way to reach India and unexpectedly they found themselves reaching in the Latin America hence the discovery of the New World by Europeans.</p> <p>The role ^{played} by European Mercants, also contributed to the discovery of the New World, since they conducted various activities that is Overseas trade which made them to made exploration of voyage which finally enabled them to discover new world. A good example is of Christopher Columbus and his fellow, Vaso Da Gama, Battalow Dival and other traders.</p> <p>The role ^{played} by European Kings, who support their traders and Mercants in their border also contributed to the discovery of the New World. For example, the</p> |
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role played by the King of Portugal, King Henry who supported his Mercants, he finally enabled him to discover the New World. Therefore, the great support that Christopher Columbus and his fellow got enabled them to discover the New World.

The early exploration of Voyage, also enabled Europeans to discover the new world. For example, the exploration made by Christopher Columbus and his fellow during the 15th century enabled them to discover the new world unexpectedly. Therefore, this also contributed to the discovery of the New World.

Generally, the discovery of the New World by Europeans lead to the occurrence of several problems in the New World and Africa, such as introduction of slave trade, exploitation of African labour, resources, domination of Indians (Indio) by European and the occurrence of the people of African origin in the New World, but in other side Europeans were much benefited.

Extract 1.3.1 is a sample of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS

3. Describe six major reasons for the rise of the Black American solidarity.

3 Black American Solidarity it was among of black people in America movement toward emancipation themselves from exploitation brought by white in America. Black Solidarity started by W-E-B Du Bois in the New World with the theory of Intergration. This aimed to unite all black people in Africa to achieve their rights. So the following are the reasons of black American Solidarity.

- Excessive discrimination by the whites. Black people in America was discriminated in all spheres especially based on their skin colour (black). The whites feel superior over black people hence they discriminate them in Education, worship, Political matters and Economic. Example they denied right of worship, marry and be married. This led them to unite so as to fight against the situation.

The role of U.S.A Independence in 1776. Black people joined to fight the American independence and after independence they assured the human right through Constitution but still they were denied rights. This caused them to form movement of Black Solidarity to fight for their rights like Political rights, Economic and social right which were totally denied.

The role of Black American elites. Black American elites such as Marcus Garvey, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King and William Du Bois played a great role to the formation of black solidarity. William Du Bois was the first black people to get Ph.D in Harvard in America where he became the found-

3 too and some of them turned back to Africa by Marcus Garvey through Black ships so to escape exploitation and oppression in new world

3 rise of black solidarity hence they started to demand their rights.

The role of American Civil war in 1861-1865 - American Civil war occurred between Southern States and Northern and major cause of this conflict was Slave and slavery. So to end the conflict the President Abraham Lincoln abolished slave trade hence black became aware and conscious to form solidarity and unity to emancipate from slave and achieved their rights. Lead to rise of black Solidarity.

Intensive exploitation and oppression. The black American exploited through working in plantation for many hours per day also they provide military services where most of them died due to be or taken front in the war. This exploitation also used in Industries were they provided tough labour with poor condition in working and payed low wage. This exploitation raised consciousness and awareness hence they formed unity and solidarity to oppose the situation.

The role played by Independent churches. Black people after been segregated in religion they formed their own churches like orthodox churches where they preached unity and solidarity. They preached on how they become a united so as to fight for their right. This led to the rise of solidarity among themselves hence black Solidarity.

Therefore, After the rise of black solidarity they fought for their rights and success to achieve some rights like to have representative in parliament, also they get right of education.

Extract 1.3.1 shows a candidate who provided relevant reasons for the rise of Black Solidarity in America.

2017 PAST PAPERS

3. Explain three prejudices which faced People of African Origin in the new world and show their three legal struggles which brought about equal education.

Q. The people of African origin in the new world are referred to as the people who once lived in Africa and were taken to America for provision of labour, market and soon. The people of black origin in the new world originate from the period of Merchantism during Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in the 15th century. However, the people of African origin faced a number of problems and they used different approaches to initiate their struggles. These approaches include Publicizing African activists for example John Edward Bruce publicized the civilization of Egypt, Moses and Ethiopia also Armed struggle was used for example the Haitian Revolution (1791-1804) under Dessalines and Toussaint Louverture. The whites captured the blacks through raiding, selling of slaves by African chiefs, domestic servants were sold. However, when in America the blacks faced different problems which are:

To begin with racial discrimination; The blacks in the new world were highly discriminated. They were not allowed to visit white men's parks, restaurants, toilets or lunch counters. This discrimination even reached in transport sectors; for example on 1st December 1955, a woman named Rosa Parks was jailed and was fined 14 dollars at the Montgomery for refusing to give up her seat to a white man. Another irritating event was in 1896 when Homer Plessy was jailed as he sat on a white man's seat. The blacks were also discriminated in motels; for example Mrs. Peabody a 72 years old woman was jailed for sitting in a segregated motel. Also Martin Luther was jailed for sitting at the Monson motel in St Augustine another example is when four university students Ezell Blair (Jibreil Khazan), David Richardson, Franklin McCain and Joseph McLean were jailed for a sit-in. Hence blacks faced discrimination.

3

Also, the blacks in the new world were not allowed to vote; The people of African origin were not allowed to vote or participate in voting activities. They were considered as an inferior race that is, "negroes". This was so unfair since they had not gained their rights as American citizens. For example Malcolm X highly supported voting for blacks in the new world in his speech "The Ballot or the Bullet" who quoted saying that "Let them know you know and let them know your eyes are open ... It's got to be the ballot or the bullet!" (Rep. Contemp.ency Historical Events Pg: 160 by Mal C.R. Shabtai). This shows that blacks were highly discriminated in the political sector. But later on President John F. Kennedy passed a law against these practices and about 250,000 blacks became registered as voters.

In addition to that, the blacks had no access to education services. Only few Africans in America went to school. And no mixture schools which were existing by that time. Only separated schools were available an example of these schools include the Little Rock High school and good example is drawn from Governor Ross who was a governor of Mississippi was quoted saying "No school will be integrated in my province while I am your governor". This shows that separated schools existed. But later on laws were passed for example in 1954, segregated schools were made illegal and in 1957 9 students were enrolled to middle school. Also Raylawni Branch and Guendoly Armstrong in 1965 became the first students to be enrolled in Southern Mississippi University. This shows a high discrimination. Also a pioneer known as Dr. Blyden was once applied in Rutgers Theological College but was denied due to his colour.

Extract 3.1 shows a part of response of a candidate who exposed some prejudices Black people encountered and he/she tried to indicate some legal attempts done in some issues.

2016 PAST PAPERS

4. Compare and contrast Black-Solidarity and Pan-Africanism. (Give three similarities and three differences).

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| 4. | <p>Black Solidarity is the feelings of togetherness and unity and cooperation of African diaspora in the New world that is America while Pan Africanism is the world which, pan means All Africanism is the African Continent which means the African unity the movement started in 1900 to date the movement is still going on the leaders were William Be Bavis and Black were Marcus garvey. The following are the similarity of Black Solidarity and Pan Africanism as follows;</p> <p>Both movement were against European exploitation, humiliation and racial segregation in Black Solidarity which was led by marcus garvey; the movement affiliated to some extent and in Pan African movement were seen its result in the independence of countries like Ghana the first country and its supports to political in general.</p> <p>Both raised unity and solidarity among the African descendants, the two movement for example Back to African and Solidarity formed L.N.T.A which supported the black american who were tortured exploited by the Europeans example in South America Black were used as slave were used to long working hours.</p> |
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4 Both were African descendant; the two movement people were originated from Africa example Marcus garvey he was from Cameroun and also De sois was from Africa this show directly that the two movement were aimed at liberating the Africans from the hostility they were facing from Example terrorist group Ku Klux Klan

Apart from above the followings were the different between the two movement as follows:

Black Solidarity was short lived while Pan Africanism is still existing this means that the Black Solidarity focused on eliminating the Black American who were used to be exploited by the white European in the South America plantations while they decided to form their people "It is better to die rather than to live as a slave."

Black Solidarity involved people or Black who were living in America only while Pan Africanism consisted all the Africans all over the world. In such case Pan Africanism has played a great part in the consolidation of African development from the exploitation, humiliation which were mostly conducted by the European especially the South America

Extract 4.2 is the sample of an example of a candidate who managed to show the similarities and differences between the Black Solidarity and Pan-Africanism.

2015 PAST PAPERS

2. Elaborate six factors which hindered the success of the "Back to Africa Movement."

Q. Six factors which hindered the success of the 'Back to Africa Movement'.

Back to Africa movement this was a deliberate movement of black Americans organized under the leadership of Marcus Garvey. The movement was undertaken by the blacks found in New world and the Caribbean Islands and it started in the 19th c. The movement was organized to save the blacks from the injustice actions like exploitation, segregation oppression or the capitalism which they faced since they reached in the new world. Marcus Garvey and the movement believed that Africans could not get their rights while in America, thus he emphasized on separation as he believed that Africans could attain their rights while they are in their original land Africa. The movement has other objectives like improving the economic status of blacks. ^{however} despite it failed due to the following reasons:

Lack of enough fund, the movement lacked enough fund to conduct the movement as it was expensive since they needed residential sites like ships and other facilities. This was accelerated among by poverty among the people and movement force amply due to poverty the other Africans failed to contribute fund and to attend various conditions thus failure to get necessities like food, fuel that could help people to be shipped to Africa.

Disunity among Africans and the elites. The blacks were not united well in the movement and the elites had different views. For example some blacks especially those who worked to Europeans did not

2. give support to the movement and also the elite believed differently where Marcus Garvey believed in Separatist movement that is Back to Africa movement and while Dr. W.E. Dubois believed in integrationist view hence this could not support the NCCCI and thus it failed.

Minority of the blacks, The blacks composed very few population of the total population of America where they formed only about 15% of the total population, thus due to this they could easily be suppressed by the government and also failed to form and implement the most effective movement that is it reduced the strength of the movement. Hence the movement failed to succeed.

Death of the prominent leaders, The most efficient and educated leaders who organised the movement were assassinated by the government for example Malcolm X, and was assassinated and also the death of Marcus Garvey and Dr. W.E. Dubois in 1940 and 1963 respectively contributed American government was a big threat to the movement hence it failed.

Opposition from the white government, The white government strongly opposed the black movement for example if supported the underground group or movement known as Ku-Klux Klan (KKK) which was responsible to make follow up on the black movement and suppress them strongly hence due to this also the movement failed.

Ignorance or illiteracy among the blacks, Majority blacks were ignorant they did not know how to write and read. This was because they were not allowed

Q. to get education and also instead they were suppose to provide cheap labour in the plantations, mines and few domestic workers. This led to difficulties in organization as they lacked awareness and consciousness about their rights. Hence the movement could not prosper.

However, despite the failure of the movement it achieved in some aspects like shipping some blacks back in Africa Liberia and Sierra Leon as free slaves improved the economic status of the blacks but it reduced the Africans' inferiority complex, raise consciousness and consciousness about their rights to mention a few.

Extract 2.1 is an example of a candidate who managed to explain the obstacles which black Africans faced in their back to Africa Movement.

4.0 FROM COLONIALISM TO THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1880s-1914)

2019 PAST PAPERS

4. Agriculture was the backbone of the colonial economy. Justify this statement by giving six points.

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| 4. | <p>The colonial economy was the system of production and consumption introduced by colonialists in the colonies to fulfill their demands. The colonial demands included areas for market, areas for investment, areas for cheap labour and the need of raw materials. It is true that agriculture was the backbone of the colonial economy due to the following reasons:-</p> <p>Provision of raw materials; Agriculture played a great role in the colonial economy since it was the source of raw materials for the European industries. For example, the cash-crops like cotton, tea, tobacco, coffee and cloves were produced in the colonies and exported to the metropole for feeding the white industry's.</p> <p>It was the source of market for the European finished goods; Through the sector of agriculture during the colonial economy, the whites were able to get the market for their industrial finished goods. For example the European finished goods were provided in plantation areas where there were migrant labourers who could buy such goods like bicycles and other luxury goods like cigarette, biscuits and sugar.</p> <p>It led to the improvement of infrastructures; The transportation systems also-</p> |
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were constructed due to influence of agricultural sector. For example the central railway from Dar es Salaam to Kilima was constructed to facilitate the transportation of raw materials and migrant labour in the plantation areas.

It was the source of colonial revenue; through the sector of agriculture during the colonial economy the colonial government was able to collect revenue especially from the labourers through imposing various taxes and supplying of the European finished goods for market.

Improvement and provision of social services; Agricultural sector during the colonial economy also contributed to the provision of various social services within the colonies. For example in productive areas and white settlement areas, social services like education, water and health were provided through the building of schools, hospitals and establishment hydroelectric power for electricity.

It was the source of employment opportunities to the whites from Europe. Many European whites came from their countries in Europe to Africa to search for employment opportuni-

where they could invest in agricultural sector. For instance, the case of settler's agriculture in Kenya, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Botswana and Angola.

Generally, agricultural sector during the colonial economy was mainly to ensure the intensive exploitation of African resources and not intending to develop Africans. For example, Africans in agricultural sector were exploited through land alienation, forced labour and taxation.

Extract 1.4.1 is an example of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS

4. Frantz Fanon once remarked that, "the colonial state is the most violent". In six points, justify this statement.

4 Colonial State, Was the the System introduced by the Colonial in the colonies so as to Safeguard their interest. Soon after the Berlin Conference 1884 up to 1918 Colonists introduce system of exploitation so as to creat our economic stable. The following were the reasons which Show "Colonial State is the most violent".

During the establishment of Colonial economy there was the Violent of colonialist because when they started to introduce Colonial economy they use force or violent. Before in Africa there was no the Colonies so soon after the coming of colonialist they introduce Colonial economy. Example Colonialist Use Coercion method which means to introduce thing which were not existed before. Colonialist introduced Land exaction, force labour Collection of tax and other thing. the use force.

Construction of Infrastructure, Different railway were build So as to Simplify transportation of raw material from one place to another or from interior to coast. This use force because the place were railway pass and roads where the Settlement of natives So natives where not ready to allow construction of infrastructure because their land was taken. Example the rail way of Ndeungwe.

Cash African resistance or during the destruction of Africa resistance. According to the violence which was done by Colonialist Africa Started to resist against the exploitation made by European colonist this contributed to the European or colonialist to use force to crush all Africa resistance example during the Mau Mau war in Kenya and Malaya in

4 Tanganyika. During this time of resistance colonialist used different military weapon so as to insure Africa were defeated.

Force labour, Was the people or group of people who work in the different place like mining plantation without their own interest. Colonialist use force to insure labour were forced to produce raw material in plantation. Not only this but also colonialist use force during the transport labour from one place to another example from Kigoma to Kilimanjaro or Tonga. That labour were work in plantation like to produce Sisal, Cotton and other raw material which lead the European industries.

Land appropriation (Land exaction) the other thing which Shows Colonial State was violent was to use force during to get land. The land was very important in their economy because the planted different raw material. The force used by Colonialist so as to insure Africa were remain land less so as to work in Colonialist plantation. Example in Kenya Maasi were shifted from their area to another

Used force during the establishment of Taxation. Taxation was the important thing in Colonialist because due to this helped them to get cheap labour and increase wealth of raw of capitalist. Colonialist use force to make sure all African Society they pay tax. Example Colonialist introduced Kipande and Maliki tax. Also in Kenya 1901 they introduce tax in Kenya.

Also during the struggle for nationalisation. Africa were started to become angry due to the exploitation of African resources like Gold, Silver, Copper and other

4 natural resources. This force them to rise of nationalism. But European or Colonialist Use Violent method to crash that movement of nationalism. This was the few things which make to say Colonialist was violent. But Colonialist Use Violent or force to go as to exploit Africa resources and to increase development of their nation and industries. Example the raw material which was taken from Africa to were manufactured and came to Sold in Africa in high price.

Extract 1.4.1 shows a candidate who justified the violence of the colonial states in establishing and maintaining colonialism in Africa.

2017 PAST PAPERS

4. Elaborate four features of peasant agriculture and four features of plantation agriculture during colonialism.

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| 4. | <p>Peasant Agriculture was Agriculture that characterized by small scale production and during colonial period in Uganda. Plantation Agriculture was Agriculture that took a large scale area of production and produced in Tanganyika. Colonialists established peasant and plantation Agriculture for their own benefit such as to maximize the profit.</p> <p>Plantation Agriculture characterized by the several factors during colonialism these are:-</p> <p>large scale area. Colonials were introducing plantation Agriculture in Tanganyika in large scale areas where they were producing various products like cotton, coffee in Kilimanjaro, sisal in Tanganyika and Kilimanjaro. They planted large areas because there was absence of tropical diseases, good climate condition etc.</p> <p>Enough capital. Colonial state established plantation in Tanganyika where by plantation need enough capital to run production since had a lot of requirement so as to had good and high production. Therefore plantation characterize by enough capital. Colonial state had enough capital obtained from taxation and so on.</p> <p>Use of scientific and technological methods.</p> <p>Plantation agriculture established in Tanganyika had use scientific and technological methods like the application of machine, fertilizers, insecticides as well as herbicides. Also use scientific experiments that support high production for their own benefit so plantation use scientific methods.</p> |
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q. Availability of labour. In the plantation there was availability of labour because when by colonial state ensured constant supply of labour through forced labour, importation of manufactured good as well as migrant labour who were cheap, easy to control. They came with no families etc. So plantation had availability of enough labour.

Peasant agriculture characterised by several characteristics or features. These are:-

Dense population. Colonialist or colonial state introduced peasant agriculture in Uganda where they occupied a small scale area with low population. Colonial state prepared peasant who have a series of tragic disease, strong political opposition, Climate condition and so on. So peasant had dense population.

Use of rudimentary tools or poor tools. Peasant agriculture characterised by the use of poor tools like pangas, hand hoes which led to the low production. Due to poor tool they had encouraged production for subsistence rather than food stuff and cash crops used to produce for external market.

Individual ownership of farms. During colonial period peasant agriculture owned by individual where by one is family farm therefore the family are the owners of peasant agriculture or farms and the labor for production also was family labour. This enable the family to had good stuff to run day to day life.

Intercropping production. Peasant agriculture characterised by intercropping system where they produce more than one crops; example people would produce beans together with maize and not monoculture.

Extract 4.1 is a representation of candidates who stipulated features of both peasant and plantation agriculture during colonial period.

2015 PAST PAPERS

4. Examine four functions of the colonial state and explain its four characteristics.

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| A | <p>Colonial state is the extension of the imperial states in Africa the Colonial state began right after the Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885 before the introduction of colonial economy in Africa. The colonial states were introduced in Africa so as to fulfil the economic interest example to get areas for raw material, areas for investment, raw materials market and area to settle their surplus. The following are the four ^{functions} of colonial state</p> <p>Colonial state constructed infrastructure like roads and railway from the interior to the coast so as to enable easy transportation of raw materials, labourers and administrators from the coast to the interior the Colonial state used force and coercive apparatus in forcing Africans to construct the roads the infrastructure was to ensure easy exploitation of African raw material.</p> <p>The Colonial state provided the settlers with loans and subsidies so as to conduct their activities in order to fulfill the economic needs the Colonial state provided them with loans so as to curb the cost of running different activities in the Colonial areas all this was to ensure exploitation of resources.</p> <p>Also colonial state formulated laws and principles which could guide easy exploitation of African resources so as to fulfill their economic demands example the colonial government passed Kipande System in 1921 and Crown Land ordinance in 1906 which gave labourers 99 years of working and later changed into 999 years this was to ensure there is a constant supply of labour in</p> |
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H the Colonies:

Colonial state provided basic social needs to the whites example water supply, health care and security this was done so as to ensure the easier the process of exploitation of resources so as to fulfill their economic interests

The following are the characteristics of colonial state:

Hierarchical in nature, the colonial state had arrangement of leaders from the top to the bottom in which they were divided into three divisions which are upper class which was the white, the middle class which was the Arabs and the Indian and the lower class was the Africans. Therefore the colonial state was arranged from top to bottom.

Segregative, humiliating and Oppressive, the Colonial state was segregative and humiliating because provision of social services like health care was not equal the whites where given proper care and consideration compared to the Africans. The Africans where given poor health service and also they lived in areas of poor conditions and hence it was segregative and humiliating.

Violent in nature, the colonial state was also violent because it used coercive apparatus like army and police to supervise their activities. Example Africans where given bad punishment in case they resist from performing a certain activity. Example in Congo a man was cut hands because he engaged in hand crafts activities and hence it was violent in nature.

Exploitative in nature, also the Colonial

4 State was exploitative in various forms example it involved Taxation example hot and poll tax in Kenya. It alienated land from the peasants it also confiscated cattle to the pastoralists just to ensure they perform production of raw materials which were exported to Europe to be manufactured and returned to Africa so as to find market and hence it was exploitative.

Therefore; Colonial state in Africa was introduced in order to incorporate African economy into capitalist economy so as to fulfil their main economic interest which were to get areas for raw materials, areas for market, and areas for investment.

Extract 4 is an example of a candidate who responded on the functions and characteristics of the Colonial State relatively well.

5.0 COLONIAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL SERVICES AFTER THE 2ND WORLD WAR

2021 PAST PAPERS

5. Show how colonial education perpetuated colonialism in Africa.

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| 05. | <p>Colonial education refers to the transfer of knowledge, skills and the ideas from one person to another. In the colonial era, it was done in the colonial era whereby the whites had used the Africans to consolidate the colonialism through help of colonial education.</p> <p>Therefore the following are the ways on how colonial education perpetuated colonialism in Africa;</p> <p>(making of stratification is resulting)</p> <p>The colonial education had dealt mostly to provide the education to only some of the Africans whereby most of the educated were the whites who separated themselves also the few black people of the Africans saw themselves superior than their fellow Africans. Thus it created division between the educated and the non-educated thus division among Africans and may consolidation of colonialism.</p> <p>Creation of puppet leaders</p> <p>The colonial education had managed to create some of the leaders who supported the interests of the whites instead of the Africans. This is because education was given to them through the help of the whites.</p> <p>A good example; of a puppet leader who managed to help the colonial invaders obtain interests from Africans is "Mobutu Sese-Seko" of Congo. hence easy consolidation of colonialism.</p> |
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| b5 | <p>Expansion of literate labour force to colonise; the colonial education monies used to create a literate labour force who managed to work for the whites in the small positions of administrative or secretaries, clerks and carpenters whereby they managed to expand colonialism in Africa. For example "Bo-school" in "Umtata town", "Imizulu University" in "Uganda" managed to perpetuate colonialism.</p> |
| | <p>Increase of racism; the colonial education managed to perpetuate colonialism from the whites were provided with education due to their superiority and their race. The blacks were seen as the people with no place in the colonial place therefore schools provided for "whites" and schools provided for "blacks only" for example in "South Africa" through the Apartheid policy of 1948 hence perpetuation of colonialism</p> |
| | |
| | <p>Increase in colonial production Through the colonial education the colonial production was made possible whereby the colonial education taught the Africans on how to produce the raw inputs and therefore they managed to get raw materials from colonies to the metropolitan countries - for example; there was introduction of "Rhodesia Agriculture" schools, "Uganda Agriculture" school and "Tanganyika agriculture" school after 1945 in Kenya hence perpetuated colonialism</p> |

Extract 5.1: An example of a good response to question 5

2021 PAST PAPERS

6. Explain six amendments which were made in the colonial trade after the Second World War.

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| 6 | <p>Colonial trade refers to the trade that was introduced in Africa during the colonial era. This Colonial trade aimed at profit maximization to the European or metropole countries and ensure effective exploitation. After the occurrence of Second World war the Colonialist conducted some reforms or amendment on the colonial trade so as to renew their destroyed economy and ensure maximization of profit to their metropole. This Colonial trade was accompanied by countries in which all of these were amended or reformed in their sector so as to allow effective exploitation to the colonized people to renew their disrupted economy and industry that were destroyed during the Second world war. Therefore, the following are the amendment which were made in the colonial trade after the Second world War as follows:</p> <p>Establishment of the marketing boards,</p> <p>Marketing boards refers to the boards that are dealing with grading, selling and pricing the cash crop. These marketing boards were introduced by the Colonialists for the purpose of encouraging and ensuring the quality of the cash crop so as to ensure profit maximization to the metropole so as to renew their economy. Example the Colonialist introduced the market boards like Cocoa marketing board in Ghana in 1947 and coffee marketing board in Uganda in 1956. Due to this, we can say the amendment made by the Colonialist in the Colonial trade.</p> |
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6 Improvement of transport infrastructure

Such as roads, railways. This was another amendment that was made in Colonial track to improve the transport infrastructure for the purpose of carrying easy importation and exportation of goods from the Colonies to the metropole and for easy movement of goods from the interior or from the Colonies. Due to this the Colonialist improved or improved the roads which were available to them area. Example in Ukiungan the colonialist improved the roads by reconstructing them again due to this it shows how the Colonialists amend in the Colonial track.

Establishment of financial sectors or institutions; Also this was another amendment that was done by the Colonialist by establishing the financial sector for the purpose of providing the financial support to the Colonialist and to reduce the dependence from the metropole. The other reason of establishing these financial institutions or sectors were for profit maximization and reducing of cost from the metropole. Example the Colonialist established different banks or financial institutions like Banca di-Libya, Banco di-Roma in Libya. Due to this it helped in carrying profit maximization in Libya through these financial institutions.

Also the colonialist companies came to invest in African Colonies, Example of the Colonial Companies like Compagnie Francaise d'Afrique (C.F.A.O) in 1887, Due to the coming of the colonial Companies in Africa was among the amendment made by the Colonialist in improving the colonies.

6 economy by occupying effective administration of the wealth by the Colonists by fair methods and hence reviving their destroyed economy and industries in their respective countries. Due to the allowing of meeting colonial Congress, was the one demand made by the government (colonies) to ensure economic development to their nations.

It encouraged the farmers in producing their products or goods. Through this, the colonists produced different goods or products which were the cash crops in which it encouraged the African farmers in introducing or cultivating the quality product since the purchasing, grading and setting of price was being done with the colonists. Due to this, it made the African farmers to produce good and quantity products or production so as to earn good money or enough money.

Extract 6.1: A sample of a good response to question 6

2020 PAST PAPERS

5. Analyse six major transformations in the colonial economy which were prompted by the impact of the 1939 – 1945 imperialist war.

Changes in colonial agriculture.

The second world war had to change the colonial agriculture since it was not affected, such changes in agriculture includes introduction of colonial agricultural scheme and as land usage scheme in Tanzania, Malawi, Zambian scheme in which people were shifted from Uwango and Nkasa to Shinyanga; cash crop scheme mainly was the groundnut scheme, another change was the introduction of the Colonial marketing board in Blantyre cocoa board aimed to purchase all cocoa in Blantyre as well as to encourage cash crop growing and to solve the problem of market price fluctuation. Also they introduce the progressive water farms so as to avoid African peasants to produce cash, hence all changes in agriculture was aimed to increase production of raw materials so as to feed their industries.

Changes in colonial industries.

Also this was major transformation of the colonial economy, what big major changes that took place in this sector include the establishment of the

5. Import substitution industry like Tanganyika packet aimed to feed large population, to extract maximum exploitation of mineral resources, to develop mineral industries, another change was the increase of the processing industries, introduction hydroelectric power like Kariba dam, the use of migrant labour. All in all the colonialist industries were badly affected, were wanted to improve it again for the national development.

Changes in colonial trade. The Colonial trade also increased by the impact of the second world war, hence some changes undertaken by Colonialist so as to develop their trade system inorder to increase their economy. Such changes in trade includes encourage Colonialist to invest much in colonies such as in agriculture, mining so as to acquire lot of benefit, furthermore the improvement of shipping services like British shipping firm of Elder so as to facilitate easy transportation of raw materials from the colonies and manufactured goods to the colonies. Also another change was to import the financial sector such as Banks like Barclays bank, one reason is to give loans to the traders as well as expansion and repairing of roads and railways due to develop trading activities.

Changes in colonial transport and communication system. The colonial transport like roads and railway were much damaged during the second world war, hence changes like repairing of roads and railways, expansion of roads and railways, introduction of telecommunication system at Mombasa

5. was taken so as to expand their transport and communication system in which the function of the colonial transport was to transport raw material to their colonies, transportation of European manufactured goods like cloth, soap to the colonies, transport labour to the productive areas like Tanga, Kilimanjaro as well as to transport administrators so as to supervise the colonies, hence better transport was very important to them.

Changes in Colonial Labour: however the impact of the second world war made - colonists to change their labour model by they tend to prefer rather more the use of migrant labour in which to labour used taken from Nigeria or labour reserve area to productive areas like Tanga for sisal, Mombasa, Kilimanjaro for coffee. They preferred the use of migrant labour since they were cheap, disciplined and come from different region so not easy to resist, ensure constant supply of labour to their economy like plantation, easy collection of taxes, hence they charged since they wanted more labour to work in their plantation.

Change in Colonial Social Services

Also this is the part of the colonial economy such services include colonial education, colonial health services, colonial water supply, colonial housing, these were changed so as to facilitate the colonial economy like agriculture, for instance they constructed housing for the colonial administrators and settlers so as to supervise easy the Colony, they also provide health services like hospitals, dispensaries to as to make both labour and colonial masters

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| | mark |
| <p>5. more wealthy, as well the colonised education so as to create puppet leaders who could work for the benefit of their and grow expensive.</p> <p>Exploitation.</p> <p>Conclusively, the second world war generally weaken the colonial economy which had been to make some changes in which the changes led to the intensive exploitation of African resources like mineral, agricultural production and human labour, this leads to the rise of African nationalisation struggle since they fired for the colonial exploitation since they wanted to be free in their country.</p> | |

Extract 5.1: An example of a good response in question 5

2020 PAST PAPERS

6. Examine six effects of expanding health, housing and water supply services in Africa after 1945.

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| <p>6. Attached settler settlement; After the introduction of health services and water supply many settlers attracted and settled in Africa example presence of white settlers in Kenya was due to good health services and water supply as well as housing so this was another impact of social service in Africa.</p> <p>Facilitated development of town and cities, many African cities were grown up due to expanding health, water and housing services example Dar-es-salaam, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kano and Accra, this was due to increase in population and better living standard due to social services in which people were benefited with that services. So this is another impact in Africa.</p> | |

b)

facilitated more investment; many people especially colonials invested in area where there is conducive environment like better social services example they invested in industries and agriculture like tea plantations in Uganda, Kenya etc. All these were established along the area with available water, health and housing services so this is one of the impact of colonial health, water and housing supply.

It led to regional imbalance; Colonial health, water and housing services was established in areas where there is potentials example urban centers like Dar-es-salaam, Nairobi and Mombasa. So this creates difference in level of economic development and living standard between regions and hence classes. So this is another impact of colonial health, water and housing services in Africa.

It facilitated development of infrastructure which expanded job opportunity in Africa; Colonial health, water and housing led to establishment of industries that transport raw materials, labourers and other facilities example Nigeria to Kano railway, Mombasa to Mtwara and Kavango railway was established from the capital obtained from health, water and housing services. So this is another impact

Generally there were many services which were introduced apart from health, water and housing, which include, education services, transport and communication, labour forces, industries, agriculture as well as trade and exchange systems. All these facilitated accumulation of capital by colonials and easy exploitation of African resources.

Extract 6.1: A sample of a good response to question 6

2019 PAST PAPERS

5. Examine six features of colonial education.

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| 05 | <p>Colonial education is the transferring of knowledge and skills from the colonialists to few Africans who were to serve the colonial interests. This kind of education were provided by the colonialists to few Africans especially the children of chief for example Julius Kambwage Nyerere was among the African who acquired colonial education. It aimed at creating puppet regime in Africa, civilize the Africans to lose their bad culture and also to spread the capitalist ideology. The following are the features of colonial education:-</p> <p>Colonial education was pyramid in nature, this is among the feature of colonial education due to the fact that the people in colonial education were many at the low stage of education but as the high the stage the education goes the number of people continued to decrease thus bring about the pyramid shape.</p> <p>It was unevenly distributed, such that the colonial education was mostly provided in productive areas for example in Bukoba, Kilimanjaro in case of Tanganyika, compared to unproductive areas were the education were not provided as in productive areas, thus it was not equal distributed.</p> <p>It based on racial segregation, racism is the nature of colonial education as it was based on the colour of the people such that the Asians were more favoured in schools compared to Africans, as there were many Asians in schools during colonial education compared to the number of students from Africa.</p> <p>It based on European curricular the colonial education was also based on the European curricular such that the students were taught things that are concerned to Europe continent instead of being taught what is based on their land or their continent. also the language that used there during this colonial language was not the native language but European language such as English language and French.</p> |
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05. Colonial education was theoretically in nature, since the education provided was not practically instead it provided - through theory that involves the writing and reading skills of a student, the colonial education taught the students on how to read and how to write.

colonial education was selective in nature, such that it was provided to the children of African leaders such as chief's children who could serve and believed to save the colonial interests those children example is Julius Nyerere and Mobutu Sese Seko.

To sum up, colonial education result to the rise of African nationalism, create puppet regime and leaders such as Iddi Amin Dada and Mobutu Sese Seko also it creates classes among the educated and non-educated Africans.

Extract 1.5.1 is a sample a good response

2019 PAST PAPERS

6. With vivid examples from Tanganyika, describe two agricultural schemes which aimed at controlling soil erosion and examine three achievements of agricultural schemes which were undertaken in the colonies after 1945.

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| 6. | <p><u>Agriculture schemes</u>: These were the agricultural reforms made by the colonialists in the colonies in order to continue with the colonial exploitation. After the Second World War in 1945 most of European countries like Britain and France decided to introduce the reforms in the agricultural sector so as to increase production for their benefit. There were numerous changes occurred in agricultural sector whereby various schemes were introduced in the colonies. Most of them are as discussed below:</p> <p><u>Land usage and Rehabilitation schemes</u>: This was done in the hilly areas where by new methods of farming took place. This was done in order to control soil erosion in the agricultural land. For instance in Uluguru Mountain, rehabilitation programme in Morogoro led to the agricultural development through the use of terraces in the hills or mountains. This results into the agricultural productivity.</p> <p><u>De-stocking schemes</u>: This was done in the pastoralist areas whereby they were supposed to reduce the number of animals so as to control soil erosion that is caused by overgrazing in this areas. Example in Arusha, Sukum and Mbala Wells were supposed to be de-stocked to control grazing that is not helpful in the soil erosion control.</p> <p>Despite of the agricultural schemes took place in the Tanganyikan colonies, the schemes succeeded in numerous ways. The following are the achievements of those agricultural schemes in the colonies:</p> <p>Improvement of agricultural production. With the schemes undertaken in the colonies, the agriculture was developed more and faster due to the soil fertility and controlled measures towards the soil erosion. Fertile soils led to the higher productivity of various crops in the colonies. Example sisal, cassava, maize that were highly needed by the colonialists in their colonies.</p> |
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6 Improvement of labour supplies. With agricultural development in the colonies, the colonialists were able to get the cheap labour to work in the agricultural field where production increased. The labour supply in the colonies led to the development of various crops such as cotton in Mwanza and shinganya that had been influenced by Resettlement schemes that needed people to prepare areas for settlement and permanent agriculture. The schemes led to the establishment of transport infrastructures. The agricultural development in Tanganyika led to the colonialists to establish various roads and railways in the colonies towards the Coasts for the exploitation of raw materials to the metropolitans. Through various agencies such as Sital Labour Bureau (SILABU) the colonialists managed to build the infrastructures around the sisal plantations so as to facilitate the production of various products.

Conclusively, the different agricultural schemes in Tanganyika enabled the colonialists to harvest more products as raw materials that were exported to the metropolitan countries. The major aim of the introduction of the schemes by the colonial powers was to maximize the exploitation. They mainly wanted to regain their war ruined economy after 1945. Also there were some other schemes were introduced in Tanganyika and other parts of Africa such as Crop cultivation schemes, Dam construction and irrigation schemes that gained potentialities to the colonialists.

Extract 1.6.1 is a sample of a good response

2019 PAST PAPERS

7. Identify six European economic exploitations in Africa which rose people's desire to terminate colonial rule after the Second World War.

Qn 7:

Colonial rule or colonialism is a state of being under complete influence of the certain country by another. Colonial rule in Africa was imposed before the first world war. In the early 19th Century after the Berlin conference of 1878 in Germany, colonialism in Africa began by partition. Colonial exploitation was very high and the Europeans over-exploited the African resources during the colonial era. This situation was not pleasing to the Africans and hence they came up reasons to terminate colonial rule once and for all.

The reasons for termination of colonial rule were:

Heavy taxes, the Africans were heavily taxed and had no enough money or wages to cover up for the taxes. They were taxed on production, services rendered, land, job and every where. This limited development of Africans since they weren't left with any income for themselves.

Example; they were taxed taxes like produce tax where you pay for all that you have produced. Hut tax, was paid by those who owned or had a house to live in. Poll tax, head tax was paid according to the number of people in a house.

Land Alienation; the Europeans forcefully took away African land and used it for their own interests like Plantations, industries, whites settlement and hence exploited African land.

Example; In Uganda, African land was taken, forcing Africans to grow cash crops if they wanted to live and hence introduction of peasant agriculture where only a small portion of land was for the African but the rest they grew crops for the Europeans.

Also in Kenya, settlers were given African land for settlement and farming.

Low wages; Africans who worked in European, plantations, industries, homes as domestic servants, clerks and other workers were paid very little wages and could not cater for their daily needs. They were still required to pay taxes and contribute to the Europeans hence all the money going back into the hands of Europeans. Example; In Tanganyika, all workers were paid low wages and still paid taxes. Example, the migrant labourers were paid low wages and were to pay taxes back to the Europeans.

Poor working conditions; the workers were not considered and had no rights to complain about their working conditions. They did hard work risking their lives with no work safety measures. They worked for long hours without

Stressing which tired them out. Example; working for 18 hours a day and had very little time to rest and hence poor healths of the workers. They were not under employers care.

Liquidation of African trade interests; Africans were denied their rights to conduct any other economic activities. Their agricultural land was taken away, local industries were banned to prohibit production. Example; all the handi-crafts industries were banned and all the artisans and craftsmen were denied to proceed. They were given brutal punishments and their hands were chopped off. Tipu Tip a rich merchant trader was denied to continue trading.

High costs of living; due to high taxes and high prices of European goods. They were to pay high taxes and still yet could not afford the goods and products. This led to poor living standards and poor society development. Example; most Africans and labourers lived in slums because it is where they afforded to live and they could not afford houses because of their poverty.

Conclusively; colonial exploitation was the main reason for the underdevelopment of Africa to the expense of Europe. She took all our resources and even though after decolonization, Europe still has roots through neo-colonialism. But many African states have discovered ways to escape neo-colonialism. By diversifying their economies, using the self-reliance policy and improving economic integrations they can feed their own economies.

Extract 1.7.1 shows a sample of a relatively good response

2018 PAST PAPERS

6. In six points, describe the effects of expanding colonial trade in Africa after 1945.

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| 6 | <p>Colonial trade refers to the kind of the trade that had introduced by colonialists people in Africa soon after the second World War of 1939 – 1945. In this years there were some reforms which took place so as to revamp economic problems that had been caused by World War. The colonialists started to expand their Colonial trade in African countries. Therefore are the impacts/effects of expanding colonial trade in Africa after 1945 as explained</p> <p>It led to intensive exploitation of African societies whereby most Africans were required to consume the colonial trade rather than their own commodities. And the colonist introduced various laws which forced Africans not engaging in trading matter</p> |
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6

It led to the growth of market for the European manufactured goods into African Continent since in 1945 most European countries had been faced with problems of World Wars that had affected European nations. Therefore the colonists ensured constant supply of markets for their goods.

It led to the decline of African trades that had been existing in the continent and Africans were conducting trade like Trans-Sahara and long distance trades these trades after 1945 were districuted by the colonists to avoid competitions.

It led to de-industrialization of local local industries that existed in Africa had been killed by the colonial powers that had already arrived in African Continent and this was done so as to avoid any obstacles which could cause problems in the development of Colonial trade in Africa.

It also led to the emergence of towns and cities. Many areas where colonial trade took place, there undergone development since where trading activities taking there should be growth. For example in Dar es Salaam was developed during Colonial trade expanding. Therefore this had many African Countries taken fit from the areas that left by the colonists and developed towns.

It had led to introduction of new culture in African continent. For example neo-colonialism which works into the following ways such as

politically form, economically forms, ideologically form and Militarism form. Therefore this neo-colonialism has sometimes being as the results of expanding of Colonial trade in African continent.

Generally, the expanding of Colonial trade in Africa had created much problems to Africans whereby Africans had not allowed to promote their commodities, this results into praising European goods hence underdevelopment in African countries which makes them depending on much abroad.

Extract 1.6.1 shows a good response from one of the candidates who described the effects of expanding colonial trade in Africa after 1945.

2018 PAST PAPERS

5. Explain six effects of colonial education in Africa.

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| 5. | <p>Colonial education refers to the transferring of knowledge and skills to the Africans to different generations for the purpose of benefiting the Colonial state. Colonial education was introduced so as to exploit African resources and serve the interests of the Colonial state. It was introduced as a main tool for exploitation and control. In Africa Colonial education was introduced in different corners for example Tanganyika they introduced Colonial education. Colonial education brought several effects to in Africa. These effects of the Colonial education are highlighted as follows.</p> <p>firstly, Intensive exploitation of natural resources, The Colonial education especially after 1945 intensified exploitation through educating the young Africans on proper methods of farming and introducing schools with the idea of providing education on agricultural production and other Colonial economy. For example Many students were taught to be farmers and that cash crop production was important for instance they introduced many schools such as the Tanga Agricultural school.</p> <p>Secondly, Regional Imbalance. Also it led to regional imbalance since there was unevenly distribution of education. Colonial education was mainly introduced in production areas than in rural areas.</p> |
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5 It only concentrated in areas of Production so that once Africans obtained such education they would head to the farms or industries. This made a difference in regions whereby there were regions with many schools other few or absent for example in Masihi, Mbaya had colonial schools.

Thirdly led to social stratification among Africans. Also the pre-colonial education divided Africans, this was a tool of making sure that Africans could not unite and it would bring about the policy of "Divide and Rule". For example the education was mainly provided to African elite youth who were sons of tribal chiefs for instance the late Julius Nyerere and also sons of African ex-soldiers and many others. It was not provided to every African only few got such education. This later caused stratification for example; back then an educated African was called a "Black European".

Fourthly led to cultural deterioration, also colonial education did not promote African culture, it mainly undermined African culture as claiming that it is a culture for superstitions beliefs and immoral. Colonial education mainly emphasized to promote western culture (European culture) Africans were taught how to dress like Europeans and other learning systems for

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| 5 | <p>example Africans were taught about European History such as the Monarchy system. They were taught English language. All this brought the destruction of African culture and African culture was later ignored.</p> <p>Fifthly Brought Puppets, another effect is that it created a puppet system whereby the Africans worked on behalf of the Colonial state. Africans were trained by the Europeans to work in colonial administrations whereby they were controlled by the Europeans indirectly and made them as "Puppets", working so as to implement the laws and rules that the Colonial state had. African puppets worked with Colonialists since they were promised with living life, hence it was an effect to Africa since the educated Africans were like "Dogs to their masters" for example there were language translators and interpreters, messengers, Watchdogs, and many other puppets.</p> <p>Lastly Brought African elites of African nationalism. Also in the positive side is that Colonial education made Africans to have awareness and intellectual confidence which later grew African nationalists who fought for the independence of African countries. This was an effect that the Colonialists never expected. They could not expect that they planted a seed towards their destruction. For example one of the African elites who led to the nationalism struggle was the late Julius Nyerere who later led to the Independence of Tanganyika currently Tanzania. He was a product of Colonial education.</p> <p>Conclusively Colonial education of was a destructive tool in Africa as seen from the evidence although its positive effect is the rise of nationalism among the African countries.</p> |
| 5 | <p>Extract 1.5.1 is an example of a candidate who explained the impact that colonial education had to Africans.</p> |

2017 PAST PAPERS

5. Analyse six strategies which were undertaken by the colonial states to improve agriculture in Africa after the Second World War.

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| 5. | <p>The Second World War had far-reaching impacts on the colonial states such that after the war had ended their economies were badly damaged for instance; unemployment rates were high, inflation rates were high and the like. Therefore, these colonial states devised measures to revive their economy thus, resulting to changes in various sectors of the economy for instance, changes in Agriculture, changes in Trade and the like. Therefore, the following were the strategies, policies or reforms implemented to improve Agriculture after the Second World War;</p> <p>Introduction of Agricultural Schemes; The colonial governments introduced agricultural schemes and plans that were implemented so as to increase output and help in reviving of their economies. For instance, in Tanzania there were Kougwa and Nachingwea schemes that were large plots of land that were aimed to create much output thus, help in improving Agriculture and revive the colonial government's economies such as France;</p> <p>Improvement in Infrastructure; The colonial governments improved infrastructure such</p> |
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5. Increasing the roads, railways, number of airports, harbours and the sea that were used to transport goods and mines, officials and the like. Therefore, through improving the infrastructure system, the colonial governments were able to improve agriculture.

Introduction of fixed labour laws and increased migrant labour system. A good example of the labour laws is the 1947 law given by the Portuguese that anyone in their colonies aged 18-55 had to provide labour. Also, they increased the migrant labour system which then ensured constant supply of labour and thus, improving the culture in the colonial states in Africa. This was then used to raise their economies that were badly damaged.

Introduced Progressive or Market farmers. This was whereby some farmers were selected to go and get educated and then they were to educate the other farmers. A good example is that, in Malaya the farmers were selected to be educated hence, they helped to improve the culture as it provided the farmer education that they used to improve the agricultural productivity.

Introduced Cooperatives and Marketing Boards for instance the Rubber Cooperative Union of 1960 and the Co-operative Marketing Board of 1948. These helped improve the agriculture since they helped eliminate middlemen and control price fluctuation which helped discouraged the producer as a result.

- improved agriculture.
5. They increased settler economy and plantation Agriculture such that, they encouraged the influx of settlers and established large plantations and estates that were aimed at increasing production. For example, they provided grants and aids to the settlers.
- Therefore, there were policies, strategies or reforms that the colonial states implemented in order to revive their economy and improve Agriculture in the colonies. It had multiple effects such as reduced natural forests, new dams were created and the like.

Extract 5.1 is an example of a candidate who was able to abide by the question requisite by explaining well the strategies that were used by the colonial states to improve agriculture after the Second World War.

2017 PAST PAPERS

6. Examine two roles of colonial trade and use four points to show how Africans were affected by this trade after the Second World War.

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| 6 | <p>Colonial Trade, this was the Trade introduced by colonist so as to benefit with Africa, the main aim of this trade was to move exploitation of African resources, example of trade introduced by white include Triangular trade, Merchantilism, etc and other. It was introduced in Africa after the second world war 1945. colonist introduce this strategies because it was affected by second world war therefore it want to recover their economy hence introduction of colonial trade and later led to the availability of raw materials from their industries, labour and others. According to the question the following were the roles of colonial trade on Africa society to European economy</p> <p>To ensure supply of raw materials, colonist has established this different trade in Africa so as to make sure the availability of raw materials which were needed in their industries example gold, silver, silk from skin and other that was why they introduce different trade Triangular slave trade which were used equal exchange to Africa therefore this trade brought effect to recover the European economy because labour raw material were available in their industries hence growth economy.</p> <p>To insure Market, also colonist introduce trade with Africa so as to make sure expansion of market to their industries example colonist involve in trade with Africa so as to get market to sell their product from their industries example colonist sell different</p> |
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6 product from their industries to Africa example
spoon, clothes gun and other especially during
the trade of triangular trade which was unequal
exchange therefore this trade cause expansion
of European economy because the product from
their industries more exchange with high quality
like clothes exchanged with animal skin and other
Also colonial trade had different effect to
local African society some of them were
like as follows below.

Colonial Trade led to the exploitation
of African Natural Resources, Different resources
from Africa were exploited through those Trade
, introduced by another example of resources exploited
by from Africa include Gold, some silver, Animal
skin and other which were exchanged with
spoon, clothes and other thus far through this
Africa was affected because different natural
resources were taken which led to the underdevelopment
present in Africa

led to the destruction of African culture,
During the period of conducting Trade with whites
different African culture were destroyed simple
wearing style started to change, Eating style started
to change, the dancing style and other all this
was brought during the trade between Africa
and Europe including triangular slave trade
which involves three continents Africa, Europe and
Asia that how the trade affected Africa - that

Trade Also led to the decline African
local technology, Before the introduction of Trade
between Africa and Europe Africa's local

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| G | <p>Developed on different levels of technology since College institutions, pottery industries and others but after no communication between Africa and Europe all African technology started to develop and disappear because different raw materials from industries started to enter in Africa like iron which before the Trans African developed on ancient African African cultures. Therefore the trade affected Africa by destroying their local technology.</p> |
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Extract 6.1 shows a part of the candidate response who managed to deal with both parts of the question amicably as he/she stipulated roles of colonial trade and show how Africa were affected by that trade.

2016 PAST PAPERS

5. Explain six factors that influenced the choice of location of industries in Africa during colonial time.

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| Q5: | <p>After 1945 Colonialism decided to change and reform their economy in general. This was extended right to the industrial sector. They expanded processing industries, extractive industries and import-substituting industries; also they introduced de-industrialisation on African local industries. The factors which determined the location choice of these processing, extractive and import-substituting industries were as follows:</p> <p>Firstly, industries during colonial time were located in areas with raw materials. These industries were located in areas with raw materials such as cotton, cassava, groundnut, coffee and many other raw materials. Examples cotton processing industry in Sherryanya, Tanganyika was introduced, Senegal processing industries on cassava groundnut were established and Gold extractive industry was introduced in South Africa along the Kimberly area due to presence of gold. Therefore they were introduced in areas with raw materials.</p> <p>Also, they were introduced areas with cheap labourers. The colonial industries were introduced in the areas whereby they could get enough cheap labourer to work on them. Example in Tanganyika, Ghana and Zambia there was enough labour.</p> <p>Similarly, colonial industries were established in areas with market. They choose areas where they could get market of their goods. The import-substitution industries were located in urban areas since they could get market for good such as alcohol, soap, cosmetics and other various good. Example they were introduced in Dar-es-Salaam in Tanganyika, Nairobi in Kenya and Kampala in Uganda.</p> |
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| 05: | <p>Furthermore, they were introduced on areas with well infrastructure which are the roads and communication system. The colonial industries were located in areas with good road system and railway lines. Example they introduce coffee processing industry in Kilimanjaro due to the Moshi-Langa railway line. Therefore transport and communication determined the location of colonial industries.</p> <p>The colonial industries were located on areas with power supply such as areas which used Hydroelectric power (HEP). This was because the colonial industries used machines which needed enough power so as they could operate for that case they were operated on areas with rivers so as to generate power from these areas.</p> <p>Lastly, the location and choice of location of colonial industries also depended on the decision of the colonial administrators or colonial masters. They decided areas for the establishment of the Industries Areas with dense population and areas with constant strikes and riots were not established the industries. Also this was the smallest sector in the colonial economy. they did not want to establish many industries so as to develop Africa.</p> <p>In conclusion, the colonial industrial sectors had the following characteristics; import-export oriented, de-industrialisation in Africa, they based on employing unskilled labourer, it was the smallest sector of colonial economy and lastly it was owned by foreign.</p> |
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Extract 5.2 is a sample of a candidate who performed relatively well by elucidating the factors which influenced the choice of location of industries during colonial time, such as availability of raw materials and cheap labourers.

2016 PAST PAPERS

6. Assess the impact of the expansion of transport and communication systems in the colonies after 1945 by using six points.

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| (b) | <p>Transport and communication systems, refers to the social and economic networks aimed at encouraging the interrelationship among the people. Transport and communication system includes water, road, railways, air way communication. Towards. In Africa the development of transport and communication system established even before the coming of whites. But during colonialism the system improved. After Second world war the colonialist expanded the transport and communication networks system but the expansion had the following impacts.</p> <p>Intensified increase of ^{exploitation of} Africans human and natural resources, or the scheme was introduced and expanded in Africa for the well-being of whites. For example most of the Africans remained land less after expansion of the transport and communication networks for example in Kenya when the settlers expand the network system some of the Kikuyu remained land less. In case of human exploitation the Africans were forced to construct roads for example in Mozambique the portuguese use harsh methods to force the Africans to engage in construction of roads with no payment.</p> <p>Urbanisation, the expansion of the transport and communication influenced urbanisation because of the migration of people from one place to another for different activities the urban centre like, Nairobi, Kilifi, Tanga and Dar es Salaam where developed.</p> |
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6 due to the presence of harbour road, road and railway which ensure the co-expansion of trade - In Tanganyika due to the construction of the Central Main road from Dar es-Salaam to Tanga (influence) The interconnection of people. Also Urbanization influenced by the interrelationship among the people for example in Nairobi the buses ensure the expansion of transport and communication networks.

Massive influx of whites in Africa due to the presence of good and conducive Transport and communication networks the whites started to penetrate even in remoter areas. For example in Kenya the white settlers were penetrating even in remotest area. Formerly the whites were scared to come in Africa due to the poor transport and communication system but soon after the expansion most of them started to come in Africa.

Decline of African Local industries due to the frequent importation of European manufacturing goods, as well as most of the local industries such as hand craft industries were collapsed soon after expansion of Transport and communication networks due to the importation of European goods even in inpenetrable areas.

for example the introduction of the expansion of the central railway intensified the decline of local industries the even in South Africa buses expand the networks

b which later on led to the decline of native goods home industrial decline.

Intensified the increase of African nationalism feelings, as due to the exploitation of African by resources and human resources which led to the increase of the African nationalism hence Africans started to form welfare associations to fought against the colonialist domination. In South Africa.

Africans were against their domination soon after 1945 even in Ghana the Ghanaians were against the British domination so as they started to fight for their freedom up to 1957 when they became independent.

Influenced trade expansion, as the transport and communication network was useful in trade expansion after the war 1945 the expansion of networks intensified the expansion of trade for example in East Africa the people from Uganda came in Tanzania to sell their commodities also due to the presence of Dar-es-salaam, and Tanga and Mombasa harbours which influenced the development and expansion of trade activities.

Therefore the expansion of transport and communication to some extent created divide between the colonials and the Africans because soon after expansion the Africans started to revolt hence African nationalism occurs.

Extract 6.2 indicates a candidate who discussed the impact of expanding transport and communication systems in the colonies after 1945, thus provided points like increase of exploitations and urbanization.

2015 PAST PAPERS

5. Assess three salient features and three effects of the colonial health services.

| SECTION B | |
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| 5. | Health ^{services} are the provision medical care the people. Colonial health services were introduced in the colonies to ensure good production of raw material also the whites got the best life in the colonies. Colonial health services were introduced in 18 th century in the colonies. The following are features of colonial health services. They were built in Urban areas such as Dar es Salaam, Nairobi in Kilimanjaro, Mombasa, Nakuru where most of the settled, colonial masters lived and there was availability of transport system. It was based on racial segregation where the whites got the best health services, followed by Indian, Arabs and Africans who got the poor services compare to others. African were given services in order to preserve the labour so the services given to them were very poor and inadequate. It was based on Religion where only Christianity and those who converted converted to Christianity were given health services. Muslim and Pagans were excluded from the health services. The following are the effects or impacts of the colonial health services in Africa. It led to Regional Imbalance those areas with plantation productive areas grew and had a lot of development such as infrastructure, hospitals while reserved areas such as Mlawa, Mbaya, Dodoma there were little and small development. It facilitated increase of production in the colonies. The health services been provided in the |

5 Labourers paid to insure constant supply of labour in the plantation and Industries hence increase production.

It reduce death because number of killer disease such as Malaria, Cholera, small pox were traded both Whites, Indians and Asians who died because of these disease received treatment hence number of death reduce in the colonies.

To sum up colonial health services were there just improve and ensure that whites live a prosperity life that why they were established in those areas which they settled and at only few African especially Labourers got the services.

Extract 5 is a sample of a candidate who responded fairly well on question by proving features of colonial health services and their impact on Africa.

2015 PAST PAPERS

6. Explain six objectives of introducing Progressive Farmers in Africa after the Second World War.

6 | Progressive farmers in Africa was introduced by the colonialist after the second world war in order to increase the production of raw material in their industries also was introduced in order to revamp their economic condition in Europe because it much destructed during the second world war thus was introduced to accumulate raw material for their industries and to revamp their economy after the second world war.

The following are the objectives of introducing progressive farms in Africa during the second world war.

To suppress resistance: Progressive farmer was introduced in Africa after the second world war so as to suppress resistance among the African and being able to produce more were will help to increase the accumulation of raw material therefore progressive farms was introduced in Africa after the second world war in order to suppress resistance and increase the production of raw material.

To keep competition among the farmers: This was the objective of progressive farms in Africa that was introduced by the colonialist after the second world war in order to increase competition among the farmers which will contribute to the increase in production of raw material to the industries which will help to revamp their economy which was destructed their economic structure therefore progressive farms was introduced in Africa so as to ensure competition among the African in the production prices which will increase the production of raw material.

6 progressive farmers also was introduced to reduce colonial expenditure. After the second world war the colonialist establish progressive farms in Africa for they aim of reducing colonial expenditure because farmers were depend on their own ability to produce raw material which were used by the colonist after the second world war therefore colonialist decide to introduce progressive farms in order to reduce colonial expenditure

To increase production of raw material in their industries. Progressive farmers was introduced in order to increase the raw material in the colonial industry because these farmers were produced raw material at a great extent which enable to the increase in production of raw material in the industries the for progressive farmers was introduced by the by the colonist in Africa after the second world war in order to increase production of raw material in the industries.

To maintain church and rule policy. The colonialist introduce progressive farmers in Africa after the second world war in order to ensure that the principle of church and rule policy are maintained in Africa because the colonialist wanted to maintain church and rule policy in Africa that's why church to introduce progressive farms in Africa than after the second world war therefore one of the objectives of introducing progressive farmers in Africa after the second world war was to maintain church and rule policy.

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To ensure intensive exploitation of African natural resources. The colonialist after the second world war decided to produce progressive farmers in Africa so as to ensure intensive exploitation of African natural resources which were used to revamp their economy which was devastated during the second world war.

Therefore colonialist introduced progressive farmers in Africa for their benefit which were used to revamp their economy which was devastated during the second world war thus after the second world war introduced progressive farmers which contribute much to the increase in raw material for European industries'

Extract 6. is a sample of a candidate who responded relatively well on this question by highlighting the rationale of introducing master farmers in Africa.

6.0 INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL FORCES AND THE RISE OF NATIONALISM AND THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

2021 PAST PAPERS

7. Show how the 1st and 2nd World Wars activated African ex-soldiers to struggle for African independence.

The first and the Second World Wars of 1914-1918, and of 1939-1945 were fought among the imperialistic countries of Europe for instance Germany, Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and others. But these wars employed some Africans who went to fight on the order of their colonial masters for instance about 175,000 African were fighting for the British and about 75,000 Kenyans participated. After the wars were over, the African soldiers

They were returned to Africa as the ex-soldiers in which as they arrived they became experienced in those wars and they too campaigned to destroy the colonial legacy in Africa as in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana and more others. However, there are many reasons on how the imperialistic wars activated African ex-soldiers to struggle for African independence and the following are how the wars activated the African ex-soldiers to struggle for African independence.

The Wars impacted them with military experience, for instance Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria with other activists from Kenya and Ghana who was Jacob Dangnach who fought for the British because military experienced with the way to struggle in which as they returned in their areas they impacted the skills to their fellow Africans which activated the struggle for the African independence.

The Wars disclosed weakness of their colonial masters, the First and the Second World Wars made the African ex-soldiers like Ahmed Ben Bella, Jacob Dangnach and others see the weak

7 nees of their colonial masters in which as they were returned to their countries they used the same weaknesses to fight against the colonial masters in which the Ghanaians rioted in 1948 organized by Jacob Dangah as well as the Kenyan's Mau Mau resist once against the British hence struggle for African Independence.

The Wars made the African ex-soldiers form political parties for the common struggle after the first and the Second World War of 1919 and that of 1939-1945 the African ex-soldiers formed political parties so as to fight collectively against the colonialists in which for instance Ghana under Jacob Dangah formed "Golden Coast Party" and in Kenya they formed the political party to fight against the British hence African nationalism.

The Wars made the African soldiers change their ideologies, before the war the Africans thought that the whites are unbroken people and no one can overturn their interest but after they participated in the war they experienced how their colonial

7 masters have been defeated by Japan over Pacific and the way France which was too conquered by other imperialist powers which as they returned to their countries they spoke about the failure of their colonial masters in which they started to fight for their independence born African nationalism.

The Wars led to unfulfilled promises, before the Africans were taken to participate in the wars they were promised by their colonial masters of good employment opportunities, good social services and their political and economic rights. But after the wars were over the colonials refused to fulfill their promises which activated the African ex-soldiers to struggle for African independence hence the rise by African nationalism and independence for instance in Ghana under Jacob Dangwa and in Kenya through Mau Mau Resistance.

The Wars influenced the rise of African activists, after the First and Second World War of 1914-1918, 1939-1945, the African ex-soldiers who participated in the war rose as the activists to fight for their independence for instance, Jacob Dan

Father of Ghana rose as an activist who organized a revolt in 1948 in which more than 22 people were killed and property 2,000,000 pounds were lost. In Kenya, the African ex-soldiers acted as activists in which they organized the Mau Mau Movement against the British, also Namibia in 1950 revolted and South Africa in 1962. Also, Ahmed Ben Bella rose as Algerian activist who expelled the French hence the rise of African independence.

Therefore, the African ex-soldiers despite death and injuries faced in the First and Second World War of 1914 - 1918, 1939 - 1945 they returned and applied their techniques and experiences to combat the colonialists which resulted into independence movement in African countries of Africa like Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and others for African Independence.

Extract 7.1: A sample of a relatively good response to question 7

2020 PAST PAPERS

7. In six points, show how the United Nations facilitated decolonization processes in Africa.

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| 7. | <p>through pressuring the colonizing power to grant independence to the colonized people. United nations always settled good conditions in order to ensure that the colonizing power like Germany, Britain, France and other nations grant independence to the colonized people hence this facilitated the attainment of African toward their independence.</p> <p>through moral support, United nations was providing advice to the African activists on how to fight for their independence and ways in which African could attain their independence easy than any other way for example Kwame Nkrumah was advised on how to attain the Ghana independence after being attained in the UN meeting hence led to attainment of African independence.</p> <p>through allowing African activist to attend United nation meeting and expressing the African feelings toward nationalism, the United nations given chance to African activist to visit United nation meeting to express their views for example Mwai Nyere the first President of Tanzania visited United nations and explained the feelings of Tanzanians' toward nationalism that helped Tanzania to attain their last independence in 1961 hence this helped the African nations to attain their independence.</p> <p>through allowing United Nation decolonization committee visiting the colonies, that United nations allowed the decolonizing commission to visit colonies and saw what is going on among the colonized people and colonizing power this helped the United nation to make decision about the ruling system which is equal or related to human rights also influenced United nation to fight for decolonization of African countries for example In 1957 United nations decolonization committee visited some Africa countries such as Tanganyika, Zimbabwe and other nations hence faster decolonization to those nations.</p> |
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| 7 | <p>through establishment of veto vote among those big powers, that United nations declared to have veto among the powers that could conclude about the issue of colonization during that veto all big power supported decolonization process that halted the struggle among the colonized power for example of big powers involved were USA and Union of socialist Soviet Union (USSR) Republic hence this made easy for UN to grant end the colonizing power to grant independence.</p> <p>Therefore, United nation have more contribution toward development of nationalist idea among the colonized people because made more efforts and the main was an aim of maintenance of world peace and unity among the nations hence this was more contributions to the African nations.</p> |
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Extract 7.1: A sample of a relatively good response to question 7

2019 PAST PAPERS

8. In six points, analyse external factors that contributed to the rise of Nationalism and the struggle for independence in Tanganyika.

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| e. | In 6 points, analyse external factors that contributed to the rise of nationalism and the struggle for independence in Tanganyika. |
| | <p>Nationalism: Nationalism in Africa was referred to as the sense of unity and togetherness of colonized people (Africans) to fight against foreign domination and attain self rule. Nationalism and struggle for independence started in Africa soon after the second world war (1945) due to different internal factors such as exploitation and dictatorial nature of the colonial government. The following were the external factors that contributed to the rise of nationalism and the struggle for independence since 1945 - in Tanganyika.</p> |
| | <p>The role of the second world war: The second world war of 1945 contributed to the rise of nationalism and the struggle for independence in Tanganyika through various ways such as the return of ex-soldiers who fought on the side of their colonial masters came up with the idea that Europeans can be defeated also. The second world war led to the decline of European economy and therefore European powers for example British failed to maintain their colonies so they granted independence.</p> |
| | <p>Pan Africanism conference: Different pan-African conferences such as Accra and Manchester contributed to the rise of nationalism and struggle for independence in Tanganyika because through pan-African conferences, it created unity whereby different nations in Africa and Asia met to discuss the problems of colonialism whereby African nationalists such as J. K. Nyerere gained strategies to be used to get independence also the conference provided more awareness.</p> |

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Bandung Conference. This conference was held in Indonesia in 1955 where different African leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, J-K Nyerere and Asian leaders met to discuss on the issue of colonialism and how to get independence. It was during bandung conference where NAM (Non-Aligned movement) was formed whereby African countries were required to not to support any ideology in order to get support from both USSR (socialist) and USA (capitalist). Tanganyika for example got moral and material support from USA and USSR.

Self determination - This refers to a desire of a certain group of people to have a self rule. self determination principle was introduced by the president of USA Woodrow Wilson during the versailles peace treaty in 1919. The principle of self determination helped in the rise of nationalism and struggle for independence in Tanganyika because it increased political awareness and consciousness about exploitation it also led to unity and solidarity therefore struggle for independence.

The role played by United Nations (UN) - The United Nation Organization which was formed in 1945 after the failure of League of nation to maintain peace and security in the world under the influence of USA facilitated nationalism and struggles for independence in Tanganyika because UN took all the Germany colonies and made them the mandate territories to prepare them for self-rule this facilitated decolonization of African colonies including Tanganyika.

The role played by USSR. USSR was anti-colonialism and therefore supported decolonization

operation of African colonies and used her veto power in UN to demand for decolonization of African colonies including Tanzania Tanganyika. and also she supported countries during their anti-colonial struggles, she provided financial, moral and material support hence influenced decolonization. Internally, there were the external factors that facilitated the rise of nationalism and struggle for independence in Tanganyika, through the sense of awareness about exploitation, unity and solidarity and the nationalist leader J. K. Nyerere who participated in different conferences and gained skills and strategies to fight against colonialism whereby of the end Tanganyika attained its independence in 1961 under British rule through peaceful/constitutional means.

Extract 1.8.1 is a sample of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS

7. The United Nations played a significant role towards the development of nationalism and the struggle for African independence. Substantiate this statement in six points.

The United Nations was a political and inter-administrative international forum established soon after the Second World War of 1939- Up to 1945 whereby it replaced the League of nations and took over the responsibility of maintaining the world peace and prevents the occurrence of any other greater war of the world by ensuring diplomatic resolutions to all international disputes.

The United Nations declared the Bill of Human rights and put into effect in 1948 whereby colonialism was declared as an illegal deal under the basis of self determination principle.

The following are the roles played by United Nations towards the development of nationalism and the struggle for African independence:

Strengthened the principle of self determination: the United Nations encouraged the principle of self determination whereby all countries had to rule themselves whereby the colonized people had to form their own government and systems of governance for example this helped Ghana to get her political independence in 1957 under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah.

Forged Unity among the Africans: the United Nations forged a solid unity to the African nationalists by declaring colonization as an illegal deal this developed the sense of togetherness among the African nationalists.

7 They presented their articles and petitions which exposed their feelings and attitudes towards Colonialism whereby their exploitation and harsh treatments and assassination of Nationalistic leaders. This made the colonizers to feel sorry to the Africans and decided to change their ideologies and decided to grant Africa with their political independence for example Mozambique and Angola were declared independent in 1975.

Also it encouraged Pan-Africanism and the formation of political parties, also The United Nations encouraged collective cooperation between the Africans in diaspora and those in Africa whereby these Africans in diaspora were asked to come back in Africa and lead their fellow towards attaining the political independence through the formation of political parties for instance The Kenyan African Union (KANU) in 1964.

Generally The United Nations played a vital role towards the movement of achieving political independence among the African countries in collaboration with other influences for instance the role of individual countries such as India and Burma as well as the role of the Second World War of 1945 and the return of ex-Soldiers from the war.

Extract 1.7.1 is part of a candidate's relevant response that gives correct explanations on the role of the United Nations towards the development of nationalism and the struggle for African independence.

2018 PAST PAPERS

8. Had it not been the role of capitalist and socialist antagonism, African countries would not have been conscious of their self-rule. In six points, argue against this statement.

| 8 | Nationalism or African national |
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| | <p>Came up to the desire of Africans to oppose exploitation and to establish self rule. Nationalism occurred in three phases, the first phase was before 1940's which aimed the liberating the people of U.SA, the second phase was from 1940's to 1980's, that aimed at providing independence to African countries and ending the colonial rule, the third phase was from 1980's onwards which aimed at ending the apartheid regime in South Africa. "Had not been the role of Capitalist and socialist antagonism, African countries would not have been conscious of their self-rule." The following are the reasons that lead or prove against the above statement because not only capitalists and socialists helped in getting self rule but also other factors which are:</p> <p>Return of ex-soldiers. The ex-soldiers simply refers to the soldiers who returned safely from the Second world war to their home lands (colonies) where they were later to fight for various powers. After their return in their colonies, they spread the principle of self determination which ended the majority complex of their fellow Africans which stimulated the rise of Nationalists and demand for self rule. Ex-soldiers mainly were from the IAP (Kenya African Rifles) which was an African army which joined to fight on the British side. For example General栓栓 stimulated the Mau Mau movement in Kenya, whereas John Chelio supervised the similar resolution to oppose dutch rule.</p> |

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| B | <p style="text-align: center;">Contribution from Independence</p> <p>of Ghana. Ghana being the first African country to get independence in 1956, under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah played a vital role in liberating other African countries to pursue consciousness upon their self rule. Ghana provided material and financial support to African leaders in order to fight for their independence, also acted as a platform whereby African should discuss their experiences. This was through the Accra pan African conference which was held plus in the capital city of Ghana, Accra. For example, Ghana provided support to other fellow countries like Angola, Botswana and others.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Contribution from the Bandung conference. This was a pan African conference which took place in the city of Bandung in Indonesia in years of 1955 where at this conference many African nationalities' cultures were discussed. Also from this Bandung conference it laid foundation of other conferences on other parts of the world. It helped to strengthen unity and solidarity among Africans which stimulate consciousness and leading to the rise of Nationalism to oppose colonial rule. Tension in Asia Bandung stimulated the formation of CPP a political party such as CPP in Africa.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Independence of India and Burma.</p> <p>India and Burma are the countries found in Asia, India and Burma gained independence in 1940's where as the established the British colonial</p> |
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| E | <p>Self and Whibted Self rule. The independence of India under Mahatma Gandhi who was a revolutionist led to the increase in nationalism amongst Africans and hence it led to the rise of opposition against colonial rule and demand for self rule. Examples of countries which followed after India are Ghana (1956), Tanganyika (1961), Kenya (1963), Uganda (1963).</p> <p>Therefore, African nationalism and the rise for consciousness and demand for their self rule was not only contributed from the Capitalists (USA, UNO, Marshall plan) or the colonials (UK) but it has other factors. Therefore, I agree against the statement that says: "Had it not been the role of capitalist and colonialist antagonism, African countries would not have been conscious of their self rule".</p> |
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| 8 | <p>Role played by early Elites.</p> <p>Elites refers to the few Africans who had got a chance to get colonial education and decided to use their skills and knowledge which they got from abroad to spread the Nationalist agenda to their fellow Africans and leading to the demand of independence and self rule. Elites used the principle of self-determination and provide education and strengthen unity among Africans in order to fight for their independence and self rule. For example Kwame Nkrumah supported and fought for the independence of Ghana until he succeeded in early 1950's making Ghana the first African country to gain independence. Other elites include Jomo Kenyatta who supported independence in Tanganyika (Present Tanzania) and Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya.</p> <p>Role played by PAN-AFRICANISM & TAKORI.</p> <p>PAN-African world wide, this was the component which defended or raised unity and solidarity among many African nations. This conference helped African leaders through provision of education. Providing moral and material support to the Africans. Also it stimulated to the formation of the OAU (Organization of African Union) which stimulus had unity and solidarity amongst the Africans. The meeting was attended by many African leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), Nelson Mandela (South Africa), etc. For example Pan-Africanism occurred in various areas such as London, Manchester, Birmingham.</p> |
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Extract 1.8.1 is an example from a candidate who understood the demand of the question thus explained other factors that played a key role in the decolonization process.

2017 PAST PAPERS

7. Show how the consequences of the Second World War accelerated Nationalist struggles in Africa. (Give six points)

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| 7. | <p>The Second World War, refers to an imperialist war that started during 1939 up to 1945 which involved almost the whole world either direct or indirect. The second world war had many consequences in which they accelerated Nationalist struggles which are the struggles for independence in Africa. The following are the consequences of the Second World War and how they accelerated Nationalist struggles in Africa;</p> <p>The rise of the ex-soldiers and their roles:-</p> <p>the second world war involved the whole world such that some fought directly while others indirectly. In Africa there were men who recruited into the armies of the big nation. After fighting they were exposed to military tactics and came back home with the idea that whites could also be beaten, they brought the spirit of unites and togetherness and teach fellow Africans on military tactics. All these led on accelerated the nationalist struggles in Africa.</p> <p>Economic decline or economic backwardness of many European countries:- The second world war had greatly affect the economy of the most European Countries because the war was fought on</p> |
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7 soil of Europe. Due to this many European countries due to their decline economically, couldn't afford the expenses of running vast their far overseas colonies hence they started preparing them for their independence. This marked the independence of countries such as India and Burma.

Excessive exploitation of the Africans together with their resources. After the second world war many European countries started to exploit the Africa through forced labour and low wages also exploiting their resources so as to revamp their destroyed economy as a result of the second world war. Africans couldn't stand the exploitation and hence many of them increased their struggles for the nationalism.

Formation of United Nations (UN) :- United Nations was formed in 1945 after the Second world war so as to replace the League of Nation, because it failed to keep peace. United Nations was against colonialism and dictated several years for the colonisation of Africa and also it condemned all countries which were still colonising other countries in Africa also it took the countries that were under Germany and prepared them for independence. All these accelerated the struggle for Nationalism in Africa.

The rise of United States of America (USA) as a super power capitalist nation:- the Second world war was an influence for the rise of United States of America (USA) because it was the main supplier of industrial goods during the war also the war wasn't fought on her soil. United States

7. of America (USA) rose with the Marshal plan plan which in which all European countries that wants to rebuild their destroyed economy as a result of second world war could get a loan but at a condition of decolonization. Hence this also had accelerated the Nationalist Struggles in Africa.

The rise of Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) as the super socialist country! this was also as a result of the second world war. USSR through her idea of socialism was very against colonialism and hence opted to champion the decolonization struggles in Africa with an aim of spreading her political ideology (communism). The help from USSR made many Africans to be conscious about their independence hence this accelerated Nationalist struggles in Africa.

Hence The role of the second world war can never be underestimated when talking about the Nationalism in many and different parts of Africa.

In Extract 7.1, the candidate revealed possession of enough knowledge as he/she related relatively well the consequences of the Second World War with Nationalist struggles in Africa.

2017 PAST PAPERS

8. In six points, evaluate the role of socialism in championing decolonization process in Africa after the Second World War.

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| 8 | <p>Decolonization refers to the process of getting rid of colonialism. Among of the forces towards decolonization process in Africa especially after the second World War during in 1945 was the role of socialism. Socialism championed decolonization process in Africa after the Second World War, 1945 through the role played by the socialist powers or countries like the Soviet Union (USSR) and Cuba. The role of socialism in championing decolonization process in Africa after the Second World War can be evaluated as follows:</p> <p>It enabled the socialist powers to use veto vote to denounce colonialism. The socialist countries pressurized the colonialist to grant independence to the African countries by using the Veto vote that enable them to have voice in the United Nations (UN). For example the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) used her veto power to pressurize the colonialist to grant independence in Africa, thus a contribution in decolonization process.</p> <p>Socialism made the socialist countries to provide material support to the African nationalists. The socialist powers provided important materials needed by the nationalists during the decolonization process. For example Cuba provided weapons and food to the Angola nationalists so as to outwit the Portuguese colonialists in 1970s.</p> |
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8. Socialism made the African nationalists to get scholarship in socialist countries. Some African nationalists got their education in the socialist countries in which they learnt the liberal ideas that was used to make other Africans aware on the evils of colonialism through scholarship the socialism championed decolonization in Africa. For example Abdulrahman Babu of Zanzibar was among of the nationalists who got the liberal education in the Soviet Union.

Russia.

The African nationalists were provided military training from the socialist countries. The troops from the socialist countries came in Africa during the decolonization process so as to train African nationalists in the military techniques used to outfit the colonials through armed struggle. For example the Soviet union troops were landed in Algeria to give the training to the Algerian nationalists while the troops from Cuba landed in Angola in 1970s to train the nationalists in Angola.

The socialist countries used African frontline states to fight for the independence of other states. The 5 frontline states were two countries that got independence early especially in 1960s. For example Ghana and Tanzania. These countries were used by the socialist countries to fight for the independence of other African countries that

8. were under foreign domination. For example Mozambique, South Africa and Angola.

The socialist countries provided moral support to the African nationalists. This was an advice on the method to use so as to achieve independence. For example in countries where Constitutional means failed like Mozambique and Angola were advised to use violent means.

Therefore socialism played a great role towards African decolonization but the role was motivated by the desire to contain capitalism (the Colonisation funds) (Monopoly Capitalism) as well as to expand the socialist bloc by introducing socialist ideology to the newly independent African states.

Extract 3.1 indicates a candidate who presented a relatively good response as he/she was able to value the role of Socialism in championing anti-colonial struggles in Africa.

2016 PAST PAPERS

7. The year 1945 was the turning point towards nationalist struggles in Africa. Justify this statement by giving six points.

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| 07- | <p>Nationalism in Africa refers to the desire or will of the Africans to establish a self rule government. Most of the Nationalists and other leaders like Kwame Nkrumah, Nyerere Kamuzu Banda of Africa used various ways to influence their fellow Africans to unite against colonial domination. This year 1945 was associated with many events and situations which became the turning point and beginning of nationalist struggle in Africa. Some of them include:</p> <p>First, In 1945 there was the return of the ex-soldiers back to Africa. The European powers had promised the African soldiers who participated in the Second World war various things like offering them with land and other favours. But after the war they didn't. After their return the ex-soldiers influenced their fellow Africans to join in the struggle towards the end of colonial domination in Africa. Some of the ex-soldiers include Dedan Kimathi of Kenya who played a leading role during the Mau Mau movement in Kenya.</p> <p>In addition to that, in 1945 USA emerged as the leading capitalist power in the world. USA therefore supported decolonization and the nationalistic struggle by providing moral and material support to Africans, provided scholarships to leaders like Kwame Nkrumah, highlighted the evils of colonialism, used her VETO power, introduced and</p> |
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01 threatened economic functions to the imperialist powers who still possessed colonies in Africa. As a result the Africans were able to attain majority rule.

Furthermore, in 1945 USSR emerged as a socialist superpower in the world and supported the nationalistic struggles in Africa by providing moral and material support to the African countries, they established close alliance with the working class of Africa who were the ones to play the leading role towards decolonization process, they provided scholarships to African nationalists like Patrice Lumumba. All their efforts and contributions accelerated decolonization process in African countries.

Moreover, in 1945 there was formation of United Nations Organization (UNO) which also supported the nationalistic struggle. UNO had the responsibility of sending a visiting mission to various countries to see if they were ready to establish self rule government. UNO had a charter on decolonization clause where by each country had a right to choose freely the type of government they wanted, this influenced the nationalists to continue with their struggle towards decolonization. Apart from that UNO pressurized the colonial masters to grant independence to the African states.

On top of that, The Manchester conference of 1945 played a great role towards acceleration of nationalistic struggle. During this conference, it was declared that colonialism must be abolished in Africa whether it was by peaceful method or by violent method. It also created awareness to the Africans about the evils of colonialism, it advocated for black education and their participation in their political and government affairs. All those accelerated the nationalistic struggle against colonialism.

Also, in 1945 there was the decline of European capitalism due to the effects of the second world war due to the

decline, the European powers failed to run the colonies since they became a burden to them. This is because their economy was collapsing or they could not control the colonial expenditure and the actual running of the colonies. Therefore they decided to grant them their freedom or independence.

Conclusively, the 1945 events like rise of USA, rise of USSR, formation of UNO, economic decline of Europe, return of ex-soldiers and Manchester Conference contributed greatly to nationalistic struggle which later led to the attainment of independence of African states especially in 1960's for example Tanganyika in 1961, Uganda 1962 and Kenya 1963.

Extract 7.1 indicates a response of a candidate who was able to show how the year 1945 was a turning point towards nationalist struggles in Africa.

2016 PAST PAPERS

8. Show how the decline of European capitalism accelerated African decolonization and explain why USA developed the anti-colonial tradition. Give three points in each part.

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| 8. | <p>Decolonization refers to political process whereby developed or strong nation(s) that were dominating a weak country economically, socially, politically and technologically decide to grant independence or freedom to that country either peacefully or by armed struggle and revolution. Decline of European capitalism refers to the economic situation of European countries in 1945 whereby there was economic hardship and depressions due to the effects of the Second World War of 1939-45.</p> <p>The following are some of the factors on how the decline of European Capitalism accelerated African decolonization as follows:-</p> <p>Overexploitation of Africans; due to the effect of the Second World War European countries decided to establish economic reforms in Africa in different sectors such as agriculture, labour, health, industry and social services so that they can revamp or revive their economy. The reforms were very exploitative and unconditionally to Africans. Since they were accompanied by taxation, low wages, land alienation, forced labour, overexploitation of African resources and forced production of cash crops, hence this raised consciousness among Africans hence they waged resistance against the colonist hence decolonization.</p> |
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4. Influenced Marshall plan; this was an economic plan introduced by USA's Secretary George Marshall aiming to provide economic assistance to European countries especially western Europe which were affected by the war. USA provided concession to European countries to decolonize African countries so that she can provide financial assistance to them, since Western European countries were highly affected with the depression and economic hardship they accepted to decolonize so that they can get financial assistance from USA hence decolonization to incur the expenses of colonies Weakness of European Military powers; also due to the decline of European countries economy due to the effects of the Second World War, European countries failed to incur the expenses of running colonial activities including investing capital therefore they decided to grant independence since they lacked financial ability to run colonial activities, but also due to financial hardship they failed to build the military which were affected by the WWII hence the military was weak to fight against African nationalism

The above views are on how the decline of European Capitalism accelerated to decolonization, the following are the reasons to why USA decided to support anti-colonial tradition as follows:-

Economic interest of USA; she supported anti-colonial tradition due to the fact that she had economic interests with African continent. USA wanted to have market for her manufacturer

8: ed goods to African Countries but also USA wanted to have market and trade partners in African continent for her manufactured goods and source of raw materials for her industries. This is why she supported decolonization.

Political interests; also USA supported anti-colonial tradition since she had her political interest in Africa whereby USA wanted to establish puppet leaders and spy network in Africa for her own benefit, but also USA supported decolonization since she wanted to spread capitalist ideologies and also to check the spread of socialism in Africa. Therefore due to her support she can obtain more members in Capitalist ideologies.

She wanted to establish military bases; also USA supported decolonization since she was in need of area for establishing more military bases in Africa and spy network for defensive and security purpose during the cold war and after the cold war, after decolonization USA established different military bases in African countries till date.

In conclusion; from the given above views and explanations are the evidences on how the decline of European capitalism influenced decolonization but also the reasons to why USA decided to support anti-colonial tradition. The given reasons means USA intended to establish her own form of colonialism in Africa as well as known as Neo-colonialism as its going on by now.

Extract 8.2 portrays a sample of a candidate who was able to show how the decline of European capitalism accelerated decolonization and why USA developed the anti-colonial tradition.

2015 PAST PAPERS

7. Examine three causes of the rise of Pan African Movement and by giving three points, show its significance in the rise of nationalism in Africa.

7. Pan - African movement, this was the ideological and political movement of Africans and their fellow descendants abroad searching and fighting for social and political rights and freedom. It began in 20th century among the Africans in Europe and caribbean islands and later spread to other places in Africa. The founder was Martin Delaney and later was supported by Marcus Garvey. The movement aimed at fighting for rights, freedom and good economic life among the Africans in new world. The following are the causes of Pan - Africanism;

Firstly; Racial discrimination done to Africans, this was one among the causes where by Africans were segregated in all spheres of life due to their colour. They were not allowed to share schools, hospitals, hotels with whites, they were regarded as poor race hence formation of back Pan - Africanism.

Secondly; Exploitation done to them by whites, Africans were exploited as they were exposed to poor working condition, they were taxed and anything wrong done by Africans, they were tortured publicly, they were also paid low wages and were treated with the conditions similar with that of slavery hence formation of pan - African movement. Example; Virginia

Also; Africans were denied their rights both social, political and economic rights. They had no permission to own any economic asset like land, business also they had no representatives in the government as they had no right to

7. form even a political party, also they were not provided with education, no right to marry or to be married all this led to formation of Pan African movement. Example; The Virginia Conference of 1661 which declared Africans to be slaves for life.

The following are the significance of the Pan Africanism to the rise of African nationalism;

Firstly; It led to formation of United nation organisation of African unity union(OAU) (UNAU) in 1963 which acted as a body to fight for African nations who were still under colonial domination. OAU acted as a catalyst for the African countries as it ensured unity among the nations so as to form one African independent states.

Also; It provided moral and material support, this was another contribution whereby the movement provided the nationalists struggle with ideological support by advising them on better tactics to use when fighting for independence and this witnessed by other nations to get earlier independence. Example; Ghana in 1957 under Kwame Nkrumah.

Lastly; It provided awareness and consciousness to other freedom fighters whereby the movement made Africans and their elites aware of what is happening in the world that other africans were living in hard conditions hence many countries started to struggle for better life among all Africans. Example; In '960's many African nations got

7. independence. Example; Congo, and others.

In summary, pan-African movement had a lot of positive impacts to political struggle in Africa as other nationalistic struggles got leadership past and it helped to the early decolonisation of African states in 1957 which was Ghana.

Extract 7.1 shows an example of a candidate who was able to examine the three causes of the rise of Pan - African Movement and show its three significance in the rise of nationalism in Africa.

2015 PAST PAPERS

8. Why and how did USSR support decolonisation processes in Africa?

USSR supported the decolonization process in Africa because of the following reasons:

USSR wanted to spread socialism (communism) in Africa; by the time USSR rose as a leading socialist power hence wanted to spread socialism in African countries. for example in Tanzania socialism was in the form of Ujamaa (1961), consciousness in Ghana, Man's common charter in Uganda, Islamic socialism in Libya and Ubuntu or humanist philosophy in South Africa.

USSR wanted to fight USA capitalism in Africa during the twenty century. USA had established military bases in Africa thus USSR wanted to fight against her and uproot capitalism, hence campaigning of decolonization by USSR to Africa.

Also USSR wanted to invest in African countries, USSR wanted to make investment in Africa, in order for her to succeed had to campaign decolonization to Africa.

8. That is why soon after independence in Ghana Kwame Nkrumah adopted socialism (consequently) then USSR built good relationship with Ghana for investment.

Below are the details on how USSR supported decolonization process in Africa

USSR provided scholarship to train African nationalists in Russia, for example Nyerere was taken, in his return he came back with revolutionary ideas thus the rise of decolonization process in Africa.

USSR provided moral and military support to the Africans to fight colonialism, for example in 1964 she sent troops in Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) to keep peace and campaign for decolonization, she did the same to Zambia and Mozambique.

Also USSR used her veto power in the United Nations Organization (UNO) to campaign for decolonization of Africa. She proposed that issue to the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations, hence the organization campaigned to decolonization of all African countries, since Colonialism is an evil.

A part of the response in extract 8 illustrates a candidate who was able to elaborate the reasons and ways through which USSR supported decolonization process in Africa.

7.0 POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

2021 PAST PAPERS

1. Suggest six ways of eliminating the hurdles facing agricultural development in Tanzania.
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| 01 | <p>Before the independence of Tanganyika in 1961 there was the existence of weak agriculture base as it based mostly on mono-culture production which led to the stagnation of the growth of the agriculture sector in Tanzania. Though there occurred the improvement in agriculture sector there are some hurdles which face the agriculture sector such as the poor transport and communication infrastructures and low level of science and technology. There are some of the ways which will help in the whole process of eliminating the hurdles facing the agricultural development in Tanzania.</p> <p>Through formulation of the agricultural policies in Tanzania there should be the formulation of the agriculture policies which will protect the agriculture sector in Tanzania as it will not</p> |
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not be neglected again and thus will help in the development of the country. For example, the formation of policies like the one which was made by the late Mwl. Julius Nyerere after the Arusha declaration of 1967 in which Nyerere made agriculture in Tanzania to be the major economic sector as it was the backbone of the Tanzania economy because without agriculture there will be no other development of other sectors like industries as they depend much on the agriculture to provide the raw materials. Thus, the government of Tanzania should formulate the agriculture policies in Tanzania in order to improve the agriculture sector.

Through developing the transport and communication infrastructures. That there should be the project of developing different transport and communication infrastructures for the purpose of improving agriculture sector in Tanzania as it simplifies the transportation of the raw materials from the productive areas to the industries where they are need as they help in the production of the goods and also through transport and communication infrastructure, there occurs easy movement of people from different places around the country for the agriculture activities. Thus, the government of Tanzania should ensure there occurs development of transport and communication for the purpose of developing the agriculture sector in Tanzania.

Through improving science and technology. There should be improvement in transport and science and technology a situation which will lead to the improvement of agriculture as through sci-

01 once and technology there is importation of the machines which helps in the process of agriculture activities which lead to the improvement in the production of the goods from the agriculture sector. For example through science and technology there is the presence of the advanced machines in the world which are used in the production activities. Thus, the government of Tanzania should improve science and technology for the purpose of improving production through the use of the machines like tractors in the production.

Through provision of education on the proper farming methods. There should be the provision of education to the farmers on the proper farming methods which will help in the whole process of conserving the land or the soil for the development and growth of other crops in which will lead to the development of agriculture in Tanzania. For example, the use of crop cultivation methods and crop rotation will help in the improvement of the agriculture sector in Tanzania.

Through control of the pests and diseases which tends to affect the crops. The farmers in Tanzania with the help of the government should use the proper methods of controlling pests and diseases in Tanzania especially in the agriculture sector and thus this will lead to the improvement of the agriculture sector in Tanzania and hence lead to the development of other economic activities like industries and trade also transport and communication infrastructures will develop in Tanzania.

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| 01. | <p>Through provision of market for the goods produced in agriculture sector. That, there should be the accurate provision of market both the external market and the internal market which will encourage the farmers to produce more as they know that there is the presence of markets for their goods produced. Thus, the government of Tanzania should ensure the presence of the markets for the agriculture goods which will led in the development of agriculture in Tanzania.</p> <p>Therefore, the agriculture sector provides people with the employment opportunities and also helps in the improvement of the living standard of people and increase in the government revenue.</p> | |
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Extract 1.1: A sample of a good response to question 1

2020 PAST PAPERS

1. Suggest six ways which Tanzania can use to eradicate neo-colonialism.

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| 1 | <p>Neo-colonialism refers to the indirect rule of a country from a stronger country after the colonized territory has achieved formal political independence. Neo-colonialism involves foreign indirect rule by the stronger nations to the weaker nations. It is usually manifested by ways such as foreign aids, foreign investments, control of world market, political instabilities, creation of liberal democracy and through use of international organs such as World Bank and IMF. Tanzania as a third world country is largely dominated by foreign influence due to effects of colonialism. But after its independence in 1961, Tanzania still has been perpetuated with presence of neo-colonialism which has led to great underdevelopment in Tanzania. Thus the ways which can be used to eradicate neo-colonialism in Tanzania are such as;</p> <p>Adoption of self-reliance policy, self-reliance refers to self-dependency of a nation without external interference. Thus Tanzania can adopt self-reliance policy as it did during 1967 by late Nyerere. Tanzania should learn how to utilize its own resources without accepting exploitation of natural resources from capitalist powers. This will avoid Tanzania to depend on foreign assistance and foreign goods since Tanzania will be able to control its own resources. This can be done by introducing different institutions which can be able to perpetuate socialism and self-reliance policy in Tanzania. Self-reliance policy leads to bringing people together and ensuring absence of over dependency.</p> |
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I from foreign countries.

Diversification of the economy, Tanzania's main economic sector is agriculture which is the backbone of the economy at large. Tanzania should improve its economic sectors in all aspects so as to avoid lagging behind of some economic sectors. The private sectors along with the government should enhance planning machinery to boost other economic sectors such as tourism sector, mining sector, transport and communication sector and the industrial sector. The government should create sectorial links so as to enable all economic sectors to be able to increase the income of the people and avoid dependency on the foreign countries.

Promotion of local technology

Tanzania since independence of 1961 has been greatly affected with weak industrial base due to adoption of foreign industrial base which mainly dealt with processing industries and establishment of import substitution industries which mainly involved making of luxurious goods such as beers and cigarettes for the colonialists. Also the colonial rule widely discouraged the local technocrats from promoting local technology such as handcraft industries like weaving, pottery and singing and greatly exploited them thus this led to decline of local technology which has led to dependency on foreign countries for manufactured goods thus this has led to great decline of exports and increase of imports. Hence Tanzania should widely promote local technology by supporting local technocrats through provision of subsidies and social services.

1 Establishing economic integrations,
Integrations refer to associations in which countries' are linked together in solving social, economic and political problems. Tanzania should adopt various economic integrations so as to boost up the countries economic and political sectors so as to avoid foreign influence over the Tanzanian economy. For instance, Tanzania has joined multiple integrations in Africa such as EAC (East African Community), Southern African Development Community (SADC), ECOWAS and African Union so as to promote sectorial linkages and avoid external interference especially the capitalist powers of USA which have created a big environment for neo-colonialism in Tanzania.

Education readjustments, most of the Tanzanian syllabus or curriculum is still based on foreign rule due to the effects of colonial education which existed in Tanzania before the independence. The changes in education systems have aggravated the brain drain whereas most educated people tend to finish their education and seek jobs away to foreign countries. Also it has advocated for creation of puppets in the government system who implement directives of the capitalist powers. Hence, Tanzania should widely find a solution for this problem by changing the curriculum so as to meet the needs of the present generation and avoid western influence on various issues concerning our daily lives. Also there should be expansion of schools especially in the rural areas so as to increase number of students and decrease illiteracy.

| Establishment of strong financial institutions, the Tanzania government should widely advocate for the establishment of strong financial institutions in the society so as to avoid influence of the international organs such as World Bank and International Monetary Fund which are widely controlled by the capitalist powers such as USA whereas they come up with high interest rates on loans and aids and also harsh conditionalities which cause great underdevelopment to the economies of Tanzania. Thus Tanzania should increase financial intermediaries in the country. Examples are such as CRDB bank, NMB banks, which create credits to the people and offer loans with reasonable rates.

Conclusively, neo-colonialism has brought wide effects such as cultural degradation, decline of production, unequal system of exchange, low level of development, exploitation of natural resources, creation of puppets and so on which have contributed greatly to the rise of underdevelopment in third world countries such as Tanzania.

Extract 1.1: Sample of a good response to question 1

2019 PAST PAPERS

9. Evaluate the successes of the Arusha Declaration Programmes.

Arusha Declaration Programmes was the programme practiced after the Arusha Declaration of 1967. The Declaration demanded of moving the Country from Capitalism to Socialism principles of Brotherhood and Self-reliance. These programmes had the following successes:

Rapid Industrialization in the Country! After Arusha Declaration the Country benefited because there was rapid Industrialization. There was building of Industries in productive Districts like Mwanza, Dar-es-Salaam, Mbeya where the government introduced various industries to order to practice Arusha Declaration programmes. For instance there was building Kraft Es textile Industry in Mwanza which was done to fulfill Arusha Declaration Programmes.

Nationalisation of Private enterprises: During Arusha Declaration the government promised to Nationalise all private enterprises because there was social stratification between haves and have-not. The situation led to the Nationalisation of Private enterprises which was ~~not~~ nationalised to the government. For instance many enterprises were nationalised e.g. NBC Bank which was nationalised as the government Bank.

Improvement of Infrastructure: Arusha Declaration Program was to improve Infrastructure whereby it later on succeeded whereby there was rapid development of Infrastructure whereby the Country built Modern Roads (Tarmac roads), Harbours and

9. Airport - This infrastructure played a big role in the economic development of the nation because it improved importation and exportation of goods in the Country. It also improved Trade activities between the Country and neighbour Countries.

Creation of Ujamaa Villages/Brotherhood Villages! These were villages opted by Mwl J K Nyerere during Arusha Declaration in order to improve life standard of the People and People to Cooperate each other in order to earn a living. It succeeded where by People cultivated together and buy property after harvest which could stimulate Village development. It developed although it was basically done in rural areas where People Cooperates each other in various economic activities and in turn they shared the fruit achieved.

Formation of government Corporation like SIDO. The Arusha Declaration planned to form government Corporation which could serve the whole Country. They formed SIDO (Small Industries development organization) which was established in various parts of the Country for the benefit of improving the National economy.

Adoption of Socialist Ideology. Tanzania adopted Socialism as the Economic Ideology which last from 1967 up to 1985. The system managed to improve the Country to some extent although it later failed. The Country Nationalizes all major means of production in the

9 government power where by people were not allowed to own a property like Company, Car, etc everything were under the government.

Therefore, Anusha Declaration general objective of a path toward development of the Country but unfortunately the principles collapsed because the Country faced by Drought, famine, Kagera war at 1973 - 1979 Oil Crisis in the World Market. As the result the country decided to withdraw w Anusha declaration principles and adopted SAP (Structural Adjustment Programme) policies in order to serve the Country which was suffering economically.

Extract 1.9.1 is a sample of a good response

2019 PAST PAPERS

10. With examples, examine the impact of economic crisis of 1980s in Tanzania.

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| 10. | <p>Economic crisis, refer to the decline of the economy in a certain place. Economic crisis in Tanzania of 1980s was due to various factors such as severe drought, kagera war, corruption and loss of trade and foreign aids to Tanzania. The following are the impacts of economic crisis of 1980s in Tanzania:</p> <p>It led to inadequate provision of social-sources, the economic crisis of 1980s in Tanzania led to poor provision of social services such as education services and health service. Many people does not have good social services especially health services hence life expectancy of the people remained very low.</p> <p>It increased high debts burden in the country, the economic crisis of 1980s increased high debt burden because a country wanted to reinvigorate the declined economy so the big power such as United State of America (USA) Britain provided aids to the Tanzanian but the country should returned with high interest hence increased high debts burden.</p> <p>It led to the decline of industrial sector, the economic crisis of 1980s led to the collapse of industrial sector as after the occurrence of the economic crisis industries lacks very important raw materials which facilitated the industrial development for example small industries were declined in Tanzania.</p> |
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It led to the decline of agricultural activities, the economic crisis of 1980's in Tanzania facilitated the decline in the agriculture activities hence this facilitated shortage of food as a result of occurrence of famine and hunger.

It increased the government expenditure, the economic crisis of 1980's in Tanzania increased the government expenditure for example due to the decline of transport system, industries and agriculture sector made the industries to use a lot of money to rebuild the economy hence poverty occur in Tanzania.

10. It led to the formation of Structural Adjustment programme in Tanzania, due to the economic crisis in Tanzania the Structural Adjustment programme (SAP) helped the Tanzania to recover her destroyed economy by providing loans and credits to the country hence economic crisis facilitated the occurrence of Structural Adjustment programme (SAP).

Therefore the economic crisis of 1980's in Tanzania may due to various factors like natural calamities like drought, kagera war, poor economic planning, corruption and mismanagement of fund, bad terms of trade and collapse of East African Community (EAC).

Extract 1.10.1 is a sample of a good response

2018 PAST PAPERS

9. In six points, analyse the impact of industrial backwardness in Tanzania.

| QUESTION 9 | |
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| Q. | Industrial backwardness in Tanzania, means that industrial sector in Tanzania are underdeveloped or backward. The industrial backwardness can be due to unskilled personnel, unreliable market, low technology. The following are the impact of industrial backwardness in Tanzania as follows:- |
| | Unemployment problem, One of the impact of industrial backwardness in Tanzania is led the problem of unemployment that people becoming unemployed due to industrial sector in Tanzania are backwardness that may result of poor living standard of people in Tanzania. |
| | Poor infrastructural base, Also other impact of industrial backwardness in Tanzania led to the poor infrastructural base in a country due to industrial sector are backwardness led to the result even infrastructure facilities to be poor, Example railway, roads and after. |
| | Fall of Agriculture sector, When the industrial sector are backwardness in Tanzania may lead also other reform of economy to fall such as Agriculture because agriculture was provided raw materials to the industries so if industrial are backward led agriculture sector to have no market for selling their inputs or raw materials Example cotton, sisal and fiber. |

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| | <p>Dependent economy , Also are the impact of industrial backwardness in Tanzania that due to industrial sector are backwardness lead a country to be dependent in economy that we dependent on goods which are produced from another countries because we are not able to produce products due to industrial sector are backwardness in Tanzania .</p> <p>Degradation of technology , The industrial backwardness in Tanzania led impact of our technology are stagnated due to we are not using it in producing products also due to are dependent from other countries , So that the industrial backwardness in the Tanzania result of our technology to be stagnated.</p> <p>Poverty , But also due to the industrial backwardness in Tanzania led to the problem of poverty in the country , in which being an negative impact in the country due to people become unemployment and a country are dependent in economy thus when poverty are become in Tanzania . So that poverty are the impact of industrial backwardness in Tanzania .</p> <p>Therefore , The industrial backwardness in Tanzania have only negative impact to the country but also there are some solution to improve industrial base in Tanzania like Using of modern technology in industrial sector like machines , and other solutions .</p> |
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Extract 1.9.1 shows one of the candidates' responses that explains the effects of industrial backwardness in Tanzania.

2018 PAST PAPERS

10. Why Tanzania continued to have modest economic growth in spite of receiving aids from donor countries in the 1970s? Explain by giving six reasons.

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| 10. | <p>It is true that, despite of receiving aids from donor countries in the 1970s, Tanzania continued to have modest or poor economic growth. Tanzania inherited a lot of problem from colonial masters which restricted economic growth in 1970s under Julius Nyerere. Such problems acted as hurdles to Tanzanian economic growth. Therefore, the economy of the country continued to decline in performance despite the country received aids from donor countries, due to the following reasons:-</p> |
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Influence of Neo-colonialism;

Tanzania began to be indirectly dominated since independence 1960s. As it was still controlled by World financial institutions and developed countries under Structural Adjustment Programs. This created economic dependence to developed countries. Also fluctuation in world market on Agricultural products due to control from such nations. Hence due to neo colonialism, the country failed to operate independently, leading to dependence economy, hence owing into economic control under Neo colonialism. Therefore, Neo colonialism also affected economic growth despite of loans and aids received at that time.

Debt burden; Tanzania received a problem of debt burden since 1960s. Hence during 1970s, the country was still in debt from World Financial institutions like World Bank (W.B) and International Monetary Fund (IMF), with developed countries like Britain and United States of America. Debt burden hence accelerated shear or absolute poverty to Africans despite the country received loans and aids from donors, it was affected heavily after paying such aids and loans, hence poor economic performance.

10. Corruption and embezzlement; The level of corruption and embezzlement of public funds in Tanzania affected economic performance. Many government officials engaged in corruption, a process which affected the growth in economy as public funds were taken into few hands of people for their own benefit. Hence aids received from donor countries did nothing in helping economic growth leading to modest economy in Tanzania. Corruption, therefore affected economic growth of the country.

Effects of Natural Calamities: During 1970s, Tanzania was attacked by different natural calamities which affected much its economic performance. For example, Droughts and Hunger which continued up to 1980s caused the government to spend more resources and funds in solving such problem. Also climatic changes affected agricultural production, for example, El Nino affected agriculture leading to poor performance in Agriculture among Tanzanians. Also Earthquakes and other calamities, which occurred at such years, caused the government to spend more resources and funds in solving them, instead of dealing with economic matters.

10. Poor industrial and technological base;
Since independence in 1960s up to 1970s,
Tanzania still had poor technology
in such that, the country could not
utilized its resources sustainably, leading
to technological dependence. Also due
to poor industrial base the country
depended on manufactured goods
from outside countries, a process which
disturbed the market, hence leading
to poor technological and industrial
base. This situation led to dependence
from outside donor countries, hence
poor economic growth.

Monoculture economy; During
1970s, Tanzania had monoculture economy.
The country depended on Agriculture
as the main economic activities.

It forgot other economic activities
like industry, Tourism, Trade and
other more, that they were also more
rewarding. Monoculture economy
led to the poor performance in
economic nature of the country
despite it received more aids and
loans from donor countries. Therefore
till such years of 1970s and
1980s, Tanzania was still in
monoculture economy, depended on
Agriculture. Therefore, this situation
accelerated to poor performance in
economic matters

1b. Therefore, since 1970s, Tanzania was still in poor economic growth due to effects of economic hurdles like corruption, natural calamities, Debt burden, Neo-colonialism and poverty. Such problems created poor economic dependence and sheer poverty among Tanzanians, leading to poor economic performance of the country. Hence despite received aids from donors, Tanzania was still economically poor.

Extract 1.10.1 shows a candidate who was able to show various hurdles to development in Tanzania in spite of receiving aid from donors.

2017 PAST PAPERS

9. Discuss six important issues which need changes in the 1977 Tanzanian constitution for strengthening Tanzania as a democratic society.

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| 09. | <p>constitution refers to the fundamental laws and orders that govern the country, thus it is further guidelines of the country's direction; in Tanzania we have different constitutional changes which were independent constitution of 1961 after independence, Republic constitution of 1962, Interim constitution in 1964 and the permanent constitution of 1977; nowadays there are need for changes in the 1977 Tanzanian constitution; the important issues behind the need changes in 1977 constitution are as follows:</p> <p>To strengthen democracy in the country, for example free and fair election, women's participation in democratic issues and free national electoral commission; it seems that there is no free and fair election and government which has power has the role of selecting national electoral commission, thus there is a need for new constitution in order to strengthen democracy in elections.</p> <p>To review the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar that was established by J.-K. Nyerere and A.D. Pembe Zondo have now seems to be in acute situation; therefore they need changes in order to restore freedom between Tanganyika and Zanzibar and not to let them exploit one another.</p> |
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Extract 9.1 is an example of a part of a relatively good response in this question as the candidate was able to show some amendments which have to be made in the current constitution.

2017 PAST PAPERS

10. Evaluate six challenges to Tanzania's economic growth.

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| 10 | <p>Economic growth refers to the situation of increasing the economy of the country or economic growth is the situation where by the economy is increased of due to various channels which emerged in a certain country there are different ways can be used to increase the economy of the certain country or can lead to economic growth example collection of taxes also contribute to the growth of economy in a country like tanzania there are the following and the challenges that face economic growth in tanzania hence can be as follows:</p> <p>Increase in debt due to debt crisis tanzania fail to reach in great amount of economic growth due to increase in debt example the debt of tanzania is greater to amount balance the country fail to control the cause it to gather debt hence leads to challenges facing economic growth in tanzania have poor interest in debt example from world bank (wb) leads to challenges facing economic growth in tanzania.</p> <p>Low science and technology also due to low science and technology as well can't build to challenge facing economic growth because most of tanzanian science and technology is low hence under development it poor hence the growth of economy of the country can not grow must be caused of low technology and people low technology is problem to economic growth because due to channel present of science and technology most of countries has developed and increased their economy but to tanzania is challenge.</p> |
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| 10 | <p>Corruption also due to corruption leads to poor economic growth to farming because corruption undermines the economy of the country as soon as there is corruption in the state it is difficult to control most of leaders are corrupt in different institutions contribute to challenges facing economic growth in Tanzania hence people should avoid cor- ruption for further development.</p> <p>Poor infrastructure also example poor railways and road transportation not works that lead to poor economic growth due to the fact that due to poor infrastructure in the country the country has not developed even though there are roads and few houses leads to poor development therefore due to such factors economy of the country is faced problems</p> <p>Poor provision of education also it has challenge to the economic growth because of poor provision of economy to Tanzania which the education provided to the people is poor because Tanzania has many educated people but yet the economy of the country is poor hence roads that education that is provided to people is poor hence under mining the econo- mic growth of the country.</p> <p>Decline in agriculture production hence Tanzania agriculture is the backbone of the country but it is under developed due to poor implementation of government and people they believe hence there is no developed tools hence agriculture contributes to country economy of Tanzania</p> |
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| to | <p>many different measures should be taken to accommodate the characteristic of growth of Country. Economy growth plan should introduce strict policy to the growth of the Country also taxes should be improved in cities and technology also there should be a fairer of agriculture and price he should help corruption but to goes violent terrorist hand take kind people.</p> |
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In Extract 10.1, the candidate abided to the question demands by giving the challenges to Tanzania's economic growth.

2016 PAST PAPERS

9. Discuss the major problems facing the agricultural sector in Tanzania.

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| 2 | <p>Agriculture refers to an economic activity which involves crop cultivation and keeping of animals. Agricultural sector has been a backbone of many African countries like Tanzania. Many African countries produce agricultural crops so that it may be sold in the world market and get the income from it. Tanzania is one of the producers of sisal and oil palm in the world market. Other African countries that produce agricultural crops are such as Liberia who produce rubber, Kenya produce coffee, Malawi produce tea and Ghana produce koffi cocoa. These are different problems that Tanzania gets from agricultural sector. The following are the problems.</p> <p>Low level of technology. In Tanzania the status of the technology is very low. Many people are still using hand tools instead of using modern machines like tractors. Also in harvesting many people are using their own hands instead of using modern machines like combining harvesters. For instance when people are harvesting maize, beans and soya they are using their own hands and they have to harvest in a large plantation. This is a big problem in agricultural sector in Tanzania because of this has led to poor production of agricultural crops.</p> <p>Pests and diseases. In Tanzania different pests and diseases attack the crops in the Tanzanian. Many people are not able to buy chemicals so that they can use them to kill the pests which lead to disease on the crops. This made many crops to be eaten by the pests and hence the production is very slow. As a result people lack food in the society.</p> |
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Land conflicts, land conflicts has become a wide problem to many Tanzanians. There is land conflict between the farmers and pastoralists. The pastoralists who own animals have a tendency of straying their animals to enter into the farms of the farmers. The animals eat and destroy crops and this lead to the rise of conflict between the farmers and pastoralists. Examples land conflicts have been occurring in Morogoro kilwa whereby farmers and pastoralists are fighting for land.

Price fluctuations of agricultural products

When there is over production of a certain crop the price of that crop falls. Many countries are also experiencing that in Tanzania do this has led to stiff competition and price fluctuations of local products of Tanzania in the world market. Because of that the governments fail to give income which could help to develop social services like health units.

Natural calamities like drought and floods. In Tanzania during 1932-1939 and 1981-1984 there was occurrence of drought whereby agriculture failed and many Tanzanians suffered from hunger and famine. Due to this the government was forced to buy and find the food in other places in the world. Therefore due to these natural calamities agricultural sector decline, and also floods will also affect in the country and hence is low production.

Lack of markets, the agricultural crops lack markets especially from external countries since these are produced at low quality. This is because of many industrial sites which damage or damage the quality of quality agricultural crops and hence agricultural

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| | <p>rops from Tanzania fail to compete with other products from other countries.</p> <p><u>Shortage of Capital</u>. Many Tanzanians are poor and they live in rural areas 80% of the Tanzanian live in rural areas so they do not have capital to buy important machines so as to increase production. This has led to poor production of agricultural crops in the country.</p> <p><u>Low level of education</u>. Most of the Tanzanians lack education about agriculture. Most of them do not know about proper farming methods including the use of manure and fertilizers in certain kind of crops. This has led to poor production of crops.</p> <p>Therefore the government should support agricultural sector by providing the former land and grant so that they may be able to buy machines and chemicals fertilizer which would increase productivity.</p> | |
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Extract 9.1 is a good example of a candidate who expounded the challenges of agriculture in Tanzania, such as low level of technology, pest and diseases and land conflicts.

2016 PAST PAPERS

10. Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) are among the hurdles to Tanzanian social, political and economic development. Argue for this statement by giving six points.

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| 10. | <p>Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) are the conditions set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to solve the problems that face developing countries. These conditions have been a source of various problems to the developing countries like Tanzania. The following are the negative effects of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) to Tanzanian's social, political and economic development.</p> <p>Unemployment. This is the one of the major</p> |
| 10. | <p>negative impact of the SAPs. One of the conditions of Structural Adjustment programmes was to reduce the government expenditures and one of the measures was to reduce number of public servants through redundancy. These conditions has led to the massive unemployment of the Tanzanian citizens thus it leads to the hardship of life.</p> <p>Corruption. This is one of the most dangerous disasters which faces Tanzania. This is an impact of the conditions of Structural Adjustment Programmes which were very dangerous to the country. One of the conditions was privatization of public companies, this led to the lack of transparency in the government. This has led to the increase of corruption scandals which distract the nation and hinder the Tanzanian development.</p> |
| 10. | <p>Dependant economy. After the introduction of the Structural Adjustment programmes, Tanzanian economy has been dependant to the developed nations. The country cannot afford to control her affairs without the loan from other nations. This is the reason which makes Tanzania to be beggar to her donors who set hard conditions and provide loans with high interests.</p> |
| 10. | <p>Massive exploitation of natural resources. This has been a great problem which have been caused by the conditions of SAPs. The increase of investments by European companies have led to the massive exploitation of Tanzanian natural resources. The companies enter contracts with Tanzanian government and settle in the Country while they exploit the natural resources. This problem has made many Tanzanians situation to grow worse because they are not benefited by their natural resources.</p> |

Extract 10.1 indicates a sample of a well presented work of a candidate on the hurdles of SAPs to Tanzanian social, political and economic development.

2015 PAST PAPERS

9. Analyse six challenges to industrial development in Tanzania.

| SECTION C | |
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| 9. | Tanzania is among the developing countries in the world. It is characterized with poor industrial and agricultural base. Tanzania's development is hindered due to low economy such as depending much on foreign aid, grants and loans hence increasing economic dependency on the developed countries. The following are the challenges to development in Tanzania: In Tanzania there is lack of enough fund which could be invested in industrial development. Due to the fact that Tanzania is among the Third world countries it therefore lacking enough money which could be used in buying raw materials, machines and paying the industry's workers. This challenges the development of industries in Tanzania. There is lack of enough qualified skilled personnel. This is due to low level of education in Tanzania and many people in Tanzania are illiterate. Industries lack people who can be employed in different industrial activities such as operating the newly invented machines. Also laziness among the people leads to poor production in industries. There is no central link between agriculture and industries. For the economy to grow well the agricultural and industrial sectors of the economy should work hand in hand. This means agriculture should produce enough raw materials |

9. such as cash crops like cotton, coffee and sisal which are to be consumed by Tanzania's industries. This will reduce the cost caused by importation of goods and leading to Tanzania's industrial development.

Presence of insufficient power and energy

Tanzania lacks enough power and energy despite of having many potentials such as waterbodies and coal which could produce electricity that is suppose to operate in the industrial sector. Due to low level of power and energy in Tanzania most industries collapse and no longer exist hence it's a challenge.

Low level of technology. Tanzania's industry do not employ modern and advanced technology, this may be due to conservatism that is the need of using the old method of production and technology in industry. Due to low level of Technology employed in Tanzania's industries lead to low quality and low quantity production of goods hence a challenge to industrial development.

Lack of market for Tanzania's industrial goods. The industries in Tanzania produce commodities but still there is a problem of no market for their products both internal and external market. This discourages industrial owners as they get loss due to overproduction and low demand or under consumption of the products. This challenges industry.

9. Industrial development in Tanzania.

Therefore Tanzania's industries face a multitude of challenges. Rich individuals, the Government and Non Governmental Organizations should work hand in hand to improve the industrial development. This can be through financing the industries, buying the goods produced from the industries and educating more people who can work in the industrial sector and employ new and modern technology.

Extract 9.1 is an example of candidate's response in which the challenges to industrial development in Tanzania were relatively clearly analysed.

2015 PAST PAPERS

10. "Economic crisis in Tanzania is inevitable." Justify this statement by giving six reasons.

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| | Economic Crisis: This refers to all | |
| 10. | difficulties and problems encountered economically in one of any country for example low production and failure of a country to finance all her projects. Economic crisis in Tanzania is inevitable due to the following factors: | |
| | Lack of Industrial base /motive industry in Tanzania; for example heavy industries, Tanzania since independence lacks industrial base to manufacture and produce goods instead of producing only raw materials, this lead to importation of goods from outside with high costs and exportation with less cost thus inevitability of economic crisis in Tanzania. | |
| | Presence of Corruption scandals; Tanzania is faced by corruption scandals as government funds are turned to individual ownership for example the scandal of Eric O. Ricks and External Payment Account (EPA), the lost money could be used to finance health, education, industries and infrastructure which in turn could lead to development of Tanzania so due to this, economic crisis in Tanzania is still talk of the day. | |
| | Poor planned economy; the economy of the country is not well planned and due to this there are sectors prospering with others suffering because of inequality of the economy could be well planned hence the problem could be solved but because of unplanned economy economic crisis is inevitable in Tanzania. | |
| | Natural calamities /disasters; for example drought, flood and disease like Malaria, | |

10 typhoid and (HIV) Human Immuno Deficiency Virus reduces government expenditure as much money is invested in health care also yield and its output leads to poor outputs / production in farms hence low production of raw materials thus inevitability of economic crisis in Tanzania.

Low level of science and technology; Tanzania is faced with a problem of skilled personnel thus she has to invite experts or investors to provide labour in different sectors for example in mines and construction of infrastructure like road Tanzania borrow or sign contract with China due to this she has to pay a lot of money thus economic crisis because by she had good science and technology less money could be used.

Dependence economy and bad leadership; In Tanzania there is dependence economy since Tanzania borrows / lends a lot of money from other countries in which she has to give back the money with high interest rate, this has led to accumulation of debts in Tanzania also leaders do not plan well and utilize the country's money in proper way thus inevitability of economic crisis in Tanzania.

Hence economic crisis in Tanzania has led to poor supply of social services in the country for example health and education with clean water supply also there have been existing quarrel & and unresolved questions between the ruling party with opposition parties due to Economic Crisis in Tanzania.

Extract 10.1 indicates a sample of the responses from a candidate who managed to provide a more illustrated answer to this question.

