

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

112/1

HISTORY 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Duration: 3 Hours

MARKING SCHEME

Year : 2025

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **seven (7)** questions.
2. Answer a total of **five (5)** questions. **Question one (1)** is compulsory.
3. Each question carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. All writing should be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).



1. The post-colonial economic challenges to development in Tanzania resulted from colonial economic policies. Justify this statement by giving six points.

The post-colonial Tanzanian economy was heavily shaped by the structures created during colonial rule, which left behind challenges that slowed down development.

One major challenge was dependence on cash crops. Colonial administrators emphasized crops such as coffee, sisal, and cotton for export, neglecting food production. This created an imbalance where Tanzania relied on unstable global markets for revenue while food insecurity persisted locally.

Another challenge was poor infrastructure distribution. The transport systems built during colonial rule mainly connected plantations and mines to ports for export. This left rural communities poorly connected and unable to participate effectively in the economy after independence.

The absence of industries was also a problem. Colonizers discouraged industrial development, ensuring that Tanzania exported raw materials rather than processed goods. At independence, the country had few industries, which slowed economic diversification.

The colonial education system further weakened the economy. Training focused on producing clerks and low-level workers rather than professionals in engineering, medicine, or science. This meant Tanzania lacked skilled manpower to drive economic growth after independence.

Exploitation through taxation was another issue. Colonial taxation forced Africans into wage labor, undermining traditional economies and trapping many families in poverty. This weakened the agricultural base after independence.

Finally, foreign dominance in the economy persisted. Settlers, Asian traders, and foreign companies controlled trade and capital, leaving Tanzanians with little access to credit, investment opportunities, or business ownership. This slowed the growth of a self-reliant national economy.

2. In six points, show how Jihad movement transformed the socio-political and economic situations of West African societies in the 19th Century.

The Jihad movements of the 19th century brought widespread transformations to West African societies.

One transformation was the expansion of Islam. Jihad leaders spread Islam beyond ruling elites to common people, strengthening Islamic institutions and reducing the influence of traditional religions.

There was also political centralization. Fragmented chiefdoms and kingdoms were replaced by powerful Islamic states such as the Sokoto Caliphate, which created stronger governance structures.

The Jihad movements encouraged educational reforms. Qur'anic schools spread widely, improving literacy and teaching Islamic law, which brought a new sense of cultural identity.

Economically, trade was reorganized. Islamic leaders promoted honesty in trade, established fairer taxation systems, and encouraged the growth of regional commerce.

Another impact was the decline of slavery. Although not abolished, slave raids reduced in some areas as Jihadists emphasized conversion of non-Muslims rather than enslavement.

Lastly, social cohesion improved under Islam. A unifying faith reduced tribal conflicts, creating larger communities that identified with Islam rather than narrow ethnic loyalties.

3. In six points, analyse the social and political impact of Triangular Slave Trade in West Africa.

The Triangular Slave Trade left deep scars on West African societies both socially and politically.

One impact was depopulation. Millions of young and strong Africans were shipped across the Atlantic, leaving behind weakened communities unable to sustain growth.

Families and clans were broken apart. Parents, children, and spouses were sold separately, destroying family structures and cultural continuity.

The trade also fueled violence. Rival African groups raided each other to capture slaves, increasing insecurity and distrust among communities.

Politically, many states became unstable. Some kingdoms collapsed as they engaged in endless wars to supply captives to Europeans, while others became too dependent on slave trade for survival.

Skilled manpower was lost. Farmers, artisans, and warriors who could have strengthened African societies were instead taken abroad, leaving behind weakened economies.

Finally, cultural disruption occurred. With so many people displaced and assimilated abroad, African traditions, languages, and practices weakened over time.

4. In six points, examine the social and economic injustices which were encountered by the people of African origin in the new world.

Africans in the New World faced severe social and economic injustices that shaped their lives.

The greatest injustice was forced slavery. Africans were owned as property, stripped of freedom, and made to work for the benefit of European masters.

They also faced racial discrimination. Black people were treated as inferior, segregated from whites, and denied equal rights in society.

Working conditions were extremely poor. Enslaved Africans worked long hours on plantations without pay, rest, or proper medical care, leading to high mortality rates.

Education was denied. Enslaved Africans were intentionally kept illiterate so they could not challenge the system, limiting their ability to improve their conditions.

Families were torn apart. Slave owners frequently sold children and parents separately, destroying the emotional and social stability of African families.

Economically, their labor was exploited. Africans generated wealth for Europeans but never benefitted from the resources they produced, leaving their descendants impoverished.

5. In six points, examine measures taken by European powers to maintain constant supply of labour in the plantations and settler farms after 1945.

After 1945, European colonial authorities applied several measures to guarantee labor for plantations and settler farms.

Taxation was a key measure. Heavy hut and poll taxes forced Africans to seek wage labor in order to pay taxes.

Land alienation pushed Africans into labor. Fertile land was taken for settlers, leaving Africans on poor soils and forcing them to work on European estates.

Pass laws restricted African movement. To remain in urban centers or plantations, Africans had to secure labor contracts, ensuring a steady workforce.

Wage incentives were introduced. Although low, wages were used to attract Africans into long-term employment on farms.

Recruitment schemes were set up. Governments created labor bureaus to recruit and supply Africans to European farms systematically.

Chiefs were also used. Colonial authorities compelled traditional leaders to mobilize people and send them to plantations, often against their will.

6. With concrete examples from Tanganyika, describe any six reforms that were done in the agricultural sector after the Second World War.

In Tanganyika, the agricultural sector was transformed through several reforms after the Second World War.

One reform was the introduction of cash crop schemes. Crops like cotton, coffee, and groundnuts were promoted under government supervision to boost exports.

Cooperatives were formed. African farmers joined cooperative societies to pool resources, gain better prices, and strengthen their marketing capacity.

Research and extension services were expanded. New centers and officers studied soils, pests, and better seeds, passing knowledge to farmers to improve production.

Infrastructure improvements supported farming. Roads and railways were extended to help farmers transport their crops to markets and ports.

Settlement schemes were introduced. Projects like the Uluguru Land Usage Scheme encouraged farmers to adopt modern cultivation techniques.

Credit facilities were provided. Farmers received loans and subsidies to buy fertilizers, tools, and improved seeds, which raised productivity.

7. Explain six roles which Pan-Africanism played towards African decolonization.

Pan-Africanism was central to the struggle for independence across Africa.

One role was the promotion of unity. Pan-Africanism brought Africans together across colonial borders, making them stronger in demanding independence.

It placed pressure on colonial powers. Leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah and Julius Nyerere used Pan-African forums to challenge European rule and advocate freedom.

Pan-Africanism supported liberation movements. Financial, political, and material assistance was provided to guerrilla fighters in countries that were still under colonial control.

Awareness campaigns were conducted. Conferences and writings exposed colonial exploitation to the world, gaining international sympathy for African struggles.

It also led to the creation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963. The OAU coordinated independence movements and protected newly liberated states from recolonization.

Finally, Pan-Africanism inspired confidence among Africans. It instilled pride in African identity and convinced the masses that liberation was both possible and urgent.