

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

**012**

**HISTORY**  
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**TIME: 3 Hours**

**8 November 1999 P.M.**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This paper has Sections A and B. Answer EIGHT (8) questions. In Section A choose any FOUR (4) questions while in Section B choose any TWO (2) questions from Part I and any TWO (2) questions from Part II.
2. All answers must be written in the answer booklet provided.

This paper consists of 6 printed pages

SECTION A (40) Marks

Answer any FOUR (4) questions

1. The following pictures show the different stages in the Evolution of Man. The stages in the Evolution are labelled A, B, C, D, E. However, this evolution is not presented in its chronological order.



From the following list of historical terms, arrange the stages in the Evolution of Man in its chronological sequence by matching the letter with its appropriate number.

Example (i): - C

- (i) Gorillas and chimpanzees
- (ii) Zinjanthropus
- (iii) Homo Habilis
- (iv) Homo Erectus
- (v) Homo Sapiens

2. On the sketch map of Tanganyika given below there are areas numbered 1 to 6. The African rulers of these areas led resistances against German occupation of their countries. In each case, write down the name of the area and match the number with the name of the ruler who resisted.



Example: 5 Iringa – Mtwara Mkwawa



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3. The following passage is about the Portuguese invasion of East Africa. However there are six sentences missing. These are numbered (i) – (vi). At the end of the passage there are 12 (twelve) sentences given. Six sentences out of these are the ones which are missing in the text. Match each number with the appropriate sentence. One of them is given here as an example.

Example (iv) – (c)

The Portuguese invaded the coast of East Africa at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. (i) \_\_\_\_\_

The main aim of the Portuguese was to capture and control trade in the Indian Ocean. They aimed particularly at controlling trade in gold and ivory. (ii) \_\_\_\_\_

At first the Portuguese defeated almost all the city states. Even Kilwa, the most important city state along the coast, was put under Portuguese control. (iii) \_\_\_\_\_

It was in Mombasa that the Portuguese built the famous Fort Jesus. This was their stronghold (iv) \_\_\_\_\_

Portuguese invasion of East Africa led to the decline of the city states. (v) \_\_\_\_\_

Gold and copper were now shipped from Sofala to Portugal. The city states began to decline. (vi) \_\_\_\_\_

They were required to obtain trading licences and permits from the Portuguese.

### Sentences

- (a) The African and Arab traders who were acting as middlemen lost business.
  - (b) Arab and African resistances were the main reason for the final Portuguese defeat.
  - (c) They expected a period of peace and development to begin.
  - (d) Wars were fought between the Portuguese and the city states.
  - (e) They lived in this fort for protection.
  - (f) The inhabitants of the city states were very happy to receive the Portuguese.
  - (g) They expected a period of peace and development to begin.
  - (h) The major trade routes were diverted.
  - (i) Mombasa became their capital.
  - (j) Mombasa opposed Oman Arabs in favour of the Portuguese.
  - (k) This invasion disturbed trading activities between East Africa and Asia.
  - (l) The Portuguese, however, were liked by the Africans who lived in the coastal city states.
4. In form of short statements (a) to (e) write down five principles reached at the Berlin conference, held in Berlin by the imperialist powers from November 1884 to February 1885.
5. The Evolution of Man has passed through four main periods of development, known in history as Ages, before reaching the present stage. These are the
- (a) Old Stone Age
  - (b) Middle Stone Age
  - (c) New or Late Stone Age
  - (d) Iron Age

Below are listed 11 (eleven) important achievements made by man during these periods. Match the number of the achievement with the letter of the corresponding period or Age. Here is an example:

Example: (iv) – (c)

### Achievements:

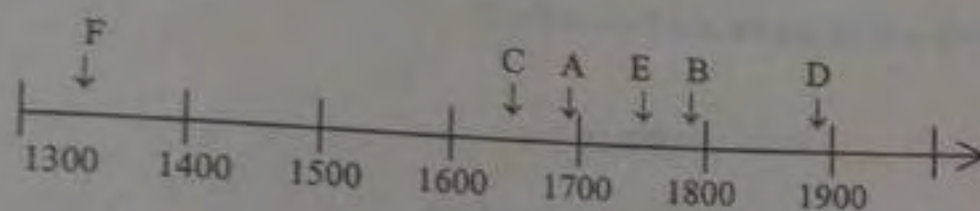
- (i) Man began to make tools.
- (ii) Man discovered how to make fire.
- (iii) There is clear division of labour.
- (iv) Tools were better and lighter.
- (v) Man could make clothes out of animal skins and barks of trees.



- (vi) This is the beginning of the history of man.
- (vii) Man was simply a hunter and a gatherer
- (viii) Pottery began in this Age.
- (ix) Man began to tame animals and to cultivate crops.
- (x) Expansion of animal husbandry and agriculture.
- (xi) Man began to lead a settled life.

6. The time-line below represents eleven historical events marked with arrows and labelled with letters A to F. Below the time-line there is a list of 11 (eleven) events numbered (i) – (xi). Identify events which correspond with the letters on the time-line and write down the numbers of the events against the letters they correspond with in your answer booklet.

Example: E – (vi)



- (i) Growth of city states along the coast of East Africa.
- (ii) The ancient empire of Ghana was invaded by the Almoravids.
- (iii) The Portuguese were totally evicted from the coast north of the Ruvuma River.
- (iv) Slaves who had been set free in England revolted.
- (v) The first white settlers came to South Africa.
- (vi) Mombasa established an independent sheikhdom
- (vii) Death of Uthman dan Fodio
- (viii) First British occupation of the Cape colony.
- (ix) Lobengula, king of the Ndebele, died in exile.
- (x) The partition of Africa among imperialist powers.
- (xi) British forces were defeated by the Zulu at the Battle of Isandhlwana.

**SECTION B (60 Marks)**

**PART I**

Answer any TWO (2) questions

7. How did Seyyid Said's Zanzibar based commercial empire affect East Africa?
8. Explain the reasons that led to the collapse of the East African Community in 1977.
9. What was the contribution of long distance trade to the formation of states in the interior of Tanganyika in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?
10. Why did the Germans manage to colonize Tanganyika inspite of strong resistances from the people?
11. Why was armed struggle necessary in order to attain independence in Zanzibar?
12. What is the historical significance of the Arusha Declaration?

**PART II**

Answer any TWO (2) questions.

13. Explain the effects of the West African slave trade.
14. Give an outlined account of the Trans-Saharan trade using the following subheadings
  - (a) the people involved
  - (b) the articles (goods) of exchange
  - (c) timing of rise, development and decline
  - (d) methods used in trade transactions
  - (e) effects of trade.
15. Taking Nigeria and Uganda as examples discuss the immediate and long term effects of the British system of Indirect Rule.
16. Trace the factors which contributed to the rise, expansion and fall of the empire of Mali between 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.
17. Discuss the impact of mineral revolution in South Africa.
18. Portuguese colonialism in Africa was the last to be eradicated. Why was this the case?