

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

0012

HISTORY

Time: 2½ HOURS

Thursday, 14th November 2019 p.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. All writing must be in black or blue ink.
4. All answers must be written in the spaces provided.
5. Cellular phones, calculators and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

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|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| QUESTION NUMBER | SCORE | EXAMINER' INITIALS |
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| TOTAL | | |
| CHECKER'S INITIALS | | |

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Which of the following was an important change in the evolution of man?

- A Walking with all four limbs
- B Development of the brain
- C Walking with fore limbs
- D Gathering and hunting

(ii) Which of the following is an early iron site in East Africa?

- A Olduvai gorge
- B Kondoia Irangi
- C Engaruka
- D Meroe

(iii) One of the effects of Seyyid Said's rule in Zanzibar was

- A introduction of Christianity.
- B establishment of clove plantations.
- C legalizing Dutch settlement at the Cape.
- D introduction of legitimate trade.

(iv) In which century was the Zanzibar slave market closed?

- A 15th century
- B 18th century
- C 19th century
- D 20th century

(v) Which among the following historical sites are found in Uganda?

- A Fort Ternan and Russinga Island
- B Olorgesailie and Engaruka
- C Olduvai Gorge and Nsongezi
- D Nsongezi and Biggo

(vi) Why is it expensive to use archaeology?

- A It needs experts and advanced technology.
- B It neglects the use of Carbon 14.
- C It rejects the use of fossils as evidence.
- D It needs historians who can memorize events.

(vii) Which one of the following represents exploitative modes of production in pre-colonial Africa?

- A Capitalism and slavery
- B Socialism and feudalism
- C Slavery and communalism
- D Slavery and feudalism

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

| List A | List B |
|--|-----------------|
| (i) Professional and long distance traders in Kenya before colonialism. | A Osei Tutu |
| (ii) A title given to a leader who led the conquered land in Central Africa. | B Mwanemutapa |
| (iii) A name given to the agents who bought and sold slaves in Angola during Triangular slave trade. | C Mani-Kongo |
| (iv) A King of Mali Kingdom who paid a pilgrimage to Mecca. | D Banyans |
| (v) A title given to the head of the Kingdom whose capital was at Mbanza. | E Sultan |
| (vi) Indian merchants in Zanzibar who supplied capital to buy or get ivory and slaves. | F Kamba |
| (vii) A group of slave trade campaigners in Europe from the beginning of the 19 th century. | G Humanitarians |
| (viii) A third age group among the Maasai who served as soldiers of the society. | H Moran |
| (ix) People who were appointed to govern the city states on behalf of the Sultan Seyyid Said. | I Wamwinyi |
| (x) A society in which the children are of the new family belonged to the wife's clan. | J Laibons |
| | K Pombeiros |
| | L Matrilineal |
| | M Mansa Musa |
| | N Vimbundu |
| | O Liwalis |

Answers

| List A | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (v) | (vi) | (vii) | (viii) | (ix) | (x) |
|--------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|--------|------|-----|
| List B | | | | | | | | | | |

3. Write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if the statement is not correct in the space provided.
- (a) Permanent crop cultivation was adopted in regions with low population.
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- (b) The improvement of farming techniques led to increased food production and population decrease

- (c) Four main East African language groups are Khoisan, Cushites, Nilotes and Bantu
- (d) Industrial revolution was among the reasons for abolition of slave trade
- (e) Boer trek helped some societies to resist against the Portuguese rule in East Africa
- (f) christian missionaries in Zanzibar were among the freed slaves who were taught Christian principles
- (g) War captives and criminals were sold as slaves during the Triangular slave trade.
- (h) Nok, Meroe, Axum were the major iron smelting centres in pre-colonial Africa
- (i) A socio-economic system whereby a worker is owned by an individual as an instrument of production is called feudalism
- (j) Salt making, pottery, basketry and gathering were types of handicraft industries in pre-colonial Africa

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

- (a) Zinjanthropus
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- (b) Generation
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(c) Iron Age
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(d) Long Distance trade
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(e) Nyarubanja
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SECTION B (30 MARKS)Answer **all** questions in this section.

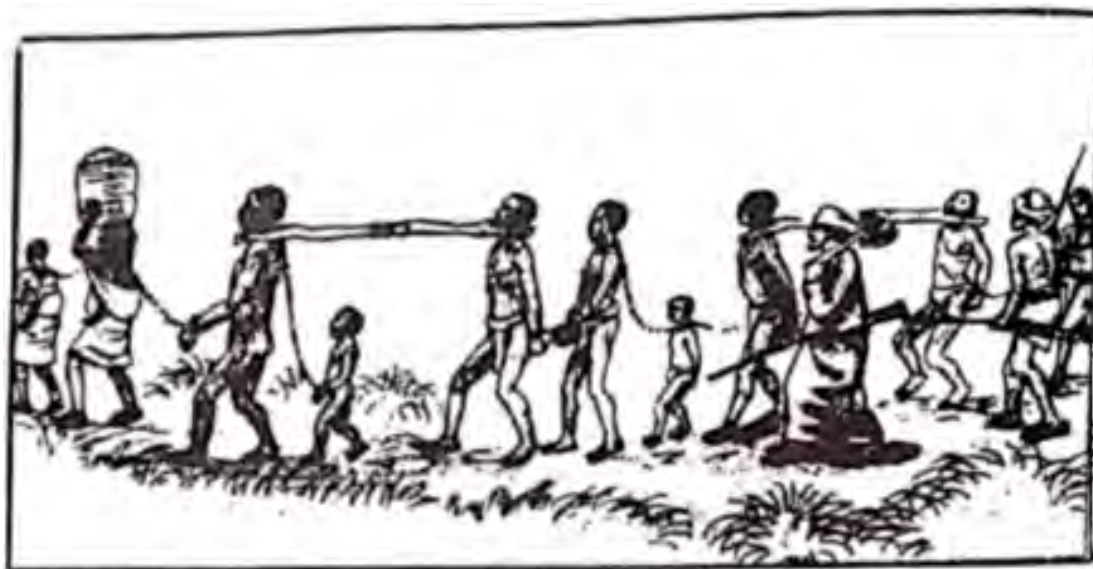
5. Arrange the following sentences in chronological order by writing their letter in the table provided.
- Between the 8th and 10th centuries, regular trade contact between East African coast and Far East and Middle East respectively began.
 - Under the control of Arab merchants, trade contacts led to the growth of East African coastal city states.
 - Their control was short-lived (until 1698), as the Omani sultanate collaborated with East African coast people to defeat them.
 - However, later this prosperity was disturbed by the Portuguese invasion that controlled and diverted the trade to the Atlantic route.
 - Effective Omani control was established during the second half of the 19th century, after Sultan Seyyid Said had shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.

Answers

| 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | 5 th |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | |

6. Complete each of the following statements with correct historical facts.
- An irrigation system used by ancient Egyptians consisting of a pole with a weight on one side and a bucket on the other is called
 - The socio-political system which was more dominant among the pastoral societies but also practiced by some agricultural societies such as the Kikuyu and Nyakyusa is known as
 - What marked the end of Portuguese rule in East Africa in 1698?
 - The founder of German East Africa Company in 1884 was called
 - Pre-colonial African societies used a system of exchange based on goods by goods known as

7. Study this drawing and answer the questions which follow.



- (a) The people who are chained shown in the drawing are called
- (b) In which year was the last treaty to stop the business shown on the diagram signed in East Africa?
- (c) Where was the greatest market in East Africa for the chained people shown on the diagram?
- (d) Which European country championed to stop the business shown on the diagram?
- (e) Which was the first European country to conduct the business shown on the diagram in Africa?

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer **two (2)** questions from this section.

8. Explain six characteristics of slavery in Africa.
9. Elaborate six factors that led to the development of trade in African societies during the pre-colonial period.
10. What is the importance of using oral tradition as a source of history? Give six points.

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[illegible]