

Candidate's Number _____

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION
1991

0012

HISTORY

TIME : 2½ Hours.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of FOUR sections, A, B, C, and D.
2. Answer ALL questions in all sections.
3. Read the instructions carefully before beginning to answer.
4. Write your Examination Number on every page of the book.
5. ALL answers must be written in this paper.

SECTION	SCORE	Initials of Examiners
A		
B		
C		
D		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 7 printed pages.

SECTION A

1. Each of the following statements has several answers. Choose the most suitable answer and write its letter in the box provided.

Example:

Homo Habilis is believed to be a direct ancestor of modern man because:

- (a) his body resembled that of the chimpanzee
- (b) he had a bigger brain and was a more systematic tool maker
- (c) he walked on two limbs
- (d) he lived in the Olduvai Gorge.

- (i) Societies which were purely pastoralist in East Africa were:

- (a) Masai, Barbaig, Pokot and Karamajong
- (b) Pokot, Gogo, Sukuma and Gikuyu
- (c) Nyakyusa, Nandi, Luhya and Karamajong
- (d) Nandi, Gikuyu, Sambaa and Masai.

- (ii) One of the important things Seyyid Said did for Zanzibar was:

- (a) Signing treaties with Britain, Germany and U.S.A
- (b) Encouragement of clove plantations
- (c) Encouragement of sugar cane plantations
- (d) Introducing coconuts and cloves.

- (iii) Which of the following was not the function of a clan head?

- (a) To preserve clan land
- (b) To defend the borders of the chiefdom
- (c) To settle clan disputes over pastures and livestock
- (d) To preserve the traditions and customs of the clan.

- (iv) The Portuguese were mostly interested in the following activities in East Africa.

- (a) Spreading christianity
- (b) Destroying the towns along the coast
- (c) Adventure and tourism
- (d) Controlling the wealth of this part of Africa.

- (v) A small kingdom called Kangaba was developed into a large empire known as:

- (a) Mali
- (b) Ghana
- (c) Songhay
- (d) Karnem - Bornu.

(vi) Before the 19th Century most African kings expanded their empires through:

- (a) making contacts with foreigners for military aid
- (b) making rain in order to facilitate agriculture in their kingdoms
- (c) conquering neighbouring clans, villages or states
- (d) signing treaties of friendship with different European nations.

☐

(vii) The main factor that carried the Kongo Kingdom to its height in the 16th century was:

- (a) The ability of the Manicongo to control long distance trade
- (b) The ability of the Mbundu people to conquer other societies
- (c) The presence of the Portuguese supporters invited to assist in wars
- (d) The expansion of agriculture and trade following the introduction of iron technology.

☐

(viii) The main factor which changed the economy of South Africa in the 19th Century was that:

- (a) the Boers started dominating the African majority
- (b) gold and diamonds were discovered in large quantities.
- (c) the coloureds became more prosperous than the Boers.
- (d) Transkei achieved its independence under chief Buthelezi.

☐

(ix) The first people who lived in the interlacustrine region of East Africa were the:

- (a) Bantu
- (b) Luo (Lwo)
- (c) Bachwezi
- (d) Batembezi.

☐

(x) Muslims came to the East African coast for the first time in

- (a) 700 A.D.
- (b) 622 A.D.
- (c) 570 A.D.
- (d) 632 A.D.

☐

SECTION B

You are given two lists of historical facts, lists of A and B. Five of the items in List B correspond with those in List A. Write the correct number of the item in List B against the correct item in List A in the spaces provided.

Item ix has been given as an example.

2. List A

- (a) Spreading Arab Culture in East Africa
- (b) Cecil Rhodes
- (c) Zanzibar slave market closed
- (d) The Great Trek
- (e) Speke and Grant in 1860 - 1863
- (f) 1884 - 1885

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List B

- (i) Boers move into Natal, Orange and Transvaal
- (ii) The British East Africa Company
- (iii) Traders and preachers of Islam
- (iv) The British South Africa Company
- (v) Anglo-French wars in Buganda
- (vi) Exploring the shores of lakes Tanganyika, Nyasa and Nyanza
- (vii) Agreement between Frere and the sultan
- (viii) From Bagamoyo to the capital of Buganda
- (ix) The Berlin Conference.

3. List A

- (a) Seyyid Said moves his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar
- (b) Establishment of colonial rule in East Africa
- (c) Expulsion of the Portuguese from East Africa
- (d) Involvement of the French in the East African slave trade
- (e) The rise of Oyo, Benin and Dahomey.

List B

- (i) Trans - Atlantic slave trade
- (ii) Plantations in Indian Ocean Islands
- (iii) Effective control of East African dominions
- (iv) The Anglo-German treaty of 1890

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- (v) Sultan bin Seif
- (vi) Decline of coastal city states
- (vii) European penetration into West Africa
- (viii) The Bushiri rising
- (ix) The decline of Kilwa town.

4. List A

- (a) Haya
- (b) Nandi
- (c) Masai
- (d) Ashanti
- (e) Mali

List B

- (i) Asantehene
- (ii) Omukama
- (iii) Orkoiyot
- (iv) Laibon
- (v) Sarkin
- (vi) Oba
- (vii) Mansa
- (viii) Mputa
- (ix) Mwanamutapa

SECTION C

5. In the space provided after each statement write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if it is false.

- (a) The industrial revolution and the development of capitalism in Europe made the abolition of slave trade necessary. _____
- (b) Archaeologists get historical information by reading books. _____
- (c) The Trans-Atlantic trade is sometimes referred to as the Triangular trade. _____
- (d) Kongo kingdom reached its height around 1600 A.D. Mbanza was its capital and Matope its king. _____
- (e) Zanzibar was the first European colony in East Africa. _____
- (f) The Masai adopted a system of rule by kings. It is the kings who united the tribe and appointed religious leaders. _____

- (g) Agriculture was man's most important discovery during the Middle Stone Age. _____
- (h) The monsoon winds made possible the earliest contacts between the Far East and Eastern Africa. _____
- (i) After defeating the Portugues Seyyid Said built his capital in Zanzibar. _____
- (j) To East Africa the Nguni speakers came in two groups, one led by Zulu and the other one led by Mbonane. _____
- (k) Like the Kongo kingdom, the Lunda state had no standing army _____
- (l) In 1795 the British captured the cape area of South Africa forcing the Boers to start fleeing northwards. _____
- (m) Social relations were not permanent among the hunting and gathering peoples. _____
- (n) Rusinga is one of the historical sites in East Africa found in Lake Tanganyika _____
- (o) We can show the order in which events occur by using family trees, time lines, and telling stories. _____
- (p) Beads, porcelain and shells were among the commodities exported to Asia from East Africa. _____
- (q) The word 'Khoisan' refers to a mixed race resulting from intermarriages between Bantu and Boers. _____
- (r) From the interior slaves going to the coast in East Africa carried ivory, cereals and the belongings of slave drivers. _____
- (s) Forced labour in cotton plantations was the only cause of Maji Maji war _____
- (t) Trans-Saharan trade was conducted by traders from Portugal, Spain and England. _____

SECTION D

Complete the following statements or give short answers where applicable.

- 6. From the beginning of the _____ century the exploitation of Africa through slave trade was gradually replaced by exploitation through _____
- 7. The first Europeans to settle permanently in South Africa came from _____

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8. The major economic reasons for the scramble for and partition of Africa included:
- (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
9. Two of the African rulers and traders who resisted European invasion were _____ and _____.
10. During the Trans - Atlantic trade _____ was one of the major exports to Europe from America, while _____ was/were exported to America from Africa.
11. Abolition of slave trade was one of the results of the Industrial revolution; two others were
- (a) _____ and
 - (b) _____
12. Three ways by which European missionaries opened Africa to imperialism were:
- (a) _____
 - (b) _____ and
 - (c) _____
- _____