

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION OCTOBER, 1999

0012:

HISTORY

TIME: 2 ¼ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. *This paper consists of four sections A, B, C and D*
2. *Answer all the questions*
3. *Read the instructions carefully before beginning to answer.*
4. *Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer sheet.*

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY			
SECTION	QUESTION	MARKS	INITIALS
A	1. i - x		
B	2. b - k		
C	3. ii - xi		
D	4. i - v		
	5. i - vii		
TOTAL			

This paper consists of 6 printed pages.

SECTION A

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

Example:

The following is the source of history

- A. Archives
- B. Evolution
- C. Primitive communalism
- D. Machines

A

1. (i) The process of handing down the historical knowledge by the word of mouth from one generation to another generation is called
 - A. Historical information
 - B. Oral tradition
 - C. Anthropology
 - D. Linguistics
- (ii) Man lived by hunting and gathering:
 - A. During the early stone age
 - B. During the industrial revolution
 - C. During the iron age
- (iii) The important effect of iron technology in Africa was:
 - A. Increase of civil wars among Africans
 - B. Expansion of heavy industries
 - C. Increase of Migration in Africa
 - D. The increase of agriculture and population.
- (iv) Kingship organization was common among
 - A. Pastoral societies
 - B. Communal societies
 - C. Feudal societies
 - D. Agricultural societies
- (v) Kangaba was a small Kingdom that developed into a large empire known as:
 - A. Yoruba
 - B. Mali
 - C. Songhai
 - D. Ghana
- (vi) A decade is different from a century because:
 - A. A decade is a period of ten years while a century is a period of one hundred years.
 - B. A decade is a period of thousand years while a century is the period of ten years.
 - C. A decade is the period of ten years while a century is the period of one thousand years.
 - D. A decade is recorded for a long time while a century is recorded for a short time.
- (vii) Slave trade increased in East Africa in the 19th century because of:
 - A. Demands for guns and gun powder
 - B. The opening of clove and coconut plantations in Zanzibar.

- C The activities of humanitarians and missionaries.
- D The coming of Arabs and British traders.

(viii) During the trade between the middle East, far East and East Africa goods from East Africa included -

- A Ivory, animal skins and tortoise shells
- B Cloth, coconut, oil and bee wax
- C Animal skins, swords and beads
- D Porcelain, cowrie shells and bee wax.

(ix) The early agents of colonialism in East Africa in the 19 century were:

- A European traders. Missionaries and explorers.
- B The Nyamwezi, Yao and Kamba
- C African chiefs
- D Missionaries, traders and Arabs

(x) The Trans - Saharan trade involved the following regions:

- A Horn of Africa and South Africa.
- B The Maghreb (North Africa) and Western Sudan.
- C West Africa and Central Africa
- D Horn of Africa and South Africa.

SECTION B

2. For each of the ten items in list A pick an item from list B which corresponds with the items in LIST A. Write the number of the chosen items against the letter from list A in the provided space below. The first item is given as an example.

LIST A

- A Carbon 14
- B Berlin conference
- C Olduvai Gorge
- D The rise of Sudanic states
- E Mansa Musa
- F Nelson Mandela
- G A system of life where land is owned by a few people while the majority remain landless
- H A prominent chief in East Africa actively involved in long distance trade in the 19th century.
- I December 1961
- J Iron working site.
- K Bi-pedalism

LIST B

- (i) Walking in two feet
- (ii) Songhai empire
- (iii) Feudalism

- (iv) Milambo
- (v) Independence of Tanganyika
- (vi) Meroe
- (vii) Scramble for Africa
- (viii) Capitalism
- (ix) Retired president of South Africa
- (x) The scientific method used in showing dates
- (xi) Mali empire
- (xii) Historical site
- (xiii) Tanganyika and Zanzibar United
- (xiv) Further development of trans-Saharan trade.

LIST A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
LIST B	X										

SECTION C

3. The following statements are either true or false. Write 'T' after the true statements and 'F' after the false statements. The first statement has been given as an example.
- (i) Mfacane means Boer Trek F
 - (ii) Almoravids invaded Mali and caused its downfall:
 - (iii) Both Rusinga Island and Nsongezi are the historical sites found in Kenya
 - (iv) Bantu speaking people of East Africa migrated from the Congo basin as their place of origin
 - (v) The Congo states were a product of the iron age and the revolution in agriculture which accompanied the changes in technology:
 - (vi) The British who were the first to industrialize also took the lead in the abolition of slave trade
 - (vii) The Dutch established a settlement at the cape in 1622 in order to provide food and fresh water
 - (viii) Mukama was the title of the King of Buganda

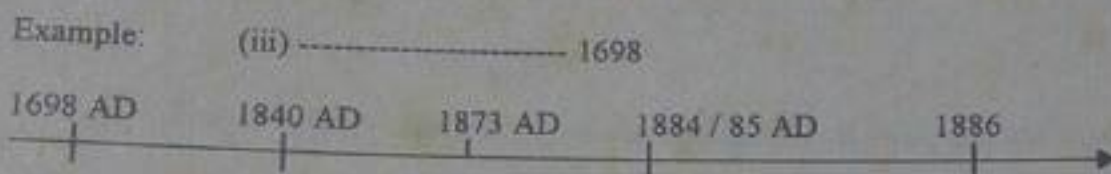
Candidate's Number

(ix) One of the results from the interaction between the Bantu and the Arabs was construction of Fort Jesus

(x) Fire was discovered during the late stone age

(xi) Two commodities involved in trans-Saharan trade from the South was salt and gold

4. The time-line below shows the year in which important events took place in East Africa. The events are numbered i - v



(i) The slave market was closed in Zanzibar.

(ii) Berlin conference was held.

(iii) Fort Jesus was closed.

(iv) Sultan Seyyid Said shifted his capital to Zanzibar.

(v) The first Anglo - German agreement on the partition of East Africa was signed.

ANSWERS

(i)

(ii)

(iii) 1698

(iv)

(v)

5. Complete the following statements with relevant information.

(i) Jihads means:

(ii) Mfecane means:

(iii) The effects of slave trade in West and East Africa were:-

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(iv) Some of the major results of Ngoni migration to East African were:

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

(v) Three major factors which led to the development of centralized states in East Africa were:

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

(vi) Some of the industries that developed among pre-colonial African societies were:

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

(vii) Two agents of colonialism were:

- (a)
- (b)