

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

1991

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, C and D.
2. Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
3. Section A and C carry **fifteen (15)** marks each and section B carries **seventy (70)** marks.
4. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

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

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

- (a) Masai, Barbag, Pokot, and Karamojong
- (b) Pokot, Gogo, Sukuma, and Gikuyu
- (c) Nandi, Kipsigis, Luhya, and Karamojong
- (d) Nandi, Gikuyu, Sambaa, and Masai

Answer: (a) Masai, Barbag, Pokot, and Karamojong

Reason: These societies are well-known for their reliance on cattle and their nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoral lifestyles, which are characteristic of purely pastoralist societies in East Africa.

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

- (a) Signing treaties with Britain, Germany, and the USA
- (b) Encouragement of clove plantations
- (c) Encouragement of sugar cane plantations
- (d) Introducing coconuts and cloves

Answer: (b) Encouragement of clove plantations

Reason: Seyyid Said established clove plantations in Zanzibar, making the island a significant exporter of cloves and boosting its economic importance.

(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

Answer: (b) To defend the borders of the chiefdom

Reason: Defending borders is typically the role of a political leader or chief, not a clan head, whose responsibilities are more community-focused, such as dispute resolution and cultural preservation.

(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

Answer: (d) Controlling the wealth of this part of Africa

Reason: The Portuguese sought control over trade routes and wealth generated from the East African coast's commerce, especially in gold, ivory, and slaves.

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

- (a) Mali
- (b) Ghana
- (c) Songhay

(d) Kanem-Bornu

Answer: (a) Mali

Reason: Kangaba was the nucleus of the Mali Empire, which rose to prominence under leaders like Sundiata Keita.

(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

Answer: (c) Conquering neighbouring clans, villages, or states

Reason: Expansion of African kingdoms often occurred through warfare and the annexation of smaller neighboring entities.

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

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

Answer: (a) The ability of the Mankongo to control long-distance trade

Reason: The Kongo Kingdom's wealth and power were largely derived from its strategic control over trade routes connecting the interior of Africa to coastal trade networks.

(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

Answer: (b) Gold and diamonds were discovered in large quantities

Reason: The discovery of gold and diamonds in South Africa significantly transformed its economy by attracting investment and labor, leading to industrialization.

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

- (a) Bantu
- (b) Luo (Lwo)
- (c) Bachwezi
- (d) Batembuzi

Answer: (a) Bantu

Reason: The Bantu people were the first settlers in the interlacustrine region, bringing agriculture, iron-working, and permanent settlements.

(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.

Answer: (b) 622 A.D.

Reason: This coincides with the early expansion of Islam following the Hijra, when Muslims fled persecution in Mecca and began engaging in trade and spreading Islam along the East African coast.

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

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

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) Agreed between Frere and the sultan
- (ix) The Berlin Conference

Answers

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

3. You are given two lists of historical facts, List A and List B. Write the correct number of the item in List B against the corresponding item in List A in the spaces provided.

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

Answers

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

4.

Match the following:

List A

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

List B

- (i) Asantehene
- (ii) Omukama
- (iii) Orkoiyot
- (iv) Laibon
- (v) Oba
- (vi) Mansa

Answers

- (a) Haya - (ii) Omukama
- (b) Nandi - (iii) Orkoiyot

- (c) Maasai - (iv) Laibon
- (d) Ashanti - (i) Asantehene
- (e) Mali - (vi) Mansa

5. In the space provided, 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. T
- (b) Archaeologists get historical information by reading books. F
- (c) The Trans-Atlantic trade is sometimes referred to as the Triangular trade. T
- (d) Kongo kingdom reached its height around 1600 A.D. Mbanza was its capital and Matope its king. T
- (e) Zanzibar was the first European colony in East Africa. F
- (f) The Maasai adopted a system of rule by kings. It is the kings who united the tribe and appointed religious leaders. F
- (g) Agriculture was man's most important discovery during the Middle Stone Age. F
- (h) The monsoon winds made possible the earliest contacts between the Far East and Eastern Africa. T
- (i) After defeating the Portuguese Seyyid Said built his capital in Zanzibar. T
- (j) To East Africa the Nguni speakers came in two groups, one led by Zulu and the other one led by Mbonane. F
- (k) Like the Kongo kingdom, the Lunda state had no standing army.

Answer: T

- (l) In 1795 the British captured the cape area of South Africa forcing the Boers to start fleeing northwards. T
- (m) Social relations were not permanent among the hunting and gathering peoples. T
- (n) Rusinga is one of the historical sites in East Africa found in Lake Tanganyika. F
- (o) We can show the order in which events occur by using family trees, time lines, and telling stories. T
- (p) Beads, porcelain, and shells were among the commodities exported to Asia from East Africa. T
- (q) The word "Khoisan" refers to a mixed race resulting from intermarriages between Bantu and Boers. F
- (r) From the interior, slaves going to the coast in East Africa carried ivory, cereals, and the belongings of slave drivers. T
- (s) Forced labour in cotton plantations was the only cause of Maji Maji war. F
- (t) Trans-Saharan trade was conducted by traders from Portugal, Spain, and England. F

Complete the following statements or give the brief explanation where possible

- 6. From the beginning of the 19th century, the exploitation of Africa through slave trade was gradually replaced by exploitation through colonialism
- 7. The first Europeans to settle permanently in South Africa came from Holland.
- 8. The major economic reasons for the scramble for and partition of Africa included:
 - (a) Search for raw materials
 - (b) Search for markets for manufactured goods
 - (c) Investment of surplus capital

9. Two of the African rulers and traders who resisted European invasion were Samori Toure and Mkwawa.

10. During the Trans-Atlantic trade, sugar was one of the major exports to Europe from America, while slaves were exported to America from Africa.

11. Abolition of slave trade was one of the results of the Industrial Revolution; two others were:

- (a) Growth of legitimate trade
- (b) Establishment of colonial rule in Africa

12. Three ways by which European missionaries opened Africa to imperialism were:

- (a) Introducing Western education
- (b) Spreading Christianity
- (c) Acting as interpreters and advisors to colonial governments