

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

1992

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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(i) The Dutch established a settlement at the Cape in 1652 in order to:

- (a) Practise apartheid
- (b) Live with the Khoi and San people
- (c) Start mining gold and diamonds
- (d) Provide food and fresh water to Dutch ships

Answer: (d) Provide food and fresh water to Dutch ships

Reason: The Dutch settlement at the Cape was established as a refreshment station for Dutch ships traveling to and from the East Indies.

(ii) Trade between Western Sudan and the Berbers was based on the exchange of:

- (a) Salt for gold
- (b) Gold for ivory
- (c) Salt for kola nuts
- (d) Gold for cloth

Answer: (a) Salt for gold

Reason: The trans-Saharan trade was primarily based on the exchange of salt, which was abundant in the Sahara, for gold from Western Sudan.

(iii) Slave trade was abolished because:

- (a) Europe wanted to stop the suffering of the Africans
- (b) It was no longer profitable
- (c) Europe wanted the Africans to live peacefully
- (d) It was inhuman

Answer: (b) It was no longer profitable

Reason: The Industrial Revolution introduced machinery, reducing the need for human labor, and the abolitionist movements highlighted its moral and economic inefficiencies.

(iv) By 1850 most societies in East Africa were communal because:

- (a) Their major means of production were under the kings
- (b) They had passed through capitalism
- (c) Their major means of production were owned collectively
- (d) They had passed through feudalism

Answer: (c) Their major means of production were owned collectively

Reason: Most African societies before colonialism had communal ownership of resources such as land, ensuring shared responsibilities and benefits.

(v) The fall of the empire of Ghana was caused by:

- (a) The abolition of slave trade in West Africa in the 19th century
- (b) Attacks by the Almoravids from the north and the Mossi from the south
- (c) The rise and expansion of the empire of Oyo
- (d) The rise and expansion of the empire of Mali

Answer: (b) Attacks by the Almoravids from the north and the Mossi from the south

Reason: External invasions, particularly by the Almoravids, weakened Ghana's power and led to its decline.

2. You are given two lists of historical facts. Five of the items in List B correspond with those in List A. Write the number of an item from List B against the corresponding item in List A in the space provided.

Example: f — ix

List A

- (a) Harnerton Treaty
- (b) King of the Hehe people
- (c) Master of Susi and Chuma
- (d) Mlozi, Msiri, Tippu Tip
- (e) German East Africa Company
- (f) Sunni Ali and Askia Mohammed

List B

- (i) Slave traders in East and Central Africa
- (ii) Abolition of slavery in East Africa
- (iii) Mtwā
- (iv) Carl Peters
- (v) Seyyid Said forbidden to export slaves
- (vi) Henry Morton Stanley
- (vii) Dr. David Livingstone
- (viii) Machemba
- (ix) Expanded the empire of Songhai

Answers

- (a) Harnerton Treaty — (v)
- (b) King of the Hehe people — (viii)
- (c) Master of Susi and Chuma — (vii)
- (d) Mlozi, Msiri, Tippu Tip — (i)
- (e) German East Africa Company — (iv)
- (f) Sunni Ali and Askia Mohammed — (ix)

3. (a) Outline three methods by which slaves were obtained:

- Raids and wars.
- Kidnapping.
- Selling of criminals and prisoners of war.

(b) Briefly define:

- Oral traditions: A method of passing historical and cultural information verbally from one generation to another.
- The Interlacustrine region: The area in East Africa surrounded by the Great Lakes, such as Lake Victoria and Lake Albert.
- Division of labour: The allocation of different tasks to various people or groups in a society to improve efficiency.

(c) Give three major factors for the rise of Songhai Empire:

- Control over trans-Saharan trade routes.
- Strong leadership under rulers like Askia Mohammed.
- Advanced military organization.

(d) Write down three effects of the trans-Saharan trade:

- Introduction of Islam in West Africa.
- Development of towns and cities like Timbuktu.
- Growth of wealth and powerful empires like Mali and Songhai.

(e) What were the causes of the Boer trek of 1830–1850?

- Discontent with British colonial policies.
- Desire to escape British rule and maintain independence.
- Need for more land for settlement and farming.

4. (a) Complete the following statements:

1. The Stone Age is divided into three main periods. These are:

- Early Stone Age.
- Middle Stone Age.
- Late Stone Age.

2. The fall of Fort Jesus in Mombasa in the year 1698 marked the end of Portuguese rule in East Africa.

(b) Three main sources of history are:

- Written records.
- Oral traditions.
- Archaeological evidence.

(c) The three major effects of Ngoni emigration to East Africa were:

- Displacement of local communities.
- Introduction of new military tactics and weapons.
- Creation of new social and political systems.

(d) Due to the Industrial Revolution, European agents of capitalism came to Africa to look for:

- Raw materials for their industries.
- Markets for their manufactured goods.
- Investment opportunities.

5. Why did Sultan Said shift the capital of Oman from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840?

Sultan Said shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar for several reasons:

- Economic reasons: Zanzibar was a key center for trade, especially in spices, ivory, and slaves, which generated significant wealth.
- Geographical advantages: Zanzibar's location along the East African coast provided easier access to trade routes in the Indian Ocean.
- Political influence: Establishing the capital in Zanzibar allowed the Sultan to strengthen his control over the coastal regions of East Africa.
- Expansion of the Omani empire: Zanzibar was a strategic base to expand influence and protect trade interests in the region.

6. Outline the major social organization systems in East Africa by the end of the 19th century.

By the end of the 19th century, East Africa had developed various social organization systems:

- Clan systems: Societies were organized into clans based on kinship, which provided identity and protection.
- Age-set systems: Groups like the Maasai used age-set systems to organize members into roles such as warriors and elders.
- Kingdoms: Centralized political systems such as Buganda and Bunyoro had kings and councils to manage governance.
- Pastoralist societies: Communities like the Maasai and the Karamojong relied on cattle for social, economic, and cultural purposes.

7. Why was Gao an important center in the empire of Songhai?

Gao was significant to the Songhai Empire for the following reasons:

- Trade hub: It was strategically located on the trans-Saharan trade routes, facilitating trade in gold, salt, and slaves.
- Cultural center: Gao became a center of Islamic learning and culture, attracting scholars and traders.
- Political capital: It served as the administrative and political headquarters of the Songhai Empire under leaders like Askia Mohammed.

8. Why did slave trade in Angola expand rapidly between the 16th and 17th centuries?

Slave trade in Angola expanded rapidly due to the following factors:

- Demand for labor: European colonists in the Americas required a large labor force for plantations, particularly in sugar and tobacco production.
- Proximity to the Atlantic: Angola's location made it an ideal source of slaves for the Atlantic slave trade.
- Portuguese involvement: The Portuguese actively participated in and facilitated the slave trade from Angola to the Americas.

9. Explain the importance of Egypt in world history.

Egypt holds immense significance in world history for several reasons:

- Cradle of civilization: It was one of the earliest centers of human civilization, with advanced achievements in architecture, science, and governance.
- Agricultural development: The Nile River supported early agricultural practices, leading to surplus production and societal growth.
- Cultural contributions: Egypt contributed significantly to art, literature, and religious beliefs, influencing other civilizations.
- Trade and connectivity: Egypt's location made it a critical link between Africa, Asia, and Europe for trade and cultural exchange.