

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

1993

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) Trade across the Sahara was one of the major reasons for the:

- (a) Spread of Jihads in West Africa
- (b) Rise of the empire of Ghana
- (c) Rise of the kingdom of Oyo
- (d) Fall of the empire of Sokoto

Answer: (b) Rise of the empire of Ghana

Reason: The trans-Saharan trade provided wealth to the Ghana Empire through taxation of goods, especially gold and salt, which boosted the empire's economy and power.

(ii) The results of Mfecane included:

- (a) The rise of the empire of Mwenemutapa
- (b) The coming of the Dutch to South Africa
- (c) The rise of new states and depopulation
- (d) The Great Trek and wars

Answer: (c) The rise of new states and depopulation

Reason: Mfecane caused widespread displacement and destruction, leading to the formation of new centralized states such as Lesotho and the Zulu Kingdom, as well as significant depopulation in southern Africa.

(iii) The use of iron tools enabled man to:

- (a) Conquer and rule other people
- (b) Build houses and develop surroundings
- (c) Cultivate new crops and tame animals
- (d) Clear larger areas for permanent settlement

Answer: (c) Cultivate new crops and tame animals

Reason: Iron tools allowed humans to improve agricultural techniques, enabling them to cultivate land more effectively and domesticate animals for food and farming.

(iv) The Portuguese reached the coast of East Africa in:

- (a) 17th Century A.D.
- (b) 15th Century A.D.
- (c) 16th Century A.D.
- (d) 18th Century A.D.

Answer: (b) 15th Century A.D.

Reason: The Portuguese, led by Vasco da Gama, reached East Africa in 1498 during their exploration of sea routes to India, marking their influence in the Indian Ocean trade.

(v) Slave trade in East Africa increased in the 19th Century because of:

- (a) Demands of missionaries and humanitarians in East Africa
- (b) Demands for more guns and ivory in Zanzibar
- (c) Demands of Arab and Portuguese traders in East Africa
- (d) Demands of the plantations in Zanzibar

Answer: (d) Demands of the plantations in Zanzibar

Reason: Zanzibar's clove plantations required large amounts of labor, leading to increased demand for slaves in the region during the 19th century.

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.

List A

- (a) Taghaza
- (b) Cape Colony
- (c) Queen Nzinga
- (d) Carbon - 14
- (e) Engaruka
- (f) Mansa Musa

List B

- (i) Discovery and use of iron
- (ii) The empire of Mali
- (iii) 1652
- (iv) Paintings and drawings in caves
- (v) Resistance against the Portuguese in 1663
- (vi) Sofala and other coastal city states
- (vii) To show dates in history
- (viii) Salt for trade
- (ix) Famous slave trader in Angola

Answers:

a	b	c	d	e	f
viii	iii	v	vii	iv	ii

3. (a) Name two commodities exported from each of the continents involved in the trans-Atlantic trade.

- (i) From Africa: Slaves, ivory
- (ii) From Europe: Guns, textiles
- (iii) From America: Sugar, tobacco
- (b) The Morani among the Masai people had the following duties:
 - (i) Protecting the community from external attacks
 - (ii) Herding cattle and other livestock

- (iii) Participating in rituals to transition into elder status
- (c) Mention three effects of Portuguese invasion of the coast of East Africa:
 - (i) Introduction of Christianity
 - (ii) Disruption of the Indian Ocean trade
 - (iii) Decline of coastal city-states
- (d) List the main effects of the Oman sultanate in Zanzibar:
 - (i) Establishment of clove plantations
 - (ii) Development of Zanzibar as a trade hub
 - (iii) Increased Arab influence in East Africa
- (e) Mention three of Sundiata's achievements in his empire:
 - (i) Establishment of the Mali Empire
 - (ii) Control of the gold trade routes
 - (iii) Introduction of centralized governance
- 4. (a) Three of the notable societies in long-distance trade in East Africa included:
 - (i) Nyamwezi
 - (ii) Kamba
 - (iii) Yao
- (b) What were the titles of leaders in the following societies?
 - (i) Hutu - Mwami
 - (ii) Rozwi - Mambo
 - (iii) Fulani - Ardo
- (c) Three of the empires which developed in the Western Sudan were:
 - (i) Ghana
 - (ii) Mali
 - (iii) Songhai
- (d) African societies which lived in South Africa before the Boer intrusion included:
 - (i) Zulu
 - (ii) Xhosa
 - (iii) Ndebele
- (e) During the Trans-Saharan trade, the Forest states exported the following commodities:
 - (i) Gold
 - (ii) Kola nuts
 - (iii) Slaves

5. What were the main effects of the triangular trade to the people of West Africa?

triangular trade:

The triangular trade refers to the trans-Atlantic trading system involving three regions: Europe, Africa, and the Americas. It primarily involved the exchange of slaves from Africa, raw materials from the Americas, and manufactured goods from Europe.

Effects on the people of West Africa:

➤ Population decline

The triangular trade caused a massive loss of population due to the forced enslavement and shipment of millions of Africans to the Americas. This disrupted family structures and weakened many communities.

➤ Economic disruption

Local economies suffered as manpower and labor were depleted. The focus on capturing slaves diverted attention from productive agricultural and industrial activities.

➤ Increased warfare

The demand for slaves encouraged warfare among African communities, as rival groups attacked each other to capture slaves for trade.

➤ Introduction of new goods

European goods, such as firearms, textiles, and alcohol, were introduced. While these were beneficial to some communities, they disrupted traditional industries.

➤ Loss of skilled labor

Many able-bodied men and women, essential for local development, were taken as slaves, leading to a loss of skilled labor and slowing societal progress.

➤ Social disintegration

Slave trade broke apart families and communities, weakening the societal fabric of many regions.

6. Early European missionaries, explorers, and traders have been called agents of colonialism. Is this view correct? Give reasons for your answer.

agents of colonialism:

Agents of colonialism refer to individuals or groups whose actions directly or indirectly facilitated the establishment of colonial rule in foreign territories.

Reasons supporting the view:

➤ Exploration of resources

European explorers identified valuable resources, such as gold and ivory, and reported them to their home countries, laying the groundwork for exploitation.

➤ Religious influence

Missionaries introduced Christianity, which was used to weaken African cultural and religious systems, paving the way for colonial dominance.

- Economic exploitation

Traders exploited African resources and markets, creating dependency on European goods and establishing economic control.

- Territorial mapping

Explorers mapped territories and reported strategic locations to European governments, aiding in colonial planning.

- Weakened resistance

Missionaries and traders promoted disunity among African societies, making them easier to colonize.

7. What were the effects of the discovery of fire?

Definition of discovery of fire:

The discovery of fire refers to early human innovation in controlling fire for various purposes, marking a significant step in human evolution.

Effects of the discovery of fire:

- Cooking food

Fire allowed humans to cook food, making it easier to digest and increasing nutritional value.

- Warmth and protection

It provided warmth in cold climates and protection against wild animals.

- Tool-making

Fire was used to harden wooden tools and shape metals, advancing technology.

- Social cohesion

Communities gathered around fires for warmth, leading to improved social interaction and communication.

- Extended working hours

Fire provided light at night, allowing humans to work or engage in other activities after sunset.

- Development of agriculture

Fire was used to clear land for farming, enabling the shift from hunting-gathering to settled agriculture.

8. Why did the empire of Ghana decline?

Ghana Empire:

The Ghana Empire was a powerful West African kingdom known for its wealth, largely derived from trade in gold and salt.

Reasons for its decline:

- Invasion by the Almoravids

The Almoravid Muslim group attacked Ghana, weakening its military and political structure.

- Depletion of resources

Overexploitation of natural resources, such as gold, led to economic decline.

- Internal rebellions

Vassal states and regions within the empire rebelled, reducing its size and power.

- Loss of trade routes

Rival kingdoms, such as Mali, took control of trade routes, diminishing Ghana's economic dominance.

- Climate change

Prolonged droughts made agriculture difficult, leading to food shortages and population decline.

9. How was East Africa affected by its trade with Asia and Europe before 1850?

Definition of trade with Asia and Europe:

This refers to the economic and cultural exchange between East African coastal states, Asian countries like India and China, and European nations during pre-colonial times.

Effects on East Africa:

- Introduction of new goods

Items such as porcelain, cloth, and spices were introduced from Asia, while firearms and beads came from Europe.

- Cultural influence

Interaction with Asians and Europeans influenced Swahili culture, architecture, and language.

- Growth of coastal cities

Cities like Kilwa, Zanzibar, and Mombasa grew as trade centers due to their strategic locations.

- Economic dependency

The region became reliant on foreign trade, which weakened local industries.

- Increased slave trade

East Africa became a major supplier of slaves for Asian and European markets, causing significant social disruptions.