

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 1999

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 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

Correct Answer: B. Oral tradition

Reason: Oral tradition involves the passing of knowledge, culture, and history through spoken words across generations. Historical information refers to recorded history, anthropology studies human societies, and linguistics focuses on language structure and use.

ii. Man lived by hunting and gathering:

- A. During the early stone age
- B. During the industrial revolution
- C. During the iron age

Correct Answer: A. During the early stone age

Reason: Hunting and gathering were primary subsistence methods during the early stone age. The industrial revolution introduced machinery, while the iron age marked agricultural development and the use of iron tools.

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

Correct Answer: D. The increase of agriculture and population

Reason: Iron tools significantly improved agriculture, enabling food surplus and population growth. Expansion of heavy industries came much later, and while migration occurred, it wasn't the primary outcome of iron technology. Civil wars were not directly caused by iron technology.

iv. Kingship organization was common among:

- A. Pastoral societies
- B. Communal societies
- C. Feudal societies
- D. Agricultural societies

Correct Answer: C. Feudal societies

Reason: Feudal societies were hierarchical, often organized under kings who ruled over vassals and serfs. Pastoral and agricultural societies were less centralized, while communal societies lacked kingship structures.

v. Kangaba was a small Kingdom that developed into a large empire known as:

- A. Yoruba
- B. Mali

C. Songhai

D. Ghana

Correct Answer: B. Mali

Reason: Kangaba was the nucleus of the Mali Empire. Yoruba refers to a distinct cultural group, Songhai was another empire, and Ghana preceded Mali.

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

Correct Answer: A. A decade is a period of ten years while a century is a period of one hundred years

Reason: A decade spans 10 years, and a century spans 100 years. The other alternatives are factually incorrect.

vii. Slave trade increased in East Africa 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 Arabs and Portuguese traders in East Africa

D. Demands of the plantations in Zanzibar

Correct Answer: D. Demands of the plantations in Zanzibar

Reason: The rise of clove plantations in Zanzibar during the 19th century increased the need for enslaved labor. Missionaries were abolitionists, while guns and ivory trade were not as significant in driving the demand.

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

Correct Answer: A. Ivory, animal skins and tortoise shells

Reason: These were the primary exports from East Africa in trade with the Middle East and Far East. Other options mix non-relevant or incorrect goods.

ix. The early agents of colonialism in East Africa in the 19th century were:

A. European traders, missionaries and explorers

B. The Nyamwezi, Yao and Kamba

C. African chiefs

D. Missionaries, traders and nomads

Correct Answer: A. European traders, missionaries and explorers

Reason: These groups paved the way for European colonization by mapping the region, spreading religion, and establishing trading posts. The Nyamwezi, Yao, and Kamba were African traders.

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

Correct Answer: B. The Maghreb (North Africa) and Western Sudan

Reason: This trade route connected North Africa (Maghreb) with Western Sudan, focusing on the exchange of gold, salt, and enslaved people.

2. Match the items in List A with those in List B. Write the number of the chosen item from List B against the letter from List A.

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

Answers:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
x	vii	xii	ii	xi	ix	iii	iv	xiii	vi	i

3. Write 'T' for true statements and 'F' for false statements.

- i. Mfecane means Boer Trek - F
- ii. Almoravids invaded Mali and caused its downfall - T
- iii. Both Rusinga Island and Songoezi are historical sites found in Kenya - F
- iv. Bantu-speaking people of East Africa migrated from the Congo Basin as their place of origin - T
- v. The Congo states were a product of the Iron Age and the revolution in agriculture, which accompanied the changes in technology - T
- vi. The British, who were the first to industrialize, also took the lead in the abolition of slave trade - T
- vii. The Dutch established a settlement at the Cape in 1622 in order to provide food and fresh water - F
- viii. Mukama was the title of the King of Buganda - F

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

1698 AD | 1840 AD | 1873 AD | 1884 / 85 AD | 1886

(i) The slave market was closed in Zanzibar.

Answer: 1873 AD.

(ii) Berlin conference was held.

Answer: 1884 / 85 AD.

(iii) Fort Jesus was closed.

Answer: 1698 AD.

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

Answer: 1840 AD.

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

Answer: 1886 AD.

5. Complete the following statements with relevant information.

(i) Jihads mean:

Religious wars fought by Muslims to defend or spread Islam.

(ii) Mfecane means:

A series of wars and migrations in Southern Africa during the early 19th century caused by the expansion of the Zulu kingdom.

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

- (a) Depopulation in affected areas.
- (b) Increased warfare among African communities.
- (c) Economic decline as young and able-bodied individuals were taken away.
- (d) Destruction of African cultures and social structures.
- (e) Introduction of foreign goods in exchange for slaves.

6. Some of the major results of Ngoni migration to East African were:

- (a) The spread of Ngoni military tactics such as the cow-horn formation.
- (b) Displacement of indigenous communities like the Nyamwezi and Hehe.
- (c) Introduction of new crops and livestock.

7. Three major factors which led to the development of centralized states in East Africa were:

- (a) Availability of strong leadership.
- (b) Trade and commerce, especially long-distance trade.
- (c) Adoption of advanced military technology.

8. Some of the industries that developed among pre-colonial African societies were:

- (a) Iron smelting and tools production.
- (b) Weaving and textile production.
- (c) Pottery and ceramics making.

9. Two agents of colonialism were:

- (a) Missionaries.
- (b) European traders and explorers.