

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2000

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) Oral tradition people who act as history teachers are:

- A. African historians.
- B. African elders.
- C. African scribes.
- D. African chiefs.

Answer: B

Reason: African elders are known to pass down oral traditions and historical knowledge.

(ii) The main function of the Ntemi Chiefs was to:

- A. settle disputes between God and the people.
- B. unite the people.
- C. gather people on how to raise good armies.
- D. settle land and social disputes.

Answer: D

Reason: The Ntemi Chiefs were mediators who settled land disputes and other conflicts within their communities.

(iii) One of the major results of Arab settlement along the coast of East Africa was:

- A. the creation of trade links between the East African coast and the Arab world.
- B. paving the way for the colonization of East Africa.
- C. assimilation of the coast of East Africa.
- D. rise of Islamic religion.

Answer: A

Reason: Arab settlement enhanced trade links between East Africa and the Arab world.

(iv) One of the factors that had led to the contact between the people of East Africa and Asia was:

- A. availability of traders from the Far East.
- B. availability of ivory.
- C. rulers in Asia of goods such as ivory and gold which were needed by the monsoon winds.

Answer: C

Reason: Trade between East Africa and Asia was driven by the demand for goods like ivory and gold, facilitated by monsoon winds.

(v) Among the reasons that led to the fall of the Western Sudanic states were:

- A. weak rulers and succession dispute.
- B. lack of capital.
- C. disunity among people.
- D. rebellions.

Answer: A

Reason: Weak rulers and succession disputes destabilized governance in the Western Sudanic states.

(vi) Explorers:

- A. were champions of abolition of slavery.

- B. were key capitalists to assess the wealth of Africa.
- C. attached Mapungubwe.
- D. attacked the empire of Mwenemutapa.

Answer: B

Reason: Explorers were often tasked with assessing Africa's resources, which led to its exploitation.

(vii) The factors which determine the economic activities of a society are:

- A. tribal conditions.
- B. climatic conditions.
- C. fertility of soils.
- D. inherited economic activities.

Answer: B

Reason: Climatic conditions play a significant role in determining the economic activities a society can sustain.

(viii) Local trade among African societies became possible when:

- A. people produced less than their needs.
- B. people produced more than their needs.
- C. one society became powerful than others.
- D. trade was abolished.

Answer: B

Reason: Local trade emerged when societies produced surpluses they could exchange with others.

(ix) The Masaba Ngoni group who reached Songea were led by:

- A. Chaka.
- B. Mzilikazi.
- C. Zwangendaba.
- D. Mapungubwe.

Answer: C

Reason: Zwangendaba was the leader of the Masaba Ngoni who migrated and settled in Songea.

(x) Weapons used by the Ngoni were:

- A. short stabbing spear, gun powder, and clubs.
- B. short stabbing spear, clubs, and spears.
- C. short stabbing spear, shields, and bows.
- D. long stabbing spear, shields, and spears.

Answer: B

Reason: The Ngoni primarily used short stabbing spears, clubs, and spears in their military strategies.

2. You are provided with a series of two lists of historical facts, List A and List B. Choose the correct statement in List B and match it with a relevant statement in List A. Write the answers in the space provided.

List A

- A. Paved the way for European colonialism.
- B. Meroe, Nok, and Axum.
- C. The golden tool.
- D. Fort Jesus.
- E. Abolition of Trans-Atlantic slave trade.
- F. The late Mwalimu Nyerere, Father of the Nation.
- G. Associated with societies mainly engaged in pastoralism.

List B

- (i) Built by the Portuguese and fell to the Arabs in 1698.
- (ii) Industrial Revolution in Europe.
- (iii) St. Thomas Hospital – London.
- (iv) Moresby and Hamerton treaties.
- (v) Ancient centers for iron activities in Africa.
- (vi) Missionary activities in different parts of Africa.
- (vii) The famous slave market in East Africa.
- (viii) Asante's symbol of unity.
- (ix) Kongo empire.
- (x) Decline of coastal city states.
- (xi) Missionary station for resettlement of freed slaves in East Africa.
- (xii) Early resistances to colonial penetration.
- (xiii) Age-set.
- (xiv) Nyarubanja.
- (xv) Built a large kingdom through trade in Western Tanzania.
- (xvi) A famous leader of Maji Maji resistance.
- (xvii) Height of Trans-Saharan trade.
- (xviii) Centralized states in Central Africa.
- (xix) Introduction of iron technology in East Africa.
- (xx) The Homestead.
- (xxi) The army.
- (xxii) Slave traders in East Africa and Central Africa.
- (xxiii) Agents of colonialism.
- (xxiv) Earliest contacts between East Africa and Middle East.

Answers

- A - (ii)
- B - (v)
- C - (viii)
- D - (i)
- E - (iv)

F - (xi)

G - (xx)

3. In the space provided after each statement, write "T" if the statement is correct and "F" if the statement is not correct. The first statement is done for you.

(i) Oman Arabs cooperated with the people of the East African city states to remove the Portuguese from the North of Ruvuma.

Answer: T

(ii) The Khosa and Boers fought many times over land and cattle.

Answer: T

(iii) The creation and growth of the Ethiopian state was due to the early development in agriculture, iron industry, and trade.

Answer: T

4. Answer briefly the following questions

(i) Define Carbon 14.

Carbon 14 is a radioactive isotope of carbon used in determining the age of archaeological, geological, and historical samples by measuring the levels of decay over time.

(ii) Write short notes on Chaka's military tactics.

- Introduction of short stabbing spears to enhance combat efficiency.
- Use of the "bull horn" formation to surround and overpower enemies.
- Rigorous training and discipline instilled in his soldiers.
- Establishment of permanent regiments called "ibutho" to maintain readiness.

(iii) Some of the changes made by man in the New Stone Age include:

- (a) Domestication of animals.
- (b) Introduction of farming.
- (c) Use of polished stone tools.
- (d) Establishment of permanent settlements.

(iv) There were two major sources of resistance against Portuguese intrusion. These were:

- (a) Military resistance from local communities like the Zimba.
- (b) Diplomatic opposition and alliances with other European rivals of the Portuguese.

(v) Mention four main reasons why slave trade was abolished in East Africa.

- (a) Influence of humanitarian campaigns by abolitionists.
- (b) Economic shifts favoring industrialization over slavery.
- (c) Religious movements advocating for human rights.
- (d) Resistance and revolts by enslaved people against their captors.

(vi) Three pre-colonial agriculture practices in Africa include:

- (a) Shifting cultivation.
- (b) Terrace farming.
- (c) Irrigation along river valleys.

5. Study the map of Tanzania below. Letters A, B, C, and D represent famous historical sites in Tanzania. Name them:

- A: Olduvai Gorge
- B: Kilwa Kisiwani
- C: Kondoa Rock Art Sites
- D: Bagamoyo