

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2001

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) The British and other Europeans started a strong campaign on the abolition of slave trade in the 19th century because:

- A. Europeans were kind people who did not like to see the Africans suffering.
- B. By 19th century Europe had undergone the Industrial Revolution which gave rise to the need for raw materials from Africa.
- C. Slave trade activities were inhuman.
- D. Europeans wanted to settle in East Africa and live peacefully with the Africans.

Answer: B

Reason: The Industrial Revolution increased Europe's demand for raw materials, and they sought to end the slave trade to focus on resource exploitation and trade in Africa.

(ii) History is about:

- A. Man's activities through various stages of his development.
- B. How colonialists came to Africa.
- C. The actions of great men in society.
- D. The actions of heads of state and government.

Answer: A

Reason: History is a record of man's activities and experiences over time.

(iii) An important feature in the East Coast Commercial life was the Indian "banyans." These were:

- A. The newly arrived capitalists from France.
- B. The gold miners from Zimbabwe.
- C. The drivers of the slave caravans.
- D. Traders and money lenders.

Answer: D

Reason: Indian Banyans were traders and money lenders who played a significant role in East Africa's economy.

(iv) The following is the major or mostly used source of historical information students in secondary schools:

- A. Oral tradition
- B. Archives
- C. Literature
- D. Museums

Answer: A

Reason: Oral tradition is widely used in schools due to its accessibility and importance in preserving local history.

(v) Oman Arabs came to the East African coast to:

- A. Run away from being fought by Indians.
- B. Start a political party.
- C. Search for land to cultivate coconuts and cloves.
- D. Replace the Portuguese.

Answer: D

Reason: Oman Arabs came to East Africa to expel the Portuguese and establish control over the region's trade routes.

(vi) The main factor which brought Kongo Kingdom to its peak 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 war.
- D. The expansion of agriculture and trade following the introduction of iron technology.

Answer: A

Reason: The Kongo Kingdom prospered due to its control of long-distance trade, which provided wealth and power.

(vii) A major reason for the scramble for Africa was:

- A. Africa's wealth and other attractive things.
- B. The Industrial Revolution in England.
- C. Cecil Rhodes' ambition to control Africa from the Cape to Cairo.
- D. The need to civilize Africans through provision of education and religion.

Answer: A

Reason: Africa's wealth in natural resources and strategic locations made it a target during the scramble for Africa.

(viii) The following kingdoms rose at different periods. The following is the correct chronological order of their formation:

- A. Ghana, Songhay, Kanem, Mali.
- B. Mali, Ghana, Kanem, Songhay.
- C. Songhay, Ghana, Mali, Kanem.
- D. Ghana, Mali, Songhay, Kanem.

Answer: D

Reason: Ghana was the earliest kingdom, followed by Mali, Songhay, and then Kanem.

(ix) One of the major outcomes of the Boers Trek in South Africa was:

- A. The discovery of minerals.
- B. The rise of Mfecane war.
- C. Colonization of South Africa.
- D. The coming of the British in South Africa.

Answer: C

Reason: The Boers' migration (Great Trek) led to the colonization and settlement of South Africa.

(x) The main factor for the decline of the Trans-Saharan Trade in the 16th century was:

- A. The rise of Indian Trade.
- B. The rise of Savanna States.
- C. The rise of Coastal Trade (Triangular Trade).
- D. European invasion.

Answer: C

Reason: The rise of coastal trade routes reduced reliance on the trans-Saharan trade, contributing to its decline.

2. You are provided with 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. Accelerated centralized states in East Africa
- B. Isike, Mirambo, Mkwawa, Mchemba and Kabaka
- C. One of the causes of Boer Trek in South Africa
- D. Moroccan invasion
- E. The first establishment of the Cape Colony

List B

- (i) Fall of Songhai Empire
- (ii) The arrival of the Dutch in South Africa in 1652
- (iii) The Kabaka of Buganda
- (iv) Nationalism
- (v) Closure of Zanzibar Slave Market
- (vi) Decline of Ghana Empire
- (vii) Rise of Islamic Faith
- (viii) Historical sites in East Africa
- (ix) Vasco da Gama
- (x) Kongo Kingdom
- (xi) The rise of New African Sudanic States
- (xii) Important leaders in East Africa
- (xiii) Bantu areas
- (xiv) Conflict with British interest
- (xv) Moroccan invasion
- (xvi) Sultan Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar
- (xvii) Meroe in East Africa
- (xviii) Carbon 14 used in archeology

Answers

A	B	C	D	E
iv	xii	xiv	xv	ii

3. In the space provided after each of the statements, write "T" if the statement is correct and "F" if the statement is not correct.

(i) Rusinga Island and Isimila are famous historical sites found in Kenya.

Answer: F

(ii) The Boers and Xhosa fought for a long time due to political matters.

Answer: T

(iii) Carbon 14 is used in archeology.

Answer: T

(iv) Mansa Kankan Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324 gave Islam a strong foothold in the Songhay Empire.

Answer: T

(v) The Atlantic Slave Trade was a trade which was being conducted through India.

Answer: F

(vi) Meroe was the center for salt-making industry.

Answer: F

(vii) Mogadishu was the largest slave market in East Africa.

Answer: F

(viii) The discovery of iron was important for iron technology.

Answer: T

4. A Give brief explanations about the following:

(i) Mwenemutapa

The Mwenemutapa Empire was a powerful kingdom located in present-day Zimbabwe and Mozambique. It was renowned for its control over gold trade and its strategic position along trade routes that connected the interior of Africa with the Swahili Coast.

(ii) Evolution

Evolution refers to the gradual process through which living organisms and societies change and develop over time. In human history, it explains the progression from primitive to advanced stages of technology, culture, and societal organization.

(iii) Boer Trek

The Boer Trek, also known as the Great Trek, was a migration of Dutch-speaking settlers (Boers) in South Africa during the 1830s and 1840s. They moved inland to escape British colonial rule and establish independent settlements, which led to the creation of Boer republics such as Transvaal and Orange Free State.

(iv) Capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system characterized by private ownership of the means of production, free markets, and profit-driven enterprises. It encourages competition and innovation but can also result in social inequalities.

(v) Triangular trade

The triangular trade was a transatlantic trading system that involved three regions: Europe, Africa, and the Americas. European goods were exchanged for African slaves, who were then transported to the Americas, and products like sugar, tobacco, and cotton were sent back to Europe.

B. The timeline below shows the year in which important events took place in Africa. Against each event, write the relevant year.

- (a) Closure of Zanzibar slave market: 1873
- (b) Vasco da Gama reached the East African Coast: 1498
- (c) Death of Sunni Ali: 1492
- (d) Formation of Tanganyika African National Union: 1954
- (e) The opening of the Suez Canal: 1869
- (f) The end of the Maji Maji War: 1907

C. Study the map of Africa and then answer the questions below:

(i) Name the two iron-working regions in ancient Africa marked A and B:

A: Meroe

B: Nok

(ii) What are the two kingdoms which were established before 1800 A.D. and marked C and D?

C: Buganda Kingdom

D: Asante Kingdom

(iii) Mention three groups of people and their leaders in East Africa who used the routes labeled E, F, and G.

Route E

Group: Swahili-Arab traders

Leader: Seyyid Said

Route F

Group: Bantu migrants

Leader: Mirambo

Route G

Group: Long-distance traders

Leader: Tippu Tip