

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2002

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) One of the following statements describes the Stone Age era correctly:

- (a) When stones were formed in the earth
- (b) When Africans used stones to fight European colonial invaders
- (c) When man used stone artifacts widely in daily life
- (d) When man used stone ornaments widely

Answer: (c)

Reason: The Stone Age era is characterized by the widespread use of stone artifacts in daily life.

(ii) The first Europeans to penetrate into the interior of East Africa were:

- (a) Traders
- (b) Manufacturers
- (c) Missionaries
- (d) Explorers

Answer: (d)

Reason: Explorers were the first Europeans to venture into the interior of East Africa, motivated by curiosity and geographical studies.

(iii) What are the differences between a millennium, century, and a decade:

- (a) A decade is hundred years, while a century is a thousand years and a millennium is ten years.
- (b) A decade is ten years, a century is thousand years and a millennium is hundred years.
- (c) A millennium is thousand years, a century is ten years, and a decade is hundred years.
- (d) A century is a hundred years, a decade is ten years, and a millennium is a thousand years.

Answer: (d)

Reason: A millennium is 1,000 years, a century is 100 years, and a decade is 10 years.

(iv) The coming of the Portuguese between 16th and 17th centuries along the East African coast led to:

- (a) Trade and cultural interference
- (b) Changes in mixed farming
- (c) Increase of slave trade
- (d) Growth of coastal states

Answer: (a)

Reason: The Portuguese disrupted trade and interfered with local cultures along the East African coast.

(v) Which name was given to the Islamic Holy Wars?

- (a) Crusade
- (b) Pilgrimage
- (c) Jihad
- (d) Hijra

Answer: (c)

Reason: Jihad refers to Islamic Holy Wars aimed at spreading and defending Islam.

(vi) The Dutch settlement at the Cape in South Africa was aimed at:

- (a) Killing the animals for fresh meat
- (b) Providing supplies to the merchant ships of the Dutch East Indian Company
- (c) Providing the base for white colonization of South Africa
- (d) Raiding the Khoikhoi cattle

Answer: (b)

Reason: The Dutch initially settled at the Cape to supply their ships with fresh food and water.

(vii) The very earliest people to live in the present Cape Province of South Africa were:

- (a) The Xhosa and the Bushmen
- (b) The San and the Xhosa
- (c) The San and the Hottentots
- (d) The Khoikhoi and the Hottentots

Answer: (c)

Reason: The San and the Hottentots (Khoikhoi) were the earliest inhabitants of the Cape Province.

(viii) The following is the importance of Trans-Saharan trade to Western Sudan:

- (a) It helped to introduce new political ideas.
- (b) It helped the empire's to emerge in Western Sudan.
- (c) It helped to introduce Islamic Civilization.
- (d) All the above.

Answer: (d)

Reason: Trans-Saharan trade facilitated political, economic, and cultural development, including the spread of Islam in Western Sudan.

(ix) The coming of Europeans in West Africa led to:

- (a) Distortion of the Trans-Saharan trade
- (b) Introduction of iron technology
- (c) Development of Western Sudanic states
- (d) Abolition of triangular trade

Answer: (a)

Reason: The Europeans disrupted the Trans-Saharan trade by introducing coastal trade routes.

(x) Some of the effects of Mfecane wars were:

- (a) Anglo-Boer war
- (b) The Great Trek
- (c) Depopulation and formation of new states
- (d) Discovery of Minerals

Answer: (c)

Reason: Mfecane led to significant depopulation, migrations, and the establishment of new states such as Lesotho and Swaziland.

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

List A

- A. Walking on two feet
- B. Laibon
- C. Professional traders of Central Africa
- D. Museums
- E. The Ashante Empire
- F. The country where Seyyid Said came from
- G. Iron working site
- H. 1836
- I. The Hadzabe, Dorobo, Khoisan, and Pygmies
- J. Creation of Centralized Military States in East Africa
- K. Zwangendaba

List B

- (i) Political and religious leader among the Maasai
- (ii) Yao, Chewa, Bisa
- (iii) Pre-colonial Soldiers
- (iv) Mamba, Yao, Chewa
- (v) Increased areas for preservation of historical facts
- (vi) Hunting and gathering societies in Africa
- (vii) Engaruka
- (viii) Zanzibar
- (ix) Agricultural societies
- (x) The Great Trek
- (xi) The Ngoni group which settled in Ufipa
- (xii) The Nguni invasion

Answers

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
vii	i	iv	v	ix	viii	vii	x	vi	xii	xi

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

(i) The trade conducted in East Africa was known as Trans-Saharan trade.

Answer: F

(ii) Increased use of iron laid a foundation for the development of agriculture and industry in Africa.

Answer: T

(iii) Dr. Livingstone was both a Missionary and an explorer like his counterpart John Kraft.

Answer: T

(iv) Age-set system of organization was highly developed by the Maasai because of having large amounts of land.

Answer: F

(v) Karamoja and Fulani societies are good examples of the pastoral communities in Africa.

Answer: T

(vi) Gao was a small kingdom that developed into an empire known as Mali.

Answer: F

(vii) Slave labor needed in America increased trading activities in East Africa.

Answer: T

(viii) Egyptians and Ethiopians were not the first people to make and use iron in Africa.

Answer: F

(ix) Ten decades are equal to one century.

Answer: T

(x) The Kabaka of Buganda participated fully in the supply of commodities (ivory and slaves) for the caravan trade.

Answer: T

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

Answer: F

4.A. Study the map of Africa shown and then answer the questions that follow:

(i) Name the salt mining areas marked A, B, and C.

- A: Taghaza
- B: Bilma
- C: Awlil

(ii) Mention the early states in Africa which were formed in the shaded areas (three states).

- Ghana
- Mali
- Songhai

(iii) Mention the famous gold center during the early trade with Central Africa marked D.

Answer: Sofala

B. What were the three items exported from East Africa to India?

- Ivory
- Slaves
- Gold

C. Explain three duties of the Moran among the Maasai age-set system.

- Protecting the community: The Moran acted as warriors to defend the Maasai people and their cattle from external threats.
- Herding cattle: They were responsible for managing and protecting the cattle during grazing.
- Social roles: Moran participated in community ceremonies and upheld the cultural values and practices of the Maasai.

D. Mention three of Sundiata's achievements in his empire.

- Unification of Mali: Sundiata united the different clans and regions to form the Mali Empire.
- Control of trade routes: He secured important trade routes, boosting the empire's economy.
- Establishment of Niani as the capital: Sundiata established Niani as the political and economic center of Mali.

E. List down four factors which led to the decline of centralized states in East Africa.

- External invasions: Attacks from foreign powers weakened these states.
- Internal conflicts: Power struggles and civil wars destabilized governance.
- Decline of trade: The loss of control over trade routes reduced revenue and influence.
- Overexpansion: Difficulty in managing vast territories led to the decline of centralized control.

F. Give brief explanations about the following:

(i) Carbon 14

Carbon 14 is a scientific method used to determine the age of organic materials by measuring the decay of radioactive carbon isotopes.

(ii) Oral tradition

Oral tradition refers to the practice of passing down historical and cultural knowledge through spoken word from one generation to another.

(iii) A generation

A generation refers to the average span of time between the birth of parents and their offspring, typically around 20–30 years.

(iv) Mfecane

Mfecane refers to a period of widespread chaos and migrations in southern Africa during the early 19th century, caused by the expansion of the Zulu kingdom under Shaka Zulu.

(v) Evolution

Evolution refers to the gradual development of living organisms and societies over time, involving changes in physical, cultural, and social structures.

G. Based on the provided line graph, arrange the following events in chronological order:

Death of Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere

End of Portuguese rule in East Africa

Maji Maji War

Multiparty system

Seyyid Said shifted his capital to Zanzibar

Death of first President of Tanzania Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere

events in the correct order based on the provided graph:

1. Seyyid Said shifted his capital to Zanzibar (1840)

2. Maji Maji War (1905)
3. End of Portuguese rule in East Africa (1975)
4. Death of Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere (1999)
5. Multiparty system (1992)
6. Death of first President of Tanzania Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere (1999)