

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2003

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C
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. Read the following questions carefully and write the letter of the most suitable answer in the boxes provided.

(i) Which of the following correctly defines the term history?

- A. It refers to written documents in traditional African societies.
- B. It refers to the study of changes in traditional African societies.
- C. It refers to the study of the transformation of states and governments.
- D. It refers to man's activities against nature through various stages of development.

Answer: D

Reason: History studies human activities against nature across different stages of development.

(ii) Books, newspapers, and magazines as a source of history can be termed:

- A. Oral tradition
- B. Unreliable sources
- C. Archives
- D. Literature

Answer: D

Reason: Written records, such as books and newspapers, fall under literature as historical sources.

(iii) The East African societies that developed clan organization based on matrilineal system were:

- A. Sukuma, Yao, Makua, Kikuyu, and Kamba
- B. Chagga, Gogo, Makua, Hadzabe, and Iraqw
- C. Chagga, Gogo, Sukuma, Baganda, and Yao
- D. Yao, Makonde, Hehe, Sambaa, and Luo

Answer: A

Reason: Societies like the Yao and Makua practiced matrilineal systems.

(iv) The following were among the important trading centers in Western Sudan except:

- A. Fez, Gao, and Hausa
- B. Kairouan, Meroe, and Timbuktu
- C. Gao, Kano, and Timbuktu
- D. Walata, Kline, and Jenne

Answer: B

Reason: Kairouan and Meroe were not significant trading centers in Western Sudan.

(v) Which of the following marked the end of Portuguese rule in East Africa?

- A. The closure of slave market in Zanzibar
- B. The fall of Fort Jesus
- C. The rise and fall of coastal city-states
- D. The coming of Sultan Seyyid Said

Answer: B

Reason: The fall of Fort Jesus marked the end of Portuguese dominance in East Africa.

(vi) The Dutch who settled in South Africa were from:

- A. Oman
- B. Holland
- C. France
- D. Germany

Answer: B

Reason: The Dutch settlers, also known as Boers, were from Holland.

(vii) The possible origin of the East African Bantu was:

- A. Congo Basin
- B. Zambezi Area
- C. Sahara
- D. Namibia Coast

Answer: A

Reason: The Bantu are believed to have originated from the Congo Basin region.

(viii) The most important region where copper mining and processing activities took place was:

- A. Sofala
- B. Mwenemutapa
- C. Katanga
- D. Tete

Answer: C

Reason: Katanga was a major region for copper mining and processing activities.

(ix) Egyptians are believed to be the discoverers of:

- A. Glass and mirrors
- B. Magnets and mirrors
- C. Calendars and numbers
- D. Metals and weapons

Answer: C

Reason: Ancient Egyptians are credited with the discovery of calendars and numerical systems.

(x) One of the consequences of the Great Trek was:

- A. The rise of mineral industries at the Cape
- B. The discovery of minerals like gold in the interior of South Africa
- C. Formation of kingdoms in Southern Tanzania
- D. Forced occupation of the interior of South Africa

Answer: D

Reason: The Great Trek led to the Boers' migration and forced occupation of the interior of South Africa.

2. You have been provided with a series of historical events in two lists; List A and List B. Choose the correct statement from List B and match it with a relevant statement in List A. Write the correct corresponding answer in the space provided.

List A

- (a) Nzinga Nkuwu
- (b) Hadzabe, Pygmies and Khoisan
- (c) Portuguese intrusion
- (d) The Soninke
- (e) The use of trickery and false pretence
- (f) Bilma and Taghaza
- (g) Terrorist attack on World Trade Center in the USA
- (h) Mining and plantation interest in America
- (i) Feudal system practiced among the Bahaya
- (j) Accelerated the growth of states in East Africa
- (k) Alafins

List B

- (i) African societies who lived on hunting.
- (ii) Founders of the old Ghana Empire.
- (iii) Explorers, Missionaries and Traders.
- (iv) The ruler of Congo Kingdom.
- (v) September 11th, 2001.
- (vi) Some of the early famous salt sources in Africa.
- (vii) One method used to obtain slaves.
- (viii) Central African states.
- (ix) Decline of Western Sudanic states.
- (x) Oyo leaders.

Answers

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
b	d	c	a	g	f	e	j	h	i

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

- (i) In patrilineal societies children are named according to father's clan.

Answer: T

- (ii) Mani Kongo was the founder of Ghana empire.

Answer: F

- (iii) A millennium is a period of ten centuries.

Answer: T

- (iv) Unyanyembe, Buganda and the Hehe were the states found along the coast of East Africa.

Answer: F

(v) The Nile river had no contribution in the formation of the early states in North Eastern Africa.

Answer: F

(vi) Permanent agriculture was not practiced in the arid and semi-arid regions.

Answer: T

(vii) Zinjanthropus had reached the stage of making and using tools.

Answer: F

(viii) Barter system in trade involves the exchange of goods.

Answer: T

(ix) The slave labor from East Africa solved the high demand of laborers in the New Land.

Answer: T

(x) The discovery of minerals in South Africa led to the development of capitalism in South Africa.

Answer: T

I will transcribe and answer the questions from the image sequentially. Please hold on.

4. Give brief explanations about the following:

(i) The difference between patrilineal and matrilineal societies.

In patrilineal societies, inheritance and lineage are traced through the father's line, with children taking their father's clan or family name. In matrilineal societies, inheritance and lineage are traced through the mother's line, with children belonging to their mother's clan or family.

(ii) Interlacustrine regions.

Interlacustrine regions refer to areas located between or near the great lakes of East Africa, such as Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, and Lake Tanganyika. These regions were known for their centralized states like Buganda and Bunyoro.

(iii) The continental trade.

The continental trade refers to long-distance trade systems within Africa that connected various regions, facilitating the exchange of goods such as gold, ivory, and salt across vast distances.

(iv) Some of the changes made by man in the late stone age.

(a) Development of microlithic tools for specialized activities like hunting and fishing.

(b) Domestication of animals and farming, leading to permanent settlements.

(c) Introduction of pottery for storing food and water.

(d) Social organization became more structured, with roles assigned based on age and skill.

5. Study the map of Central Africa and answer the questions that follow:

(i) Mention the kingdoms in Central Africa marked B and C.

B: Luba Kingdom

C: Lunda Kingdom

(ii) Name the river marked D.

Answer: Congo River

(iii) Lake E is _____.

Answer: Lake Tanganyika

(iv) Who was the founder of the Kingdom marked A?

Answer: The Kingdom marked A (Kongo Kingdom) was founded by Lukeni lua Nimi.

6. Write a short essay about the trans-Saharan trade:

The trans-Saharan trade was a network of commercial interactions that took place across the Sahara Desert, connecting North Africa with West Africa. This trade flourished between the 8th and 16th centuries, facilitated by advancements in transportation and the demand for goods.

Definition of trans-Saharan trade

Trans-Saharan trade refers to the exchange of goods, culture, and ideas between the northern and western parts of Africa, facilitated by the use of camels to cross the vast Sahara Desert.

Where did it take place?

This trade occurred across the Sahara Desert, linking North African cities like Cairo and Tunis with West African empires such as Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.

Which traders were involved?

1. Berbers: Skilled desert travelers who acted as intermediaries in the trade.
2. Arabs: Provided goods like textiles, firearms, and horses.
3. West African merchants: Supplied commodities like gold and slaves.

Which commodities were involved?

- Gold: Highly demanded in North Africa and Europe, sourced from the gold mines of West Africa.
- Salt: A critical resource for preservation and trade, mined in the Sahara.
- Slaves: Captured from West Africa and sold in North Africa.

What means of transport did the traders use?

Camels were the primary means of transport, known as the "ships of the desert" due to their ability to endure long distances without water. Caravan routes, such as the one from Taghaza to Timbuktu, were critical to the trade's success.

What were some of the effects of the trade on the societies involved?

- Rise of powerful empires: Wealth generated from trade facilitated the growth of empires like Mali and Songhai.
- Spread of Islam: Islamic culture and education flourished in West Africa, particularly in cities like Timbuktu.
- Cultural exchange: Ideas, technology, and architectural styles were shared across regions.

- Economic growth: The wealth from trade financed infrastructure and cultural development in trading cities.

7. Write a short essay about Mali Empire:

The Mali Empire was one of the most influential and prosperous empires in West African history. Established in the 13th century, it became a center of trade, culture, and Islamic learning.

Definition of Mali Empire

The Mali Empire refers to a powerful West African state that thrived from the 13th to the 16th century, known for its control of gold trade and cultural achievements under leaders like Mansa Musa.

Who was the founder of this Empire?

The empire was founded by Sundiata Keita, also known as the "Lion King," who united various clans to form a strong, centralized state.

When and where was it established?

The Mali Empire was established in 1235 in West Africa, encompassing regions of present-day Mali, Senegal, Guinea, and parts of Burkina Faso and Niger.

What were the factors for the expansion of the Empire?

- Control of trade routes: Mali controlled lucrative gold and salt trade routes, ensuring wealth and influence.
The empire's strategic location enabled it to dominate trans-Saharan trade, accumulating resources for expansion.
- Strong leadership: Leaders like Sundiata Keita and Mansa Musa ensured political stability and military strength.
Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca displayed Mali's wealth and solidified its global reputation.
- Wealth from resources: Gold mining in Bambuk and Bure provided a steady income for the empire.
This wealth financed military campaigns and infrastructure development.
- Spread of Islam: Islam provided a unifying cultural and religious framework.
Islamic scholars and traders helped integrate the empire into a larger Islamic world.

What were the factors that led to its decline?

- Weak leadership: Successive rulers after Mansa Musa failed to maintain control.
Internal conflicts weakened the central authority, leading to fragmentation.
 - External attacks: Invaders like the Songhai Empire captured territories.
The rise of Songhai as a rival power undermined Mali's dominance.
 - Decline of trade: Shifting trade routes bypassed Mali, reducing its economic significance.
The focus of trade shifted toward coastal regions due to European exploration.
 - Overextension of territory: The vast empire became difficult to govern effectively.
Remote regions sought independence, further destabilizing the empire.
- In conclusion, the Mali Empire's legacy lies in its remarkable wealth, cultural achievements, and contributions to the spread of Islam in Africa.