

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2004

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. Answer all questions in this section.

(i) The process of handing down historical knowledge using a word of mouth from one generation to another is called:

- A. Archaeology
- B. Archives
- C. Oral traditions
- D. Chronology

Answer: C

Reason: Oral traditions involve passing historical knowledge through spoken word.

(ii) Which of the following is the modern scientific method of fixing dates?

- A. Before Christ (BC) method
- B. Annual growth of trees method
- C. Approximate age method
- D. Carbon 14 method

Answer: D

Reason: Carbon 14 dating is a scientific method used to determine the age of archaeological materials.

(iii) Local trade among societies became possible when:

- A. People could increase their needs
- B. People could produce more than their needs
- C. People could produce less than their needs
- D. People could establish common shelters

Answer: B

Reason: Surplus production allowed trade between societies.

(iv) The following describe the major forms of feudal relations in the interlacustrine region except:

- A. Nyamwezi, Shubi and Ubugabire
- B. Busulo, Ubureetwa and Nyarubanja
- C. Sitemu, Umuhemi and Pombe
- D. Sitemu, Uburetwa and Nyamugabire

Answer: A

Reason: Feudal systems in the interlacustrine region mainly involved specific terms such as Busulo and Ubureetwa.

(v) The following is an example of European explorers who provided very important information about people and wealth of East and Central Africa to the British government:

- A. Lacideo de Almeida
- B. David Livingstone
- C. Captain Sir Stanley and Mungo Park
- D. Richard Lander

Answer: B

Reason: David Livingstone explored and documented East and Central Africa extensively.

(vi) Trade across the Sahara desert was one of the main causes for:

- A. The fall of Songhai empire
- B. Spread of the jihadists
- C. The rise of Ghana empire
- D. The rise of Oyo Kingdom

Answer: C

Reason: Trans-Saharan trade contributed significantly to the wealth and rise of the Ghana empire.

(vii) Which of the following is correct about Monomotapa Kingdom?

- A. Slaves were traded at Sofala during the 16th century.
- B. Gold deposits were known during the 18th century.
- C. Portuguese gained control of trade in the 19th century.
- D. Portuguese gained control of the Zambezi in the 20th century.

Answer: A

Reason: Monomotapa Kingdom was known for its gold trade and slave trade at Sofala.

(viii) Before the 19th century Africa was called a "Dark continent" because:

- A. It was not known to European explorers.
- B. It had no kingdom to rule.
- C. Africans were unkind to European explorers.
- D. It had no commercial trade.

Answer: A

Reason: The term "Dark Continent" was used by Europeans due to limited knowledge of Africa's interior.

(ix) The following are the functions of a Moran except:

- A. To protect the whole society.
- B. To guard the herds of cattle and goats.
- C. To perform religious ceremonies.
- D. To expand and defend their society.

Answer: C

Reason: Morans were primarily warriors and herders, not religious leaders.

(x) One of the roles played by European Missionaries in the colonization of East Africa was:

- A. Introduction of colonial administration in various parts of East Africa.
- B. Exploitation of mineral resources and land for Europeans.
- C. Providing information on areas suitable for trade and settlement.
- D. Replacing African leaders with European leaders.

Answer: C

Reason: Missionaries often provided geographical and cultural information that facilitated colonization.

2. (a) Choose the correct statement in List A and Match it with a relevant statement in List B. Write the answer in the box provided below.

List A

- (i) Archives
- (ii) Oral tradition
- (iii) Chewa, Mbundu, Imbangala, Chewa, Bisa
- (iv) Agents of colonialism
- (v) Jihad
- (vi) Barter system
- (vii) Causes of feudalism
- (viii) The peoples of Eritrean sea
- (ix) Vasco da Gama
- (x) The sources of historical documents

List B

- A. Explorers, Missionaries and Traders
- B. Kongo kingdom
- C. Causes of long-distance trade in Africa
- D. Establishment of Portuguese trade along East African coast
- E. The Indian ocean
- F. Archives
- G. Central Africa
- H. The buying and exchanging of goods
- I. The arrival of Vasco da Gama
- J. The Ethiopian kingdom
- K. Collection of public and private historical documents

Answers

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
F	K	G	A	B	H	C	E	I	K

(b) The following paragraph has its sentences mixed up. Arrange the sentences in a good order from 1 to 6.

Answers

1. The rise of Oman Sultanate led to a great expansion of trade in East Africa.
2. They established control over trade in slaves and ivory.
3. The rulers of Oman moved their capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840.
4. Traders from East Africa exported goods like ivory and slaves to Arabia.
5. Zanzibar was a major center for trade under the Oman Sultanate.
6. By the late 19th century, their influence had started to decline.

3.(a) Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.

(i) Name the continent marked A.

Answer: Africa

(ii) Name the ocean marked B.

Answer: Atlantic Ocean

(iii) Mention three goods on trade.

Answer: Slaves, gold, and sugar.

(iv) Goods on route D are _____.

Answer: Manufactured goods.

(v) The trade system shown on the map above is known as Triangular Trade.

(b) Below is a timeline which shows the years when important historical events took place in Africa. Write the year against the corresponding event. The first one is given as an example.

List of events

1. Vasco da Gama reached the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa.
2. The Omani sultanate moved its capital to Zanzibar.
3. First Christian missionary arrived in East Africa.
4. The Anglo-Boer war began.
5. Great Britain abolished slave trade.

Years: 1498, 1650, 1807, 1844, 1886, 1902

Answers

1. 1498
2. 1844
3. 1886
4. 1902
5. 1807

4. (a). Each of the following paragraphs numbered (i – v) consist of four statements. One of the statements is historically wrong. Identify the wrong statement by writing its letter in the box provided.

(i) A. Mercantilists were involved in slave trade activities during the 15th C.

B. Mercantilism was the first stage of capitalism.

C. Africans got interested in the mercantile activities and they participated fully in the triangular trade in West Africa.

D. The wealth which was accumulated during the mercantilism period led to industrial capitalism in Europe.

Wrong statement: C

Reason: Africans were forced into the slave trade and did not participate "fully" or willingly in the triangular trade.

(ii)

- A. At the early stage of development man completely depended on nature.
- B. He produced surplus by using stone tools.
- C. He used stone tools to master his environment.
- D. However, he was developing slowly depending on the environment especially after the discovery of iron.

Wrong statement: B

Reason: At the early stage of development, humans relied on nature and did not produce surplus with stone tools.

(iii)

- A. In 1852 the Dutch established permanent settlement at the Cape of South Africa.
- B. In 1975 the British captured the cape.
- C. At the cape the Dutch were involved with the production of vegetables, fruits, and other foods.
- D. The British control of the cape interfered with the interests of the Boers who started to move northwards.

Wrong statement: B

Reason: The British captured the Cape much earlier, in 1806, not in 1975.

(iv)

- A. Slave trade involved the buying and selling of human beings as a commodity.
- B. It created fear and insecurity in African society.
- C. It led to family separation as some of the family members were taken as slaves.
- D. However, in East Africa Sultan Seyyid Said of Zanzibar was never involved in that trade as it was against the will of God.

Wrong statement: D

Reason: Sultan Seyyid Said of Zanzibar was heavily involved in the slave trade, especially in East Africa.

(v)

- A. Among the earliest mineral mining activities was that of copper.
- B. The Ibo and Yoruba in West Africa were famous for using copper alloys to make various ornaments.
- C. In central Africa Maravi/Malawi was the most important region in copper mining and processing activities.
- D. Copper mining and processing activities are also known to have been practiced in the Kafue and the Gwai River areas in Zimbabwe.

Wrong statement: C

Reason: Maravi/Malawi was not a major region for copper mining; the key regions were in modern Zambia and Zimbabwe.

(b) In the space provided write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if the statement is not correct.

(i) Archaeology is the only method of collecting historical information.

Answer: FALSE

(ii) Peter Blum Bagamoyo became a prominent European missionary in East Africa.

Answer: TRUE

(iii) The Maji Maji rebellion was caused due to African discontent against forced labor.

Answer: TRUE

(iv) State organization was associated with famous pastoral communities in East Africa.

Answer: TRUE

(v) The title of the King of Oyo empire was known as ALAFIN.

Answer: TRUE

5. Using the following guidelines write an essay on Mfecane.

(i) What is Mfecane?

Mfecane was a period of widespread chaos and warfare among indigenous groups in southern Africa during the early 19th century.

(ii) Where did it take place?

It took place in southern Africa, including areas such as present-day South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

(iii) What were its causes?

- Overpopulation and competition for resources.
- Expansionist policies of leaders such as Shaka Zulu.
- Introduction of firearms, which intensified conflicts.

(iv) What were its effects?

- Migration and displacement of communities.
- Formation of new states such as Lesotho and Swaziland.
- Increased political centralization under leaders like Shaka.

6. Write a short essay about the East African long-distance trade. Use the given guidelines.

(i) Where did it take place?

It took place in East Africa, involving coastal regions and the interior.

(ii) Which routes were involved?

The main routes connected the coastal areas, such as Kilwa and Mombasa, to the interior regions like Buganda and Karagwe.

(iii) Which commodities were involved?

Key commodities included ivory, gold, slaves, and beads.

(iv) Mention three trade routes.

- The Kilwa trade route.
- The Bagamoyo trade route.
- The Pangani trade route.

(v) What were political and social effects of the trade?

- Rise of powerful city-states like Zanzibar.
- Spread of Islam and Swahili culture.
- Social disruptions caused by the slave trade.

7. Write short notes about Boer Trek using the following:

(i) Meaning of Boer Trek

The Boer Trek, also known as the Great Trek, was the migration of Dutch-speaking settlers (Boers) from the Cape Colony into the interior of South Africa during the 1830s and 1840s.

(ii) When did it take place?

It took place between 1835 and 1854.

(iii) Who were the famous leaders of the trek?

Notable leaders included Piet Retief and Andries Pretorius.

(iv) Why Boer Trek took place?

1. To escape British control in the Cape Colony.
2. To find new land for settlement and farming.

(v) What were the effects of this Trek?

1. Formation of Boer republics like Transvaal and Orange Free State.
2. Increased conflicts with indigenous African communities.