

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2005

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and TWO question in section C.
3. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
5. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

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SECTION A

1. For each of the following items choose the best answer from the given alternatives.

(i) A source of historical information which contains remains that show man's physical development activities and tools he used is:

- A. Museum
- B. Oral tradition
- C. Archives
- D. Historical sites

Answer: D

Reason: Historical sites contain physical remains such as tools, fossils, and artifacts that provide evidence of human activities and physical development, unlike museums (which display curated artifacts), oral traditions (spoken accounts), or archives (written records).

(ii) One of the following East African coastal city states was located in present day Mozambique, hence directly received gold from Mwenemutapa in the 15th century.

- A. Lamu
- B. Kilwa
- C. Sofala
- D. Zimbabwe

Answer: C

Reason: Sofala, located in present-day Mozambique, was a key coastal city-state that directly traded gold with the Mwenemutapa Empire due to its geographical proximity. Lamu and Kilwa were further north, and Zimbabwe refers to the inland empire, not a coastal city.

(iii) The following historical event involved the continents of Africa, America and Europe between 15th and 19th centuries.

- A. Trans Saharan
- B. The Boer Trek
- C. Triangular slave trade
- D. East African long distance trade

Answer: C

Reason: The Triangular Slave Trade was a transatlantic system connecting Africa (source of enslaved people), America (plantations), and Europe (markets and manufactured goods) between the 15th and 19th centuries. The Trans-Saharan trade was limited to Africa, the Boer Trek was a regional migration in South Africa, and East African long-distance trade was primarily regional.

(iv) The effect of European penetration to West Africa was:

- A. Introduction of iron industry.
- B. Distortion of the Trans-Saharan Trade
- C. Development of Western Sudan states
- D. Abolition of Triangular trade

Answer: B

Reason: European penetration, particularly through coastal trade, diverted commerce away from the Trans-Saharan Trade routes, leading to their decline. The iron industry predated European arrival, Western Sudan states developed earlier, and the Triangular Trade was not abolished but rather intensified by European presence.

(v) The abolition of slave trade in the 19th century was followed by:

- A. The Berlin Conference of 1884 - 1885
- B. The development of legitimate trade
- C. The formation of UNO
- D. The great depression of 1923 - 1929

Answer: B

Reason: The abolition of the slave trade led to the rise of legitimate trade, where goods like palm oil and groundnuts replaced enslaved people as trade commodities. The Berlin Conference was about colonial partition, the UNO was formed in 1945, and the Great Depression occurred later.

(vi) The following is one of the methods used in obtaining gold in African societies:

- A. Shaft method
- B. Pottery
- C. Ornaments
- D. Titration

Answer: A

Reason: The shaft method, involving digging vertical shafts to access gold deposits, was a common mining technique in African societies. Pottery and ornaments are products, not methods, and titration is a chemical process unrelated to gold mining.

(vii) Gao was a trading centre which developed into a large empire known as:

- A. Songhai
- B. Asante
- C. Mali
- D. Ghana

Answer: A

Reason: Gao was a key trading center that became the capital of the Songhai Empire, which rose to prominence in West Africa. Asante, Mali, and Ghana were distinct empires, with Gao specifically associated with Songhai.

(viii) In South-Central Tanzania, the Hehe, Bena and Sangu people were ruled by:

- A. Kabaka
- B. Mtwā
- C. Mwani
- D. Omukama

Answer: B

Reason: The Hehe, Bena, and Sangu in South-Central Tanzania were ruled by leaders titled Mtwā, such as Mkwawa of the Hehe. Kabaka was used in Buganda, Mwani along the coast, and Omukama in Bunyoro and Toro.

(ix) The Dutch settlement was established at the Cape in 1652 because:

- A. The Dutch were great racialists.
- B. The Dutch were welcomed by the Khoisan.
- C. They wanted to supply the foodstuffs for ships sailing to and from the East Indies.
- D. They wanted to initiate relationship with the British.

Answer: C

Reason: The Dutch established the Cape settlement in 1652 as a supply station for ships traveling to and from the East Indies, providing fresh food and water. Racial attitudes, Khoisan reception, and British relations were not the primary motivations.

(x) The period marked by intense competition and warfare among European states was known as:

- A. Industrial capitalism
- B. The age of mercantilism
- C. Industrial revolution
- D. Iron Age

Answer: B

Reason: The age of mercantilism (16th–18th centuries) was characterized by European states competing for wealth and colonies, often leading to warfare. Industrial capitalism and the Industrial Revolution came later, and the Iron Age refers to a prehistoric period.

2. (a) Choose the correct statement in List A and match it with a relevant statement in List B.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Chikole, Kotakota, Ujiji and Tabora.	A. H. M. Stanley
(ii) An explorer who is said to have served two European imperialist powers seeking colonies in Africa	B. Discovery of USA
(iii) System of life where few people or individuals are allowed to own the major means of production.	C. British governor in Kenya
(iv) Diamond digging	D. Slave centers in the interior
(v) Hadzabe, Pygmies and Khoisans	E. Capitalism
(vi) Venda, Mashona, Mang'anja	F. Helped the people living along the Nile to be aware of floods.
(vii) Audaghost	G. Culture of Nilotic group
(viii) Sumangum	H. Salt trading centre in Ghana
(ix) Nilometer	I. Good examples of blacksmiths
(x) Christopher Columbus	J. African societies which lived on hunting
	K. People who fought against European occupation in North Africa.
	L. Founder of Ghana Empire
	M. Kimberly
	N. Johannesburg
	O. Trade centre in Central Africa

Answers:

- (i) D – Slave centers in the interior
- (ii) A – H. M. Stanley
- (iii) E – Capitalism
- (iv) M – Kimberly
- (v) J – African societies which lived on hunting
- (vi) I – Good examples of blacksmiths
- (vii) H – Salt trading centre in Ghana
- (viii) K – People who fought against European occupation in North Africa
- (ix) F – Helped the people living along the Nile to be aware of floods
- (x) B – Discovery of USA

(b) The following sentences are mixed up. Arrange the sentences in good order from (i) - (x).

- i. This area formed part of Ancient Egypt in its history.
- ii. Fluctuation of river flow conditioned a range of economic activities.
- iii. The Nubians were therefore under constant threat of desert encroachment.
- iv. Like the Egyptians, they learnt the techniques of utilizing floods.
- v. Maintenance of arable land, mining and trade formed the basis of social differentiation and the emergence of classes in Nubian society.
- vi. Nubia lies in the areas that cut across the borders of Modern Sudan, Egypt and Ethiopia.
- vii. The two activities need great cooperation among the Nubians.
- viii. Nubia's development was influenced by the Nile.
- ix. Nubia had narrow alluvial plains along the Nile.
- x. Irrigation was the only means of controlling this threat.

Chronological Order:

- vi – Nubia lies in the areas that cut across the borders of Modern Sudan, Egypt and Ethiopia.
- i – This area formed part of Ancient Egypt in its history.
- viii – Nubia's development was influenced by the Nile.
- ix – Nubia had narrow alluvial plains along the Nile.
- ii – Fluctuation of river flow conditioned a range of economic activities.
- iii – The Nubians were therefore under constant threat of desert encroachment.
- x – Irrigation was the only means of controlling this threat.
- iv – Like the Egyptians, they learnt the techniques of utilizing floods.
- vii – The two activities need great cooperation among the Nubians.
- v – Maintenance of arable land, mining and trade formed the basis of social differentiation and the emergence of classes in Nubian society.

SECTION B

3. (a) Below is a family tree. Study it and answer the given questions.

Name the relatives indicated by letters A, B, C, D and E. F is given as example.

Example: F - Great Grandmother

Answer:

- A – Father
- B – Mother
- C – Brother
- D – Sister
- E – Grandfather

(b) The years when important historical events took place in Africa are shown in the time-line. Write the year against the corresponding event. The first item is given as an example.

Example:

- (i) Emergence of Ntemiship organization.. 1500
- (ii) Opening of Suez Canal – 1869
- (iii) Multi-party system introduced in Tanzania – 1992
- (iv) The Dutch settled at the Cape – 1652
- (v) War between Tanzania and Uganda – 1978-1979
- (vi) The end of Portuguese rule in East Africa – 1698

4. (a) State the names of rulers of the following empires.

Answers:

- (i) Ghana – Tunka Manin
- (ii) Mwenemutapa – Mutota
- (iii) Benin – Oba Ewuare
- (iv) Zulu – Shaka
- (v) Buganda – Kabaka Mutesa I

(b) Each of the following paragraphs consists of four statements of which one is historically wrong. Identify the wrong statement.

(i)

- A. During the Early Stone Age, Man's technology was very low.
- B. He lived temporarily in caves near the sources of water.
- C. He discovered fire.
- D. His main food was animal flesh, fruits and roots.

Wrong Statement: C

Reason: Fire was discovered during the Middle Stone Age, not the Early Stone Age, when tools were rudimentary, and humans relied on raw food.

(ii)

- A. African societies had no political organizations before the coming of the whites.
- B. Europeans had great interest in Africa.
- C. Europeans sent their agents to Africa.
- D. Africans were not ready to be colonized.

Wrong Statement: A

Reason: African societies had well-established political organizations, such as kingdoms (e.g., Buganda, Zulu) and chiefdoms, before European arrival.

(iii)

- A. Among the earliest 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/Maiawi 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 Gwai river areas in Zimbabwe.

Wrong Statement: B

Reason: The Ibo and Yoruba were known for bronze and brass work (e.g., Benin bronzes), not primarily copper alloys for ornaments.

(iv)

- A. Commercial capitalism (Mercantilism) was based on agriculture.
- B. During this period, European Kings and feudal lords were interested in silver and gold.
- C. Spices were also in great demand in Europe.
- D. Most of the gold, silver and spices were taken from Africa and Asia.

Wrong Statement: A

Reason: Mercantilism was based on trade and commerce, not primarily agriculture, focusing on accumulating wealth through exports and colonial exploitation.

(v)

- A. The history of ancient Egypt goes as far back as between 1500 BC and 500 BC.
- B. The basis of the achievement of man in Egypt was influenced by the fertility of the Nile Valley.
- C. At the apex of the state of Egypt stood Pharaoh.
- D. The leaders in Egypt were titled Mene.

Wrong Statement: D

Reason: Egyptian leaders were titled Pharaoh, not Mene, which is not a recognized title in ancient Egyptian history.

SECTION C

5. Using the given guidelines, write short notes on Ngoni Migration into East Africa

- (i) Mention reasons for their migration.
- (ii) When did they reach East Africa?
- (iii) Who were their leaders during migration?
- (iv) What were the effects of the coming of Ngoni to East Africa?

Answer:

The Ngoni Migration was a significant movement of Bantu-speaking people from South Africa to East and Central Africa in the 19th century.

(i) **Reasons for their migration:** The Ngoni migrated due to the Mfecane wars, driven by population pressure, land scarcity, and conflicts under Shaka Zulu's expansionist policies, which disrupted southern African societies.

(ii) **When did they reach East Africa?** The Ngoni arrived in East Africa around the 1840s, settling in areas like present-day Tanzania and Malawi.

(iii) **Leaders during migration:** Key leaders included Zwangendaba, who led the main Ngoni group, and other chiefs like Mpezeni and Mbelwa.

(iv) **Effects of their coming:** The Ngoni introduced new military tactics (e.g., the assegai and cow-horn formation), disrupted local societies through raids, stimulated trade, spread Nguni culture, caused population displacement, and contributed to the rise of centralized states like the Hehe under Mkwawa.

6. Differentiate the following historical terms:

(i) A blacksmith and handcrafts.

(ii) Bipedalism and Zinjanthropus.

(iii) Middle Stone Age and New Stone Age.

Answers:

(i) **Blacksmith vs. Handcrafts:** A blacksmith is a skilled artisan who works with metals, particularly iron, to create tools, weapons, and ornaments through forging and shaping. Handcrafts refer to a broader range of manual skills, including pottery, weaving, and carving, often using materials like clay, wood, or fibers, not limited to metalwork.

(ii) **Bipedalism vs. Zinjanthropus:** Bipedalism is the ability to walk upright on two legs, a key evolutionary trait of early hominids. Zinjanthropus (now classified as *Paranthropus boisei*) is a specific early hominid species discovered in Olduvai Gorge, known for its robust skull and diet, not directly defined by bipedalism but exhibiting it.

(iii) **Middle Stone Age vs. New Stone Age:** The Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic) involved the use of smaller, sharper stone tools and the beginning of settled life with hunting and gathering. The New Stone Age (Neolithic) marked the advent of agriculture, domestication of animals, and more advanced, polished stone tools, leading to permanent settlements.

7. Under the given guidelines, write a short essay about Songhai Empire:

(i) Who was the founder of the empire?

(ii) When and where was it established?

Answer:

The Songhai Empire

The Songhai Empire was one of the largest and most powerful empires in West Africa during the medieval period, known for its wealth, trade, and cultural achievements.

(i) **Founder of the Empire:** The Songhai Empire was founded by Sunni Ali Ber, a military leader who established Songhai dominance through conquests and strategic leadership in the late 15th century.

(ii) **When and Where Established:** The empire was established around the 1460s, with its capital initially at Gao, located along the Niger River in present-day Mali. Under Sunni Ali Ber and later Askia Muhammad, it expanded to include vast regions of West Africa, including parts of modern-day Mali, Niger, and Nigeria.

The Songhai Empire grew from a trading center at Gao, which had been significant since the 9th century. Sunni Ali Ber's conquests in the 1460s, including the capture of Timbuktu and Djenné, solidified Songhai's control over key trade routes. The empire flourished through the Trans-Saharan trade, dealing in gold, salt, and slaves, and became a center of Islamic scholarship under Askia Muhammad. Its decline began in the late 16th century due to internal conflicts and the Moroccan invasion in 1591. The Songhai Empire's legacy lies in its contributions to trade, governance, and Islamic culture in West Africa.