

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2006

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. For each of the following items choose the best answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) History is the study of:

- A. Past, present and future tenses
- B. Past selected information
- C. Ujamaa in traditional African societies
- D. Man's activities against nature through various stages of development

Answer: D

Reason: History is broadly defined as the study of human activities in relation to nature and society across different time periods.

(ii) In the evolution of man, the use of tools and bipedalism were accompanied by the development of man's:

- A. Agriculture
- B. Brain
- C. Limbs
- D. Trade

Answer: B

Reason: The development of tools and bipedalism corresponds to the growth of brain capacity in human evolution.

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

- A. The rise and fall of Coastal City States
- B. The coming of Sultan Seyyid Said to Zanzibar
- C. The fall of Fort Jesus in Mombasa
- D. The coming of Europeans to East Africa

Answer: C

Reason: The fall of Fort Jesus in 1698 signified the end of Portuguese dominance in East Africa.

(iv) One of the effects of early contacts between East Africans and outsiders was:

- A. Depopulation
- B. Rise of Coastal City States
- C. Unequal Exchange
- D. Migration of people from Mozambique to Southern Tanzania

Answer: B

Reason: Early interactions led to the rise of prosperous Coastal City States due to trade and cultural exchange.

(v) An important feature in the East African coastal commercial life was the Indian Banyans who were:

- A. Capitalists from France
- B. Gold miners from France
- C. Slave Caravans
- D. Traders and money lenders

Answer: D

Reason: Indian Banyans were known for being traders and financiers in East African coastal commerce.

(vi) The NOK region in West Africa was famous in:

- A. Agriculture
- B. Pastoralism
- C. Salt making
- D. Iron smelting

Answer: D

Reason: The NOK region is historically famous for its advanced iron-smelting technology.

(vii) The major cause of Ngoni migration from South Africa during the 19th century was:

- A. The death of Zwangendaba in 1845
- B. Population pressure leading to scarcity of resources such as fertile land and pasture
- C. Expansion of trade especially Trans-Saharan trade
- D. Failure of vassal states to pay tribute

Answer: B

Reason: Scarcity of resources, caused by population pressure, was a key reason for the Ngoni migration.

(viii) The chronological order of events is usually shown by the following except:

- A. Time-chart
- B. Carbon 14
- C. Time line
- D. Family tree

Answer: B

Reason: Carbon 14 is a dating method, not a representation of chronological order.

(ix) The important effect of iron technology in Africa was:

- A. Expansion of heavy industries
- B. Increase of civil wars
- C. Increase of migration in Africa
- D. Increase of agriculture and population

Answer: D

Reason: Iron technology enhanced agricultural productivity and supported population growth.

(x) The process by which people act on nature while at the same time they enter into relationships with one another is called:

- A. Means of production
- B. Object of labour
- C. Productive forces
- D. Relations of production

Answer: D

Reason: Relations of production describe how people organize themselves in production activities and interact socially.

2. (a) Match the items in List A with those provided in List B by writing the correct letter below the corresponding question numbers in the box provided below:

List A

- (i) Industrial Revolution in Europe
- (ii) The peoples of freshwater seas
- (iii) Carbon 14
- (iv) Barter trade
- (v) Maasai, Karamajong, and Nandi
- (vi) Makonde and Makua
- (vii) Monsoon winds
- (viii) Mirazi Kitwak

List B

- A. Slave centres in the interior
- B. Commodities from Asia to East Africa
- C. The revived East African Community
- D. Exchange of goods with goods
- E. Capitalism
- F. A reason for the abolition of slave trade in East Africa
- G. Clan heritage based on mother
- H. Producers, skills, experience, and level of science and technology in a society
- I. Predominant pastoralist societies in East Africa
- J. Greek guidebook to East Africa
- K. Culture of Nilotic group
- L. Carried ships from East Africa to Asia and back
- M. Scientific method of fixing dates of historical findings beyond 5000 years

Answers

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|----|---|----|------|------|
| i | ii | iii | iv | v | vi | viii | viii |
| E | K | M | D | I | A | L | F |

(b) Arrange the sentences in a chronological order from the first to the last by writing the Roman number of each statement in the box below:

- (i) They had land and serfs who paid them in kind or in money.
- (ii) During the 14th and 15th centuries, another important class of businessmen came about.
- (iii) The Atlantic slave trade was a trade that was conducted across the Atlantic Ocean.

- (iv) As a result, there was a struggle between these businessmen and the feudal lords. (v) Until then, the feudal class was the only important class and had properties.
- (vi) In the 15th century, Portugal and Spain became leading European countries.
- (vii) During this time, there were many merchants in Europe.
- (viii) This struggle was common in the Mediterranean Europe, including Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Holland.
- (ix) The development of the Atlantic slave trade was a result of some industrial development taking place in Europe in the 14th century.
- (x) It was from Africa to America and from there to Europe and back to Africa. That is why this trade was known as the triangular slave trade.

Answers

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|-----|----|------|----|-----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| v | i | ix | ii | vii | iv | viii | vi | iii | x |

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

List the missing historical sites labeled (i)–(v) on the sketch map.

Answers:

- (i) Olduvai Gorge
- (ii) Rusinga Island
- (iii) Kondo Rock Art
- (iv) Kalambo Falls
- (v) Kilwa Kisiwani

(b) The years and the important historical events that took place in Africa are shown in the table below. Write the letter of the year against the corresponding event.

Event

- (i) Nguni speaking people crossed River Zambezi.
- (ii) The Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
- (iii) The Berlin Conference.
- (iv) Fort Jesus was closed.
- (v) Dr. Louis Leakey discovered the skull of a black man.

Year Options

- A. 1886
- B. 1498
- C. 1835
- D. 1964
- E. 1884–1885
- F. 1959
- G. 1998
- H. 1698

Answers:

- (i) E (1884–1885)
- (ii) D (1964)
- (iii) E (1884–1885)
- (iv) H (1698)
- (v) F (1959)

4. In the space provided write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if the statement is not correct.

(i) Rusinga island, Isimila and Nsongezi are historical sites found in Tanzania.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Rusinga Island is in Kenya, not Tanzania.

(ii) Hunters and gatherers differed from crop cultivators because hunters and gatherers entirely depended on nature for their livelihood.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Hunters and gatherers relied solely on hunting and gathering natural resources for survival, unlike cultivators who engaged in agriculture.

(iii) The main function of Ntami (Chief) was to settle land and social conflicts.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: The Ntami system's primary role included resolving disputes and maintaining harmony in society.

(iv) The Boer-trek was caused by lack of rainfall.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: The Boer-trek was primarily caused by dissatisfaction with British colonial policies, not by a lack of rainfall.

(v) Explorers were sent by imperialists to assess the wealth of Africa.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Explorers were often tasked with identifying resources and mapping territories for future colonization.

(vi) Tippu Tip was the most notorious and famous slave trade organizer in East and Central Africa.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Tippu Tip was a well-known trader and played a significant role in the slave trade in East and Central Africa.

(vii) The Moroccan invasion led to the rise of Sudanic empires with moderate modifications.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: The Moroccan invasion led to the decline of some Sudanic empires, such as the Songhai Empire, rather than their rise.

(viii) The people called Bantu spoke different related languages with moderate modifications.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Bantu-speaking people share a common linguistic root but have developed various dialects over time.

(ix) Bahia in 1849 was a home of freed slaves from America and the Caribbean.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Bahia in Brazil became a destination for freed and escaped slaves.

(x) Salt making by trapping and evaporating sea water was much practiced by most of the African societies in the interior.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Salt making was more common in coastal areas or near salt mines, not in interior African societies.

5. Differentiate the following historical terms:

(a) Slavery and feudalism

Slavery: This is a system where individuals are owned as property by others, with no personal freedom or rights.

Feudalism: This is a socio-economic system in which land is owned by lords who allow peasants or serfs to work on it in exchange for protection, while maintaining control over the land and the laborers.

(b) Old Stone Age and Iron Age

Old Stone Age: This refers to the earliest period of human history characterized by the use of stone tools and a nomadic lifestyle.

Iron Age: This is a later historical period marked by the use of iron tools and weapons, and the development of more advanced agricultural practices and settlements.

(c) Zinjanthropus and Homo Habilis

Zinjanthropus: Also known as Paranthropus boisei, it is an early hominid species discovered in East Africa, characterized by a robust skull adapted for heavy chewing.

Homo Habilis: This is an early human species known as "handy man" for its association with the use of simple stone tools, representing an evolutionary step toward modern humans.

6. Saiya is a student who is less interested in History. She claims that History is USELESS and that it is a DEAD SUBJECT. Explain how Saiya can be convinced to learn History by showing five major reasons for studying History by any society.

Answers:

1. Understanding the Past: History helps societies understand their origins, cultural heritage, and how past events have shaped the present.

2. Learning from Mistakes: It provides lessons from past mistakes and successes to avoid repeating them in the future.

3. Identity and Unity: History fosters a sense of identity and unity by connecting individuals to their heritage and shared experiences.

4. Critical Thinking Skills: The study of History enhances analytical and critical thinking skills by interpreting events and evaluating evidence.

5. Career Opportunities: History opens up various career paths such as teaching, archaeology, journalism, and museum curatorship.

7. Write a short essay about the Ghana Empire using the following hints or guidelines:

(i) Where and when was the Ghana Empire established?

The Ghana Empire was established in West Africa, specifically in present-day southeastern Mauritania and western Mali, around the 6th century AD.

(ii) Who was the founder of this empire?

The founder of the Ghana Empire is traditionally believed to be Kaya Maghan Cissé, a leader of the Soninke people.

(iii) What factors led to the expansion of the empire?

- Control of Trade: The empire controlled lucrative trans-Saharan trade routes, particularly in gold and salt.
- Military Strength: A well-organized army ensured the empire's dominance over neighboring states.
- Strategic Location: The empire's position between gold-producing regions and the Sahara facilitated trade.
- Diplomatic Alliances: Alliances with neighboring societies helped maintain stability and growth.

(iv) What factors led to the decline or fall of the empire?

- Invasions: Repeated attacks by the Almoravids weakened the empire in the 11th century.
- Loss of Trade Control: Competition from neighboring states reduced Ghana's dominance over trade routes.
- Environmental Factors: Overuse of land for agriculture and trade led to resource depletion.
- Internal Conflicts: Political instability and succession disputes weakened the central authority.