

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2007

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.

maktaba.tetea.org



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

(i) In which stage of evolution of man did agriculture and domestication evolve?

- A. Iron Age
- B. Middle Stone Age
- C. Late Stone Age
- D. Early Stone Age

Answer: C

Reason: Agriculture and domestication of animals began during the Late Stone Age.

(ii) The following are the social factors for interactions among the people of Africa.

- A. Trade, wars and migration.
- B. Migration, intermarriages and the need to search for new areas.
- C. Wars, migrations and trade.
- D. Language relations, migration and population increase.

Answer: A

Reason: Trade, wars, and migration were key factors driving interactions among African communities.

(iii) What was the outcome of mineral discovery in South Africa?

- A. Creation of classes of people.
- B. People ignored political matters.
- C. Cape Town was depopulated.
- D. The indigenous moved away.

Answer: A

Reason: Mineral discoveries in South Africa, such as gold and diamonds, led to the creation of economic and social classes.

(iv) Gao was a trading center which developed into a large empire known as

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

Answer: A

Reason: Gao was the center of the Songhai Empire.

(v) The Hamerton Treaty was about

- A. Allowing the Sultan of Zanzibar to buy slaves from the interior.
- B. To forbid the Sultan of Zanzibar to sell slaves outside his dominion.
- C. To forbid the Sultan of Zanzibar to sell slaves outside further north than Lamu and Mogadishu.
- D. Allowing the Sultan to sell slaves to the rich slave traders in Arabia.

Answer: B

Reason: The Hamerton Treaty aimed to limit the Sultan of Zanzibar's participation in the slave trade.

(vi) The East African societies that developed clan organization based on matrilineal systems were

- A. Makonde, Makua, Kamba, Kikuyu and Yao.
- B. Chikunda, Tindiga, Makua, Hadzabe and Iraqw.
- C. Chaga, Gogo, Sukuma, Sandawe and Yao.
- D. Yao, Makonde, Hehe, Sandawe and Luo.

Answer: B

Reason: Matrilineal societies in East Africa include those like the Makua and Hadzabe.

(vii) Slave trade in Africa was replaced by the so-called

- A. Triangular trade.
- B. Caravan trade.
- C. Legitimate trade.
- D. Exchange of goods.

Answer: C

Reason: Legitimate trade replaced the slave trade and focused on commodities like palm oil and gold.

(viii) In evolution of man, the systematic tool maker was

- A. Zinjanthropus
- B. Australopithecines
- C. Homo Erectus
- D. Homo Habilis

Answer: D

Reason: Homo Habilis is known as the "handy man" for creating and using tools systematically.

(ix) Among the evidence of the earliest commercial contacts between East Africa and the Middle and Far East as far back as 200 BC is

- A. Existence of large Asian shops along the Coastal area.
- B. The Periplus of the Erythraean sea written by Greek traders.
- C. Existence of Arabic words in the Swahili language.
- D. Growth of towns along the coastal area.

Answer: B

Reason: The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea documents trade between East Africa and the Middle and Far East.

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

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

D. Industrial revolution.

Answer: B

Reason: The Age of Mercantilism was marked by intense competition among European powers for colonies and trade dominance.

I will transcribe and answer the matching and ordering questions from this image. Please hold on for a moment.

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

List A

- (i) Ahmed bin Muhammad el Murjeb
- (ii) Zimba and Segeju
- (iii) The use of trickery and false pretence
- (iv) Laibons
- (v) Kinjekitile
- (vi) Agents of colonialism
- (vii) OBUSOKA
- (viii) Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro
- (ix) Tuta
- (x) Liberia and Sierra Leone

List B

- A. A ceremony of passing in a new leadership and passing out of the old leadership
- B. Explorers, Missionaries and traders
- C. Religious leader of Majimaji war against foreign domination in Tanganyika
- D. UN – Deputy secretary
- E. Senior elders among the Masai
- F. Famous and notorious slave caravan organiser
- G. Societies which resisted against Portuguese rule in East Africa
- H. Ngoni group which settled in Tabora
- I. The end of capitalism
- J. Method used to obtain slaves
- K. Settlements of freed slaves
- L. 11th September, 2001
- M. First Lady

Answer:

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

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

- (i) The British seized the Cape and introduced a number of changes.
- (ii) For over one hundred and fifty years the Cape was used as a shopping place for the sailors to and from India.
- (iii) One of such changes was the discovery of precious metals leading to the consolidation of capitalism.
- (iv) Rather than submit to the new masters, the Afrikaners migrated into the interior of South Africa hence, a number of effects.
- (v) The Dutch East Indian Company established a White Settlement at the Cape.
- (vi) Another change related to metals was the introduction and application of apartheid.

Answers:

1. v 2. ii 3. i 4. iii 5. iv 6. vi

(a) Study the given map below then answer the questions that follow:

Name the city states numbered 1 to 5. Number 6 is done for you as an example.

- 1. Mogadishu
- 2. Barawa
- 3. Mombasa
- 4. Malindi
- 5. Kilwa
- 6. Zanzibar

(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) The first anti-slave trade agreement in East Africa.
- (ii) Beginning of Ntami system of organizations.
- (iii) Re-introduction of multipartyism in Tanzania.
- (iv) Sunni Ali died.
- (v) Sultan Seyyid Said moved his capital from Oman to Zanzibar.

Year Options

- A. 1840
- B. 1492
- C. 1822
- D. 1700
- E. 1992
- F. 1698
- G. 1500
- H. 1750

Answers

- (i) A (1840)
- (ii) C (1822)
- (iii) E (1992)
- (iv) G (1500)
- (v) F (1698)

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

(i) The origin of the Bantu is believed to be the Congo Basin.

Answer: TRUE

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

(ii) Permanent agriculture was practiced in arid and semi-arid regions.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Permanent agriculture is typically practiced in fertile and well-watered areas, not arid or semi-arid regions.

(iii) As a result of an increase in food production, some people specialized in industrial and trade activities.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Surplus food allowed communities to diversify into industries and trade.

(iv) The Anglo-Boer war was fought between the British and the Boers in 1899 and 1902.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: The Anglo-Boer War indeed took place during this period between the British and Boer settlers.

(v) A millennium is equal to ten decades.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: A millennium equals 1,000 years, which is 100 decades.

5. Describe the following terms in brief.

(a) Local trade

Answer: Local trade refers to the exchange of goods and services within a specific locality or community, often involving barter or currency.

(b) Labour rent

Answer: Labour rent is a system in which tenants pay their landlords through physical labor rather than monetary rent or goods.

(c) Industrial capitalism

Answer: Industrial capitalism is an economic system where industries and manufacturing drive the economy, with private ownership of production and profit-making as key goals.

(d) A centralized state

Answer: A centralized state is a political system where decision-making and governance are concentrated in a single central authority or government.

(e) A generation

Answer: A generation is a group of people born and living around the same time, often spanning approximately 20-30 years.

6. Write a short essay about Age-set organization using the following guidelines:

(i) Meaning of Age-set organization

Age-set organization refers to a social system in which people of similar ages are grouped together and progress through various stages of life collectively. These stages often involve specific roles, responsibilities, and rituals.

(ii) Societies which practiced this system

Societies such as the Maasai, Kikuyu, Samburu, and Nandi in East Africa practiced the age-set system.

(iii) Groups involved in this system

The groups in this system include children, warriors (Moran), and elders. Each group had distinct roles and responsibilities.

(iv) The roles of Moran in that society

Morans, or warriors, were responsible for protecting the community, herding livestock, and defending against external attacks. They also upheld cultural traditions and values.

(v) Roles of the elders in the society

Elders provided leadership, resolved disputes, and offered guidance on community matters. They also conducted rituals and passed on knowledge to the younger generations.

7. Radhia is a Form Two girl. She has been transferred to another school which is missing a History teacher. Therefore, she knows that there is only one source of history information that is oral tradition. Explain to her the other five sources of history information.

- Written records: Books, manuscripts, and documents that provide detailed accounts of historical events.
- Archaeology: Study of material remains such as tools, pottery, and buildings to understand past human activities.
- Anthropology: Examination of cultural practices, traditions, and artifacts to gather historical insights.
- Linguistics: Study of languages and their evolution to trace historical connections and migrations.
- Photography and videos: Visual media capturing events, practices, and moments from history.