

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2008

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.

(i) The collection of public documents is called:

- A. museums
- B. archives
- C. archaeology
- D. oral traditions

Answer: B

Reason: Archives are the primary repositories for public documents.

(ii) The chronological order of events is usually shown in the following EXCEPT:

- A. time chart
- B. time line
- C. family tree
- D. carbon 14

Answer: D

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

(iii) The following are the stages in the evolution of man:

- A. Zinjanthropus, Homo Erectus, Homo Sapiens, Homo Habilis
- B. Chimpanzee, Homo Erectus, Zinjanthropus
- C. Chimpanzee, Zinjanthropus, Homo Habilis, Homo Sapiens
- D. Modern Apes, Homo Sapiens, Chimpanzee, Zinjanthropus

Answer: C

Reason: This order reflects the scientific understanding of human evolution.

(iv) The basic needs which man constantly struggles to obtain are:

- A. water, food and clothes
- B. relationship, love and peace
- C. air, love and food
- D. food, shelter and clothes

Answer: D

Reason: Food, shelter, and clothing are universally recognized as basic human needs.

(v) The following is one of the methods used to obtain gold in African societies:

- A. shaft and panning methods
- B. pottery ornaments
- C. ornaments and shaft
- D. panning method and pottery

Answer: A

Reason: Traditional gold mining techniques included shaft mining and panning.

(vi) The following were the main participants in long-distance trade in East Africa:

- A. Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba
- B. Imbangala, Vimbundu and Arabs
- C. Ngoni, Tuaregs, Arabs and Maruzi
- D. Yao, Barbaig, Arabs and Mandinka

Answer: A

Reason: Yao, Nyamwezi, and Kamba were prominent in East African trade.

(vii) Local trade among African societies became possible when:

- A. one society became powerful than others
- B. iron tools had increased
- C. people produced less than their needs
- D. people could produce more than their needs

Answer: D

Reason: Surplus production enabled trade between societies.

(viii) One reason for the Dutch settlement at the Cape in 1652 was to:

- A. create Dutch empire in South Africa
- B. defeat Asians and Europeans who monopolized the Indian Ocean
- C. prepare a refreshment station for Dutch merchant ships
- D. place South Africa in the World Capitalism

Answer: C

Reason: The Dutch settled at the Cape primarily to establish a refreshment station for their ships.

(ix) The social factors for interactions among the people of Africa are:

- A. migration, intermarriage and the need to search for new areas
- B. trade, wars and migration
- C. language, migration and population increase
- D. trade, intermarriage, language and population increase

Answer: B

Reason: Trade, wars, and migration have historically been key drivers of interaction.

(x) The earliest social organization from which each society has passed through is:

- A. socialism
- B. feudalism
- C. communalism
- D. capitalism

Answer: C

Reason: Communalism was the earliest form of social organization.

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

List A

- (i) The first Millennium of human development
- (ii) Commercial activities conducted between the people of North Africa and West Africa
- (iii) The basic and simplest unit of social organization
- (iv) Companies and Associations
- (v) One among the Ngoni leaders
- (vi) Places created for preserving historical information
- (vii) Historical information preserved by Darwin
- (viii) The second pre-capitalist mode of production
- (ix) Proverbs, jokes and poems
- (x) The Movement of the Dutch from the Cape in South Africa

List B

- A. oral tradition
- B. agents of industrial capitalism
- C. feudalism
- D. Shaka Zulu
- E. The Boer Trek
- F. clan
- G. areas for investment
- H. the Trans-Saharan Trade
- I. the Iron Age
- J. Trans Atlantic Trade
- K. museums
- L. family
- M. the Stone Age

Answers:

| i | ii | iii | iv | v | vi | vii | viii | ix | x |
|---|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|------|----|---|
| M | H | F | G | D | K | I | C | A | E |

(b) The following sentences are mixed up. Arrange them in a chronological order from the first to the last by writing the Roman number of each statement in the answer box provided.

- (i) The Oman Sultanate greatly stimulated the expansion of trade in East Africa.
- (ii) It introduced clove plantations in Zanzibar. The major impact of this was the local African masses Wahadimu and Watumbatu, virtually robbed of the best arable land and turned into serfs and tenants.
- (iii) This was after Seyyid Said had shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840.

Answer:

1. iii
2. i
3. ii

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

- (i) The true man or modern man is thought to have appeared.
- (ii) The fall of Fort Jesus.
- (iii) War between Tanzania and Uganda.
- (iv) Closure of Slave market in Zanzibar.
- (v) Freed slaves settlements united to form the Republic of Liberia.

Year Options

- A. 50000 B.C.
- B. 1498
- C. 1950
- D. 1600
- E. 1873
- F. 1844
- G. 1978
- H. 1874
- I. 1978
- J. 1822

Answers:

- (i) A (50000 B.C.)
- (ii) E (1873)
- (iii) G (1978)
- (iv) H (1874)
- (v) J (1822)

(b) Write the missing historical facts.

- (i) The name given to the Islamic Holy War was _____.

Answer: Jihad

- (ii) The first European nation to industrialize and abolish slave trade was _____.

Answer: Britain

- (iii) The Nyakyusa and the Chagga were societies which practiced _____.

Answer: Irrigation farming

- (iv) _____ is a leader of Maasai society.

Answer: Laibon

- (v) Contacts between Europe, Africa, Asia and America were based on _____.

Answer: Trade

4. Write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if the statement is not correct.

(i) One of the techniques used to obtain slaves was through way-laying and ambush.

Answer: TRUE

(ii) In matrilineal societies children are named according to their father's clan.

Answer: FALSE

(iii) History is about yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Answer: TRUE

(iv) The Monsoon winds made possible the earliest contacts between Africa, Middle East and Far East.

Answer: TRUE

(v) The Trans-Saharan Trade was the exchange of goods between Eastern Sudan and North African societies across the Sahara desert.

Answer: TRUE

(vi) Ngoni speakers came from Zululand.

Answer: TRUE

(vii) Mbundu of Angola, Chewa, Yao, and Bisa of Central Africa were among the traders in East and Central Africa.

Answer: TRUE

(viii) Katanga Belt in Zambia is famous for production of gold.

Answer: FALSE

(ix) One of the sources of Historical information is Stone Age.

Answer: FALSE

(x) Karamajong is one of the pastoralist societies.

Answer: TRUE

5. Give the meaning of the following terms.

(a) Barter system

Answer: Barter system is the exchange of goods and services without using money.

(b) Productive forces

Answer: Productive forces refer to the means and labor involved in the production process, such as tools, skills, and technology.

(c) Evolution of man

Answer: Evolution of man refers to the gradual development of humans over millions of years from simpler forms to modern Homo sapiens.

(d) Decade

Answer: A decade is a period of ten years.

6. Explain the four stages of the Evolution Theory on the origin of man as proposed by Charles Darwin.

The Evolution Theory on the Origin of Man as Proposed by Charles Darwin

The Evolution Theory, proposed by Charles Darwin, is the scientific explanation of how living organisms, including humans, have developed over millions of years through natural processes. Evolution refers to the gradual development of species from simple to more complex forms. Darwin outlined four main stages that explain the origin of man: variation, natural selection, inheritance, and speciation.

➤ Variation

Variation refers to the differences that exist within members of the same species. In humans, for example, variations include differences in height, skin color, and abilities. According to Darwin, these differences arise due to random mutations in genes. Variations provide the raw material for evolution, as they determine which individuals are better suited to survive in their environment.

➤ Natural Selection

Natural selection is the process by which individuals with traits that provide a survival advantage are more likely to survive and reproduce. This is often referred to as "survival of the fittest." For instance, in ancient human ancestors, individuals who could walk upright (bipedalism) were better able to spot predators and access food, which increased their chances of survival. Over time, these traits became more common in the population.

➤ Inheritance

Inheritance is the process by which beneficial traits are passed from parents to offspring. For example, if early human ancestors had developed sharper tools to hunt and survive, their offspring would likely learn and adopt these practices. This stage ensures that advantageous traits continue to exist in future generations, gradually shaping the species.

➤ Speciation

Speciation is the formation of new and distinct species over time. According to Darwin, when a population of a species becomes isolated—due to geographic barriers or environmental changes—they adapt to their specific conditions. Over many generations, these adaptations result in the development of a new species. For example, humans evolved from common ancestors with apes but developed distinct characteristics such as larger brains and advanced communication abilities.

In conclusion, Darwin's Evolution Theory provides a comprehensive explanation for the origin of man. It highlights how variation, natural selection, inheritance, and speciation work together over millions of years to produce the diversity of life we see today, including the evolution of humans from simpler forms to modern Homo sapiens. This theory not only deepens our understanding of human origins but also underscores the interconnectedness of all living organisms.

7. Write a short essay on Trans-Saharan Trade using the following guidelines.

Trans-Saharan Trade refers to the historical trade routes that crossed the vast Sahara Desert, connecting North Africa to Sub-Saharan Africa. It played a significant role in the development of civilizations, cultures, and economies in Africa and beyond. The trade involved specific participants, commodities, and had both positive and negative effects.

➤ Meaning

Trans-Saharan Trade was a network of trade routes used to exchange goods, services, and ideas between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. This trade was facilitated by the use of camels, which were well-suited for desert travel. It allowed the flow of resources, such as gold, from the south to the north, while goods like salt moved in the opposite direction.

➤ Participants of trade

The trade involved Arab merchants from North Africa and African traders from regions such as the Sudan belt. These traders formed caravans to transport goods across the harsh desert conditions. Additionally, Berbers played a crucial role as intermediaries, guiding caravans and ensuring safe passage.

➤ Two commodities exported from Africa and three from Europe

Africa primarily exported gold and ivory, which were in high demand in North Africa and Europe. In return, Europe exported firearms, textiles, and beads to African markets. These commodities fueled economic activity and cultural exchange.

➤ Two reasons for its growth

The growth of Trans-Saharan Trade can be attributed to the high demand for gold and salt in Europe and North Africa, which made the trade routes lucrative. Furthermore, the availability of camels, known as the "ships of the desert," enabled the transportation of goods over long distances, even in harsh desert environments.

➤ Five negative effects brought in Africa as a result of the trade

Trans-Saharan Trade had several negative impacts on African societies. First, it contributed to depopulation due to the rise of the slave trade. Second, it disrupted traditional cultural practices as foreign influences increased. Third, it caused political instability, as communities raided one another to capture slaves for trade. Fourth, the trade fueled warfare among African societies, as they competed for control of resources and trade routes. Finally, it led to underdevelopment in some regions, as resources were exploited for the benefit of foreign traders.

In conclusion, Trans-Saharan Trade was a vital historical phenomenon that connected diverse regions and cultures. While it promoted economic growth and cultural exchange, it also had significant negative consequences for African societies. Understanding this trade is essential to appreciating the complex history of African development and its interactions with the wider world.