

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2009

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 questions from 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 **Examination Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

maktaba.tetea.org



SECTION A

1. For each of the items (i) - (x) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) An AGE refers to:

- A. a period of 10 years.
- B. an average difference of years between parents and their children.
- C. man's economic activities and the types of tools he made and used.
- D. one continuous event lasting for a number of years.

Answer: C

Reason: An AGE in historical context refers to a period defined by significant economic activities and the tools used, such as the Stone Age or Iron Age. Option A refers to a decade, B to a generation, and D is too vague and not a standard definition.

(ii) The earliest people to live in the present Cape Province of South Africa were the:

- A. Xhosa and the Bushmen
- B. Khoikhoi and the Hottentots
- C. San and the Xhosa
- D. San and the Hottentots

Answer: D

Reason: The San (Bushmen) and Khoikhoi (referred to as Hottentots by early Europeans) were the earliest indigenous inhabitants of the Cape Province. The Xhosa arrived later, and Khoikhoi and Hottentots are the same group, making B redundant.

(iii) The end of Portuguese rule in East Africa was marked by the:

- A. Closure of the slave market in Zanzibar
- B. Fall of coastal city states
- C. Coming of Sultan Sayyid Said
- D. Fall of Fort Jesus

Answer: D

Reason: The fall of Fort Jesus in Mombasa in 1698 to Omani forces marked the end of Portuguese control in East Africa. The slave market closure occurred later (1873), coastal city states fell gradually, and Sultan Sayyid Said's arrival (1840) was unrelated to Portuguese decline.

(iv) The main reason for the decline of the Trans-Saharan Trade in the 16th century was the:

- A. European invasion
- B. Rise of the Indian Trade
- C. Rise of the Triangular Trade
- D. Rise of the Savanna States

Answer: C

Reason: The rise of the Triangular Trade, which shifted commerce to the Atlantic coast, diverted trade routes and resources away from the Trans-Saharan Trade, leading to its decline. European invasion and Savanna States were not primary causes, and Indian Trade was less impactful.

(v) The major impact of the Portuguese conquest of East Africa was the:

- A. Destruction of clove plantations in Zanzibar.
- B. Decline of the Mwenemutapa Empire.
- C. Diversion of the Indian Trade to Europe.
- D. Diversion of the Slave Trade to Europe.

Answer: C

Reason: The Portuguese redirected Indian Ocean trade, particularly spices and goods, to Europe via the Cape route, bypassing traditional routes. Clove plantations were established later, Mwenemutapa's decline was more internal, and the slave trade diversion was less significant.

(vi) The development of legitimate trade in 19th century was the result of:

- A. Abolition of the Triangular Slave Trade
- B. Fall of Coastal City States
- C. The formation of Coastal City States
- D. Trans-Sahara Trade

Answer: A

Reason: The abolition of the Triangular Slave Trade in the 19th century led to legitimate trade, where commodities like palm oil and ivory replaced enslaved people. Coastal city states' rise or fall and Trans-Saharan Trade were unrelated to this shift.

(vii) In Ubugabire system in interlacustrine region the power of the ruler was usually based on:

- A. Cattle ownership
- B. Land ownership
- C. Land and cattle ownership
- D. Military and land ownership

Answer: C

Reason: The Ubugabire system, a feudal arrangement in the interlacustrine region (e.g., Rwanda), was based on control over land and cattle, which rulers distributed to vassals in exchange for loyalty and services. Military power was secondary to these resources.

(viii) One important effect of Iron technology in Africa was:

- A. Expansion of heavy industries
- B. Expansion of agriculture
- C. Increase of civil wars
- D. Increase of migration to new areas

Answer: B

Reason: Iron technology enabled the production of stronger tools (e.g., hoes, axes), which improved agricultural productivity and allowed cultivation of tougher soils. Heavy industries were absent in pre-colonial Africa, and civil wars or migrations were not directly tied to iron technology.

(ix) The transition from Mercantilism to Industrial Capitalism led to the demand:

- A. of more slaves from East and West Africa.
- B. for manufactured goods.
- C. of goods from Middle and Far East.

D. for raw materials and markets.

Answer: D

Reason: Industrial Capitalism required raw materials (e.g., cotton, rubber) for factories and markets to sell manufactured goods, driving colonial expansion. Demand for slaves decreased with abolition, and goods from the Middle and Far East were less central.

(x) The ability of the early man to walk by using two limbs is known as:

- A. Adoption
- B. Bipedalism
- C. Evolution
- D. Revolution

Answer: B

Reason: Bipedalism refers to walking on two legs, a key evolutionary trait of early hominids. Adoption, evolution, and revolution are unrelated or too broad for this specific trait.

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	LIST B
(i) The pre-colonial modes of production.	A. A century
(ii) The Hadzabe, Ndorobo, Khoisan and Pygmies.	B. Barter system
(iii) Explorers, Traders, Missionaries Companies and Associations.	C. Carbon 13
(iv) Discovery and the use of fire.	D. Carbon 14
(v) Exchange of goods with goods	E. Colonial mode of production
(vi) A scientific method to determine dates.	F. Communalism, Slavery and Feudalism
(vii) A duration of 1,000 years.	G. Famous hunters and gatherers in Africa
(viii) Trade which was conducted between the three continents in the 15th Century.	H. Laibon
(ix) A prominent chief in East Africa who was actively involved in long distance trade in the 19th Century.	I. Late Stone Age
(x) Political and religious leader among the Maasai.	J. Layon
	K. Major agents of Industrial Capitalism
	L. Kimweri
	M. Middle Stone Age
	N. Millennium
	O. Mirambo
	P. Trans-Sahara Trade
	Q. Triangular Trade

Answers:

- (i) F – Communalism, Slavery and Feudalism
- (ii) G – Famous hunters and gatherers in Africa
- (iii) K – Major agents of Industrial Capitalism
- (iv) I – Late Stone Age
- (v) B – Barter system
- (vi) D – Carbon 14
- (vii) N – Millennium
- (viii) Q – Triangular Trade
- (ix) O – Mirambo
- (x) H – Laibon

(b) Arrange the mixed-up historical information from the first to the last by writing its Roman number of each statement in the Table provided.

- (i) It therefore became necessary to abolish slave trade.
- (ii) It was not possible to make people produce raw materials within the areas and buy manufactured goods from Europe while slave trade and slavery were still going on.
- (iii) While missionaries working as humanitarians labelled slave trade immoral to traders and capitalists at large, slave trade had proved unprofitable.
- (iv) The agents of capitalism, traders, missionaries and explorers were actively involved in the abolition movement giving different reasons for abolition.
- (v) At this particular time the abolitionists got support from European governments.

Chronological Order:

- iii – Missionaries labeled slave trade immoral, and it became unprofitable.
- iv – Agents of capitalism (traders, missionaries, explorers) were involved in the abolition movement.
- v – Abolitionists gained support from European governments.
- ii – Slave trade hindered raw material production and market creation for Europe.
- i – It became necessary to abolish the slave trade.

SECTION B

3. The years and the important historical events that took place are as shown in the Table below. Write the letter of the year against the corresponding event in the Table provided.

EVENTS	YEAR
(i) The Berlin Conference	A. 1793
(ii) The Arusha Declaration which was against exploitation.	B. 1795
(iii) The first anti-slave trade agreement in East Africa.	C. 1823
(iv) The discovery of the skull of the earliest man in Olduvai Gorge.	D. 1859
(v) The British captured the Cape from the Dutch.	E. 1883 - 1884
F. 1884 - 1885	
G. 1967	
H. 1968	

Answers:

- (i) The Berlin Conference – F. 1884 - 1885
- (ii) The Arusha Declaration which was against exploitation – G. 1967
- (iii) The first anti-slave trade agreement in East Africa – C. 1823
- (iv) The discovery of the skull of the earliest man in Olduvai Gorge – D. 1859
- (v) The British captured the Cape from the Dutch – B. 1795

(b) Write the missing historical facts:

i. The leader of Zulu Kingdom was known as

Answer: King (e.g., Shaka)

ii. The colonial organization which was established to recruit workers for Tanganyika plantations was known as

Answer: Tanganyika Planters' Association

iii. The Fulani and the Maasai mostly practiced

Answer: Pastoralism

iv. The were the first to industrialize.

Answer: British

v. Rusinga Island and Nsongezi are both historical sites found in

Answer: Tanzania and Uganda

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

(i) Archeology is the only method of obtaining historical information

Answer: FALSE (Other methods include oral tradition and written records.)

(ii) Colonialists paved the way of developing Africa

Answer: FALSE (Colonialism exploited Africa, hindering indigenous development.)

(iii) History as a social subject deals with future events

Answer: FALSE (History studies past events, not the future.)

(iv) It was the white men who influenced the knowledge of growing crops and animal keeping in Africa

Answer: FALSE (Africans practiced agriculture and animal husbandry before European arrival.)

(v) Meroe and Nok were the major Iron sites

Answer: TRUE (Meroe in Sudan and Nok in Nigeria were significant ironworking centers.)

(vi) One of the consequences of the Great Trek was the formation of Boer Republic at the Cape

Answer: FALSE (Boer Republics like Transvaal and Orange Free State were formed inland, not at the Cape.)

(vii) Tanganyika got independence earlier than Kenya and Uganda

Answer: TRUE (Tanganyika gained independence in 1961, Kenya in 1963, Uganda in 1962.)

(viii) The main function of Clan Head was to settle land and social conflicts

Answer: TRUE (Clan heads mediated disputes over land and social issues.)

(ix) Under Umwinyi system, political and Economic powers were monopolized by Mwinyi

Answer: TRUE (The Umwinyi system in Zanzibar centralized power under the Mwinyi.)

(x) The Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba were not participants of long Distance Trade

Answer: FALSE (Yao, Nyamwezi, and Kamba were active in long-distance trade in East Africa.)

SECTION C

5. Write a short essay on Ngoni migration under the following guidelines:

(i) Meaning

(ii) Participants

(iii) Causes

(iv) Effects

(v) Conclusion

Answer:

Ngoni Migration in East Africa

(i) **Meaning:** The Ngoni Migration refers to the movement of Bantu-speaking Nguni people from South Africa to East and Central Africa during the 19th century, driven by socio-political upheavals.

(ii) **Participants:** The main participants were Nguni groups, including the Jere under Zwangendaba, the Maseko, and the Tuta, who migrated from Zululand and Natal.

(iii) **Causes:** The migration was triggered by the Mfecane wars, caused by Shaka Zulu's expansion, leading to population pressure, land scarcity, and conflicts with neighboring groups, forcing the Ngoni to flee northward.

(iv) **Effects:** The Ngoni introduced military tactics like the assegai and cow-horn formation, disrupted local communities through raids, stimulated trade and cultural exchange, caused population displacement, and influenced the formation of centralized states like the Hehe.

(v) **Conclusion:** The Ngoni Migration significantly altered East African societies, leaving a lasting impact through military innovations, cultural diffusion, and political reorganization, shaping the region's history.

6. Give the meaning of the following terms:

- (i) Trans-Saharan Trade
- (ii) Colonialism
- (iii) Historical site
- (iv) Industrial Revolution
- (v) Mixed farming

Answers:

(i) **Trans-Saharan Trade:** Long-distance trade across the Sahara Desert, involving goods like gold, salt, and slaves, connecting West Africa with North Africa and Europe.

(ii) **Colonialism:** The system where one country dominates and exploits another, often extracting resources and imposing political control, as seen in European colonization of Africa.

(iii) **Historical site:** A location with physical remains or artifacts (e.g., Olduvai Gorge) that provide evidence of past human activities or events.

(iv) **Industrial Revolution:** The 18th–19th century transition in Europe, particularly Britain, to mechanized production, urbanization, and industrial economies, driving demand for African raw materials.

(v) **Mixed farming:** An agricultural system combining crop cultivation and livestock rearing to diversify production and sustain livelihoods.

7. Write an essay on "Factors for State formation in East Africa" using the following guidelines:

- (i) What is a state?
- (ii) Three examples of states in East Africa
- (iii) Four factors for state formation
- (iv) Conclusion

Answer:

Factors for State Formation in East Africa

(i) **What is a state?** A state is a centralized political organization with defined territory, a government, and authority over its population, often characterized by social stratification and economic systems like agriculture or trade.

(ii) Three examples of states in East Africa:

- **Buganda:** A powerful kingdom in present-day Uganda, ruled by the Kabaka, with a centralized system based on agriculture and trade.
- **Karagwe:** A kingdom in Tanzania with a feudal system (Nyarubanja), centered on cattle and agriculture.
- **Hehe:** A centralized state in Tanzania, unified under Chief Mkwawa, strengthened by Ngoni military influences.

(iii) Four factors for state formation:

- **Agriculture:** Surplus food production supported population growth and social stratification, enabling centralized governance, as seen in Buganda's banana cultivation.
- **Trade:** Long-distance trade (e.g., ivory, slaves) generated wealth, fostering leadership and state structures, as in Nyamwezi and coastal states.
- **Military strength:** Strong armies, often influenced by Ngoni tactics, consolidated power, as seen in the Hehe state.
- **Strong leadership:** Charismatic leaders like Mutesa I in Buganda or Mkwawa in Hehe unified communities and established centralized authority.

(iv) **Conclusion:** State formation in East Africa was driven by economic, military, and social factors, with agriculture and trade providing resources, military strength ensuring control, and leadership fostering unity. These states shaped regional history and interactions with colonial powers.