

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING**  
**FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2010**

**012**

**HISTORY**

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

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**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) One of the shortcomings of oral tradition as a source of historical information is that it is:

- A. difficult to prove the fact and imaginary information
- B. given through the word of mouth
- C. given by elders
- D. handed from one generation to another

Answer: A

Reason: Oral tradition may mix facts with imaginary information, making it challenging to validate.

(ii) The transition from Mercantilism to Industrial Capitalism led to:

- A. areas for investment and manufactured goods
- B. the demand for slaves
- C. the demand for raw materials, markets and areas for investment
- D. the use of navigable rivers

Answer: C

Reason: Industrial Capitalism increased the demand for raw materials, markets, and investment opportunities.

(iii) The study of the remains of past materials through scientific analysis is called:

- A. Archaeology
- B. Archives
- C. Historical sites
- D. Museums

Answer: A

Reason: Archaeology involves the scientific study of material remains from the past.

(iv) Examples of mixed farming societies in pre-colonial Africa were:

- A. Hehe, Digo, Maasai and Matumbi
- B. Karamajong, Pokot, Fipa and Hadzabe
- C. Nyamwezi, Nyakyusa, Ndorobo and Chagga
- D. Sukuma, Sangu, Kurya and Fipa

Answer: C

Reason: Societies like the Nyamwezi and Chagga practiced both crop cultivation and livestock keeping.

(v) Which of the following is the cause of the Ngoni Migration?

- A. Abolition of slave trade
- B. Population increase
- C. Rise of Trans-Saharan Trade
- D. The need to search new areas

Answer: D

Reason: The Ngoni migrated in search of new areas due to pressures such as warfare and environmental changes.

(vi) Dates can be determined by looking at the:

- A. grammar, sayings and literature of some languages
- B. grammar, sayings, myth and songs of some peoples
- C. vocabulary, proverbs and normative of some past events
- D. vocabulary, sayings and literature of some languages

Answer: D

Reason: Vocabulary, sayings, and literature provide clues about historical timelines.

(vii) In which stage of evolution of man were agriculture and domestication of animals practiced?

- A. Early Stone Age
- B. Iron Age
- C. Later or New Stone Age
- D. Middle Stone Age

Answer: C

Reason: Agriculture and animal domestication began during the Later Stone Age.

(viii) The three main economic activities in pre-colonial African societies were:

- A. agriculture, handicrafts and trade
- B. carpentry, pottery and salt making
- C. industries, gathering and fishing
- D. lumbering, harvesting and salt making

Answer: A

Reason: Agriculture, handicrafts, and trade were dominant economic activities in pre-colonial Africa.

(ix) The following are the functions of Moran EXCEPT to:

- A. control religion and to solve problems
- B. defend and expand their society
- C. protect the whole society
- D. travel with their herds for searching pastures and water

Answer: A

Reason: Morans were primarily warriors and protectors, not religious leaders.

(x) The social factors for interactions among people of Africa were:

- A. migration, intermarriage and areas for investments
- B. language, migration and population increase
- C. trade, war and migration
- D. trade, intermarriage, language and population increase

Answer: D

Reason: Trade, intermarriage, language, and population increase fostered interactions among African societies.

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

**List A**

- (i) Agents of Industrial Capitalism
- (ii) Centralized feudal state in the inter-lacustrine region
- (iii) Exchange of goods between Western Sudan and North African societies
- (iv) Fante, Akwan, Ife, Yoruba, Buganda, Bunyoro, Chagga, Pare and Haya
- (v) Organiser of people to open up new lands wherever it was available
- (vi) Pokot, Karamajong, Nandi, Shona and Ndebele
- (vii) Tenants and serfs
- (viii) The discovery of fire
- (ix) True man of today
- (x) Use of scientific knowledge to design and make tools of production

**List B**

- A. Africa
- B. Buganda
- C. Bunyoro
- D. Early Iron Age
- E. Education
- F. Explorers
- G. Feudalism
- H. Homo habilis
- I. Homo sapiens
- J. Middle Stone Age
- K. Moran
- L. Ntemi
- M. Pastoralists
- N. Permanent crop cultivation in Africa
- O. Technology
- P. Trans-Atlantic Trade
- Q. Trans-Saharan Trade

**Answers**

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
F	B	Q	A	L	M	G	J	I	O

(b) Arrange the following sentences in chronological order from the first to the last by writing the Roman number of each statement in the table provided.

- (i) The movement was almost impossible so the caravan season was suitable mainly during dry seasons and at the end of heavy rains.
- (ii) They collected commodities from the interior and walked a long distance with their slaves carrying ivory and other commodities to the coast.
- (iii) The traders penetrated into the interior of East Africa to find ivory and slaves.
- (iv) When the rainy season began, the rivers were full and the soft pieces of land were changed into mud.
- (v) Following changes of seasons and the period of walking long distances, the traders had to settle down somewhere upcountry.

Answers

- 1. iii
- 2. ii
- 3. iv
- 4. i
- 5. v

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

Events

- (i) Fall of Fort Jesus
- (ii) Mombasa city was established on independent sheikhdom
- (iii) Signing of Hamerton Treaty
- (iv) The start of contact between Africa, Middle East, and Far East
- (v) Vasco Da Gama reached the coast of East Africa

Year Options

- A. 5000BC
- B. 200BC
- C. 1492
- D. 1498
- E. 1698
- F. 1741
- G. 1845
- H. 1847

Answers

- (i) E (1698)
- (ii) F (1741)
- (iii) G (1845)
- (iv) B (200BC) (v) D (1498)

(b) Write the missing historical facts.

(i) There are two theories of the origin of man which are Evolution Theory and Creation Theory.

(ii) A decade is a period of 10 years.

(iii) Communalism is the first mode of production in which major means of production are owned and shared by all members of the community.

(iv) The Great Trek was the movement of Boers from the Cape northwards in search of new land.

(v) A place in which the remains of human beings who lived in the past can be found is called an Archaeological Site.

4. (a) The following statements are either correct or not correct. Write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is not correct.

(i) Civil war was one among the causes of Ngoni Migration. TRUE

(ii) Neolithic revolution is the period when man started to live sedentary life. TRUE

(iii) During the period of Early Stone Age people had permanent shelters. FALSE

(iv) In Age-Set system the division of labour was based on age and colour. FALSE

(v) One of the social effects of contact between Africa and Portuguese was the loss of manpower. TRUE

(vi) Museums are places for tourists and study tour. TRUE

(vii) Olduvai Gorge is a historical site in Kondo. FALSE

(viii) One responsibility of Ntsembe was to collect tributes from his subjects. TRUE

(ix) One of the economic effects of slave trade was loss of security. TRUE

(x) Tropical diseases were one of the reasons for the fall of Portuguese rule in East Africa. TRUE

5. Give one difference between the following historical terms:

(i) Local and long-distance trade

Local trade involves the exchange of goods within a small region or community, while long-distance trade occurs between regions or countries, often over vast geographical areas.

(ii) Patrilineal and matrilineal societies

Patrilineal societies trace descent and inheritance through the father's lineage, whereas matrilineal societies trace descent and inheritance through the mother's lineage.

(iii) Ubugabire and Umwinyi

Ubugabire refers to a feudal relationship where tenants provided labor to landlords in exchange for land use in Rwanda, while Umwinyi was a similar system practiced in Tanzania under coastal leaders.

6. Write an essay about Portuguese invasion along the coastal area of East Africa.

The Portuguese invasion of East Africa during the late 15th and early 16th centuries marked a significant period in the region's history. Their arrival, dominance, and subsequent decline had far-reaching effects on East African societies.

Background of Portuguese rule

In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, reached the East African coast. By the early 16th century, the Portuguese had established a presence in key coastal city-states such as Mombasa, Kilwa, and Sofala. They sought to dominate Indian Ocean trade routes and establish a maritime empire.

#### Reasons for Portuguese invasion

The Portuguese aimed to control the lucrative spice and gold trade and to weaken the Islamic influence in the Indian Ocean. They also sought to spread Christianity and secure a direct trade route to Asia.

#### Positive and negative impacts

The Portuguese introduced crops such as maize and cassava, as well as new architectural styles. However, they destroyed many prosperous city-states, disrupted local economies, and imposed harsh taxes. Their oppressive rule led to widespread resistance and their eventual expulsion by the Arabs in the late 17th century.

#### 7. Briefly explain how the slaves were obtained.

Slaves were obtained through various methods during the slave trade period:

- Raiding: Armed groups would attack villages and capture people.
- Tributes: Local leaders sometimes offered slaves as tributes to avoid conflict.
- War: Prisoners of war were often enslaved and sold.
- Kidnapping: Individuals, especially children, were kidnapped from their homes.
- Debt repayment: People unable to pay debts were sometimes forced into slavery.