

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2011

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 correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Scholars whose work is to study remains are called:

- A. Anthropologists
- B. Archaeologists
- C. Archivists
- D. Ethnographers

Answer: B

Reason: Archaeologists study material remains of past societies to understand their history.

(ii) The Old Stone Age is also known as:

- A. a middle stone age
- B. a period of ten years
- C. an early stone age
- D. the late stone age

Answer: C

Reason: The Old Stone Age is synonymous with the Early Stone Age.

(iii) The following were among the important trading centers in Western Sudan:

- A. Gao, Jenne and Timbuktu
- B. Jenne, Meroe and Gao
- C. Meroe, Jenne and Timbuktu
- D. Walata, Napata and Jenne

Answer: A

Reason: Gao, Jenne, and Timbuktu were key trading hubs in Western Sudan.

(iv) The name given to a leader who organized the activities of opening up a new land was:

- A. Abakopi
- B. Bairu
- C. Katikiro
- D. Mtemi

Answer: D

Reason: Mtemi was a title given to leaders who oversaw land and community organization.

(v) The people who acted as guides during Trans-Saharan trade were:

- A. Berber merchants
- B. Ghanaian investors
- C. The Bisa
- D. Tuareg Takshifts

Answer: D

Reason: The Tuareg people were known for guiding caravans across the Sahara.

(vi) The treaty which prohibited Sultan Seyyid Said from exporting slaves outside East Africa was:

- A. Freiere treaty
- B. Hamerton treaty
- C. Legitimate treaty
- D. Moresby treaty

Answer: B

Reason: The Hamerton Treaty limited the Sultan's ability to export slaves.

(vii) The following are features of European mercantilism except:

- A. bullionism
- B. establishment of industries in colonies to enhance commercial activities
- C. primitive accumulation of capital
- D. protectionism

Answer: B

Reason: Colonies were primarily exploited for raw materials rather than industrialization.

(viii) The first exploitative mode of production in Africa was:

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

Answer: D

Reason: Slavery was the earliest exploitative economic system in Africa.

(ix) The collection of private and public documents is called:

- A. archaeology
- B. archives
- C. museum
- D. oral tradition

Answer: B

Reason: Archives are repositories for historical documents.

(x) Mungo Park was an explorer in:

- A. Central Africa
- B. East Africa
- C. South Africa
- D. West Africa

Answer: D

Reason: Mungo Park explored the Niger River in West Africa.

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

List A

- (i) A Masai political and religious leader
- (ii) An archaeologist who worked in Olduvai Gorge
- (iii) A prominent explorer who discovered America and the Caribbean
- (iv) A science which involves animal husbandry and crop production
- (v) A scientific method of determining archaeological material
- (vi) The area where the historical documents are preserved
- (vii) The Boer republic
- (viii) The combination of the forces and relations of production
- (ix) The founder of Niger Royal Company
- (x) The leader who led Ngoni group to settle in Ufipa

List B

- A. Abolition of slave trade
- B. Agriculture
- C. A Laibon
- D. Carbon 14
- E. Christopher Columbus
- F. Dr. Louis Leakey
- G. George Goldie
- H. Mode of production
- I. Museum
- J. Ngoni
- K. Nyamwezi and Yao
- L. Transvaal
- M. Zwangendaba

Answers

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
C	F	E	B	D	I	L	H	G	M

(b) Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their Roman numbers in the table provided.

- (i) Man discovered fire and therefore he became capable of living in cold weather areas.
- (ii) There was the emergence and development of new specializations such as iron smelters, iron traders, and crop cultivators.
- (iii) Man lived in primitive life depending on nature. He solely depended on what the environment offered to him.
- (iv) Tools were highly improved and more efficient.

(v) He succeeded in designing tools, making and using better tools, and started to domesticate animals and plants.

Answers

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

3. (a) The timeline below shows the years in which important events took place in Africa. Against each event, write the relevant year in the table provided.

- (i) Signing of Moresby Treaty
- (ii) War between Tanzania and Uganda
- (iii) The Portuguese garrison of Kilwa was attacked
- (iv) The closure of Zanzibar slave market
- (v) Tanganyika got independence

Answers

- (i) 1822
- (ii) 1978
- (iii) 1505
- (iv) 1873
- (v) 1961

(b) Complete the following statements with correct historical facts.

- (i) Olduvai Gorge, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Kondo and Isimila are known as historical sites.
- (ii) The period of troubles among the Nguni in South Africa was known as Mfecane.
- (iii) The Nyakyusa and Chagga were societies which practiced irrigation farming.
- (iv) A skillful creature which walked almost like a modern man was known as Homo Erectus.
- (v) The contact between Europe, Africa, and America was based on triangular trade.

4. 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) Mulattoes was another name for Europeans who settled in West Africa. FALSE
- (ii) The University of Timbuktu was a product of the spread of Islam in Western Sudan. TRUE
- (iii) The long-distance trade was a slow-moving activity due to Africa's level of productive forces. TRUE
- (iv) Production in any society depends on the skills and the nature of the environment. TRUE
- (v) Simple stone tools were used for killing, skinning, and cutting animal flesh. TRUE
- (vi) The Ngoni brought war and disrupted trade activities in peaceful areas. TRUE
- (vii) France was the first European nation to industrialize. FALSE

(viii) The Monsoon winds made possible the earliest contact between Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East. TRUE

(ix) Historical sites are places for discoveries and development of tools. TRUE

(x) Tanzania holds general elections after every ten years. FALSE

5. Give the meaning of the following terms:

(i) Homo Sapiens

Homo Sapiens refers to the species of modern humans, characterized by advanced brain development and the ability to use tools, language, and engage in complex social structures.

(ii) Industrial Capitalism

Industrial Capitalism is an economic system where industries and manufacturing dominate, with private ownership of production and a focus on generating profit.

(iii) Mfecane Wars

Mfecane Wars refer to the series of violent wars and migrations among the Nguni-speaking people of South Africa during the early 19th century, caused by competition for land and resources.

(iv) Explorers

Explorers are individuals who travel to unknown regions to discover new territories, resources, or trade routes. For example, Vasco da Gama explored the East African coast.

(v) Archives

Archives are collections of historical documents and records preserved for research, reference, and preservation of history.

6. Write a short essay on Boer Trek or Great Trek, under the following guidelines:

Meaning

The Boer Trek or Great Trek was a migration of Dutch-speaking settlers (Boers) in South Africa during the 1830s and 1840s. They moved from the Cape Colony into the interior regions to escape British rule.

Participants

The participants were primarily Boer farmers and their families, along with their livestock and wagons.

Causes

- Discontent with British policies, such as the abolition of slavery and land ownership restrictions.
- Desire for independence and the need to maintain their cultural identity.
- Search for new fertile land for farming and pastures for their livestock.

Impact

- Formation of Boer republics like Transvaal and Orange Free State.
- Increased conflicts with indigenous African societies, leading to wars and displacement.
- Spread of European influence into the interior of South Africa.

Conclusion

The Great Trek marked a significant shift in South Africa's history, shaping its political, social, and economic landscape. It reflected the Boers' quest for independence and their influence on the region's development.

7. Explain five economic effects of the Mineral Revolution in South Africa.

- Urbanization: The discovery of minerals like gold and diamonds led to the rapid growth of mining towns and cities.
- Industrial Growth: The mining industry stimulated the growth of industries such as transport, manufacturing, and trade.
- Exploitation of Labor: African workers were subjected to harsh working conditions and low wages in the mines.
- Economic Inequality: Wealth became concentrated in the hands of European settlers, while African communities were marginalized.
- Infrastructure Development: Railways, roads, and ports were developed to support mining and trade activities.