

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING**  
**FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2012**

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

(i) Monopoly capitalism comprises of:

- A. feudalist group
- B. missionaries and explorers
- C. people who control production
- D. primitive accumulation of capital

Answer: C

Reason: Monopoly capitalism involves individuals or groups controlling production and markets.

(ii) The tax collectors who were employed in Zanzibar under Sultan's rule came from:

- A. India
- B. Oman
- C. Persia
- D. Saudi Arabia

Answer: A

Reason: Tax collectors in Zanzibar under the Sultan's rule were primarily Indians.

(iii) The methods used to obtain gold in African societies were:

- A. drilling and shafting
- B. panning and scanning
- C. scanning and drilling
- D. shafting and panning

Answer: D

Reason: Shafting and panning were traditional methods of gold mining in Africa.

(iv) One of the political effects of the caravan trade was:

- A. emergence of traditional dances
- B. increase of African religion
- C. poverty and diseases
- D. rise and fall of powerful states

Answer: D

Reason: The caravan trade influenced the rise and fall of states due to wealth and conflicts.

(v) What made the African continent a focus of most capitalists in Western Europe during the 19th century?

- A. Development of industries
- B. Development of social activities in Africa
- C. The rise of feudalism
- D. The skills and experience of Africans

Answer: A

Reason: Africa was a focus due to its raw materials for European industries.

(vi) A society in Kalahari desert which is still practicing primitive communal mode of production is:

- A. Dorobo
- B. Khoisan
- C. Nilotes
- D. Teuso

Answer: B

Reason: The Khoisan people in the Kalahari desert still practice primitive communal living.

(vii) Which were the attributes of a traditional African leader?

- A. Brave, strong and kind
- B. Powerful, rich and aged
- C. Strong, aged and coward
- D. Unkind, rich and brave

Answer: A

Reason: Traditional African leaders were expected to be brave, strong, and kind to their people.

(viii) The conflict that developed among African societies between the exploiters and exploited people was called:

- A. class struggle
- B. exploitation
- C. instruments of labour
- D. labour force

Answer: A

Reason: The exploitation of African societies led to class struggle.

(ix) Traders and missionaries had the following activities in East Africa:

- A. discovery of mineral areas in Africa
- B. exploration and acquisition of areas for trade
- C. occupation of land for the Europeans
- D. spread of administration and civilization

Answer: B

Reason: Traders and missionaries explored and acquired areas for trade and settlement.

(x) The earliest inhabitants of East Africa were:

- A. Bushmen
- B. Chwezi
- C. Nilotes
- D. Tesso

Answer: A

Reason: The earliest inhabitants of East Africa were the Bushmen.

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) Agricultural Maasai
- (ii) A scientific study of human social life in society
- (iii) Commodities from Africa to Middle and Far East
- (iv) Foreigner's intermarriage with Africans
- (v) Feudal means of exploitation
- (vi) Historical remains of man's past
- (vii) Series of historical events
- (viii) Series of wars carried out by the Xhosa
- (ix) Slave trading centers in the interior of East Africa
- (x) The war which occurred between the British and the Boers' republics

**List B**

- A. Afro-Boer war
- B. Anglo-Boer war
- C. Artefacts
- D. Chronology
- E. Guns, clothes and mirrors
- F. Half-castes
- G. Hay and animal skins
- H. Kaffir's wars
- I. Kwavi
- J. Labour rent
- K. Psychology
- L. Social anthropology
- M. Tabora, Kotakota and Ujiji

**Answers.**

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

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

- (i) Land use was entrusted to the clan heads. They distributed land and offered guidance in the production process.
- (ii) Each member of the clan was given land as much as he could cultivate without paying for it.
- (iii) The smallest unit of social organization in early agricultural societies was family. It was made up of husband, wives, and children.

- (iv) Therefore, clans were divided into two types: matrilineal, where children belong to the mother's clan, and patrilineal, where children belong to their father's clan.
- (v) Several families with close blood relationships formed a clan which was headed by the clan head.

#### Answers

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

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

1000 AD, 1650, 1844, 1886, 1902

#### Events

- A. British and Boers peace treaty in Pretoria
- B. British interest in East Africa
- C. Iron age is believed to have started in Africa
- D. Kraft opened the first mission station in Mombasa
- E. Muscat captured by the Oman Sultanate
- F. Tunku Manin, Msiri, and Mataka

#### Answers

- (i) F (1000 AD)
- (ii) E (1650)
- (iii) D (1844)
- (iv) B (1886)
- (v) A (1902)

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

- (i) A situation where a person is owned by another, purposely as an instrument of production is slavery.
- (ii) A contemporary of the Australopithecines in East Africa was a creature named Zinjanthropus.
- (iii) Man's first ancestor to walk upright was known as Homo Erectus.
- (iv) The first stage of capitalism in Europe was mercantilism.
- (v) The study and analysis of languages, their sound structure and formation is called linguistics.

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) Chiefs in West Africa participated in long-distance trade in order to get women and power. FALSE
- (ii) During the Old Stone Age man lived temporarily in caves near sources of water. TRUE
- (iii) History can create employment for those who study it. TRUE
- (iv) Mtemi organized and motivated people to involve themselves in crop production. TRUE
- (v) Oman Arabs established themselves at the coast of East Africa to improve technology. FALSE
- (vi) Primitive communalism was not a feature of pre-colonial societies. FALSE
- (vii) Power sharing under feudalism brought equality among the respective communities. FALSE
- (viii) The Kushites were iron workers; they introduced iron technology in East Africa. TRUE

5. Give the meaning of each of the following terms:

(i) Primates

Primates are an order of mammals that include humans, apes, monkeys, and prosimians, characterized by large brains, forward-facing eyes, and grasping hands.

(ii) Cultural practices

Cultural practices refer to the shared customs, traditions, beliefs, and activities that define a particular group or society.

(iii) Kinship

Kinship is the system of relationships and connections between individuals based on blood ties, marriage, or adoption, often determining social roles and responsibilities.

(iv) Anglo-Zulu War

The Anglo-Zulu War was a conflict fought in 1879 between the British Empire and the Zulu Kingdom in South Africa, caused by British attempts to expand their territory.

(v) The Afrikaner Exodus

The Afrikaner Exodus, also known as the Great Trek, was the migration of Boer farmers in the 1830s and 1840s from the British-controlled Cape Colony to the interior of South Africa, seeking independence and new lands.

6. Using the following guidelines write a short essay on state formation in East Africa:

State formation refers to the process through which organized political entities with defined boundaries, centralized governments, and legal systems are established and developed. In East Africa, state formation was influenced by various social, economic, and political factors.

Meaning of a state

A state is an organized political entity that has defined territorial boundaries, a centralized authority, and a system of governance responsible for maintaining law and order.

Two examples of states in East Africa

- Buganda Kingdom: This was a centralized state in present-day Uganda, known for its effective administrative system and strong military organization. The kingdom controlled trade routes and collected taxes from its subjects, which contributed to its stability and growth.

- **Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom:** Located in western Uganda, Bunyoro was a powerful kingdom with skilled leadership and control over trade in salt and iron. The kingdom also benefited from its strategic location, which allowed it to interact with neighboring states and traders.

Five factors for state formation

- **Trade:** Trade brought wealth and resources to communities, enabling them to establish and sustain organized states. For example, states like Buganda thrived by controlling trade routes and taxing merchants.
- **Population growth:** Increased population required structured governance to manage resources, land, and social relations, which led to the emergence of states.
- **Technology:** Advancements in ironworking and agriculture provided tools for farming and defense, enhancing the economic and political stability of states.
- **Leadership:** Strong and visionary leaders played a key role in uniting people, organizing resources, and establishing centralized authority. Leaders such as Kabaka of Buganda unified their territories effectively.
- **External influences:** Contact with Arab traders and Europeans introduced new administrative, military, and economic practices that contributed to the development of states in East Africa.

7. Explain five major changes in man's way of life during the Late Stone Age.

The Late Stone Age, also known as the Neolithic period, was marked by significant advancements in human life and culture. These changes allowed humans to transition from nomadic lifestyles to settled communities.

**Improved tools**

During this period, humans developed advanced tools made of stone, bone, and wood. These tools were more efficient for farming, hunting, and building, which improved productivity and survival.

**Domestication of animals**

Humans began taming and breeding animals such as cattle, goats, and sheep. This provided a reliable source of food, clothing, and labor, contributing to the development of settled communities.

**Agriculture**

Farming became the primary means of subsistence, replacing hunting and gathering. Crops such as millet and sorghum were cultivated, leading to food surpluses and the establishment of permanent settlements.

**Social organization**

Communities became more structured, with roles assigned based on age, gender, and skills. This organization facilitated cooperation in activities like farming, construction, and defense.

**Art and religion**

Humans began creating cave paintings and sculptures, which reflected their beliefs and experiences. Rituals and religious practices also emerged, demonstrating a growing awareness of spirituality and the afterlife.