

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING**  
**FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2013**

**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 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.

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## SECTION A

1. For each of the following items choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Which were the pastoral societies that existed in pre-colonial East Africa?

- A. Masai, Nandi, Turkana and Karamajong
- B. Nandi, Kikuyu, Sambaa and Hadzabe
- C. Nyakyusa, Nandi, Karamajong and Makonde
- D. Turkana, Gogo, Sukuma and Kikuyu

**Answer: A**

**Reason:** The Masai, Nandi, Turkana, and Karamajong were pastoral societies in pre-colonial East Africa, relying primarily on livestock herding. The other options include agricultural (Kikuyu, Sukuma, Nyakyusa, Makonde) or hunter-gatherer (Hadzabe) societies, which do not fit the pastoral definition.

(ii) The following were some of the commodities used as currency in precolonial Africa:

- A. Copper rods, books and bronze
- B. Iron ore, silver and wood
- C. Paper, gold and copper
- D. Salt, cloth and cowrie shells

**Answer: D**

**Reason:** Salt, cloth, and cowrie shells were widely used as currency in pre-colonial African trade, particularly in West and East Africa. The other options include materials (copper, iron, bronze, gold) not consistently used as currency or anachronistic items (paper, books).

(iii) Homo-sapiens lived in one of the following periods:

- A. Early Stone Age
- B. Iron Age
- C. Late Stone Age
- D. Middle Stone Age

**Answer: C**

**Reason:** Homo sapiens, modern humans, emerged during the Late Stone Age (Upper Paleolithic), around 50,000–10,000 years ago, characterized by advanced tool-making and cultural development. Earlier periods (Early and Middle Stone Age) were associated with earlier hominids, and the Iron Age came later.

(iv) Identify the society in Kalahari desert which is still practicing primitive communal mode of production:

- A. Dorobo
- B. Khoikhoi
- C. Mbuti
- D. Teuso

**Answer: None (Question Issue)**

**Reason:** None of the listed societies (Dorobo, Khoikhoi, Mbuti, Teuso) are specifically located in the Kalahari Desert. The San (Bushmen) are the Kalahari's indigenous people practicing communal hunting and gathering. Among the options, Mbuti (C) are hunter-gatherers but live in the Congo rainforest, not the Kalahari. This suggests a possible error in the question, but Mbuti is the closest to a communal mode.

(v) Among the given sets of areas below, one was an important salt making centre in Africa:

- A. Axum and Meroe
- B. Axum and Uvinza
- C. Meroe and Taghaza
- D. Taghaza and Uvinza

**Answer: D**

**Reason:** Taghaza (West Africa) and Uvinza (Tanzania) were significant salt-making centers due to their natural salt deposits and trade importance. Axum and Meroe were more associated with other resources (e.g., gold, iron), not salt production.

(vi) What was the outcome of mineral discovery in South Africa?

- A. Depopulation of Cape Town
- B. Introduction of religious groups
- C. Migration of indigenous people
- D. Political matters ignored

**Answer: C**

**Reason:** The discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa (e.g., Kimberly, 1867; Witwatersrand, 1886) led to significant migration of indigenous people, drawn to mining areas for labor or displaced by colonial expansion. Cape Town's population grew, religious groups were not directly tied to minerals, and political matters intensified.

(vii) One of the trade below replaced the slave in Africa:

- A. Legitimate trade
- B. Local trade
- C. Trans-Saharan trade
- D. Triangular trade

**Answer: A**

**Reason:** Legitimate trade, involving commodities like palm oil and ivory, replaced the slave trade after its abolition in the 19th century. Local trade was smaller-scale, Trans-Saharan trade predated abolition, and Triangular trade involved slaves.

(viii) What was the function of a clan head in an African society?

- A. Allocation of water portions for fishing
- B. Breaking up marriages
- C. Providing employment in industries
- D. Settling conflicts

**Answer: D**

**Reason:** Clan heads in African societies primarily resolved disputes, including land and social conflicts, to maintain community harmony. The other options (fishing allocation, marriage dissolution, industrial employment) were not typical roles of clan heads.

(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 Asians
- D. Spread of administration and civilization

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** Traders and missionaries in East Africa explored regions and established trade networks (e.g., ivory, slaves) to secure commercial interests. Mineral discovery was more relevant to South Africa, Asian land occupation was not their focus, and administration was a colonial government role.

(x) One of the items below was the aim of Portuguese interest in the East African coast in the 17th century:

- A. Prevention of Islam
- B. Provision of social services

- C. Spread of Christianity
- D. Trade control along the coast

**Answer: D**

**Reason:** The Portuguese aimed to control East African coastal trade, particularly spices and gold, to dominate Indian Ocean commerce. While they spread Christianity, trade control was their primary objective. Preventing Islam or providing social services were not central goals.

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	LIST B
(i) Audio-visual sources of History	A. Blacksmiths
(ii) Duration of one thousand years	B. Boer Trek
(iii) Examples of hunting and gathering societies in East Africa	C. Films and television
(iv) Feudal relation along the coast of East Africa and Zanzibar	D. Hadzabe and Dorobo
(v) Foreigners intermarriage with Africans	E. Half-castes
(vi) Man with ability of making tools	F. Homo Habilis
(vii) The movement of Dutch from the Cape to the interior of South Africa	G. Ivory, slave and gold
(viii) Pre-colonial African Commercial Societies	H. Khoikhoi and Xhosa
(ix) Professional iron smelters	I. Mbuti and Hadzabe
(x) Valuable commodities gathered by Asians from Africa	J. Millennium
	K. Oral tradition and museums
	L. Professional hunters
	M. Sambaa and Nyamwezi
	N. Umwinyi
	O. Yao and Kamba

**Answers:**

- (i) C – Films and television
- (ii) J – Millennium
- (iii) D – Hadzabe and Dorobo
- (iv) N – Umwinyi
- (v) E – Half-castes
- (vi) F – Homo Habilis
- (vii) B – Boer Trek
- (viii) O – Yao and Kamba
- (ix) A – Blacksmiths
- (x) G – Ivory, slave and gold

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

- (i) In this struggle man continually learns how to design and fashion better tools.
- (ii) In so doing he developed science and technology.
- (iii) History explains man's struggle to master his environment.
- (iv) History shows the changing relationship between man and man in the course of material production.
- (v) For example the people who lived in Engaruka long time ago controlled their environment by adopting irrigation and terracing.

**Chronological Order:**

- iii – History explains man's struggle to master his environment.
- iv – History shows the changing relationship between man and man in the course of material production.
- i – In this struggle man continually learns how to design and fashion better tools.
- ii – In so doing he developed science and technology.
- v – For example the people who lived in Engaruka long time ago controlled their environment by adopting irrigation and terracing.

**SECTION B**

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

**EVENTS**

- A. Coming of Ngoni in East Africa
- B. Emergence of Ntemi system of organization
- C. End of Portuguese rule in East Africa
- D. Mombasa establishes itself as an independent sheikhdom
- E. Sultan Seyyid Said moved his capital to Zanzibar.

**Answers**

- (i) Coming of Ngoni in East Africa – 1840s (not listed, assuming ~1840)
- (ii) Emergence of Ntemi system of organization – ~1500
- (iii) End of Portuguese rule in East Africa – 1698
- (iv) Mombasa establishes itself as an independent sheikhdom – ~1820
- (v) Sultan Seyyid Said moved his capital to Zanzibar – 1840

(b) Complete each of the following statements with correct historical facts:

- (i) A social organization which comprises several blood related families is known as .....

**Answer:** Clan

- (ii) Fire was discovered during .....

**Answer:** Middle Stone Age

(iii) The first European nation to industrialize and abolish slave trade was .....

**Answer:** Britain

(iv) The feudal system in Buhaya was called .....

**Answer:** Nyarubanja

(v) The war fought by the Boers against the British was known as .....

**Answer:** Anglo-Boer War

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) Africans did not believe in gods before the coming of missionaries . . . . .

**Answer: FALSE** (Africans had indigenous spiritual beliefs before missionaries.)

(ii) Capitalism is a system whereby people live together and practice common ownership of property . . . . .

**Answer: FALSE** (Capitalism involves private ownership, not communal.)

(iii) Traders from the Far East who came to the coast of East Africa included Indonesians, Indians and Chinese . . . . .

**Answer: TRUE** (These groups traded along the East African coast.)

(iv) Pre-colonial African societies existed after colonial domination . . . . .

**Answer: FALSE** (Pre-colonial societies existed before colonial rule.)

(v) Neolithic Revolution was the domestication of animals during the Stone Age . . . . .

**Answer: FALSE** (Neolithic Revolution involved both domestication of animals and crop cultivation.)

(vi) The industrial revolution was among the reasons for abolition of slave trade . . . . .

**Answer: TRUE** (Industrialization reduced the need for slave labor.)

(vii) Dr. David Livingstone and John Krapf were both missionaries and explorers . . . . .

**Answer: TRUE** (Both combined missionary work with exploration.)

(viii) The caravan trade in ivory and slaves was characterized by constant warfare . . . . .

**Answer: TRUE** (Trade routes were often contested, leading to conflicts.)

(ix) Karagwe, Ugweno and Bagamoyo were among the famous iron centres in East Africa . . . . .

**Answer: FALSE** (Karagwe and Ugweno were iron centers, but Bagamoyo was a trade hub.)

(x) Khoikhoi and Boers were the earliest people to live in Cape Province of South Africa . . . . .

**Answer: FALSE** (Khoikhoi and San were the earliest; Boers arrived in 1652.)

## SECTION C

5. Write short notes on each of the following terms:

- (i) Age set system
- (ii) Anthropology
- (iii) Centralized states
- (iv) Hamerton Treaty
- (v) Regional Trade

### Answers:

(i) **Age set system:** A social organization where individuals of similar age are grouped into sets, performing specific roles (e.g., warriors, elders) as in the Maasai moran system.

(ii) **Anthropology:** The study of human societies, cultures, and their development, often used to understand pre-colonial African social structures.

(iii) **Centralized states:** Political systems with a single authority (e.g., king) controlling a defined territory, such as Buganda or Zulu kingdoms.

(iv) **Hamerton Treaty:** An 1845 agreement between Britain and Zanzibar to restrict the slave trade, limiting slave exports to certain regions.

(v) **Regional Trade:** Trade within a specific area, like East African long-distance trade in ivory and slaves, involving groups like the Nyamwezi.

6. Explain five characteristics of feudalism.

### Answer:

- **Land-based economy:** Land was the primary source of wealth, controlled by lords who allocated it to vassals or peasants.
- **Hierarchical structure:** Society was organized with kings or chiefs at the top, followed by nobles, vassals, and peasants or serfs.
- **Reciprocal obligations:** Lords provided land and protection, while vassals or peasants offered labor, produce, or military service (e.g., Ubugabire in Rwanda).
- **Decentralized power:** Local lords held significant authority, with loyalty pledged to a central ruler, as in the Nyarubanja system in Buhaya.
- **Social stratification:** Distinct classes (e.g., nobles, peasants) with limited mobility, reinforced by economic and political roles.



7. Write an essay of the importance of museums in Tanzania.

**Answer:**

### **The Importance of Museums in Tanzania**

Museums in Tanzania play a vital role in preserving, showcasing, and educating about the country's rich historical and cultural heritage. They serve as repositories of artifacts, documents, and traditions that reflect Tanzania's past, from pre-colonial societies to the post-independence era.

Firstly, museums preserve Tanzania's history. Sites like the National Museum in Dar es Salaam and the Olduvai Gorge Museum house artifacts such as the Zinjanthropus skull, providing evidence of early human life. These collections safeguard physical remains for future generations.

Secondly, museums educate the public. They offer insights into Tanzania's pre-colonial societies (e.g., Nyamwezi trade, Ngoni migrations), colonial history, and independence struggles through exhibits and programs. School visits to museums like the Village Museum in Dar es Salaam teach students about traditional lifestyles and cultural diversity.

Thirdly, museums promote cultural identity. By displaying artifacts from ethnic groups like the Chagga, Maasai, and Makonde, they foster pride in Tanzania's diverse heritage and unity among its people.

Fourthly, museums boost tourism. Sites like the Zanzibar Museum attract visitors, contributing to the economy and promoting Tanzania's global historical significance.

Fifthly, museums support research. Archaeologists and historians use museum collections to study Tanzania's past, contributing to global knowledge about human evolution and African history.

In conclusion, museums in Tanzania are essential for preserving history, educating citizens, promoting cultural identity, supporting tourism, and facilitating research. They ensure that Tanzania's rich past remains accessible and relevant to present and future generations.