

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2014

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 and write its letter.

(i) Man was able to make and use very simple stone tools during the:

- A. Middle Stone Age
- B. Old Stone Age
- C. Late Stone Age
- D. New Stone Age

Answer: B

Reason: The Old Stone Age (Paleolithic period) is when early humans, such as Homo habilis, made and used very simple stone tools, like choppers and hand axes. The Middle Stone Age involved more refined tools, the Late Stone Age saw advanced tools and cultural developments, and the New Stone Age (Neolithic) included polished tools and agriculture.

(ii) Which among the following include the methods used in showing chronological order of events?

- A. Famine, epidemics, drought and heavy rains.
- B. Carbon 14, archives, museums and historical sites
- C. Periods, generations, millennia and centuries.
- D. Family trees, time lines, time charts and time graphs.

Answer: D

Reason: Family trees, time lines, time charts, and time graphs are methods used to represent the chronological order of historical events. Option B includes sources of historical information, not methods for chronology, while A and C describe events or time units, not methods.

(iii) Three pre-colonial matrilineal societies in East Africa were:

- A. Mwera, Makonde and Sukuma
- B. Chagga, Kikuyu and Kamba
- C. Makonde, Sukuma and Chagga
- D. Kikuyu, Makonde and Kamba.

Answer: A

Reason: The Mwera, Makonde, and Sukuma were matrilineal societies in East Africa, tracing descent through the female line. The Chagga, Kikuyu, and Kamba were predominantly patrilineal, making options B, C, and D incorrect.

(iv) During the pre-colonial period, Imbagala and Vimbundu of Angola were:

- A. Professional traders
- B. Abolitionists of slave trade
- C. Pastoral societies
- D. Early hunters and gatherers.

Answer: A

Reason: The Imbagala and Vimbundu were known as professional traders in pre-colonial Angola, engaging in long-distance trade, including slaves and goods. They were not primarily pastoralists, hunters, or abolitionists.

(v) The economic factors for interactions among the people of Africa:

- A. Migration, trade and language
- B. War, migration and music
- C. Inter-marriage, medicine and religion
- D. Trade, agriculture and metal working.

Answer: D

Reason: Trade, agriculture, and metalworking were key economic factors driving interactions in pre-colonial Africa, facilitating exchange and cultural contact. Migration, language, war, music, inter-marriage, medicine, and religion were more social or cultural factors.

(vi) One of the causes of Mfecane wars was:

- A. Arrival of Portuguese at the Cape of Good Hope
- B. Migration of the Ngoni under Zwangendaba
- C. Rapid population growth in South Africa
- D. Arrival of Sultan Seyyid Said in Zanzibar from Oman.

Answer: C

Reason: The Mfecane wars (early 19th century) were caused by rapid population growth in South Africa, leading to competition for land and resources, exacerbated by Shaka Zulu's expansions. The Ngoni migration was a result, not a cause, and Portuguese or Omani arrivals were unrelated.

(vii) Which among the following include the demands of industrial capitalism?

- A. Piracy, robbery and unequal exchange
- B. Explorers, traders and missionaries.
- C. Markets, raw materials and cheap labour
- D. Robbery, piracy and agents of colonialism

Answer: C

Reason: Industrial capitalism required markets for manufactured goods, raw materials for factories, and cheap labor for production. Explorers, traders, and missionaries were agents, not demands, and piracy or robbery were not systematic requirements.

(viii) The feudal system in Zanzibar was known as:

- A. Busulo
- B. Nyarubanja
- C. Ubugabire
- D. Umwinyi

Answer: D

Reason: The feudal system in Zanzibar was called Umwinyi, where the Mwinyi (landlord) controlled land and labor. Busulo, Nyarubanja, and Ubugabire were feudal systems in other regions (e.g., Rwanda, Buhaya).

(ix) Which of the following does not apply to the moran?

- A. Consists of people who were between youth and adulthood
- B. Protects livestock against enemies and wild animals.
- C. Consists of young boys between 8 and 18 years.

D. Raids neighbouring herds to increase the size of their herds.

Answer: C

Reason: In Maasai society, morans are young adult warriors (typically post-adolescence, not 8–18 years) responsible for protecting livestock and raiding for cattle. Young boys (8–are not morans but are in earlier age sets preparing for warrior status.

(x) Who discovered the skull of the earliest ancestors of man in Olduvai Gorge in 1959?

A. David Livingstone.

B. Louis Leakey.

C. Charles Darwin.

D. Carl Peters.

Answer: B

Reason: Louis Leakey, along with Mary Leakey, discovered the Zinjanthropus skull in Olduvai Gorge in 1959, a significant find in human evolution studies. Livingstone was an explorer, Darwin a theorist, and Peters a colonialist, none associated with this discovery.

2. (a) Match the items in List A with the correct responses in List B by writing the letter of the response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

| LIST A | LIST B |
|---|------------------------|
| (i) A duration of one hundred years | A. Trans-Saharan trade |
| (ii) He stated that man developed from an ape-like creature. | B. Clan |
| (iii) It stimulated the rise of Ghana, Mali and Songhai empires. | C. Vasco Da Gama |
| (iv) The famous iron site in East Africa. | D. Hundred decades |
| (v) It was made up of several related families. | E. Louis Leakey |
| (vi) The title of the King of Buganda. | F. David Livingstone |
| (vii) The period when man started domestication of crops and animals. | G. Late Stone Age |
| (viii) The best known explorer in South, Central and East Africa. | H. San |
| (ix) A Portuguese sailor who reached India after going round the southern Cape of Africa in 1498. | I. Kabaka |
| (x) The earliest inhabitants of South Africa who are easily identified by the 'click' sounds in their language. | J. Mungo Park |
| | K. Ugweno |
| | L. Moroccan invasion |
| | M. Century |
| | N. Old Stone Age |
| | O. Charles Darwin |

Answers:

- (i) M – Century
- (ii) O – Charles Darwin
- (iii) A – Trans-Saharan trade
- (iv) K – Ugweno
- (v) B – Clan
- (vi) I – Kabaka
- (vii) G – Late Stone Age
- (viii) F – David Livingstone
- (ix) C – Vasco Da Gama
- (x) H – San

(b) Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order.

- (i) These caves were usually near sources of water.
- (ii) These activities have earned them the name 'early hunters and gatherers.'
- (iii) They mainly lived temporarily in caves.
- (iv) They ate raw food like meat and fruits because they did not know how to make fire.
- (v) During this period people did not have permanent shelters.

Chronological Order:

- v – During this period people did not have permanent shelters.
- iii – They mainly lived temporarily in caves.
- i – These caves were usually near sources of water.
- iv – They ate raw food like meat and fruits because they did not know how to make fire.
- ii – These activities have earned them the name 'early hunters and gatherers.'

SECTION B

3. (a) Years and important historical events that took place in Africa are shown in the table below. Write the letter of the year below the corresponding item number of event in the table provided.

| EVENT | YEAR |
|--|---------|
| (i) The Late Stone Age began in Eastern Africa. | A. 1873 |
| (ii) The last anti-slave trade treaty was signed. | B. 1840 |
| (iii) The Dutch established their settlement at the Cape. | C. 1562 |
| (iv) The Portuguese witnessed the fall of Fort Jesus. | D. 1845 |
| (v) Sultan Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Oman to Zanzibar | E. 1698 |
| | F. 1795 |
| | G. 1652 |

Answers:

- (i) The Late Stone Age began in Eastern Africa – H. 50,000 B.C
- (ii) The last anti-slave trade treaty was signed – A. 1873
- (iii) The Dutch established their settlement at the Cape – G. 1652
- (iv) The Portuguese witnessed the fall of Fort Jesus – E. 1698
- (v) Sultan Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Oman to Zanzibar – B. 1840

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

- (i) The kingdom whose King was known as Mansa Kankan Musa was

Answer: Mali

- (ii) A duration of one thousand years is called

Answer: Millennium

- (iii) A collection of private and public documents is known as

Answer: Archives

- (iv) The feudal system which developed in Karagwe was called

Answer: Nyarubanja

- (v) The basic and simplest unit of social organization is called

Answer: Family

4. In each of the following statements, write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is not correct in the spaces provided.

- (i) Surplus production existed during the feudal mode of production

Answer: TRUE (Feudalism often produced agricultural surplus for lords.)

- (ii) Monopoly capitalism was characterized by formation of big African companies.

Answer: FALSE (Monopoly capitalism involved European companies dominating trade.)

- (iii) Nyarubanja was feudal system which existed in Buganda.

Answer: FALSE (Nyarubanja was in Karagwe; Buganda had a different system.)

- (iv) The monsoon winds facilitated the early contacts between America, the Middle and Far East.

Answer: FALSE (Monsoon winds connected East Africa, Middle East, and Far East, not America.)

- (v) Archives are one of the ways of determining dates by remembering changes and events.

Answer: FALSE (Archives provide historical records, not a method for dating events.)

- (vi) In East Africa, forms of state organization varied from place to place

Answer: TRUE (States like Buganda and Hehe had different structures.)

(vii) The Late Stone Age was associated with settled life and domestication of crops and animals.

Answer: TRUE (The Neolithic period involved settled agriculture.)

(viii) Yao and Nyamwezi were the famous iron smelters in Tanzania

Answer: FALSE (Yao and Nyamwezi were traders, not known for iron smelting.)

(ix) Sultan Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Oman to Zanzibar in 1940.

Answer: FALSE (It was in 1840, not 1940.)

(x) Hadzabe and Dorobo are examples of pre-colonial communal societies in East Africa.

Answer: TRUE (Both practiced communal hunting and gathering.)

SECTION C

5. Briefly explain the following terms:

(i) Oral tradition

(ii) Ubugabire

(iii) Decade

(iv) Moresby treaty

(v) Slave trade

Answers:

(i) **Oral tradition:** The transmission of historical knowledge, customs, and stories through spoken word across generations, common in African societies.

(ii) **Ubugabire:** A feudal system in the interlacustrine region (e.g., Rwanda) where rulers granted land or cattle to vassals in exchange for loyalty and services.

(iii) **Decade:** A period of ten years.

(iv) **Moresby treaty:** An 1822 agreement between Britain and Zanzibar to limit the slave trade, restricting slave exports to certain regions.

(v) **Slave trade:** The capture, sale, and transportation of enslaved Africans, primarily to the Americas and Indian Ocean regions, during the 15th–19th centuries.

6. Explain six social factors for early interactions in Africa.

Answer:

- **Intermarriage:** Marriages between different ethnic groups fostered alliances and cultural exchange, as seen in coastal Swahili communities with Arab traders.
- **Religion:** Shared or adopted religious practices, like Islam, facilitated interactions, uniting communities in trade and worship (e.g., East African coast).
- **Language:** Common languages or lingua francas (e.g., Swahili) enabled communication and trade among diverse groups.
- **Migration:** Movement of groups like the Bantu or Ngoni spread cultural practices and social ties across regions.
- **Festivals and ceremonies:** Communal events, such as initiation rites, brought neighboring groups together, strengthening social bonds.
- **Medicine and healing:** Sharing traditional medical knowledge or seeking healers from other communities promoted interactions and trust.

7. Analyse six effects of Trans-Sahara trade in West Africa.

Answer:

- **Economic growth:** The trade in gold, salt, and slaves enriched empires like Ghana, Mali, and Songhai, fostering urban centers like Timbuktu.
- **Cultural exchange:** Interaction with North African and Arab traders introduced Islamic culture, art, and architecture to West Africa.
- **Spread of Islam:** The trade spread Islam, influencing governance, education, and social practices in empires like Mali under Mansa Musa.
- **Development of states:** Wealth from trade enabled the rise of powerful centralized states with sophisticated administrations.
- **Social stratification:** Trade profits created class distinctions, with wealthy merchants and rulers emerging above commoners.
- **Technological advancements:** Exposure to new tools and techniques, like writing and metallurgy, enhanced local craftsmanship and record-keeping.