

HISTORY FORM TWO NECTA 2015

Solutions from: [Maktaba by TETEA](https://maktaba.tetea.org)

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1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
D	D	A	C	C	D	B	C	B	C

2.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
B	E	M	K	O	G	A	F	I	C

A

(b)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
2	3	4	1	5

3.(a)

i	ii	iii	iv	v
D	B	C	E	H

b) i) Improvement on the stone tools. They became sharper smaller and more efficient.

ii) Omukama

iii) Archieves

iv) Umwinyi

v) Buganda

4.

i) TRUE

ii) TRUE

iii) FALSE

iv) FALSE

v) TRUE

vi) FALSE

vii) TRUE

viii) TRUE

ix) TRUE

x) FALSE

5. .Pharaoh. In ancient Egypt was a political and religious leader of the people. The word “Pharaoh” is the Greek form of the Egyptian Pero or per-a-a-al which was the designation of royal residence and it means Great House.

Golden stool. Refers to the royal and divine throne of the Ashanti people

Boer trek. Refers to the movement of the Dutch community from the cape to the interior of South Africa in search of land where they could establish their own homeland.

Slavery. Is an exploitative mode of production in which man owned other men as possessions and used them for economic production.

Capitalism. Refers to an economic system in which the major means of production are owned and controlled by few people.

6.A slave is a captive held as a possession of another person (the slave master) and used in producing for and/ or delivering service to the master in exchange for basic provision such as food, shelter, clothing and industry.

Slaves in pre-colonial era in Africa, Asia, America and Europe were a property of their master and could be inherited, sold or given as gifts to others.

The following were some of the methods used in obtaining slaves:-

Raiding weak communities. Arab and Swahili slave traders invaded villages with their weapons which were superior to those of the raided communities. They burnt houses and captured those they saw would be useful as slaves.

Ambush. Slave traders set traps and laid ambush the unsuspecting groups which were travelling from one area to another for matters like burial, search for firewood or traditional ceremonies.

Buying prisoners of war. Slave traders pursued rulers such as chiefs and kings to sell people they had captured as prisoners of war during inter-tribal wars. Sometimes such wars were encouraged by the slave traders who also provided weapons to their sellers.

Treachery. Slave traders enticed Africans with items such as clothes, beads and guns and when the victim went to collect them they were captured.

Buying unwanted members of a society. In some areas criminals, poor people and those who failed to pay their debts were sold to slave traders.

Caravans organized by local chiefs. Some African chiefs in the interior were notorious for capturing slaves and organizing their slave caravans to the coast where they sold slaves to Arab traders. Such rulers included Isike and Mirambo (Nyamwezi), Nyugu ya Mawe(kimbu); Maohemba(yao); Mkwawa(hehe) and Kabaka Mutesa (Buganda).

7.Dutch settlement. At the cape occurred when Dutch ship 'Harlem' was wrecked at table Bay. Its sailors were forced to stay at the cape until they were rescued by other ships coming from India. During their stay they grew vegetables and food to subsist themselves and traded with the Khoikhoi and the san through barter system.

The following were the reasons for Boer's permanent settlement at the cape:-

The need for a docking station for travelling ships. The Dutch settlement at the cape would allow the trading ships on their way to India or Europe to stop at the stations to refuel and receive service both to the ships and travelers. The cape also provided an ample space for docking ships with food provision of treatment to the sick and many other services.

Control of the interior trade. The Dutch settlers (Boers) traded with the Indigenous inhabitants. They offered luxuries such as beads, copper, tobacco and alcohol while receiving cattle from the indigenous people. The trade between the two groups was based on barter system thus, the Boers saw this trade to be profitable and wanted to dominate it.

Control of the Indian ocean trade. The Dutch wanted to control the Indian ocean trade which was dominated by the Portuguese. The Dutch East India company was active in the Atlantic and Indian oceans in the 17th century

Fertile soils for agriculture.The soil of the cape was fertile and suitable for growing vegetables and fruits which were trade items for visiting ships.

Good climatic conditions. The cool temperature climate of the cape resembled that of Europe and so attracted the Dutch to settle easily.

Availability of land. Since the xhosa and khoikhoi sparingly practiced farming, vast land of South Africa was available for economic activities such as farming, livestock keeping and (later) mining.