

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESMENT**

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Wednesday 15rd November 2017

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)** mark s.
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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I. History is the study of

- A. future events
- B. present events
- C. past events
- D. all African events

Correct answer: C

Reason: History is a record of past events and activities, focusing on understanding human experiences and societal developments over time.

II. Which of the following is a scientific method of determining dates of the past remains?

- A. Archaeology
- B. Time Graphs
- C. Carbon 14
- D. Time charts

Correct answer: C

Reason: Carbon 14 dating is a radiometric method used to determine the age of archaeological and geological samples based on the decay of carbon isotopes.

III. One of the important outcomes of the shift of man from walking by four limbs to bipedalism was

- A. defending against enemies
- B. making and using tools
- C. cooking and living in caves
- D. hunting and gathering

Correct answer: B

Reason: Bipedalism freed the hands for toolmaking and carrying objects, which significantly enhanced human adaptability and survival.

IV. During which period did the pre-colonial Tanzanian communities engage in paintings and drawings found at Kondoa Irangi?

- A. Late Stone Age
- B. Old Stone Age
- C. Industrial Age
- D. Early Stone Age

Correct answer: D

Reason: The Early Stone Age is marked by primitive tools and rock art, including the drawings found at Kondoa Irangi, which reflect early human creativity and culture.

V. Peace and intermarriage during the pre-colonial period were among the results of

- A. trade between neighbours
- B. war between neighbours
- C. conquest of neighbours
- D. war and slave trade

Correct answer: A

Reason: Trade encouraged interaction, trust, and mutual benefit among communities, often leading to intermarriages to strengthen ties.

VI. The following were characteristics of the slavery mode of production except

- A. existence of classes between slave and slave master
- B. slaves had no right to own major means of production
- C. slaves had a share over the surplus production
- D. there was class struggle between slaves and slave masters

Correct answer: C

Reason: In the slavery mode of production, slaves were exploited, and they did not have access to surplus production, which was controlled by their masters.

VII. Some of the commodities used as currency during pre-colonial Africa were

- A. pepper, gold and copper
- B. iron hoes, wood and silver
- C. salt, cloth and cowrie shells
- D. copper, silver and bronze

Correct answer: C

Reason: These commodities were widely valued and accepted for trade in pre-colonial Africa due to their utility and rarity.

VIII. A system whereby the major means of production are shared by all members of the society is known as

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

Correct answer: C

Reason: Communalism emphasizes collective ownership and equal sharing of resources among members of a society.

IX. Into which major periods is the Stone Age divided?

- A. four
- B. three
- C. two
- D. five

Correct answer: B

Reason: The Stone Age is divided into the Early, Middle, and Late Stone Ages, based on the technological advancements in toolmaking.

X. Ten years make

- A. a generation
- B. a decade
- C. a century

D. a millennium

Correct answer: B

Reason: A decade refers to a period of ten years, derived from the Greek word "dekas," meaning ten.

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

List A

- i. A tribe whose feudal relation was known as Ubugabire.
- ii. A tribe from the Zambezi region which attacked and resisted the Portuguese.
- iii. The society in the interlacustrine area in which the busulo and nvunjo were forms of feudal relations.
- iv. A tribe in West Africa which was famous for using copper alloys to make various ornaments.
- v. An example of agricultural society which practiced age set system in Tanzania.
- vi. Pre-colonial professional traders in Angola.
- vii. The people who were the first to make and use iron tools in Africa.
- viii. A famous tribe which led the northern route which covered Mombasa and Central Kenya during the Long Distance Trade.
- ix. A tribe which resisted the Boers between the Great Fish River and the Limpopo.
- x. A pastoral society whose organization based on age segments.

List B

- A. Nyakyusa
- B.imba
- C. Baganda
- D. Ndebele
- E. Imbangala
- F. Yao
- G. Xhosa
- H. Tutsi
- I. Swahili
- J. Mwanamutapa
- K. Yoruba
- L. Kamba
- M. Haya
- N. Maasai
- O. Egyptians

ANSWERS

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
H	B	C	K	A	E	J	L	D	N

3. Write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is not correct in the space provided.

i. The Ngoni migration contributed to the formation of states in north-eastern Tanzania.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: The Ngoni migration led to the establishment of powerful states and militarized societies in northeastern Tanzania.

ii. History brings a greater sense of patriotism and nationalism.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Studying history helps people understand their cultural identity, heritage, and the struggles of their ancestors, fostering patriotism and nationalism.

iii. Archives are places where current government records are kept.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Archives are places where historical and official documents are preserved, not necessarily current records.

iv. Primitive communal societies lived by hunting and gathering.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Primitive communal societies relied on hunting animals and gathering plants for sustenance, as they lacked advanced agricultural practices.

v. Mixed farming involves planting different crops on the same piece of land.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Mixed farming refers to a system of farming that combines crop cultivation and animal rearing, not just planting crops.

vi. Non-centralized states are also known as Kingdoms.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Non-centralized states were organized through clans or chiefdoms, while Kingdoms were centralized with hierarchical leadership.

vii. Umwinyi was introduced in Zanzibar by David Livingstone.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Umwinyi was a pre-existing feudal system in Zanzibar, not introduced by David Livingstone.

viii. The Indian merchants provided capital for the slave trade in East Africa.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Indian merchants were key financiers and participants in the East African slave trade.

ix. Bartholomew Diaz was the first European to round the Cape in 1487.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1487, opening the sea route to Asia.

x. Missionaries were not among the three key agents of colonialism in Africa.

Answer: FALSE

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

i. Boer Trek

Answer: The Boer Trek, also known as the Great Trek, was the migration of Dutch-speaking settlers (Boers) in South Africa during the 1830s and 1840s to escape British control and establish independent republics.

ii. Homo Erectus

Answer: Homo Erectus was an early human species that lived approximately 1.9 million to 110,000 years ago. They were known for walking upright and using basic tools and fire.

iii. Museum

Answer: A museum is an institution that collects, preserves, and displays artifacts, historical objects, and cultural heritage for educational and research purposes.

iv. Legitimate Trade

Answer: Legitimate trade refers to the trade in goods such as agricultural products and minerals that replaced the slave trade after its abolition in the 19th century.

v. Mfecane

Answer: Mfecane, meaning "the crushing" in Zulu, was a period of widespread chaos and migration in Southern Africa during the early 19th century caused by the expansion of the Zulu Kingdom.

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

- i. Before the intervention, the Coastal City-States traded among themselves.
- ii. Britain benefited from cloves and coconuts produced in the islands.
- iii. The Portuguese merchants took over the trade in the 16th century.
- iv. The defeat of the Portuguese caused the Oman to establish its control over the East African coast.
- v. The Oman sultanate established plantation economy in Zanzibar and Pemba islands.

ANSWER:

First	second	third	fourth	fifthy
i	iii	iv	v	ii

6. Complete each of the following statements with correct historical facts.

i. In which century did Spain and Portugal emerge as the leading commercial powers along the Atlantic coast?

Answer: The 15th century.

ii. The feudal system which developed in Buhaya Kingdom based on land ownership was known as

Answer: Nyarubanja.

iii. The treaty which closed down the Zanzibar slave market in 1873 was called
Answer: The Anglo-Zanzibar Treaty.

iv. An economic system which involved the ownership of slaves was called
Answer: Slavery.

v. The traditional King of the Baganda is known as
Answer: Kabaka.

7. Study this sketch map and answer the questions which follow.

i. Which coastal City-State developed at letter A during the early commercial contacts?
Answer: Kilwa.

ii. Name the coastal City-State at letter B.
Answer: Mombasa.

iii. The monsoon wind marked by letter C is called
Answer: Kaskazi (Northeast Monsoon).

iv. The ocean marked by D is called
Answer: Indian Ocean.

v. Which European nation disturbed the trade shown on the sketch map between the 16th and 17th centuries?
Answer: Portugal.

8. Why economic reasons were responsible for the abolition of slave trade? Explain by giving six points.
Answer:

- Decline in profitability of the slave trade.
- Industrial revolution increased demand for free laborers.
- Need for African markets for European manufactured goods.
- Influence of capitalist ideologies prioritizing wage labor.
- Decline in plantation economies that relied on slaves.
- Humanitarian campaigns highlighted the inefficiency of slavery.

9. Explain six ways in which Companies and Associations assisted the colonization of Africa.
Answer:

- Signed treaties with African leaders to acquire land and control.
- Established trade routes that facilitated resource extraction.
- Built infrastructure like railways and ports to benefit colonial powers.
- Recruited labor for colonial projects.
- Provided financial support to colonial governments.
- Suppressed resistance and secured territories for colonization.

10. Which factors gave rise to the formation of Centralized states in Africa? (Give six points.)

Answer:

- Strong leadership by charismatic rulers.
- Effective military organization and weaponry.
- Strategic geographic locations for trade.
- Availability of natural resources like gold and salt.
- Agricultural surplus supporting larger populations.
- Need for defense against external threats.