

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

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Tuesday 13rd November 2018

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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1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Which one of the following sites represents the Early Stone Age?

- A. Bagamoyo
- B. Isimila
- C. Olduvai Gorge
- D. Kilwa

Answer: C. Olduvai Gorge

Reason: Olduvai Gorge is a significant archaeological site associated with the Early Stone Age and early human activities.

(ii) The goods imported to East Africa from Arabia and Persian Gulf include

- A. glass, pottery and porcelain.
- B. beads, cloth and copper.
- C. axes, swords and spear.
- D. ivory, gold and palm oil.

Answer: A. glass, pottery and porcelain

Reason: These items were commonly traded goods brought to East Africa from Arabia and the Persian Gulf.

(iii) One of the factors for the rise of states in the pre-colonial East Africa was

- A. Diplomacy.
- B. Agreement.
- C. Moresby treaty.
- D. Warfare.

Answer: D. Warfare

Reason: Warfare played a key role in the consolidation and expansion of states in pre-colonial East Africa.

(iv) The most important factor for interaction among people in Africa was

- A. agriculture.
- B. war.
- C. trade.
- D. pastoralism.

Answer: C. trade

Reason: Trade facilitated interactions among African communities and external traders.

(v) When did Vasco Da Gama reach East Africa?

- A. 1884
- B. 1498
- C. 1652
- D. 1598

Answer: B. 1498

Reason: Vasco Da Gama reached East Africa during his voyage to India in 1498.

(vi) Which one was the first treaty signed for the abolition of slave trade in East Africa?

- A. Moresby Treaty
- B. Anglo-German Treaty
- C. Hamerton Treaty
- D. Heligoland Treaty

Answer: A. Moresby Treaty

Reason: The Moresby Treaty, signed in 1822, was one of the first agreements aimed at ending the slave trade in East Africa.

(vii) One of the characteristics of man before the discovery of iron technology was

- A. involvement in slave trade.
- B. establishment of industries for pebble tools.
- C. reliance on industrial goods.
- D. dependence on environment for survival.

Answer: D. dependence on environment for survival

Reason: Before iron technology, humans relied heavily on their immediate environment for tools and resources.

(viii) Important urban centres like Meroe in western Sudan emerged as a result of

- A. improved agriculture.
- B. salt making.
- C. metal working.
- D. ship building technology.

Answer: C. metal working

Reason: Meroe was renowned for its advanced iron smelting and metalworking industries.

(ix) Europeans took labourers from Africa during the Trans-Atlantic slave trade because the Africans were

- A. weak but resistant to diseases.
- B. sick but very strong.
- C. unable to do any job.
- D. strong and hard working.

Answer: D. strong and hard working

Reason: Africans were chosen for their physical strength and resilience, making them suitable for labor-intensive work.

(x) The Western Sudanic states which engaged in the Trans-Saharan trade were

- A. Mali, Songhai and Bunyoro.
- B. Ghana, Asante and Buganda.
- C. Oyo, Benin and Mwenemutapa.
- D. Ghana, Mali and Songhai.

Answer: D. Ghana, Mali and Songhai

Reason: These states were central to the Trans-Saharan trade, controlling major trade routes and commodities.

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 in the table provided.

List A

- (i) A coastal city state which was ruined by the Portuguese attacks.
- (ii) A town in which the Portuguese built the headquarters in East Africa.
- (iii) One of the famous local museums in Tanzania.
- (iv) A trade centre which formed the core of the vast Empire called Songhai.
- (v) A major slave market in East Africa.
- (vi) One of the famous early iron-sites in East Africa.
- (vii) A site in Kenya which contains remains of man's physical development and tools he made and used.
- (viii) A place which became famous for salt making in East Africa.
- (ix) A place which was famous in the production of copper.
- (x) A historical site in East Africa with paintings and drawings in caves.

List B

- A. Mombasa
- B. Isimila
- C. Bagamoyo
- D. Katanga
- E. Taghaza
- F. Kilwa
- G. Meroe
- H. Rusinga Island
- I. Kondoa Irangi
- J. Zanzibar
- K. Gao
- L. Nsongezi
- M. Kalenga
- N. Uvinza
- O. Ugweno

Answers:

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

3. Write True if the statement is correct or False if the statement is not correct in the space provided.

(i) Trans-Saharan Trade involved the exchange of goods between people of Northern and Eastern Africa.

Answer: False

Reason: The Trans-Saharan trade involved the exchange of goods between Northern and Western Africa.

(ii) The development of Long Distance Trade in East Africa had a direct connection with the rise of Triangular Trade.

Answer: True

Reason: Long Distance Trade in East Africa provided slaves and resources that fueled the Triangular Trade.

(iii) The Christian missionaries were against the abolition of slave trade.

Answer: False

Reason: Christian missionaries were among the key supporters of the abolition of the slave trade.

(iv) Industrial capitalism was characterized by open competition for markets and raw materials.

Answer: True

Reason: Industrial capitalism relied on competition for markets and raw materials to fuel production.

(v) The East African coast was known to Greeks and Romans as Azania.

Answer: True

Reason: Azania was the name used by Greeks and Romans to refer to the East African coast.

(vi) The most obvious result of the Mfecane was the depopulation of larger parts of southern Africa.

Answer: True

Reason: The Mfecane caused massive migrations and depopulation in southern Africa.

(vii) Man learnt to keep animals during Early Stone Age.

Answer: False

Reason: Animal domestication began in the Neolithic Age, not the Early Stone Age.

(viii) The coming of Ngoni in East Africa led to shift from the small scale Ntami system to weaker states.

Answer: True

Reason: The Ngoni invasions disrupted the Ntami system, leading to weaker political units.

(ix) The discovery of diamond turned South Africa from a poor agricultural society to relatively rich industrial one.

Answer: True

Reason: Diamond discoveries transformed South Africa's economy, making it a major industrial hub.

(x) Written records refer to the study of our past as revealed by what has been handed down by word of mouth from one generation to another.

Answer: False

Reason: Written records are documents that preserve history in written form, unlike oral traditions.

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

(i) Feudalism

Answer: Feudalism is a socio-economic system in which land is the primary source of wealth and power. It involves the ownership of land by lords or nobles, who grant it to vassals in exchange for services, such as military support or labor.

(ii) Trans-Saharan Trade

Answer: Trans-Saharan Trade refers to the ancient trade routes that connected North Africa to West Africa across the Sahara Desert. It was characterized by the exchange of goods like gold, salt, and slaves.

(iii) Umwinyi

Answer: Umwinyi was a feudal system practiced in pre-colonial East Africa, particularly in Zanzibar and the coastal regions, where land ownership was controlled by ruling elites, and peasants provided labor or tribute to access the land.

(iv) Historical sites

Answer: Historical sites are locations that hold cultural, historical, or archaeological significance, often serving as evidence of past human activities, civilizations, or events. Examples include Kilwa, Olduvai Gorge, and Great Zimbabwe.

(v) Carbon-14

Answer: Carbon-14 is a radioactive isotope used in radiocarbon dating to determine the age of archaeological and historical materials, such as fossils and artifacts, up to about 50,000 years old.

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

(i) Development of Industrial Revolution in Europe created the need for raw materials, markets, and areas for investment.

(ii) Successful treaties which were made between European agents and African rulers in 1880s marked the beginning of African colonization.

(iii) European governments sent different groups as agents of colonialism to explore African continent.

(iv) Agents of colonialism reported African's economic potentials and the evils of slave trade.

(v) The British government and humanitarian associations pioneered the abolition of slave trade.

Answers:

first	second	third	fourth	fifth
v	i	iii	iv	ii

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

(i) What caused the rapid expansion of white settlement to the southern African interior in the late of 1830s?

Answer: The Great Trek

(ii) In which country is Nsongezi historical site found?

Answer: Uganda

(iii) Which was the first group in the south-western cape to react against the early Dutch settlement?

Answer: The Khoikhoi

(iv) Learning about the past by digging up and studying objects found in the ground is known as

Answer: Archaeology

(v) The Indian merchants who financed East African slave traders were called

Answer: Banyans

Here is question 7 and Section C based on the visible content from the screenshot:

7. Study this sketch map which shows trade routes during the 15th century, and then answer the questions which follow:

(i) In the sketch map shown, which letter represents the continent which was the source of labour?

Answer: C (Africa)

(ii) Which letter represents the continent whose natives were known as Red Indians?

Answer: B (America)

(iii) Through which Ocean was the Triangular Slave Trade conducted?

Answer: The Atlantic Ocean

(iv) Which letter represents the continent which specialized in the production of raw materials such as cotton, sugar, and tobacco?

Answer: B (America)

(v) What is the name of the trade shown in the diagram?

Answer: The Triangular Slave Trade

8. What were the effects of social interactions in pre-colonial African communities? Give six points.

- Enhanced cultural exchange among communities.
- Development of trade relations between different regions.
- Strengthening of political alliances and cooperation.
- Introduction of new technologies and skills.
- Spread of religions like Islam and Christianity.
- Intermarriages that promoted unity and social cohesion.

9. Explain six effects of Ngoni Migration in East Africa.

- Decline of weaker states due to constant invasions.
- Introduction of new military tactics and weapons.
- Displacement of indigenous communities.
- Formation of new societies like the Hehe.
- Increased warfare and political instability.
- Adoption of Ngoni customs by some local communities.

10. Explain six factors that led to the development of trade in African societies during the pre-colonial period.

- Availability of valuable trade items like gold, ivory, and salt.
- Demand for African goods in foreign markets like Asia and Europe.
- Development of transport networks like caravan routes.
- Presence of organized political systems that facilitated trade.
- Role of middlemen in linking producers and buyers.
- Use of barter trade as a means of exchange.