

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

**012**

**HISTORY**

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Thursday 14<sup>rd</sup> November 2019**

**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 of the following was an important change in the evolution of man?

- A. Walking with all four limbs
- B. Development of the brain
- C. Walking with fore limbs
- D. Gathering and hunting

**Answer: B. Development of the brain**

**Reason: The development of the brain enabled complex thinking, tool-making, and social organization, which were crucial in human evolution.**

(ii) Which of the following is an early iron site in East Africa?

- A. Olduvai Gorge
- B. Kondoa Irangi
- C. Engaruka
- D. Meroe

**Answer: B. Kondoa Irangi**

**Reason: Kondoa Irangi is an early iron-working site, whereas Olduvai Gorge is known for fossil discoveries, and Meroe is in North Africa.**

(iii) One of the effects of Seyyid Said's rule in Zanzibar was

- A. introduction of Christianity.
- B. establishment of clove plantations.
- C. legalizing Dutch settlement at the Cape.

**D. introduction of legitimate trade.**

**Answer: B. Establishment of clove plantations**

**Reason: Seyyid Said introduced clove plantations, making Zanzibar a major clove exporter. The other options are not directly related to his rule.**

(iv) In which century was the Zanzibar slave market closed?

- A. 15th century
- B. 18th century
- C. 19th century
- D. 20th century

**Answer: C. 19th century**

**Reason: The Zanzibar slave market was closed in the 19th century following treaties such as the Hamerton Treaty.**

(v) Which among the following historical sites are found in Uganda?

- A. Fort Ternan and Rusinga Island
- B. Olorgesailie and Engaruka
- C. Olduvai Gorge and Nsongezi

D. Nsongezi and Biggo

**Answer: D. Nsongezi and Biggo**

**Reason: These are historical sites located in Uganda, significant for archaeological and historical research.**

(vi) Why is it expensive to use archaeology?

A. It needs experts and advanced technology.

B. It neglects the use of Carbon 14.

C. It rejects the use of fossils as evidence.

D. It needs historians who can memorize events.

**Answer: A. It needs experts and advanced technology**

**Reason: Archaeology requires specialized knowledge and tools, making it costly.**

(vii) Which one of the following represents exploitative modes of production in pre-colonial Africa?

A. Capitalism and slavery

B. Socialism and feudalism

C. Slavery and communalism

D. Slavery and feudalism

**Answer: D. Slavery and feudalism**

**Reason: Both slavery and feudalism were exploitative systems used to control labor and resources.**

(viii) Which coastal city state received gold from Mwenemutapa in the 15th century and was located in present-day Mozambique?

A. Mombasa

B. Kilwa

C. Sofala

D. Mogadishu

**Answer: C. Sofala**

**Reason: Sofala was a major trading port that received gold from Mwenemutapa in the 15th century.**

(ix) Productive forces consist of

A. producers, skills, experience, and technology.

B. surplus production and lack of exploitation.

C. objects of labor and instruments of labor.

D. instruments of production and good markets.

**Answer: C. Objects of labor and instruments of labor**

**Reason: Productive forces include both the tools and resources used in production.**

(x) Which one of the following was a hunting and gathering society in the 19th century?

A. Ganda

B. Zulu

C. Haya

D. San

**Answer: D. San**

**Reason: The San people were a well-known hunting and gathering society in southern Africa.**

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) Professional and long distance traders in Kenya before colonialism.
- (ii) A title given to a leader who led the conquered land in Central Africa.
- (iii) A name given to the agents who bought and sold slaves in Angola during Triangular slave trade.
- (iv) A King of Mali Kingdom who paid a pilgrimage to Mecca.
- (v) A title given to the head of the Kingdom whose capital was at Mbanza.
- (vi) Indian merchants in Zanzibar who supplied capital to buy or get ivory and slaves.
- (vii) A group of slave trade campaigners in Europe from the beginning of the 19th century.
- (viii) A third age group among the Maasai who served as soldiers of the society.
- (ix) People who were appointed to govern the city-states on behalf of the Sultan Seyyid Said.
- (x) A society in which the children of the new family belonged to the wife's clan.

List B

- A. Osei Tutu
- B. Mwanemutapa
- C. Mani-Kongo
- D. Banyans
- E. Sultan
- F. Kamba
- G. Humanitarians
- H. Moran
- I. Wamwinyi
- J. Laibons
- K. Pombeiros
- L. Matrilineal
- M. Mansa Musa
- N. Vimbundu
- O. Liwalis

Answers:

List A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	
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List B	F	C	K	M	C	D	G	H	O	L	

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

(a) Permanent crop cultivation was adopted in regions with low population. Answer: False

Reason: Permanent crop cultivation requires a significant labor force, making it more common in densely populated areas.

(b) The improvement of farming techniques led to increased food production and population decrease.

Answer: False

Reason: Improved farming techniques generally lead to increased food production and population growth due to better nutrition and resources.

(c) Four main East African language groups are Khoisan, Cushites, Nilotes, and Bantu. Answer: True

Reason: These are the major language groups in East Africa.

(d) Industrial revolution was among the reasons for abolition of slave trade. Answer: True

Reason: The Industrial Revolution reduced the need for slave labor as mechanization increased productivity.

(e) Boer trek helped some societies to resist against the Portuguese rule in East Africa. Answer: False

Reason: The Boer trek occurred in southern Africa and did not directly involve resistance against Portuguese rule in East Africa.

(f) Christian missionaries in Zanzibar were among the freed slaves who were taught Christian principles.

Answer: True

Reason: Freed slaves in Zanzibar were often educated and converted by Christian missionaries.

(g) War captives and criminals were sold as slaves during the Triangular slave trade. Answer: True

Reason: War captives and criminals were commonly enslaved and sold during this period.

(h) Nok, Meroe, Axum were the major iron smelting centres in pre-colonial Africa. Answer: True

Reason: These sites were well-known for their advanced iron-smelting technologies.

(i) A socio-economic system whereby a worker is owned by an individual as an instrument of production is called feudalism. Answer: False

Reason: This describes slavery, not feudalism.

(j) Salt making, pottery, basketry, and gathering were types of handicraft industries in pre-colonial Africa.

Answer: True

Reason: These were common handicrafts practiced in pre-colonial Africa.

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

(a) Zinjanthropus

Answer: Zinjanthropus is an early hominid species whose fossil remains were discovered by Dr. Louis Leakey at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania in 1959. It is significant in understanding human evolution.

(b) Generation

Answer: A generation refers to a group of people born and living around the same time, often spanning about 20-30 years, and is used to study societal changes over time.

(c) Iron Age

Answer: The Iron Age refers to the period when humans began to widely use iron tools and weapons, leading to significant advancements in agriculture, warfare, and societal organization.

(d) Long Distance Trade

Answer: Long distance trade in pre-colonial Africa involved the exchange of goods such as gold, ivory, and slaves between distant regions like East Africa, North Africa, and the Middle East.

(e) Nyarubanja

Answer: Nyarubanja is a feudal land tenure system practiced in parts of East Africa, where land was controlled by chiefs or kings and allocated to individuals in exchange for services or tribute.

5. Arrange the following sentences in chronological order by writing their letter in the table provided.

(a) Between the 8th and 10th centuries, regular trade contact between East African coast and Far East and Middle East respectively began.

(b) Under the control of Arab merchants, trade contacts led to the growth of East African coastal city states.

(c) Their control was short-lived (until 1698), as the Omani sultanate collaborated with East African coast people to defeat them.

(d) However, later this prosperity was disturbed by the Portuguese invasion that controlled and diverted the trade to the Atlantic route.

(e) Effective Omani control was established during the second half of the 19th century, after Sultan Seyyid Said had shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.

**Answers:**

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
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a	b	d	c	e

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

(a) An irrigation system used by ancient Egyptians consisting of a pole with a weight on one side and a bucket on the other is called a shaduf.

(b) The socio-political system which was more dominant among the pastoral societies but also practiced by some agricultural societies such as the Kikuyu and Nyakyusa is known as clan-based governance.

(c) What marked the end of Portuguese rule in East Africa in 1698? The fall of Fort Jesus.

(d) The founder of German East Africa Company in 1884 was called Carl Peters.

(e) Pre-colonial African societies used a system of exchange based on goods by goods known as barter trade.

7. Study this drawing and answer the questions which follow:

- (a) The people who are chained shown in the drawing are called slaves.
- (b) In which year was the last treaty to stop the business shown on the diagram signed in East Africa? 1897.
- (c) Where was the greatest market in East Africa for the chained people shown on the diagram? Zanzibar.
- (d) Which European country championed to stop the business shown on the diagram? Britain.
- (e) Which was the first European country to conduct the business shown on the diagram in Africa? Portugal.

8. Explain six characteristics of slavery in Africa.

- Slavery involved the ownership of people as property.
- Slaves were forced to work without payment.
- Slaves were captured through raids, wars, or as punishment for crimes.
- They were used for domestic work, farming, or as porters in trade caravans.
- Slaves had no rights or freedom and were at the mercy of their owners.
- The trade was a source of wealth for slave traders and empires involved in it.

9. Elaborate 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.
- Use of navigable rivers and caravan routes for transportation.
- Presence of organized political systems that supported trade.
- The role of middlemen who facilitated trade between regions.
- Advancement in technology, such as iron tools, which boosted production.

10. What is the importance of using oral tradition as a source of history? Give six points.

1. Oral tradition preserves the culture and heritage of a community.
2. It provides information about events that may not be recorded in written form.
3. It highlights the values, norms, and beliefs of a society.
4. It helps reconstruct historical events through stories and songs.
5. It connects present generations to their ancestors.
6. It serves as a complement to other sources like archaeology and written records.