

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

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2020

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) In East Africa, the major means of production under feudalism were

- A. capital and slaves.
- B. slaves and trade.
- C. land and livestock.
- D. trade and agriculture.

Answer: C. land and livestock.

Reason: Feudalism in East Africa was primarily based on land ownership and livestock, as these were the core resources for production. Other alternatives such as "capital and slaves" or "trade and agriculture" were either irrelevant or secondary to feudal economies.

(ii) The famous explorer and missionary who travelled in East and Central Africa was called

- A. Mungo Park.
- B. Carl Peters.
- C. David Livingstone.
- D. Henry Stanley.

Answer: C. David Livingstone.

Reason: David Livingstone is renowned for his missionary work and exploration in East and Central Africa. Mungo Park and Carl Peters were explorers, but their focus was not East and Central Africa.

(iii) What were the important salt making centres in pre-colonial Africa?

- A. Taghaza and Uvinza.
- B. Axum and Meroe.
- C. Engaruka and Uvinza.
- D. Nok and Taghaza.

Answer: A. Taghaza and Uvinza.

Reason: These were notable salt-making centers, especially for trade in pre-colonial Africa. The other pairs listed are unrelated to significant salt production.

(iv) The feudal relation which revolved around cattle ownership was

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

Answer: C. Ubugabire.

Reason: Ubugabire was a feudal system focused on cattle ownership, while others like Umwinyi and Nyarubanja referred to other feudal structures.

(v) Which trade items were brought by Arab traders from East Africa during pre-colonial times?

- A. Porcelain bowls, guns and rhinoceros horns.
- B. Cotton cloths, ivory and tortoise shells.
- C. Cotton cloths, gold and porcelain bowls.
- D. Gold, ivory and tortoise shells.

Answer: D. Gold, ivory and tortoise shells.

Reason: These were commonly traded items by Arab traders. Porcelain bowls and guns were not widely sourced from East Africa.

(vi) What was the effect of the Ngoni migration to Central and East Africa?

- A. Rise of legitimate trade.
- B. Decline of coastal city states.
- C. Development of capitalism.
- D. Introduction of new military techniques.

Answer: D. Introduction of new military techniques.

Reason: The Ngoni introduced new military tactics like the use of cowhide shields and stabbing spears, transforming warfare in the region.

(vii) What determines varieties of productive activities which man performs?

- A. Productive forces and family labour.
- B. Nature of environment and productive forces.
- C. Man's experience and technical skills.
- D. Good weapons and leadership skills.

Answer: B. Nature of environment and productive forces.

Reason: The environment and productive forces directly shape economic activities. While experience and skills are important, they are dependent on the environment.

(viii) One of the important change in the evolution of man was

- 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: Brain development was critical in the evolution of humans, enabling the use of tools, language, and complex thinking.

(ix) Which societies resisted the Portuguese in East Africa?

- A. Galla, Segeju and Zimba.
- B. Galla, Makonde and Yao.
- C. Zimba, Nyamwezi and Ngoni.
- D. Segeju, Zimba and Kamba.

Answer: A. Galla, Segeju and Zimba.

Reason: These societies actively resisted Portuguese control in East Africa through military engagements.

(x) Which ways were used to obtain slaves in East Africa during slave trade?

- A. Raiding, capturing and selling domestic slaves.
- B. Raiding, stealing and trekking from South Africa.
- C. Capturing, use of trickery and age set system.
- D. False pretence, crying and stealing Arab guns.

Answer: A. Raiding, capturing and selling domestic slaves.

Reason: Slave trade in East Africa commonly involved raiding villages, capturing people, and selling them into slavery.

2. Match the historical explanations of places in List A with the correct historical names in List B by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A

- (i) One of the earliest areas for iron working in Africa.
- (ii) The headquarters of Oman Sultanate before 1840.
- (iii) A town in Central Tanzania whose chief was Mirambo.
- (iv) A famous place for spring salt making in pre-colonial Tanganyika.
- (v) A place where Dr. Louis Leakey discovered the skull of *Zinjanthropus* in 1959.
- (vi) One of the biggest slave markets and entre-port to Zanzibar in Mainland Tanzania.
- (vii) A town in West Africa that grew as a result of the Trans-Saharan Trade.
- (viii) An East African town where the Portuguese built Fort Jesus.
- (ix) An important area for copper production in Central Africa during the pre-colonial period.
- (x) The capital of the ancient Ghana Kingdom.

List B

- A. Zanj
- B. Katanga
- C. Bagamoyo
- D. Ujiji
- E. Mombasa
- F. Gao
- G. Cape Town
- H. Uvinza
- I. Sofala
- J. Muscat
- K. Tabora
- L. Azania
- M. Olduvai Gorge
- N. Meroe
- O. Kumbi Saleh

Answers:

List A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
List B	N	J	K	H	M	C	F	E	B	O

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

(i) The use of fire since the Middle Stone Age to the current generation has always been the production of solar energy and roasting meat. Answer: FALSE

Reason: The use of fire extended beyond roasting meat and did not include solar energy production during the Middle Stone Age.

(ii) Capitalists used companies and Associations to facilitate colonial rule in Africa. Answer: TRUE

Reason: Companies like the British South Africa Company were used by capitalists to establish control over African resources and territories.

(iii) The Periplus of Erythraean Sea which was written by Greek traders shows that there was early contact between East Africa and the Middle East after the 19th century. Answer: FALSE

Reason: The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea documented trade between East Africa and the Middle East before the 19th century.

(iv) One of the tactics used to end slave trade in East Africa was signing of treaties between the British representatives and Arab rulers in Zanzibar. Answer: TRUE

Reason: Treaties such as the Hamerton Treaty were signed to abolish the slave trade in East Africa.

(v) Written texts are more accurate than oral traditions. Answer: TRUE

Reason: Written records are less prone to alterations and are preserved over time, unlike oral traditions.

(vi) Bi-pedalism refers to the evolutionary stage in which man started walking with four limbs. Answer: FALSE

Reason: Bi-pedalism refers to walking upright on two legs, not four limbs.

(vii) The major interest of industrial capitalism in Africa was slave trade. Answer: FALSE

Reason: Industrial capitalism focused on acquiring raw materials and markets for manufactured goods, not the slave trade.

(viii) Agricultural activities led to increased availability of food during the Old Stone Age. Answer: FALSE

Reason: The Old Stone Age was characterized by hunting and gathering, not agriculture.

(ix) Mixed farming involved the seasonal rotation of crops on the same piece of land. Answer: FALSE

Reason: Mixed farming refers to combining crop cultivation and livestock rearing, not crop rotation.

(x) Tippu Tip was a famous trader who encouraged the Trans-Saharan Trade. Answer: FALSE

Reason: Tippu Tip was involved in the Indian Ocean trade and East African slave trade, not the Trans-Saharan Trade.

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

(i) Blacksmiths

Answer: Blacksmiths are artisans who forge and shape iron to produce tools, weapons, and other items. Their work was crucial in pre-colonial African societies for agriculture, trade, and warfare.

(ii) Nomadic pastoralism

Answer: Nomadic pastoralism is a form of subsistence farming where communities move with their livestock in search of pasture and water. It is common in arid and semi-arid regions.

(iii) Agents of Industrial capitalism

Answer: Agents of industrial capitalism refer to individuals or entities, such as companies and missionaries, that facilitated the expansion of industrial economies by exploiting resources in colonies.

(iv) The San

Answer: The San are an indigenous people of southern Africa known for their hunter-gatherer lifestyle. They have a rich cultural heritage and are among the earliest inhabitants of the region.

(v) Triangular Slave Trade

Answer: The Triangular Slave Trade refers to the trade network connecting Europe, Africa, and the Americas. It involved transporting enslaved Africans to the Americas, raw materials to Europe, and manufactured goods to Africa.

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

(i) The Portuguese merchants disturbed the gold trade in the early 16th century.

(ii) Now gold was exported to Portugal and other Western countries.

(iii) The deviation of trade brought conflicts between Arab traders and Portuguese merchants.

(iv) As a result, Arab traders with the assistance from Oman Sultanate expelled Portuguese merchants from East African coast in the end of 17th century.

(v) Mwanamutapa empire was the main supplier of gold to Arab traders based at Sofala.

Answers:

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th
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v i iii iv ii

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

(i) Collective ownership of the major means of production is one of the characteristics of communism.

(ii) A building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific interest are kept and shown to the public is called a museum.

(iii) Triangular trade was also known as the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.

- (iv) A duration of one hundred years is called a century.
- (v) The title of a chief among the Hehe was called Mkwawa.

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

- (i) What is the name of the historical site marked by letter A?

Answer: Great Zimbabwe

- (ii) The historical site marked by letter B is called?

Answer: Sofala

- (iii) In which century was a skull of *Zinjanthropus* discovered at a place marked by letter D?

Answer: 20th century

- (iv) Which discovery made the historical site marked by letter C to be famous?

Answer: The discovery of the Olduvai Gorge fossils

- (v) The historical site marked by letter E is called?

Answer: Kilwa

8. Explain six effects of the Dutch settlement at the Cape

- Displacement of Indigenous Communities: The Dutch settlement led to the displacement of Khoikhoi and San communities, who lost their land to settlers
- Introduction of Slavery: Slavery was introduced to meet labor demands on farms and estates
- Establishment of Agriculture: The settlers introduced farming practices, which significantly altered the region's landscape
- Expansion of Trade: The settlement became a hub for trade between Europe, Africa, and Asia
- Cultural Changes: Dutch culture, language, and religion influenced local communities
- Conflict with Indigenous Groups: Frequent conflicts arose between settlers and indigenous groups over land and resources

9. How was the East African societies affected by slave trade? (Give six points)

- Population Decline: Large numbers of people were captured and sold, reducing the population
- Disruption of Societies: Families and communities were torn apart
- Economic Decline: Productive members of society were taken, weakening local economies
- Increased Warfare: Slave raids and conflicts between groups increased
- Cultural Erosion: Traditional values and practices were undermined
- Introduction of Firearms: Guns introduced during the trade fueled further conflicts

10. Explain six limitations of using oral traditions as a source of historical information

- Subject to Alteration: Details can change over time due to memory lapses
- Lack of Dates: Oral traditions often lack precise timelines
- Bias: Narrators may inject personal or cultural biases
- Exaggerations: Stories can include mythical or exaggerated elements
- Dependency on Narrators: If key narrators die, knowledge may be lost
- Selective Memory: Important events might be forgotten or omitted

