

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

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2022

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. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the table below.

i. The archeologists study past human activities through material remains. What do anthropologists study?

- A. The records of people who interacted with outsiders
- B. The languages and their changes over time
- C. The cultural practices and patterns of human society
- D. The traditions and physical development of man

Answer: C. The cultural practices and patterns of human society.

ii. Which ways of life are associated with Homo sapiens?

- A. Hunting and eating raw food
- B. Gathering and walking on four limbs
- C. Walking on four limbs and domesticating animals
- D. Domesticating plants and animals

Answer: D. Domesticating plants and animals.

iii. Which period in the history of human beings is marked by the appearance of both Zinjanthropus and Homo habilis?

- A. New Stone Age
- B. Early Stone Age
- C. Middle Stone Age
- D. Late Stone Age

Answer: B. Early Stone Age.

iv. What is the correct term for planting beans, maize, and trees in the same farm?

- A. Intercropping
- B. Mixed farming
- C. Agroforestry
- D. Crop rotation

Answer: C. Agroforestry.

v. What is the collective name for the labor force used in ancient Egypt for construction?

- A. Wage labor
- B. Serfs
- C. Peasants
- D. Slaves

Answer: D. Slaves.

vi. Which set consists of components of social interaction?

- A. Marriage, religion, medicine, and migration
- B. Music, migration, trade, and metal working
- C. Agriculture, religion, war, and marriage
- D. Fishing, medicine, dance, and migration

Answer: A. Marriage, religion, medicine, and migration.

vii. Which list of commodities were brought by the Portuguese to East Africa?

- A. Slaves, beeswax, gum, animal skins, and copper
- B. Maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, and pineapples
- C. Cassava, cotton, sisal, clothes, and glass
- D. Guns, gun powder, glass, ammunition, and cloth

Answer: D. Guns, gun powder, glass, ammunition, and cloth.

viii. What is the reason the Portuguese were interested in East Africa?

- A. Conquering and controlling the area
- B. Preventing the expansion of the Boers
- C. Controlling gold trade
- D. Obtaining full control of the Indian Ocean

Answer: D. Obtaining full control of the Indian Ocean.

ix. Which activities were considered religious in pre-colonial Africa?

- A. Prayers, ordaining priests, and burial rites
- B. Burial rites, purification rituals, and ordaining priests
- C. Purification rituals, ordaining priests, and prayers
- D. Burial rites, purification rituals, and prayers

Answer: D. Burial rites, purification rituals, and prayers.

x. Why did European countries demand raw materials from Africa during the 19th century?

- A. European raw materials were insufficient.
- B. European raw materials had low quality.
- C. Africans did not need European raw materials.
- D. Europeans wanted to develop Africa.

Answer: A. European raw materials were insufficient.

2. Match the historical descriptions in List A with the corresponding historical terms in List B.

List A

- i. A person who sponsored Portugal's exploration voyages.
- ii. A person who explored the west coast of South Africa and reached the Cape in 1487.
- iii. A Portuguese sailor who reached India after going round the Cape in 1498.
- iv. A person who shifted his capital from Oman to Zanzibar in 1840.
- v. A Turkish person who led troops resisting against the Portuguese.

List B

- A. Ali Bey
- B. Seyyid Said
- C. Henry Stanley
- D. Vasco Da Gama
- E. Prince Henry
- F. Bartholomew Diaz
- G. Van Riebeeck
- H. David Livingstone

Answers:

- i. E
- ii. F
- iii. D
- iv. B
- v. A

3. Briefly explain the following terms:

i. Hadzabe

The Hadzabe are an indigenous community in Tanzania who practice a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. They rely on wild animals, plants, and natural resources for their livelihood.

ii. Landlord

A landlord is a person who owns land or property and rents it to others for residential or commercial use. Landlords oversee the maintenance and leasing of their properties.

iii. Mwinyi Mkuu

Mwinyi Mkuu was a title used for traditional rulers in Zanzibar, signifying their authority over the region and their role in managing local governance and cultural affairs.

iv. Production

Production refers to the process of creating goods and services to meet the needs and wants of people. It involves combining resources such as labor, land, and capital.

v. Omukama

Omukama is a title for kings or rulers in certain Ugandan kingdoms, such as Bunyoro and Toro. They were responsible for political leadership and maintaining order in their territories.

4. Arrange the following sentences in chronological order:

- i. At the stage of Homo sapiens, man began crop cultivation and animal husbandry to supplement hunting and gathering.
- ii. Darwin's theory suggests that man's species have been evolving gradually from a lower stage to a higher stage.
- iii. The origin of man has been a controversial issue among historians, especially regarding when and how man came into existence.
- iv. The evolution theory suggests that members of the Australopithecus family, which lived during the early Stone Age, could make tools.
- v. The discovery of fire during the Middle Stone Age enabled Homo erectus to eat roasted food.

ANSWER: Order: iii → ii → iv → v → i

5. Briefly answer the following questions:

- i. Why did the people in Central Tanganyika practice shifting cultivation during the pre-colonial period?
The people practiced shifting cultivation to allow soil fertility to regenerate naturally and to reduce the spread of crop diseases.
- ii. According to Charles Darwin, adaptations enable an organism to survive and reproduce. What is likely to happen if an animal lacks such adaptations?
If an animal lacks adaptations, it may fail to survive in its environment, leading to a decline in population or eventual extinction.
- iii. Why did early human beings adopt a communal way of life?
Early human beings adopted communal living to share resources and labor, and to ensure security from predators and external threats.
- iv. The Ngoni succeeded in defeating other communities because of using the "cow horn" technique. How was this technique applied?
The "cow horn" technique involved surrounding the enemy using two flanks while a central force attacked head-on, ensuring a strategic advantage.
- v. How did the geographical location favor the rise and growth of the Ghana kingdom?
The Ghana kingdom was located between gold mines in the south and salt traders in the north, making it a key hub for trans-Saharan trade.

6. Differentiate the following:

i. Primates and Zinjanthropus

Primates are a biological group of mammals including monkeys, apes, and humans. Zinjanthropus is an extinct species of early humans discovered in East Africa.

ii. History and oral tradition

History is the study of past events using written and unwritten sources, while oral tradition involves passing knowledge through spoken accounts.

iii. Intercropping and crop rotation

Intercropping is growing different crops together in one field, while crop rotation involves planting different crops in the same field across seasons.

iv. Trans-Saharan trade and Trans-Atlantic slave trade

Trans-Saharan trade involved the exchange of goods like gold and salt across the Sahara, while the Trans-Atlantic slave trade involved the transportation of African slaves to the Americas.

v. Age-set organization and centralized states

Age-set organization is a social system where individuals are grouped by age for roles and responsibilities, while centralized states are political systems governed by a central authority.

7. Study carefully the sketch map provided and answer the questions:

i. Why did the pastoral society represented by letter A declare war on the Dutch farmers in the 17th century? They declared war to protect their grazing lands and resources from being seized by the Dutch settlers.

ii. What is the name of the pastoral society labeled by letter B?

Zulu.

iii. Who made a living by controlling trade routes across the Sahara Desert in the area indicated by letter D?

The Tuareg.

iv. Name the famous pastoral society labeled by letter E.

The Masai.

v. Name the political system of the pastoral society labeled by letter C.

Chiefdom.

8. Briefly describe five reasons for the Ngoni migration towards Central and East Africa:

- i. The Mfecane wars in South Africa forced them to migrate to seek safety.
- ii. Overpopulation in their homeland led to competition for resources.
- iii. They sought fertile land for agriculture and grazing.
- iv. The need to escape British colonial expansion pushed them northward.
- v. The Ngoni migrated to expand their territories and influence.

9. Briefly explain five motives of the Dutch settlement at the Cape of South Africa during the 17th century:

- i. To establish a supply station for ships traveling to Asia.
- ii. To expand trade opportunities with indigenous communities.
- iii. To cultivate crops and rear livestock for provisioning ships.
- iv. To secure strategic control over the Cape sea route.
- v. To create a permanent settlement for Dutch farmers and workers.

10. Missionaries prepared Africa for colonization." Justify this statement by using five points:

Missionaries played a key role in preparing Africa for colonization by influencing cultural, social, and political systems. They introduced Western education, which equipped Africans with skills but also spread European ideologies. They promoted Christianity, weakening traditional beliefs and aligning communities with European values.

Missionaries built infrastructure such as schools, churches, and hospitals, which eased the work of colonial administrators. They acted as intermediaries between Europeans and Africans, facilitating treaties and agreements. Missionary activities also undermined African political systems, making it easier for colonial powers to establish control.

In conclusion, missionaries paved the way for colonization by introducing Western systems, spreading European influence, and weakening African resistance.