

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

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2023

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 box provided.

i. How best can History be defined?

- A. The study of the past human social, economic, and political events.
- B. The study of the present social, economic, and political events.
- C. The study of all past human events that have common impact.
- D. The study of all present human social, economic, and political events.

Answer: A. The study of the past human social, economic, and political events.

ii. Through which of the following can the complex process of the origin of man be clearly described?

- A. Historical sites
- B. Archaeological findings
- C. Evolution theory
- D. Carbon 14

Answer: C. Evolution theory. Evolution theory explains the gradual development of humans over time.

iii. What was the composition of the tools made during the Late Stone Age?

- A. Flakes, choppers, and picks
- B. Picks, choppers, and hand axes
- C. Hand axes, cleavers, and picks
- D. Spears, barbed arrows, and blades

Answer: D. Spears, barbed arrows, and blades. These tools were advanced and used for hunting and defense.

iv. Which one was the most used local method by the East African people to conserve soil during the pre-colonial period?

- A. Intercropping
- B. Shifting cultivation
- C. Permanent agriculture
- D. Crop rotation

Answer: D. Crop rotation. This method helped maintain soil fertility.

v. What is the name given to the earliest system which permitted people to live together and practice collective ownership of major means of production?

- A. Feudalism
- B. Communalism
- C. Capitalism
- D. Socialism

Answer: B. Communalism. It was based on shared resources and collective labor.

vi. Which factor best explains the decline of the Zulu Kingdom in South Africa?

- A. The outbreak of Mfecane in the 1830s
- B. The arrival of the Portuguese at the Cape in 1830s
- C. The Boers invasion in the 1830s
- D. The Anglo-Boer war of the 1890s

Answer: C. The Boers invasion in the 1830s. The invasion disrupted the Zulu Kingdom's stability.

vii. Why did the Omani Arabs frequently attack the Portuguese in East Africa during the 17th century?

- A. They wanted to stop Portuguese slave-trading activities.
- B. They wanted to sign treaties for abolishing slave trade.
- C. They disliked the Portuguese who were agents of colonialism.
- D. They wanted to rule the East African coast.

Answer: D. They wanted to rule the East African coast. The Omani Arabs sought control over the lucrative coastal trade.

viii. Which one was an important factor for social interaction among African societies in Central and East Africa during the pre-colonial period?

- A. Trans-Saharan trade
- B. Arrival of agents of colonialism
- C. Agriculture
- D. Ngoni migration

Answer: A. Trans-Saharan trade. It facilitated cultural exchanges and economic interactions.

ix. Which one was an economic impact brought by Portuguese rule in East Africa?

- A. Underdevelopment of Africa
- B. Growth of Swahili language
- C. Occurrence of wars
- D. Destruction of culture

Answer: A. Underdevelopment of Africa. The Portuguese disrupted economic progress and introduced exploitative systems.

x. Which statement is true about the tactics used to abolish slave trade in the world?

- A. Anti-slave trade patrol ships were used in the 15th century.
- B. Magazines were used by slave traders to condemn slavery and slave trade.
- C. Treaties to stop slave trade were signed in the 17th century.
- D. Campaigns and meetings were held by Abolitionists.

Answer: D. Campaigns and meetings were held by Abolitionists. These were effective in raising awareness against slavery.

2. Match the historical explanations in List A with the correct historical terms in List B.

List A

- i. A drawing along which the dates and events are shown in the order that they followed in history.
- ii. Audio-visual sources which capture information using sound and pictures.
- iii. A drawing which shows the relationship between blood-related members over a period of time.
- iv. A table which shows the historical dates and events in the order they followed in history.
- v. A drawing that shows how dates and events are related.

List B

- A. Time chart
- B. Timeline
- C. Family tree
- D. Time graph
- E. Anthropology
- F. Linguistics
- G. Archaeology
- H. Films

Answers:

- i. B
- ii. H
- iii. C
- iv. A
- v. D

3. Briefly, explain the following terms:

i. Nyarubanja

Answer: Nyarubanja was a system of land ownership in pre-colonial Tanzania, where land was owned by chiefs or clans, and people worked on it in exchange for protection and other services.

ii. Ubugabire

Answer: Ubugabire was a labor system in Rwanda where tenants provided services to landlords in exchange for access to land or protection.

iii. Captive

Answer: A captive refers to a person taken prisoner, often during wars, to serve as a slave or as leverage in negotiations.

iv. Umwinyi

Answer: Umwinyi was a system of land tenure in Zanzibar and coastal Tanzania, where people worked on clove plantations owned by wealthy individuals or chiefs.

v. Kabaka

Answer: Kabaka is the title for the king of Buganda, a kingdom in present-day Uganda, known for its centralized governance and cultural heritage

4. Arrange the following sentences in chronological order:

- i. Homo-erectus was a more advanced stage in the evolution of man whereby man was full-fledged and as he moved upright, he discovered fire.
- ii. With time, man transformed to Australopithecus stage. This was the stage where man's first bipedal ancestor emerged.
- iii. Iron was the technical innovation which revolutionized human life as man improved the ability to produce enough food.
- iv. Man belongs to the family of primates which include Gorilla, Ape, Monkey, and Chimpanzee which walked with four limbs more than thirty million years ago.
- v. At the stage of Homo habilis, man was called skilful man because he was the systematic tool maker.

ANSWER: Order: iv → ii → v → i → iii

5. Answer the following questions:

- i. Why did the Ngoni warriors use the short stabbing spears instead of long throwing spears?

Answer: Short stabbing spears allowed for closer combat and were more effective in the Ngoni's military tactics.

- ii. Why did the Ngoni migrate from the Natal region of South Africa to the North and not to the other directions?

Answer: They migrated northward to escape the pressures of the Mfecane and find new land for settlement and resources.

- iii. Explain two factors which made people become slaves in pre-colonial Africa.

Answer:

- 1. Debt: People became slaves to pay off debts they or their families owed.
- 2. Wars: Captives from wars were often enslaved and sold.

- iv. How did music and dance make pre-colonial African societies interact socially?

Answer: Music and dance were used in ceremonies, celebrations, and rituals, fostering unity and cultural exchange among communities.

v. What was the role of the Golden Stool in the Asante State of West Africa during the pre-colonial period?
Answer: The Golden Stool symbolized unity and authority in the Asante State, representing the spirit of the nation and its ancestors.

6. Differentiate the following:

i. King Henry the Navigator and Jan Van Riebeck

- King Henry the Navigator: A Portuguese prince who promoted exploration along Africa's coast.
- Jan Van Riebeck: A Dutchman who established the first European settlement at the Cape of Good Hope.

ii. Fort Jesus and Boer Trek

- Fort Jesus: A Portuguese fort in Mombasa, built to secure trade routes.
- Boer Trek: The migration of Dutch farmers (Boers) inland to escape British rule.

iii. Kaffir wars and Mfecane wars

- Kaffir wars: Conflicts between the British settlers and Xhosa people in South Africa.
- Mfecane wars: A series of wars and migrations in Southern Africa caused by Zulu expansion.

iv. The San and the Khoikhoi

- San: Hunter-gatherer people of Southern Africa.
- Khoikhoi: Pastoralists in Southern Africa who raised livestock.

7. Compare five common features which existed under slavery and feudalism.

- Both systems involved exploitation of the labor force.
- Workers had little to no freedom under both systems.
- Both systems were hierarchical, with masters or landlords at the top.
- Workers or slaves were tied to the land or masters.
- Economic production was dependent on manual labor.

8. Describe five weaknesses of the archives in obtaining historical information.

- Archives may contain incomplete records.
- Information can be biased based on the recorder's perspective.
- Access to archives may be restricted.
- Documents may be damaged or lost over time.
- Some records may not be accurate or authentic.

9. Study the following sketch map and answer the questions that follow:

i. What is the name of the company which operated in a place marked by letter A during the pre-colonial period?

Answer: The British South Africa Company (BSAC). This company was involved in mining and trade in Southern Africa.

ii. In which European nation did the company mentioned above originate?

Answer: Britain. The BSAC was a British company established by Cecil Rhodes.

iii. Which European company operated in an area marked by letter C before the colonial period?

Answer: The German East Africa Company. This company controlled trade and administration in present-day Tanzania.

iv. Who was the founder of the trading company in a place marked by letter B?

Answer: Cecil Rhodes. He founded the British South Africa Company to expand British influence in Africa.

v. Which European nation financed her company to explore her areas of interest at letter B during the 1880s?

Answer: Britain. British investors and the government supported the BSAC in its operations in Southern Africa.

10. Why are “economic factors” regarded as the major reasons for the abolition of the slave trade in Africa? Explain by giving five points.

ANSWER:

The abolition of the slave trade in Africa was influenced by several economic factors that significantly impacted the dynamics of slavery. These factors highlighted the inefficiency and unsustainability of the trade in the face of evolving global economic systems.

One of the major reasons was the Industrial Revolution in Europe. As industries grew, there was a greater demand for free laborers who could earn wages and purchase goods produced in factories. This shift from plantation-based economies to industrial economies reduced the reliance on slave labor.

Another factor was the economic inefficiency of slavery. Slave labor was considered less productive compared to free labor. Free workers, motivated by wages, were more efficient and contributed better to economic growth. This realization prompted industrialists and governments to push for the abolition of slavery.

The need to create markets for European goods also played a crucial role. Freed Africans became consumers of European manufactured goods, opening up new markets for trade. This economic potential incentivized the abolition of slavery to integrate Africa into global trade networks.

The decline of plantations in the Americas further contributed to the abolition. Plantations that relied heavily on slave labor became less profitable due to changing agricultural practices and competition from other regions. This reduced the demand for African slaves.

Lastly, the rising costs associated with maintaining the slave trade were unsustainable. The expense of capturing, transporting, and managing slaves, coupled with the frequent revolts and resistance from slaves, made the trade less appealing. European nations found it more economical to abolish the trade and invest in other ventures.

In conclusion, economic factors such as the Industrial Revolution, inefficiency of slavery, creation of new markets, decline of plantations, and rising costs were central to the abolition of the slave trade. These factors reflected the changing priorities of the global economy and marked a significant shift in how labor and resources were managed.