

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hour

SOLUTIONS

Year: 2025

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in spaces provided.
3. Section A and C carry **fifteen (15)** marks each and section B carries **seventy (70)** marks.
4. All writing must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right corner of every page.

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SECTION A

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

(i) Which term refers to the historical information that is handed down by word of mouth usually by elders from one generation to another?

- A. Archaeology
- B. Museums
- C. Oral traditions
- D. Archives

The correct answer is C because **oral traditions** involve the transmission of historical information and knowledge from one generation to another by word of mouth.

(ii) How did fire help humans during the Middle Stone Age?

- A. To smelt iron ore in furnaces in order to purify it
- B. To make iron weapons for conquering other societies
- C. To burn crop remains after harvesting
- D. To clear bushes and forests

The correct answer is D because fire was used to remove natural obstacles such as trees and other vegetation for farming and construction purposes.

(iii) Why did Axum and Meroe become famous during the pre-colonial period?

- A. They were the earliest iron-sites in Africa
- B. Due to their involvement in slave trading activities
- C. Due to their involvement in gold mining
- D. They produced large quantities of salt annually

The correct answer is A because Axum and Meroe were known for iron production and early ironworking technology in Africa.

(iv) Which of the following is true about Ghana kingdom?

- A. It rose after the collapse of Songhay kingdom
- B. It rose after the decline of Mali kingdom
- C. It collapsed after the collapse of Buganda kingdom
- D. It collapsed before the rise of Songhay kingdom

The correct answer is D because the Ghana kingdom existed before the rise of the Songhay kingdom.

(v) Why did the Ngoni prefer to use a scorched-earth technique in their fights against other communities?

- A. It weakened other communities due to shortage of food
- B. It enabled them to defeat the Boers
- C. It facilitated the displacement of the Zulu people
- D. It enabled the Ngoni to revenge against Shaka

The correct answer is A because the technique created food and resource shortages among the communities they fought against.

(vi) The following were the characteristics of feudalism except:

- A. Land was owned by few rich and powerful people
- B. Resources were owned communally
- C. Peasants paid tribute to their landlords
- D. Landlords exploited the peasants

The correct answer is B because feudalism was based on private ownership of land and resources, not communal ownership.

(vii) Why did Portugal inspire her sailors to conduct exploration voyages in various parts of the world?

- A. Due to the presence of monsoon winds
- B. Because they were searching for a sea route to India
- C. Because they wanted to spread Islamic religion

D. Due to the harsh leadership of Prince Henry

The correct answer is B because they wanted to find a sea route to India for trade and spices.

(viii) Which list consists of the earliest visitors to East Africa?

A. Persians, Arabs, and Chinese

B. Arabs, Portuguese, and British

C. Arabs, Germans, and Portuguese

D. British, Germans, and French

The correct answer is A because Persians, Arabs, and Chinese were present earlier than European settlers.

(ix) The following were reasons which motivated the British to occupy the Cape except:

A. To reduce unemployment in Britain

B. To end Dutch monopoly on the Cape region

C. To punish the Africans who were participating in kaffir wars

D. To contain French influence in South Africa

The correct answer is C because their motivation was economic, political, and geographical, not revenge.

(x) How was wealth accumulated during mercantilism?

A. Plundering, looting, and piracy

B. Robbery, industrial production, and exchange of goods

C. Slave trade, robbery, and taxing employed workers

D. Strengthening banks and insurance systems

The correct answer is A because **mercantilism** involved accumulating wealth through activities such as plundering, piracy, and trade between nations.

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

List A	List B
(i) The King who paid a pilgrimage to Mecca	D Mansa Musa
(ii) The greatest King of Songhay kingdom	F Askia Mohamed
(iii) The leader who played a key role in Mfecane	A Shaka
(iv) The title of the king of Lunda kingdom	G Mwata Yamvo
(v) The Prime Minister of Buganda kingdom	B Katikiro

SECTION B

3. Briefly explain the following terms:

(i) **Surplus** – This refers to the amount of goods or resources that exceed what is needed or used. Surplus can be stored, traded, or sold to other communities.

(ii) **Cultivation** – Cultivation is the process of preparing land and growing crops systematically for food, trade, or other uses.

(iii) **Caravan** – A caravan is a group of people, often with pack animals, traveling together over long distances for trade or migration.

(iv) **Tenant** – A tenant is a person who cultivates or occupies land owned by another person, usually paying rent or providing services in exchange.

(v) **Instruments of labour** – These are the tools and equipment used in the process of production, such as hoes, ploughs, hammers, or other implements.

4. Arrange the following sentences associated with the modes of production in a chronological order by writing their Roman numbers below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

Item	Chronological Order
(i) Wealth during this phase was accumulated by using primitive methods such as plundering, looting, piracy, and slave trade.	IV
(ii) In monopoly capitalism there were large companies that dominated the production of commodities.	V
(iii) After the decline of feudalism, merchant capitalism emerged.	III
(iv) Communalism originated during the early stages of human evolution.	I
(v) Then emerged a system of production whereby landowners allowed those without land to cultivate their land in exchange for a fee in the form of services or goods.	II

5. "Museums have many advantages to the society." Briefly justify this statement by giving five points:

(i) Museums preserve historical artifacts and cultural heritage for future generations.

(ii) They provide educational opportunities for students, researchers, and the general public.

(iii) Museums promote tourism, contributing to economic growth and employment.

(iv) They encourage research and development in history, archaeology, and related fields.

(v) Museums help societies understand their identity and the evolution of human civilization.

6. Differentiate the following:

(i) **Asantehene and the Golden Stool** – Asantehene is the ruler of the Ashanti people, while the Golden Stool is a sacred symbol of authority and unity for the Ashanti kingdom.

(ii) **Sundiata Keita and Mansa Kankan Musa** – Sundiata Keita was the founder of the Mali Empire, whereas Mansa Kankan Musa was a later ruler known for his wealth and pilgrimage to Mecca.

(iii) **Matrilineal communities and patrilineal communities** – Matrilineal communities trace descent and inheritance through the mother's line, while patrilineal communities trace them through the father's line.

(iv) **Mtemi and Kabaka** – Mtemi is the leader of a chiefdom in certain East African communities, while Kabaka is the title of the king of Buganda kingdom.

(v) **Clan and Omukama** – A clan is a group of people related by blood or ancestry, whereas Omukama is a king or ruler of the Bunyoro kingdom.

7. Sort the explanations in the box into techniques of obtaining slaves and techniques used to abolish slave trade:

Techniques of obtaining slaves	Techniques used to abolish slave trade
Through the use of African informers	Through the use of treaties
Through way-laying and ambush	Through patrolling the oceans and lakes
Through raiding villages and capturing people	-

8. Briefly explain five effects of the Boer trek:

- (i) It led to the displacement of indigenous African communities from their ancestral lands.
- (ii) It resulted in conflicts between the Boers and African communities over land and resources.
- (iii) The trek facilitated the spread of European settlements and farming techniques.
- (iv) It contributed to the establishment of new Boer republics in South Africa, such as the Orange Free State and Transvaal.
- (v) It increased tensions between the British and Boers, eventually leading to wars such as the Anglo-Boer wars.

9. Briefly explain four demands of industrial capitalism:

- (i) Access to raw materials to feed industrial production.
- (ii) Large markets to sell manufactured goods.

(iii) Cheap labor to maximize profits.

(iv) Capital investment and infrastructure to support large-scale production.

SECTION C

10. Why was the discovery of iron important to the African societies? Give five points:

(i) Iron tools improved agricultural productivity, allowing more efficient farming.

(ii) Iron weapons strengthened the military power of societies for defense and expansion.

(iii) Iron technology facilitated the production of tools for hunting, building, and crafting.

(iv) Societies that mastered ironworking gained economic and social influence over neighboring communities.

(v) Iron promoted trade, as iron tools and weapons became valuable commodities for exchange.