

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

012

HISTORY

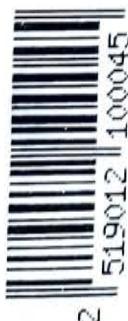
Duration: 2:30 Hours

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 the spaces provided.
3. Section A and C carries **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 assessment room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right corner of every page.

FOR ASSESSORS' USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	ASSESSOR'S INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
TOTAL		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		



SECTION A (15 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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

(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

(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

(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

(v) Why did the Ngoni prefer to use a scotched-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

(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.

(vii) Why Portugal inspired 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

(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

(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.

(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

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.	A Shaka
(ii) The greatest King of Songhay kingdom.	B Katikiro
(iii) The leader who played a key role in <i>Mfecane</i> .	C Kabaka
(iv) The title of the king of Lunda kingdom.	D Mansa Musa
(v) The Prime Minister of Buganda kingdom.	E Mwenemutapa
	F Askia Mohamed
	G Mwata Yamvo
	H Mani Kongo

Answers

List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
List B					

4.

SECTION B (70 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. Briefly explain the following terms:

(i) Surplus

(ii) Cultivation

(iii) Caravan

(iv) Tenant

(v) Instruments of labour

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.

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

Answers

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th

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

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

6. Differentiate the following:

(i) Asantehene and the golden stool

(ii) Sundiata Keita and Mansa Kankan Musa

(i) _____

(iii) Matrilineal communities and patrilineal communities

(iv) Mtemi and Kabaka

(v) Clan and Omukama

7. Sort the explanations in the box into techniques of obtaining slaves and techniques used to abolish slave trade and write the answer in the table provided.

Through the use of African informers, Through way-laying and ambush, Through the use of treaties, Through raiding villages and capturing people, Through patrolling the oceans and lakes.

Techniques of obtaining slaves	Techniques used to abolish slave trade
(i)	(i)
(ii)	(ii)

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_____	(iii) _____
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8. Briefly, explain five effects of Boer trek.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

9. Briefly, explain four demands of industrial capitalism.

(i) _____

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10.

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(ii) _____

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(iii) _____

SECTION C (15 Marks)

Answer question ten (10).

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

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