

Candidate's Examination Number

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

012**HISTORY****Time: 2:30 Hours****Tuesday, 13th November 2018 p.m.****Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. All writing must be in blue or black ink.
4. All answers must be written in the spaces provided.
5. Cellular phones, calculators and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right corner of every page.

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	EXAMINER'S INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
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9		
10		
TOTAL		
ENTERER'S INITIALS		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		



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SECTION A (40 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 one of the following sites represents the Early Stone Age?

- A Bagamoyo B Isimila
C Olduvai Gorge D Kilwa

(ii) The goods imported to East Africa from Arabia and Persian Gulf include

- A glass, pottery and porcelain.
B beads, cloth and copper.
C axes, swords and spear.
D ivory, gold and palm oil.

(iii) One of the factors for the rise of states in the pre-colonial East Africa was

- A Diplomacy. B Agreement.
C Moresby treaty. D Warfare.

(iv) The most important factor for interaction among people in Africa was

- A agriculture. B war.
C trade. D pastoralism.

(v) When did Vasco Da Gama reach East Africa?

- A 1884 B 1498
C 1652 D 1598

(vi) Which one was the first treaty signed for the abolition of slave trade in East Africa?

- A Moresby Treaty B Anglo-German Treaty
C Hamerton Treaty D Heligoland Treaty

(vii) One of the characteristics of man before the discovery of iron technology was

- A involvement in slave trade.
B establishment of industries for pebble tools.
C reliance on industrial goods.
D dependence on environment for survival.

(viii) Important urban centres like Meroe in western Sudan emerged as a result of

- A improved agriculture.
B salt making.
C metal working.
D ship building technology.

- (ix) Europeans took labourers from Africa during the Trans-Atlantic slave trade because the Africans were
- A weak but resistant to diseases.
 - B sick but very strong.
 - C unable to do any job.
 - D strong and hard working.

☐

- (x) The Western Sudanic states which engaged in the Trans-Saharan trade were
- A Mali, Songhai and Bunyoro.
 - B Ghana, Asante and Buganda.
 - C Oyo, Benin and Mwanamutapa.
 - D Ghana, Mali and Songhai.

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Match the items in List A with the correct responses 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) A coastal city state which was ruined by the Portuguese attacks.	A Mombasa
(ii) A town in which the Portuguese built the headquarters in East Africa.	B Isimila
(iii) One of the famous local museum in Tanzania.	C Bagamoyo
(iv) A trade centre which formed the core of the vast Empire called Songhai.	D Katanga
(v) A major slave market in East Africa.	E Taghaza
(vi) One of the famous early iron – site in East Africa.	F Kilwa
(vii) A site in Kenya which contains remains of man's physical development and tools he made and used.	G Meroe
(viii) A place which became famous for salt making in East Africa.	H Rusinga Island
(ix) A place which was famous in the production of copper.	I Kondoa Irangi
(x) A historical site in East Africa with paintings and drawings in caves.	J Zanzibar
	K Gao
	L Nsogezi
	M Kalenga
	N Uvinza
	O Ugweno

Answers

List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
List B										

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3. Write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if the statement is not correct in the space provided.

- (i) Trans-Saharan Trade involved the exchange of goods between people of Northern and Eastern Africa
- (ii) The development of Long Distance Trade in East Africa had a direct connection with the rise of Triangular Trade
- (iii) The Christian missionaries were against the abolition of slave trade
- (iv) Industrial capitalism was characterized by open competition for markets and raw materials
- (v) The East African coast was known to Greeks and Romans as Azania
- (vi) The most obvious result of the Mfecane was the depopulation of larger parts of southern Africa
- (vii) Man learnt to keep animals during Early Stone Age
- (viii) The coming of Ngoni in East Africa led to shift from the small scale Ntengi system to weaker states
- (ix) The discovery of diamond turned South Africa from poor agricultural society to relatively rich industrial one
- (x) Written records refer to the study of our past as revealed by what has been handed down by word of mouth from one generation to another

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

- (i) Feudalism
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- (ii) Trans-Saharan Trade
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(iii) Umwinyi

(iv) Historical sites

(v) Carbon-14

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SECTION B (30 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

5. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the table provided.
- (i) Development of Industrial Revolution in Europe created the need for raw materials, markets and areas for investment.
 - (ii) Successful treaties which were made between European agents and African rulers in 1880s marked the beginning of African colonization.
 - (iii) European governments sent different groups as agents of colonialism to explore African continent.
 - (iv) Agents of colonialism reported African's economic potentials and the evils of slave trade.
 - (v) The British government and humanitarian associations pioneered the abolition of slave trade.

Answers

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th

6. Complete each of the following statements with correct historical facts.
- (i) What caused the rapid expansion of white settlement to the southern African interior in the late of 1830s?
 - (ii) In which country is Nsongezi historical site found?
 - (iii) Which was the first group in the south-western cape to react against the early Dutch settlement?
 - (iv) Learning about the past by digging up and studying objects found in the ground is known as
 - (v) The Indian merchants who financed East African slave traders were called.....

7. Study this sketch map which shows trade routes during the 15th century, and then answer the questions which follow.



- (i) In the sketch map shown, which letter represents the continent which was the source of labour?
- (ii) Which letter represents the continent whose natives were known as Red Indians?
- (iii) Through which Ocean was the Triangular Slave Trade conducted?
- (iv) Which letter represents the continent which specialized in the production of raw materials such as cotton, sugar and tobacco?
- (v) What is the name of the trade shown in the diagram?

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer **two (2)** questions from this section.

8. What were the effects of social interactions in pre-colonial African communities? Give six points.
9. Explain six effects of Ngoni Migration in East Africa.
10. Explain six factors that led to the development of trade in African societies during the pre-colonial period.

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