

Candidate's Examination Number.

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

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

Wednesday, 15th November 2017 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 and calculators 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	EXAMINERS' INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
TOTAL		



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) History is the study of

- A future events. B present events.
C past events. D all African events.

(ii) Which of the following is a scientific method of determining dates of the past remains?

- A Archaeology B Time Graphs
C Carbon 14 D Time charts

(iii) One of the important outcomes of the shift of man from walking by four limbs to bipedalism was

- A defending against enemies.
B making and using tools.
C cooking and living in caves.
D hunting and gathering.

(iv) During which period did the pre-colonial Tanzanian communities engage in paintings and drawings found at Kondoalrangi?

- A Late Stone Age B Old Stone Age
C Industrial Age D Early Stone Age

(v) Peace and intermarriage during pre-colonial period were among the results of

- A trade between neighbours.
B War between neighbours.
C Conquest of neighbours.
D War and slave trade.

(vi) The following were characteristics of slavery mode of production **except**

- A existence of classes between slave and slave master.
B slaves had no right to own major means of production.
C slaves had a share over the surplus production.
D there was class struggle between slaves and slave masters.

(vii) Some of commodities used as currency during pre-colonial Africa were

- A pepper, gold and copper.
B iron hoes, wood and silver.
C salt, cloth and cowrie shells.
D copper, silver and bronze.

(viii) A system whereby the major means of production are shared by all members of the society is known as

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|------------|
| A | capitalism. | B | democracy. |
| C | communalism. | D | feudalism. |

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(ix) Into which major periods is the Stone Age divided?

- | | | | |
|---|------|---|-------|
| A | four | B | three |
| C | two | D | five |

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(x) Ten years make

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| A | a generation. | B | a decade. |
| C | a century. | D | a millennium. |

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2. 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 tribe whose feudal relation was known as Ubugabire.	A Nyakyusa B Zimba
(ii)	A tribe from the Zambezi region which attacked and resisted the Portuguese.	C Baganda D Ndebele
(iii)	The society in the interlacustrine area in which the busulo and nvunjo were forms of feudal relations.	E Imbangala
(iv)	A tribe in West Africa which was famous for using copper alloys to make various ornaments.	F Yao G Xhosa
(v)	An example of agricultural society which practiced age set system in Tanzania.	H Tutsi
(vi)	Pre - colonial professional traders in Angola.	I Swahili
(vii)	The people who were the first to make and use iron tools in Africa.	J Mwanamutapa K Yoruba
(viii)	A famous tribe which led the northern route which covered Mombasa and Central Kenya during the Long Distance Trade.	L Kamba M Haya
(ix)	A tribe which resisted the Boers between the Great fish river and the Limpopo.	N Maasai O Egyptians
(x)	A pastoral society whose organization based on age segments.	

ANSWERS

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

3. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct in the space provided.
- (i) The Ngoni migration contributed to the formation of states in north-eastern Tanzania
 - (ii) History brings a greater sense of patriotism and nationalism
 - (iii) Archives are places where current government records are kept
 - (iv) Primitive communal societies lived by hunting and gathering
 - (v) Mixed farming involves planting different crops on the same piece of land
 - (vi) Non-centralized states are also known as Kingdoms
 - (vii) Umwinyi was introduced in Zanzibar by David Livingstone.....
 - (viii) The Indian merchants provided capital for slave trade in East Africa
 - (ix) Bartholomew Diaz was the first European to round the Cape in 1487
 - (x) Missionaries were not among the three key agents of colonialism in Africa

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

- (i) Boer Trek.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
- (ii) Homo Erectus
-
-
-
-
-

(iii) Museum

(iv) Legitimate trade

(v) Mfecane

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) Before the intervention, the Coastal City-States traded among themselves.
- (ii) Britain benefited from cloves and coconuts produced in the islands.
- (iii) The Portuguese merchants took over the trade in the 16th century.
- (iv) The defeat of the Portuguese caused the Oman to establish its control over the East African coast.
- (v) The Oman sultanate established plantation economy in Zanzibar and Pemba islands.

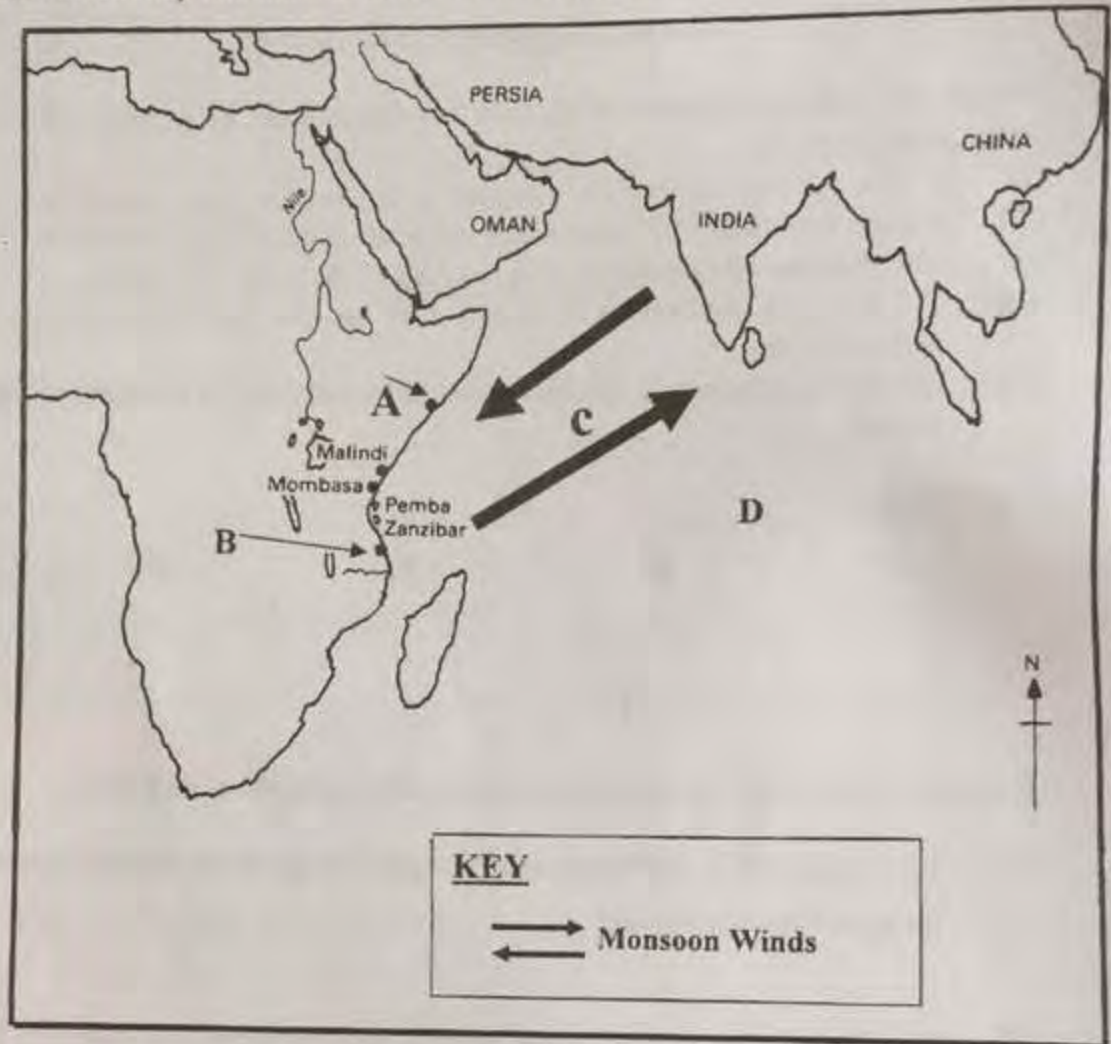
ANSWERS

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th

6. Complete each of the following statements with correct historical facts.

- (i) In which century did Spain and Portugal emerge as the leading commercial powers along the Atlantic coast?.....
- (ii) The feudal system which developed in Buhaya Kingdom based on land ownership was known as
- (iii) The treaty which closed down the Zanzibar slave market in 1873 was called
- (iv) An economic system which involved the ownership of slaves was called
- (v) The traditional King of the Baganda is known as

7. Study this sketch map and answer the questions which follow.



- (i) Which coastal City State developed at letter A during the early commercial contacts?
- (ii) Name the coastal City State at letter B.
- (iii) The monsoon wind marked by letter C is called
- (iv) The Ocean marked by D is called
- (v) Which European nation disturbed the trade shown on the sketch map between the 16th and 17th centuries?.....

Answer two (2) questions from this section.