

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING**  
**FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION, 2008**

**0012**

**HISTORY**

**TIME: 2½ HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This paper consists of **THREE** sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in sections A and B and only two in section C.
3. **ALL** answers should appear in answer booklet(s) provided.
4. Write your examination number on every page of your answer booklet(s).
5. **ALL** writing must be in black or blue ink.
6. Cellphones are not allowed in the examination room.

This paper consists of 07 printed pages.

## SECTION A (30 MARKS)

1. For each of the following items choose the best answer from the given alternatives.

- (i) The collection of public documents is called:
- A. museums
  - B. archives
  - C. archaeology
  - D. oral traditions.
- (ii) The chronological order of events is usually shown in the following EXCEPT:
- A. time chart
  - B. time line
  - C. family tree
  - D. carbon 14.
- (iii) The following are the stages in evolution of man.
- A. Zinjathropus, Homo Eractus, Homo Sapiens, Homo Habilis.
  - B. Chimpanzee, Homo Eractus, Zinjathropus.
  - C. Chimpanzee, Zinjathropus, Homo Habilis, Homo Eractus, Homo Sapiens.
  - D. Modern Apes, Homo Sapiens, Chimpanzee, Zinjathropus.
- (iv) The basic needs which man constantly struggle to obtain are:
- A. water, food and clothes
  - B. relationship, love and peace
  - C. air, love and food.
  - D. food, shelter and clothes.
- (v) The following is one of the methods used to obtain gold in African Societies:
- A. shaft and panning methods
  - B. pottery and ornaments
  - C. ornaments and shaft
  - D. panning method and pottery.



- (vi) The following were the main participants in long distance trade in East Africa:
- A. Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba
  - B. Imbangala, Vimbundu and Arabs
  - C. Ngoni, Tuareg, Arabs and Mazrui
  - D. Yao, Barbaig, Arabs and Mandinka.
- (vii) Local trade among African Societies became possible when:
- A. one society became powerful than others
  - B. iron tools had increased
  - C. people produced less than their needs
  - D. people could produce more than their needs.
- (viii) One reason for the Dutch settlement at the Cape in 1652 was to:
- A. create Dutch empire in South Africa
  - B. defeat Asians and Europeans who monopolized the Indian Ocean
  - C. prepare a refreshment station for Dutch merchant from India
  - D. place South Africa in the World Capitalism.
- (ix) The social factors for interactions among the people of Africa were:
- A. migration, intermarriage and the need to search for new areas
  - B. trade, war and migration
  - C. language, migration and population increase
  - D. trade, intermarriage, language and population increase.
- (x) The earliest social organization from which each society has passed through is:
- A. slavery
  - B. socialism
  - C. feudalism
  - D. communalism.



2. a) Match the items in **LIST A** with those in **LIST B** by writing the correct letter against the corresponding question number.

<b>LIST A</b>		<b>LIST B</b>	
(i)	The first Millenium of human development	A.	Oral tradition
(ii)	Commercial activities conducted between the people of North Africa and West Africa	B.	Agents of industrial capitalism
(iii)	The basic and simplest unit of social organization	C.	Feudalism
(iv)	Companies and Associations	D.	Shaka Zulu
(v)	One among the Ngoni leaders	E.	The Boer Trek
(vi)	Places created for preserving Historical information	F.	Clan
(vii)	Theory proposed by Darwin	G.	Areas for investment
(viii)	The second pre-capitalist mode of production	H.	The Trans-Saharan Trade
(ix)	Proverbs, jokes and poems	I.	Evolution of man
(x)	The Movement of the Dutch from the Cape in south Africa	J.	The Iron Age
		K.	Trans Atlantic Trade
		L.	Museums
		M.	Family
		N.	Mkwawa
		O.	The stone age

- b) The following sentences are mixed up. Arrange them in a chronological order from the first to the last, by writing the Roman number of each statement in the answer booklet provided.

- (i) The Oman Sultanate greatly stimulated the expansion of trade in East Africa.
- (ii) It introduced clove plantations in Zanzibar. The major impact of this was the local African masses Wahadimu and Watumbatu, virtually robbed of the best arable land and turned into serfs and tenants.
- (iii) This was after Seyyid Said had shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840.



- (iv) Effective Oman control in East Africa was established during the second half of the 9<sup>th</sup> Century.
- (v) In this period he was able to establish a more uniform political control along the coast, by appointing Liwali's to govern the city states on his behalf.

### SECTION B (40 MARKS)

3. a) The years and the important historical events that took place in Africa are as shown in the table below. Write the letter of the year against the corresponding event.

EVENT	YEAR
i) The true man or modern man is thought to have emerged	A. 50000 B.C. B. 5000 B.C. C. 1492
ii) The fall of Fort Jesus	D. 1500 E. 1698
iii) War between Tanzania and Uganda	F. 1750 G. 1847
iv) Closure of Slave market in Zanzibar	H. 1873 I. 1978
v) Freed slaves settlements united to form The Republic of Liberia	J. 1976

- (b) Write the missing historical facts.

- (i) The name given to the Islamic Holy War was .....
- (ii) The first European nation to industrialise and abolish slave trade was .....
- (iii) The Nyakyusa and the Chagga were societies which practised .....
- (iv) ..... is a leader of Masai society.
- (v) Contacts between Europe, Africa, Asia and America were based on .....



4. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.

- (i) One of the techniques used to obtain slaves was through way-laying and ambush.
- (ii) In matrilineal societies children are named according to father's clan.
- (iii) History is about yesterday, today and tomorrow.
- (iv) The Monsoon winds made possible the earliest contacts between Africa, Middle East and Far East.
- (v) The Trans-Saharan Trade was the exchange of goods between Eastern Sudan and North African societies across the Saharan desert.
- (vi) Ngoni speakers came from Zululand.
- (vii) Mbundu of Agnola, Chewa, Yao, and Bisa of Central Africa were among the traders in East and Central Africa.
- (viii) Katanga Belt in Zambia is famous for production of gold.
- (ix) One of the sources of Historical information is Stone Age.
- (x) Karamajong is one of the pastoralist societies.

### **SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

Choose only TWO questions.

5. Give the meaning of the following terms :

- (a) Barter system
- (b) Productive forces
- (c) Evolution of man
- (d) Decade.

6. Explain the four stages of the Evolution Theory on the origin of man as proposed by Charles Darwin.

7. Using the following guidelines write a short essay on Trans - Saharan Trade.

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Participants of trade
- (iii) Two commodities exported from Africa and three from Europe
- (iv) Five reasons for its growth
- (v) Five negative effects brought in Africa as a result of the trade.