



## **History FTNA**

# **Past Paper Questions and Answers By Topic**

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1. Sources and Importance of History
2. Evolution of Man, Technology and Environment
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Multiple Choice Questions

Matching Items

True or False

## Form I

Sources and Importance of History
Evolution of Man, Technology and Environment
Development of Economic Activities and their Impact
Development of Social and Political Systems

## Form II

Interactions Among the People of Africa
Social-Economic Development and Production in Pre-Colonial Africa
African and the External World
Industrial Capitalism

## 1. Sources and Importance of History

2019

(c) Iron Age .....

(c) Iron Age Iron age was the age whereby stone tools were not used but there was a use of iron tools example of these iron tools are arrows, axes, spears, hoes etc, they were engaged in permanent settlement, permanent crop cultivation, agriculture, production of more advanced tools and other developments due to iron tools.

2019

10. What is the importance of using oral tradition as a source of history? Give six points.

10. Oral tradition is the process of passing historical information from one generation to another through the word of mouth or is the history which is handed down by the word of mouth. Oral tradition is one of the sources of history. Oral tradition involves riddles, proverbs, songs and stories. Usually, the old generation transfers information to the new generation. Most of the people obtain historical information from their grand parents. The following are the importance of using oral tradition as a source of history.

It is not costly: Oral tradition is not costly mostly it does not require payments since people of one generation (young) and the other generation (old) pass information to each other. Most of the elders who pass information to young generation they do not demand payment. Also oral tradition does not require expenses to buy things like books and pens in order to write down the information.

Oral tradition is not time consuming when compared to other sources of history. Since speaking is too fast than writing so oral tradition is transferring information in a short period of time. Oral tradition needs a very short time to be used when passing historical information from one generation to another.

A person from young generation is able to ask question to a person of old generation. Since oral tradition is a verbal interaction that when the information is transferred the people can see each other and ask each other different questions maybe if a certain point is not understandable to a listener.

The information can be given out / transferred at any time. This is because the person having historical information in his/her mind always moves with it so it will be easy for people to get information at any time and any place they need to get the information. This is quite different from other sources like historical sites that a person has to travel to a specific area where the historical information are found.

Oral tradition is suitable to both educated and uneducated people. Uneducated people do not know how to read so they can not obtain historical information from other sources or history like archives because the historical informations are preserved in writings. But because oral tradition uses words it will be easy for both educated and uneducated people to understand.

Oral tradition is enjoyable. Most of the people like stories and songs since oral tradition can transfer historical information through the word of mouth by stories and songs so the people now become interested on what others are storytelling. Especially children likes to stay with their grand parents so that they can enjoy listening stories from them.

Conclusively, also there are other sources of history which are historical sites, museums, Archives, Anthropology, Linguistic and Archaeology. All this sources give us information about past history.

2018

(iv) Historical sites .....

- (iv) Historical sites Are special places where past human remains are found and are shown to the public. Examples of historical sites found Ismila-Iringa, Kondoa Iranga, Dodoma, Olduvai gorge in Arusha, Bagamoyo and Zanzibar slave market.

2017

(ii) Homo Erectus .....

- (ii) Homo Erectus <sup>was known as</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was known as</sup> "upright man". Homo erectus discovered fire in middle stone age. The fire discovered was used to roast food, chase away animals for defence purpose, warm ~~on~~ himself at night and to provide shelter. Homo erectus walked on ~~to~~ two limbs (bi-pedals), their bodies were covered with hair to prevent them from feeling cold. They developed speech. their main activities were hunting and gathering. They were found in Kechi forest and Olduvai Gorge.

## 2. Evolution of Man, Technology and Environment

2019

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

(a) Zinjanthropus .....

- (a) Zinjanthropus ... Zinjanthropus was the early man creature found in Olduvai Gorge in 1959 by Dr. Louis Leakey and Mary Leakey, who discovered it as the first early man creature leading to their evolution of man theory. This creature was said to be underdeveloped of the brain and started adapting in the environment. Dr. Mary and Louis Leakey found its skull.

2018

(v) Carbon-14 .....

- (v) Carbon-14. This is the scientific method that is used in dating events. It was an instrument which is used to date remains of plants and animals over 5000 yrs. It was also used by Dr. Louis Leakey to identify the fossils of Zinjanthropus at Olduvai Gorge.

2017

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

(i) Boer Trek .....

- (i) Boer Trek. Is the mass movement of the Dutch from the Cape of South Africa to the interior of Africa to search for land to establish their own settlement. It took place around 1800's. This was caused after the British to occupy the Cape, so due to this they were forced to move. The Boers went away because they did not want to stay under British rules such as the use of English language, while the Boers used Afrikaans and also they didn't like the



8. Why economic reasons were responsible for the abolition of slave trade? Explain by giving six points.

8. After America getting independence slaves who worked in plantations were freed because America as an independent nation didn't need slaves for production thus the slaves in America were freed, some of them remained in America and others came back to Africa. The plantations in America were used for production of raw materials for the European industries.

The areas for market for the products from Europe were needed and the major market was Africa, thus slaves were freed so that they can be part of market of their goods, this was done so as to increase their market because many European nations had already industrialized thus the products were sold to Africa.

The areas for investment were mainly found in Africa for their industries thus slaves were freed so that they return back to Africa in order to increase investment in their industries for economic gain, this was done so as to improve their markets so as to expand their profits in order their industries to be profitable to them.

Finally as seen above those are reasons why the economic factors were responsible for the abolition of slave trade these reasons led to abolition of slave trade which was an important thing to both the Africans who were freed and the Europeans who abolished it for the reasons of their economic gain.

2015

5. Briefly explain the following terms:

(i) Pharaoh.....

(i) Pharaoh. It was the title given to the supreme political leader in the Ancient Egypt.

(ii) Golden Stool.....

(ii) Golden Stool. It was a stool which was owned by the king and a symbol of unity in the Asante Kingdom.

### 3. Development of Economic Activities and their Impact

2019

8. Explain six characteristics of slavery in Africa.

8. Slavery was the second mode of production and the first mode which was exploitative in nature. In slavery period slaves were used as the major means of production. The people who owned the slaves were known as slave masters or slave owners. Slavery started after the collapse of communal mode of production. Some of the societies in Africa that practised slavery include the Nyamwezi, Yao and the Chagga. Slavery mode of production was accompanied by certain characteristics, these include:

**Existence of classes.** During slavery there was the classes of the rich and the poor. In slavery those who owned slave specifically were considered rich, those who owned many slaves were considered richer but those with few or no slaves at all were considered poor. Even the slaves were also taken or considered as poor because they were owned <sup>and</sup> had no one to own. The classes built the inequality between the people in slavery mode of production.

**Exploitation of man by man.** Slavery was accompanied by severe exploitation. The slave masters exploited the labour force of the poor or slaves. Slaves were forced to leave away from their homes, the slaves were also forced to work as the captives in the war. Slaves were also forced to work for the King and in turn they were given no payments and this marked heavy exploitation.

**Production of surplus.** During slavery there was production of little surplus. This was because of the increase in production, where by the society could produce more than their needs. Production was for consumption and the left were kept as surplus. Unlike in the first mode of production where there were no production of surplus.

8

**Population increase.** During slavery mode of production unlike the first mode of production there was an increase in population. Population increased because production increased. Production was not only for consumption but it was there to cater the needs of the society and remained. More food influenced people to reproduce more and more and thus led to an increase in the people's population.

**Rise of political institutions.** Political institutions such as prisons were began in slavery. The political institutions had many operations. Some political institutions were used as a mean of capturing slaves. Political institutions such as prisons were for punishing the rude slaves so in slavery mode of production political institutions which did not previously exist in communal mode of production were began.

**Specialization and division of labour.** During slavery mode of production there was specialisation of labour unlike the first mode of production in which work was done communally. In slavery some slaves were to do cultivation, others acted as domestic workers for chiefs and others were used as captives in war and in military works. And thus, this led to specialization and division of labour.

All in all slavery did not exist for a life time. It was followed by another mode of production. Because slavery mode of production was accompanied with heavy and severe exploitation and humiliation it led to slaves to start rebellion and strikes which led to economic stagnation. Whereby there was a rise of another mode of production which was feudalism based on land.

2017

(iii) Boer trek

(iii)

**Boer trek.** It was a migration done by the Boer families from the Cape to the interior of South Africa due to the British occupation in the Cape.



Explain six ways through which slaves were obtained.

Slaves are people who are owned by other people like commodities. Slaves were mistreated and beaten by their slave masters. Slavery is the act of owning someone as a slave. Slave trade is the buying and selling of slaves.

Slaves were obtained in different ways as elaborated below;

First, by selling of war captives: at most places the Arabs fought wars and the losing group is taken as war captives for sale.

Second, selling of servants: people who owned domestic servants could sell the servants once not in need of the servants.

Third, ambushing: the slave traders could ambush people especially travellers who passed in forest places and also girls.

Fourth, selling of criminals: In the kingdom, chiefdom or village the criminals caught either stealing, robbing or raping were taken and sold to slave traders as slaves.

Last but not least, trickery: the chiefs mostly used to trick people by inviting them at their homes and giving them gifts like clothes, mirrors, palm oil and so forth then selling them to slave traders.

Lastly, raiding villages: the slave traders used to raid villages and taking villagers who were able bodied as slaves all the disabled and children were left behind.

Conclusively, the out comes of slave trade were greater than the wealth obtaining after selling slaves there included :- loss of man power, depopulation, displacement of families, and, insecurity to the people.

#### 4. Development of Social and Political Systems

2017

(iii) Museum .....

(iii) Museum This is a place where objects are kept and shown to public. There is local museums such as Kilonga museum and also there is National museum such Arusha Declaration museum and House of Representatives of Zanzibar. The museums show objects to public which were used past, this helps a person to understand history because he/she is going to know how life was past, how people conducted different activities during the past and through which means and so on. But also museums are very expensive to operate and to construct them and they need specialists to work on these museums.

## 5. Interactions Among the People of Africa

2019

(b) Generation .....

(b) Generation... generation refers to the difference in age between children and their parents, from the first to be born to last to be born, whereby there is a difference in age between the family members.

2015

Elaborate six reasons which made the Dutch to establish their permanent settlement at the Cape of South Africa in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The cape had good harbor. The cape had a good harbor in which ships could stop and being provided hospital services for the sick sailors and also refueling the ships.

The cape had fertile soil. The cape had fertile soil which enables the dutch farmers (boers) to cultivate fruits and vegetables as they were settling at the cape. Also cape fertile soil was used for the other agricultural activities.

The cape could provide fresh water. The cape also could provide fresh water to the sailors who rested at the cape as when they sailed across the cape. The fresh water could be used for drinking.

## 6. Social-Economic Development and Production in Pre-Colonial Africa

2019

9. Elaborate six factors that led to the development of trade in African societies during the pre-colonial period.

4. Trade is the exchange of goods between people or countries. Trade can be in form of barter trade or currency. Barter trade is the exchange of goods by goods. Currency is the use of money in trade, where things used as money include cowrie shells, rolls of cloth, salt and gold dust. Trade had already existed among Africans before the coming of foreigners in our countries. There were two types of trade which were local trade and regional trade. Local trade is the trade between people living in the same geographical regions while regional trade is the exchange between two distant regions, where by there was long distance trade and the trans-saharan trade. Long distance trade was between Yao, Kamba and Nyamwezi and trans-saharan trade was across Sahara desert. Factors that led to the development of trade in pre-colonial period include:

Production of surplus. Production of surplus facilitated people to conduct trade because people produced more than their needs. Surplus were not always stored but it influenced people to just engage in trade so as they can exchange with other goods which they did not produce instead of remaining with it and it accumulates whereby it results into nothing. So trade was among the alternatives to be used to get rid of the surplus people got in their production.



Production of trade items. Some societies also had produced item which were needed by other societies for trade. For instance the hunting societies had produced animal skins, ivory and hides which were probably needed with the leather working communities and this facilitated the beginning of trade because some societies produced trade items which were needed by other societies. And thus influenced to the development of trade because societies got what they needed like hides and skins and provided others with what they needed like clothes and food materials.

9. Iron technology. The innovation of iron technology also facilitated in the development of trade. After the innovation of iron man could now make iron tools like axes and hoes which were used in agriculture. This facilitated to the development of trade because the agricultural communities needed iron tools to do with cultivation. The tool makers required food items and thus led to the development of trade.

The role of leaders. Leaders who were creative and innovative also led to the development of trade. Leaders who supported the freedom of movement and had much interest to begin trade led to development of trade. Leaders such as Chief Mirambo of the Nyamwezi, Chief Kivoi of the Yao & Kamba and Chief Machimba of the Yao facilitated in the development of the long distance trade in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Also leaders such as Mansa Khan Musa of Mali supported the trans-saharan trade.

The role of transport facilities and routes. Transport facilities and routes contributed greatly to the development of trade. For example the trans-saharan trade was greatly influenced by the role of camels as the major means of transport in movement to go and trade. Transport routes also facilitated the development of trade because people followed the routes and reached destinations where they had to trade.

Common language relations. Common language relations among Africans also led to the development of trade. When people from different places interacted and observed that they used common language they had developed an interest to participate in an exchange of commodities between them in such a way that they build good relations and thus facilitate in the development of trade.

In general trade was facilitated by many factors that finally led to interaction with people from outside Africa like Europeans and Asians. But all in all the impacts of trade among

2018

10. Explain six factors that led to the development of trade in African societies during the pre-colonial period.

Trade is the exchange of goods for money or any other means of exchange. Development of trade in pre-Colonial Africa is the period when African States started carrying trade due to various reasons. The trade that took place was the local trade or regional trade like Trans-Saharan trade and long distance trade. The following are the factors which led to the development of trade in pre-Colonial African Societies.

Specialization in economic activities; Example; Iron working; This is one among the factors of development of trade in pre-Colonial Africa because many people specialised in different activities. Therefore due to the production of different commodities to different societies. There was the need of exchanging goods and items for every one satisfy his/her needs.

Good leadership of chiefs; Example; Chief Machemb; This is also one among the factors for the rise of trade in pre-Colonial Africa; whereby Society leaders like Chief machemba and Chief Kivuyu of Kamba who supported trade and led to the growth of trade routes and allowed their societies to exchange for profit getting

Development of transport System; Example; the use of Camels; This is also another factor for the development of trade in pre-Colonial Africa whereby many Societies which carried out trade like Trans-Saharan trade preferred the use of Camels in order to transport from one region to another across the desert.

Growth of handicrafts and Agriculture; Example of handicrafts; Pottery, cloth making and basketry; This is

LO: also among the factors for the development of trade in pre-Colonial Societies whereby many Societies grew in skills of handicrafts and Agriculture, and therefore there was a very high production which brought surplus and therefore they needed to exchange.

Profit which was made out of trade; This is also another factor whereby as Societies participated in the trade they found out that the trade brought a very big profit which strengthened the growth and development of some African Societies like Ghana, Mali and Songhai.

Uneven distribution of natural resources from one area to another; This was also another factor which led to the development of African Societies whereby in African Continent there is different distribution of resources as other countries have many resources than another or they differ in resources and therefore they had to exchange in order to get some resources for their needs.

Conclusion; Moreover, trade in pre-Colonial Africa had many advantages to African Societies since it led to the growth of states like Ghana, Mali and Songhai, led to the accumulation of wealth to some African Societies and also strengthened some Societies in military activities due to the exchange of some weapons.



8. What were the effects of social interactions in pre-colonial African communities? Give six points.

### 8. EFFECTS OF SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA

Interaction refers to the socialization between two different people or groups both having different culture and ethnic background. In Africa these interactions were very common during the precolonial period. They began from the 2nd century anno domini. Below are the effects of social interactions in pre-colonial Africa.

**Expansion of agricultural activities.** This occurred due to introduction of new crops and new farming techniques from other societies. A good example is during these interactions in Tanganyika, the bantus who were among the societies that interacted with Tanganyika were agriculturists, thus their stay led to spreading of their agricultural knowledge.

**Growth of trade.** Various traders such as the long-distance trade between (15th and 19th) centuries, Trans-Saharan trade in the 8th century anno domini. When people interacted, they exchanged various commodities such as gold, ivory and kola nuts. Trade also grew due to the expansion of agriculture which was also an effect of these pre-colonial interactions in Africa.

Intermarriage: This occurred when people from two different areas got married. People from different societies were married during these interactions. As a result, there were many hybrid people such as the mulattoes who emerged due to social interactions in pre-colonial African societies.

Growth of towns and cities: Cities and towns developed during pre-colonial interactions as a result of trade and other economic activities. A good example is Kilwa which was the first coastal city state to have its own currency. Other towns such as Mombasa and Lamu developed too.

Slavery and slave trade emerged. As time went on, trade and agriculture developed. Labourers were highly demanded by that time, the activities of owning man by man started to emerge, slaves were also considered as other commodities in the trading activities.

Spreading and growth of languages such as the Swahili language. Languages as the means of communication spread from one society to another in these interactions, the Swahili language which is among the languages that grew during interactions obtained new vocabularies like "shukran" from Arabic language.

To crown it all, Interactions during pre-colonial period in the African communities rose due to migration from homelands to new areas such as the Ngoni migration in the 19th century. Exploration was another cause and the need of land for economic activities such as agriculture.

2017

9. Explain six ways in which Companies and Associations assisted the colonization of Africa.

9. WAY IN WHICH COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS ASSISTED

#### COLONIZATION OF AFRICA:

Companies and associations were also among the agents of colonialism. They were the last agents. They emerged in Africa in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Examples of these companies are Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) which was established in 1886 and was under William Mackinnon and the German East Africa Company (GEAC) was established in 1884 and was under Carl Peters. The following are the ways in which Companies and Associations assisted colonization of Africa:

Signing fake treaties with chiefs: Companies and Associations signed treaties with chiefs claiming that they were only there to make benefit for the chief by giving him an authority to rule the area and the chief accepted. Example Carl Peters signed with Chief Mandara in 1886.

Construction of roads and railways: The companies and associations constructed roads and railways that would be used to transport raw materials and manufacturing goods and therefore paving a way to colonialism.

Establishment of large plantations and farms: Companies established large plantations like cotton plantation and coffee plantation so that the colonial government would get enough raw materials for their industries back in Europe. Examples of cotton plantation in Tanzania are the sisal plantations in Tanga.

## 7. African and the External World

2019

(e) Nyarubanja .....

- (e) Nyarubanja. Nyarubanja was a feudal system which took place in Karagwe by the Tutsi and Hutu people whereby the major means of production was land and the title of their leader was Omukama relating to other feudal systems which were Nyanja ubusole in Buganda, Umwinyi along the coast of East Africa, Ubugabire in Rwanda and Burundi and others.

2018

(iii) Umwinyi .....

- (iii) Umwinyi. This was the feudal system which was practised along the coast. It involved ownership of labour force. It was practised especially in Tanga, Bagamoyo and Zanzibar. The leader of the feudal system was Mwinyi mkuu in Zanzibar.

2018

9. Explain six effects of Ngoni Migration in East Africa.



9:

Disruption (Interference) of trade; Ngoni migration in East Africa also caused the interference of trade and trade routes. This mainly occurred during the movement of Ngoni people to the interior of Africa where by there was specified trade routes made by other African societies which was disrupted by the Ngoni due to their large number.

Insecurity (Loss of peace); This mainly took place when people heard that the Ngoni people were coming from the Southern parts of Africa and they have defeated other African societies and took captives and therefore many other African societies were scared of Ngoni invasion and by so doing they lost their peace.

Weakening of some societies; Example Ufipa; Ngoni migration in East Africa caused some weakening of societies since there was no strong African societies in terms of military power and therefore when the Ngoni migrants came and invaded the particular societies they reduced their number and weakened them like Hehe.

Loss of life (Depopulation); The Ngoni migration in East Africa led to loss of life and depopulation, this is because of the frequent wars which were caused by Ngoni invasion and attack since the soldiers in African societies tried to fight back the Ngoni but Ngoni people were good in military and they even took captives, thus reduced the number of people (Depopulation).

Conclusion; Ngoni migration in East Africa was successful because they had good military techniques, superior weapons, they had good attack planning, they met weak societies on their way, and also they absorbed young men as captives in their military.



10. Which factors gave rise to the formation of Centralized states in Africa? (Give six points).

10. Centralized states These are states which were controlled under a centralized power. In Africa there were various centralized states grouped as Western Sudanic states which are Ghana, Songhai and Mali, Interlacustrine states which are Buganda, Bunyoro and Buhayakagwe, Forest states which are Benin, Calhouey, Oyo and Asante and lastly Congo-Zambezi states which are Congo, Lubalunda, Maravi and Mwenemutapa. They have several factors that led to their rise.

The following are some of the factors that led to the rise of centralized states.

Trade, Most of centralized states used to engage themselves in trade activities for instance Western Sudanic states engaged themselves in the Trans Saharan trade. They charged various traders with tax this led to its growth.

Good geographical location, Most of these states had a good geographical location. They were located in areas of good climate this supported various activities that they passed through. This led to their growth.

Presence of strong, stable and standing army, Most of these states had armies which were well trained and were very strong. These armies assisted in activities like collecting tributes and also fighting against the enemy of the state.

Conquering of weaker states, Most of these states grew due to conquering of neighbouring weak states by doing so they found themselves building a very large kingdom.

2017

(v) Mfecane .....

- (v) Mfecane... This was the movement of Nguni speaking people from the South Africa to other parts of the world. It was caused by Population growth, where by when the number of people increased some people had no place so as to they had to move and find place for settlement. Natural calamities such floods, drought this forced them to move so that they can get a good place to settle without any destructions and also rise of Shaka and climatic the condition were causes. Their movement was successful because of they had cooperation, they used surprise attack and also used short stabbing spears called Assegai. Mfecane had many effects such as Insecurity, Displacement of Societies, Depopulation, Rise of some states especially for the ones who united to fight against the Nguni and also Decline of some states.

## 8. Industrial Capitalism

2019

(d) Long Distance trade .....

- (d) Long Distance trade Long distance trade was a trade that took place between different regions e.g. central route which was dominated by Nyamwezi, northern route which was dominated by Kamba and southern route which dominated by Yao, which involved the exchange of commodities such as copper, gold, slaves, ivory from one route to another.

2018

(ii) Trans-Saharan Trade .....

- (ii) Trans-Saharan Trade this was the trade which was conducted between in Saharan desert which involves northern Africa and Western Africa. It started in 3000 BC to 2000 BC. It spread in 1<sup>st</sup> century and collapsed 8<sup>th</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> Century.

2018

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

(i) Feudalism .....

- (i) Feudalism This was the third mode of production but the second in exploitative it involved wealth land owners and landless commoners. It involved feudal rent. There were classes. It involved low productive force and the word feudalism comes from fiefdom.

2017

(iv) Legitimate trade

- (iv) Legitimate trade is the exchange of goods and services and not slave. This trade replaced slave trade so as to stop the selling and buying of people or slaves and abolish this activity. And this was the result after the abolition of slave trade. And the freed slaves went to settle in Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Liberia received freed slaves from USA. And due to this the missionary activity was expanded such as spreading Christianity to the freed slaves and provision of Education to the freed slaves.

## Multiple Choice Questions

2019

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.
  - (i) Which of the following was an important change in the evolution of man?
 

A Walking with all four limbs

B Development of the brain

C Walking with fore limbs

D Gathering and hunting
  - (ii) Which of the following is an early iron site in East Africa?
 

A Olduvai gorge

B Kondoa Irangi

C Engaruka

D Meroe
  - (iii) One of the effects of Seyyid Said's rule in Zanzibar was
 

A introduction of Christianity.

B establishment of clove plantations.

C legalizing Dutch settlement at the Cape.

D introduction of legitimate trade.
  - (iv) In which century was the Zanzibar slave market closed?
 

A 15<sup>th</sup> century

B 18<sup>th</sup> century

C 19<sup>th</sup> century

D 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - (v) Which among the following historical sites are found in Uganda?
 

A Fort Ternan and Rusinga Island

B Olorgesailie and Engaruka

C Olduvai Gorge and Nsongezi

D Nsongezi and Biggo
  - (vi) Why is it expensive to use archaeology?
 

A It needs experts and advanced technology.

B It neglects the use of Carbon 14.

C It rejects the use of fossils as evidence.

D It needs historians who can memorize events.
  - (vii) Which one of the following represents exploitative modes of production in pre-colonial Africa?
 

A Capitalism and slavery

B Socialism and feudalism

C Slavery and communalism

D Slavery and feudalism
  - (viii) Which coastal city state received gold from Mwenemutapa in the 15<sup>th</sup> century was located in present day Mozambique?
 

A Mombasa

B Kilwa

C Sofala

D Mogadishu
  - (ix) Productive forces consists of
 

A producers, skills, experience and technology.

B surplus production and lack of exploitation.

C objects of labour and instruments of labour.

D instruments of production and good markets.
  - (x) Which one of the following was a hunting and gathering society in 19<sup>th</sup> century?
 

A Ganda

B Zulu

C Haya

D San



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.

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(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.

2017

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.

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

- A four B three  
C two D five

(x) Ten years make

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

2015

Answer all questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Bagamoyo, Kilwa and Kondoa Irangi are examples of

A early iron sites  
B local museums  
C famous archives  
D historical sites.

(ii) The method of collecting historical information through talking and listening to elders is called

A archaeology  
B archives  
C museums  
D oral tradition.

(iii) People whose work is to study and explain the remains which show man's physical development, his activities and the tools he made and used are known as

A Archaeologists  
B Evolutionists  
C Biologists  
D Homo Sapiens.

(iv) In which century was the Zanzibar slave market closed?

A 2<sup>nd</sup> century.  
B 18<sup>th</sup> century.  
C 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
D 20<sup>th</sup> century.

(v) Three of these kingdoms are closely related. Which one of them is **not**?

A Ghana.  
B Mali.  
C Buganda.  
D Songhai.

(vi) What was the title of the ruler of Karagwe?

A Lukiko.  
B Katikiro.  
C Kabaka.  
D Omukama.



(vii) Which among the following include the cultural practices through which historical information is obtained?

- A Poems, proverbs and stories.
- B Archives, museums and oral tradition.
- C Narration of past, present and future events.
- D Family trees, time lines and time charts.

☐

(viii) The way of determining dates by remembering changes and events is commonly used in

- A places with many historical sites
- B areas where much of the history is written
- C places where much of the history is not written
- D areas where other sources have been discovered.

☐

(ix) Which one of the following factors led to the decline of Songhai Empire?

- A Almoravid attacks.
- B Moroccan invasion.
- C Attacks from Tuaregs.
- D Resistance from Portuguese.

☐

(x) The golden stool was a symbol of unity in the kingdom of

- A Mali
- B Songhai
- C Ghana
- D Asante

☐

## Matching Items

2019

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) Professional and long distance traders in Kenya before colonialism.	A Osei Tutu
(ii) A title given to a leader who led the conquered land in Central Africa.	B Mwanemutapa
(iii) A name given to the agents who bought and sold slaves in Angola during Triangular slave trade.	C Mani-Kongo
(iv) A King of Mali Kingdom who paid a pilgrimage to Mecca.	D Banyans
(v) A title given to the head of the Kingdom whose capital was at Mbanza.	E Sultan
(vi) Indian merchants in Zanzibar who supplied capital to buy or get ivory and slaves.	F Kamba
(vii) A group of slave trade campaigners in Europe from the beginning of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	G Humanitarians
(viii) A third age group among the Maasai who served as soldiers of the society.	H Moran
(ix) People who were appointed to govern the city states on behalf of the Sultan Seyyid Said.	I Wamwinyi
(x) A society in which the children are of the new family belonged to the wife's clan.	J Laibons
	K Pombeiros
	L Matrilineal
	M Mansa Musa
	N Vimbundu
	O Liwalis

### Answers

List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
List B	F	B	K	M	C	D	G	H	O	L

2018

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	F	A	M	K	J	O	H	N	D	I

2017

*Candidate's Examination*

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
(x) A pastoral society whose organization based on age segments.	O Egyptians

**ANSWERS**

List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
List B	H	B	C	K	A	E	O	L	G	N

2015

2. (a) Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A		List B	
(i)	The kingdom which played a middleman's role in salt, gold and slave trade.	A	Carbon 14
(ii)	It was the title of the King of Kongo.	B	Ghana
(iii)	It operated between Africa, America and Europe.	C	Monopoly capitalism
(iv)	It illegalized slave trade in East Africa.	D	Archives
(v)	It was the first European nation to industrialize.	E	Mani-Kongo
(vi)	It includes art, music, religion and narration of past events.	F	Museums
(vii)	It identifies archaeological findings whose ages are beyond 5,000 years.	G	Oral tradition
(viii)	Places created for preserving historical information.	H	Kabaka
(ix)	They monopolized economic and political power along the coast of East Africa.	I	Wamwinyi
(x)	The period when the European kings were interested in accumulating treasures of gold and silver.	J	United States of America
		K	Frere treaty
		L	Historical sites
		M	Triangular slave trade
		N	Mercantilism
		O	Britain

**ANSWERS**

List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
List B	B	E	D	K	O	G	A	F	I	N

2015

3. (a) Years and important historical events that took place in Africa are shown in the table below. Write the letter of the year below the corresponding item number of event in the table provided.

Event	Year
(i) The second anti-slave trade treaty.	A. 1873
(ii) Bartholomew Diaz reached the southern tip of Africa.	B. 1487
(iii) The skull of Zinjanthropus was discovered at Olduvai Gorge.	C. 1959
(iv) Mombasa established an independent sheikhdom.	D. 1845
(v) Portuguese were driven out of the whole coast north of River Ruvuma.	E. 1741
	F. 1795
	G. 1822
	H. 1700

**ANSWERS**

Event	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
Year	D	B	C	E	H

## Re-arrange the sentences

**2019**

5. Arrange the following sentences in chronological order by writing their letter in the table provided.
- (a) Between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, regular trade contact between East African coast and Far East and Middle East respectively began.
  - (b) Under the control of Arab merchants, trade contacts led to the growth of East African coastal city states.
  - (c) Their control was short-lived (until 1698), as the Omani sultanate collaborated with East African coast people to defeat them.
  - (d) However, later this prosperity was disturbed by the Portuguese invasion that controlled and diverted the trade to the Atlantic route.
  - (e) Effective Omani control was established during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, after Sultan Seyyid Said had shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.

**Answers**

1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
A	B	D	C	E

**2018**

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 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
I	III	IV	V	II



2017

5. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the table provided.
- Before the intervention, the Coastal City-States traded among themselves.
  - Britain benefited from cloves and coconuts produced in the islands.
  - The Portuguese merchants took over the trade in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
  - The defeat of the Portuguese caused the Oman to establish its control over the East African coast.
  - The Oman sultanate established plantation economy in Zanzibar and Pemba islands.

ANSWERS

1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
I	III	IV	V	II

2015

- (b) Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the table provided.
- These activities enable man to obtain his needs from nature.
  - Man's basic needs consist of food, clothing and shelter.
  - The actions man takes upon nature have one major aim.
  - History is a record of human activities.
  - They aim to change natural objects into a condition of satisfying human needs.

ANSWERS

1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>

Page 4 of 9

- (b) Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the table provided.
- These activities enable man to obtain his needs from nature.
  - Man's basic needs consist of food, clothing and shelter.
  - The actions man takes upon nature have one major aim.
  - History is a record of human activities.
  - They aim to change natural objects into a condition of satisfying human needs.

ANSWERS

1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
(IV)	(I)	(II)	(III)	(V)

## True or False

2019

3. Write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if the statement is not correct in the space provided.
- (a) Permanent crop cultivation was adopted in regions with low population.  
.....
  - (b) The improvement of farming techniques led to increased food production and population decrease .....
  - (c) Four main East African language groups are Khoisan, Cushites, Nilotes and Bantu  
.....
  - (d) Industrial revolution was among the reasons for abolition of slave trade  
.....
  - (e) Boer trek helped some societies to resist against the Portuguese rule in East Africa  
.....
  - (f) christian missionaries in Zanzibar were among the freed slaves who were taught Christian principles .....
  - (g) War captives and criminals were sold as slaves during the Triangular slave trade.  
.....
  - (h) Nok, Meroe, Axum were the major iron smelting centres in pre-colonial Africa  
.....
  - (i) A socio-economic system whereby a worker is owned by an individual as an instrument of production is called feudalism .....
  - (j) Salt making, pottery, basketry and gathering were types of handicraft industries in pre-colonial Africa .....

**Answers :**

- a. False
- b. False
- c. True
- d. True
- e. False
- f. False
- g. True
- h. True
- i. False
- j. False



2018

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 .....

**Answer :**

- i. False
- ii. False
- iii. False
- iv. True
- v. True
- vi. True
- vii. False
- viii. False
- ix. True
- x. False

2015

4. In each of the following statements, write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is not correct in the spaces provided.

- (i) Katikiro was the supreme political leader of Buganda. ....
- (ii) Wahehe, Wabena and Wasangu were ruled by the 'mtwa.' .....
- (iii) Land is an example of instruments of labour. ....
- (iv) Mogadishu, Kilwa and Timbuktu were some of the City states along the East African coast. ....
- (v) Trading contacts between East Africa and Asia were disturbed by the Portuguese invasion. ....
- (vi) Tippu Tippu, Mlozi and Laibons were some of the notorious caravan organizers. ....
- (vii) Slave trade helped to strengthen feudalism in East Africa. ....
- (viii) The search for raw materials and markets began with the coming of American traders, missionaries and explorers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. ....
- (ix) At the earliest stage of human development, man began to make and use stone tools. ....
- (x) The level of development during Stone Age was similar in all places. ....

Answer :

- i. False
- ii. True
- iii. False
- iv. False
- v. True
- vi. False
- vii. True
- viii. False
- ix. True
- x. False

2017

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 .....

**Answer :**

- i. False
- ii. True
- iii. True
- iv. True
- v. False
- vi. False
- vii. False
- viii. True
- ix. True
- x. False

### Fill in the blanks

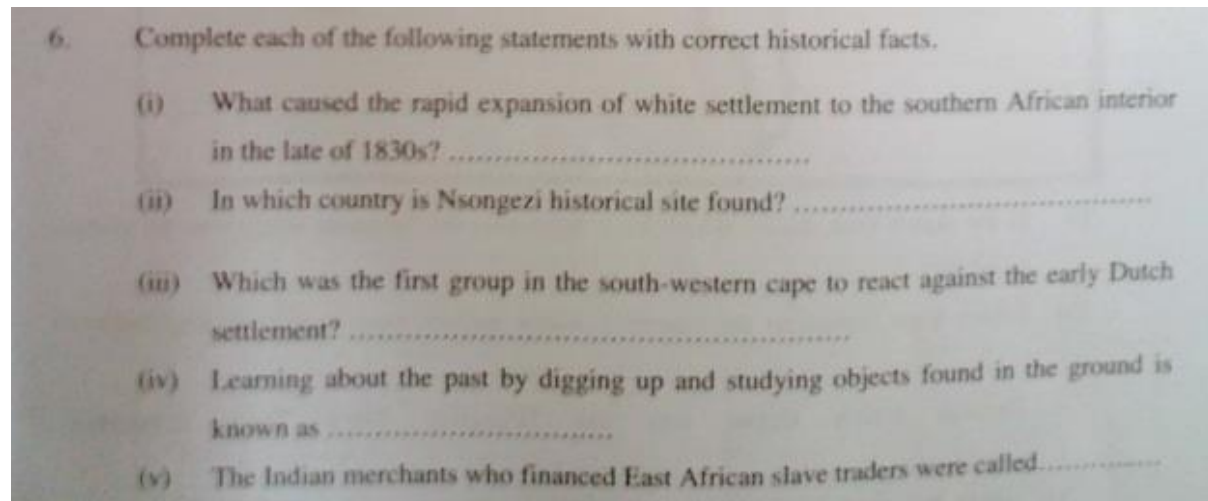
2019

6. Complete each of the following statements with correct historical facts.
- (a) An irrigation system used by ancient Egyptians consisting of a pole with a weight on one side and a bucket on the other is called .....
  - (b) The socio-political system which was more dominant among the pastoral societies but also practiced by some agricultural societies such as the Kikuyu and Nyakyusa is known as .....
  - (c) What marked the end of Portuguese rule in East Africa in 1698? .....
  - (d) The founder of German East Africa Company in 1884 was called .....
  - (e) Pre-colonial African societies used a system of exchange based on goods by goods known as .....

### Answers :

- (a) An irrigation system used by ancient Egyptians consisting of a pole with a weight on one side and a bucket on the other is called SHADOOF IRRIGATION.....
- (b) The socio-political system which was more dominant among the pastoral societies but also practiced by some agricultural societies such as the Kikuyu and Nyakyusa is known as AGE SET ORGANIZATION.....
- (c) What marked the end of Portuguese rule in East Africa in 1698? FALL OF FORT JESUS.....
- (d) The founder of German East Africa Company in 1884 was called KARL PETERS.....
- (e) Pre-colonial African societies used a system of exchange based on goods by goods was known as BARTER TRADE.....

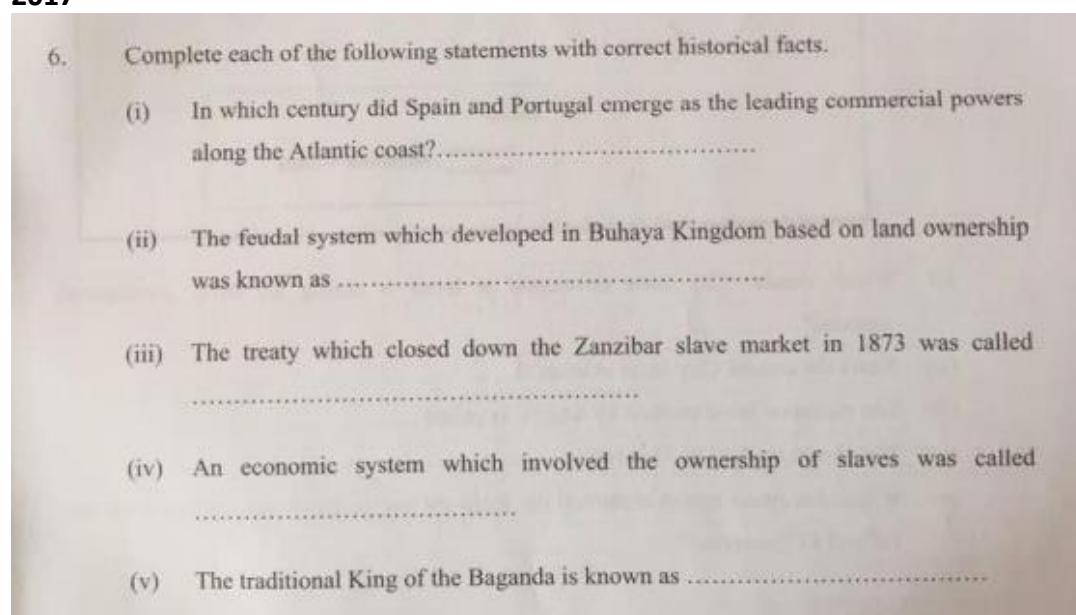
**2018**



**Answers :**

- i. Boer Trek
- ii. Uganda
- iii. Khoikhoi
- iv. Archaeology
- v. Banyans

**2017**



**Answers :**

- i. 15th century
- ii. Nyarubanja
- iii. Frere Treaty
- iv. Slave trade
- v. Kabaka



2015

(b) Complete each of the following statements with the correct historical facts.

- (i) The man's major technological innovation during the Middle Stone Age was .....
- (ii) The title of the supreme political leader in the Haya was .....
- (iii) A place where books, files, colonial and travellers' records are kept is called .....
- (iv) The feudal system which developed in Zanzibar was called .....
- (v) The East African Kingdom in which Busulo and Nvunjo feudal relations developed was .....

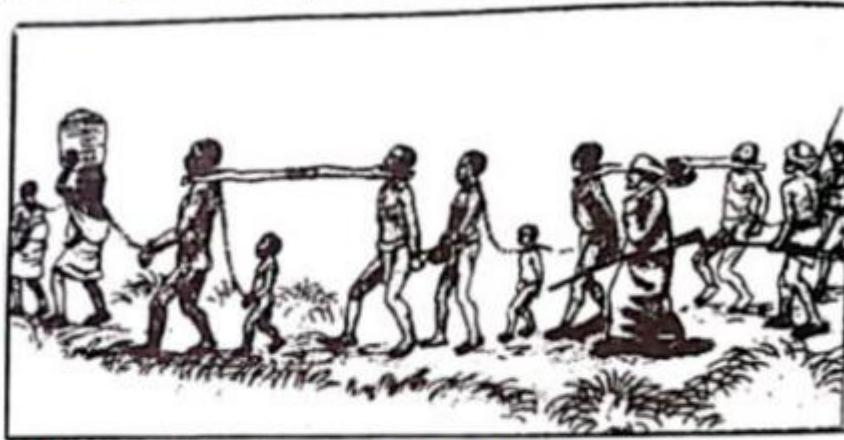
(b) Complete each of the following statements with the correct historical facts.

- (i) The man's major technological innovation during the Middle Stone Age was Discovery of fire.
- (ii) The title of the supreme political leader in the Haya was Omukama.
- (iii) A place where books, files, colonial and travellers' records are kept is called Archives.
- (iv) The feudal system which developed in Zanzibar was called Umwinyi.
- (v) The East African Kingdom in which Busulo and Nvunjo feudal relations developed was Buganda.

## MAP/Drawing

2019

7. Study this drawing and answer the questions which follow.



- (a) The people who are chained shown in the drawing are called .....
- (b) In which year was the last treaty to stop the business shown on the diagram signed in East Africa? .....
- (c) Where was the greatest market in East Africa for the chained people shown on the diagram? .....
- (d) Which European country championed to stop the business shown on the diagram? .....
- (e) Which was the first European country to conduct the business shown on the diagram in Africa? .....

### Answers :

- (a) The people who are chained shown in the drawing are called slaves .....
- (b) In which year was the last treaty to stop the business shown on the diagram signed in East Africa? 1873 .....
- (c) Where was the greatest market in East Africa for the chained people shown on the diagram? Zanzibar .....
- (d) Which European country championed to stop the business shown on the diagram? Britain .....
- (e) Which was the first European country to conduct the business shown on the diagram in Africa? portugual .....

2018

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



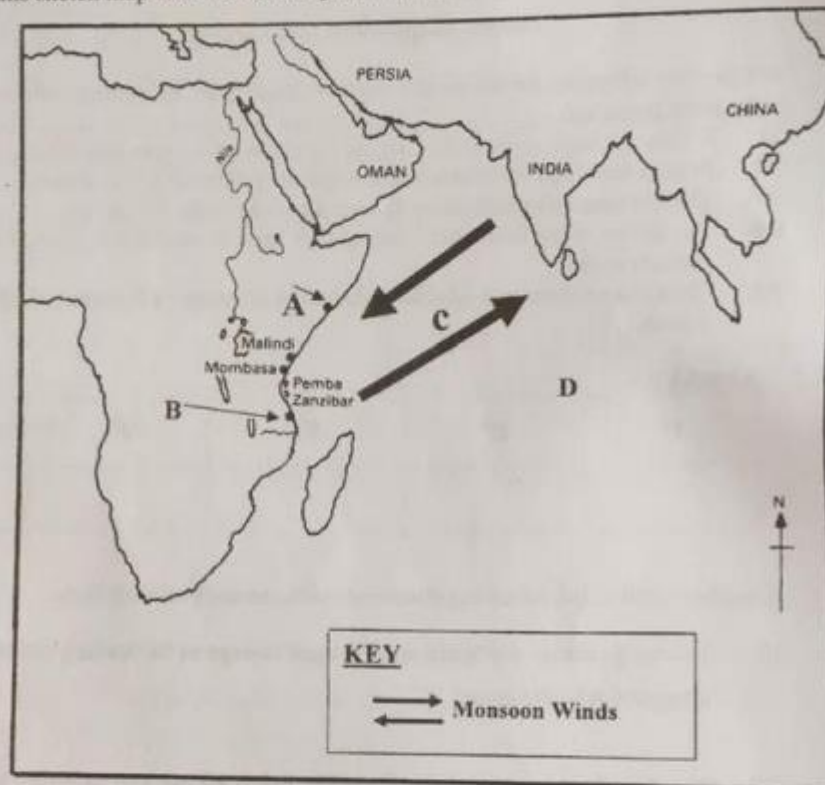
- (i) In the sketch map shown, which letter represents the continent which was the source of labour? .....
- (ii) Which letter represents the continent whose natives were known as Red Indians? .....
- (iii) Through which Ocean was the Triangular Slave Trade conducted? .....
- (iv) Which letter represents 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? .....

**Answers :**

- i. C
- ii. B
- iii. Atlantic Ocean
- iv. B
- v. Triangular Slave Trade or Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

2017

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 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries? .....