

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

FORM TWO EXAMINATION
012 HISTORY

Time: 2½ Hours

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in the space provided.
3. Section A and C carries **fifteen (15)** marks each and section B carry **seventy (70)** marks.
4. All writing must be in **blue** or **black** pen,
5. All communication devices and unauthorized materials are not allowed in the assessment room

QUESTION NUMBER	MARKS	INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
TOTAL		

SECTION A (15 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the item(i)-(x) choose the most correct answer and write its letter in the space provided
 - (i). One of the problems of written records as a source of historical information is that they
 - A. Are given by elders
 - B. Are mostly reliable
 - C. Can be used by literate people only
 - D. Serve as store variety of information of
 - (ii). During the evolution of man, who was known as the nutcracker man among the following?
 - A. Homo Habilis
 - B. Homo erectus
 - C. Zinjanthropus
 - D. Homo sapiens
 - (iii). Among the Makonde and Mwera tribes, the husband was supposed to move to the wife's family and children belonged to mother's side. Which type of social organization was used?
 - A. Kinship organization
 - B. Clan organization
 - C. Matrilineal organization
 - D. Patrilineal organization
 - (iv). Sandawe societies live together, share food, clothes and means of transport, no classes within the community. They live in peaceful way. The life style practiced by Sandawe reflects which mode of production?
 - A. Slavery
 - B. Communalism
 - C. Feudalism
 - D. Capitalism
 - (v.) African kingdoms were established at different times by different African states. Those Kingdoms lasted for different times and declined for different reasons. What was the main reason for the Zulu kingdom to decline in 1830?
 - A. Weak leadership of Shaka's successor
 - B. Lack of nature resources
 - C. Presence of frequent civil wars
 - D. The kingdom was surrounding by poor neighbors
 - (vi). The tribute mode of production prevailed in some parts of Africa which was based on private possession of major means of production. Which of the following was one of the most important major features of feudal relation developed in the inter-lacustrine region during the pre-colonial period?
 - A. Private ownership of capital
 - B. Private ownership of labour force
 - C. Private ownership of land and cattle
 - D. Communal ownership of land
 - (vii). The following is the example European explorers who provided very important information about the people and wealth of East and Central Africa to the British capitalists
 - A. Lord de Almere
 - B. David Livingstone
 - C. Richard Lander
 - D. Henry Morton Stanley and Mungo Park
 - (viii). The abolition of slave trade was not an overnight event. It was a long and more difficult process in East Africa than in West Africa. Which of the following factors led to the delay

in the abolition of the trade in East Africa?

- A. Establishment of new state using freed slaves
- B. Long distance between Europe and East Africa
- C. Increased exploration of the interior of East Africa
- D. Increased demand for slaves in Arabia and Asia

(ix). One of the following is not an effect of the early contacts between east Africa and middle east.

- A. Introduction of Islamic law into east Africa
- B. Inter-marriage between African and foreigners
- C. Equal gain from the trade between Africans and foreigners
- D. Introduction of crops such as cloves and cinnamon

(x). In the 17th Century, Dutch were the first Europeans to occupy the cape. However, by the end of 18th Century the British overthrew the Dutch and made it their colony. Which among the following were techniques used by British to occupy the cape?

- A. Introduced a new land law in 1812
- B. Enslavement of Africans
- C. Increase of provision of social services
- D. Changes of regional

Answers

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.	x.

2. Match the historical explanation in LIST A with the correct historical terms in LIST B by writing the letter of the correct response.

LIST A	LIST B
i. Oldowan tools ii. Acheulian tools iii. Sangoan tools iv. Microlith tools v. Iron forging	A. Advanced stone tools, made by homo erectus during early stone age B. Stone tools made by both homo erectus and homo sapiens during middle stone age C. Crude stone tools made by homo habilis during early stone age D. The process of obtaining iron from its ore E. Small and sharper stone tools made by homo sapiens sapiens F. The process of shaping iron through application of heat and pressure

Answers

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

SECTION B (70 Marks)

Answer **all** question in this section

3. Briefly explain the following history terms:

a) Alaafin

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b) Leaching

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c) Ethnographic record

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d) Age

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e) Omukama

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4. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman number below the corresponding item position in the table provided.

- (i) The man could make microlithic tools which made his job to be simple
- (ii) The discovery of iron became a climax of an ancient development of technology
- (iii) In the late stone age man could make better tools than previous
- (iv) Microlith tools were sharper, thin and better
- (v) When man discovered fire, man was able to manage his environment and food production

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th

5. Briefly explain each of the following:

(i). How the discovery of fire during the middle stone age changed man's life? (Give two reasons)

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(ii). Why did pre-colonial leaders of Africa tend to use power sharing in their leadership? (Give two reasons)

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(iii). What were the techniques used by pre-colonial African societies under shifting cultivation to increase the yield? Give two points

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(iv) How salt was useful in the pre-colonial Africa (Give two reasons).

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(v) Why did the oral tradition become the important source of history (Give two reasons).

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6. Differentiate the following:

(i) Zinjanthropus and Homo Habilis

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(ii) Archives and museums

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(iii) Old stone age and Iron Age

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(iv) Patrilineal and matrilineal societies

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(v) Ubugabire and Umwinyi

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7. Study the following sketch map of Africa which shows some of centralized states in pre-colonial central Africa and answer the questions that follow:



- i. Using the form-two historical knowledge, name the event represented in the route from letter A to E
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- ii. Name the region labelled letter 'A' from which the society moved from to central and north east of Africa
- iii. Name the group that moved from the region indicated by letter 'A' North east of Africa.....
- iv. Name the group indicated by the following letters:
B.
C.
D.
E.
- v. Mention three reasons to the movement done by the society from letter 'A' to central and east Africa
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8. Dating is very important in History. Use five points to explain the ways of determining dates in history.

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- v.
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9. Briefly explain five 5 factors which led to the growth of the long-distance trade in west Africa

- i.
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ii.

iii.

iv.

v.

SECTION C (15 Marks)

Answer this question

10. The first pre-colonial mode of production was different from other pre-colonial modes of production. Use six points to explain the validity of this statement.

[illegible]