

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

012

HISTORY
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

Year: 2021

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **nine (9)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. Section A carries **twenty (20)** marks, section B **thirty five (35)** marks and section C carries **forty five (45)** marks.
4. Cellular phones and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. All drawings should be in pencil.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).



SECTION A (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) – (xv), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

- (i) Man's basic needs consist of
A food, clothing and television. B food, water and soil.
C shelter, medicine and food. D shelter, food and clothing.
E cars, food and television.
- (ii) In Africa, Monarchies still exist in
A Nigeria and Botswana.
B South Africa and Saudi Arabia.
C Ethiopia and Ivory Coast.
D Algeria and Gambia.
E Morocco and Swaziland.
- (iii) Archaeologists help us to know when and how men lived through the study of
A bones and tools. B tools and riddles. C stories and riddles.
D riddles and bones. E bones and music.
- (iv) In which places were the method of remembering changes and historical events very common?
A In areas where there was famine and drought.
B In areas where there was written history.
C In areas where much of the history was not written.
D In areas where there was few European settlers.
E In areas where there were many agents of colonialism.
- (v) When did industrial revolution take place in Europe?
A 1000s to 1200s B 1300s to 1400s C 1500s to 1650s
D 1890s to 1950s E 1750s to 1850s
- (vi) The best example of the evolution of man is represented by the discoveries made at
A Fort Jesus. B Olduvai Gorge. C Bagamoyo.
D Uvinza. E Zanzibar.
- (vii) Who migrated into East Africa from South Africa in the second half of the 19th century due to Mfecane wars?
A Arabs B Boers
D Ngoni E Nilotes C Portuguese
- (viii) Which one was an effect of the arrival of the French in the Indian Ocean in the 18th century?
A Abolition of slavery and slave trade in East African coast.
B Establishment of legitimate trade on imported goods.
C Acceleration of the struggle for independence in Africa.
D Increase of slave labour in Reunion and Mauritius island.
E Formation of independent African churches.

- (ix) Settler agriculture failed to be practised in Uganda when her eastern part was parcelled out to form part of
 A East African Community.
 B German East Africa territory.
 C Western Uganda and Eastern Republic of Congo.
 D Western Kenyan highlands.
 E Western and Eastern Kenyan highlands.
- (x) Tanganyika was handed over to Britain as a mandate territory by
 A League of Nations. B Trusteeship territory.
 C United Nations. D Pan-Africanism.
 E Berlin conference.
- (xi) Who were defeated by the East Africans through the help of the Oman Arabs?
 A Ngoni from South Africa
 B Germans from Europe
 C Portuguese from Europe
 D Boers from Holland
 E Zimba from Zambia
- (xii) The leader who is associated with the formation of the League of Nations is
 A Adolf Hitler. B Otto von Bismarck.
 C Woodrow Wilson. D David Livingstone.
 E Carl Peters.
- (xiii) Which societies in Africa waged wars against German invasion?
 A Xhosa and Khoikhoi B Nandi and Hehe
 C Nama and Herero D Zulu and Asante
 E Shona and Ndebele
- (xiv) During which age did Homo Erectus become a complete upright creature and could communicate through speech?
 A Middle Stone Age B Late Stone Age
 C Old Stone Age D New Stone Age
 E Iron Age
- (xv) Which organ approves the United Nations budget?
 A Security Council B International Court of Justice
 C Secretariat D Economic and Social Council
 E General Assembly

2. Match the descriptions in **List A** with the corresponding historical terms in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A		List B
(i)	A name given to the process of exchanging goods for goods.	A Early trade contacts
(ii)	A name given to the process of exchanging goods between people living in the same village or town.	B Barter trade
(iii)	A process that involved the exchange of goods between two different geographical regions.	C Long distance trade
(iv)	A name of the trade that involved the exchange of goods between the people of Northern Africa and Western Africa.	D Slave trade
(v)	A name given to the trade that involved Africa, America and Europe before industrial revolution.	E Local trade
		F Legitimate trade
		G Trans-Saharan trade
		H Trans-Atlantic slave trade

SECTION B (35 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. Briefly answer the following questions:
- How did the establishment of colonialism lead to the collapse of Buganda Kingdom?
 - Differentiate between nomadic pastoralism and sedentary pastoralism.
 - Why did the nature of colonial economy in Portuguese colonies force Africans in those countries to use gun in demanding their political independence?
 - Why did Germany cease to rule Tanganyika in 1919?
 - What caused the Great Economic Depression of the 1920s to spread world-wide?
 - Why did Idd Amin's seizure of power in Uganda lead to the collapse of the former East African Community?

4. Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number.
- (i) The period when most of man's tools were made of stone is called Stone Age.
 - (ii) It is divided into Early, Middle and Late Stone Ages.
 - (iii) In the Early Stone Age, chopping and pebble tools were made and used by man.
 - (iv) Sharper tools were made during the Middle Stone Age.
 - (v) The use of iron tools increased the ability of man to produce more food.
 - (vi) Such tools included spears, arrows, knives, needles and stone-picks.
5. Draw a sketch map of the new East African Community and locate the following by using roman numbers:
- (i) The member state whose ideology was Common Man's Charter.
 - (ii) The country in which Socialism and Self Reliance became her ideology.
 - (iii) The former French colony in which the 1994 genocide took place.
 - (iv) The country in which Mau Mau movement occurred.
 - (v) The greatest slave market in East Africa which was closed in 1873.

SECTION C (45 Marks)

Answer **three (3)** questions from this section.

- 6. Explain six characteristics of the second exploitative mode of production.
- 7. "Indirect rule policy was very advantageous to the British." Justify this statement by using six points.
- 8. Explain six techniques used to acquire slaves during slave trade.
- 9. Examine six factors that determined the establishment of peasant agricultural system in colonial Africa.