Candidate's No.....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2000

0012

HISTORY

TIME: 2½ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of FOUR SECTIONS A, B, C, and D.
2. Answer ALL questions in all sections.
3. Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions.
4. Write your number on every page of the book.
5. All answers must be written in this paper.

FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	INITIALS OF EXAMINER
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 06 printed pages.

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SECTION A

Each of the following statements has several answers. Choose the most suitable answer and write its letter in the box provided.

Example:

Songhai's fall was partly a result of two main factors. One of them being:

A. the Moroccan invasion
B. drought
C. bad leadersship
D. weak army

A

1. (i) Oral tradition people who act as history teachers are:

A. iron smith.
B. fortune tellers.
C. rulers.
D. elders.

(ii) The main function of the Ntemi Chiefs was to

A. mediate between God and the people.
B. cure people
C. advise their people on how to raise good armies.
D. settle land and social disputes.

(iii) One of the major results of Arabs settlement along the coast of East Africa was

A. expansion of Trade links between the East African coast and the Arab world.
B. paving the way to the colonization of East Africa.
C. creation of city – states.
D. full islamization of the coast of East Africa.

(iv) One of the factors that had led to the contact between the people of East Africa and Asia was

A coming of traders from the far East.
B availability of gold.
C. Availability of goods such as ivory and gold which were needed by rulers in Asia.
D. the monsoon winds.

(v) Among the reasons that led to fall of the Western Sudanic states were:

A. weak rulers and succession dispute.
B. lack of capital.
C. disunity among people.
D. rebellions.

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(vi) Explorers:
A. were champions of abolition of slavery.
B were sent by capitalists to assess the wealth of Africa.
C. were peace markers.
D. attacked empire of Mwenemutapa.

(vii) The factors which determine the economic activities of a society are
A. fertility of its soil.
B. climatic conditions.
C. its environment
D. all the above.

(viii) Local trade among African societies became possible when:
A. people produced less than their needs.
B. iron tools had increased.
C. people could produce more than their needs
D. one society became more powerful than others.

(ix) The Maseko Ngoni group who reached Songea were lead by:
A. Chaka.
B. Mputa
C. Mbelwa.
D. Mpangala.

(x) Some of the weapons used by the Ngoni were:
A. clubs, cow hide –shields and gun – powder.
B. short stabbing spear, gun – powder and clubs.
C. guns, clubs and short stabbing spear.
D. short stabbing spear, clubs and spears.

SECTION B

2. You are provided with a series of two lists of historical facts, LIST A and LIST B. Choose the correct statement in LIST B and match it with a relevant statement in LIST A. Write the answes in the space provided.

LIST A

A. Paved the way for European colonialism.
B. Meroe, Nok and Axum.
C. The golden tool.
D. Fort Jesus.
E. Abolition of Trans – Antlantic slave trade.
F. The late Mwalimu Nyerere, Father of the Nation
G. Associated with societies mainly engaged in pastoralism.

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H. Mirambo.
I. Great empires of Ghana, Mali and Songhai.
J. Encouraged improvement in agriculture among East African societies.
K. The basic unit of production in the Zulu society
L. Mlozi, Msiri Tippu Tip.
M. 200 BC.

LIST B

(i) Built by the Portuguese and fell to the Arabs in 1698.
(ii) Industrial Revolution in Europe.
(iii) St. Thomas Hospital – London.
(iv) Moresby and Harmeton treaties
(v) Ancient centres for iron activities in Africa.
(vi) Missionary activities in different parts of Africa.
(vii) The famous slave Market in East Africa.
(viii) Asante's symbol of unity.
(ix) Kongo empire.
(x) Decline of coastal city states.
(xi) Missionary station for resettlement of freed slaves in East Africa.
(xii) Early resistances to colonial penetration.
(xiii) Age – set.
(xiv) Nyarubanja.
(xv) Built a large kingdom through trade in Western Tanzania.
(xvi) A famous leader of Maji Maji resistance.
(xvii) Height of Trans – Saharan trade.
(xviii) Centralised States in Central Africa.
(xix) Introduction of iron technology in East Africa.
(xx) The Homestead.
(xxi) The army.
(xxii) Slave traders in East Africa and Central Africa.
(xxiii) Agents of colonialism.
(xxiv) Earliest contacts between East Africa and Middle East.

LIST A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
LIST B	V												

SECTION C

3. In the space provided after each of the statements write "T" if the statement is correct and "F" if the statement is not correct. The first statement is done for you.

(i) Oman Arabs cooperated with the people of the East Africa city states to remove the Portuquese from the North of Ruvuma. T

(ii) The Khosa and Boers fought many times over land and cattle.....

(iii) The creation and growth of the Ethiopian state was due to the early development in agriculture, iron industry and trade.....

(iv) Slaves from Mainland Tanzania transported Copper and worked in clove plantations in Zanzibar.....

(v) By 1850 Buganda had become more poweful than Bunyoro.....

(vi) Carl Peters tha chairman of IBEA company came to East Africa to establish German colonies.....

(vii) In most parts of Africa, Iron age is believed to have started during the first Millenium A. D.....

(viii) The Boers never trusted the British administration.....

(ix) The arrival of the Portuguese on the west coast of Africa stimulated trade in Luba kingdom .....

SECTION D

4. Answer briefly the folowing questins

(i) Define Carbon 14

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(ii) Write short notes on Chaka's military tactics

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(iii) Some of the changes made by man in the New Stone Age include

(a) .....

(b) .....

(c) .....

(d) .....

(e) .....

(iv) There were two major sources of resistance against Portuguese intrusion. These were:

(a) .....

(b) .....

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(v) Mention four main reason why slave trade was abolished in East Africa.:

(a) .....

(b) .....

(c) .....

(d) .....

(vi) Three pre – colonial agriculture in Africa include:

(a) .....

(b) .....

(c) .....

5. Study the map of Tanzania below. Letters A, B, C and D represent famous historical sites in Tanzania. Name them:

A is .....

B is.....

C is.....

D is.....

