Candidate's No. .....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS, 2001

0012

HISTORY

TIME: 2 ¼ 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.
5. ALL answers must be written in this paper.

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

This paper consists of 08 printed pages.

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SECTION A

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

Example

The British and other Europeans started a strong campaign on abolition of slave trade in the 19th century because.

B

A. *Europeans were very kind people who did not like to see the Africans suffering.*
B. *By 19th century Europe had undergone Industrial Revolution which gave rise to the need for raw materials from Africa.*
C. *Slave trade activities were inhuman.*
D. *Europeans wanted to settle in East Africa and live peacefully with the Africans.*

1. (i) History is about:

A. Man's activities through various stages of his development.
B. How colonialists came to Africa.
C. The actions of great men in society.
D. The actions of heads of state and government.

(ii) An important feature in the East-Coast Commercial life was the Indian "banyans". These were:

A. The newly arrived capitalists from France.
B. The Gold miners from Zimbabwe.
C. The drivers of the slave caravans.
D. Traders and money lenders.

(iii) The following is the major or mostly used source of historical information students in secondary schools:

A. Oral tradition
B. Archives
C. Literature
D. Museums

(iv) Oman Arabs came to East African coast to:

A. Run away from being fought by Indians.
B. Start a political party
C. Search for land to cultivate coconuts and cloves.
D. Replace the Portuguese.

(v) The main factor which brought Kongo Kingdom to its peak in the 16th century was:

A. The ability of the Manikongo to control long distance trade.
B. The ability of the Mbundu people to conquer other societies.
C. The presence of Portuguese supporters invited to assist in war.
D. The expansion of Agriculture and trade following the introduction of iron technology.

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(vi) A major reason for the scramble for Africa was

A. Africa's wealth and other attractive things
B. The Industrial Revolution in England
C. Cecil Rhodes ambition to control Africa from the Cape to Cairo
D. Need to civilize the Africans through provision of Education and Religion

(vii) The following Kingdoms rose at different periods. The following is the correct chronological order of their formation.

A. Ghana, Songhay, Kanem, Mali
B. Mali, Ghana; Kanem, Songhay
C. Songhay, Ghana, Mali, Kanem
D. Ghana, Mali, Songhay, Kanem

(viii) One of the major outcomes of Boers trek in South Africa was:

A. The discovery of Minerals
B. The rise of Mfetsane war
C. Colonisation of South Africa
D. The coming of the British in South Africa.

(ix) In the region that is modern Kenya, the most vigorous long distance traders were the:

A. Kikuyu elders known as Athimaki
B. Kamba ancestors who were skilful hunters
C. Nandi priests and prophets
D. Descendants of Nomards from the North known as Luo.

(x) The main factor for the decline of the Trans-Saharan Trade in the 16th century was:

A. The rise of Indian Trade
B. The rise of Savanna States.
C. The rise of Coastal Trade (Triangular Trade)
D. European invasion.

SECTION B

2. You are provided with 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 answers in the space provided.

LIST A

A. Accelerated centralized states in East Africa.
B. Isike, Mirambo, Mkwawa, Machemba and Kabaka
C. One of the causes of Boer Trek in South Africa.
D. Moroccan invasion.
E. The first establishment of the Cape colony

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F. An explorer who is said to have served two European imperialist powers seeking colonies in Africa
G. 1840.
H. Archives.
I. 1873
J. Chief Kongolo.
K. The 2nd half of the 5th century
L. Isimila
M. Msiri, Mlozi and Rumaliza
N. Mfemi Nyungu ya Mawe
O. Lukiko
P. The rise of west African Sudanic states.
Q. Matrilineal societies in East Africa.

LIST B

(i) Fall of Songai Empire
(ii) The arrival of the Dutch in South Africa in 1652
(iii) H.M. Stanley.
(iv) Collection of private and public documents.
(v) Closure of Zanzibar Slave Market
(vi) Luba Empire
(vii) Rise of Ghana Empire
(viii) Historical site in East Africa.
(ix) Slave trade in Central Africa
(x) Unyanyembe Kingdom
(xi) Kanem Bornu Empire
(xii) The decline of Mali Empire
(xiii) The coming of Ngoni in East Africa.
(xiv) Ngoni warriors
(xv) Wars in Central Africa.
(xvi) African leaders in Central Africa.
(xvii) Leader of the Hehe.
(xviii) Partipated in slave trade in East Africa.
(xix) Dutch settlement at the Cape of South Africa.
(xx) Sultan Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar.
(xxi) Vasco da Gama
(xxii) Iron site in West Africa.
(xxiii) Participation on Trans-Saharan trade
(xxiv) Decline of Mali empire.
(xxv) Conflict with British interest
(xxvi) Buganda Senior Chiefs Council
(xxvii) The Makonde, Mwera, Kamba and Kikuyu.

LIST A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
LIST B	xiii																

3. In the space p
"F" if the state
(i) Rus
(ii) The
(iii) The
and
(iv) Om
Po
(v) M
(vi) M
(vii) C
(viii)
(ix)
(x)
(xi)

4. A

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SECTION C

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

(i) Rusinga Island and Nsongezi are famous historical sites found in Kenya F
(ii) The Boers and Xhosa fought for a long time due to political matters .....
(iii) The Monsoon winds made possible the earliest contacts between the Far East and Eastern Africa .....
(iv) Oman Arabs cooperated with the people of East African city states to remove the Portuguese from the North of Ruvuma river .....
(v) Meroe was the centre for salt making industry .....
(vi) Mogadishu was the largest slave market in East Africa .....
(vii) Carbon 14 is used in archeology .....
(viii) The discovery of iron was important for iron technology .....
(ix) After Kankan Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324. Islam got a strong foot hold in his Songay Empire .....
(x) The Atlantic slave trade was a trade which was being conducted through Indian Ocean .....
(xi) Before the colonial period, all societies in East Africa were patrilineal .....

SECTION D

4. A. Give brief explanations about the following:

(i) Mwenemutapa

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(ii) Evolution

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(iii) Boer trek

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(iv) Capitalism

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(v) Triangular trade

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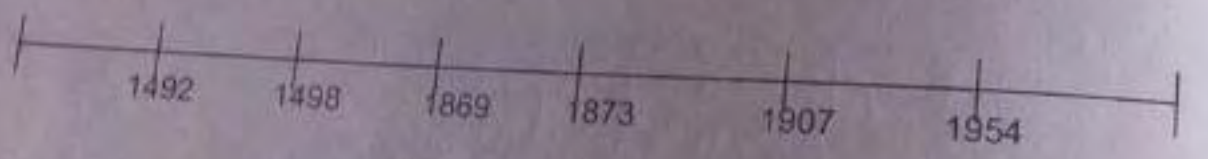
B. The time line below shows the year in which important events took place in Africa. Against each event write the relevant year.

Example (e) – 1869

(a) ..... (d) .....
(b) ..... (e) 1869
(c) ..... (f) .....



(a) Closure of Zanzibar slave Market
(b) Vasco da Gama reached the East African Coast
(c) Death of Sunni Ali.
(d) Formation of Tanganyika African National Union.
(e) The opening of Suez Canal
(f) The end of Maji Maji war.

C. Study th

(i)

(ii)

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c. Study the map of Africa and then answer the questions below.



(i) Name the two iron working regions in ancient Africa marked A and B.

A. .....

B. .....

(ii) What are the two Kingdoms which were established before 1800 A.D and marked C and D

C. .....

D. .....

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(iii) Mention three groups of people and their leaders in East Africa who used the routes labeled E, F and G.

E ..... leader .....
F ..... leader .....
G ..... leader .....