Candidate's Examination No.....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

FORM TWO SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION, 2012

0012 **HISTORY**

TIME: 2½ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in sections A and B and only **TWO** in section C.
3. Write your examination number at the top right corner of every page.
4. **ALL** writing must be in black or blue ink.
5. **ALL** answers must be written in the spaces provided.
6. Cellphones are not allowed in the examination room.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	INITIALS OF EXAMINER
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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SECTION A (30 MARKS)

1. For each of the following items choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Monopoly capitalism comprises of: ☐
A. feudalist group
B. missionaries and explorers
C. people who control production
D. primitive accumulation of capital.

(ii) The tax collectors who were employed in Zanzibar under Sultan's rule came from: ☐
A. India
B. Oman
C. Persia
D. Saud Arabia.

(iii) The methods used to obtain gold in African societies were: ☐
A. drilling and shafting
B. panning and scanning
C. scanning and drilling
D. shafting and panning.

(iv) One of the political effects of the caravan trade was: ☐
A. emergency of traditional dances
B. increase of African religion
C. poverty and diseases
D. rise and fall of powerful states.

(v) What made the African continent a focus of most capitalists in Western Europe during the 19th Century? ☐
A. Development of industries
B. Development of social activities in Africa
C. The rise of feudalism
D. The skills and experience of Africans.

(vi) A society in Kalahari desert which is still practising primitive communal mode of production is: ☐
A. Dorobo
B. Khoisan
C. Mbuti
D. Teuso.

(vii) Which were the attributes of a traditional African leader?
A. Brave, strong and kind
B. Powerful, rich and aged
C. Strong, aged and coward
D. Unkind, rich and brave.

(viii) The conflict that developed among African societies between the exploiters and exploited people was called:
A. class struggle
B. exploitation
C. instruments of labour
D. labour force.

(ix) Traders and missionaries had the following activities in East Africa:
A. discovery of mineral areas in Africa
B. Exploration and acquisition of areas for trade
C. occupation of land for the Europeans
D. spread of administration and civilization.

(x) The earliest inhabitants of East Africa were:
A. Bushmen
B. Chwezi
C. Nilotes
D. Tesso.

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2. (a) Match the items in List A with those in List B by writing the correct letter below the corresponding question number in the table provided.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) Agricultural Maasai	A. Afro-Boer war
(ii) A scientific study of human social life in a society	B. Anglo-Boer war
(iii) Commodities from Africa to Middle and Far East	C. Artefacts
(iv) Foreigner's intermarriage with Africans	D. Chronology
(v) Feudal means of exploitation	E. Guns, clothes and wines
(vi) Historical remains of man's past	F. Half-castes
(vii) Series of historical events	G. Ivory and animal skins
(viii) Series of wars carried out by the Khosa	H. Jihad
(ix) Slave trading centres in the interior of East Africa	I. Kaffir's wars
(x) The war which occurred between the British and the Boers' republics.	J. Kotakota and Kalambo
	K. Kwavi
	L. Labour rent
	M. Psychology
	N. Social anthropology
	O. Tabora, Kotakota and Ujiji.

ANSWERS

LIST A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
LIST B										

(b) Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the table provided.

(i) Land use was entrusted to the clan heads. They distributed land and offered guidance in production process.

(ii) Each member of the clan was given land as much as he could cultivate without paying for it.

(iii) The smallest unit of social organization in early agricultural societies was family. It was made up by husband, wives and children.

(iv) Therefore, clans were divided into two types; matrilineal where children belong to mother's clan and patrilineal where children belong to their father's clan.

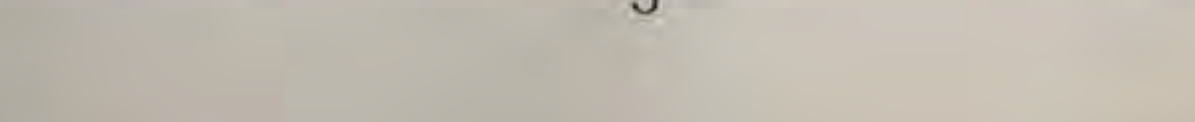
(v) Several families with close blood relationship formed a clan which was headed by clan head.

ANSWERS

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th

SECTION B (40 MARKS)

3. (a) The time line below shows the year in which important events took place in Africa. Against each year write the letter of the relevant event in the table provided.



(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

EVENTS

A. British and Boers peace treaty in Pretoria
B. Crops grown in pre-colonial Eastern Africa
C. Cultural development in Central Africa
D. Imperial British East Africa Company was formed to protect British interest in East Africa
E. Iron age is believed to have started in Africa
F. Krapf opened the first mission station in Mombasa
G. Muscat captured by the Oman Sultanate
H. Tunka Manin, Msiri and Mataka.

ANSWERS

YEAR	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
EVENT					

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

(i) A situation where by a person is owned by another, purposely as an instrument of production is .....

(ii) A contemporary of the Australopithecines in East Africa was a creature named.....

(iii) Man's first ancestor to walk upright was known as .....

(iv) The first stage of capitalism in Europe was.....

(v) The study and analysis of languages, their sound structure and formation is called.....

4. The following statements are either correct or not correct. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.

(i) African contact with Asian opened Africa to the outside world.....

(ii) Capitalism divided societies into two groups; economists and proletariat. .....

(iii) Chiefs in West Africa participated in long distance trade in order to get women and power. .....

(iv) During old stone age man lived temporarily in the caves near sources of water. .....

(v) History can create employment for those who study it. .....

(vi) Mtemi organized and motivated people to involve themselves in crop production. .....

(vii) Oman Arabs established themselves at the coast of East Africa to improve technology. .....

(viii) Primitive communalism was noted as a feature of pre-colonial societies. .....

(ix) Power sharing under feudalism brought equality among the respective communities. .....

(x) The Kushites were iron workers; they introduced iron technology in East Africa. .....

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SECTION C (30 MARKS)

5. Give the meaning of each of the following terms.
   (i) Primates
   (ii) Cultural practices
   (iii) Kinship
   (iv) Anglo-Zulu war
   (v) The Afrikaner Exodus.

6. Use the following guidelines and write a short essay on state formation in East Africa:
   - meaning of state
   - two examples of states in East Africa
   - five factors for state formation
   - conclusion.

7. Explain five major changes in man's way of life during the late stone age.

ANSWERS

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