Candidate's Examination Number. .....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

012 **HISTORY**

Time: 2:30 Hours **Wednesday, 15th November 2017 p.m.**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. All writing must be in blue or black ink.
4. All answers must be written in the spaces provided.
5. Cellular phones and calculators are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right corner of every page.

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	**SCORE**	**EXAMINERS' INITIALS**
1		
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TOTAL		

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SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) History is the study of
A future events. B present events.
C past events. D all African events.

(ii) Which of the following is a scientific method of determining dates of the past remains?
A Archaeology B Time Graphs
C Carbon 14 D Time charts

(iii) One of the important outcomes of the shift of man from walking by four limbs to bipedalism was
A defending against enemies.
B making and using tools.
C cooking and living in caves.
D hunting and gathering.

(iv) During which period did the pre-colonial Tanzanian communities engage in paintings and drawings found at Kondoalrangi?
A Late Stone Age B Old Stone Age
C Industrial Age D Early Stone Age

(v) Peace and intermarriage during pre-colonial period were among the results of
A trade between neighbours.
B War between neighbours.
C Conquest of neighbours.
D War and slave trade.

(vi) The following were characteristics of slavery mode of production **except**
A existence of classes between slave and slave master.
B slaves had no right to own major means of production.
C slaves had a share over the surplus production.
D there was class struggle between slaves and slave masters.

(vii) Some of commodities used as currency during pre-colonial Africa were
A pepper, gold and copper.
B iron hoes, wood and silver.
C salt, cloth and cowrie shells.
D copper, silver and bronze.

(viii) A system whereby the major means of production are shared by all members of the society is known as

A capitalism. B democracy.
C communalism. D feudalism.

(ix) Into which major periods is the Stone Age divided?

A four B three
C two D five

(x) Ten years make

A a generation. B a decade.
C a century. D a millennium.

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A	List B
(i) A tribe whose feudal relation was known as Ubugabire.	A Nyakyusa
(ii) A tribe from the Zambezi region which attacked and resisted the Portuguese.	B Zimba
(iii) The society in the interlacustrine area in which the busulo and nvunjo were forms of feudal relations.	C Baganda
(iv) A tribe in West Africa which was famous for using copper alloys to make various ornaments.	D Ndebele
(v) An example of agricultural society which practiced age set system in Tanzania.	E Imbangala
(vi) Pre - colonial professional traders in Angola.	F Yao
(vii) The people who were the first to make and use iron tools in Africa.	G Xhosa
(viii) A famous tribe which led the northern route which covered Mombasa and Central Kenya during the Long Distance Trade.	H Tutsi
(ix) A tribe which resisted the Boers between the Great fish river and the Limpopo.	I Swahili
(x) A pastoral society whose organization based on age segments.	J Mwanamutapa
	K Yoruba
	L Kamba
	M Haya
	N Maasai
	O Egyptians

ANSWERS

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

3. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct or **FALSE** if the statement is not correct in the space provided.

(i) The Ngoni migration contributed to the formation of states in north-eastern Tanzania .....

(ii) History brings a greater sense of patriotism and nationalism .....

(iii) Archives are places where current government records are kept .....

(iv) Primitive communal societies lived by hunting and gathering .....

(v) Mixed farming involves planting different crops on the same piece of land .....

(vi) Non-centralized states are also known as Kingdoms .....

(vii) Umwinyi was introduced in Zanzibar by David Livingstone.....

(viii) The Indian merchants provided capital for slave trade in East Africa .....

(ix) Bartholomew Diaz was the first European to round the Cape in 1487 .....

(x) Missionaries were not among the three key agents of colonialism in Africa .....

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

(i) Boer Trek.....

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(ii) Homo Erectus .....

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(iii) Museum .....

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(iv) Legitimate trade .....

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(v) Mfecane .....

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SECTION B (30 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

5. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the table provided.
   (i) Before the intervention, the Coastal City-States traded among themselves.
   (ii) Britain benefited from cloves and coconuts produced in the islands.
   (iii) The Portuguese merchants took over the trade in the 16th century.
   (iv) The defeat of the Portuguese caused the Oman to establish its control over the East African coast.
   (v) The Oman sultanate established plantation economy in Zanzibar and Pemba islands.

ANSWERS

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th

6. Complete each of the following statements with correct historical facts.

   (i) In which century did Spain and Portugal emerge as the leading commercial powers along the Atlantic coast?.....

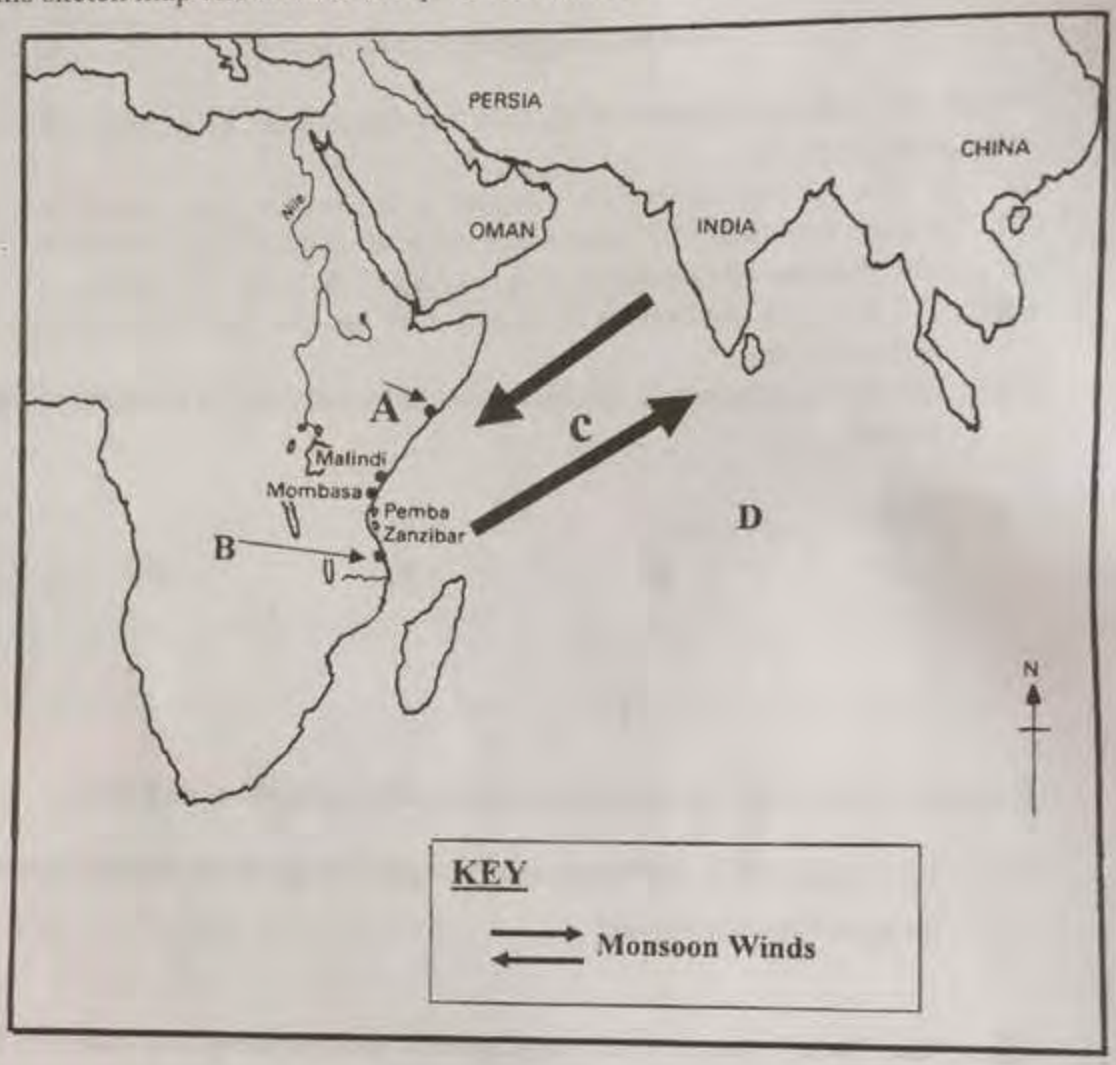
   (ii) The feudal system which developed in Buhaya Kingdom based on land ownership was known as .....

   (iii) The treaty which closed down the Zanzibar slave market in 1873 was called .....

   (iv) An economic system which involved the ownership of slaves was called .....

   (v) The traditional King of the Baganda is known as .....

7. Study this sketch map and answer the questions which follow.



(i) Which coastal City State developed at letter A during the early commercial contacts? ....

(ii) Name the coastal City State at letter B. .....

(iii) The monsoon wind marked by letter C is called .....

(iv) The Ocean marked by D is called .....

(v) Which European nation disturbed the trade shown on the sketch map between the 16th and 17th centuries?.....

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SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer **two (2)** questions from this section.

8. Why economic reasons were responsible for the abolition of slave trade? Explain by giving six points.

9. Explain six ways in which Companies and Associations assisted the colonization of Africa.

10. Which factors gave rise to the formation of Centralized states in Africa? (Give six points).

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