

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

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

Wednesday, 15<sup>th</sup> 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		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
<b>TOTAL</b>		



1



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





**SECTION B (30 Marks)**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

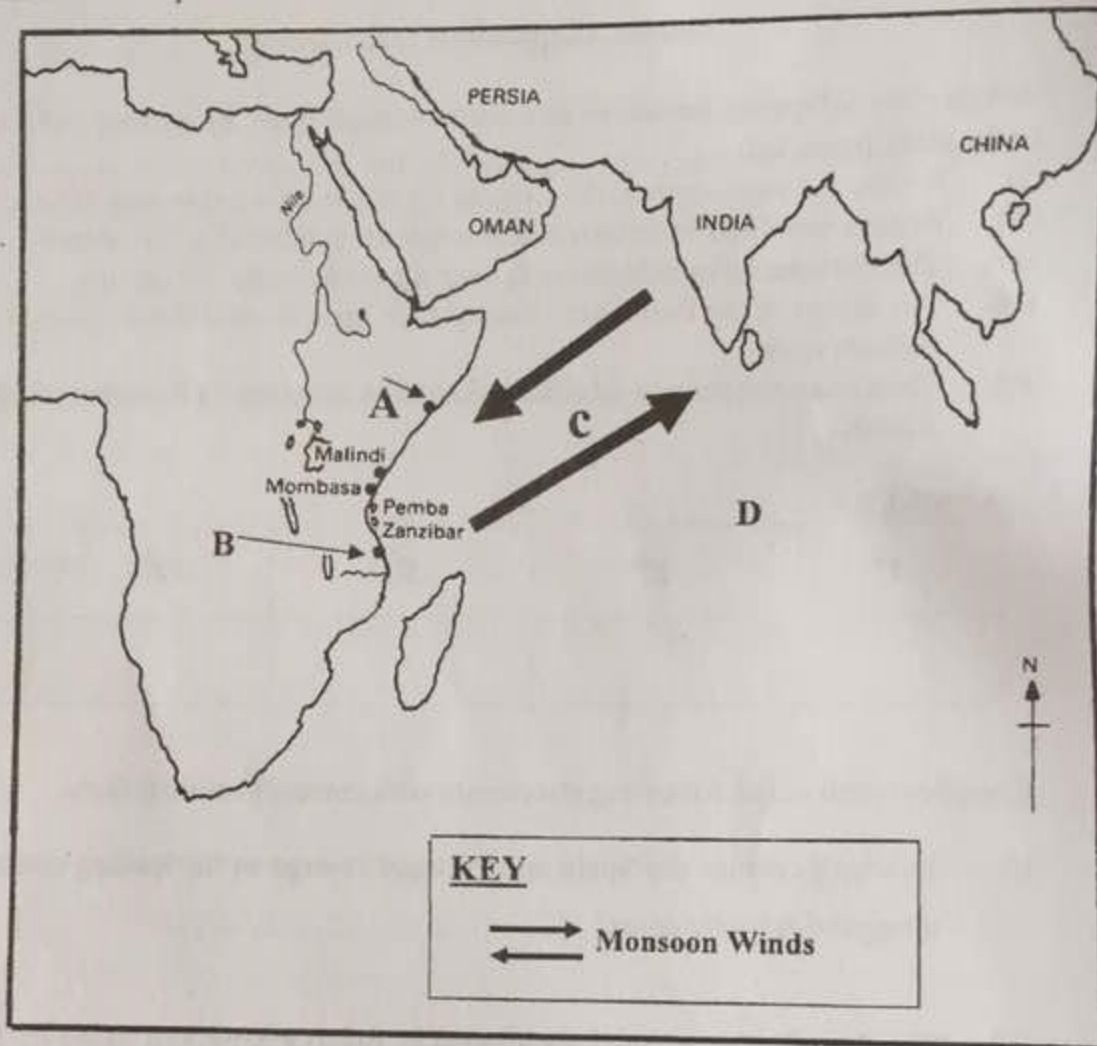
5. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the table provided.
- (i) Before the intervention, the Coastal City-States traded among themselves.
  - (ii) Britain benefited from cloves and coconuts produced in the islands.
  - (iii) The Portuguese merchants took over the trade in the 16<sup>th</sup> 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**

1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>

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 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries?.....



