

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

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2021

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C
2. Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
3. Section A and C carry **fifteen (15)** marks each and section B carries **seventy (70)** mark s.
4. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

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(i) What did the golden stool which was possessed by the Asante Empire in West Africa symbolize?

- A. Unity of the state
- B. Myth of the state
- C. Decline of the state
- D. Wealth of the state

Answer: A. Unity of the state

Reason: The golden stool was a symbol of unity and represented the soul of the Asante nation, binding the people together.

(ii) The country that dominated industrial production in the world before the 19th century was

- A. Netherlands
- B. China
- C. Britain
- D. Germany

Answer: B. China

Reason: Before the industrial revolution, China was known for its advanced manufacturing and production, especially in textiles and ceramics.

(iii) What were the important salt making centers in pre-colonial Africa?

- A. Taghaza and Uvinza
- B. Axum and Meroe
- C. Engaruka and Uvinza
- D. Nok and Taghaza

Answer: A. Taghaza and Uvinza

Reason: Taghaza in West Africa and Uvinza in East Africa were known for significant salt production, which was crucial for trade.

(iv) Who were the earliest inhabitants in South Africa?

- A. Ndebele and Zulu
- B. Ngoni and Bantu
- C. San and Khoikhoi
- D. Cushites and San

Answer: C. San and Khoikhoi

Reason: The San and Khoikhoi are recognized as the earliest known inhabitants of South Africa, practicing hunting and pastoralism.

(v) Who was a systematic tool maker during the evolution of man?

- A. Homo Habilis
- B. Zinjanthropus

- C. Homo Sapiens
- D. Homo Erectus

Answer: A. Homo Habilis

Reason: Homo Habilis was nicknamed "handy man" due to their systematic creation and use of tools during evolution.

(vi) Which of the following African societies developed Ntemiship system in East Africa by the 15th century?

- A. Nyamwezi and Dorobo
- B. Nyamwezi and Sandawe
- C. Nyamwezi and Chagga
- D. Nyamwezi and Sukuma

Answer: D. Nyamwezi and Sukuma

Reason: The Nyamwezi and Sukuma were organized societies in East Africa known for the Ntemiship system, a traditional leadership structure.

(vii) Which of the following is not true about Homo Erectus?

- A. Had a larger brain than Homo Habilis
- B. Walked upright
- C. Only existed in East Africa
- D. Had developed some of speech

Answer: C. Only existed in East Africa

Reason: Homo Erectus was found in multiple regions globally, not just in East Africa.

(viii) What was the main reason for the rise of Mfecane war in South Africa?

- A. The struggle to control gold mines
- B. The invasion of the Boers
- C. The struggle to control land
- D. The pressure of apartheid policy

Answer: C. The struggle to control land

Reason: Mfecane was primarily caused by land disputes and population pressure in Southern Africa.

(ix) Which of the following statements is not true about the Middle Stone Age?

- A. Sharper, smaller, and portable tools developed
- B. Stone picks and stone needles were introduced
- C. Fire was discovered at this period
- D. Pebble tools for cutting were introduced

Answer: D. Pebble tools for cutting were introduced

Reason: Pebble tools are associated with the earlier Oldowan period, not the Middle Stone Age.

(x) Which method was used to obtain salt during the pre-colonial era?

- A. Evaporating water from the sea
- B. Mining and evaporating reeds
- C. Mining salt from iron-bearing rocks
- D. Boiling and evaporating bowls

Answer: A. Evaporating water from the sea

Reason: Evaporation of seawater was a common method of salt production during the pre-colonial era.

2. Match the historical statements in List A with the correct names in List B by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A

- (i) A person who led the Dutch to begin settlement at the South African Cape in 1652.
- (ii) A Portuguese sailor who successfully reached India in 1498.
- (iii) A Turkish troop-leader who assisted the feudal lords in resisting the Portuguese rule in East Africa.
- (iv) A trader who used the wealth which he accumulated from the caravan trade to establish a kingdom in Southern Eastern Zaire.
- (v) A German missionary pioneer in East Africa.
- (vi) The Ngoni group which settled in the present day Songea district.
- (vii) A person who believed that slave trade and slavery were inhuman acts.
- (viii) A Portuguese who sailed around the southern tip of Africa in 1487.
- (ix) The ritual leaders among the Maasai society.
- (x) A leader who expanded his territory in central Tanganyika through slave trade.

List B

- A. Bartholomew Diaz
- B. Gwangwara
- C. Johann Krapf
- D. Tuta
- E. Mirambo
- F. Mzilikazi
- G. Ali Mazrui
- H. Jan Van Riebeeck
- I. Ali Bey
- J. Laibons
- K. Vasco da Gama
- L. Van der Stel
- M. Msiri
- N. William Wilberforce

Answers:

| **List A** | i | ii | iii | iv | v | vi | vii | viii | ix | x |

| **List B** | H | K | I | M | C | B | N | A | J | E |

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

(i) Accumulation of precious metals like silver and gold was called expansionism.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Expansionism refers to territorial expansion, while the accumulation of precious metals is related to mercantilism.

(ii) One among the advantages of oral traditions is that they are easy to keep and remember.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Oral traditions are passed down through generations and rely on repetition, making them easier to retain.

(iii) The Zanzibar slave market was closed by the Hamerton Treaty of 1945.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: The Zanzibar slave market was closed by the Hamerton Treaty of 1845, not 1945.

(iv) The advanced tools which Homo Erectus produced included the "hand axe".

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Homo Erectus is known for using Acheulean tools, including the hand axe, which represented technological advancement.

(v) Some of the patrilineal communities in Tanzania include Yao, Sukuma, Mwera, and Pare.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: These communities follow patrilineal systems, where lineage is traced through the male line.

(vi) The Laibons were senior elders with special respects among the Nyamwezi.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: The Laibons were spiritual leaders among the Maasai, not the Nyamwezi.

(vii) Bi-pedalism refers to the evolutionary change from Zinjanthropus to primates.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Bi-pedalism refers to walking on two legs, which was a trait of early hominins like Zinjanthropus, not a change to primates.

(viii) Jaja of Opobo was an ex-slave who rose to build a wealthy kingdom in West Africa.

Answer: TRUE

Reason: Jaja of Opobo, a former slave, became a prominent leader and established a prosperous kingdom in the Niger Delta.

(ix) Slaves from West Africa were transported across the Pacific Ocean to the New World (America).

Answer: FALSE

Reason: Slaves from West Africa were transported across the Atlantic Ocean, not the Pacific, to the Americas.

(x) Niami was the capital of the Mali Empire.

Answer: FALSE

Reason: The capital of the Mali Empire was Niani, not Niami.

4. Briefly explain the following terms:

i. Archives

Answer: Archives refer to collections of historical documents and records that are preserved for their informational value and importance. They include manuscripts, photographs, and official records.

ii. Homo sapiens

Answer: Homo sapiens are the species to which all modern human beings belong. They are characterized by advanced cognitive abilities, language use, and tool-making.

iii. Moran

Answer: A Moran is a young warrior in the Maasai community who undergoes training and initiation to protect the community and livestock.

iv. Fort Jesus

Answer: Fort Jesus is a historical fortress in Mombasa, Kenya, built by the Portuguese in the late 16th century to control trade along the East African coast.

v. Jihad

Answer: Jihad is an Islamic term meaning "struggle" or "striving," often referring to efforts to live a virtuous life or defend the faith.

5. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their Roman numbers in the table provided.

- (i) The history of South Africa has been marked with terrains of changes characterized by wars, chaos, and migration since the establishment of the Dutch Settlement.
- (ii) In the 18th century when the Dutch fought with the Xhosa, Khoikhoi, and the San who in greater number migrated to the desert near Drakensberg Mountain.
- (iii) From about the 1810s, the Mfecane transformed the political map of Southern Africa, causing massive migrations such as the Ngoni migration to East Africa.
- (iv) The Boer trek further caused more wars and conflicts in the interior with the Ndebele; Zulu and Sotho that resulted into further migration of Ndebele to Zimbabwe.
- (v) No sooner, several thousand Boers' families and their servants trekked to southern Highveld away from the British Cape colony.

Answers:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
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i	ii	iii	iv	v

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

- (i) The way which was widely practiced in river beds to obtain gold is called panning.
- (ii) The basic and simplest unit of social organization in the early agricultural societies was the family.
- (iii) The feudal relations that existed along the East African coast were known as the Shirazi system.
- (iv) The treaty which confined slave trade within East Africa is called the Hamerton Treaty.
- (v) In which year did the Portuguese witness the fall of Fort Jesus? 1698.

7. Study this drawing and answer the questions which follow:

(i) Which trade in West Africa expanded in the 9th century due to the introduction of the means of transport shown in the drawing?

Answer: Trans-Saharan Trade

(ii) Why was the type of animal shown in the drawing preferred by the traders as a means of transport across the desert?

Answer: Camels were preferred because they can survive long periods without water, are well-adapted to desert conditions, and can carry heavy loads.

(iii) Which trade led to the decline of the type of trade that used the animals shown in the drawing?

Answer: The Atlantic Slave Trade

(iv) Name the earliest kingdom in the Western Sudanic zone which expanded due to the trade named in (i) above.

Answer: The Kingdom of Ghana

(v) Through which desert was the long-distance trade linking West Africa and North Africa using the animals shown in the drawing conducted?

Answer: The Sahara Desert

8. What changes did iron working bring to the pre-colonial African societies?

Iron working refers to the process of smelting and forging iron to produce tools and weapons. It marked a significant technological advancement in pre-colonial Africa, leading to profound changes in various aspects of society.

(a). Improved Agricultural Productivity:

Iron tools such as hoes and plows replaced wooden tools, making farming more efficient and increasing food production. This contributed to population growth.

(b). Enhanced Military Power:

Iron weapons like spears and swords gave some communities military superiority, enabling them to expand their territories and defend themselves against enemies.

(c). Economic Growth:

The production and trade of iron tools and weapons boosted local economies and fostered inter-regional trade networks.

(d). Urbanization:

Iron smelting centers became hubs of activity, leading to the growth of towns and the development of centralized political systems.

(e). Cultural Impact:

Iron smelting required specialized skills, leading to the rise of blacksmiths who held significant social and spiritual roles in their communities.

(f). Environmental Changes:

The demand for charcoal to fuel iron furnaces led to deforestation in some areas.

Iron working revolutionized pre-colonial African societies by enhancing agriculture, trade, warfare, and social structures, paving the way for the development of complex societies.

9. Explain six limitations of using oral traditions as a source of historical information.

Oral traditions are unwritten accounts of past events passed down verbally from one generation to another. While they provide valuable insights into history, they also have limitations.

i. Subject to Alteration:

Over time, details can be altered due to memory lapses or deliberate modifications by storytellers.

ii. Lack of Precision:

Oral accounts often lack specific dates, making it difficult to place events in a chronological context.

iii. Bias and Subjectivity:

Stories may reflect the perspectives or agendas of the narrators, leading to biased representations of events.

iv. Loss of Information:

If a community experiences disruption or extinction, its oral history may be lost forever.

v. Dependence on the Availability of Narrators:

Accurate transmission relies on knowledgeable individuals, who may not always be available.

vi. Exaggerations and Myths:

Oral traditions often mix historical facts with legends, making it challenging to separate truth from fiction. While oral traditions are crucial for understanding African history, their limitations necessitate the use of complementary sources like archaeology and written records.

10. Explain six effects of Portuguese rule on the East African societies.

The Portuguese established control over parts of the East African coast from the late 15th century, significantly impacting the region's societies.

i. Disruption of Trade:

The Portuguese monopolized trade, leading to the decline of local trading networks and economies.

ii. Introduction of Christianity:

Missionary efforts aimed to convert locals to Christianity, influencing religious practices in the region.

iii. Military Conflicts:

Resistance against Portuguese control led to prolonged wars, causing loss of life and destabilization.

iv. Cultural Influence:

Portuguese language, architecture, and customs left a lasting mark on East African coastal societies.

v. Forced Labor and Exploitation:

The Portuguese imposed harsh labor systems, exploiting locals for economic gain.

vi. Decline of Coastal Cities:

Cities like Kilwa and Mombasa suffered economic and political decline due to Portuguese domination.

Portuguese rule in East Africa had both immediate and long-term consequences, including economic decline, cultural changes, and resistance movements that shaped the region's history.