

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

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2024

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) A certain farmer in central Tanzania discovered a skeleton similar to that of the extinct dinosaur assumed to have died in 9,000 years ago. Which method will you use to determine its age?

- A Time line
- B Carbon 14
- C Anno Domino
- D Anthropological method

Answer: B Carbon 14

Reason: Carbon 14 dating is a method used to determine the age of organic materials by measuring the decay of carbon isotopes, making it suitable for dating ancient skeletons.

(ii) "We don't like History because it deals with the past events which do not have any value," remarked some form one students. Which conclusion can you draw about those students?

- A They did not like to remember the past
- B They disliked Historical events
- C They liked science subjects
- D They were not aware of the importance of History

Answer: D They were not aware of the importance of History

Reason: The statement reflects a lack of understanding about the significance of History, which is essential for learning from past events and shaping the future.

(iii) Human being came into existence together with other animals. Which of the following consist of the family of Primates from which humans evolved?

- A Monkeys, Gorillas and Elephants
- B Elephants, Antelopes and Crocodiles
- C Chimpanzees, Zinjanthropus and Amphibians
- D Apes, Gorillas and Monkeys

Answer: D Apes, Gorillas and Monkeys

Reason: Humans belong to the Primate family, which includes Apes, Gorillas, and Monkeys, sharing evolutionary characteristics.

(iv) Which statements describe the way early human beings lived during the Early Stone Age?

- (i) Human beings domesticated animals and crops.
- (ii) Human beings ate the remains of prey killed by animals.
- (iii) Human beings used iron tools to hunt or kill animals.
- (iv) Human beings gathered roots, fruits, and seeds.

- A (i) and (iv)
- B (ii) and (iii)
- C (ii) and (iv)

D (i) and (ii)

Answer: C (ii) and (iv)

Reason: Early Stone Age humans were gatherers who collected roots, fruits, and seeds, and scavenged on remains of animals. They did not domesticate animals or use iron tools during this period.

(v) Shifting cultivation was the most common method of farming in pre-colonial Africa. Why was this method favored in relation to the environment?

A It encouraged desertification.

B It allowed the land to regain fertility.

C It controlled spread of plant diseases and pests.

D It discouraged desertification.

Answer: B It allowed the land to regain fertility

Reason: Shifting cultivation involves leaving land fallow, allowing it to naturally regain nutrients and fertility before re-cultivation.

Continuing with the next set of questions from Section A:

(vi) Which factor enabled the rise of the Mali Empire?

A Good leadership of Kabaka

B Good leadership of Mansa Musa

C Presence of a golden stool

D Collapse of the Songhai Empire

Answer: B Good leadership of Mansa Musa

Reason: The Mali Empire flourished under Mansa Musa's leadership due to his effective governance, promotion of trade, and strong administration.

(vii) Which statements are correct about Mfecane?

(i) It was caused by the arrival of the agents of colonialism.

(ii) It was caused by the population increase.

(iii) It was caused by the rise of Shaka of the Zulu Kingdom.

(iv) It was caused by the arrival of the Portuguese at the Cape.

A (i) and (ii)

B (ii) and (iii)

C (i) and (iv)

D (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B (ii) and (iii)

Reason: Mfecane was a period of warfare and migration in Southern Africa primarily due to population pressure and Shaka's military expansion.

(viii) Mitomingo, a Form Three student, was reading about the mode of production whose characteristics included low levels of science and technology, as well as collective ownership of the major means of production. Which term identifies such a mode of production?

- A Feudalism
- B Capitalism
- C Communalism
- D Mercantilism

Answer: C Communalism

Reason: Communalism involves collective ownership and a simple technology-driven economy, typical of early human societies.

(ix) Which term best describes the winds that brought traders from Asia to East Africa during the pre-colonial period?

- A Ocean currents
- B Doldrums
- C Monsoon
- D Harmattan

Answer: C Monsoon

Reason: Monsoon winds facilitated seasonal travel and trade between Asia and East Africa.

(x) In 1840, Sultan Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Oman to Zanzibar. Why did he move to Zanzibar?

- A Slave trade in Zanzibar angered him
- B Climate of Zanzibar was good
- C Zanzibar's streams had salty water
- D Attacks from the Portuguese frightened him

Answer: B Climate of Zanzibar was good

Reason: Zanzibar's favorable climate and strategic location made it suitable for Sultan Seyyid Said to oversee trade and administration.

2. Match the evolution of human beings in List A with the descriptions associated with them in List B by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A

- (i) The situation in which adaptations enable organisms to survive and reproduce.
- (ii) Explains the origin of human beings by describing the changes that our ancestors underwent to become modern human beings.
- (iii) The kind of movement of early human beings by using two legs.

- (iv) The way through which early human beings obtained food during the Early Stone Age.
(v) Asserts that God created a man and a woman whose descendants dispersed to all parts of the earth.

List B

- A. Evolution theory
- B. Bipedalism
- C. Creation theory
- D. Agriculture
- E. Carbon 14
- F. Scavenging
- G. Primates
- H. Survival for the fittest

Answers

List A (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

List B H A B F C

3. Briefly explain the following terms:

(i) Feudalism:

Feudalism was a system of governance in which land was owned by lords who allowed peasants to work on it in exchange for labor, goods, or military service.

It emerged in medieval Europe and was characterized by a hierarchical structure with lords, vassals, and serfs. Land was the main source of wealth and power.

(ii) Slave:

A slave is a person who is owned and controlled by another individual or group and is forced to work without pay.

Slavery existed in various societies, where individuals were treated as property and deprived of personal freedom.

(iii) Communalism:

Communalism is a mode of production where resources and means of production are collectively owned and shared by the community.

This system was prevalent in early human societies, ensuring that all members of the community benefited equally from resources.

(iv) Boer trek:

The Boer trek refers to the migration of Dutch-speaking settlers (Boers) from the Cape Colony into the interior of South Africa during the 19th century.

This migration, known as the Great Trek, was driven by their desire to escape British rule and establish independent settlements.

(v) Landlord:

A landlord is an individual or entity that owns land and rents it out to tenants for agricultural, residential, or commercial use.

Landlords often held significant power in historical systems like feudalism, where they controlled land distribution and collected rent or labor from tenants.

4. Arrange the following Historical events in chronological order by writing their Roman numbers below the corresponding item position in the table provided.

(i) The most important feature in this mode of production was that human beings were treated as personal property.

(ii) Monopoly capitalism was another phase in the development of capitalism which started in the second half of the 19th century.

(iii) Slavery was the first exploitative mode of production which emerged after the collapse of communalism.

(iv) Feudalism was the mode of production in which land was the major means of production.

(v) Merchant capitalism emerged after the decline of feudalism in Europe.

Answers

1(iii), 2(I) 3(iv) 4(v) 5(ii)

5. Briefly answer each of the following questions:

(i) Explain two benefits pastoralists got from their livestock during the pre-colonial period.

Answer:

- Livestock provided food: They were a source of meat, milk, and blood, which were essential for their daily diet.
- Economic value: Livestock served as a form of currency for trade and could be exchanged for other goods and services.

(ii) Explain two uses of salt during the pre-colonial period.

Answer:

- Preservation: Salt was used to preserve food, especially meat and fish, by preventing spoilage.
- Trade: Salt was a highly valued commodity and was traded for other essential goods.

(iii) How did the people along the coast of East Africa make salt?

Answer:

The people made salt by evaporating seawater under the sun. This process allowed them to extract salt crystals, which were then collected for use and trade.

(iv) Why did camels become the major means of transport across the Sahara during the Trans-Saharan trade?

Answer:

Camels were suited for desert conditions due to their ability to survive without water for long periods, carry heavy loads, and navigate through arid terrains.

(v) Why did the Trans-Saharan trade decline?

Answer:

The trade declined due to the discovery of sea routes that provided faster and more efficient means of transportation, making overland routes less relevant.

6. Differentiate the following individuals in terms of the roles they played in History:

(i) Christopher Columbus and Richard Turnbull

- Christopher Columbus: An explorer credited with discovering the Americas in 1492 during his voyages across the Atlantic Ocean.
- Richard Turnbull: A colonial administrator who served as the last governor of Tanganyika before its independence in 1961.

(ii) Vasco Da Gama and Karl Peters

- Vasco Da Gama: A Portuguese explorer who discovered the sea route to India around the Cape of Good Hope in 1498.
- Karl Peters: A German colonialist instrumental in the establishment of German East Africa through his treaties with African chiefs.

(iii) Mansa Kankan Musa and Askia Mohamed

- Mansa Kankan Musa: The ruler of the Mali Empire, known for his pilgrimage to Mecca and for promoting trade and Islam in West Africa.
- Askia Mohamed: The ruler of the Songhai Empire, credited with expanding the empire and promoting education and Islamic law.

(iv) Zwangendaba and Shaka

- Zwangendaba: A Nguni leader who led his people across Southern Africa during the Mfecane, settling in present-day Tanzania.
- Shaka: A Zulu king and military leader known for revolutionizing warfare and expanding the Zulu Kingdom.

7. Study the following sketch map and then answer the questions that follow:

(i) Which letter represents the place where there was a feudal relation in which Wamwinyi monopolized the political and economic powers?

Answer: Letter A

(ii) Which letter represents the place where there was a feudal relation in which the donor of the cattle became the master of the recipient? Letter E

(iii) Which letter represents the place where the ruling class apportioned arable land to the peasants through a system known as Nyarubanja?

Answer: Letter B

(iv) Which letter represents the place where the feudal relation called Husulo was practiced?

Answer: Letter C

(v) Which letter represents the place where the Dorobo people were still hunters and gatherers in the 19th century?

Answer: Letter D

8. Briefly explain five effects of Ngoni migration in Central and East Africa:

(i) Displacement of communities: Indigenous groups were forced to migrate to new areas to escape Ngoni invasions.

(ii) Introduction of new warfare techniques: The Ngoni introduced new military tactics, including the use of short stabbing spears and cowhide shields.

(iii) Cultural assimilation: The Ngoni assimilated with local communities, leading to cultural exchanges and intermarriage.

(iv) Disruption of trade routes: Their movements disrupted established trade networks, affecting local economies.

(v) Formation of new states: The migration led to the establishment of new political entities in the regions they settled.

9. Explain four demands of industrial capitalism.

(i) Raw materials: Industrial capitalism required a constant supply of raw materials like cotton, coal, and iron to feed the growing industries and sustain production.

(ii) Markets for goods: There was a need for markets to sell the manufactured goods produced by industries, both locally and internationally, to ensure profit.

(iii) Labor supply: A large, reliable workforce was essential to operate machinery and support industrial processes in factories.

(iv) Capital investment: Industries needed financial resources for setting up factories, purchasing machinery, and funding technological advancements.

10. Explain five factors for the rise of the Buganda Kingdom.

(i) Strategic location: The kingdom was located near Lake Victoria, which provided fertile land for agriculture and access to trade routes.

(ii) Centralized leadership: The Buganda Kingdom had a strong, centralized monarchy, ensuring efficient governance and decision-making.

(iii) Fertile soil and favorable climate: These factors supported agriculture, leading to food surplus and population growth.

(iv) Military strength: The Buganda Kingdom maintained a strong army, which helped in defending its territory and expanding its borders.

(v) Trade and commerce: The kingdom engaged in trade with neighboring communities, exchanging goods like salt, iron tools, and agricultural produce, which boosted its economy.