

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENTS OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**



**MWANZA REGION
REGIONAL FORM TWO MOCK ASSESSMENT**

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

Year: 2025

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of ten (10) questions
2. Answer all questions in the space provided
3. Section A carries **fifteen (15)** marks, section B **seventy (70)** marks and section C carries **fifteen (15)** marks
4. Write in blue or black ink. Draw in pencil
5. Write your examination number on the top right corner of every page of this question paper.

For Examiners' Use Only		
Question Number	Score	Examiner's Initial
1		
2		
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10		
Total		
Checker's Initial		

This paper consists of 8 printed pages

SECTION A: (15 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) What was the name given to the rulers of Mali Empire?

- A. Asantehene B. Mansa ()
C. Tukamanini D. Oba

(ii) Who were the makers of tools in the Middle Stone Age?

- A. Homo erectus and Homo sapiens
B. Homo habilis and Homo erectus ()
C. Homo habilis and Homo sapiens
D. Homo sapiens and Homo sapiens sapiens

(iii) The following were animals domesticated in pre-colonial Africa **except**:

- A. Goats B. Sheep ()
C. Cattle D. Zebras

(iv) Which is the collective name used to refer to tools used by human beings in producing various types of goods?

- A. Productive forces B. Instruments of labour ()
C. Objective of labour D. Means of production

(v) The following were the motives of the early contacts between Africa and the Middle East and Far East **except**:

- A. Trade B. Religion ()
C. Agriculture D. Exploration

(vi) The following set of Swahili words proves the early contact between the people of the coast of East Africa and Indians:

- A. Kitabu, sala, darasa, bangili
B. Shikamoo, salaam, sala, marahaba ()
C. Shela, darasa, shikamoo, sala
D. Gari, kinara, shela, bangili

(vii) When did Vasco da Gama visit the Coast of East Africa for the second time with warships?

- A. 1502 B. 1492 C. 1500 D. 1512 ()

(viii) Which of the following agents of colonialism played an important role in the abolition of slave trade in Africa?

- A. Traders B. Explorers ()
C. Missionaries D. Member of the capitalist associations

(ix) Which was the first stage in the abolition of slave trade in East Africa?

- A. Moresby Treaty B. Hamerton Treaty ()
C. Frere Treaty D. Heligoland Treaty

(x) Who among the following explorers travelled around Lake Tanganyika crossed the Congo Basin and reached Luanda on the Atlantic Coast?

- A. Dr David Livingstone B. Henry Morton Stanley ()
C. Richard Burton D. John Speke

2. Match the descriptions in **List A** with the appropriate terms in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the box provided.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) It states that God created the world and all things with in it, including human beings.	A. Australopithecus africanus
(ii) It states that human beings and some of the non-human beings, particularly monkeys and apes shared a common ancestor.	B. Australopithecus boisei
(iii) It was discovered first by Raymond Dart in the Taung site, South Africa.	C. Australopithecus afarensis
(iv) It was discovered in Laetoli, Tanzania and Afar, Ethiopia.	D. Ardipithecus
(v) It was discovered in Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania.	E. The theory of creation
	F. Homo sapiens sapiens
	G. The theory of evolution

Answers:

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

SECTION B: (70 MARKS)

Answer **all** questions in this section

3. Briefly explain the following terms:

- (i) Gunzet
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- (ii) Generation
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- (iii) Artefacts
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- (iv) Written records
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- (v) Ptolemy's Geography
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4. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers below the corresponding position in the table provided.

- (i) However the tools or instruments of labour belonged to the individual family.
- (ii) Their responsibility was to allocate the land for use to other members of the clan.
- (iii) In clan or kinship organization, the family was the basic unit of production.
- (iv) The clan head and clan elders did not own the major means of production.
- (v) Land, which was the major means of production, belonged to the whole clan.

Answers:

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th

5. Briefly, answer each of the following questions.

- (i) Why did some pre-colonial African societies not allow women to engage in iron working?

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- (ii) How was carpentry important during pre-colonial Africa?

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- (iii) How did the pre-colonial African societies make their clothes?

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- (iv) Why most pastoral societies were war-like people?

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- (v) How did the improvement of technology lead to development of agriculture in pre-colonial Africa?

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6. Differentiate the following:

(i) Oral traditions and oral testimonies.

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(ii) Archives and written records

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(iii) Museums and historical sites

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(iv) Anthropology and archaeology

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(v) Carbon-14 and potassium argon

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7. (a) What is “Ngoni migration”?

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(b) Briefly explain **five (5)** factors which enabled the Ngoni to defeat the societies they encountered on their migration to Central and East Africa.

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

8. (a) Differentiate **slavery** from **slave trade**.

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(b) In **five (5)** points, show how the Africans were psychologically affected by the slave trade in East Africa.

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

9. Draw a sketch map of Africa then locate the following early Iron Age sites.
- (i) Buganda
 - (ii) Benin
 - (iii) Engaruka
 - (iv) Nok



SECTION C: (15 MARKS)

Answer question ten (10)

10. In six (6) points, show how the development of pre-colonial African agriculture changed the lives of human beings.

QN		For examiner's use only

