

**CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION**  
An Ecumenical Body of Tanzania Episcopal Conference and Christian Council of Tanzania  
**P.O.BOX 9433, Dar es salaam, Tanzania**

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**MOCK EXAMINATION FORM TWO 2025**

**HISTORY**

**MARKING GUIDE**

**SECTION A (15 Marks)**

1. **(01mark per item=10%)**

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
A	C	C	A	B	A	C	A	C	B

2. **(01mark per item=05%)**

i	ii	iii	iv	v
C	E	I	G	B

**SECTION B (70 Marks)**

3. Short explanation on the following historical terms: - . **(02marks per item=10%)**

- (i). Handloom refers to a weaving device operated by hand and it was common among pre-colonial African societies especially those which were engaging in cloth masking like Aksum-Sudan, Iwelen-Nigeria, Takrur-Ghana, Ufipa, Unyamwezi and Unyiha in East Africa. **(2 marks)**
- (ii). Regalia - refers to a special clothing that a king or a judge wears during ceremonial or formal occasions to symbolize authority or status
- (iii). Vassal state Refers to a state that is dependent and under the control of another state.
- (iv). Baracoon was an enclosure in which slave or convicts were confined for a limited period or was a temporary structure often resembling a large shed or enclosure, used to confine enslaved people or convicts, particularly during the period of the transatlantic slave trade. These structures served as holding pens where individuals were kept before being transported to slave ships or other destinations. Examples of Baracoon were Coastal West Africa and Sierra Leone
- (v). Nzinga Nkuwu was the 5<sup>th</sup> ManiKongo of the Kingdom of Kongo between 1470 and 1507. He voluntarily converted to Catholicism. He was baptized on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1491 and took the Christian name of Joao. Soon after, Mani Kongo Nzinga-a-Nkuwu Joao I abandoned new faith for a number of reasons, one of them being the Catholic Church's requirement of monogamy. Nzinga Nkuwu died at age of 69 in 1509.

4. (a) . **(01mark per item=05%)**

1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
iv	v	iii	i	ii

b) Uses of Gold by Pre-African societies. . **(01mark per item=05%)**

- (i). It was used as a commodity or trade item
- (ii). It was also used as a medium of exchange or a form of currency
- (iii). It was used to make symbols of authority for African rulers e.g. Golden stool in Asante Empire.
- (iv). Gold was used to make jewelry, ornaments and decorative materials
- (v). Gold served as symbol of wealth for those who possessed it.

5. (a) Important historical information that are found in the following historical sites in East Africa:-

- (i). Olduvai George in Tanzania  
Discovery of the skull of human ancestor e.g. Zinjanthropus and Homo habilis  
Contain old stone ages tools show early human technological development
- (ii). Laetoli in Tanzania  
Famous for foot prints of early man e.g. Astropithecus
- (iii). Kondoia Irangi in Tanzania  
Show rock painting art of early man, paintings in rocks
- (iv). Gamble cave in Kenya  
Old Stone Age tools are found  
Provide insight to early human settlements
- (v). Magosi in Uganda  
It is one of the earliest site it helps to understand Microliths stone tools.

(b) Changes brought by beginning of agriculture during the late Stone Age.

- i Development of permanent settlements
- ii Increase in specialization of labour
- iii Growth of political structures
- iv Development of trade
- v Increase of population. **(01mark per item=10%)**

6. Differentiating the following terms as used in history:-

- i The term ‘‘Kimbu Empire’’ likely refers to Ukimbu, a region inhabited by the Kimbu people in central Tanzania, which was unified under the rule of Nyungu-ya-Mawe in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. While Nyungu-Ya-Mawe established a powerful hegemony, it wasn’t a traditional empire in the strictest sense, but rather a large chiefdom or confederation of chiefdoms

#### **While**

The Mwenemutapa Kingdom, also known as the Mutapa Empire, was a large Shona kingdom in South-Eastern Africa, spanning parts of present –day Zimbabwe and Mozambique. It existed from the mid-15<sup>th</sup> to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century with second, smaller state lasting until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Kingdom was renowned for its wealth, particularly in gold and ivory, which it traded with coastal merchants and later the Portuguese. The Mwenemutapa kingdom was founded by Nyatsimba Mutota.

- ii Uvimbundu, also known as the Southern Mbundu, are a Bantu ethnic group who live on the Bie Plateau of central Angola and in the Coastal strip of West of these highlands. Uvimbundu were very famous traders during the Long distance trade in Central Africa.

#### **While**

The Fulani, also known as Fula or Fulbe, are a large ethnic group primarily found in West Africa particularly in Nigeria. They are known for their nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyle, with many engaging in pastoralism, particularly cattle herding. They were very notorious in supplying trade items such as ivory, gold, animal skin and kola nuts during the Trans-Saharan Trade in Western Sudan Zone.

- iii Samore Toure was founder of Mandinka Empire by 1880’s and he became dyula trader, trading in cattle, gold, kolanuts and slave. He was born in 1830 in Sanankore village to the East of Kankan. He also converted to Islam. He fought very fiercely at the time of French occupation into his territory and later he was defeated and died in 1898.

#### **While**

Mkwavinyika, also known as Chief Mkwawa or Sultan Mkwawa, was a Hehe tribal leader in German East Africa, based in Kalenga, Iringa region who opposed the German colonization. The name ‘Mkwaw’ is derived from Mukwawa, a shortened form of Mukwavinyika, meaning ‘Conqueror of Many Lands. As a young child, he was named Ndesalasi, meaning trouble maker. As an adult, he was named Mtwā Mkwawa Mkwavinyika Mahinya Yilimwiganga Mkali Kuvagosi Kuvadala Tage Matenengo Manwiwage Seguniwagula Gumganga, meaning ‘ A leader who take control of the forest, who is aggressive to men

and polite to women, who is unpredictable and unbeatable and who has the power that it is only death which can take him away.

- iv A digital archive is a system for storing and preserving digital materials, similar to a traditional archives but using electronic records. It aims to safeguard digital assets like documents, images, audio and video, ensuring their long term accessibility and integrity for future use. Digital archives are crucial for both personal and organizational needs, including preserving historical records, managing and organization of data.

#### **While**

Manual archive refers to the process of storing and organizing physical record, documents, or other materials according to established procedures and guidelines often overseen by an archive or records management department. This involves activities like accessioning, arrangement, description, preservation and access to the materials.

- v Nzinga Mbemba (Mvemba a Nzinga, Nzinga Mbemba, Funsu Nzinga Mvemba or Dom Alfonso (born between 1456-1542 or 1543) also known as King Afonso I. He was the sixth ruler of the kingdom of Kongo from the Lukeni Kanda dynasty and ruled in the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. He reigned over the Kongo Empire from 1509 to late 1542 or 1543. He was born in Mvemba A Nzinga by 1456 in Mbanza-Kongo. His father was called Nzinga Nkuwu and his mother was called Nzinga a Nzala or Yala.

#### **While**

Mansa Kankan Musa (Musa I of Mali) was the ruler of the kingdom of Mali from 1312 C.E to 1337 C.E. During his reign, Mali was one of the richest ever kingdoms of Africa, and Mansa Kankan Musa was among of the richest individuals in the world. Mansa Kankan Musa developed cities like Timbuktu and Gao into important cultural centers. . **(01mark per item=10%)**

7. (a) A form two student should disclose ways used to abolish slave trade in Africa:-

- i Use of British patrol ship along Indian Ocean.
- ii Signing of diplomatic treaties such as Moynihan Treaty of 1822, Harmeron Treaty of 1845 and Frere Treaty of 1873.
- iii The use of African informers. For example in West Africa, the Efik of Calabar secretly gave British havy information about the movement of slave ships on the Atlantic Ocean.
- iv Moral persuasion through literature and speeches. Abolitionists used powerful speeches, writings and pamphlets to expose the cruelty and immorality of the slave, appealing to people's conscience and sense of justice. Former slave ship Captain John Newton became an abolitionist and spoke out against the trade.
- v Economic boycotts. Abolitionists encouraged people to boycott goods produced by slave labour, such as sugar and coffee, to weaken the economic foundation of the slave trade. . **(1 mark per item=05%)**

- (b) Significances of discovery of precious metals in South Africa (Kimberly and Witwatersrand)

- i Growth of towns and cities. E.g. Bloemfontein, Kimberly
- ii Improvement of modern means of transport and communication. E.g. Electric train
- iii Growth of industrial sector. E.g. Automobile and Locomotive Industries.
- iv Exposed South Africa economy into World Economy and eventually South Africa has emerged as developed country in the World.
- v Improvement of agriculture sector which results heavily investment in agriculture through applying advanced technology in farming such as using tractors and plough. . **(1 mark per item=05%)**

8. (a) A form two student should disclose impacts of Boers' Trek to the South African societies.
- i Spread of racial segregation policies in South Africa.
  - ii Ngoni migration in East and Central Africa due to insecurity in South Africa.
  - iii Discovery of precious metal like gold and diamond in Witwatersrand and Kimberly
  - iv Formation of independent states or Boers' Republics such as Natal, Orange Free States and Transvaal
  - v Emergence of kaffirs' wars or War of dispossession Boers' against South African societies. . **(1 mark per item=05%)**
- (b) A form two student should disclose characteristics of feudalism mode of production as predominated in some parts of Africa:-
- i Peasants had limited freedom
  - ii Private ownership of major means of production.
  - iii Emergence of classes stratification e.g. Class of Peasants Vs. Class of Landlord
  - iv Dominance of class struggle. E.g. Class of exploited (Peasants ) Vs. Class of exploiters (Landlords)
  - v Predominance of exploitation. Landlords exploited Peasants. **(1 mark per item=05%)**
9. (a)
- i Letter A=Reunion
  - ii Letter B=Mauritius
- b) Comoros
- c)
- i Letter I=Bagamoyo
  - ii Letter E=Ilha de Mozambique
  - iii Letter F=Beira
  - iv Letter D=Quelimane
  - v Letter J=Sofala
- (d)
- i Cloves
  - ii Coconuts **(1 mark per item=10%)**

#### SECTION C (15 Marks)

#### 10. Introduction

A student is required to provide definition of key term and relevant examples =1.5%

Main body ,a student is required to provide at least six points enriched with examples and explanation each points carries @2% The following are techniques used by the Portuguese to conquer the coast of east Africa

- i Persuasion method. They persuaded the coastal cities to pay tributes.
  - ii Surprise attack method
  - iii They used superior weapons to terrorize people
  - iv They used divide and rule
  - v The use of scorched earth technique which involved destruction of properties and public execution
  - vi They built forts and garrison to ensure their safety. **(02marks per point =12%)**
- c) Conclusion
- Any relevant conclusion. **01 mark**