

KIBAKWE SECONDARY SCHOOL

HISTORY FORM TWO

HISTORY 2023

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All answers must be written in spaces provided.

Answer all questions in this section

1. For each of the following items choose the best answer from given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.
 - (i) Examples of mixed farming societies in pre-colonial Africa were:-
 - (a) Hehe, Digo, Maasai and Matumbi
 - (b) Karamajong, Pokot, Fipa and Hadzabe.
 - (c) Nyamwezi, Nyakyusa, Ndorobo and Chagga.
 - (d) Sukuma, Sangu, Kurya and Fipa.
 - (ii) The three main economic activities in pre-colonial Africa societies were:-
 - (a) agriculture, handicrafts and trade.
 - (b) carpentry, pottery and salt making.
 - (c) industries, gathering and fishing.
 - (d) lumbering, harvesting and salt making.
 - (iii) In East Africa the Ntami System of political organization was developed in the 18th C among the
 - (a) Nyamwezi, Masai, Gogo and Kamba.
 - (b) Sukuma, Gogo, Swahili and Ngoni.
 - (c) Sandawe, Buganda, Nyamwezi and Sangu.
 - (d) Hehe, Sukuma, Nyamwezi and Sangu.
 - (iv) Local trade among Africa societies became possible when
 - (a) Iron tools increased.
 - (b) People produce less than their needs.
 - (c) One society became more powerful than others.
 - (d) Commodities are available.
 - (v) The following were commodities from North Africa during the trans-Saharan trade
 - (a) Salt, gold, ivory and spices.
 - (b) Salt, dates, guns, spices and horses.
 - (c) Horses, skin, slaves, kola nuts and ivory.
 - (d) Horses, camels, spices, gold and ivory.
 - (vi) Australopithecus means _____
 - (a) man with ability.
 - (b) Upright man.
 - (c) Southern ape man.
 - (d) Thinking man.
 - (vii) The following are the functions of moran except to:-
 - (a) Control religion and solve the problem.

- (b) Defend and expand their territory society.
- (c) Protect the whole society.
- (d) Travel with their herds for searching pasture and water.

(viii) Among the impacts of social interactions between the people of Africa are:-

- (a) Inter marriages.
- (b) Expansion of trade.
- (c) International trade.
- (d) Integration.

(ix) Man lived by hunting and gathering mainly in the:-

- (a) Early Stone Age.
- (b) Middle Stone Age.
- (c) New Stone Age.
- (d) Middle and New stone age.

(x) The term "Boer trek" was meant for

- (a) the movement of Ngoni people from interiors to the cape of South Africa.
- (b) The movement of Dutch people from Holland to South Africa.
- (c) The movement of Dutch farmers from Cape to the interiors of South Africa.
- (d) The settlement of British settlers to the Cape.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

2. (a) Match the items in list A with those in list B by writing the correct letter bellow the corresponding question number.

LIST A					LIST B				
(i)	Walking on two foot.	(ii)	Centralized feudal state in intercustrine region.	(iii)	Barter trade system	(iv)	Stone tools	(v)	Carbon 14
(vi)	Ngoni invasion	(vii)	Kilwa, Malind, Pate	(viii)	Isike, Mirambo, Mkwawa	(ix)	Starting dates for muslims	(x)	One of the effect of Boer trek
(a)	Participated in slave trade in East Africa.	(b)	1795.	(c)	Racial segregation	(d)	Hijra.	(e)	The scientific method used in showing dates.
(f)	Caravan route.	(g)	Pebbles and chopping.	(h)	Mfecane.	(i)	Exchange of good by good.	(j)	Zwangendaba.
(k)	Famous city states.	(l)	Nyarubanja.	(m)	Buganda.	(n)	Bunyororo.	(o)	Bi-pedalism.

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

- (b) The following sentences are mixed up. Arrange them in a chronological order from the first to the last by writing its roman number for each statement in the table provided.

- (i) The movement was almost impossible so the caravan season was suitable mainly during the dry season and at the end of heavy rains.
- (ii) They collected commodities from the interior and walked along distance with their slaves carrying ivory and other commodities to the coast.
- (iii) The traders penetrated into the interior of East Africa to find ivory and slaves.
- (iv) When the rain season began the rivers were full and the soft pieces of land were changed into mud.
- (v) Following changes of seasons and period of walking long distances, the traders had to settle down somewhere up country.

Answers

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th

Answer All questions in this section

3. (a) The years and important historical events that took place in the East Africa are shown in the table below. Write the letter of the year against the corresponding event, in the table provided.

EVENTS	YEARS
(a) fall of Fort of Jesus	(a) 5000 BC.
(b) Mombasa city was established on independent sheikdom	(b) 200 BC.
(c) Jon Van Rubeck	(c) 1492.
(d) The start of contact between Africa, Middle East and for East.	(d) 1498.
(e) Vasco-Da gama reached the Coast of East Africa.	(e) 1698.
	(f) 1741.
	(g) 1652.
	(h) 1845.
	(i) 1847

(b) Write the missing historical facts.

- (i) There are two theories of origin of man which are _____ and _____
- (ii) A decade is a period of _____ years.
- (iii) _____ is the first mode of production in which major means of production are owned and shared by all members of society.
- (iv) _____ was the movement of Boers from the cape north word in search of new land.
- (v) A place in which remains of human are preserved is called _____

4. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and mark the following historical sites.
 (i) Olduvai Gorge (ii) Rusinga Island (iv) Kondoa (v) Nsogezi

(b) State the historical significance of the sites mentioned in (a) above.

SECTION C (40 Marks)

5. Write an essay about the Portuguese invasion along the Coastal area of East Africa.
 - (i) Background of Portuguese rule.
 - (ii) Reasons for Portuguese invasion.
 - (iii) Positive and negative impact.
6. Briefly explain the impact of early trade contact between East Africa, Far East and Middle East across the Indian Ocean.
7. Differentiate the following historical terms:
 - (i) Archives and Oral tradition.
 - (ii) Feudalism and communalism.
 - (iii) Age and Generation.
 - (iv) Homo Habilis and Homo Erectus