STUDENT'S NAME _____

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ENG. STELLA MANYANYA SECONDARY SCHOOL

FORM ONE ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2026

012 **HISTORY**

TIME: 02:30 HOURS **NOVEMBER 2026**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of section **A**,**B** and **C** with total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **All** questions in section **A** and **B** and **C.**
3. Section A carries fifteen **(15) marks**, Section B **seventy(70)** marks and section C carries fifteen **(15)** marks
4. All writings should be in **blue** or **black** ink, Except drawings which should be in Pencil
5. Cellular Phones and any unauthorized material(s) are **Not** allowed in the examination Room
6. Write your **Full name** in every page of your answer sheet(s)

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SECTION A (15 Marks)

*Answer **all** questions in this section.*

1. Choose the most correct option from the alternatives given and write its letter in your answer booklet.

(i) Juma noticed that elderly villagers pass down stories about ancestral heroes through songs and folk tales. What is the major limitation of this source of historical information?

A. It requires literate people to understand.
B. It is expensive to conduct.
C. It is prone to memory loss and exaggeration over time.
D. It only focuses on written documents.

(ii) During a field trip to Olduvai Gorge, students observed physical remains of early human tools and skeletons buried under rock layers. Which method of historical reconstruction was used to uncover these items?

A. Ethnography
B. Archaeology
C. Archives
D. Linguistics

(iii) The evolutionary transition from *Homo erectus* to modern human beings (*Homo sapiens*) was primarily marked by:

A. The exclusive use of wooden sticks for hunting.
B. A significant increase in brain capacity and advanced reasoning.
C. The discovery of copper and iron tools.
D. Total reliance on wild fruit gathering.

(iv) In pre-colonial communal societies, production was organized around collective labor. Which of the following best describes property ownership under communalism?

A. Land was owned exclusively by clan heads for commercial rent.
B. Means of production were owned collectively by the entire community.
C. Slaves owned small plots of land given by their masters.
D. Merchants owned all natural resources.

(v) Pastoral communities such as the Maasai and Karimajong developed nomadic lifestyle patterns. What was the main reason for their continuous movement from place to place?

A. Seeking markets to sell industrial goods.
B. Escaping external colonial invasion.
C. Searching for water and pasture for their livestock.
D. Searching for iron ore deposits.

(vi) The development of permanent agriculture in the Interlacustrine region of East Africa was largely favored by:

A. Semi-arid climatic conditions.
B. Fertile volcanic soils and reliable rainfall.
C. Absence of organized political leadership.
D. Reliance on wild hunting.

(vii) Why was iron technology considered a major revolution in pre-colonial African societies?

A. It enabled Africans to build steam engines.
B. It led to the production of durable farming hoes and defensive weapons.
C. It replaced agriculture with international trade.
D. It forced all societies to abandon centralized political systems.

(viii) In the Buganda Kingdom, political authority was highly centralized under a supreme leader known as the:

A. Omukama B. Kabaka C. Mtemi D. Mwenemutapa

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(ix) Which factor primarily transformed age-set organizations (such as the Moran system among the Maasai) into strong defensive tools?
A. The need to maintain standing armies to protect livestock and territorial borders.
B. The introduction of written military laws.
C. Influences from European military commanders.
D. The growth of long-distance trade with America.

(x) Traditional African education was informal yet effective. Which of the following was its primary objective?
A. Preparing learners for white-collar jobs in urban offices.
B. Passing down practical skills, cultural values, and survival knowledge to the younger generation.
C. Teaching foreign languages for international diplomacy.
D. Training students on how to operate electronic devices.

ANSWER

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

2. Match the descriptions of pre-colonial social, political, and economic systems in **LIST A** with their corresponding historical terms in **LIST B** by writing the correct letter beside the item number.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) A system of land tenure in feudal Buhaya where landlords leased land to tenants (*Nyarubanja*) in exchange for labor and tribute.	A. Umwinyi
(ii) The local system of iron smelting that produced durable metal tools using clay furnaces.	B. Nyarubanja
(iii) A political structure where society is governed by a council of elders without a single king.	C. Bloomery process
(iv) Feudal relations along the East African coast dominated by wealthy landowning aristocrats.	D. Non-centralized (Stateless) state
(v) A centralized kingdom located in West Africa that gained immense wealth through the Trans-Saharan gold trade.	E. Age-set organization
	F. Ancient Ghana
	G. Slavery
	H. Karagwe

ANSWER

i	ii	iii	iv	v

SECTION B (70 Marks)

*Answer **all** questions in this section.*

3. A Form One student claimed that *"History is just a collection of dead facts that have no value to modern life."* As a history expert, help him to;
(a) Define the term **History**. *(1marks)*

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(b) Give **three (3)** reasons why studying History is important to a Tanzanian citizen today. *(5 marks)*

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

(c) Identify four methods of determine dates in history. *(4 marks)*

_____

4**.** Archaeological digs at sites like Engaruka and Olduvai Gorge provide vital evidence about early human development and technology.

(a) How did the discovery of **fire** change the life of *Homo erectus*? Give **two (2)** points. *(4 marks)*

i. _____

_____

ii. _____

_____

(b) Explain how the shift from the **Old Stone Age** (Paleolithic) to the **New Stone Age** (Neolithic) transformed human life. *(3 marks)*

_____

_____

_____

_____

(c) State **two (2)** physical differences between *Australopithecus* and *Homo sapiens*. *(3 marks)*

i. _____

_____

ii. _____

_____

5. In pre-colonial Africa, different social organizations emerged based on environmental conditions and economic activities.

(a) Differentiate between **Clan-based organization** and **Age-set organization**. *(4 marks)*

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(b) What role did the **council of elders** play in non-centralized societies? Give **two (2)** functions. *(4 marks)*

i. _____

_____

ii. _____

_____

(c) Identify **one (1)** African society that practiced the age-set system. *(2 marks)*

_____

6. Agricultural development in pre-colonial Africa was divided between crop cultivation and pastoralism.

(a) Explain **two (2)** factors that led to the rise of permanent crop cultivation in pre-colonial societies. *(4 marks)*

i. _____

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ii. _____

_____

(b) Outline **two (2)** impacts of agricultural on pre-colonial African communities. *(4 marks)*

i. _____

ii. _____

(c) Name **one (1)** crop that was domesticated natively in pre-colonial Africa. *(2 marks)*

_____

7. Handicrafts and mining were central components of pre-colonial African industry.

(a) Mention **two (2)** types of mining techniques used in pre-colonial Africa. *(4 marks)*

i. _____

ii. _____

(b) What were the impacts of agriculture to mans life? Give **two (2)** points. *(4 marks)*

i. _____

ii. _____

c) State **one (1)** environmental factor that influenced the location of pottery industries. *(2 marks)*

_____

8. Education and social leadership systems varied across African regions before foreign contact.

(a) Give **two (2)** key features of feudal mode of production). *(4 marks)*

i. _____

ii. _____

(b) List doen four mthods used to obtain salt in pre colonial Africa? *(3 marks)*

_____

_____

_____

(c) Highlights three modes of production in pre colonial Africa. *(3 marks)*

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

9. State organization in pre-colonial Africa ranged from small chiefdoms to powerful empires.

(a) Explain **two (2)** features of decentralized states. *(4 marks)*

i. _____

_____

ii. _____

_____

(b) What was the main difference between communal mode of production and the slave mode of production? *(4 marks)*

_____

_____

_____

(c) Name two forms of clan political organization in pre colonial Africa.. *(2 marks)*

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SECTION C (15 Marks)

*Answer **one (1)** question from this section.*

10. What were the features of the primitive communal mode of production 6 points.