**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**PRESIDENT’S OFFICE, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**LINDI REGION**

**021 HISTORY FORM FOUR MONTHLY TEST**

**Time 3 Hours February 2019**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with the total of **ten** (10) questions in five printed pages
2. Answer **ALL** questions in section A and B and only **THREE** questions in section C
3. Cellular phone and electronic calculators are **NOT** allowed in examination room
4. All writings MUST be in a blue or black ink, **EXCEPT** drawings that MUST draw by using pencil and labeled by ink.
5. Write your Full Names on every page of your answers sheets.

**SECTION A (20 MARKS)**

1. For each of the items (i ) – (x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) The appearance of both Zinjanthropus and Homo habilis marked the beginning of a period in Man’s history known as,

A. Neorithic Age

B. Modernization Age

C. Early stone Age

D. Middle stone Age

E. Pre colonial period

(ii) The abolition of slave trade had the following immediate impacts on Africa societies.

1. Increased penetration of European whose activities led to colonization of Africa
2. Expansion of clove and coconut plantations in Zanzibar by Oman Arabs
3. Rise of indigenous Africa merchant and ruling classes
4. Emergence of Arabs settlements along the East African coast and Island
5. Decline of the Trans – Saharan trade and eventually fall of the Sudanic states

(iii) The colonial imperial charted companies failed in their mission to rule African colonies because;

1. Other European companies were against them
2. African chiefs refused to work with the company administrators
3. Imperialist states were too far to support them during the resistance
4. The colonies were producing less and therefore were not profitable
5. They had little capital and skilled man power to run colonial administration

(iv) The term “Apartheid” as was applied to Southern African societies meant;

1. Colour bar between write and the blacks
2. Separate development among South African races
3. No voting right for the Africans
4. The best land to be reserved for whites
5. Creation of settlement for Africans termed Bantustans

(v) One of the following wars demonstrated unity and self determination among Africans in the desire to liberate themselves from foreign rule in the early 20th century

A. Anglo – Zulu war

B. Chimulenga

C. Mfecane

D. Majimaji

E. Afro – Boer

(vi) The British took over Tanganyika after 1918 because;

1. It was the end of WWI
2. They were asked by the league of Nation
3. They defeated the Germans
4. They wanted to merge Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika
5. The German were not able to repeat the war

(vii) The events which marked the end of peaceful protest by African nationalist in South Africa was the;

1. Rivonial trial
2. Soweto massacre
3. Institution of the apartheid policy
4. Formation of the Umkonto We Sizwe
5. Sharpeville massacre

(viii) In Africa, neo colonialism operates politically through;

1. Provision of loans and aid with some condition
2. Establishing military bases of Neo – colonial power in African countries
3. Provision of grants to strong African government and leaders
4. Impositioning of puppet governments
5. Provision of Western oriental education

(ix) Mfecane war inevitable in the history of South Africa societies because of;

1. Population pressure and the struggle for control of land
2. Pressure of apartheid policy
3. Anglo – Boer war
4. The discovery of diamond and gold
5. The impact of the Boer trek

(x) Which major problems faced independent Africa in political aspects after independence?

A. Low income to the majority

B. Experts without white collar job

C. The balance of ministers from former colonial masters

D. Size of independent states

E. Imbalance in power sharing

2. Match the items in List A with the correct responses in List B by writing the letter of the response beside the item number

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **List A** | **List B** |
| (i) The new economic strategy for Tanzania in 1964  (ii) A country that gained independence 1990  (iii) The struggle between European powers which lasted until 1918  (iv) It was fought between the Boers and Xhosa  (v) It was fought in Nigeria from 1967 to 1970  (vi) A person whose leadership paved the way for the independence of Zambia  (vii) Voortrekker  (viii) Independence struggle successful through armed means  (ix) Super powers which emerged after the end of the second World War  (x) A Masai political and religious leader | A. Mozambique, Zambia and Angola  B. USA and USSR  C. French, Britain and Italy  D. Boers moved away from cape  E. Keneth Kaunda  F. Tanganyika, Angola, Mozambique  G. Yoweri Museven  H. Biafra war  I. Kaffir war  J. The first World war  K. Namibia  L. South Africa  M. Arusha declaration  N. Communalism  O. Cold war  P. Ngoni escapes from the cape  Q. Laibon |

**SECTION B (20 MARKS)**

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using the letter A, B, C, D and F

(i) The trusteeship colony under the British from 1945 to 1961

(ii) A colony which attained political independence in 1957

(iii) A country which resisted colonial rule successfully in 1896

(iv) The biggest Belgium colony in Africa

(v) The country which moved from apartheid to back majority rule in 1994

(b) Mention five significance/ importance of nationalism in Africa

4. (a) Arrange the following statement in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number.

(i) These caves were usually near source of water

(ii) These activities have earned them the name early hunters and gatherers

(iii) They mainly lived temporally in caves

(iv) They ate raw food like meant and fruits because they did not know to make fire

(v) During this period, people did not have permanent shelters

(b) The item (i – v) consists of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences ( A – E) is missing sentence. Identify the missing sentence to complete the meaning.

(i) 1. The Portuguese search for the sea route to the far East was sponsored by King Henry

2.

3. In 1498 captain Vasco da Gama reached India

4. Thus the vital direct link between Europe and Asia was established.

A. Their search for a route around Africa began in the 15th Century

B. Their activities enable them to make permanent settlement at the cape

C. Their search for a sea route to India started in the 19th Century

D. Their contact with the natives led to growth of a Dutch language

(ii) 1. Colonial health services had a significant impact on Africa communities.

2. They reduced the infant mortality rate

3. They reduced the number of women who died during child birth

4.

A. Colonial health services concentrated in rural areas

B. Colonial health services encouraged the use of traditional medicines

C. There was equal distribution of health services during colonialism

D. Medical services led to the higher population growth during colonialism

(iii) 1. After the Second World War, the united Nation (states) of America advocated for decolonization

2.

3. The United States of America wanted the colonizing power to give independence to their colonies

4. She wanted to have freer hand in the exploitation of the ex – colonies

A. This was known as the open door policy

B. This was known as the Veto policy

C. This was known as the indirect rule policy

D. This was known as the assimilation policy

(iv) 1. Creation of one party system, did not transfer power to the people.

2. In pursuit of that goal TANU adopted the Arusha declaration

3. Following the Arusha declaration more pronouncement were made in mainland Tanzania

4.

A. These included Education for self reliance and socialism

B. These included common Man’s charter and capitalism

C. These included multi – party system and decolonization

D. These included nationalism and democratic election

(v) 1. The colonial agents come before the establishment of colonial rule in Africa

2. These colonial agents included explores, missionaries and traders

3. The explorers supplied important information to their mother countries

4.

A. Famous explorers in East Africa were Mungo Park and David Livingstone

B. Prominent explores included David Livingstone and John Speke

C. The earliest explores in East Africa were Cecil Rhodes and Karl Peters

D. The famous British explorer in Tanganyika was Karl Peters

**SECTION C (60 MARKS)**

**Answer only THREE (3) Questions**

5. Elaborate six consequences of Ngoni migration into East Africa in the 19th Century

6. Explain six characteristics of the first non – explorative mode of production

7. With concrete examples, show why the conflict between Africans and the whites during the colonial period was inevitable. Give six points

8. Examine six factors for nationalism in Africa after the Second World War.

9. Show the contribution made by independent churches and early welfare associations towards the development of modern nationalism in Africa. Give six points

10. Analyze six problems facing African countries that originated from their colonial heritage.