

President's Office
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
LINDI MUNICIPAL MOCK EXAMINATIONS
FORM FOUR MOCK EXAMINATIONS MARCH 2019

HISTORY

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A, B and **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. All drawings should be in pencil.
4. Calculators and cellular phones are not allowed in the Examination Room.
5. Write Your Examination number on every page of your answer booklet(s)

SECTION A (20 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions in this section

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in your answer booklet provided.
 - (i) Kalenga and Bujora in Tanzania are example of:
 - A. Archives
 - B. National Museums
 - C. Local Museums
 - D. Independent Museums
 - E. Oral traditions
 - (ii) The great achievement of man during Mesolithic periodic was:
 - A. The development of trade
 - B. The discovery of Iron
 - C. The use of fire
 - D. Invention of agriculture
 - E. The use of stone tools
 - (iii) The famous traders of the long distance trade in West Africa and North Africa were:
 - A. Tippu Tip
 - B. Berbers
 - C. Tuaregs
 - D. Nyamwezi
 - E. Vimbundu
 - (iv) The following methods were common in state formation in pre-colonial Africa:
 - A. Conquest and collaboration
 - B. Warfare and treaty making
 - C. Conquest and warfare
 - D. Treaties and trade
 - E. Military and police
 - (v) Which of the following is the economic factor for interactions among the

people of Africa?

- A. Religion
- B. Education
- C. Intermarriage
- D. Trade
- E. Medicine

(vi) The feudal relation that developed in Rwanda and Burundi:

- A. Ubugabile
- B. Nyarubanja
- C. Umwinyi
- D. Ntemi system
- E. Mkwavinyika

(vii) The following were calling stations for slaves in the interior of East Africa during East Africa long distance trade:

- A. Kota kota, Kikuyu and Buganda
- B. Chikole, Ujiji and Unguja
- C. Tabora, Ujiji and Zanzibar
- D. Ujiji, Tabora, Kota kota, Karonga and Chikole
- E. Pemba, Ujiji, Tabora, Chikole and Karonga

(viii) The stage of capitalism in which the European capitalists developed high interests of dominating external sources of markets was called:

- A. Monopoly capitalism
- B. Mercantile capitalism
- C. Industrial capitalism
- D. Commercial capitalism
- E. Competitive capitalism or Laser fair

(ix) Up to the beginning of the 20th century the following societies still lived in a communal way of life:

- A. Dorobo, Tindiga, Teso and Nyamwezi
- B. Hadzabe, Mbuti, Tidniga and Teso
- C. Hadzabe, Teso, Dorobo and Tindiga
- D. Khoikhoi, Sun, Teso and Dorobo
- E. Karamanjong, Massai and Fulani

(x) _____ was a treaty signed between Menelik II with the Italians in 1889.

- A. Italo-Ethiopian treaty
- B. The Ucciali treaty
- C. Italo-Ethiopia treaty
- D. Angro – Italo reaty
- E. Angro-Boer treaty

2. Match the items in LIST A with the correct responses in LIST B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

LIST A		LIST B
(i)	The first country in Africa to get independence under Kwame Nkrumah	A. Muamar Gadafi
(ii)	Led Tanganyika in the struggle for independence under TANU	B. Nelson Mandela
(iii)	The first President of Kenya	C. Iddi Amin
(iv)	The prominent leader of ANC party of South Africa who was sentenced life imprisonment.	D. Robert Mugabe
(v)	The Mozambican former President who was assassinated on the air crash in Zambia	E. Cyril Ramaphosa
(vi)	Ugandan Dictator who entered into power by force after over throwing elected President Milton Obote in 1971.	F. J.K. Nyerere
(vii)	The former President of Zimbabwe who currently forced to resign	G. Samora Machel
(viii)	The current President of the Republic of South Africa	H. Ghana
(ix)	Led Afro-Shiraz Party to gain majority rule in Zanzibar through revolution	I. Abeid Aman Karume
(x)	The former President of Libya who was overthrown from power by collusion armed forced of NATO.	J. Saadam Hussein
		K. Aboud Jumbe
		L. Jomo Kenyatta
		M. Jacob Zuma
		N. Daniel Arap Moi
		O. Pierre Mnangabwa

SECTION B (20 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions in this section

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Tanzania and label the places where Maji maji resistance occurred.
- (b) Briefly outline five consequences of Maji maji resistance.

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

the item number.

- (i) This was the period of Merchant capital in Europe.
- (ii) The coming of the whites in South Africa should be seen in the light of the economic development in the 16th and 17th century.
- (iii) The Dutch for example taking the advantage of their natural harbour developed shipping at an early period.
- (iv) In this period international trade became one of the principal concerns of the European nations.
- (v) Countries bordering the seas had an advantage in maritime trade compared to those in the interior.

(b) The items (i) – (v) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical

meaning. One of the sentences (A – E) is missing identify the missing sentence and write its letter beside the item number.

- (i)
 - 1. Some areas of Africa attracted many capitalist powers during the scramble.
 - 2. In Egypt the British, France and Germany scrambled to control the Suez Canal and the Nile River.
 - 3. It was the British who had great influence over Egypt.
 - 4. _____

 - A. During the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 British was declared to colonize Egypt.
 - B. During the Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885 France was declared to colonize Egypt.
 - C. The Suez Canal was built by the British in 1869.
 - D. During the Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885 the Germany declared to colonize Egypt.
 - E. During the Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885 Egypt was declared as a free trade zone for all capitalist nations.
- (ii)
 - 1. During colonial economy in Africa agriculture was a primary sector.
 - 2. Agriculture sector aimed to produce raw-materials for the metropolitan industries.
 - 3. Various forms of agriculture were introduced to ensure effective production

4. _____

- A. The British introduced peasant agriculture in Kenya.
- B. In Kenya settler economy was dominant.
- C. The colonialist provided high salary to attract African labourers
- D. In Tanganyika, Kilimanjaro and Tanga became labour reserve areas.
- E. The British colonialists introduced plantation agriculture in Uganda.

- (iii)
- 1. Iron technology spread in Africa by 1000 AD.
 - 2. The use of Iron tools brought great changes in man's way of life.
 - 3. _____
 - 4. Among the prominent early iron sites in Africa were Meroe, Axum and Nock.
- A. Major changes brought by the iron technology was the development of agriculture.
 - B. Iron technology led to the emergency of heavy industries in Africa.
 - C. The use of Iron technology promoted hunting and gathering from nature.
 - D. The use of iron technology helped the African societies to win the wars against European invasions.
 - E. Iron technology made African people to live luxurious life.

- (iv)
- 1. Colonial education introduced in Africa by the colonialists.
 - 2. It was intended to consolidate colonialism.
 - 3. Few Africans especially the sons of the chiefs were benefited.
 - 4. _____
- A. The type of education offered involved reading, writing and rudimental training.
 - B. The type of education provided was technical and professional carriers.
 - C. Colonial education promoted African culture.
 - D. Colonial education strengthened African unity and co-operation.

- E. The type of education provided made African to become rich.
- (v) 1. The Nguni speaking people originated in Zulu-Natal the present – Republic of South Africa.
2. During the 19th century the area experienced population pressure, which caused shortage of land.
3. Due to land shortage Mfecane war occurred.
4. _____
- A. Shaka was killed by Zwangedaba during the Mfecane war.
- B. It was Mfecane war which caused the Boer Trek.
- C. Mfecane war led to the Ngoni migration into Central and East Africa between 1820 -1840's.
- D. Mfecane war also involved the British and Boers.
- E. The Coast City states of Kilwa and Mombasa declined during this period.

SECTION C (60 Marks)

Answer **three (3)** questions in this section

5. "The process of abolition of slave trade in East Africa was prolonged and complicated". Highlight six (6) reasons which hindered the process.
6. Discuss four (4) causes and four (4) effects of the Great Boer Trek in Southern Africa in the 19th century.
7. Examine six (6) effects of Trans-Saharan Trade in West African societies.
8. Explain the six (6) roles played by the agents of colonialism in preparing Africa for colonization.
9. With examples, discuss six (6) impacts brought by European administrative system in Africa during colonial era.
10. Analyse three (3) causes and three (3) effects of the First World War.