**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

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

**LINDI REGIONAL COMMISSIONER’S OFFICE**

**FORM FOUR MONTHLY TEST 2019**

**HISTORY**

Time: 3hrs

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of section A, B and C with a total of ten (10) questions..
2. Answer all question in sections A and B and three (03) questions from section C.
3. Cellular phones and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.
4. All drawing should be in pencil.
5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your booklet (s).

**SECTION A (20 Marks)**

**Answer all questions in this section.**

1. For each of the item (i-x), choose the correct answer from among alternatives and write its letter besides the item number in your answer booklet.
2. It determines dates in history……..
	1. Calendar
	2. Time graph
	3. Time chart
	4. Carbon 14
	5. Dating
3. Before the 15th century Africa was called a “Dark continent” because …….
4. There were no demands for raw material.
5. It had no development.
6. Its people were black.
7. It was not known to European capitalists
8. It had no light.
9. What was the achievement of man during the Middle Stone Age?
10. Discovery of fire.
11. Development of Bi-pedalism.
12. Domestication of animals.
13. Making and using pebble tools.
14. Discovery of iron.
15. Who was the greatest ruler of Ghana?
16. Uthman dan Fodio
17. Tunka manin
18. Mansa Kankan Musa
19. Mputa Maseko
20. Senzongokana
21. Which of the following was not one of the weaknesses of indirect rule?
22. The system created tribalism.
23. Created social differences.
24. Turned African chiefs to puppets.
25. Most of the powers were in the hands of the provincial and district commissioners.
26. Rise of balances development in the colonies.
27. Which of the following was one of the strength of colonial education?
28. It was given on racial bases.
29. It produced revolutionary elites who led their fellow Africans in the struggle for independence.
30. The curriculum was based on the foreign environment.
31. It was meant to produce people for white collar, jobs such as clerks, messengers and foreman.
32. It was gender biased.
33. Which one of the following was the immediate consequence of the development of triangular trade?
34. Decolonization of African countries.
35. Disruption of trans- Saharan trade.
36. Scramble and partition of Africa.
37. Adaption of the open door policy.
38. Implementation of indirect rule policy.
39. One of the features of monopoly capitalism is….
40. Merging bank capital and trade.
41. Formation of big African monopolies.
42. Expansion of industrial production in the capitalist countries.
43. Growth of small scale production in Europe.
44. Emergence of slave trade and slavery in Africa.
45. Scholars whose work is to study historical remains are called….
46. Archeologists
47. Anthropologists
48. Geologists
49. Earthnographers
50. Herbalists
51. The main factor for the decline at trans-Saharan trade in the 16th century was the :-
52. Spread of Islamic jihads.
53. Rise of savannah states
54. European conquest
55. Rise of coastal trade or Trans-Atlantic trade
56. The third jihad war.
57. Match the items in list A with the correct response in list B by writing the letter of the correct response besides the item number.

LIST A.

1. Mputa Maseko
2. The skull of Mkwawa returned from German
3. The feudal relation which developed between the Tutsi and Hutu
4. Was an Ant-slavery treaty made between Sayyid said, sultan of Muscat and Britain in September, 1822.
5. People obtained due to intermarriage between native of South Africa and Boers.
6. A leader of black back to African movement in America
7. Walking by two limbs
8. 1929
9. A leader of Zanzibar revolution
10. The first president of Namibia.

LIST B.

1. Sam Nujoma
2. Moses Marcus Garvey.
3. Charles Elliot
4. Formation of Tanganyika African Association
5. Dingiswayo
6. Dutch community
7. Leader of nguni to ufipa
8. Jonas Savimbi
9. Bi-pedalism
10. Hamerton Treaty
11. Ubugabire
12. 1957
13. Modern Apes
14. Afrikaner community
15. John Okelo
16. Nyarubanja
17. 1954
18. William Debois
19. Kenya African Union (K.A.U) formed
20. Moresby treaty

**SECTION B (20 Marks)**

**Answer all questions in this section.**

1. (A) Draw a sketch map which shows the partition of east Africa by Anglo-German agreement (Heligoland treaty) of 1890.

(B) List down four (4) resolutions (agreement) of the Anglo- Germany agreement of 1890.

1. (A) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1to 5 beside the item number.
2. Tanganyika, Ghana and Nigeria achieved their independence through constitutional means.
3. Furthermore, the colonialists did not delay in granting independence to those states, they realized that they could exploit through Neo-colonialism.
4. In Africa, there were three forms employed in the decolonization process (constitutional, armed struggle and revolution).
5. This was partly because the colonialists were receiving little to exploit form those countries.
6. Major feature of these differences was nature of the colonial master and economy.

(B) The items (i-v) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning.

One of the sentences is missing- Identify the missing sentence from the sentences given after each set of items (A-E) and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) 1. Man learnt how to make iron tools about 3000 years ago.

 2. In Africa the knowledge of making and using iron tools developed at

 different times and different places.

 3. It is believed that the first people to make and use iron were Egypt and Ethiopia

 around 600BC.

 4…………………………………………………………………………………

1. The use of iron became very important for the development of hunting and gathering in most African societies.
2. By the beginning of the Christian era the idea of iron was already developed along river Niger basin.
3. African pastoralist activity was accompanied with iron technology.
4. Crop and animal husbandry was crucial turning point in the history of man.
5. Around 200BC, Meroe, Axum and Nok had become important in iron smelting centers.

 (ii) 1. Clan organization was formed by several related families.

 2. ………………………………………………………………..

 3. Clan organization developed both matrilineal and patrilineal societies.

 4. In matrilineal societies clan heritage was based on the mother.

1. People in clan organizations were governed by grand fathers.
2. People in clan organization were governed by clan heads.
3. People in clan organization were governed by the kings.
4. People in clan organizations were governed by chiefs.
5. People in clan organizations were governed by queens.

 (iii) 1. Commercial contacts between East Africa and the Middle and Far East started

 around 200BC.

 2. Early commercial contacts are evidenced by archaeological excavations.

 3. ……………………………………………………………………………..

 4. The periplus of the Erythrean Sea written by Greek traders is another evidence.

1. These include all the remains observed by the colonial agents.
2. These show records of colonial administrators.
3. These reveal remains of pottery, porcelain, coins and beads.
4. These reveal ancient pyramids along the coast of east Africa.
5. These reveal the remains of the greatest slave market in Zanzibar.

 (iv) 1. The British based their administration on the indirect rule system

 2. Under this system each ethnic group was subdivided into several administrative units,

 each under a chief or headmen.

 3. Local rulers became paid servants of the colonial administration.

 4. ………………………………………………………………………………..

1. They were elected in the Anglo-German legislature.
2. They acted as the spokesmen of the Europeans in Europe.
3. They lost authority they used to have in the pre-colonial period.
4. They signed treaties which were beneficial to the Africans.
5. They were deposed because of collecting taxes effectively.

 (v) 1. Pan Africanism was an element of anti-colonial struggle

 2. It was particularly strong in West Africa but had its supporters in east Africa.

 3. ………………………………………………………………………………….

 4. The desires for African unity on both political and economical levels has suffered a

 number of setbacks in the post independence periods.

1. The second meeting was held at Accra in December 1958 and was attended by delegates from 28 African countries.
2. The famous figures were Jomo Kenyatta and Julius Nyerere.
3. All delegates condemned the policies of South Africa and Portugal in southern and central Africa.
4. In herited colonial boundaries were attacked as being an obstacle to African Unity.
5. The first meeting was held at Ghana in December 1947.

**SECTION C (60 marks)**

**Answer three (3) questions from this section.**

1. Historians use different sources to obtain the historical information, verify this statement by using six points.
2. The abolition of slave trade in east Africa was not a smooth path, it was delayed. Discuss this statement by using six points.
3. Explain why Ghana achieved her independence earlier than other nations in African continent?
4. In six points, explain why Samore Toure resistance did take longtime against his enemy.
5. Explain six prerequisites for state formation in pre-colonial Africa.
6. In six point, explain the problems that faced by African nations after independence.