INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with total of Nine (9) questions.

2. Answer ALL questions in A and B and any Three (3) questions from Section C.

3. Cellular phones are not allowed in the Examination room.

4. All drawings must be in pencil.

5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer sheet(s) provided.

FORM FOUR PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION MARCH 2021

HISTORY

Candidate’s Number …………………….…

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SECTION A (20 Marks)
Answer all questions in this section

1. For each of the items (i) – (xv), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter besides the item number in the answer sheet provided.

(i) The study of society’s cultural system, behavior, beliefs and ideologies is referred as;
   A. Archeology
   B. Anthropology
   C. Linguistics
   D. Museums
   E. Historical sites

(ii) Olorgesailie is a historical site found in
   A. Kenya
   B. Uganda
   C. Tanzania
   D. Zimbabwe
   E. Mozambique

(iii) In early agriculturalist societies, the basic unit of social organization was
   A. The family
   B. The chief
   C. The society
   D. A clan
   E. Extended family

(iv) Pebble chopping tools and hand axes were used during:-
   A. The early stone age
   B. The middle stone age
   C. The Iron age
   D. The Late stone age
   E. Evolution of man age

(v) During pre-colonial period some of societies in East Africa were governed by women; these societies were:
   A. Nyakyusa, Khokhoi, Kikuyu, and Masai
   B. Nyamwezi, Kimbu, Gogo, and Kikuyu
   C. Kamba, Kikuyu, Nyamwezi and Gogo
   D. Kamba, Kikuyu, Makonde and Mwera
   E. Mwera, Gogo, Kikuyu, and Makonde

(vi) Trade developed in pre-colonial African societies mainly because of;
   A. Good leadership
   B. Surplus production
   C. Presence of trade routes
   D. The need of trade activities
   E. Neighboring societies

(vii) The development of classes n pre-colonial societies was possible in
   A. Hunting and gathering regions
   B. Areas with shifting agriculture
   C. Area with productive forces
   D. Heavy rainfall with tick forest land
   E. Arid areas where pastoral societies settled

(viii) Among the advantages of internal trade was
   A. People in the community got goods
B. Increased income to the people
C. Stimulated production of trade goods
D. Emergence of centralized states
E. All the above are correct

(ix) The British colonial rule in East Africa constructed the Uganda railway in order to
A. Facilitate transportation of suppressive soldiers against rebel Buganda Empire
B. Attract the more settlers in Kenya
C. Provide cheap means of transport to East African people
D. Gain easy access to resources surrounding the interlacustrine areas
E. Compete with imperial German East African rule

(x) The colonial imperial chartered companies failed in their mission to rule African colonies because
A. Other European companies were against them
B. The colonies were producing less and therefore were not profitable
C. Imperialist’s states were too far to support them during resistance.
D. African chiefs refused to work with the company administrators
E. They had little capital and skilled manpower to run colonial administration

(xi) In one way or another colonial education had positive results to Africa since
A. It created post-colonial leaders
B. It prepared Africans to accept colonialism
C. It provided elites who served in colonial government
D. It propagated African culture
E. It developed African technology

(xii) The reasons for the failure of settlers agriculture in Uganda
A. Heavy rainfall caused flood
B. Colonial officials in Uganda didn’t support settlers agriculture
C. Few laborers to provide cheap labour force
D. Uganda’s land did not support Cash crops production
E. Buganda agreement of 1900 encouraged plantation agriculture in peasant system

(xiii) The major trade items which were brought to the East African coast from Asia during the early contacts were.
A. Gold, copper, iron and jars
B. Sugar, flour, porcelain and spices
C. Guns, gold, spears and porcelain
D. Porcelain, beads and spices
E. Porcelain, copper and jars

(xiv) One of the following is not the reason to why the united states of America supported African nationalism
A. She had no colonies
B. Needed areas to produce raw materials
C. Needed areas for investigate
D. Wanted to spread capitalist ideology
E. Wanted to oppose exploitation

(xv) British exercised the direct rule policy in some parts of Zimbabwe because..
A. It was so expensive to administer
B. The natives and the traditional chiefs opposed the direct rule
C. Zimbabwe was dominated by Centralized state
D. The British were afraid of eliminating the local administrative set up.
E. There was good climate and land fertility

2. Match the descriptions in List A with the corresponding response in List B by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer sheet provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIST A</th>
<th>LIST B</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Nama and Herero resistance</td>
<td>A. 1895 – 1907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION B (35% Marks)

Answer all questions in this section

3. Answer the following questions briefly
   (i) Why did the Asians, Americans and Europeans interested for African Continent
   (ii) Why colonization of Africa in 1870s up to 1890 was inevitable?
   (iii) How did the colonial government supported the settlers to produce Cash crops which could be exported to Europe
   (iv) Why did the migrant Labours preferred most by the British colonialism for agriculture and mining sectors?
   (v) Adonijah is a science stream student who totally deny history, he believes that history is a dead subject, it s useless and full of lies: Disagree him by four points:
   (vi) Give any five pre colonial states organization with their leaders

4. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 besides the item number in the answer sheet provided.
   (i) Due to his sickness, shortage of arms and fighters Mkwawa was defeated by German then he decided to shot himself in June 1898 around his hiding place.
   (ii) Mkwawa led a guerilla war for four years, a thing that disturbed the German governor von Liebert.
   (iii) Hehe emerged as among of the strong and powerful chiefdom in East Africa between 1860 and 1898.
   (iv) Mkwawa expansion made him and his tribe to face antagonistic relations with the German who had negative attitude towards traditional African political system.
   (v) Its expansion under Mwinyigumba, later on Mkwawa was due to the conquering of the neighbouring chiefdom such as Usangu.
   (vi) Mkwawa kingdom flourished due to trade activities between the Hehe and the Arabs at Mukondoa near Kilosa.

5. Draw a sketch map of Tanzania and locate the following tribes which involved in the Majimaji uprising.
   (i) Mbunga
   (ii) Ngindo
   (iii) Mwera
   (iv) Kwere
   (v) Pogoro

SECTION C (45% Marks)

Answer three (3) questions from this section

6. Trace the steps taken towards the abolition of slave trade and discuss the main reasons which led to the abolition of slave trade in East Africa.

7. Elaborate six (6) causes of the Great economic Depression of 1929 up to 1933.

8. Assess the impact of the establishment of the various sectors of colonial economy on Africa.

9. Examine the consequences of Trans-Saharan trade during pre-colonial Trades movements.