

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ARUSHA CITY COUNCIL

FORM THREE MID- TERM EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2019

HISTORY

INSTRUCTIONS

Time: 3Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

- i) This paper consists of Section A, B and C
- ii) Answer ALL questions from sections A and B and choose any three (3) questions from section C
- iii) All writing should be in a Blue or Black pen and draw by using a pencil

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

1. For each of the following (i- xv) choose the most correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
 - i) The appearance of both Zinjathropus and Homohabilis marked the beginning of a period in man's history called:-
 - a) Neolithic age
 - b) Modernization age
 - c) Early stone age
 - d) Middle stone age
 - e) Pre colonial period
 - ii) The major European activities in Africa between the 15th and 19th centuries were :-
 - a) Colonization
 - b) Trade
 - c) Evangelization
 - d) Exploration
 - e) Tourism
 - iii) Three pre- colonial modes of production existed in Africa were
 - a) Slavery, feudalism and communalism
 - b) Socialism, capitalism and communalism
 - c) Slavery, feudalism and communalism
 - d) Socialism, capitalism and humanism
 - e) Humanism, civilization and colonialism
 - iv) The name given to a leader who organized the activities of opening up new land was known as
 - a) Abakopi
 - b) Bairu
 - c) Mtemi
 - d) Katikiro
 - e) Mkwawa
 - v) Who commanded the respect and acted as unifying force among the Maasai?
 - a) Kabaka
 - b) Omukama
 - c) Moran
 - d) Warriors
 - e) Laibon

- vi) At what stage man started to be skillful and tool maker?
a) Modern apes
b) Homohabilis
c) Homosapiens
d) Homoerectus
e) Zinjanthropus
- vii) Which of the following is a form of feudalism in Africa?
(a) Land lord
(b) Nyarubanja
(c) Nyangu ya Mawe
(d) Boma
(e) Feudal lords
- viii)replaced Dutch as an official language in South Africa
a) English language
b) Afrikaans
c) Zulu language
d) Dutch language
e) Ngoni language
- ix) The indirect rule system in Nigeria was introduced by :-
a) Sir Fredrick Lord Lugard
b) Sir Donald Cameroon
c) Sir Charles Eliot
d) Karl Peter
e) Henry Johnston
- x) The white settlers preferred migrant labor because
a) It was cheap and safe
b) It was health and reliable
c) Most of migrants were unskilled
d) Were transported from fora distance
e) It was not profitable
- xi) The uprising that demonstrated unity and self-determination among Africans in the desire to liberate themselves from foreign rule is :-
a) Mfecane
b) Mwatayamvu
c) Boer Trek
d) Majimaji war
e) Pan Africanism
- xii) Peasant economy was more preferred by colonialists in many colonies because:
a) Settlers were arrogant and conformists
b) Peasant used to get loans from colonial masters
c) Peasant production was cheap since produced for both Metropole and for themselves
d) In peasant economy it was easy to inject new production techniques
e) Peasant brought development among African indigenous
- xiii) The first British Governor in Kenya Sir. Charles Narton Eliot stressed on the
a) Construction of the Kisumu railway
b) Establishment of settler economy
c) Creation of Kenya as the tourist centre for East Africa
d) Introduction of steamers in lake Victoria
e) Integration of Kikuyu into plantation economy
- xiv) One of the following is true about colonial Bureaucracy
a) Was created to defend the status quo among Europeans
b) It was formulated out of racial basis
c) High status jobs were received for sons of chiefs

- d) Its apparatus like courts and police forces were introduced for the defense of Africans during their resistance against Europeans
- e) Its functions was only to punish Africans who committed crimes
- xv) Which of the following is a set that represents tactics used to establish colonial economy in Africa:
 - a) Gunboat, diplomacy and Bulionism
 - b) Caravan trade and Batter trade
 - c) Preservation, Destruction and Creation
 - d) Railways, Ports and Creation
 - e) Collaboration, alliances and treaty making

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

LIST A		LIST B	
i)	1886	A.	Hamerton treaty
ii)	1890	B.	Moresby treaty
iii)	1994	C.	Delimitation treaty
iv)	The Franco -Prussian War	D.	Heligoland treaty
v)	It was fought by Ndebele and Shona against the colonial occupation of their colonies.	E.	Colonization of Africa
		F.	From 1970- 1871
		G.	1884-1885
		H.	Kaffir war
		I.	Chimurenga war
		J.	Matebele
		K.	Rwanda Genocide

SECTION B (35 MARKS)

3. Briefly explain the following historical terms

- i) Elmina
- ii) Trans- Saharan Trade
- iii) Berlin Conference
- iv) Active resistance
- v) Assimilation Policy
- vi) Boer Trekkers

4. Arrange the following statement in a chronological order by re- writing them using ARABIC number (1-6) beside the item number (i-vi)

- i) In early period South Africa is said to be inhabited by the San and Khoikhoi
- ii) The Boer moved northwards
- iii) The Boer came into contact with the British in 1795
- iv) There the Boers established the Republic of South Africa
- v) In their race for sea route to India, they were the first Europeans to arrive at the Cape in 1652 under Jan Van Riebeck
- vi) The Boers developed anti British sentiment

5. (a) Draw a Sketch map of Tanganyika and locate areas which resisted German domination (five (5) areas)
6. (b) Outline at least five (5) reasons of why Africans proved failure while resisting such German domination.

SECTION C (45 MARKS)

Answer only THREE (3) questions from this section

7. In not less than six points explain why it took so long time to abolish slave trade in Africa.
8. Analyze what were the factors behind the introduction of indirect rule in governing some African colonies
9. Explain what were the methods employed by the colonialists to impose colonial rule in Africa (six points)
10. "The white settlers were socially, politically and economically favoured by the British government in Kenya" Justify this statement with not less than six (6) convincing points.

*****END*****