THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

FORM IV MOCK EXAMINATION 2020 DODOMA REGION

012

HISTORY

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 HRS                               Thursday 4, August 2020   pm

Instructions

1. This paper consist of three sections A, B and C with Nine (09) questions

2. Answer All questions from section A and B and three questions from section C

3. Write your examination number on every page of your answer sheet(s).

4. All drawings should be in pencil

5. Cellular phones and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.
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 beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

   i.  .................. was the systematic tool maker and had bigger brain
       A      Zinjanthropus           B      Chimpanzee
       C      Homohabilis.            D      Homosapiens

   ii. The notable achievement of man in the late stone age was
       A      Making pebbles
       B      Discovery of fire
       C      Establishing permanent settlement
       D      Conquering neighboring weak states

   iii. One of the following sets is the list of missionaries who championed the establishment of colonialism in Africa
       A      John Krapf, John Rebman, Dr. David Livingstone
       B      William Macknon, Sir Harry Johnstone, Samwel White Baker
       C      Joseph Thompson, John Speke, Dr. David Livingstone
       D      Dr. David Livingstone, William Macknon, John Rebman

   iv.  Among the given sets of areas bellow, one was an important salt making centre in Africa
       A      Axum and Meroe
       B      Axum and Uvinza
       C      Meroe and Taghaza
       D      Taghaza and Uvinza

   v.    During the first phase of trading connections, traders who came to East Africa were from
       A      Britain, Yemen, Egypt and India
       B      China, Oman, Mauritius and Comoro
       C      China, Indonesia, Katanga and Sofala
       D      China, Indonesia, India and Middle East

   vi.   Industrial capitalism was preceded by
       A      Merchantalism                           B      Colonialism
       C      Competitive capitalism
       D      Monopoly Capitalism.

   vii.  In primitive communalism there was
       A      High level of productive forces
       B      Low level of science and technology
       C      Social stratification
       D      strong political institutions

   viii. The main reason for introducing colonial infrastructures was
       A      civilizing African colonies
       B      developing African colonies
       C      introducing new locomotive technology
       D      facilitating the exploitation of African manpower and resources

   ix.................was formed in order to challenge CPP
       A      NLM            B      LEGCO
       C      UGCC                 D      GCA
x. In promoting settler plantation in Kenya, the colonial state
A increased prices of cash crops for African farmers
B encouraged the settlers to pay high wages to African labourers
C created means of ensuring constant supply of labour
D encouraged peasants to cultivate cash crops

xi. The two superpowers which emerged after the world war II were
A USA and Britain B USSR and French
C USSR and USA D UNO and USA

xii. .............were the leaders of the Pan-African movement.
A Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah
B Chimwenga and Machemba
C Julius K. Nyerere and Kamuzu Banda
D William Du-Bois and Marcus Garvey.

xiii. The following countries gained independence through armed struggle
A Namibia, Kenya and Angola
B Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya
C Angola, Zimbabwe Nigeria
D Sudan, Senegal and Ghana

xiv. South Africa achieved its majority rule in 1994 and Nelson Mandela became the first
president. Before him, south Africa was governed by
A Peter Botha B Robert Sokukwe
C Oliver Thambo D Frerick De Klerk

v. Which among the following agencies of UNO deals with matters concerning environment
A UNHCR B UNESCO C UNEP D UNICEF

2. Match the discriptions in list A with the corresponding names of the treaties in list B by writing
the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIST A</th>
<th>LIST B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The treaty that put legally and valid the territory of Msovero under German control.</td>
<td>A. Moresby treaty 1822</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii) The treaty that signed to close all public slave markets in the dominations of the Sultan.</td>
<td>B. The moffat traety 1888</td>
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<td>(iii) The treaty that defined to both Britain and German their respective sphere of influence in East Africa.</td>
<td>C. The Berlin conference 1884</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iv) The treaty that prevented other foreign powers from occupying Zimbabwe.</td>
<td>D. Eternal friendship treaty 1884</td>
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<tr>
<td>(v) The peace treaty documents that were signed by the allied power against German.</td>
<td>E. Freire treaty 1919</td>
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<td>F. Versailles treaty 1919</td>
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<td>G. Heligoland treaty 1890</td>
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<td>H. League of nations 1920</td>
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<td>I. M 23 treaty 2012</td>
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<td>J. Devonshire white paper 1923</td>
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SECTION B (35 Marks)
Answer all questions in this section
3. Answer the following questions briefly
   i. What are the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea and Ptolemy's Geography?
   ii. Why the Africans collaboration with the colonialists was not considered as a betrayal to their fellow Africans?
   iii. Why the British at the Cape were blamed for the occurrence of the great Exodus in South Africa in the 19th Century?
   iv. Flag followed cross. Discuss the statement in relation to Missionaries activities in establishment of colonialism in Africa.
   v. Why the attainment of political independence to African countries was just a transition period from colonialism to neo-colonialism.
   vi. What is socialism and self reliance as a socialist ideology adopted by Tanzania?
4. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 besides the item number in the answer booklet provided.
   i. The first world war changed the African history in colonization and made Tanganyika to be under British control
   ii. Arabs were the first foreigners to interact and conduct trading activities for a very long period than other foreigners
   iii. Germans were authorized to rule Tanganyika after the Berlin conference of the 1884/1885 headed by OHO Von Bismarck.
   iv. The Portuguese need to control East Africa though Indian ocean in the 15th century made the decline of Arab rule
   v. Several challenges faced Portuguese including bad climatic conditions and lack of enough fund made the end of Portuguese rule in the 17th Century
   vi. Tanganyika is among the east African countries that has passed on through different periods of development from pre-colonial area to the period of colonialism.
5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following sites by using roman numbers.
   i. A country which is still struggling for herself rule.
   ii. The youngest nation in Africa
   iii. A country where dual mandate was first practiced in Africa.
   iv. A country which chaired front line countries for liberation of southern Africa.
   v. A country in which Hifekuperne Lucas Pohamba became its second president.

SECTION C (45 Marks)
Answer only three (3) questions
6. The outbreak of Second World War was unavoidable. Discuss
7. Examine six factors which enable Tanganyika to attain her independence earlier than Kenya and Uganda.
8. Peasant agriculture was introduced by colonialists through several factors; examine them using six points
9. Examine six (6) problems encountered by the Africans during Mass nationalism in Africa.