TIME: 3(THREE HOURS)
INSTRUCTIONS;

1. This paper consists of section A, B and C.
2. Answer all questions in section A, B and only THREE questions in section C.
3. Write your examination number on every page of your answer sheet or booklet provided.
4. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.
5. All writings must be in either blue or black pen but all drawings should be in pencil.

SECTION “A” (20 MARKS)
Answer all questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (I-xv) choose the most correct answer from the given alternatives; 1 mark @=15 marks.

   I) the action that’s man takes against nature aim at;
   A) studying the changes in the process of material production B) explaining man’s struggle against nature C) changing natural object into a condition of satisfying human needs D) developing understanding on man and his environment

   ii) The source of history which deals with the digging up of objects found in the ground;
   A) Archaeology B) Anthropology C) Electronics D) other sources

   III) The major cause of the economic great depression was;
   A) Paris peace treaty B) the first world war C) The Second World War D) the Berlin conference.

   iv) Which of the following best explain the Old Stone Age?
   A) Man made industrial machines B) man established social institution C) man domesticated crops and animals D) man made tools like hand axes.

   v) The modes of production which existed in pre-colonial African societies were;
   A) Capitalism, humanism and socialism B) Capitalism, communalism and socialism C) socialism, fascism and capitalism D) Slavery, feudalism and primitive mode of production.

   Vi) The major antagonistic blocks in the Second World War were;
A) Triple entente and alliance     B) capitalistic and communists C) NATO and Warsaw pact     D) the grand powers and the axis.

Vii) Which of the following societies in west Africa were famous in using copper alloys for making various ornaments;
         A) ibo and yoruba  B)manganja and fulani  C)Yoruba and mandika D)mandika and ibo.

Viii) most of the traders during the early commercial contacts between east Africa and the far east came from;
         A) china and egypt     B) Europe and china    C) Egypt and Indonesia  D) Indonesia and china.

Ix) in Britain the year between 1780 and 1820 formed the period of transition from commercial capitalism to;
         A) monopoly capitalism     B) industrial capitalism    C) the age of mercantilism  D) the period of scramble for africa.

X) The book of the per plus of the Earythrean Sea was;
         A) a sailors compass direction     B)a Greek commercial guide book     C) a Spanish sailors guide book  D)a roman sailors book.

Xi) The following were the countries which attained their independence through the means of armed struggle;

Xii) The emergence of Mau Mau in Kenya shows what;
         A) The settlers were more powerful     B) mal-administration system in Kenya  C) the Kenyans were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the liberation of their land.  D) The weakness of the British.

Xiii) one of the features of monopoly capitalism;
         A) formation of big African monopolies     B) expansion of industrial production in the capitalist countries  C) emergence of slave trade  D) merging of bank capital and trade.

XIV) One of the major objectives of SADC is to;
         A) To promote the rule of law     B) To spread Swahili language  C) To help the member state to be self-reliant  D) To fight against malaria and AIDS.

XV) One among the most failure of the league of the nation was;
A) It was weak to suppress the other war to occur B) to solve the economic problem C) to punish the war causers D) lack of its own army.

2. Match the items in list “A” with correct response in list “B” by writing the letter beside the item number. 1mark @=5 marks i-v

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<tr>
<th>LIST ‘A’</th>
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<tr>
<td>i) the assassination of Archduke.</td>
<td>A Kenneth Kaunda++.</td>
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<td>ii) The founder of luba empire.</td>
<td>B Lead to the outbreak of the First World War.</td>
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<td>iii) Established the Tanzania Zambia railway to reduce dependency on south Africa network.</td>
<td>C Was a nazi german leader.</td>
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<td>v) ubugabire</td>
<td>E was a fascist leader.</td>
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<td>F took place in 1940.</td>
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<td>G Kalala ilunga.</td>
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<td>H The military alliance between German and Italy.</td>
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<td>I The body formed after the Second World War.</td>
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SECTION “B” (35 MARKS)

3. Briefly explain the following historical terms as they are used in the field of history; 2 marks @=12 marks i-vi

I. Neolithic revolution
II. Slavery.
III. Berlin conference.
IV. Umwinyi
V. Cow horn formation
VI. Kutema.

4. Arrange the following historical statements in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers (I-VI) under the numerical numbers from number (1-6); 2 marks @=12 marks.

i) iThe revolution aimed to transfer power to the majority black Africans in Zanzibar.
ii) In December 1963 the British handled the political power to the minority Arabs.
iii) The personal interest of John Okello influenced much the revolution.
iv) In 1964 it was the turning point of Zanzibar revolution.
v) At the end the revolution marked the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
vi) But the people of Zanzibar were not ready to be under the dominations of the Arabs regime.

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5. Draw a sketched map of East Africa and then locate the names of the historical information asked and their countries by using the roman numbers (i-v) 2 marks @ and 1 mark for drawing=11 marks.
i) A country which there was a strong and famous kingdom in east Africa.

ii) A country which there was a strong military fort

iii) A country which attained her independence in 1961.

iv) A country which gained her political independence through the use of bloodshed.

v) A country which was in front line to motivate the independence of other African countries.

SECTION “C” (45 MARKS)

Answer only THREE (3) questions in this section.

Essay writings;

6. Elaborate three factors and three outcomes of Ngoni migration.

7. Inherited problems from colonial past are major hindrances to the development of Africa after independence. Justify this statement by giving six (6) points

8. Examine the impacts of colonial economy in African colonies. (Six points)

9. Why southern Rhodesia attained her political independence by using barrel and guns. (Six points)