THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT’S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

TANGA CITY

TANZANIA HEADS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

FORM FOUR PRE NATIONAL EXAMINATION

HISTORY

TIME: 3 Hours

Friday 30\textsuperscript{th} August 2019

Instructions:

1. This paper consists of three sections. Section A, B and C
2. Answer all questions in section A and B, and choose any three questions from section C.
3. Remember to write your number/name on every page of your answer sheet(s).
4. Cellular phones and calculators are not allowed in the examination room.
SECTION A: (20 Marks)

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.

   (i) Some areas in Africa experienced more intensive scramble than other in the 19th Century because they:
      A. Had no active Africans resistance  
      B. Were still far behind in the development  
      C. Were good for hunting and gathering fruits  
      D. Had Mediterranean climate favorable for Europeans  
      E. Were economically strategic

   (ii) The person whose work is to study and explain remains which show man’s physical development and the tools made and used is called:
      A. Industrialists  
      B. Archaeologists  
      C. Environmentalists  
      D. Tourists  
      E. Biologists

   (iii) The chronological order of events is usually shown in the following except:
      A. Carbon 14 and time chart  
      B. Time chart and family tree  
      C. Family tree and time line  
      D. Time line and time chart  
      E. Time chart and family tree

   (iv) The following are stages in the evolution of man’s:
      A. Zinjanthropus, Homo erectus, Homo Sapiens, Homo Habilis  
      C. Chimpanzee, Homo erectus, Zinjanthropus  
      D. Modern apes, homo sapiens, chimpanzee, Zinjanthropus  
      E. Homo Sapiens, Zinjanthropus, Homo Habilis, Modern Ape

   (v) Some of commodities used as currencies during pre – colonial Africa, these are:
      A. Pepper, gold and copper  
      B. Iron hoe, wood and silver  
      C. Salt, clothes and cowrie shells  
      D. Copper, silver and bronze  
      E. Clothes, iron hoe, axe and salt

   (vi) The following are features of the Great Economic Depression of 1929 – 1939 except:
      A. Rise in agricultural and industries production  
      B. Mass unemployment  
      C. Overproduction of goods  
      D. Low prices of goods  
      E. Poor social services

   (vii) Who commanded the respect of all and acted as a unifying face among Maasai?
      A. Omukama  
      B. Kabaka  
      C. Warriors  
      D. Laibon  
      E. Moran
(viii) To what extent was the coming of the whites in South Africa was result of the economic development in Europe in the 16\textsuperscript{th} and 17\textsuperscript{th} centuries? This was the period of:
   A. Industrial revolution in Western Europe
   B. Merchant capital in Europe
   C. Transition from competitive to monopoly capitalism
   D. Industrial revolution in Europe
   E. Scramble for and partition of Africa

(ix) Mfecane war was inevitable in the history of South Africa society because of:
   A. Population pressure and the struggle for control land
   B. Pressure of apartheid policy
   C. Anglo – Boer war
   D. The discovery of Diamond
   E. The impact of Boer Trek

(x) The growth and expansion of Ethiopia empire started from the 4\textsuperscript{th} century under the reign of:
   A. King Menelek II
   B. King Solomon
   C. King Theodore
   D. King Ezana
   E. King Haille Selassie

(xi) The event which marked end of peaceful protest by Africans Nationalist in South Africa was the:
   A. Sharpeville massacre
   B. formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe
   C. Introduction of the Apartheid Policy
   D. Soweto massacre
   E. Boer Trek

(xii) The following is the most factor which led delayed of the abolition of the slave trade in East Africa except:
   A. The capitalist production in Europe
   B. The slave trade was profitable
   C. Shortage of British patrol
   D. Demand of slaves into clove plantation in Zanzibar
   E. Slave trade was a backbone for local ruler economy.

(xiii) Which of the following group were purely pastoralist society in East Africa?
   A. Pokot, Gogo, Sukuma and Kikuyu
   B. Maasai, Pokot and Karamajong
   C. Nandi, Sambaa, Teso and Toro
   D. Karamajong, Maasai, Togo and Kissii
   E. Gogo, Digo, Chaga and Pare

(xiv) ……… were famous and strong Nationalist liberation movement in Angola during the Armed struggle period:
   A. P.A.I.G.C, MANU and NIMA
   B. F.R.E.L.I.M.O, UNITA and F.N.L.A
   D. TANU, SADC and F.N.L.A
   E. NIMA, COMESA and F.N.L.A
What was the major causes of the great economic depression (GED)?

A. Second world war   B. first world war   C. Berlin conference
D. Boer trek   E. Anglo – Boer war

2. Match the item in list A with the correct responses in list B by writing the letter of the responses beside the item number in your answer sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIST A</th>
<th>LIST B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Pan Africanism</td>
<td>A. Walking using two limbs</td>
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<td>(ii) Franco – Prussia war</td>
<td>B. End of the Majimaji uprising</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) Bi-Pedalism</td>
<td>C. Italian’s were defeated by Ethiopian under emperor Menelik II</td>
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<td>(iv) Liberia and Sierra – leon</td>
<td>D. The opening of Suez Canal</td>
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<td>(v) 1939</td>
<td>E. Franco lost two provinces after being defeated by German 1871</td>
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<td>F. Famous long distance trade</td>
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<td>G. Anglo-German agreement</td>
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<td>H. Settlement of freed slaves</td>
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<td></td>
<td>I. The Ndebele war</td>
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<td></td>
<td>J. Walking by using four limbs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>K. Unifying movement between Africans and black people origin in America and Caribbean.</td>
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</tbody>
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SECTION B: (35Marks)

Answer all questions in this section

3. Briefly explain the following terms used in history:
   (i) Boer Trek   (ii) Triangular slave trade   (iii) Collaboration
   (iv) Great Economic depression   (v) History   (vi) Decade

4. Complete the following statement with historical facts into the space provided:
   (i) ……………… was the leader of Kimbu empire
   (ii) The feudal relation which developed along the interlacustrine region was known as……………
   (iii) The name of Africa who organized and encourage fellow African to resist against German in Ruvuma was known as ………………
   (iv) ………… was a situation in which power nation dominate other weak nation in all aspects of life such as social, political, economic and cultural.
   (v) The first meeting of Pan African movement was conducted at Manchester in England since 1945 under ………..and ……………
   (vi) The place where public and private document are collect for difference purpose is called ………………
5. Study the sketch map of East Africa provided below and then answer the following questions.

(i) Mention the name of the famous historical site found at the letter F (1 mark)
(ii) What is the name of the town where the laborers were recruited reserved during the colonial economy at letter A. (2 marks)
(iii) Which is the name of region where show at letter D resist against British during the struggle for freedom. (2 marks)
(iv) Mention the historical event took place at place shown by letter E under Dr. Louis Leak. (2 marks)
(v) What is the name of country shown by letter C whose first president overthrowing from power by the coup d’état? (2 marks)
(vi) Mention the coast city state where was famous for slave market in East Africa. (2 marks)

SECTION C (45 Marks)

Answer any three questions in this section

6. Asses the contribution of the Social Welfare and Peasant Association towards the freedom struggle in Africa. (Six points)
7. With example describe the factors which led variation of the agriculture system practiced by Europeans on Africa since the colonial period. (six points)
8. Justify the challenges facing the currently East African Community. (Six points)
9. Enumerate the impacts brought by the second world war to the people of West Africa. (Six points)